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GREEK PROSE PHRASE-BOOK

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GREEK PROSE PHRASE-BOOK

BASED ON

Thucydides, Xenophon, Demosthenes, Plato

BY

Henry Williams

H. W. AUDEN, M.A.

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EDITOR OF 'MEISSNER'S LATIN PHRASE-BOOK'

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS

EDINBURGH AND LONDON

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P R E F A C E.

THIS book owes its origin chiefly to the numerous letters I have received since publishing the English translation of Meissner's 'Latin Phrase-Book,' suggesting the advisability of a similar compilation for Greek prose. It is similar to Meissner, but with the difference that it is not so elaborate and does not profess to contain everything, its object being rather to stimulate a boy's own activity and suggest that he should add more phrases from his own reading,—it is for this purpose that the book has been interleaved. Boys ought to do something *for themselves* towards scholarship. They nowadays expect to have everything done for them.

As to possible uses of the book,—it may be used (*a*) as a reference-book when writing Greek prose—*e.g.*, before translating a description of a siege, the *whole* section on sieges (pp. 64-68) might be read through carefully. (*β*) It may be used as an enlarged vocabulary-

book, selected phrases being learned by heart. (γ) As a substitute for an English-Greek lexicon it may have its uses, especially as such a use of it necessitates a boy *thinking*. The index refers him to a page on which the word or similar *ideas* occur: he must select from the context according to his needs.

II. W. AUDEN.

EDINBURGH, *June* 1899.

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GREEK PROSE PHRASE-BOOK.

THE WORLD AND NATURE.

THE ELEMENTS—WEATHER.

- since the creation—ἀφ' οὗ γεγονόασιν ἄνθρωποι.
the world—ἡ οἰκουμένη; cf. τὰ πάντα, τὸ πᾶν.
to be the most famous man in the world—μέγιστον
ὄνομα ἔχειν ἐν πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις.
the antipodes—τὰ πεκεῖνα τῆς γῆς.
the end of the world—τὰ ἔσχατα τῆς γῆς.
the most cunning man under the sun—δεινότατος
πάντων ὑπὸ τὸν ἥλιον ἀνθρώπων.
gravity—ῥοπή.
velocity—φορὰ (*Plat.*)
a desert—ἡ ἄνυδρος, ἔρημος (sc. χώρα).
to lie waste as a desert—χερσεύειν.
the sea-shore, littoral—ἡ παράλιος.
those who dwell inland—οἱ τὴν μεσόγειαν κατῳκη-
μένοι.
at that point on the mainland—ἐκεῖ τῆς ἠπείρου.
on a gentle slope—ἐν ἡρέμα προσάντει.

all rivers are fordable if one approaches their source—
*πάντες οἱ ποταμοὶ πρῶϊοῦσι πρὸς τὰς πηγὰς
 διαβατοὶ γίνονται.*

the river discharges itself into the sea by seven mouths
 —ὁ ποταμὸς ἑπτὰ στόμασιν εἰς θάλασσαν
ἐκβάλλει (ἐξιήσιν).

the mouth of a river—*ἐκβολή.*

an inundation—*ἡ ἐπὶ κλυσις, ὁ κατακλυσμός.*

the trade winds—*αἱ ἐτησίαι.*

a gentle breeze—*πνεῦμα μέτριον.*

to windward—*προσήμενος* (opp. *ὑπήμενος*).

the wind went down—*τὸ πνεῦμα κατῆι (ἔληγε)*; cf.
συνιζάνειν.

the wind is fair behind us—*κατὰ πρῦμναν ἴσταται τὸ
 πνεῦμα*; cf. *κατὰ οὐρον φέρεσθαι, οὐρίῳ πλεῶ
 χρήσασθαι, ἐς οὐρον καταστήναι.*

a storm of rain—*χειμῶν νοτερός.*

they were caught in a heavy storm—*ἐνέπεσεν αὐτοῖς
 χειμῶν τὸ μέγας καὶ πολὺς ἄνεμος.*

there was a thin layer of ice—*κρύσταλλος ἐπεπήγει
 οὐ βέβαιος.*

during a very hard frost—*δντος πάγου οἴου δεινο-
 τάτου* (*Plat.*)

rain, a rain-shower—*ὑετός.*

heavy rain, a thunderstorm—*ἄμβρος*; cf. *ὑδωρ πολὺ
 ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, βρονταί.*

a drizzle—*ψακὰς.*

a gust of rain—*καταφορὰ ὑετοῦ.*

it rarely rains in Assyria—*ἡ γῆ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων ὑεται
 ὀλίγῳ.*

the north—ὁ βορρᾶς (lit. north wind).

the south—ὁ νότος, ἡ μεσημβρία.

the east—*αἱ ἀνατολαὶ* (sc. τοῦ ἡλίου), ἕως, ἥλιος ὁ ἀνατέλλων.

the west—*αἱ δυσμαὶ*.

facing east—*πρὸς τὰς ἀνατολάς τετραμμένος*.

to the north-east—*πρὸς ἄρκτον τε καὶ τὸν ἥλιον ἀνατέλλοντα*.

the east wind—*ἀπηνιῶτης*.

the west wind—*ζέφυρος*.

waiting till a snowy night—*νύκτα τηρήσαντες ὑπονοφομένην*.

the snow lies six feet deep—*τῆς χιόνος ἔστι τὸ βάθος ὀργυῖά*.

there is a (slight) fall of snow—(*ὑπο*)νίφει.

falling snow } usually { *νιφετὸς, νιφάδες*.

fallen snow } *ἡ χιών*.

snow-covered mountains—*ὄρη αἰεὶ κατανιφόμενα*.

there was an eruption of Etna—*ἐκ τῆς Αἴτνης ρύαξ πυρός ἐγένετο*.

there was an earthquake in Delos shortly before this—*ἡ Δήλος ἐκινήθη ὀλίγον πρὸ τούτων*.

at the beginning of the same month there was an earthquake—*τοῦ αὐτοῦ μηνος ἵσταμένον ἔσεισε*.

shallows—*τὰ βράχη, τὰ τενάγη*.

the sea is navigable after March—*ἡ θάλαττα πλώϊμος ἔστιν ἐκ τῶν Διονυσίων*.

a strait—*ὁ πορθμός*.

the Straits of Gibraltar—*αἱ Ἡρακλέους στῆλαι*.

promontories—*αἱ ἀνέχουσαι ἄκραι*.

want of room at sea—*ἡ στενοχωρία*.¹

to complete a bridge—*γάφυραν ζευγνύναι*; cf. *γεφυρόω*.

¹ For similar compounds cf. *εὐρυχωρία, δυσχωρία*.

- the river runs strongly—*ῥεῖ μέγας (πολὺς) ὁ πόντος*.
 to be drowned in the eddies—*ἐν ταῖς δίναις ἀποπνί-
 γεσθαι*.
 to dive—*κατακολυμβᾶν*.
 when the weather is fine—*ὅταν εὐδία γένηται, εὐη-
 μερίας γενομένης*.
 dull weather—*αἱ συννεφεῖς ἡμέραι*.
 calm in the air—*νηνεμία*.
 calm at sea—*γαλήνη*.
 owing to the clouded state of the atmosphere—*διὰ τὰ
 ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ξυννεφελα ὄντα*.
 a planet—*ἀστήρ ἀστάθμητος (Χεν.), πλανήτης*.
 there is an eclipse of the moon—*ἡ σελήνη ἐκλείπει* ;
cf. τοῦ ἡλίου ἐκλιπές τι ἐγένετο.
 fixed stars—*τὰ ἄστρα ἐνδεδεμένα*.
 there was an echo—*βόμβος τις ἐγίγνετο (Plat.)*
 a thunderstorm came on—*ὔδωρ πολὺ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ μετὰ
 βροντῆς ἐπεγένετο* ; *cf. ὕδατα ἀστραπαῖα*.
 the storm is passing over—*παραφέρεται ὁ χειμών*.
 a storm is threatening—*ξυννένοφε καὶ βροντᾶ*.

SPACE AND TIME.

TRAVEL—SITUATION.

- the island lies well for a coasting voyage—*ἡ νῆσος
 καλῶς κεῖται τοῦ παράπλου*.
 Epidamnus lies on the right as one enters the Ionian
 Gulf—*Ε. ἐστὶ πόλις ἐν δεξίᾳ ἐσπλεόντι τὸν
 Ἴόνιον κόλπον*.
 a considerable distance—*ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας*.

- to go straight to . . . —*τὴν εὐθείαν* (sc. *ὁδόν*) *ιέναι*.
 to go for a walk—*εἰς περίπατον ἔρχεσθαι* (*Plat.*)
 travelling-expenses—*τὰ πρὸς τὴν πορείαν ἀναλώματα*.
 journey money—*ἐφόδιον*.
 an inn—*πανδοκεῖον*.
 to come often to a place—*θαμίζειν* (*Plat.*)
 to put up, lodge—*καταλύειν, ξενίζεσθαι, κατάγεσθαι*
παρὰ τινι.
 fellow passengers (on board ship)—*ὁ συμπλέοντες*.
 to travel on horseback (in a vehicle)—*ὁδοιπορεῖν,*
πορεύεσθαι, ἐφ' ἵππου (ἐφ' ἀμάξης), or ἵππω
(ἄρματι) χρησάμενος.
 the intervening space—*ὁ μεταξύ τόπος*.
 the shortest way—*ἡ ταχίστη, ἡ σύντομος*.
 to bridle a horse—*χαλινὸν ἐμβάλλειν ἵππῳ*.
 to hunt on horseback—*ἀφ' ἵππων θηρᾶν*.
 to find a person at his dinner (*Lat. offendere*)—*κατα-*
λαμβάνειν τινα δειπνοῦντα.
 a suburb (or country round a town)—*ἡ περιουκίς*.
 opposite to (a place)—*ἐν τῷ ἀντίπερας τινός*.
 neighbouring people—*οἱ ὄμοροι, οἱ πρόσοικοι, τὰ*
κυκλῶ ἔθνη.
 neighbouring cities—*οἱ ἀστυγείτονες, αἱ πλησιοχώ-*
ροι πόλεις.
 on the north (south) side—*πρὸς ἄρκτον, πρὸς Βορρᾶ*
(πρὸς Νότον, μεσημβρίαν).
 to the place in Egypt called the Delta—*εἰς τὸ Δέλτα*
καλούμενον τῆς Αἰγύπτου.
 at right angles—*πρὸς ὀρθὴν* (sc. *γωνίαν*).
 four days' voyage—*τεττάρων ἡμερῶν πλοῦς*.
 after going a day's journey—*προελθὼν ἡμερησίαν*
ὁδόν.

to be a short distance from—*δι' ὀλίγου εἶναι; μικρὸν ἀπέχειν, διαστήναι.*

it is distant by sea 60¹ stades—*ἀπέχει θαλάσσης μέτρον ἑξήκοντα στάδιους.*

the road leading through Oeta—*ἡ δι' Ὀϊτῆς τείνουσα (φέρουσα) ὁδός.*

he will lead us wherever there is a good road—*ἢ ἂν εὖοδον ἢ ταύτη ἡμᾶς ἄξει.*

to go to meet—*ἀπαντᾶν.*

to meet accidentally—*περιτυχεῖν τινι.*

to go abroad—*εἰς τὴν ὑπερορίαν ἀποδημεῖν (Plat.)*

I had all but arrived—*ἔσον οὐπω παρήν.*

to follow closely—*ἴεναι κατὰ πόδας τινός.*

as quickly as possible—*ὡς εἶχον τάχους, ὡς τάχιστα, κατὰ τάχος, διὰ σπουδῆς, διὰ τάχους, τὴν ταχίστην, σὺν τάχει.*

to see the sights (like a tourist)—*ξεναγεῖσθαι (Plat.)*

to collect together—*συλλέγεσθαι, συναθροίζεσθαι, ἀλίζεσθαι, συνελθεῖν εἰς χώριον.*

a mob, rabble—*ξύγκλυδες (ἄνθρωποι).*

my contemporaries—*οἱ ἐπ' ἐμοῦ, οἱ καθ' ἡμᾶς; cf. ἡλικιωτής.*

¹ Greek measures of distance may be thus stated:—

δάκτυλος (finger-breadth) = $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

4 *δάκτυλοι* = 1 *παλαστή* (palm).

4 *παλασταί* = 1 *πούς* (foot) = $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ *πόδες* = 1 *πῆχυς* (cubit) = $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

4 *πήχεις* = 1 *ὄργυιά* (fathom, stretch of the arms) = 5 feet 10 inches.

$16\frac{2}{3}$ *ὄργυιαι* = 1 *πλέθρον* ("furrow-long," furlong) = 97 feet.

7 *πλέθρα* = 1 *στάδιον* = 582 feet, about an English furlong.

The *παρασάγγης*, a Persian measure frequently mentioned by Xenophon = 30 *στάδια*.

to live to see . . . ἐπιδεῖν; cf. ἐπιβιώναι.
 how long it is since I saw you—ὡς χρόνιος ἦλθες.
 not long ago—ἐξ οὗ χρόνος οὐ πολὺς.
 at last they were persuaded—τελευτῶντες¹ ἐπεισ-
 θήσαν.
 two years ago—προπέρυσι.
 two (four) days ago — τρίτην (πέμπτην) ἡμέραν
 ταύτην.
 last year—πέρυσι.
 the magistrates of last year—οἱ περύσινοι ἄρχοντες.
 to continue to do—διατελεῖν πράττων; cf. συνεχῶς
 πράττειν.
 after ages—οἱ ἔπειτα, οἱ ἐπιγιγνώμενοι.

TIME—SEASONS—NUMBER.

in the early morning—πρωῖ.
 in the forenoon—περὶ πλήθουσιν ἀγοράν.
 at midday—τῆς μεσημβρίας.
 late in the afternoon—περὶ δείλην.
 in the evening—τῆς ἑσπέρας, περὶ λύχνων ἀφὰς.
 as soon as it grew dark—ἐπειδὴ συνεσκότασεν.
 night interrupted the proceeding—νύξ ἐπέλαβεν τὸ
 ἔργον.
 midnight—μέσαι νύκτες.
 waiting till it was dawn—τὸ περίορθρον φυλάξαντες.
 cock crow—ὄρθρος, ἤδη φθεγγόμενων ἀλεκτρονίων.
 daily—ὀσημέραι.

¹ For the predicative use of the participle, cf. ἀρχόμενος, "at first"; τὶ διατρίβεις ἔχων;—*Plat.*, "Why do you keep shilly-shallying?" τὶ μαθὼν μέμφῃ μοι; "What induces you to blame me?" ἦκω ἔχων, φέρων, ἔγων, "I came with....."

the first ten days of the month—*μὴν ἰστάμενος*.
 the second ten days of the month—*μὴν μεσῶν*.
 the third ten days of the month—*μὴν φθίνων*.
 the first day of the month—*νουμημία*.
 the fourth day of the month—*τετάρτη ἰσταμένου*.
 the twelfth day of the month—*δευτέρα μεσοῦντος*, or
 δυωδεκάτη.
 the twentieth day of the month—*εἰκάς*.
 the twenty-first day of the month—*δεκάτη φθίνοντος*.
 the thirtieth day of the month—*ἔνη καὶ νέα*.
 at the end of the month—*τελευτῶντος τοῦ μηνός*.
 shortly after midsummer—*τοῦ σίτου ἀκμάζοντος*.
 about the fall of the year—*περὶ τὸ φθινόπωρον (τοῦ
 θέρους)*.
 early summer—*θέρως*.
 late summer—*ὄπωρα*.
 autumn—*φθινοπωρον*.
 at the Dionysiac festival—*Διονυσίους*.
 about midwinter¹—*ἀμφὶ πλειάδων δύσιν*.
 Yule-tide—*Ἀπατουρία*.
 about June—*ἀμφὶ πλειάδων ἐπιτολήν*.
 about September² 20th—*ἀμφὶ Ἀρκτούρου ἐπιτολήν*.
 to some degree—*μεχρὶ του*.

¹ Cf. *Hieroc.* περὶ δαιτ. 3, 68. (1) *χειμῶνα μὲν ἀπὸ πλειάδων δύσιν ἀχρὶ ἰσημερίας ἡαρινῆς*. (2) *ἦρ δὲ ἀπὸ ἰσημερίας μεχρὶ πλειάδων ἐπιτολῆς*. (3) *θέρως δὲ ἀπὸ πλειάδων μεχρὶ ἀρκτούρου ἐπιτολῆς*. (4) *φθινόπωρον δὲ ἀπὸ ἀρκτούρου μεχρὶ πλειάδων δύσιν*.

² The correspondence of Attic to English months may be thus roughly given:—1. *Ἐκατομβαιῶν*=July. 2. *Μεταγειτριῶν*=August. 3. *Βοηδρομιῶν*=September. 4. *Πυανεσιῶν*=October. 5. *Μαιμακτηριῶν*=November. 6. *Ποσειδεῶν*=December. 7. *Γαμηλιῶν*=January. 8. *Ἀνθεστηριῶν*=February. 9. *Ἐλαφηβολιῶν*=March. 10. *Μουνυχιῶν*=April. 11. *Θαργηλιῶν*=May. 12. *Σκιροφοριῶν*=June.

immediately—*αὐτίκα δὴ μάλα.*

the other day—*ἕναγχος.*

until a short time ago—*μεχρι χθές καὶ πρώην.*

before midnight—*πρωιαίτερον μέσων νυκτῶν, περι
πρώτου ὕπνου.*

before dawn— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἔτι βάθεος ὄρθρου (Plat.)} \\ \text{ἄμα ἔφ.} \\ \text{ὄτε ὑποφαίνει ἡμέρα (Plat.)} \end{array} \right.$

formerly—*πρὸ τοῦ.*

it is too late at night—*λίαν πόρρω τῶν νυκτῶν ἐστὶ
(Plat.)*

in the evening— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{σκοταῖος.} \\ \text{ἑσπέριος.} \end{array} \right.$

he came on the second, third $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{δευτεραίος} \\ \text{τριταῖος} \end{array} \right\}$ *ἦλθε.*
day.

from dawn—*ἔξ ἑωθινοῦ.*

in the morning— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ὄρθριος.} \\ \text{ἑωθινός.} \end{array} \right.$

at sunrise—*ἄμ' ἠλίφ ἀνίσχοντι.*

he was away 30 days in all—*ἔμεινε τριάκοντα τὰς
πάσας ἡμέρας.*

their numbers amounted to nearly 200—*βραχὺ ἀπέ-
λιπον διακόσιοι γενέσθαι.*

10,000 in all—*τὰ πάντα μύρια.*

the Athenians were the first to give up wearing swords
—*ἐν τοῖς (sc. καταθεμένοις) πρώτοι Ἀθηναῖοι
τὸν σίδηρον κατέθεντο.*

a very small number of—*πολλοστὸν μέρος.*

Pericles was general, with two colleagues—*Περικλῆς
ἑστρατήγει τρίτος αὐτὸς.*

then, next—*τοῦντεῦθεν (Plat.)*

to-day—*ἡ τήμερον ἡμέρα.*

- yesterday—*ἡ χθὲς ἡμέρα.*
 to-morrow—*ἡ αὔριον ἡμέρα.*
 too soon—*πρὸ τοῦ δεόντος.*
 the sequel—*τὰ ἐφεξῆς, τὰ ἀποβάντα.*
 events at that date—*τὰ τότε.*
 after a day's interval—*διαλιπούσης ἡμέρας.*
 he is more than 30 years old—*ἐκβαίνει τὰ τριάκοντα ἔτη.*
 he has been commandant for more than two years without intermission—*συνεχῶς ἤδη τρίτου ἔτος τουτὶ στρατηγεῖ.*
 he has been dead these three years—*τέθνηκε ταῦτα τρία ἔτη.*
 it was seven days since Mytilene was taken—*ἡμεραι ἦσαν ἑπτα τῇ Μυτιλήνῃ ἐαλωκυία.*
 two years ago we took the field against Panactus—*ἐξῆλθομεν ἔτος τουτὶ τρίτον εἰς Πάνακτον.*
 at first, for the second time, at last—*τὸ πρῶτον, τὸ δεύτερον, τὸ τελευταῖον; cf. τὸ πάλαι, τὸ πρὸ τοῦ, τὸ νῦν, τὸ ἔπειτα, τὸ λοιπὸν.*

THE HUMAN BODY.

PROPERTIES OF THE BODY.

- on tiptoe—*ἐπ' ἀκρῶν ποδῶν, ἀκροῖς τοῖς ποσίν.*
 to within earshot—*εἰς ἐπήκοον (Xen.), ἐξ ὅσου τις ἔμελλεν ἀκούσεσθαι.*
 to hear with one's own ears—*αὐτήκοος εἶναί τις.*
 the right, left hand—*ἡ δεξία, ἀριστερά (sc. χεῖρ).*
 to be short-sighted—*ἐπὶ σμικρὸν ὄραν.*

- keen-sighted—*ὀξύς βλέπειν, δέρκεσθαι.*
 the eye can see many furlongs—*τὸ ὄμμα ἐπὶ πολλὰ
 στάδια δύναται ἐξικνεῖσθαι.*
 worth seeing—*ἀξιοθέατος.*
 the enemy came into sight—*καταφανείς ἐγένοντο οἱ
 πολέμοι; cf. ὤφθησαν.*
 blinded—*διεφθαρμένος τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς.*
 before the eyes—*ἐν ὄψει, ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς, ἐκ τοῦ
 φανεροῦ.*
 to keep one's eye on a thing—*ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἔχειν,
 φυλάττειν τι.*
 to see with one's own eyes—*αὐτόπτης εἶναί τινος;
 cf. αὐτοψεῖ.*
 the eye loses its acuteness—*ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς λήγει τῆς
 ἀκμῆς.*
 to fall asleep—*εἰς ὕπνον πίπτειν, ὑπνῶ καταλαμβάνε-
 νεσθαι, τοῦ ὕπνου ἠττᾶσθαι.*
 to sleep badly—*δυσυπνεῖν, ἀγρυπνία κατέχεσθαι.*

HEALTH.

- a disease attacks . . . —*νόσος (ἐπι)λαμβάνει τινα,
 ἐπιγίγνεται, ἐμπίπτει τι.*
 to recover—*ῥαῖσαι, σώζεσθαι (ἐκ τῆς νόσου).*
 a fracture—*ῥήγμα.*
 a strain—*στρέμμα.*
 he pleads indisposition—*ἀρρώστειν προφασίζεται.*
 an indisposition—*ἀρρώστημα.*
 the state of a person's health—*τὰ περὶ τὴν ὑγίειαν
 (εὐεξίαν) τοῦ σώματος.*
 when his health failed—*γενομένης ἀρρώστιας αὐτῷ.*
 men whose bodily strength has failed—*οἱ σώμασιν
 ἀπειρηκότες.*

- of sound constitution—*ἐρρωμένος*.
 to be in good health—*ὑγιής εἶναι, εὐρωστεῖν, ὑγιεῖα
 χρῆσθαι*.
 with his shoulder-blade broken and his hand maimed—
*τὴν κλεῖν κατεαγὼς καὶ τὴν χεῖρα πεπηρω-
 μένος*.
 paralysed limbs—*τὰ παραλελυμένα τοῦ σώματος*.
 an attack of fever—*καταβολὴ πυρετοῦ*.
 a headache—*κεφαλῆς διάτασις (Plat.)*; cf. *κεφαλαλ-
 γεῖν, καρηβαρεῖν, ἀλγεῖν τὴν κεφαλὴν*.
 valetudinarianism—*νοσοτροφία (Plat.)*
 desperate remedies — *διακεκινδυνευμένα φάρμακα
 (Isoc.)*

DEATH.

- to be dead—*οὐκέτ' εἶναι*.
 natural death—*ὁ κατὰ φύσιν θάνατος, αὐτόματος
 θάνατος*.
 suicide—*αὐθαίρετος θάνατος*.
 to breathe one's last—*ἀποψύχειν*.
 nearly dead—*ἐγγὺς τοῦ τεθνάναι*.
 a happy death—*εὐθανασία (Cic.)*
 the dead—*οἱ κεκμηκότες (Plat.), οἱ ἀπογενόμενοι*.
 at the point of death—*ἤδη πρὸς τῷ τελευτᾶν ὄν*.
 invalids—*οἱ κάμνοντες, οἱ πονοῦμενοι*.
 to be carried off by death—*ἀναιρεθῆναι*.
 to die of hunger—*λιμῷ ἀποθνήσκειν*.
 to make a funeral speech—*λέγειν ἐπὶ τοῖς θαπτομέ-
 νοις, τετελευτηκόσι*.
 to attend a person's funeral—*ἀκολουθεῖν ἐπ' ἐκφοράν,
 συνεκφέρειν τινα*.
 in case I should die—*εἴ τι πάθοιμι*.

to perform the last rites for a man—τὰ νομιζόμενα
ποιεῖν τινι ταφὰς ποιείσθαι τινος.

BIRTH—AGE.

to be a nurse—τιτθεύειν, τιτθῆ, τροφὸς εἶναι.

to hold the naming-feast¹—τὴν δεκάτην θύειν, ἐστιᾶν.

to lull restless children to sleep—κατακοιμίζειν τὰ
δυσυπνοῦντα τῶν παιδίων (*Plat.*)

from the cradle up . . . —ἐκ σπαργάνων (swaddling-
bands).

toys—δέραια (necklace), πλαταγαὶ (rattle), ἀμαξίς
(go-cart), κορὴ (doll), τροχός (hoop), ῥόμβος
(top).

doll-makers—κοροπλάθοι, οἱ τοὺς πηλίλους πλάτ-
τουτες.²

to be in child-bed—λοχεύεσθαι.

nurses' tales (prov.)—γραῶν, τιτθῶν μῦθοι (ἕθλος).

blood relations—οἱ ἀπὸ γένους.

connections—οἱ (φύσει, γένει) προσήκοντες, οἱ συγ-
γενεῖς, οἱ οἰκεῖοι.

to be next of kin, heir-at-law—ἀγχιστεύειν τινι.

relationship by marriage—κῆδος, κήδευμα.

a man of my age—ἀνὴρ ἡλικίος ἐγῶ.

old enough to bear arms { οἱ ἐκ καταλόγου.
οἱ τὰ στρατεύσιμα ἔτη
ἔχοντες.

to be of age to marry—ᾠραῖος εἶναι γάμου.

¹ At this feast all friends and relatives were invited to a sacrifice and banquet, and expected to bring presents; the child being thus legally recognised as γνήσιος, and receiving its name.

² These dolls or images were made of clay and painted.

- manly, vigorous age—*ἥβη, ἡλικία.*
 still a child—*ἔτι ἐν ἡλικίᾳ ὦν, οὐπω ἡλικίαν ἔχων.*
 for his age—*εἰς ὅσον ἡλικίας ἤκει.*
 in the prime of life, middle age (*constans ætas*)—*ὄντες ἐν τῇ καθεστηκυίᾳ ἡλικίᾳ.*
 sucklings—*οἱ ἐν γάλακτι ὄντες.*
 in the meanwhile—*ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ, μεταξύ.*
 at his prime—*ἀκμάζων.*
 after a short interval he died—*οὐ πολὺ δέ διαλιπὼν ἐτελεύτησεν.*
 to come of age—*εἰς ἄνδρας τελεῖν, δοκιμασθῆναι.*
 to behave in youthful fashion—*νεανιεύεσθαι.*
 to tend in old age—*γηροτροφεῖν.*
 advanced in years—*πρόρῳ τῆς ἡλικίας ὦν.*
 to make due return to parents for one's upbringing
 —*τὰ τροφεῖα ἀποδιδόναι τοῖς τοκεῦσι (τῇ πατρίδι, &c.)*

HUMAN LIFE; ITS VARIOUS RELATIONS.

EFFORT—SUCCESS—ADVANTAGE.

- without any trouble—*ἀκοντι.*
 slackness, lethargy—*ῥαστώνη, ῥαθυμία.*
 we are inactive and idle—*ἀργοῦμεν καὶ καθήμεθα οὐδὲν ποιοῦντες.*
 whilst we delay he spreads his toils around us—*μέλ-
 λοντας ἡμᾶς περιστοιχίζεται.*
 he became more lethargic—*ἐπὶ τὸ ῥαθυμεῖν ἀπέκλι-
 νεν.*
 with might and main—*παντὶ σθένει, κατὰ κράτος.*

what we have lost by our inactivity—*τὰ κατεῤῥαθυ-
μημένα.*

it remains for us to fight like men for our very existence
—*τὸ λοιπὸν δὴ ἔργον ἡμέτερον ἀνδρείως κρίνειν
περὶ τῶν ὄλων.*

you are absolutely inactive—*παντελῶς ἀργῶς ἔχετε.*
notwithstanding all his efforts—*πάντα ποιούντος
τούτου.*

to be content with what one has done—*ἀγαπήσας
τοῖς πεπραγμένοις ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν.*

to be employed on a matter—*ἀμφί τι εἶναι, ἔχειν, δια-
τρίβειν; ἐνδιατρίβειν (ἔν) τινι; ἐν χερσίν ἔχειν.*
greedy—*τοῦ πλείονος ὀρεγόμενος.*

following a selfish policy—*ἅπαντα πρὸς ἡδονὴν
ζητούντες.*

ambition—*πλεονεξία, φιλοτιμία.*

useless labours—*Πηνελοπῆς ἴστον μεταχειρίζεσθαι
(Plat.)*

he considered that this would be in favour of the enemy
—*τοῦτ' ἐνόμιζε πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων μάλλον
εἶναι.*

to be beneficial—*προὔργου εἶναι (Plat.)*

it is not the least use—*οὐδὲν ὄφελός ἐστιν οὔτε
μικρὸν οὔτε μέγα (Plat.)*

unseasonable—*οὐδὲν ἐν καιρῷ.*

consider his extremity your opportunity—*τὴν ἀκαιρίαν
ἐκείνου καιρὸν ὑμέτερον νομίζετε.*

when there was opportunity—*εὖ παρασχόν.*

to incur a charge of folly—*ἄνοιαν ὀφλισκάνειν.*

all considerations make this advisable—*χρηστὰ δ'
ἄν εἴη παντὸς εἵνεκα.*

in an exceptional degree—*πάντων διαφερόντως.*

this is unsatisfactory—*δοκεῖ τούτο οὐχὶ καλῶς πε-
πρᾶχθαι.*

CRISIS—DELAY.

the present juncture more than all others calls for most
careful consideration—*ὁ παρῶν καιρὸς, εἴπερ
ποτέ, πολλῆς φροντίδος καὶ βουλῆς δεῖται.*

good counsel, soundness of judgment—*εὐβουλία.*

affairs have reached such a point . . . —*εἰς τούτο
προήκει τὰ πράγματα ὥστε . . .*

we are in a very critical position—*περὶ ἐσχάτων ἤδη
κινδυνεύομεν, ἐς τοῦσχατου ἦλθε τὰ πράγ-
ματα.*

whilst affairs are satisfactory — *εὐθενούντων τῶν
πραγμάτων.*

inveterate procrastinators—*οἱ μελλήσοντες.*

to anticipate the future—*προκαταλαβεῖν τὸ μέλλον.*

to procrastinate—*διακρούσασθαι τὸν πάροντα χρόνον.*

to cause delay—*ἀναβολὴν ποιεῖν τινος; χρόνον, δια-
τριβὴν ἐμποιεῖν.*

a perfect sea of troubles had overwhelmed Thebes—

Ἰλιάς κακῶν περιειστήκει τούς Θηβαίους.

the peace is risky and uncertain—*ἐπικίνδυνός ἐστι καὶ
σφαλερὰ ἡ εἰρήνη.*

matters being still unsettled—*τῶν πραγμάτων ὄντων
ἔτι μετεώρων.*

everything depends on this—*ἐκ τούτου πάντα ἀνῆρ-
τηται, κρεμάννυται.*

the future depends on you—*τὰ λοιπὰ ἐν ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς
ἐστὶ.*

to recognise the greatness of the issues—*γινῶναι περὶ
ᾧσων ὁ ἀγὼν ἐστι.*

in any emergency—*ἐν τῷ παρατυχόντι*.
 they were aware that their position had not improved
 —*ἔγνωσαν τὰ ἑαυτῶν οὐκ ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον*
χωροῦντα.
 the uncertainty of the future—*τοῦ μέλλοντος τὸ*
ἀστάθμητον.

DIGNITY—REPUTATION—STANDARD.

to distinguish oneself, become prominent—*ἀριστεύειν*.
 they have the reputation of . . . —*δόξαν ἔχουσιν*
ὡς . . .
 the leading man of the thirty—*ὁ πρωτεύων ἐν τοῖς*
τριάκοντα.
 it is creditable to us—*κόσμον ἡμῖν φέρει*.
 prominent men—*οἱ προὔχοντες*.
 in comfortable circumstances—*τοῖς ἐκτὸς ἀγαθοῖς*
ικανῶς κεχορηγημένος.
 to be prosperous—*εὐθνεῖν, εὐπραγεῖν, εὐτυχεῖν,*
καλῶς πράσσειν.
 men of property—*οἱ ἔχοντες*.
 to be undeservedly successful—*εὐ πράττειν παρὰ τὴν*
ἀξίαν.
 a prosperous man—*ὁ μάλιστα εὐθενῶν (Plat.)*
 prosperity—*εὐετηρία (Plat.)*
 to be very popular—*μάλιστα εὐδοκιμεῖν,¹ ἐλλόγιμος,*
ἔντιμος εἶναι.
 famous—*περιβόητος (Lyc.)*
 to be in high repute—*εἶναι ἐν ἀξιόματι ὑπὸ τῶν*
ἀστῶν.

¹ Greek is rich in expressive verbs denoting state or disposition,—*εὐδοκιμεῖν, ἀκοσμεῖν, εὐνομεῖν, εἰρηνεύειν, εὐθνεῖν,* (prosper), *δυσανασχετεῖν* (be vexed), &c., &c.

- to bring into repute—*ἐπὶ πλέον δόξης προάγειν*.
 to be in ill repute with—*κακῶς ἀκούειν παρά τινι*.
 to reap the glory of . . . *τὴν δόξαν καρποῦσθαι*.
 he has lost favour—*ἀδοξεῖ, ἀδοξος γεγένηται*.
 to excite a prejudice against me—*φθόνον τινα ἐμοὶ
 συνάγειν διὰ τῶν λόγων*.
 this accursed fellow—*οὔτοσὶ ὁ θεοῖς ἐχθρὸς*.
 his ambition is unbounded—*ἡ φιλοτιμία ἀνυπέρ-
 βλητος ἐστὶ*; cf. *δόξης ἐπιθυμία, τὸ φιλό-
 τιμον*.
 to be proud—*μεγὰ φρονεῖν, καλλωπίζεσθαι, ἀγάλλ-
 λεσθαι, ἐπὶ τινι*; cf. *σεμνύνεσθαι, ὀγκοῦσθαι,
 τετυφῶσθαι μεγαλύνεσθαι*.
 to suffer a reverse—*πταίσει τι*; cf. *ἀτυχεῖν, ἐλασ-
 σοῦσθαι, σφάλλειν, ἀτυχήμασι περιπίπτειν,
 ἐναντιοῦταὶ τί μοι*.
 has important influence on . . . *μεγαλὴν ῥοπήν
 ἔχει πρὸς . . .*
 worth notice, considerable—*ἀξιόλογος*.
 I get no advantage—*πλέον ἐστὶ μοι οὐδέν*.
 to be at a disadvantage—*ἔλασσον ἔχειν*.
 to improve—*ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον ἐπιδιδόναι, καθιστάναι,
 προάγειν* (intrans., *ἐπίδοσιν λαμβάνειν*; cf. *προκόπτειν*).
 to come off worse—*κάκιον ἀπαλλάττειν*.
 the matter turned out satisfactorily for us—*ἐμοίγε κατὰ
 νοῦν ἀπέβη τὸ πρᾶγμα*.
 to become supreme in . . . —*κύριος τῶν πραγμάτων
 γίνεσθαι*.
 to be inferior . . . —*παραχωρεῖν τινι τινος*.
 to come to an end—*πέρας ἔχει* (e.g., *ὁ πόλεμος*).
 a finished, perfect tyrant—*ἀπειργασμένος τύραννος*.

to render, make, cause to be (with adj.)—*καθιστάναι, ἀπεργάζεσθαι, παρέχειν, παρέχεσθαι, ἀποφαίνειν, ἀποδεικνύναι, τιθέναι, παρασκευάζειν.*

they compared the ignorance and cowardice of their own leader with the science and daring of his opponent—*ἀνελογίζοντο τὴν ἐκείνου ἡγεμονίαν πρὸς οἷαν ἐμπειρίαν καὶ τόλμην μετὰ οἷας ἀνεπιστημοσύνης καὶ μαλακίας γενήσοιτο.*

in comparison with a thing—*παρά τι ; παραβαλλόμενός τινι ; ὡς πρὸς τι.*

to adopt this standard, apply this criterion—*τούτῳ τῷ κανόνι χρῆσθαι.*

to refer to, make a standard of . . . —*ἀναφέρειν εἰς τι.*

diametrically opposite—*ὡς οἷόν τε ἐναντιώτατος.*

to be the opposite of—*ἀντιστρόφως ἔχειν, ἀντικείμεσθαι, ἀνθίστασθαι.*

to be made similar to—*ἀφομοιοῦσθαι, ἐξισοῦσθαι, παραπλήσιος γένεσθαι.*

what has the law to do with torture?—*τί τῷ νόμῳ καὶ τῷ βασάνῳ ;*

GOODWILL—FRIENDSHIP—APPROVAL.

to become intimate with—*ἐς συνήθειάν τινι ἔρχεσθαι.*

to be acquainted with—*γνωριμῶς ἔχειν τινα.*

to give a hearty welcome to—*ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀσπάζεσθαι τινα ; εὐνοικῶς, οἰκείως, φιλικῶς ἔχειν τινι (πρὸς τινα).*

to be friendly disposed—*φιλοφρόνως προσφέρεισθαι, διακείσθαι.*

- God forbid—*ὃ μὴ γένοιτο ; εὐφήμεν.*
 I wish you luck!—*ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ.*
 to be treated kindly—*εὖ πάσχειν.*
 a kindness like that is never forgotten—*τοιουτοτρόπου*
εὐεργετήματος λήθη οὐδαμῶς γίγνεται.
 to behave in a friendly way—*διὰ φιλίας ἰέναι τινί,*
φιλία χρῆσθαι περί τινα.
 to make oneself agreeable to—*φιλοφρονεῖσθαι τινα*
(τινι) (Plat.)
 before they were friends—*ὅτ' οὐπω τὰ αὐτὰ ἐφρό-*
νουν.
 to care for—*ἐντρέπεσθαι (τινος), ἐπιμελεῖσθαι ; cf.*
φροντίζειν, προμηθεῖσθαι, προνοεῖν.
 not to trouble oneself about—*ὀλιγώρως ἔχειν περὶ ;*
cf. ἀμελεῖν, παραμελεῖν, ἀφροντιστεῖν, ὀλιγω-
ρεῖν τινος.
 to bring disgrace upon—*αἰσχύνῃ καὶ ἀδοξίαν τινι*
φέρειν, περιάπτειν, κατασκευάζειν.
 to be satisfied with a person—*ἐπαινεῖν τινα, οὐ μέμ-*
φесθαί τινι.
 to be content with a thing—*ἀγαπᾶν, στέργειν, τι,*
 also *ὅτι* with verb.
 to live contentedly—*πανὸν εὐκόλως ζῆν, αὐταρκέσ-*
τατα ζῆν.
 he was not content to . . . —*οὐ γὰρ ἐξήρκεσεν*
αὐτῷ τὸ . . .
 it is sufficient—*ἀπόχρη, ἀρκεῖ ; adv. ἀποχρωντῶς.*
 this makes up for, compensates that—*αὕτη ἐστὶν ἀνά-*
ληψις ἐκείνου.
 to congratulate on his good fortune—*εὐδαιμονίσαι*
τινα τῆς τύχης.
 worthy of admiration—*ἀξιοθαύμαστος.*

he will praise the idea of peace—*εἰρήνης ἐγκώμια ἐρεί.*

set more value on—*ἔλεσθαι τι πρό τινος.*

to praise and value—*διὰ ἐπαίνου καὶ διὰ τιμῆς ἔχειν¹ (τι, τινα).*

they can throw no imputation on your courage—*ἀνεξέ-
λεγκτον² αὐτοῖς τὸ ἀνδρείου ἔχετε.*

unanimously—*μῖᾱ γνώμη, κοινῶ λόγῳ χρώμενοι.*

without recriminations—*ἀνεπικλήτως.*

no objection can be raised to your safeguarding your own interests—*πᾶσιν ἀνεπίφθονόν ἐστι τὸ τὰ ὑμέτερα φυλάσσειν.*

MIND.

CONCEPTION—INTENTION.

you ought to have a very clear conception of Philip's present position—*ἄξιον ἐνθυμηθῆναι καὶ λογισασθαι τὰ πράγματα ἐν ᾧ καθέστηκε³ νυνὶ τὰ τοῦ Φιλιπποῦ.*

¹ For *ἔχειν* similarly used, cf. *διὰ φιλίας, ψόγου, μνήμης, αἰτίας ὀργῆς, φροντίδος ἔχειν τινά.*

² These long "reflective" adjectives, usually compounded with *α-* negative, are peculiarly Thucydidean; cf. *ἀνυπέρβλητος*, unsurpassable; *ἀναμφισβήτητος*, beyond discussion; *ἄληπτος*, not amenable; *ἀνεμέστος*, without offence; *ἀπερίοπτος*, *ἀνύποπτος*, *ἀνεπιμῆτος*, *ἀναπόδεικτος*, *τὸ ἀνεπιβούλευτον*, &c.

³ *καθέστηκε*, lit. "has become fixed," often equals little more than *ἔστι*. Other frequent substitutes for *ἔστι*, especially in the orators, are *πέφυκε*, is by nature; *ὑπαρχει*, is to start with; *γεγένηται*, has become; *ξεμβέβηκε*, has turned out to be; *τυγχάνει ὢν*=little more than *ἔστι*; *βέβηκε*=stands, locally; *προσαγορευεται*=is called, is predicated of. Cf., too, innumerable adverbs with *ἔχειν*, *καλῶς ἔχει*=*καλῶν ἔστι*, &c.

it would be most surprising—ἀτοπωτάτων ἄν εἶη.
 slaves to every new paradox—δούλοι τῶν ἀει ἀτόπων.
 to consider unimportant—ἐν οὐδενός ποιείσθαι μέρος,
 παρ' οὐδὲν τιθέναι, οὐδενός ποιείσθαι, ἐν οὐδενὶ
 λόγῳ τίθεσθαι.

to estimate more highly—περὶ πλείονος ποιείσθαι.
 careless of all in comparison with . . . τῶν πάντων
 ἀπερίοπτοι παρὰ τὸ . . .

to give a person the choice of . . . αἴρεσιν διδόναι
 τινι.

we do a thing unconsciously—λανθάνομεν ἡμᾶς
 αὐτοὺς ποιούντες τι.

stupidity—εὐήθεια, ἀβελτερία.

you are so wanting in perception—οὕτως ἀγνωμόνως
 ἔχετε.

your want of discernment—τὸ ἐλλιπές τῆς γνώμης.

to pay close attention to—ἀποβλέπειν εἰς (πρὸς).

if you think it over—δόντες ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς λόγον.

with deliberate malice—ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς.

as a makeshift—ἐξ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς.

intentionally—ἐξεπίτηδες, ἐκ προαιρέσεως, βεβου-
 λευμένως.

no one, if he can help it—οὐδεὶς ἐκὼν εἶναι.

offhand—ἐξ ἐπιδρομῆς.

to the best of one's power—κατὰ δύναμιν, κατὰ τὸ
 δυνατόν, ὡς οἶόν τε μάλιστα; cf. τὸ κατ' ἐμαυ-
 τόν.

they did not consider the war a secondary matter—οὐκ
 ἐκ παρέργου ἐποιοῦντο τὸν πόλεμον.

there is no other alternative—οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλα παρὰ
 ταῦτα.

in my opinion—κατ' ἐμῆν δόξαν.

I am certain—οἶδ' ὅτι (parenthetic).

it is certainly monstrous (absurd)—πῶς οὐκ¹ αἰσχρὸν
(ἀτοπώτατον); cf. δεινὸν ἐστὶ καὶ ὑπέρβαλλον.

to be eager—σπουδάζειν, λιπαρῶς ἔχειν (Plat.)

to inspire eagerness—προθυμίαν ἐμβάλλειν, ἐπιπνεῖν
τινι.

with great eagerness—διατετάμενοι (Plat.)

to be on the alert—ἐπαίρεσθαι.

HOPE—PROMISE—COUNSEL.

to be buoyed up with hopes—ἐπ' ἐλπίδος ὀχεῖσθαι.

as he thought over the loss of his honours and the down-
fall of his hopes—ἐνθύμουμενος καὶ οἶων τιμῶν
καὶ οἶων ἐλπίδων ἀποστεροῦτο.

you have robbed me of my hope—ἐκκέκρουκας με
τῆς ἐλπίδος (Plat.)

hopeful—εὐελπὺς.

to have high hopes—ἐν φρονήματι εἶναι.

they expected the city to be taken—ἐπίδοξος ἦν
ἄλῶναι ἢ πόλις.

disappointed of his hopes, unsuccessful—ἄπρακτος.

kept in suspense by vain hopes and promises—ἀναρτώ-
μενοι ἐλπίσιν ἐξ ἐλπίδων καὶ ὑποσχέσεων.

to promise, pledge oneself, undertake—ἐγγυᾶσθαι.

to entertain a proposal—τοὺς λόγους δέχεσθαι, ἐπαι-
νεῖν, προσδέχεσθαι.

the promise was fulfilled—ἡ ὑπόσχεσις ἀπέβη.

why?—τοῦ χάριν; τίνος ἔνεκα; διὰ τί;

¹ The so-called *interrogatio*, ἔρωτημα; cf. τίς οὐχι ἂν σοῦ κατέπ-
τυσεν (Dem.); τίς οὐκ οἶδεν; πῶς γὰρ οὐ; πῶς οὐ δεινὸν ἐστὶ;
κ.τ.λ.

- to be the cause of a thing—*αἴτιος γίγνεσθαι τινος*.
 to tend towards (of things)—*συντείνειν εἰς τι*.
 to forget oneself—*ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι ἑαυτοῦ*; opp. *ἀναμνήσκεσθαι ἑαυτοῦ*.
 thank you for reminding me—*εὐ ποιεῖς ἀναμνήσας με*
 (opp. *ἀδικεῖς*), *ἐς καλόν με ὑπέμνησας*.
 to communicate a thing—(*ἀνα*)*κοινοῦν(οὔσθαι) τινὶ τι*; cf. *κοινωνὸν ποιεῖσθαι*.
 to urge, induce—*προτρέπειν, ἐπαίρειν, προάγειν εἰς τι*.
 to take counsel about—*κοινολογεῖσθαι περὶ τινος*.
 to leave no resource untried—*ἐπὶ πᾶν ἐλθεῖν*.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

MUSIC—MEDICINE.

- to adapt to music—*εἰς τὰ κιθαρίσματα ἐντείνειν*.
 music—*μουσικῆ*.
 to make a poem of—*ἐς ὠδὰς τε καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ποίησιν θείναι (Plat.)*
 to refuse to licence a play—*χόρον οὐ διδόναι*.
 an expert—*ὁ ἐπαῖων (Plut.)*, *ὁ τριβὴν ἔχων ἐν τινι*.
 to take up, take in hand—*θεραπεύειν, μεταχειρίζεσθαι*.
 whether experts or amateurs—*εἴτε δεινοὶ εἴτε ἰδιῶται*.
 a specialist—*ὁ καθ' ἕκαστον πεπαιδευμένος*.
 worth taking trouble about—*ἀξιοσπούδαστος*.
 to apply oneself to, grapple with—*ὄμοσε χωρεῖν τῷ ἔργῳ*.
 to write history—*ξυγγράφειν*.

- to compile annals—*ξυντιθέναι*.
 professors of medicine — *οἱ μεταχειριζόμενοι τὴν
 ἰατρικὴν*.
 to dissect—*ἀνατέμνειν*.
 a doctor's fee—*τὰ σῶστρα, τὰ ἰατρεία*.
 the member of the college of physicians — *ὁ τῶν
 Ἀσκληπιαδῶν (Plat.)*
 a most skilful doctor—*ἰατρικώτατος τις*.
 to prescribe a certain treatment — *θεραπείαν τινα
 προστάττειν*.
 I submit to surgeon's knife and caustic — *παρέχω
 ἔμαντόν τέμνειν καὶ καίειν*.

EDUCATION.

- to go to school—*φοιτᾶν εἰς διδασκάλου, εἰς διδασκαλεῖον*.
 to be an utter ignoramus (prov.)—*μήτε νεῖν μήτε
 γράμματα ἐπίστασθαι (Plat.)*
 well-trained—*ὁ καλῶς ἡγμένος (Plat.)*
 pupils—*οἱ φοιτηταί, οἱ τρόφιμοι (Plat.)*
 a boy's slave-tutor¹—*παιδαγωγός*.
 the superintendent of education—*ὁ ἄρχων ὁ τῆς
 παιδείας ἐπιμελητῆς πάσης*.
 to keep school (*i.e.*, teach reading, writing, and arithmetic, *ψῆφοι*)—*διδάσκειν γράμματα*.
 the study of geography — *ἡ περὶ γεωγραφικὴν
 διατριβήν*.
 geometrical figures—*διαγράμματα (Plat.)*
 to bisect—*δίχα τέμνειν*.

¹ Boys, at six years old, were handed over to such a slave, whose chief duty was to escort his charge to and from school.

- arithmetic—*ψῆφοι, λογισμὸς, ἀριθμητικῆ*.
 to divide in seven—*ἑπτὰ μέρη τέμνειν*.
 physical training (carried on in the *παλαίστρα* under
 a *παιδοτρίβης*)—*γυμναστικῆ*.
 to read aloud and learn by heart—*ἀναγιγνώσκειν καὶ
 ἔκμανθάνειν*.
 Homer's poems—*τὰ τοῦ Ὀμήρου ἔπη*.
 to know by heart—*ἀπὸ στόματος εἰπεῖν*.
 to give a liberal education—*ἐν μουσικῇ καὶ γυμνασ-
 τικῇ παιδεύειν*.
 propriety, etiquette—*εὐκοσμία*.
 with grace and dignity like a gentleman—*εὐσχημονῶς
 καὶ καλοῦ κάγαθοῦ τρόποις*.
 with downcast eyes—*κάτω κεκυφώς*.
 to deliver lectures—*ἐπιδείξεις, ἀκροάσεις, ποιεῖσθαι*.
 to attend the lectures of Sophists—*τῶν Σοφιστῶν
 ἀκροᾶσθαι*.
 practising javelin-throwing with his comrades in the
 gymnasium—*μελετῶν μετὰ τῶν ἡλίκων ἀκοντί-
 ζειν ἐπὶ τῷ γυμνασίῳ*.
 long-distance runners develop the muscles of their legs
 —*οἱ δολιχοδρόμοι τὰ σκέλη παχύνονται*.
 you admire some people for their wisdom — *ἔστιν
 οὔστινας τεθαύμακας ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ*.

SPEECH AND WRITING.

SPEECH IN GENERAL.

- with a loud voice—*μεγαλῇ φωνῇ*.
 rough voiced—*τραχύς τῇ φωνῇ*.

- what every one talks of—τὸ θρυλούμενον.
 to converse, argue with—διὰ λόγων ἔρχεσθαι τινι,
 εἰς λόγους ἵεναι τινι; διαλέγεσθαι.
 to begin to argue—εἰς ἀγῶνα λόγων ἀφίκεσθαι.
 by way of insult—κατ' ἐπήρειαν.
 he abused me in most shocking language—έμε ῥητά
 καὶ ἄρρητα κακά ἐξείπε.
 to speak ill of—ὀνειδῆ περιάπτειν.
 to interchange arguments — λόγον δοῦναί τε καὶ
 δέξασθαι.
 the disputed points—τὰ ἀμφισβητούμενα.
 what we call technical—ἃ δὴ τεχνικὰ προσαγορεύ-
 ομεν.
 to applaud—ἀνακροτεῖν τινί.
 to express approval of—ἀποδέχεσθαι.
 to speak through an interpreter—διὰ ἑρμηνέως λέγειν.
 to be long-winded—μακρογορεῖν.
 a clever speaker—δεινὸς λέγειν, εἰπεῖν.¹
 to speak grandiloquently—καλλιπεῖσθαι (Plat.)
 witty, clever—ἀστεῖος, εὐτράπελος.
 a brief, pithy remark—ῥῆμα βραχὺ καὶ συνεστραμ-
 μένον.
 to say a smart thing—κομφεύεσθαι (Plat.)

PUBLIC SPEAKING—DELIVERY.

- public speakers { οἱ λογοποιοῦντες (Dem.)
 οἱ παρίοντες.
 to speak in public—δημηγορεῖν, παρελθεῖν πρὸς τὸ
 βῆμα.

¹ Cf. δεινὸς πίνειν, a heavy drinker; δεινὸς φαγεῖν, a glutton;
 ἀξὺς βλέπειν, keen-sighted.

- to follow an argument closely—*παρακολουθεῖν λόγῳ*.
- it occurs to me { *παρίσταται* (*παρέστηκε*) *μοι*.
 { *ἐς ἐπίνοιαν ἔρχομαι ὡς* . . .
- I have finished my speech—*καταβαίνω, ἐξέρα τὸ ὕδωρ*.
- to speak *ex tempore*—*ἐξ ὑπογύιου, ἐκ τοῦ παραχρήματος λέγειν*.
- to curry favour by one's speeches—*πρὸς χάριν δημηγορεῖν*.
- to cheat his hearers' ears—*κλέπτει τὴν ἀκρόασιν* (*Æsch.*)
- to speak without pretence—*οὐδὲν ὑποστειλόμενος λέγειν; παρρησιάζεσθαι*.
- during the time allotted for my speech—*ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ ὕδατι*.
- the sense (of a passage)—*ἡ διάνοια* (*Plat.*), ὃ νοεῖ ὁ λόγος.
- he hinted, insinuated—*ὑπηνίττετο καὶ παρεδήλου*.
- to sum up, put in shortly—*ὡς ἐν κεφαλαίῳ, ὡς συνελόντι, ὡς συντόμως, ὡς ἐν συντόμῳ εἰπεῖν*.
- in short—*ἐνὶ λόγῳ, ἐν κεφαλαίοις*.
- . . . speaking generally . . . *ὡς τὸ ὄλον, τὸ καθόλου εἰπεῖν, ὁλῶς δέ*.
- between ourselves—*ὡς ἐν ἡμῖν εἰρήσθαι*.
- impossible! How could he?—*πόθεν;*
- but I shall be told—*ἀλλὰ νῆ Διὰ*.
- not to go into detail—*ἵνα μὴ καθ' ἕκαστα λέγω*.
- expressly—*διαρρήδην, ἄντικρυς*.
- not a syllable—*οὐδὲ γρῦ*.
- he never opened his mouth—*οὐ διήρε τὸ στόμα*.
- to prevent from getting a hearing—*ἐκκλείειν τινα τοῦ λόγου τυγχάνειν*.

as to our neighbours,—I mean the Phocians . . . —
περὶ δὲ τῶν ἐγγύς,—λέγω δὲ τῶν Φωκέων.
 now as proof of this—*σημείον δὲ.*
 the phrase, “I can’t say”—*τὸ οὐκ ἔχω εἰπεῖν.*
 as Solon used to say—*τὸ Σόλωνος.*
 you have asked a hard question, one which a person
 like myself can find no answer for—*χαλεπὸν*
ἦρον καὶ οἷω γε ἐμοὶ παντάπασιν ἄπορον.
 there seems to be something in what you say—*δοκεῖς*
τι λέγειν,
 to have on the tip of one’s tongue—*ἀνὰ στόμα ἔχειν.*
 indescribable—*λόγου μείζων.*
 words could not do justice to the deplorable state of
 affairs—*οὐδ’ ἂν εἰς δύναιτ’ ἐφίκεσθαι τῷ λόγῳ*
τῶν ἐκεῖ κακῶν.
 this stops their mouths—*τοῦτο ἐμφράττει τὸ στόμα.*
 reason (or the reason of a thing), *ratio evincit*—*ὁ λόγος*
αἰρεῖ.
 in a few words—*διὰ βράχέων.*
 to quote, cite—*εἰς μέσον φέρειν, προφέρειν, ἐπάγ-*
εσθαι.

STYLE—READING.

prose—*ψιλὸς λόγος* (also in plur.)
 in prose—*ἄνευ μέτρον.*
 in verse—*ἐν μέτρῳ.*
 tragic poets—*οἱ περὶ τραγωδίαν ποιηταί* (*Plat.*)
 to tell of in verse—*ἐν ἔπεσι ποιεῖν.*
 I will say nothing not to the point—*οὐδὲν ἔξω τοῦ*
πράγματος λέξω.
 this is a digression—*ταῦτα πάρεργα τυγχάνει λεγο-*
μένα; cf. ἐκβολὴν λόγου ποιεῖσθαι.

exaggeration (in rhetoric)—*δείνωσις*.

to exaggerate extravagantly — *ὑπερβάλλον μεγαλύνην*.

to impute cowardice (rashness) to a man—*καταγιγνώσκειν τινός δειλίαν (προπέτειαν καὶ ἀπόνοιαν)*.

to spread a report—*διαδιδόναι, διασπείρειν λόγον, φήμην, εἰς πόλιν*.

the report prevails—*ὁ λόγος ἔχει, κατέχει*.

to blab out secrets—*ἐκλαλεῖν*.

to mention a thing—*μνείαν τινός ποιεῖσθαι*.¹

worth mention—*ἀξιωμακρόνεντος*.²

we are discussing no ordinary subject—*οὐ περὶ τοῦ ἐπιτυχόντος ὁ λόγος*.

to get informed by letter—*δι' ἐπιστολῆς πύθεσθαι*.

to enter in a document — *ἐγγράφειν εἰς γραμματεῖον*.

a clerk, secretary—*ὁ γραμματέυς*.

to be in circulation (of books)—*βαστάζεσθαι (Arist.)*

¹ Paraphrases with *ποιεῖσθαι*, common in all Greek, are especially common in Thucydides; *e.g.*—

<i>πλεῖν</i>	=	<i>τὸν πλοῦν ποιεῖσθαι</i> .
<i>λέγειν</i>	=	<i>λόγους</i> "
<i>διατᾶσθαι</i>	=	<i>διάτταν</i> "
<i>πολεμεῖν</i>	=	<i>πόλεμον</i> "
<i>ληΐζειν</i>	=	<i>λείαν</i> "
<i>ἐπιμελεῖσθαι</i>	=	<i>ἐπιμελείαν</i> "
<i>σπουδάζειν</i>	=	<i>σπουδῆν</i> "
<i>στρατεύειν</i>	=	<i>στρατεῖαν</i> "

Cf. *ἀπόβασιν, μαρτυρίαν, πείραν, ἀναγωγῆν, δμολογίαν, ἀπόδειξιν ποιεῖσθαι*.

² Other noticeable compounds of *ἄξιος* are *ἀξιοθέατος, ἀξιοσπούδατος, ἀξιοθαύμαστος, ἀξιόλογος, ἀξιόπιστος, ἀξιόκτητος, ἀξιοχρέως*.

- to print—cf. ἀπομάσσω.
 to read (to oneself), study — μελετᾶν βιβλίον
 (Plat.)
 to read (aloud, usually)—ἀναγιγνώσκειν.
 to read cursorily—ἐπιτρέχειν ἀναγιγνώσκων.
 to read over a form of words (for another to repeat)—
 ὑπειπεῖν, ἐξηγεῖσθαι.

PHILOSOPHY.

KINDS OF PHILOSOPHY—METHOD.

- Zeno and Socrates and their schools or successors—
 Ζήνων καὶ Σωκράτης καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ τὰ παρ'
 ἑκατέρου διαδεχόμενοι.
 the reformed school of Epicurus—οἱ ἐπανορθούμενοι
 τὰ τοῦ Ἐπικούρου.
 those who dip deep into philosophy—οἱ πόρρω ἀεὶ
 φιλοσοφίας ἐλαύνοντες.
 Thales', Plato's school—οἱ ἀμφὶ Θαλήν, οἱ ἀπὸ
 Πλατωνὸς.
 philosophers—οἱ ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ διατρίβοντες.
 a feast of reason—εὐωχεῖσθαι τοῦ λόγου, ἐστιᾶν
 τινα καλῶν λόγων (Plat.)
 the sensual life—ἀπολαυστικός βίος; cf. φιληδής.
 the contemplative—θεωρητικός.
 the intellectual—διονοητικός.
 life of sensation—ζωὴ αἰσθητικῇ.
 life of nourishment and growth—ζωὴ θρεπτικῇ καὶ
 αὐξητικῇ.

an individual living a solitary life—ὁ ζῶν βίον μονω-
τήν.

active life—ὁ κατ' ἐνεργείαν βίος.

to play the honest man—ἀνδραγαθίζεσθαι.

men of practical sense—οἱ φρονιμοί.

too superficial for our purpose—ἐπιπολαιότερον τοῦ
ζητουμένου.

to refine about—ἐξακριβοῦν περὶ (ὑπὲρ).

to sketch—ὑποτυποῦν, ὑπογράφειν.

to fill in—ἀναγράψαι, πυκνὰ ἀπεργάζεσθαι.

roughly and in outline—παχυλῶς καὶ τύψ.

to draw conclusions—συμπεραίνειν, συλλογίζεσθαι
καὶ συνάγειν.

it obscures the judgment—ἐπισκοτεῖ τῇ κρισει.

to criticise—ἀποδέχεσθαι (ἢ δυσχεραίνειν).

unprejudiced (lit. unbribed)—ἀδέκαστοι.

current opinions—αἱ μάλιστα ἐπιπόλαζουσαι ὄξαι,
τὸ νομιζόμενον περὶ.

I consider worth mentioning—μνησθῆναι ἀξιώ; cf.
ἀξιόλογος.

to resume—ἐπανελθεῖν ἐπὶ.

to return—λέγωμεν ὅθεν παρεξέβημεν.

to speculate in vain—τὴν ἄλλως θεωρεῖν.

to repeat—ὑμνεῖν (*Plat.*)

the discussion will be endless—εἰς ἄπειρον πρόεσιν
ὁ λόγος.

concise—συνεστραμμένος.

to narrate—διίέναι, διέξελεθεῖν.

to begin thoroughly to investigate (*Prov.*)—ἀφ' ἐστίας
ἄρχεσθαι ἐξετάζειν (*Plat.*)

the premises—ἐξ ὧν ὁ λόγος.

before the discussion is finished—μεσοῦντος τοῦ λόγου.

- a mere truism—ὁμολογούμενον τι.
 ↘ to speak frankly—παρρησιάζεσθαι.

ARGUMENT—INFERENCE—DEBATE.

- deductive } reasoning { οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρχῶν } λόγοι.
 inductive } { οἱ ἐπὶ τὰς ἀρχάς }
 by the way—μεταξὺ τῶν λόγων.
 generalities—τὰ ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ.
 over and over again—ἐπαναλαμβάνων.
 to pass on—ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἀφείσθω (παραλείπω-
 μιν); cf. ἐὼ χαίρειν.
 so far so good—καὶ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα.
 this makes me hesitate to speak—τοῦτο ὄκνον ἐντίθησι
 (τοῦ) λέγειν.
 in order to follow the argument easily—τοῦ εὐπαρα-
 κολουθήτου ἕνεκα.
 to maintain a paradox—θέσειν διαφυλάττειν.
 ↘ at random (to speak)—εἰκῆ, φορτικῶς, χύδην, ὅτι ἂν
 ἐπελθῆ λέγειν (Isocr.).
 to have an instinctive idea—μαντεύομαι. ✓
 to extemporise (also to act or speak unadvisedly)—
 αὐτοσχεδιάζειν.
 to analyse a matter—διέλεσθαι πρᾶγμα.
 to elucidate—διασαφήσαι.
 to define—τιθέναι.
 to agree—συνάδει (ὁ λόγος).
 to be out of harmony with—διαφωνεῖν.
 development—ἐπίδοσις.
 the sequel, result—τὰ ἐπόμενα, τὸ σύμβαινον.
 it jars on one's feelings—πλημμελές ἄν εἶη; cf.
 θλίβει καὶ λυμáινεται.

it differs in importance—*διαφέρει μεγέθει καὶ μικρότητι*.
 it affects, influences—*ἔχει ῥοπήν (καὶ βριθος) πρὸς τι* (cf. Lat. *momentum*).

PHILOSOPHICAL TERMS.

the fact—*τὸ ὅτι*.
 the reason—*τὸ διότι*.
 the relation—*τὸ πρὸς τι*.
 relatively—*τὰ μὲν ἡμῖν (πρὸς ἡμᾶς)*.
 absolutely—*τὰ δὲ ἀπλῶς, καθ' αὐτά, ἀτεχνῶς*.
 semblance—*τὸ τί ἐστι*.
 we must define moderation—*τὸ μέτριον ῥητέον*.
 value, quality—*τὸ ποῖον*.
 quantity—*τὸ πόσον*.
 is predicated in as many senses—*ἰσαχῶς λέγεται*.
 objective—*τὸ τοῦ πράγματος*.
 relative—*τὸ πρὸς ἡμᾶς*.
 doubt, hesitation—*τὸ ἀμφιδοξεῖν*; cf. *ἐπαμφότερ-ίζειν*.
 induction—*ἐπαγωγὴ*.
 the universal—*τὰ καθόλου*.
 the particular—*τὸ κατὰ μέρος, τὸ καθ' ἕκαστον*.
 the inseparable properties of magnitudes—*τὰ συμβεβηκότα πάθη τοῖς μεγέθεσι*.
 principle, deliberate choice—*προαίρεσις*.
 moral principle—*ἠθικὴ (Arist.)*.
 appetites—*ὄρμαι (Arist.)*.
 to gravitate towards—*ἀπονεύειν πρὸς*.
 excellence—*τὸ εὖ*.
 good and so forth—*ἀγαθόν καὶ πᾶν ὃ τι τοιοῦτον*.
 distinctive, the proper term, absolute—*κύριος*.

to know by hearsay, tradition—*ἀκοήν τινος παραδέ-
χασθαι.*

give audience to—*λόγον διδόναι (Dem.)*

to be keen on a thing—*σπουδάζειν ἐπὶ.*

attend—*προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν, τὴν γνώμην.*

his sole interest is—*οὐδὲν ἄλλο μέλει ἢ.*

aim at—*στοχάζομαι (τινος).*

I am absorbed in—*ἄλος πρὸς τινι γίγνομαι.*

his object—*οὐ ἐφίεται.*

aim and object—*ἄθλον καὶ τέλος.*

to use all his endeavours—*πάντα τὰ αὐτοῦ εἰς τοῦτο
συντείνειν.*

eagerly—*συντόνως.*

of some such sort—*τοιουτότροπος.*

hardly any one—*οὐδεὶς ὡς ἔπος εἶπειν (with negatives
and numerals), ἢ τις ἢ οὐδεὶς.*

hardly anything—*ὀλίγου οὐδέν.*

much less I then—*πολλοῦ ἄρα δέω ἔγωγε.*

in all probability—*ἐκ τῶν εἰκότων.*

pretty nearly, as a rule—*σχεδόν τι.*

most certainly, above all—*παντὸς μᾶλλον, πρὸ
παντὸς.*

somehow or other—*ἀμῶς γέ πως.*

partly—*τὸ μὲν τὰ δ' οὐ.*

not only . . . but also, for one thing . . . for
another—*ἅμα μὲν . . . ἅμα δέ.*

to say yes¹ (no) to a { *ὁμολογεῖν τὰ ἐρωτώμενα.*
question { *ἔξαρνος εἶναι τὰ ἐρωτώμενα.*

¹ For answers in dialogue, cf. *δῆλον ὅτι*; *μάλιστα*, certainly; *ἤκιστα γε*; *πάνυ μὲν οὖν*; *πῶς γὰρ οὐ*; *παντάπασί γε*; *πανὸν γε*; *τι μὴν*, of course; *ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ*; *πάντως δήπου*; *εἰσικεν*, it seems so; *φαίνεται*; *κινδυνεύει*, it seems probable, perhaps; *ἔστι γάρ*; *ναί*, yes; *οὐ δῆτα*, *οὐδαμῶς*, not at all; *ἀληθῆ*, *καλῶς λέγεις*.

with few exceptions—ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλῆθος (τὸ πολὺ).
 there is one alternative—ἔτι ἔν λείπεται.
 for your sake—σὴν χάριν.
 to the best of my power—εἰς δύναμιν.

EMOTIONS, CHARACTER.

DESPAIR—FEAR.

despondency—τὸ ἄθυμον¹ (τῆς γνώμης).
 in utter despair—ἀπογόντες ἅπαντα.
 they were despondent and retreated—

(ἄτε) ἀθυμοῦντες	}	ἀπεχώρησαν.
διὰ τὴν ἀθυμίαν		
πολλῇ ἀθυμίᾳ		
διὰ τὸ ἀθυμεῖν		
διὰ τὸ ἄθυμον τῆς γνώμης		
ἐν ᾧ ἠθύμου		
ἀθύμως ἔχοντες		
δι' ἀθυμίας ἐλθόντες		
εἰς τόσοντο ἀθυμίας ἦλθον ὥστε	}	
ἄτε οὐδαμῶς εὐθυμοῦντες		

they lost heart—ἤττηντο ταῖς γνώμαϊς.
 worn out—κόπῳ ἐαλωκότες, ἀπειρηκῶς, ἀπειπῶν.
 to be broken in spirit—ἐπικλασθῆναι τῇ γνώμῃ.

¹ For the substitution of neuter participles and adjectives for substantive ideas, cf. τὸ φιλότιμον, ambition; τὸ φιλόπολι, patriotism; τὸ θαρσοῦν, courage; τὸ ὀργιζόμενον τῆς γνώμης, indignation; τὸ ἀνειμένον τῆς γνώμης, vacillation; τὸ ἀπραγμον, inactive people; τὸ δραστήριον, vigorous people; τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν, the Greeks; τὸ ἐπικουρικὸν, the auxiliary forces; τὸ τοῦ πολέμου, the war.

- makes him despondent—*ἀθυμίαν αὐτῷ παρέχει.*
 “with his tail between his legs”—*ὥσπερ ὄνοι τὰ ὦτα ἐπὶ τῶν ὤμων ἔχοντες (Plat.)*
- his success has begun to cause disaffection—*τὸ εὖ πρᾶττειν ἀφορμὴ τοῦ κακῶς φρονεῖν γίγνεται.*
 he could not decide on his course of action—*ἀπόρως εἶχε τὸ χρῶτό τῷ πράγματι.*
- to be doubtful—*ἀμφιγνοεῖν, διστάζειν.*
 to regard as doubtful—*ἐς ἀμφίβολον θέσθαι.*
 to be at a loss, embarrassed—*ἀπορεῖν, ἀπορία συνέχεσθαι.*
 to recover self-possession—*ἐν ἑαυτῷ γίγνεσθαι, ἐμαντόν συναγείρω.*
- I was no longer embarrassed—*ἡ θρασύτης μοι συνηγείρετο (Plat.)*
- if it does not seem too incredible to say so—*μὴ, λίαν παράδοξον ἢ εἰπεῖν.*
- sufferings too deep for tears—*μεῖζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα πεπονθέναι.*
- to terrify—*ἐς ἐκπληξιν καθιστάναι.*
 they are in a dying fright of such expeditions—*τεθνᾶσι τῷ δέει τούς τοιούτους ἀποστόλους.*
- to be apprehensive of—*ὀρρώδειν (Thuc.)*
 the citizens as individuals are prosperous, the city as a community is not so—*καθ' ἕκαστον τῶν πολιτῶν εὐπραγεῖ ἡ πόλις, ἀθρόα δὲ σφάλλεται.*
- they changed,—as a mob usually does—*μετέβαλον τὰς γνώμας,—ὅπερ φιλεῖ ὄμιλος ποιεῖν.*
- they changed their opinions—*ἀλλοιοῦντο ἐγένοντο τὰς γνώμας, ἠλλοιῶντο τὰς γνώμας.*
- they regretted they had rejected the truce—*μετεμέλοντο τὰς σπονδὰς οὐ δεξάμενοι.*

they surpass themselves in courage—*θαρσαλεώτεροί
εἰσιν ἑαυτῶν.*

to be laughed at—*γελάσθαι, γέλωτα ὀφλισκάνειν ἐπὶ
τινι.*

what makes you forbid this?—*τί παθῶν ἀπαγορεύεις
τοῦτο;*

DISPOSITION—TEMPER.

your bitter and fierce disposition—*τὸ τῆς διανοίας
πικρόν καὶ ἄγριον.*

rash and headstrong nature—*θρασύτης καὶ προ-
πέτεια.*

to act moderately—*μετριάζειν.*

it is human nature to tyrannise over the weak—
*πέφυκε τὸ ἀνθρώπειον διὰ παντός ἄρχειν τοῦ
εἴκοντος.*

orderly behaviour—*τὸ εὐκοσμον.*

modest—*προσεσταλμένος (Plat.)*

to be angry—*δυσκολῶς ἔχειν, ἐν ὀργῇ ποιεῖσθαι
(Dem.), δι' ὀργῆς ἔχειν τινα, ὀργίλως ἔχειν τινι,
θυμοῦσθαι, ὀργίζεσθαι.*

to inflict blows on—*πληγὰς ἐντέίνειν τινι.*

besides the insults I sustained—*χωρὶς ὧν ὑβρίσθην.*

the victim of many outrages—*ἄλλα πολλὰ καὶ βίαια
παθῶν.*

to behave insolently on every occasion—*ἀσελγεία
· χρῆσθαι πρὸς ἅπαντας ἀεί.*

to be at variance with—*διαβεβλημένος εἶναι πρὸς
(Arist.), διαφορῶς ἔχειν πρὸς.*

to blame, rebuke—*ἐν αἰτίᾳ ἔχειν τινα, ἐπιτιμᾶν τινι
(Dem.), ἐπιπλήττειν.*

- to be liable to an imputation—*αἰτίαν ἔχειν*.
 to behave in hostile (friendly) fashion to—*ἐχθρῶς*
(φιλικῶς) προσφέρεσθαι, διακεισθαι, πρὸς; cf.
φίλον ἐμαντὸν παρέχω.
 to despise—*ἐν ὀλιγωρίᾳ ποιεῖσθαι τινα.*
 to depreciate—*ψέγειν, καταμέμφεσθαι, διασύρειν.*
 to esteem—*περὶ παντὸς ποιεῖσθαι.*
 to be grateful—*χάριν τινι ἔχειν, εἰδέναι.*
 to serve—*διακονεῖν, ὑπηρετεῖν, ὑπουργεῖν, μισθο-*
φορεῖν, δουλεύειν.
 to intend—*ἐν νῷ ἔχειν, ἐπινοεῖν, διανοεῖσθαι,*
γνώμην, διάνοιαν ἔχειν.
 it occurs to me to . . . *παρίσταται μοι . . .*
(inf.) (Dem.)
 to be vexed—*δυσχερῶς ἔχειν, δυσχεραίνειν, δυσ-*
νασχετεῖν.
 to suspect—*ὑποπτεύειν, ὑποπτος γένεσθαι, ὑποτο-*
πέειν, ὑφορᾶν.
 to admire—*ἄγαμαι (Plat.)*
 to court, flatter—*θωπέειν, κολακεύειν.*
 to be careful—*εὐλαβεῖσθαι.*
 to dissemble—*ὑποστέλλεσθαι.*
 a rational man—*ὁ λόγον ἔχων.*
 eccentric people—*οἱ ἀλλόκοτοι (Plat.)*
 sensible people—*οἱ νοῦν ἔχοντες; cf. νουνεχοντῶς.*
 to enjoy brilliant success—*τύχῃ λαμπρᾷ χρῆσθαι.*
 to be unfortunate—*συμφοραῖς περιπεσεῖν, κακοπα-*
θεῖν καὶ ἀτυχεῖν τὰ μέγιστα.
 puffed up by success—*τῷ ὀρθουμένῳ ἐπαιρόμενος.*
 he does not succeed in . . . —*οὐ προχωρεῖ*
αὐτῷ.
 wanting in feeling—*ἀναίσθητος; cf. ἀναληγσία.*

he sympathised with me in my undeserved distress—

*σφόδρα ἐσπούδασεν ἐφ' οἷς ἡδικημένῳ μοι
συνήδει.*

versatility—*εὐτραπελία, τὸ εὐτράπελον.*

foolish and somewhat flippant—*εὐήθης καὶ ὑπὸ τι
ἀσεβῆς.*

to consider fools those who gave their lives for freedom

*—τῶν ὑπερ τῆς ἐλευθερίας τελευτησάντων
παράνοιαν καταγνώμαι.*

ABILITY—REFINEMENT.

a gentle man—*γεννάδας τις καὶ πρᾶος.*

men of refinement—*οἱ χαριέντες.*

lack of education—*ἀπαιδευσία.*

to be very circumspect about—*πολλὴν περιωπὴν
τινος ποιείσθαι.*

shrewd—*ἀγχινούς.*

conservative—*φυλακτικός.*

vulgarity and want of taste—*βαναυσία καὶ ἀπειρο-
καλία.*

anybody, ordinary—*ὁ τυχῶν.*

average mortals—*οἱ πολλοί.*

extraordinary—*οἱ περισσοί.*

inconsistent and volatile—*ποικίλος τις καὶ εὐμέτα-
βολος.*

any one can do . . . —*παντός ἐστι τὸ . . . (inf.)*

men of respectable ability — *οἱ σπουδαῖοι (opp.
φαῦλος).*

individual character—*τὸ αὐτοφνές ἐκάστου.*

those who are incapable of excellence—*οἱ πεπηρωμένοι
πρὸς ἀρετὴν.*

- one of the ablest men of his day—*ξύνεσιν οὐδένας τῶν ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ λειπόμενος.*
- uniting power to his natural common-sense—*γενόμενος μετὰ τοῦ ξυνετοῦ καὶ δυνατός.*
- men of administrative ability—*οἱ πράγμασι χρῆσθαι ἐπιστάμενοι.*
- vigorous all round—*δράστηριος ἐς τὰ πάντα.*
- disagreeable in society—*βαρὺς τοῖς συνοῦσι, χαλεπὸς συγγένεσθαι.*
- to be troublesome—*πράγματα παρέχειν.*
- in jest and earnest—*μετὰ τε παιδίας καὶ σπουδῆς.*
- to have little common-sense—*σμικρὸν νοῦν κεκτησθαι.*
- a one-sided man — *τὴν φύσιν μονόκωλον ἔχων (Arist.)*
- they were now less sensitive to their individual losses—*ἀμβλύτεροι ἤδη περὶ τὰ οἰκεία σφάλματα ὄντες.*
- masterly in power of conception and power of expression—*κράτιστος ἐνθυμηθῆναι γενόμενος καὶ ἂν γνολή εἰπεῖν.*
- the whole Greek world was in suspense—*πᾶσα ἡ Ἑλλάς μετέωρος ἦν.*
- the majority were angry with the Athenians—*οὕτως ὀργῇ εἶχον οἱ πλείους τοὺς Ἀθηναίους (so ἐν ὀργῇ ἔχειν).*
- the most prominent men in Greece—*πασῶν τῶν πόλεων οἱ μάλιστα ἐν τέλει καὶ ἀξιολογώτατοι.*
- they were very much vexed at having to desert their homes—*ἐβαρύνοντο καὶ χαλεπῶς ἔφερον οἰκίας καταλιπόντες; cf. χαλεπαίνειν.*

the land being still unharmed by plunderers—*τῆς γῆς ἔτι ἀκεραίου οὔσης.*

VIRTUE AND VICE.

we should all run away from intemperance—*ἀκολασίαν φευκτέον ὡς ἔχει ποδῶν ἕκαστος (Plat.)*

hereditary virtues—*αἱ προσήκουσαι ἀρεταί.*

to make excuses—*σκήπτεσθαι τι.*

to have recourse to excuses—*εἰς προφάσεις καὶ σκήψεις καταφεύγειν.*

to deceive—*παρακρούειν καὶ φενακίζειν.*

there is nothing sound about him—*ἐν αὐτῷ οὐχ ὀτιοῦν ἔσθ' ὑγιές.*

a man of unimpeachable veracity—*ἀνὴρ οὐδαμῶς οἰός τε ψεύδεσθαι.*

to persuade by deceitful means—*ἀπάταις καὶ ψευδολογίαις χρώμενος πείθειν.*

I am not posing and pretending in the face of recent events—*οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς συμβεβήκοσι πλάττομαι καὶ προσποιούμαι.*

he pretended to be grieved—*ὀδύρεσθαι δὴ προσεποιεῖτο.*

to be allured by . . . —*δελεάζεσθαι ὑπὸ.*

to make specious, alluring proposals—*ἐφολκὰ, ἐπαγωγὰ (καὶ οὐ τὰ ὄντα) λέγειν.*

more specious than true—*προσαγωγώτερον τῇ ἀκροάσει ἢ ἀληθέστερον.*

ostensibly . . . really—*πρόφασιν μὲν . . . τὸ δὲ ἀληθές.*

to pursue one's private advantages—*ἐπὶ τὸ λυσιτελοῦν αὐτοῖς ἕκαστοι χωροῦσιν.*

to be selfish—πολλά *ἰδία* πλεονεκτῆσαι.

to meddle—*κινεῖν τὰ ἀκίνητα, περισσὰ πράσσειν.*

to mould oneself to a worse type—*αὐτόν ἐκμάττειν τε καὶ ἐνιστάται εἰς τοὺς τῶν κακιόνων τύπους*
(*Plat.*)

your own deficiencies—*τὰ καθ' ὑμᾶς ἐλλείμματα.*

the man who said this was a worthless casuist and shall
smart for it—*πονηροῦ ταῦτ' ἐστι σοφίστου καὶ*
οἰμωξομένου; cf. κλαίων.

to play the coward—*φιλοψυχεῖν.*

drunken revellers—*οἱ παροινούντες.*

a foot-pad, cut-purse—*λωποδυτῆς.*

a burglar—*τοιχώρυχος.*

sacrilege—*ιερῶν κλοπαί.*

RELIGION.

worship of the gods, religion—*ἡ τῶν θεῶν θεραπεία,*
τὰ ἱερά, τὰ θεῖα,¹ θρησκεία.

by God's will—*σὺν Θεῷ, οὐκ ἄνευ θεοῦ.*

to be religious—*εὐσεβεῖν περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς.*

religious liberty—*ἡ ἐλευθερία ἢ περὶ τὰ θεῖα.*

a teacher of religion—*ὁ τῶν θεῶν διδάσκαλος,*
ιέρολογος, ιεροφάντης.

religious mysteries—*αἱ τέλειται.*

you have several claims on Heaven's favour—*πολλὰς*
ἀφορμὰς εἰς τὸ τὴν παρὰ τῶν θεῶν εὐνοίαν
ἔχειν κεκτήσθε.

¹ For τὰ θεῖα, lit. all we hold sacred, religion, as an abstract,
cf. the Thucydidean τὸ φιλόπολι, patriotism; τὸ φιλότιμον,
ambition; τὸ θυμώμενον τῆς γνώμης, indignation; τὸ θάρσουν,
courage; τὸ ἀσάθμητον τοῦ μέλλοντος, the uncertainty of the
future; &c.

- as an act of religion—*τοῦ θείου χάριν.*
 to keep a birthday feast—*τὰ γενέθλια ἐστιᾶν.*¹
 to Apollo's temple—*εἰς Ἄπολλωνος.*
 to dedicate a statue in a temple—*εἰς τὸ ἱερόν ἄγαλμα ἀνατιθέναι.*
 to set up a bronze statue of a man—*χαλκοῦν τινα ἰστάναι.*
 to celebrate sacred rites—*θεραπεύειν τὰ ἱερά.*
 the sacrifices before crossing were unfavourable—*τὰ διαβατήρια οὐ πρόνχῳρει αὐτῷ.*
 from heaven—*ἀπὸ τοῦ θείου.*
 to sacrifice—*θύειν, θυσίαν ποιεῖν (ποιεῖσθαι), ἱερεύειν*
 (of the priest).
 to say one's prayers—*εὐχὰς ποιεῖσθαι, εὐχεσθαι τῷ θεῷ.*
 my prayer has been heard—*εὐξάμενος ἔτυχον ὧν ἐδεήθην.*
 to pour a libation—*σπένδειν.*
 the oracle ordains—*ἀναιρεῖ ὁ θεὸς (c. inf.); cf. χρήζειν, χρησμοδεῖν.*
 to consult an oracle—*μαντεύεσθαι, χρήσθαι τῷ θεῷ, ἐρωτᾶν, ἐπέρεσθαι τὸν θεόν, χρηστηριάζεσθαι.*
 Athena, our tutelary deity—*ἡ Ἀθηνὰ ἢ τὴν πόλιν εἰληχυία.*

DOMESTIC LIFE.

- domestic arrangements—*τὰ ἀμφὶ τὴν διαίταν.*
 to live at home—*ἐνδον διατρίβειν.*

¹ Cf. *ἐορτάζειν, θύειν, πανηγυρίζειν τὰ σωτήρια, τὰ μελίχια, τὰ γαμήλια, τὰ διαβατήρια, τὰ εὐαγγέλια, τὰ ἐπινίκια, τὰ ἐτήσια, τὰ εἰσιτήρια, τὰ κατοικέσια.*

to be away from home on business—ἀποδημεῖν κατὰ
ἐργασίαν, ἐμπορίαν.

to live a conventional life — ἐν τῷ καθεστηκότι
(εἰωθότι) τρόπῳ βιοτεύειν, διάγειν.

goods, fixtures, apparatus—ἡ κατασκευὴ.

mode of life—δίαιτα.

pursuits—ἐπιτηδεύματα.

to have social intercourse with—ὁμιλεῖν, συνεῖναι,
συνγγίγνεσθαι, συνδιατρίβειν, πλησιάζειν.

neighbours—οἱ ἐχόμενοι, οἱ πέλας, οἱ πλήσιον, οἱ
πρόσοικοι.

our social intercourse is unrestrained—ἀνεπαχθῶς τὰ
ἴδια προσομιλοῦμεν.

to be a cleverer cook—καλλίον φρονεῖν περὶ ὄψου
σκευασίας (Plat.)

at dinner—ἐπὶ δείπνῳ, μεταξὺ δειπνοῦντες.

to sing over one's cups—ἐπὶ τῇ κύλικι ᾄδειν.

to drink water to one's food—ἐπὶ τῷ σίτῳ ὑδὼρ πίνειν.

about breakfast-time—περὶ ἀρίστου ὥραν.

to recline (for meals)—κατακλινεσθαι, κατακεῖμαι.

light breakfast—ἀκρατισμός.

lunch (about noon)—ἄριστον.

to lunch—ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι.

dinner (about 4 or 5 P.M.)—δείπνον.

supper—δόρπον.

to dine together, sharing the expenses—ἀπὸ συμβολῶν
δειπνεῖν.

to serve up porridge, fish, bread—παρατιθέναι μᾶζαν,
ἰχθῦς, ἄρτον.

to take a siesta—μεσημβριάζων εὔδειν.

clothing himself as a beggar — λαβὼν πτωχικὴν
στολὴν.

- the second storey of a house—τὸ ὑπερφῶν.
 to knock at the door—κόπτειν, κρούειν τὴν θύραν,
 κρούειν τὰ ῥόπτρα (the knocker).
 the house has a southern aspect—ἡ οἰκία πρὸς μεσημ-
 βριαν ἀναπέπταται.
 the foundations are of various kinds of stone—οἱ
 θεμέλιοι παντοίων λίθων ὑποκεῖνται.
 furniture—τὰ ἔπιπλα.
 the windows—αἱ θυρίδες.
 to shut the door—ἐφελκύσασθαι, ἐπισπάσασθαι τὴν
 θύραν; cf. ἐπισπαστήρ, a handle.
 he slammed the door to with all his might—ὡς οἶός
 τ' ἦν ἐπήραξε τὴν θυρὰν (*Plat.*)
 to answer the door to some one—ὑπακούειν τινι
 (*Plat.*)
 is the lady of the house at home?—ἄρ' ἔνδον ἡ
 δέσποινα;
 she is engaged—οὐ σχολὴ αὐτῇ.
 at a social gathering—ἐν συνουσίᾳ τινι καὶ διατριβῇ,
 ἐν δεῖπνῳ καὶ συνοδῷ κοινῇ.
 the events of everyday life—τὰ ἐγκύκλια καὶ τὰ
 καθ' ἡμέραν γιγνόμενα.
 in the regular round of duty—ἐν τῇ καθεστηκυίᾳ
 περιόδῳ.

COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

FARMS—PRODUCE.

- those of you engaged in agriculture—οἱ γεωργοῦντες
 ὑμῶν.

- the price of corn fell—*ἐπανέστηκεν ὁ σίτος.*
 farms bringing in an income of £235—*γεωργίαι*
τάλαντον ἔχουσαι πρόσδοον.
 mountain pastures—*ἐσχατιαί, φελλεῖς.*
 plantations (vineyards or orchards)—*γῆ πεφυτευ-*
μένη.
 arable land—*γῆ ψιλῆ.*
 to grow olive-oil (wine)—*γεωργεῖν τὸ ἔλαιον*
(οἶνον).
 to farm—*τὴν γῆν ἐργάζεσθαι, θεραπεύειν (Plat.)*
 plants, crops—*τὰ ἐκ γῆς φυόμενα.*
 butter—*ἐλαῖον ἀπὸ γάλακτος.*
 barrenness (thin soil)—*τὸ λεπτόγεων.*
 produce in season—*τὰ ὠραία.*
 vine-dressing—*ἡ ἀμπελουργικὴ.*
 land enough for pasture and tillage—*χώρα ἰκανή*
νέμειν τε καὶ ἀροῦν.
 to break up land into furrows with the plough—*ἀρότρῳ*
ἀναρρήγνυμαι αὐλακας (Herod.)
 cream—*τὸ ἐφιστάμενον (γάλα) (Herod.)*
 to reap as one sows (prov.)—*αἰσχρῶς μὲν ἔσπειρας*
κακῶς δὲ ἐθέρισας.
 to sow on stony ground (prov. of wasted labour)—
σπείρειν εἰς πέτρας τε καὶ λίθους.
 to reap barley—*κριθὰς θερίζειν.*
 ground corn—*σίτος ἀλληλεσμένος.*
 to breed horses—*ἵπποτροφεῖν.*
 to tame (an animal)—*τιθασεύειν.*
 to tend flocks (*i.e.*, any four-footed tame animals)—*πρό-*
βατα ποιμαίνειν.
 when there was a world-wide famine—*σιτοδείας παρὰ*
πάντων ἀνθρώπων γενομένης.

BUSINESS—MANUFACTURES.

the ports are closed—τὰ ἐμπόρια κεκλειμένα ἐστὶ.
 there was much difficulty in selling goods—πολλὴ
 ἀπρασία ἦν.

manufactures—τὰ δημιουργουμένα (*Plat.*)
 business—ἐργασία.

below its value—ἔλαττον τῆς ἀξίας.

to make a profit of . . . (metaph.)—ἐργολαβεῖν ἔν
 τινί; cf. μισθαρνεῖν.

to have business with—χρηματίζεσθαι, πράττειν,
 τινί περί τινος.

to reap profit from a thing—λήμμα λαβεῖν ἀπό τινος.
 to pay by instalments—ταξάμενος ἐκτίνειν; κατὰ
 χρόνους ἀποδοῦναι.

in the forenoon—περὶ πλήθουσιν ἀγοράν.

a barber's, leatherseller's, perfumer's shop—κουρείου,
 σκυτοτομείου, μυροπώλιον.

a shop—ἐργαστήριον.

he was proprietor of a brass-foundry—ἐκέκτητο χαλκο-
 τύπους.

to melt down a bronze statue—χαλκοῦν ἀνδριάντα
 συγχωνεύειν.

mining works—ἐργαστήριον μεταλλικόν.

to get a statue made according to a written contract—
 ἀνδριάντα ἐκδιδόναι κατὰ συγγραφὴν.

commerce, exchange—ἡ μεταβλητικὴ (sc. τέχνη)
 (*Arist.*)

wholesale merchants—ἔμποροι.

retail dealers¹—κάπηλοι.

shopwomen—αἱ ἐπὶ ἐργαστηρίων καθεζόμεναι.

¹ For the sale of goods in general, cf. *Plat. Rep.* ii. p. 371.

a sample (also warehouse for storing goods)—*δείγμα*.
 to hawk, cry salt fish—*τὸ τάριχος ἀποκηρύττειν*.
 the fish-market—*οἱ ἰχθύς, ἡ ἰχθυόπωλις ἀγορά*.
 market-superintendents—*οἱ ἀγορανόμοι*.
 banking, exchange, money-business—*τοκισμὸς*.

BANKING—EXPORT AND IMPORT.

the bankers—*οἱ τραπέζιται, οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν τραπεζῶν*.
 to bank with some one—*χρῆσθαι τῇ τραπέζῃ τινός*.
 a deposit at the bank—*παρακαταθήκη*.
 a banker's account—*τραπέζιτικός λόγος*.
 a great deal of money passes through bankers' hands—
οἱ ἐπὶ ταῖς τραπέζαις πολλὰ χρήματα δια-
χειρίζουσιν.
 to exchange gold for silver—*χρυσωνεῖν*.
 banking—*τὸ τραπέζιτεύειν*.
 to change gold for smaller coins—*κατακερματίζειν*.
 false coin—*ἀργύριον κίβδηλον* (opp. *δόκιμον*); cf.
παρακόπτειν.
 to embezzle—*ὑφαιρεῖσθαι τινός τι*; (of public monies)
κλέπτειν τὰ δημόσια, σφετερίζεσθαι.
 a forgery (general), a fraud—*πλάσμα τι καὶ σκενώ-*
ρημα.
 he forged a seal and opened the letter—*παραποιησά-*
μενος σφραγίδα λύει τὰς ἐπιστολάς.
 to forge (a document)—*παραχαράττειν*; cf. *δια-*
φθείρειν.
 a deposit, earnest-money—*ἀρβᾶβών, τὸ προτίμιον, ἡ*
πρόδοσις.
 lending money on ships or exported goods, bottomry—
ἔκδοσις, τόκοι ναυτικοὶ.

freight, money paid for transport—*ἀγωγῆς μισθός, τὸ ναῦλον.*

a loan on freighting for the journey out (and back)—*δάνεισμα ἐπὶ ναύλῳ ἑτερόπλου (ἀμφοτερόπλου).*

¹ 1½ talent (£352)—*τρία ἡμιτάλαντα.*

² 2½ talents—*τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον.*

to sail as supercargo—*συμπλεῖν διοπτέων τὴν ναῦν.*
exportation—*κατακομιδὴ* (lit., bringing down to the sea for export), *ἐκκομιδὴ, ἐξαγωγή, τὸ ἐξεμπολᾶν.*

imported corn—*σίτος ἐπίσακτος.*

articles of export—*τὰ ἐξαγώγιμα* (opp. *τὰ εἰσαγώγιμα*).

importation—*ἀντίληψις, ἐσκομιδὴ, ἐπαγωγή.*

inspectors of corn imports—*οἱ σιτοφύλακες.*

import duty—*φῶρος ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰσαγωγίμων φορτίων.*

to import corn—*σιτηγεῖν.*

a bond in acknowledgment of a loan—*συμβολαῖον, συγγραφὴ.*

mercantile contracts—*τὰ συμβολαῖα, τὰ ἐμπορικά;*
cf. *συνθηκαὶ, συγγραφαί.*

¹ The true purchasing power of money, the ratio of its value to other commodities, is best shown by actual prices. Thus a *medimnus* of corn cost in 600 B.C. 1 drachma, in 390 B.C. 3 drachmas, in 335 B.C. 5 drachmas, whilst in 328 B.C. a decree of the people fixed the price of a *medimnus* of wheat for offering at the Eleusinian temple at 6 drachmas. Similarly, in 410 B.C. an ox for sacrifice cost 51 drachmas, in 347 B.C. 77 in 329 B.C. 400. Cf. Gilbert, Staats Alt. ii. 369.

² The Attic money-table :—

6 δβολοὶ = 1 δραχμὴ = about a franc.

100 δραχμαὶ = 1 μνᾶ = about £4.

60 μναὶ = 1 τάλαντον = about £235.

Thus 1 ὀβολός = about 1½d.

an acknowledgment, I.O.U.—*χειρόγραφον, ἀποχή*.
 a bond for money lent on freights to Athens—*τὰ*
Ἀθήναζε συμβολαῖα.

CREDIT—RATE OF INTEREST.

to settle with, satisfy my creditors—*διαλύειν οἷς*
ᾧφειλον.

to become bankrupt—*ἀνασκευάζεσθαι, ἐκστῆναι τῶν*
ὄντων, χρήμασιν ἀπειπεῖν.

to buy on credit—*ἐπ' ἀναβολῇ ὄνην ποιεῖσθαι*.

credit is the soul of commerce—*πίστις ἀφορμὴ πασῶν*
μεγίστη πρὸς χρηματισμόν.

capital—*ἡ ἀφορμὴ*; (as opp. to interest) *τὸ τοῦ ἀρ-*
χαίου κεφαλαίου.

interest—*τόκος*.

to borrow (lend) at interest—*ἐπὶ τόκῳ δανείζεσθαι*
(δανείζειν).

the principal—*τὸ ἀρχαῖον, τὸ κεφάλαιον*.

interest at 1 (2) per cent—*ἡ ἑκατοστή (πεντηκοστή)*.

10 per cent—*ἐπὶ πέντε ὀβολοῖς* (*i.e.*, five obols per
 month for every mina), or *τόκοι ἐπιδέκατοι* (*i.e.*,
 interest at the rate of a tenth).

16 per cent—*ἐπ' ὄκτω ὀβολοῖς*.

17½ per cent—*ἡμιμναῖος τόκος*.

12 per cent—*ἐπὶ δραχμῇ*, or *ἐπογδοοὶ τόκοι*.¹

20 per cent—*τόκος ἐπίπεμπτος*.

5 per cent—*ἐπὶ τρίτῳ ἡμιοβολίῳ*; cf. *εἰκοστή*.

to bring in interest—*τοκοφορεῖν*.

compound interest—*τόκοι τόκων, τόκοι ἐπίτοκοι*.

¹ *I.e.*, the interest expressed by the proportion of capital paid
 as interest *per annum*.

- the landlord . . . the tenant—ὁ μισθῶν (ὁ γεωμόρος)
 . . . ὁ μισθούμενος (*Dem.*)
- a dwelling-house (let to tenants) brings in rent¹—
 συνοικία ναῦλον φέρει.
- property bringing in interest—χρῆμα ἐνεργόν (opp.
 ἀργόν).
- real property — ἔγγειος, φανερά οὐσία; cf. ἀγροὶ,
 κλήρος.
- to convert real property into money—φανερὰν οὐσίαν
 ἐξαργυρίζειν; cf. ἀφανῆ καταστήσαι τὴν οὐσίαν.
- security on movable property—ἐνεχυρον.
- security on real property—ὑποθήκη.
- property mortgaged—οὐσία ὑπόχρεως.
- to mark a house as mortgaged—ὄρον (*a stone slab*)
 ἐπιστήσαι ἐπὶ τῆς οἰκίας.
- an unencumbered estate—ἄστικτον χῶριον.
- to borrow (lend) on mortgage—ἀποτιμᾶν (ἀποτι-
 μᾶσθαι).

THE STATE.

OFFICE—POLITICS.

- to take up politics—τὰ πολιτικά, τὰ δημόσια πρᾶτ-
 τειν, τὰ τῆς πόλεως μεταχειρίζεσθαι.
- the government—οἱ ἐπὶ τοῖς πράγμασι, οἱ προεσ-
 τῶτες.

¹ According to Is. ii. 42, land in Thria worth 150 minæ brought in 12 minæ rent, *i.e.*, 8 per cent of the capital, and a farm worth 5000 drachmæ yielded 600 drachmæ as rent yearly, *i.e.*, 12 per cent. Also a house at Eleusis brought in rent at the rate of 8½ per cent of the capital.

the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Treasurer—ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς
διοικησέως (ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει), οἱ ταμίαι.

the ministers—οἱ πολιτευόμενοι, οἱ σύμβουλοι, οἱ τὰ
κοινὰ πράττοντες.

public conduct, policy—τὰ πεπολιτευμένα; cf. πο-
λιτεία, τὸ ἐπιτήδευμα.

the commonwealth—τὸ κοινὸν τῆς πόλεως (*Plat.*)

state secrets—ἀπόρρητα (*Dem.*)

a cabinet minister—ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀπορρήτων.

to direct the course of events—ἀπευθύνειν τὰ πράγ-
ματα.

he considers his share of glory less than his success
warrants—τὴν δόξαν ἐλάττω ἢ πρὸς τὸ κατόρ-
θωμα νομίζει.

our prestige—τὸ ἀξίωμα τῆς πόλεως,

a statesman with some useful proposal—χρήσιμον τι
ἐσκεμμένος.

you must grapple with your political difficulties—
ἀντιληπτέον ὑμῖν ἐστι τῶν πραγμάτων.

he especially excels in military organisation—πρὸς τὰ
τοῦ πολέμου ταχύ καὶ κατὰ καιρὸν πράττεσθαι
πολλῶ πρόχει.

there is not the least excuse now for you to refuse to
do your duty—οὐδέ λόγος οὐδέ σκῆψις ἔθ'
ὑμῖν τοῦ μὴ τὰ δέοντα ποιεῖν ἐθέλειν ὑπολεί-
πεται.

you neglect present interests, and think that the future
will take care of itself—τὸ μὲν παρὸν αἰεὶ προϊέ-
μενοι τὰ μέλλοντα αὐτόματα οἴεσθε σχήσειν
καλῶς.

to be careless, slack—ῥαθυμεῖν.

we have given Philip unprecedented power—κατεστή-

σαμεν Φ. τηλικούτον ἡλικος οὐδέϊς πω βασιλεὺς γέγονε.

it is a statesman's duty to give advice as to the course each juncture demands—τὸ ὑπὲρ τῶν παρόντων ὅ τι δεῖ πράττεσθαι¹ ἀποφαίνεσθαι, τοῦτ' ἐστὶ συμβούλου.

FINANCE—PUBLIC DUTIES.

the question of finance—περὶ χρημάτων πόρου.

the treasury—τὸ ταμεῖον.²

joint contribution—συντέλεια.

to provide triremes at one's own expense—ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων τριηρεῖς παρασκευάζειν.

regular public services—ἐγκύκλιοι λειτουργίαι, i.e., χορηγία, γυμνασιαρχία, ἀρχιθεωρία, ἐστίασις.

to cut down expenses—ἐς εὐτέλειαν σωφρόνισαι, ξυντέμνειν, συστέλλεσθαι, τὰ ἀναλώματα.

to be flush of money—(χρημάτων) εὐπορεῖν.

to make voluntary contributions—εἰσφέρειν χρήματα.

the Phocians have exhausted their funds—χρήμασιν ἀπειρήκασιν οἱ Φωκεῖς.

our financial resources are great—πολλὰς ἔχομεν χρημάτων ἀφορμάς.

I have something to start with, I have still at my command—ὑπάρχει τί μοι.

¹ The orators usually write ρρ, where Thuc. ρσ.

"	"	ττ	"	σσ.
"	"	συν	"	ξυν.
"	"	εἰς	"	ἐς.

² In the earlier days of Athens the temples were the chief receptacles of treasure; hence the important officers known as οἱ ταμίαι τῶν ἱερῶν χρημάτων τῆς Ἀθηναίας, or ταμίαι τῆς θεοῦ.

they decided on their quota of expense—*χρήματα ἐτάξαντο τὸ ἰκνούμενον ἀνάλωμα φέρειν.*

our national debt—*τὰ δημοσία ὠφελήμενα.*

our annual expenses—*τὰ κατ' ἔτος ἀναλωμένα.*

to get revenue from harbour-dues and market-fees—
τοὺς λιμένας καὶ τὰς ἀγορὰς καρποῦσθαι; cf. χώραν καρποῦσθαι.

revenue—*πόροι, πρόσοδοι.*¹

he will find very great difficulty in obtaining supplies for his mercenaries—*εἰς στενὸν κομιδῇ τὰ τῆς τροφῆς τοῖς ξένοις αὐτῷ καταστήσεται.*

tax-farmers—*τελώναι.*

tax-collectors—*ἐκλογεῖς.*

a politician guilty of embezzlement of the public funds—*ῥητῶρ ὁ κλέψας τὰ τῆς πόλεως.*

import and export duties (2 per cent)—*ἡ πεντηκοστή.*

both our home and foreign policy are unsatisfactory—
τὰ τε ἐνθάδε πράγματα καὶ τὰ ἔξωθεν ἐν πάσῃ ἀπορία ἐστὶ.

those of Philip's party { *οἱ Φιλιππίζοντες.*
οἱ τὰ Φιλίππου φρονούντες.

to enter on a new line of policy—*καινὸν τι ἐπιτήδευμα ἐνστήσαι.*

we have been successful—*πολλὰ τροπαῖα ἢ πόλις ἔστησεν, πάντα προὐχώρησεν ἡμῖν.*

those in authority, the magistrates—*οἱ ἄρχοντες, οἱ ἐν τέλει (ἄντες), οἱ ἐν ἀξιώματι ὄντες, οἱ πολιτεύόμενοι.*

¹ The regular sources of Athenian revenue (as distinct from the extraordinary *τριεραρχία* and *εἰσφορά*) were as follows: (1) *τέλη*, duties; (2) *τιμήματα*, fines; (3) *φόροι*, tribute from allies; (4) *λειτουργίαι ἐγκύκλιοι*, regular public burdens, e.g., *χορηγία, γυμνασιαρχία.*

CONSTITUTION—REVOLUTION.

the present constitution—*τὰ νυνὶ καθεστῶτα.*

Draco introduced some salutary changes in the administration of criminal justice—*ὁ Δράκων ἔστιν ἃ εὖ ἐνεωτέρισεν περὶ τοῦ τοὺς ἀδικούντας δικάζειν.*

to be of revolutionary tendency—*νεωτερίζειν, νεωτεροποιὸς εἶναι.*

caring nothing for the specious autonomy of the Athenians—*τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθ. ὑπουλον αὐτονομίαν οὐ προτιμήσαντες.*

one period of civil strife was followed by another—*μόλις δὲ ἡσυχάσαντες ἐστασίαζον πάλιν.*

to be the victim of a conspiracy—*καταστασιασθῆναι.*

the city is in an independent position—*ἡ πόλις αὐτάρκη θέσειν κεῖται.*

their constitution was a close oligarchy, not a republic—*δυναστεία μᾶλλον ἢ ἰσονομία ἐχρῶντο.*

they welcomed the reform of their constitution—*ἄσμενοι ἐγένετο ἡ μετάστασις τοῦ κόσμου (τῆς πολιτείας).*

he caused many innovations—*πολλά ἐνεόχμωσεν.*

to give them their independence—*αὐτονομούς ποιεῖν.*

to have equal rights—*τῆς ἴσης καὶ ὁμοίας μετέχειν.*

hereditary monarchies with defined privileges—*ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς γέρασι πατρικαὶ βασιλείαι.*

to choose a line of policy—*προαιρεῖσθαι (inf.)*

to establish an oligarchy in Sicyon—*τὰ ἐν Σικυῶνι ἐς ὀλίγους καταστήσαι.*

to follow a retrograde policy—*τὰ ἀρχαῖα ποθεῖν.¹*

¹ The different Greek words for *old* may thus be distinguished by comparison with the Latin :—*παλαιός*=*vetus*; *παλαιοὶ φίλοι*,

what policy he pursues—*εἰς τίνα τάξιν ἑαυτὸν ἔταξεν οὗτος ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ.*

his public acts and speeches—*τὰ πεπραγμένα καὶ δεδημηγορημένα*; cf. *τὰ πεπολιτευμένα.*

the position of affairs has improved—*τὰ τῆς πόλεως ἐκ φαύλων χρηστά γέγονε.*

to outdo in diplomacy—*καταπολιτεύεσθαι τινα.*

tributary subjects—*ὑποτελῆς φόρου, δασμοφόρος.*

those in office—*οἱ ἐφεστήκοτες, προεστηκότες, οἱ ἐν τέλει, οἱ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔχοντες, οἱ τὰ τέλη ἔχοντες.*

the office (power) devolves on—*ἡ ἀρχὴ (ἡ δύναμις) ἀφικνεῖται, καταβαίνει εἰς τινα.*

the city enjoys goods laws—*εὐνομεῖται ἡ πόλις.*

in accordance with hereditary usage—*καθ' ὃ πατριὸν ἐστί.*

they were enfranchised—*ἐπίτιμοι ἐνένοντο.*

the common weal—*τὰ κοινὰ.*

those who take part in politics—*ὄσοι πρὸς τὰ κοινὰ προσέρχονται, οἱ τι τῶν κοινῶν πράττοντες.*

to get one's accounts audited—*εὐθυνας διδόναι, ὑποσχεῖν (before the εὐθυνοί).*

liable to give an account, responsible (of an official at expiry of office)—*ἔτι ὑπεύθυνος (opp. ἀνυπεύθυνος).*

παλαιὸς οἶνος="what has long existed and still exists." Opposite, *νέος*; cf. *πάλαι*. *ἀρχαῖος*=*antiquus*, and *priscus* (opposite *καινός*)="what existed long ago at the beginning," "original," e.g., *τὸ ἀρχαῖον*, "the original sum," "capital;" *Σόλων γέγραφεν ἀρχαίως*="in the fashion of the good old times." Similarly—*ἀρχαιότης*="antiquity," *παλαιότης*="age." *πρότερος*=*pristinus*, "former"; ἡ προτέρα δημοκρατία. *πρέσβυς, πρεσβυτής, γέρον*=*senex*.

INTRIGUE—LEGISLATION.

- to bribe—*διαφθείρειν* (ὑπὸ χρημάτων), *δωροδοκεῖν*.
without bribery—*ἄδωροδοκῆτως*.
corrupt, venal—*κρείττων χρημάτων*.
having sold himself—*διεφθαρμένος καὶ πεπρακῶς*
ἑαυτόν; cf. *μισθώσας ἑαυτόν*.
those intriguing with the Athenians—*οἱ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀ.*
πράττοντες.
the people of Acanthus decided by a majority to secede
—*οἱ δ' Ἀκάνθιοι ἔγνωσαν οἱ πλείους ἀφίστασ-*
θαι τῶν Ἀθηναίων.
we are aware that to people like us a democracy is
unwelcome—*γινώσκωμεν τοῖς οἷοις ἡμῖν χαλε-*
πῆν οὖσαν τὴν δημοκρατίαν.
party-spirit ran high in the city, and there was much
contention—*κατὰ ξυστάσεις γινόμενοι οἱ πολί-*
ται ἐν πολλῇ ἔριδι ἦσαν.
our state enjoys a constitution which has nothing to
learn from that of neighbouring nations—*χρώμεθα*
πολιτεία οὐ ζηλούση τοὺς τῶν πέλας νόμους.
a bill before Parliament—*ἐξήγημα*; cf. *ἐξηγεῖσθαι*.
to get one's proposal carried—*ψήφισμα νικᾶν* (so
γνώμην, δίκην νικᾶν).
the Speaker asked strangers to withdraw—*ὁ ἐπιστάτης*
μετεστήσατο τοὺς ἰδιωτὰς.
Parliament met—*ἐγένετο ἐκκλησία*; *οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι*
ἐκκλησίαν ἐποίησαν.
the Senate-house, Houses of Parliament—*τὸ βουλευ-*
τήριον; in small towns—*τὸ ἀρχεῖον*.
to propose an amendment—*παρεισφέρειν, ἀντεισ-*
φέρειν, παραγράφεσθαι.

- to make a proposal to the House—*εἰσφέρειν περὶ τινος εἰς τὰς βουλὰς.*
- the meeting was adjourned—*ἡ ἐκκλησία ἀνεβλήθη.*
- Parliament rose—*οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι διελύθησαν ἐκ τοῦ ξολλόγου.*
- to start on an embassy—*ἀπαίρειν πρεσβείαν, οἴχεσθαι πρεσβεύων.*
- to vote—*χειροτονεῖν, ψῆφον φέρειν (τίθεσθαι, ψηφίζεσθαι) γνώμην ἀποφαίνειν.*
- to put to the vote—*ἐπιψηφίζειν τι, ψηφον ἐπάγειν (προτιθέναι) ἐπιχειροτονεῖν, προτιθέναι τὴν διαψηφίσιον.*
- public records, archives—*συγγράμματα δημόσια.*
- the depository of the state-archives (lit., Cybele's temple)—*τὸ Μήτρων; cf. τὸ ἀρχεῖον, τὸ δημόσιον.*
- keeper of the records—*γραμματόφυλαξ.*

LAW AND JUSTICE.

CONVICTION—PENALTY.

- to exact a penalty—*δίκην λαβεῖν, πράξαι.*
- to obtain one's rights—*τυχεῖν τῶν δικαίων (opp. ἀποτυχεῖν).*
- pardonable—*εἰκότως ἂν συγγνώμης τύχοι.*
- to plead, fight a case—*ἀγωνίζεσθαι.*
- to plead on behalf of—*συνηγορεῖν τινι.*
- the contrary vote—*ἡ ἐναντία (ψηφός).*
- to put a price on a man's head—*χρήματα ἐπικηρυκεύειν τινι.*

the people condemned him to death—κατεχειροτόνησεν θάνατον αὐτοῦ ὁ δῆμος; cf. καταψηφίζεσθαι καταγνῶναι.

to stone to death—καταλεύσαι, καταπετρόω.

to execute—θανάτῳ ζημίωσαι.

the executioner—ὁ δημόσιος (sc. δούλος); ὁ ἐπὶ τῷ ὀρύγματι.

on condition that they were not put to death—ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ ἀποθανεῖν.

to be the defendant on a capital charge—θανάτου δίκην φεύγειν.

to be reckoned among, to side with . . . —ἐξετάζεσθαι μετὰ.

they are proved to have been accomplices of Philip—ἐξελέγχονται συναγωνίσασαμενοι Φιλίππῳ.

to punish with exile (a fine)—ζημιούν τινα φυγῆ (χρήμασι).

to be thrown into prison by some one—εἰς εἰρκτὴν εἰσπίπτειν ὑπό τινος.

to put out of the way, remove a person—ἀναιρεῖν, ὑπεξαιρεῖν, κρυφά ἀποκτείνειν.

to banish—μεταστήσασθαι (Thuc.), ἐκβάλλειν.¹

to be banished—τῆς πατρίδος στέρεσθαι, ἐκπίπτειν.

to summon as a witness (cf. *antestari*)—κλητεύνειν.

banishment would be a most pre-eminently suitable punishment for him—μονώτατος δ' αὖ προσηκόντως ἐξορισθείη τῆς πατριδός.

caught in the act—ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ ληφθεῖς.

¹ The many various meanings of βάλλω when compounded are noticeable—e.g., ἐκβάλλω, expel; εἰσβάλλω, invade; προσβάλλω, attack; περιβάλλω, surround; διαβάλλω, calumniate; μεταβάλλω, change; ἀναβάλλω, put off; παραβάλλομαι, hazard.

to speak the truth as the result of torture—*ἐκ βασάνου τᾶληθῆς λέγειν.*

to convict of theft—*αἰρεῖν (ἐλεῖν) τινα κλέπτοντα.*

those who have got a conviction—*οἱ ἐλόντες* (opp. *οἱ ἐαλωκότες*, those convicted).

LEGAL PROCEDURE—EVIDENCE—INFORMATION.

unwritten laws, decrees—*ἄγραφα δόγματα.*

advocates, barristers—*οἱ παρακλήτοι, οἱ συνήγοροι.*

the police—*οἱ τοξοταί, οἱ Σκυθαί*; cf. *οἱ ἔνδεκα.*

counsel for the defence—*σύνδικος* (opp. *συνήγορος*, counsel for the prosecution).

the prosecutor, pursuer—*ὁ διώκων.*

the defendant—*ὁ κρινόμενος*; cf. *οὔτοσί.*

he has got many opportunities for upsetting his adversary—*πολλὰς ἀφορμάς ἔλαβε τοῦ τὸν ἀντίδικον ῥαδίως ὑποσκελίσαι.*

to speak on a man's behalf—*λέγειν¹ ὑπέρ τινος.*

to speak at some length—*λόγους μηκύνειν.*

to bring to trial—*κρίνειν τινα.*

¹ Cf. *λόγος*, "a speech"; distinguish *λέγειν* = *dicere*, "say," "tell," usually referring to the *content* of what is said. Cf. *οὐδὲν λέγεις*, "there's nothing in what you say." Under the same head come *εἰπεῖν* and *εῖρεῖν*. *φθέγγεσθαι* = Lat. *loqui*, is the expression for the human voice in its manifold variety. *φωνεῖν* implies a raised or resonant voice or tone, thus *φωνή*, "the voice," "tone." *φημι* = *aio*, with less reference to the true meaning than the preceding. Cf. *τί φημι*; as *formula admirantis*. *φάσκω* = "say frequently," "allege," often of what is not true. Cf. *dictio*, sometimes. *φράζειν* = "point out," "tell." *λαλεῖν* = *sermocinari*, "chatter," "talk." *διαλέγεσθαι* = *colloqui*, "converse." Similarly, *διάλεκτος* = *sermo*, "conversation"; *λέξις* = *dictio*, "style"; *λόγος* = *oratio*; *ρήτωρ* = *orator*; *ρητορική τέχνη* = *ars dicendi*.

- to get leave to sue a person—*δίκην λαγχάνειν τινί.*
 to arrest—*ξύλλαβεῖν, ἀπάγειν* (= summarily; cf. *ἀπαγωγή*).
 to accuse, summon, sue — *κατηγορεῖν, αἰτιᾶσθαι, προκαλεῖσθαι, διώκειν, ἐπεξίεναι, γράφεσθαι, εἰσάγειν* (εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον) *τινά τινος.*
 litigious, a busybody—*φιλοπράγμων.*
 to bring a false accusation, to blackmail—*συκοφαντεῖν.*
 to refer to an arbitrator—*μέσφ δικαστῆ (διαιτητῆ) ἐπιτρέπειν, δίαιταν ἐπιτρέπειν τινι.*
 the present case—*ὁ νῦν ἐνεστηκὼς ἀγὼν,*
 responsible for, guilty of, liable—*αἴτιος, ὑπαίτιος, ἔνοχος, ὑπόδικος τινος.*
 to make oneself responsible, take the blame upon oneself—*τὴν αἰτίαν ἀναδέχεσθαι, εἰς αὐτὸν ποιεῖσθαι.*
 to be condemned to pay ten talents—*δέκα τάλαντα ὀφλεῖν.*
 on bail—*ἐξηγγυημένος.*
 I am certain our opponents can bring no counter-plea—*οὐδὲν, οἶδ' ὅτι,¹ ἔξουσιν οἱ ἐνάντιοι πρὸς ταῦτα δικαιολογεῖσθαι.*
 they gave false evidence against their master—*τὰ μὴ ὄντα τοῦ αὐτῶν δεσπότητος κατεψεύσαντο.*
 to give information against — *μηνυτῆς κατὰ τινος γίνεσθαι.*
 reward for information—*τὰ μῆνυτρα.*
 to be liable, because of having passed the prescribed time-limit—*ὑπερήμερος γίνεσθαι.*

¹ For *οἶδ' ὅτι*, parenthetical, cf. *δῆλον ὅτι*, frequent in Demosthenes.

wherever the Athenians have no rights of reprisal—

ὁποῦ ἂν μὴ σῦλαι ᾧσιν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.

granting an amnesty to the rest—*τοῖς ἄλλοις οὐ*

μνησικακοῦντες.

legal order was at an end—*νόμοι πάντες ξυνεταράχ-*

θησαν.

to act illegally in public matters—*εἰς τὰ δημόσια*

παρανομεῖν.

the law has exactly defined this under a specific term—

*τοῦτο ὁ νόμος σφόδρα πεοιεῖληφεν ἐνὶ ὀνόματι
προσαγορεύσας.*

they would not proceed to extremities without unequiv-

*ocal proofs—μὴ ἄνευ ἀναμφισβητήτων τεκμη-
ρίων ἤθελον βουλευσαί τι ἀνήκεστον.*

deprived of the power of defending himself—*ὁ τὴν*

ἐξουσίαν τῆς ἀπολογίας περιηρημένος.

MILITARY MATTERS.

THE ARMY—ITS DIVISIONS.

to realise in time the uncertainty of war—*τοῦ πολέμου*

τὸν παράλογον ὅσος ἐστὶ προδιαγινῶναι.

the war had not yet broken out—*ὃ γε πολεμος οὐπω*

ξυνεβῶγει.

they have lost the flower of the army—*τὸ κράτιστον*

τῆς στρατίας, ὅτι ἦν αὐτῶν ἄνθος, ἀπολώλει.

troops of distinguished valour—*οἱ ἀρετῇ πρωτεύοντες.*

the cavalry—*ἡ ἵππος, τὸ ἱππικόν, οἱ ἱππεῖς, οἱ ἀφ'*

ἵππων μαχόμενοι.

the heavy-armed troops—*οἱ ὄπλιται τὸ ὀπλιτικόν.*

- the light-armed troops—οἱ πέλτασται, οἱ ψιλοί, τὸ
πέλταστικόν, οἱ γυμνήτες, ἡ γυμνητεία.
javelin-men—ἀκοντισταί.
to desert—αὐτομολεῖν, αὐτόμολος γίγεσθαι.
a cavalry-troop—εἴλη.
cavalry-general—ἵππαρχος.
the total number of the cavalry with the force was
almost 1000—ἰππῆς δὲ οἱ πάντες ἠκολούθουν
ὀλίγου ἐς χιλίους.
slingers—σφενδοῦῆται.
leaden sling-bullets—μολυβδίδες.
a company—λόχος (from 24 to 100 men).
captain of company—λοχαγός.
to maintain mercenaries—ξενοτροφεῖν.
mercenary troops—οἱ μισθοφόροι, οἱ μισθοφοροῦντες.
to fight a decisive battle—περὶ τῶν ἀπάντων ἀγω-
νίσασθαι.
to fight as volunteers—ἐθελουτηδὸν στρατεύειν.
a despatch in cipher (lit., Spartan general's staff, round
which the despatch was wound and written; it
could only be read by some one possessing an
exactly similar staff)—ἡ σκυτάλη.
bearers, camp-followers—οἱ σκευοφόροι, οἱ ἀκόλουθοι.
baggage animals—ὑποζύγια σκευοφόρα.
to go to war—ἐς πόλεμον καταστήναι, πόλεμον
ξυνάπτειν πρὸς.

A SIEGE—FORTIFICATION.

- to attack the city at the most easily assailable point—
προσβάλλειν τῇ πόλει κατὰ τὸ ἐπιμαχώτατον
(εὐπροσδώτατον).

a frontier-fort, fort for offensive purposes — ἐπιτεί-
χισμα.

military works—ἔρυμα, τὸ.

easy of circumvallation—εὐαποτείχιστος.

to surround with a rampart—ἀποταφρεύειν.

to set guards in the forts — φυλακὴν ἐφιστάναι
(καθιστάναι) εἰς τὰ ἐρύματα.

a mantlet, pent-house—χελώνη.

a battering-ram—κριὸς (ὁ).

they used skins and rough hides as screens—πρακαλύμ-
ματα εἶχον δέρρεις καὶ διφθέρας.

artillery—μηχαναί—e.g., κατάπελται, πετροβόλος,
ἀφετήρια ὄργανα.

though they employed every device, they were unable
to take the city—τὴν πόλιν πᾶσαν ἰδέαν πειρ-
άσαντες οὐκ ἐδύναντο ἐλεῖν.

they brought a siege-train against Potidæa—μηχανὰς
τῇ Ποτιδαίᾳ προσέφερον, προσήγον.

their attempt to take the city did not succeed—οὐ
πρόνχῳρει αὐτοῖς ἢ αἵρεσις τῆς πόλεως.

owing to the cold drenching rains which fell with little
intermission, the situation of the besieged was dis-
astrous in the extreme—τοῖς ἀποτειχισθεῖσιν
ὑέτω ψυχρῷ μόνον οὐ ξυνεχῶς καταβρεχομένοις
εἰς ἔσχατα τῆς δυστυχίας περιεστῆκει τὰ
πράγματα.

to besiege, blockade— $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{πολιορκεῖν} \\ \text{περιτειχίζειν} \\ \text{τειχῆρεις ποιεῖν} \end{array} \right\} \text{τίνας,}$

περιφρουρεῖν, κύκλω περιστῆναι, προσκαθέξο-
θαι πόλιν.

unable to carry on a siege—τειχομαχεῖν οὐ δυνατοί.

- to storm—*προσβάλλειν τῷ τείχει, κατὰ κράτος, (βία) ἐλεῖν τὴν πόλιν, ἐσδραμών ἐλεῖν.*
- to blockade by sea—*ἐφορμεῖν τινι.*
- a blockade, besieging—*προσεδρεία.*
- to blockade by land and sea—*κατὰ γῆν τε καὶ θάλασσαν πολιορκεῖν, ναῦσί τε ἅμα καὶ πέζῃ.*
- to demolish the walls—*τὰ τείχη κατασκάπτειν.*
- a breastwork—*ἔπαλξις.*
- to throw up earthworks—*χῶμα χέειν.*
- walls round a city—*οἱ περίβολοι τῆς πόλεως.*
- shut in within the palisade—*καθειργμένοι ἐν τῷ σταυρώματι.*
- a mine—*ὁ ὑπόνομος.*
- to take at the first rush—*αὐτοβοεῖ ἐλεῖν.*
- to make a sally—*ἐκδραμεῖν, ἐπέκδρομήν ποιεῖσθαι.*
- the breach in the wall—*τὸ διηρημένον τοῦ τείχους.*
- wherever the rocks on the island allowed a passage—*κατὰ τὸ ἀεὶ παρεῖκον τοῦ κρημνώδους τῆς νήσου (προβαίνων).*
- they took off the roof and barricaded the doors—*τὸν ὄροφον ἀφεῖλον καὶ τὰς θύρας ἀπωκοδόμησαν.*
- to repair a wall—*τείχος ἐπισκευάζειν.*
- he dismantled and razed Lecythus—*τὴν Λήκυθον καθελὼν καὶ ἀνασκευάσας τέμενος ἀνήκεν ἅπαν.*
- they razed the long walls to the ground—*τὰ μακρὰ τείχη κατέσκαψαν ἐλόντες ἐς ἔδαφος.*
- they sent guards to the stations at short notice—*φύλακας ὡς ἐξ ὀλίγου διέπεμψαν.*
- they worked by relays—*διάδοχοι ἐφοίτων ἐπὶ τὸ ἔργον; cf. ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῷ μέρει, διηρημένοι κατὰ ἀναπαύλας.*

- to fortify a position—*κρατύνειν χώριον, ἐχυροῦν, (περι)-τειχίζειν, ἐρυμνοῦν, ἐρύματα περιβάλλειν τι.*
- they raised a palisade where necessary—*ἀπεσταύρουσιν εἴ πη δέουτό τι.*
- to fortify the city with a palisade and fosse—*χαρᾶκον καὶ ταφρεύειν τὴν πόλιν.*
- down hill, downwards—*εἰς τὸ κάτω.*
- up hill—*πρὸς ὄρθιον (ἰέναι).*
- the dwellers on the coast—*οἱ κάτω.*
- occupying the high ground—*τῶν χωρίων τὰ μετεωρότατα λαβόντες.*
- the strongest positions in the district—*τὰ κράτιστα τῆς χώρας.*
- the neighbouring nations—*τὰ κύκλῳ ἔθνη.*
- they took Acragas by long blockade—*λιμῶ εἶλον Ἀκράγαντα.*
- to surround with a rampart about six feet high—*περιβάλλειν (τινί) σταυρῶμα τι ὡς ἀνδρομηκὲς ὄν.*
- ✓ they were within a night of taking Eion—*τὴν Ἠῶνα παρὰ νύκτα ἐγένετο λαβεῖν.*

Descriptions of Sieges—

Thuc. VII. 43, 44.

" IV. 26, 29-30—Sphacteria.

" VII. 48, 69.

" VI. 102.

" II. 75, 77.

Xen. Anab. 2, 3, 11.

Arrian, An. 2, xv.

" An. 20, 2-23—Halicarnassus,

Blockade, Thuc. VII. 70-71—blockade of Syracuse by sea.

Arrian, An. 2, xv. 6-24.

THE ATTACK—CLOSE-QUARTERS.

to raise a war-chant—*παιᾶνα ἐξάρχειν*.

to make a pretended attack—*ὄσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκεν προσβάλλειν* (*i.e.*, with a war-cry, but nothing more).

to invade—*ἐμβάλλειν, εἰσβάλλειν, εἰσβολὴν ποιεῖσθαι εἰς, ἐπιστρατεύειν τινι* (or *εἰς τινα*), *στρατεῖαν ποιεῖσθαι, ὄπλα ἐπιφέρειν ἐπὶ τινα*.

to engage, begin the fight—*μάχην ξυνάπτειν, ἔργον ἔχεσθαι, ξυμμηνύναι τινι, προσμηνύναι, ξυνιέναι, ξύνοδον ποιεῖσθαι*.

the attack was sounded—*οἱ σαλπικταὶ ξύνοδον ἐπώτρυνον τοῖς ὀπλίταις*.

when the bugle sounded—*ἐπεὶ ἐσάλπιγξε* (*sc. ὁ σαλπικτῆς*), *ἐπεὶ ἐσήμηνε τῇ σάλπιγγι*.

to give the word, command—*παραγγέλλειν*.¹

¹ The various Greek words for order, tell, &c., may be thus distinguished :—

κελεύω = *jubeo*, bid, tell; comparatively weak, often of a mere suggestion; cf. *παρακελεύεσθαι* = *adhortari*.

νοθετεῖν (= *monere*, roughly), "to abuse," often to lecture, school a person.

σημαίνειν = *praecipere*, to instruct, issue instructions, often military, to give the signal, in which case it = *imperare*. *παραγγέλλειν* is the complement of *σημαίνειν*, to order, and get the order passed from rank to rank.

προστάσσειν and *ἐπιτάσσειν* = to give definite and authoritative orders, and thus = *imperare*.

ἐπιστέλλειν = *mandare*, used of imposts and military demands.

according to military orders—κατὰ τὰ παρηγγελμένα,
τὰ παραγγέλματα.

to pass the watchword from man to man—παραγγέλλειν τὸ ξύνθημα.

according to agreement—ἀπὸ τοῦ ξυγκειμένου, ὡσπερ ξυνέκειτο.

✓ the battle-array—τὸ ἀντιπαραταχθῆν.

a hand-to-hand combat—μάχη σταδία.

to press hard on—ἐγκεῖσθαι, προσκεῖσθαί τι, πιέζειν τινα.

the fight was now at close quarters—ἐν χερσίν ἤδη ἦν ἡ μάχη.

to attack—ἐπιφέρεισθαι, ἐπιτίθεσθαι, προσβαλλεῖν, ἐπικεῖσθαι, ἐπιπίπτειν τι, ἔφοδον ποιεῖσθαι, προσβολήν, ὀρμήν ποιεῖσθαι.

to receive the enemy at close quarters—εἰς χεῖρας δέχεσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους, ἐκ χειρός μάχεσθαι.

to charge, come to close quarters—εἰς χεῖρας ἵεναι, ὄμοσε χωρεῖν, ἵεναι, προσθέειν, ἐλαύνειν, φέρεσθαι.

to withstand the charge—τοὺς ἐπίοντας, τὴν πρώτην ἔφοδον δέχεσθαι.

the enemy could not withstand the charge of the Athenians—οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ῥύμη ἀνυποστατῶ τοῖς πολεμίους ἐμπίπτουσι.

to charge at the double—δρόμῳ ὄμοσε φέρεσθαι (χωρεῖν).

to advance in bad order—ἀτακτῶς, οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ χωρεῖν.

to halt, rest, pile arms—ἀσπίδας θέσθαι, ὄπλα θέσθαι.

LOSSES—FAILURE—CAPTURE.

exposed to the fire of the enemy in commanding eminences—*τοῖς ἐκ τῶν ἀκρῶν εὐεπίθετοι ὄντες.*

between two fires—*ἐν ἀμφιβόλῳ ὄντες.*

he was nearly captured—*παρ' ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο ἀλῶναι.*
they lost above 600 men—*τῶν σφετέρων πλείους ἑξακοσίων ἀπέβαλον.*

they found the soldiers roused to ferocity—*ἤυρε τοὺς στρατιώτας πολὺ εἰς ὠμότητα ἐπιδεδώκοτας.*

√ a revolt—*ἐπανάστασις.*

to desert—*αὐτομολεῖν, μεταστῆναι, ἀποδιδράσκειν.*

the men were disheartened—*ἐν πάσῃ ἀθυμία ἦσαν, (ἐν πάντι ἀθυμίας).*

they failed to effect the object of their expedition—*ἄπρακτοι ἐπανήσαν.*

to do much damage by javelins—*δεινὰ ἐργάζεσθαι ἀκοντίζοντες.*

to lose the best of his heavy-armed troops—*τῷ βελτίστῳ τοῦ ὀπλιτικοῦ βλαφθῆναι.*

the dead (in battle)—*οἱ ἀναλωθέντες.*

war-chariots, with scythes attached—*ἄρματα δρεπανηφόρα.*

they shot at them from a raised position on the right. (As only the left side was protected by a shield, this was the most favourable position for an enemy)—*ἐκ τῶν ὑπερδεξιῶν ἔβαλλον αὐτούς.*

their only object was to escape with their lives—*πάντα ἤδη ὕστερα ἐνόμιζον τοῦ σωθῆναι.*

to take prisoner—*ζωγρεῖν.*

a prisoner of war—*αἰχμάλωτος.*

- a prisoner in custody—*δεσμώτης, ὁ ἐν φυλακῇ ὄν.*
 troops worn out by exertion and hunger—*πόνῳ τε καὶ*
ἀσιτίᾳ τετραχωμένοι.
 they killed them all except those whom they took
 prisoners—*τοὺς πολλοὺς ἀπέκτειναν πλὴν ὅσων*
οὓς ἐζώγησαν.
 the natives kept up a desultory fire at our troops—*οἱ*
βάρβαροι ἀνάμιξ τε καὶ ξυνεχῶς ἔβαλλον
τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.
 the nature of the ground made our position unassailable
 —*τῇ τῶν χωρίων φύσει οὐκ ἐπίμαχοι ἦμεν.*
 the barbarians' onslaught proved irresistible, and the
 Athenians were almost annihilated—*οἱ βάρβαροι*
ῤύμῃ ἀνυποστάτῳ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὅσων οὐ
πανωλεθρίᾳ διέφθειραν.
 both armies fought with that courage which nothing
 but desperation can inspire—*ἐκότεροι ὡς ἀπονε-*
νοημένοι ἤδη πολὺ μᾶλλον, ὅπερ φιλεῖ γίγνεσ-
θαι, εἰς τὸ φιλονεικεῖν παρωξύνοντο.
 to surrender absolutely, unconditionally, to the Lacedæ-
 monians—*παραδιδόναι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς Λακεδαι-*
μονίοις χρῆσθαι ὅτι βούλονται.
 being in a very critical state—*ἀσθενεῖς καὶ ἐπὶ μίας*
ῤοπῆς ὄντες.
 to succeed to, relieve—*διαδέχεσθαι τινα* (also *τινί*).
 the admiral who succeeded Astyochnus—*ὁ διάδοχος τῆς*
Ἀστυόχου ναυαρχίας.
 he has reduced these positions—*ταῦτα τὰ χώρια*
κατέστραπται, ὑφ' ἑαυτῷ πεποίηται.
 they lost 50 men at least—*πεντήκοντα ἄνδρας τοῦ-*
λάχιστον ἀπέβαλον.
 200 were killed—*εἰς τοὺς διακοσίους ἀπέθανον.*

night stopped the action—*νύξ ἐπέλαβε τὸ ἔργον, ἐπεγένετο τῷ ἔργῳ.*

war will find out the weak points of his position—*εὐρήσει ὁ πόλεμος τὰ σαθρά τῶν ἐκείνου πραγμάτων.*

to defend themselves at any cost—*πάσχειν ὅτιον ἀμυνόμενοι.*

to make a desperate attempt to . . . —*διακινδυνεύειν ποιῶν.*

COMMISSARIAT—PLUNDER.

to cut off the enemy's supplies—*τοῖς πολεμίοις ἀποκλείειν τὰς ἐφοδούς τῶν ἐπιτηδείων.*

supplies, commissariat—*τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, τὰ ἀναγκαῖα.*

to victual the army—*ἐπισιτίζεσθαι.*

a foraging expedition—*ἐπισίτισμος, προνομή.*

the army maintains itself by food obtained in the district—*αὐτόθεν βιοτεύει τὸ στράτευμα.*

money for provisions—*σιτηρέσιον.*

to go out to collect firewood—*ἐπὶ φρύγανισμὸν, ἐπὶ φρυγάνων ξυλλογήν, ἐξελθεῖν.*

fetching water—*ὑδρεία.*

to make a foray—*ἀρπαγὴν ποιεῖσθαι.*

the despatch of supplies—*σιτοπομπία.*

bases of operation—*ὄρμητήρια*; cf. *ὀρμᾶσθαι ἀπὸ.*

the issue of battle was doubtful—*ἰσορρόπου τῆς πεζομαχίας καθεστηκυίας*; cf. *αγχώματος μάχη, ἀγχώματα ναυμαχεῖν.*

he captured a remarkable amount of property—*χρήματα ἔλαβε θαυμάσια ὅσα.*

to hem in—*ἐγκαταλαμβάνειν τινα*; cf. *ἐν μέσῳ ἀπειλημένος.*

TACTICS—MANŒUVRES.

- the left wing—τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας.
 the vanguard—οἱ ἡγούμενοι, οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος.
 to make a cavalry attack on the rear of the Mantineans
 — εἰς τὰ ὄπισθεν περιελαύνειν τῶν Μαντινέων.
 the rearguard—οἱ ἀπ' οὐρᾶς, οἱ ὄπισθε, οἱ ἐπὶ πᾶσι,
 οἱ ὄπισθοφύλακες.
 to attack on the flank—κατὰ κέρας ἐπιπεσεῖν.
 to out-manceuvre an enemy (of generals)—καταστρατηγεῖν τινα.
 in the front line—ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν.
 to deploy, to extend the front of a battalion (by bringing up the rear-men)—ἐξελίσσειν τὴν φάλαγγα, ἐκτείνειν.
 to stand in line—εἰς μέτωπον στήναι; cf. ἐν μετώπῳ παρατάξασθαι, ἐπὶ φάλαγγος ἄγειν.
 to deepen the phalanx by wheeling men to the rear from both flanks—ἀναπτύσσειν τὴν φάλαγγα.
 to extend the line by wheeling men from rear to front—ἀναπτύσσειν τὸ κέρας.
 ground suitable for manœuvres—ἡ εὐρυχωρία (opp. στενοχωρία).
 to draw up in column — ὀρθίους ποιεῖσθαι τοὺς λόχους.
 to outflank—ὑπερέχειν τῷ κέρατι τῶν πολεμίων.
 army of occupation, garrison — οἱ ἔμφρουροι, οἱ φύλακες.
 to practise manœuvres—ἀσκεῖν τὰ πολεμικὰ, ἄσκησιν ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον.
 to lay an ambush—ἐνέδραν ποιεῖσθαι, τιθέναι, κατα-

σκευάζειν, ἐνεδρεύειν εἰς τινα; cf. λοχίστας
. . . πολλοὺς κατέκτεινε.

to beset the roads with an ambuscade—προλοχίζειν
(ἐνέδραις) τὰς ὁδοὺς; cf. αἱ προλελοχισμένα
ἐνέδραι.

to review, scruti- { ἐξέτασιν } ποιεῖσθαι.
nise— { δοκιμασίαν } e.g., τοῦ ἵππικου.

to offer prizes for the best equipment—εὐοπλίας ἄθλα
προτιθέναι.

six companies were formed of 100 men each—ἐποιή-
σαντο ἕξ λόχους ἀνὰ ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας.

three deep—ἐπὶ τριῶν πορεύεσθαι.

the Thebans were drawn up twenty-five deep—ἐπὶ
ἀσπίδας πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι Θηβαῖοι ἐτάξαντο.

in single file—ἡ τάξις πορεύεται εἰς ἓνα.

they drew up each body of 10,000, 100 men deep every
way—ἔταττον τὴν μυριοστὴν ἑκάστην εἰς
ἑκατὸν πανταχῆ.

to be under arms—ἐν ὄπλοις εἶναι.

to wheel to the right (left)—ἐπὶ δόρυ, ἐπὶ δέξια,
ἀναστρέφεισθαι (ἐπ' ἀσπίδα, ἐπ' ἀριστερα).

50 men deep—ἐπὶ πεντήκοντα ἀσπίδων.

he considered this to be favourable to the enemy—
τοῦτο πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων ἐνόμιζε μᾶλλον
εἶναι.

the officer on guard—φρούραρχος.

he ordered the men to fall in—ἐς τάξιν καθίστασθαι
ἐκέλευεν.

he formed squares—ξυνήγαγεν ἐς τετράγωνον τάξιν
τοὺς ὀπλίτας.

half were drawn up in hollow square eight deep—τὸ
δὲ ἡμισυ ἐν πλαισίῳ ἐπὶ ὄκτω ἦν τεταγμένον.

to be on the march—*ἐν ὁδῷ εἶναι.*

he surrounded the enemy as they marched up in the rear—*κατὰ νότου βοηθώντας ἐν μέσῳ ἐποίησε τοὺς πολεμίους.*

making short marches, they arrived in three days—*κατ' ὀλίγον προϊόντες τριταῖοι ἀφίκοντο.*

the men on guard—*οἱ ἐπιτετραμμένοι τὴν φυλακὴν.*

THE FIGHT IN GENERAL.

the slingers were out of range of the javelin-throwers—
οἱ ἀκοντισταὶ βραχύτερον ἤκόντιζον ἢ ὥστε ἐφικνεῖσθαι τῶν σφενδονητῶν.

to be surrounded—*κυκλωθῆναι, ἐγκαταληφθῆναι.*

to remain out of action—*ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν.*

the groans of the dying—*αἱ ὀλοφύρσεις τῶν ἀπογιγνομένων.*

to shoot down—*κατατοξεύειν, κατακοντίζειν.*

the wounded—*οἱ τραυματαῖοι, οἱ τραυματισθέντες.*

in a compact body—*ξυστραφέντες.*

in close order—*ἀθρόος, ἀθρόοι συνασπιδούντες.*

close order—*τὸ ἀθρόον.*

closing their ranks—*ξυστρεφόμενοι.*

within spear-range—*ἐντός ἀκοντίσματος.*

to change from column to line—*ἐκ κέρατος εἰς φάλαγγα καταστήσαι.*

the front ranks—*οἱ προτεταγμένοι.*

skirmish— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἀκροβολίζεσθαι.} \\ \text{ἀκροβόλισμον ποιεῖσθαι—e.g., πρὸς τὸ} \\ \text{τείχος.} \end{array} \right.$

skirmishers, tirailleurs—*ἔκδρομοι.*

- to reconnoitre a position — *κατὰ θέαν ἀναβαίνειν χωρίου.*
- they tried to find out our number by spies—*κατασκοπαῖς ἐχρῶντο ὅποσοι ἦμεν.*
- the heavy-armed troops and also the cavalry — *οἱ ὀπλίται καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἵππεῖς.*
- troops in good condition—*οἱ εὖ (ἄμεινον) τὰ σώματα ἔχοντες.*
- the general's staff—*οἱ ἀμφι, περὶ, τὸν στρατηγόν.*
- in bad order—*ἄτακτος, ἐν οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ.*
- an orderly march—*εὐτακτος πορεία.*
- making an ill-organised and impetuous attack—*ἀπερισκέπτως προσπεσόντες καὶ ὡς ἂν μάλιστα διὰ ὀργῆς.*
- to take up a position in, occupy Tegea—*καθέξεσθαι ἐν Τεγέᾳ.*
- subject to—*ὑποχείριος.*
- to reduce—*κατεργάζεσθαι, καταστρέψασθαι, παραστήσασθαι (ὑπηκόον ποιεῖσθαι, ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ ποιεῖσθαι).*
- they claimed Epidamnus—*ἀντεποιούντο τῆς Ἐπιδάμνου.*
- to annex—*σφετερίζειν—e.g., Κόρινθον.*
- men of military age (18 to 60)—*οἱ ἐν ἡλικίᾳ ὄντες (στρατευσίμῳ), οἱ ἐκ τοῦ καταλόγου.*
- superannuated, *emeriti*—*οἱ ἔξω τοῦ καταλόγου.*
- men of advanced age—*οἱ προεληλυθότες ἤδη ταῖς ἡλικίαις.*
- wishing to wipe out their disgrace — *τὸ σφέτερον ἀπρεπὲς εὖ θεῖναι θέλοντες.*
- the captain left nothing undone to remedy the mistake

—ἐπὶ πᾶν ἀφίκετο ὁ λοχαγός ὅπως κατορθώσαι ἅ ἔπταισεν.

to learn the details of the battle—*πυθέσθαι ὄφ τρόπῳ ἕκαστα ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ξυνηνέγχθη.*

REINFORCEMENTS—CAMP.

seeing that the position was the key to Sicily—*ὄρωντες προσβολὴν ἔχον τὸ χάριον τῆς Σικελίας.*

to dislodge from a position—*ἐκκρούειν, ἐκκόπτειν, ἐξελάυνειν, ἐκβάλλειν, ὠθεῖν, ἀποκρούειν, ἀπώσασθαι.*

they sent round orders for help (mobilisation)—*περιήγγειλον βοηθεῖν.*

the postal system (in Persia royal despatches were carried by relays of mounted couriers kept ready at regular stages)—*ἀγγαρεία.*

to encourage the men to fight—*παρακαλεῖν (παροξύνειν) τοὺς ἄνδρας πρὸς τὸ μάχην ξυνάπτειν.*

a battle by night—*νυκτομαχία.*

to take up arms against—*ὄπλα ἐπιφέρειν τινί.*

there he made his headquarters for the war—*ἐκείθεν ὀρμώμενος ἐπολέμει.*

to billet soldiers—*κατασκηνοῦν (εἰς κόμας) κατασταθμεύειν.*

messmates, comrades (Lat. *contubernales*)—*σύσκηνοι.*

to encamp— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{αὐλίζεσθαι, σκηνεῖν.} \\ \text{στρατοπεδεύειν, στρατόπεδον ποιεῖσθαι; cf. ὄπλα τίθεσθαι.} \end{array} \right.$

an army in fighting order—*ἡ φάλαγξ.¹*

¹ *I.e.*, an army made up of hoplites, light-armed troops, and cavalry, with two wings. The whole front of an army in this

to strike camp—*αἶρειν* (τῷ στρατῷ), *ἀναστήσει τὸ στρατόπεδον, ἀναξευγύναι* (τὸ στρατόπεδον).

to make ready to start (*vasa colligere*)—*συσκευάζειν τὰ χρήματα, τὰ σκεύη, συνεσκευάσθαι.*

good discipline—*εὐταξία* (opp. *ἀταξία*).

troops well trained, in good discipline—*συγκεκροτημένοι* (τὰ τοῦ πολέμου).

well-trained cavalry—*τὸ ἵππικὸν μεμελετηκός.*

they made no counter-demonstration except with their cavalry—*οὐκ ἀντεπεξήεσαν ὅτι μὴ τοῖς ἵππεῦσι.*

RETREAT—FLIGHT—PURSUIT.

when there was no doubt they were routed—*ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡ τροπὴ ἐγένετο λαμπρῶς.*

we repelled them single-handed—*αὐτοὶ κατὰ μόνας ἀπεωσάμεθα τούσδε.*

the Corinthians gained a decisive victory—*οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐνίκησαν παρὰ πολὺ.*

the whole army was nearly conquered—*ἐς ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο τὸ πᾶν στράτευμα νικηθῆναι.*

recklessness, despair—*τὸ ἀλόγιστον.*

in despair—*ἀπονενοημένος.*

the rest of the army was broken—*παρερρήγνυτο ἤδη καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα.*

the difference between a conquering and conquered army—*οἶον μὲν εἶη ἠττημένον στράτευμα, οἶον δὲ νενικηκός.*

to stake all—*ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπαρχον ἀναρρίπτειν.*

order=*μέτωπον* or *στόμα*; the centre, *τὸ μέσον*; the wings, *τὰ κέρατα*; the flanks, *πλευραί*; the rear, *οὐρά.*

the troops are in good spirits—*εὐθυμοῦσιν οἱ στρατι-
ῶται.*

with might and main—*παντὶ σθένει.*

if there was anything else they could do—*εἴ τοῦ ἄλλου
ἐγκρατεῖς ἦσαν.*

to be ready for any attempt—*φιλοκινδύνως ἔχειν.*

the troops were so dispirited that . . . —*εἰς τοσοῦτο
ἀθυμίας ἦλθον ὥστε . . . ; οὕτω ἀπόρως,
ἀθύμως εἶχον ὥστε . . .*

an adventurous spirit—*παρὰ γνώμην κινδυνευτής.*

they fled with all speed—*ἔφευγον ὡς τάχους ἕκαστος
εἶχεν.*

to take to flight—*ἐς φυγὴν τράπεσθαι (καταστήναι,
ὀρμᾶσθαι).*

they were seized with panic—*φόβος ἐνέπεσεν αὐτοῖς.*

to sound the retreat—*σημαίνει (ὁ σαλπύγκτης) ὡς
ἐς ἐπάνοδον.*

to pursue—*κατὰ πόδας ἵεναι τινος.*

to flee headlong—*προτροπάδην φεύγειν.*

to alarm—*ἐς ἐκπληξιν καθιστάναι.*

they died at their posts—*ἐνθαπερ ἐτάχθησαν ἀπέ-
θανον; cf. κατὰ χώραν.*

to rout—*τροπὰς ποιεῖν (ποιεῖσθαι) τινος.*

to desert one's post—*τὴν τάξιν λείπειν; cf. λειπο-
ταξία.*

to sound the retreat—*ἀνακαλεῖσθαι τοὺς στρατιώτας
τῇ σάλπιγγι.*

the targeteers gave way—*ἐνέκλιναν οἱ πελτασταί.*

to retreat facing the enemy, leisurely—*ἐπὶ πόδα
ἀναχωρεῖν, ἀνάγειν, ἀναχάζεσθαι.*

success—*τὸ ὀρθούμενον.*

to be victorious—*ἐπικρατέστεροι τῇ μάχῃ γενέσθαι.*

to follow up their success—*τῇ παρουσίῃ τύχῃ ἐπέξεσθαι*.
θεῖν.

ALLIANCE—TRUCE.

to hold a conference—*εἰς λόγους ἔρχεσθαι τι*.
after a discussion—*κοινολογησάμενοι (πρὸς τινα)*.
to enjoy a long period of peace—*ξυνεχῶς εἰρηνεύειν*.
alliance (offensive and defensive)—*ξυμμαχία*.
alliance (defensive only)—*ἐπιμαχία*.
make peace—*καταλύειν τὸν πόλεμον ; σπένδεσθαι*
πρὸς.
truce, treaty—*αἱ σπονδαί*.
armistice—*ἀνακωχή, ἐκεχειρία, διακωχή*; cf. *ἀνα-*
κωχὴν ποιεῖσθαι, διὰ ἀνακωχῆς γίνεσθαι.
to agree—*τὰ αὐτὰ γινώσκειν*.
to be reconciled—*διαλλάττεσθαι, διαλύεσθαι τι*.
to exclude from the peace—*ἔκσπονδὸν τινα ἀποφαί-*
νειν.
to agree to a treaty—*τὰς σπονδὰς δέχεσθαι, ἐς τὰς*
σπονδὰς ἐσελθεῖν.
to reduce by force of arms—*βία χειρώσασθαι*.
this truce will merely lead the way to slavery—*αὕτη*
γε ἢ ἐκεχειρία οὐκ ἄλλο τι ἢ δουλείας προκόνει
(προοδοποιήσει πρὸς . . .)
they arrived at a mutual understanding—*λέγοντες καὶ*
ἀκούοντες συνεχώρου.
an alliance was made on these terms—*ἐγένοντο ὄρκοι*
καὶ ξυμμαχία κατὰ τὰδε.
to enter into a mutual defensive alliance—*τῇ ἀλλήλων*
ἐπιμαχεῖν.¹

¹ For other useful compounds of *-μαχέω*, cf. *ξυμμαχεῖν, ναυμαχεῖν, καταναυμαχεῖν, πεζομαχεῖν, ἵππομαχεῖν, λογομαχεῖν*.

- to agree to the proclamation—*προσιέσθαι τὰ κεκηρυγμένα.*
- the terms of the alliance—*καθ' ὅτι ἡ ξυμμαχία ἔσται.*
- on equal terms—*ἐπὶ τοῖς ἴσοις καὶ δικαίοις τὴν ξυμμαχίαν ἐποιήσαντο.*
- to annul a truce—*σπονδῶν ξύγχυσιν ποιείσθαι.*
- to be at variance with—*ἐς διαφορὰν καθεστάναι πρὸς.*
- to be neutral—*μεσεύειν, οὐδὲ μεθ' ἑτέρων εἶναι, ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν, ἡσυχάζειν.*
- to be an ally of—*ἔνσπονδος εἶναι τινι.*
- to have a person on one's side—*εὖνουν ἔχειν τινα.*
- the revolutionary party—*οἱ νεωτέρων ἐπιθυμοῦντες πραγμάτων, οἱ νεωτερίζοντες.*
- to give surety, pledges—*πίστεις (-ιν), πιστὰ διδόναι (καὶ λαβεῖν).*
- to exchange oaths—*ὄρκους διδόναι καὶ λαβεῖν παρά τινος.*
- to keep one's oath—*τοῖς ὄρκοις ἐμμένειν.*

PARTY SPIRIT—FACTION.

- those who had been expelled by the democracy—*οἱ ἐκπεπτωκότες ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου.*
- Athens itself was full of civil dissensions—*αὐτοὶ ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ἐστασίαζον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι.*
- through party-spirit—*φρονήματι φιλονεικῶν.*
- to be banished for his friendship to Sparta—*φεύγειν ἐπὶ λακωνισμῷ.*
- to be well-disposed to—*φιλικῶς ἔχειν, διακείσθαι πρὸς, διὰ φιλίας ἰέναι.*
- those of our party—*οἱ τὰ ἡμέτερα φρονοῦντες.*

the Jacobites—οἱ Ἰακωβίζοντες, οἱ τὰ τοῦ Ἰακωβου φρονοῦντες.

no one can object to our securing our own interests—
πᾶσι δὲ ἀνεπίφθονον τὰ συμφέροντα εὖ τίθεσθαι.

they had no communication with the enemy without a flag of truce—οὐκ ἐπεμίγνυντο παρὰ ἀλλήλους ἀκηρυκτεῖ.

they showed no disposition to come to terms—οὐδὲν ζυμβάτικον ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἐφαίνετο.

[I have described the succession of events in the war—
τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἐξῆς ὡς ἕκαστα ἐγίνετο γέγραπται.

to bring over the city to the power of the Thebans—
τὴν πόλιν Θηβαίοις προσποιῆσαι.

they made no fresh movement—οὐδὲν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐνεωτέριζον.

they made various preparations for defence to meet the emergency—πολλὰ ἐξήρτων ἢ ἕκαστον ἐφαίνετο πρὸς τὰ παρόντα ζύμφορον ἔσεσθαι.

experienced in war—οὐκ ἄπειρος πολέμων.

Some noticeable passages :—

Passing mountains—Xen. An. 44, 7.

" " 2, 10.

Crossing rivers—Xen. An. 4, 3, 3.

Arrian, An. V. 9.

Battles—Thuc. V. 10.

Xen. Hell. VI. IV. 13.

Thuc. I. 62, 63.

" IV. 35, 36.

" VI. 69.

- Battles—Thuc. VI. 67 (tactics).
 " I. 107, 108, Tanagra.
 " IV. 76, 77, 89-101.
 Arrian, An. I. 13-16, } Granicus.
 Plut. Al. 16, }
 Xen. An. 1, 8-10, Cunaxa.
 Plut. Ages, 34, } Mantinea.
 Xen. Hell. VII. 5, 4, }
 Winter-quarters—Xen. Hell. IV. 1, 1-40.
 Night-attack—Thuc. IV. 32, 33.
 Plague—Thuc. II. 47 *sequ.*

NAVAL MATTERS.

SHIPPING IN GENERAL.

- to be drowned—*καταποντίζεσθαι* (-ποντούσθαι)
ἀποπνιγῆναι (Plat.)
 to be lost at sea—*ἀφανίζεσθαι, καταδύναι, κατα-*
δύεσθαι.
 when evening came the Corinthian ships suddenly
 retired—*ἤδη δὲ ὄψ' ἦν καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐξα-*
πίνης πρύμναν ἐκρόνοντο.
 to cut the anchor-cables—*ἀποκόπτειν τὰς ἀγκύρας.*
 the ship is a very fast sailer—*ἡ ναῦς πρόεχει τῶν*
ἄλλων τῷ ταχυναυτείν.
 the slowest ships—*αἱ βραδυτάτα πλέουσαι ναῦς.*
 the ships which sailed quickest—*αἱ ναῦς αἱ ἄμεινον*
(ἄριστα) πλέουσαι.
 to be negligent in matters of naval defence—*ἀμελέσ-*
τερον ἔχειν περὶ τὸ ναυτικόν.

to have no knowledge of naval tactics—*ἀνεπιστημονῶς ἔχει τῶν εἰς ναυμαχίαν.*

to maintain a fleet—*ναυτικὸν βόσκειν.*

your salvation depends on your position as a sea-power
— *ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης ἅπαντα ὑμῖν ἤρτηται σωτηρία.*

they did not think they were a match for the enemy at sea—*οὐκ ἐνόμιζον,¹ ὅσα γε τῶν ναυτικῶν εἶχετο, ἀξίωμαχοι εἶναι.*

shallows—*τὰ βράχαια, τὰ τενάγη.*

it has three natural harbours—*τρεῖς ἔχει λιμένας αὐτοφνεῖς.*

the ship foundered with all hands—*ἡ ναὺς αὐτοῖς ἀνδρασι κατεδύσε; cf. αὐτανδρος.*

to embark—*ἐμβαίνειν, εἰσβαίνειν.*

to embark the crew—*ἐπιβιβάζειν τοὺς ἀνδρας.*

to row hard—*ἐμβάλλειν ταῖς κώπαις.*

to get well forward in rowing—*προνεύειν.*

to row—*ἐλαύνειν (τὴν ναῦν).*

to bring to shore—*τὰς τριήρεις πρὸς τὴν γῆν ἀναβιβάζειν.*

to run a ship on the shallows—*ὀκέλλειν τὴν ναῦν ἐς τὰ βράχαια.*

to land in Sicily—*προσβαλεῖν Σικελία.*

to disembark troops—*τοὺς ὀπλίτας εἰς τὴν χώραν ἀποβιβάζειν (ἐκβιβάζειν).*

to land (intrans.)—*ἀποβαίνειν, ἀπόβασιν ποιεῖσθαι.*

¹ Some of the various Greek words for "thinking," "supposing," may be thus compared with the Latin: *νομίζειν*, iudicare; *ἡγεῖσθαι*, existimare; *δοξάζειν*, opinari; *πίθεσθαι*, credere; *πιστεύειν*, confidere.



to touch at Pylos—*σχεῖν ἐς Πύλον.*

to force a landing—*ἀπόβασιν βιάζεσθαι.*

being caught in a storm he put in at Chios—*χειμασθεὶς ἀνέμῳ καταίρει ἐς Χίον.*

when they touched the mainland they anchored at Cheimerium—*ἐπειδὴ δὲ προσέμξαν τῇ ἠπείρῳ ὀρμίζονται εἰς Χειμέριον.*

the ships sail in single line—*ἐπὶ κέρως πορεύονται αἱ νῆες; cf. κατὰ μίαν ναῦν τεταγμένοι (οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι).*

the ships stopped, eased—*ἐπέστησαν τοῦ πλοῦ.*

ships with well-trained crews—*ναῦς συγκεκροτημένααι.*

he found the fleet disheartened—*τὸ ναυτικὸν κατέλαβεν ἀθύμως ἔχον.*

sailor-like, they persisted—*οἶα δὴ ναῦται τοῦ ἔργου εἶχοντο.*

admiral (at Sparta)—*ναύαρχος, ἐπιστολεύς* (prop. secretary).

lieutenant—*ὑπαρχος* (*Τισσαφέρνους*).

vice-admiral—*ὁ ἀρχῶν τῶν κυβερνητῶν* (*Χερ.*)

at anchor—*ἔφορμος, ἐπ' ἀγκύρας.*

to weigh anchor, start—*ἄγκυραν αἶρειν; ἀνάγεσθαι; ἄραι ταῖς ναυσὶ.*

to come to anchor in the harbour—*ἐν τῷ λιμένι ὀρμίζεσθαι, ὀρμῆν.*

a favourable wind—*οὔρος, πνεῦμα φορὸν.*

to sail down on the wind—*εἰς οὔρον καταστήναι.*

they sailed along the high seas (not along the coast)—*ἀνήγοντο πελάγιοι.*

to sail—*πλοῦν ποιεῖσθαι.*

sideways—*ἐκ πλαγίου.*

- a transport-ship—*σιταγωγὸς ναῦς*.
 to prepare a naval expedition—*στόλον (νεῶν) παρασκευάζεσθαι*.
 guard-ships—*προφυλακίδες ναῦς, αἱ φρουρίδες (ναῦς)*.
 a troop-ship—*στρατιῶτις (sc. ναῦς)*.
 a cavalry transport—*ἵππαγωγὸς (sc. ναῦς)*.
 a war-ship—*ναῦς μακρά, τριήρης*.
 a cargo-vessel—*ναῦς (πλοῖον) στρογγύλη, ὄλκας, πλοῖον φορτηγικόν*.
 to let the islands maintain the fleet—*ναυτικὸν τρέφειν ἐκ τῶν νήσων*.
 hoping to find Nisæa still untaken—*οἰόμενος τὴν Νίσαιαν ἔτι καταλήψεσθαι ἀνάλωτον*.
 the ship succeeded in reaching a place of safety before Pausanias appeared—*ἔφθασεν τὸν Πausανιαν ἐν ἀσφάλει γενομένη ἡ ναῦς*.
 before his arrival was known—*πρὶν ἔκπυστος γένεσθαι*.
 to lose sight of land—*τὴν γῆν ἀποκρύπτειν*.
 to double (a cape)—*περιβάλλειν (c. acc.)*
 to tow—*ἔλκειν, ῥυμουλκεῖν*.
 to be towed—*ἀπὸ κάλω πλεῖν*.

SHIPBUILDING—CREW.

- to build ships—*ναυπηγεῖν*.
 dockyard—*νεώριον, ναύσταθμον*.
 the expenses of a trierarch—*τριηράρχημα (= 40-60 minæ)*.
 an arsenal—*ἐπίνειον*.
 slips, docking-sheds—*νεώσοικοι (part of a νεώριον)*.
 the ships were refitted—*αἱ νῆες ἐπεσκευάζοντο*.

the naval board, *i.e.*, inspectors of ships, docks, and stores—*οἱ ἐπιμεληταὶ τῶν νεωρίων*; cf. *οἱ ἀποστολεῖς*, magistrates who supervised the fitting out of a squadron.

Director of the Admiralty—*ἐπιστάτης τοῦ ναυτικοῦ*; cf. Dem. 14, 16.

ship's ensign (Lat. *insigne*)—*παράσημον*.

ship's pennant—*ταινία*.

bulwarks—*τὰ παραφράγματα*.

the rudder—*πηδάλιον*.

to cast anchor—*ἄγκυραν καθιέναι, μεθιέναι, βάλλειν*.

to ride at anchor—*ἐπ' ἀγκύρας ὀρμεῖν, ἀποσαλεύειν*.

a cutter with sails and one bank of oars, a despatch-boat—*κέλης*; cf. *ἄκατος* and *ἀκάτιον*, also *κέλης ὑπηρητικός*.

skiffs, light vessels—*τὰ λέπτα πλοῖα ἃ ξυνέπλει*.

a raft, float—*σχεδία*.

to pump water out of the hold—*ἐξαντλεῖν*.

to drive a ship on a sunken rock—*περὶ ἔρμα περιβαλεῖν ναῦν*.

the crew¹—*τὸ πλήρωμα, ἢ ὑπηρεσία, οἱ ἐρέται*.

¹ The crew (*πλήρωμα*) of an average Athenian trireme was as follows :—

In command, *τριήραρχος*, who could, however, depute the actual command.

A steersman, *κυβερνήτης*.

A boatswain, *κελευστής*.

A carpenter, *ναυπηγός*.

About 10 marines, *ἐπιβάται*, armed hoplites taken *ἐκ τοῦ καταλόγου*.

About 17½ *ναῦται*, *ναυβάται*, *ἔρεται*.

About 62 *θρανῖται*, who pulled (*ἔλκειν*) the longest oars.

About 58 *ζυγῖται*, who pulled the oars of the middle tier.

About 54 *θαλαμίται*, who pulled the oars of the lowest tier.

the ship's carpenter—*ναυπηγός*.
 the boatswain—*κελευστής*.
 to keep the rowers in time—*ξυνέχειν τὴν εἰρεσίαν*.
 marines—*οἱ ἐπιβάται*.
 pay and food allowance—*μισθός καὶ σιτήρεσιον*.¹
 men who both rowed and fought—*αὐτερέται*.
 seaworthy ships—*πλόιμοι ναῦς*; cf. *ὕγις*.
 he launched his triremes and put to sea—*τὰς τριήρεις*
ἔλκων (καθέλκων) κατηγάγετο.
 ships which were leaky—*νῆες οὐδὲν στέγουσαι*.
 blockade—*ἐφόρμησις*.
 owing to stress of weather—*ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας*.
 when navigation became possible—*πλωιμωτέρων*
γενομένων (ὄντων).
 to back water, to stop the ship, retreat—*ἀνακρούεσθαι,*
πρύμναν κρούεσθαι, ἐπὶ πρύμναν κρούεσθαι.
 ships with decks—*κατάφρακτα πλοῖα*.
 undecked ships (*naves aperte*)—*ἄφρακτοι νῆες*.

A SEA-FIGHT.

they advanced with loud uproar—*κραυγῇ τε καὶ*
ὄλολυγῇ χρώμενοι προσέβαλον.
 to draw up the ships four-deep—*ἐπὶ τεσσάρων τάτ-*
τεσθαι τὰς ναῦς.
 to defeat at sea—*καταναυμαχεῖν τινα*.
 open water (for a sea-fight)—*εὐρυχωρία* (opp. to *τὰ*
στενὰ).
 grappling-irons—*χεῖρες σιδηραῖ*.
 the ship's beak—*τὸ ἔμβολον, τὸ ἀκρωτήριον*.

¹ Dem. 4, 28, states that each man received 2 obols per day as *μισθός*, and 2 obols as *σιτήρεσιον*; but cf. Thuc. 3, 17, 6, 31.

- to charge, ram—*ἐμβάλλειν, ἐμβολὴν ποιεῖσθαι.*
to attack—*ἐπιπλοῦν ποιεῖσθαι, ἐπιτιθεσθαι.*
to break the enemy's line—*διεκπλοῦν ποιεῖσθαι, διεκ-
πλεῖν (Thuc. I. 49).*
to drive on shore—*ἐξωθεῖν (pass. ἐκπίπτειν).*
sailing round, outflanking the enemy (as a manœuvre)
—*περίπλους.*
ships sailing in line—*μετωπηδὸν πλέουσαι.*
ships sailing in column—*ἐπὶ κέρως.*
to carry on naval manœuvres for practice—*ἀναπειρᾶσ-
θαι, ἄσκησιν ποιεῖσθαι.*
an armed fleet—*νηϊτῆς στρατὸς.*
our fleet had almost entirely disbanded—*ὄσον οὐ διελέ-
λυτο τὸ ναυτικὸν ἡμῶν.*
he captured the ships, men and all—*αὐτάνδρους τὰς
ναῦς ἔλαβε.*
the armada was sighted in the offing—*κατώφθη ὁ
στόλος καταπλέων.*
to fall back, retire—*ἀναπίπτειν (also metaph. to lose
heart).*
we attacked and pursued close behind—*ἐπιθέμενοι
αὐτοῖς κατὰ πόδας ἐδιώκομεν.*
on the high seas—*μετέωρος.*
to make trial of a sea-fight—*ναυμαχίας ἀπόπειραν
λαμβάνειν.*
to disable a ship—*κατατραυματίζειν, κόπτειν, τιτρώ-
σκειν.*
to be out at sea—*μετεωρίζεσθαι (ἐν τῷ πελάγει).*
to set fire to—*πῦρ ἐμβάλλειν.*
at the end of the engagement we had suffered hardly
any loss—*ἡμεῖς διαναυμαχήσαντες ἢ τι ἢ
οὐδὲν ἐβλαπτόμεθα.*

seven ships were disabled by their bows being rammed
—*ἑπτα νῆες ἄπλοι ἐγένοντο ἀντίπρωροι ἐμ-
βαλλόμεναι.*

to be in difficulties, hard pressed—*ταλαιπωρεῖσθαι,
πιέζεσθαι, ξυνέχεσθαι κακῶ, προσβιασθῆναι,
ἐν πόνῳ εἶναι.*

evenly matched—*ἀντίπαλος.*

being engaged in a naval conflict—*ξυνεστῶτες ναυτικῶ
ἀγῶνι.*

vessels with their foreship stove in—*νῆες ἀναρρα-
γεῖσαι τὰς παρεχειρεσίας.*

N.B.—Some noticeable passages dealing with maritime
affairs :—

Naval armament, Thuc. VI. 31, 32.

Naval terms, Xen. Hell. VI. 2.

Sea-fight, Thuc. II. 83, 84, 90-92.

" I. 47, 49.

" IV. 120.

" VIII. 56.

" VII. 21, 34.

" IV. 14.

Hdt. VIII. 87.

Xen. Hell. I. 6, 27-38, Arginusæ.

" I. 1, 11-26, Cyzicus.

" II. 1, 22-28, } *Ægospo-*
Plut. Lysander } *tami.*

Blockade by sea, Thuc. VII., 70, 71.

Arrian, An. 2, xv., 6-24.

MISCELLANEOUS.¹

almost—*ὅσον οὐ, μόνον οὐ, ὀλίγον (Plat.)*

after this—*τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε.*

above all—*τὸ μέγιστον.*

do you agree with me?—*ἀποδέχει τὸν λόγον;*

it would be absurd if I . . . —*ἄτοπος ἂν εἴην.*

on each occasion—*ἐκάστοτε.*

at the beginning—*τὸ κατ' ἀρχάς.*

exceedingly—*ἐς τὰ μακρότατα.*

in a higher degree than the rest of Athens—*τῶν ἄλλων
'Αθηναίων διαφερόντως.*

I certainly am, am shown to be . . . —*ἐξετάζομαι ὦν.*

so far as teachers were concerned—*ὅσα διδασκάλων
εἶχετο (Plat.)*

they were content to get the gifts—*ἀγαπήτως ἔτυχον
τῶν δώρων.*

of course (in dialogue)—*εἰ μὴ ἀδικῶ γε (Plat.)*

clearly—*δήλα δὴ.*

there's nothing like seeing what the law actually does
say—*οὐδὲν γὰρ οἶον ἀκούειν αὐτοῦ τοῦ νόμου.*

the same thing over again, just as I expected—*ταυτό
τοῦτο (parenthetical).*

in general—*ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, ὡς πλήθει (Plat.), ὡς
ἐπὶ τὸ πλήθος.*

possessing a nominal and honorary immunity—*τῷ
ρήματι καὶ τιμῇ ἀτέλειαν ἔχων.*

if anything happens—*εἰ τι νέον ἐστι.*

¹ Under this head are placed phrases whose application is more general than those preceding: they are drawn chiefly from Plato's dialogues.

whatever happens—*μηδ' ἂν ὅτιοῦν ἦ, ἐν τῷ παρα-
τυχόντι.*

as things are—*ἐκ τῶν παρόντων.*

within a hair's-breadth—*παρ' ἀκαρῆ (Plat.)*

a piece of good luck—*έρμαϊον.*

about the same time—*κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους,
περὶ τὰς αὐτὰς ἡμέρας.*

in the meantime—*ἐν τούτῳ, διὰ μέσου.*

of old—*ἀπὸ παλαιοῦ.*

momentary fear—*ὁ αὐτίκα φόβος.*

perhaps he is angry with me—*κινδυνεύει ἄχθεσθαί
μοι (Plat.)*

a substance, not a phantom—*ὑπαρ οὐκ ὄναρ (Plat.)*

in all human probability—*ὅσα γε τὰνθρώπεια.*

it is absolutely impossible — *τέχνη μηδέ μηχανῆ
μηδεμίᾳ ἐνδέχεται.*

somehow or other—*ἄμῶς γέ πως.*

so careless are most men in inquiring into the truth
—*οὕτως ἀταλαίπωρος τοῖς πολλοῖς ἐστὶν ἡ
ζήτησις τῆς ἀληθείας.*

when opportunity offers—*παρατυχὸν (acc. abs.); cf.
παρὸν.*

for you know very well—*οὐ γὰρ ἀγνοεῖτε.*

I, so far from unjustly bringing this action . . . —
*ἐγὼ τοίνυν τοσοῦτον ἀφέστηκα τοῦ ἀδίκως τὴν
εἰσαγγελίαν ποιήσασθαι . . .*

all but actual war—*ὅσον οὐ παρὸν πόλεμος. Thuc. I*
he killed him while at dinner—*μεταξὺ δειπνοῦντα
ἐφόνευσεν αὐτὸν.*

he laughed at everybody—*οὐδενός ὅτου οὐ κατεγέ-
λασεν.*

it is harder to be poor after being rich than to have

never been rich at all—*χαλεπώτερον ἐκ πλου-*
σίου πένητα γίγνεσθαι ἢ ἀρχὴν μὴ πλουτήσαι.
 yes, very suitably—*καὶ οὐδέν γε ἀπὸ τρόπου.*

this has nothing to do with—*οὐδέν ἐστι πρὸς (τι).*
 to consider of secondary importance, treat as a pastime
 —*ἐν παρέργῳ τίθεσθαι τι.*

it's not my business—*ἐμὸν ἔργον οὐκ ἐστι.*

I have no objection—*φθόνος οὐδεὶς (sc. ἐστι).*

unless you object—*εἰ μὴ σέ τι κωλύει, εἰ βουλομένῳ*
σοὶ ἐστι.

he may do so without offence—*ἀνεμέσητον ἐστὶν*
αὐτῷ (inf.)

it is reasonable—*ἔχει λόγον (Plat.)*

it is possible—*ἐγχωρεῖ, ἐνδέχεται.*

I do not like what you say—*χαλεπῶς φέρω ἃ (οἷς)*
λέγεις.

we are bound to—*ὄσιον ἐστι (inf.)*

of course—*πῶς γὰρ οὐ, ἀλλὰ τί μὴν.*

it is manifestly absurd—*πῶς οὐκ ἄτοπον.*

we must be content with—*ἀγάπητον ἐστι.*

you are wrong—*οὐκ ἔγνωσ.*

quite—*κομδῆ, ἀτεχνῶς (Plat.)*

it is inexact—*οὐκ ἔχει τὰκριβές.*

why are you still at your tricks?—*τί δῆτα ἔχων στρέ-*
φει;

that's no bad news—*οὐ πόλεμόν γε ἀγγέλλεις.*

you are well up in your Lysias—*τὸν Λυσίαν πεπά-*
τηκας ἀκριβῶς.

that's not pleasant hearing—*οὐκ ἐπιτερές ἀκούειν.*

as I said before—*τοῦτ' ἐκέينو.*

ostensibly . . . really—*πρόφασιν μὲν . . . τὸ δὲ*
ἀληθές.

εἰ μὴ ἀσμένους ὑμῖν ἀφίγμαι; cf. δυσχερὲς
ποιούμαι εἰ . . .

they will not yield their point without a struggle—
ἀνανταγώνιστοι ἀπ' αὐτῶν οὐκ ἀπίασι.

this made them hesitate to come—τοῦτο ὄκνον πά-
ρῃσχε μὴ ἐλθεῖν.

he offered of his own free will to pay the money—
ἀντεπάγγελτος¹ ἠθέλησε τὰ χρήματα ἀπο-
δοῦναι.

the facts speak for themselves—αὐτόθεν ἄρα τὸ πρᾶγ-
μα φθέγγεται φωνὴν ἀφιέν.

over-bold and sanguine—παρὰ δύναμιν τολμηταὶ καὶ
ἐπὶ τοῖς δεινοῖς εὐέλπιδες.

when we are in the lowest depths of destitution—ὅταν
ἄρα αὐτοὶ² αὐτῶν τυγχάνωμεν φαυλότατα
διακειμένοι.

to encore—αὐθις βοᾶν.

every day—ὁσήμεραι.

every year—ἴσα ἔτη.

¹ αὐτός in compounds forms several useful words—e.g., ἀντάγ-
γελος, bringing news of what oneself has seen; ἀθανδρος, men
and all; ἀντάρκης, independent; ἀντήκοος, one who actually
heard; ἀτογνώμων, at one's own discretion; ἀτοκέλευστος,
unbidden; ἀτοκράτωρ, plenipotentiary, arbitrary; ἀτόματος,
spontaneous; ἀτομολεῖν, to desert; ἀτόνομος, autonomous;
ἀτόπτης, an eyewitness; ἀτοσχεδιάζειν, to extemporise; αὐτοῦρ-
γοὶ γεωργοί, small farmers tilling their own land; ἀθαιρέτος,
self-incurred, e.g., κίνδυνος; ἀθημερὸν, that very day.

² Such repetitions are very frequent in Greek. Of the many
varieties of repetition (*Anaphora*), the following may serve as
typical instances: εἰσι γάρ, εἰσιν (Dem. Ol. iv. 18); ἐπὶ σπαντῶν
καλεῖς, ἐπὶ τοῖς νόμοις καλεῖς, ἐπὶ τὴν δημοκρατίαν καλεῖς (Æsch.
Ctes. 202); αὐτὸς ἐμαντὸν ἐβλαψα; αὐτὸς δι' αὐτοῦ ὄλωλεν; ἄλλος
ἄλλα λέγει; ἄλλος ἄλλοθεν; οἶος ὢν οἶων ἔτυχες; οἶαν λατρεῖαν
ἀνθ' ὅσου ζήλου τρέφει; ἔχω οὐκ ἔχομαι (Aristippus).

Noticeable passages :—

Characters.

Thuc. I. 138, Themistocles, cf. I. 130.

" II. 65, 90, Pericles.

" VI. 15, Alcibiades.

" VIII. 68, Antiphon, Phrynichus, Theramenes.

" VIII. 89, Theramenes' policy.

Arrian, An. VII. 26-30.

Isocrates, Evagoras, 41. (Or. XI. p. 196 and p. 192.)

Athens and Attica—Xen. de Vectigalibus.

στάσις, and its effect on national character—
Thuc. III. 82, 83.

Virtue—Arist. Eth. II. 4 (5).

A simple state—Plat. Rep. 11, 12.

Defence of Spartan character—Thuc. I. 84.

Real cause of Athenian superiority—Thuc. I. 89, 90.

Public funeral—Thuc. II. 34, cf. V. 11.

Spartan arrogance—Isocr. Paneg. p. 65, § 117.

PROVERBS.

A few of the more noticeable Greek proverbial expressions are—

to bell the cat—*ξυρεῖν λέοντα*.

the next best thing (of rowing when the wind falls)—
δεύτερος πλοῦς.

birds of a feather—*κολοιδὸς ποτὶ κολοιδόν*,

two of a trade never agree—*κεραμεὺς κεραμεῖ, sc. κοτέει.*

the beautiful is hard—*χαλεπὰ τὰ καλὰ.*

teach your grandmother—*ὕς πρὸς Ἀθηναίην, sc. ἔριν ἤρισεν.*

who cares?—*οὐ φροντὶς Ἰπποκλέιδη.*

no sin goes unpunished—*δράσαντι παθεῖν.*

coals to Newcastle—*γλαῦκ' ἐς Ἀθηνὰς, ἰχθύς εἰς Ἑλλάσποντον (φέρειν).*

a hot corner (of a bend in the Nile)—*γλυκὺς ἀγκών.*

a bull in a china-shop—*βούς ἐν πόλει; cf. ὕς διὰ ῥόδων.*

out of the frying-pan into the fire—*καπνὸν φεύγων εἰς τὸ πῦρ, sc. ἔπεσεν.*

to have two strings to one's bow—*ἐπὶ δυοῖν ἀγκυραῖν ὀρμεῖν.*

a wolf in sheep's clothing (lit., he has a fox's tail)—*τὴν ἀλώπεκα ἔλκει μετόπισθεν.*

to get off the course—*ἐκτὸς τῶν ἐλαιῶν φέρεσθαι.*

a burnt child dreads the fire—*παθήματα μαθήματα.*

we can't all have good luck—*οὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς εἰς Κόρινθόν ἐσθ' ὁ πλοῦς.*

a man who has swallowed the poker—*ὁ τὴν δοκὸν φέρων.*

moderation in all things—*μηδὲν ἄγαν.*

fiat experimentum in corpore vili—*ἐν Καρὶ κινδυνεύειν.*

charity begins at home; blood is thicker than water—*ἀπωτέρω ἢ γόνυ κνήμη.*

there's many a slip betwixt cup and lip—*πολλὰ μεταξὺ πέλει κύλικος καὶ χεῖλος ἄκρου; cf. ἐπὶ θύραις τὴν ὑδρίαν.*

a day too late for the fair—*κατόπιω ἑορτῆς.*

- well begun is half done—*ἀρχὴ ἥμισυ παντός.*
 a dog in the manger—*κύων ἐν φάτνῃ.*
 to waste labour—*ἐν ὕδατι γράφειν*; cf. "Ἵδραν
τέμνειν.
 pigeon's milk—*ὄρνιθος γάλα.*
 all about nothing—*περὶ ὀνοῦ σκιᾶς.*
in vino veritas—*οἶνος καὶ ἀλήθεια.*
 one swallow maketh not summer—*μία χελιδὼν ἔαρ*
οὐ ποιεῖ.
 said of people or States who have survived prosperity
 —*πάλαι ποτ' ἦσαν ἄλκιμοι Μιλήσιοι.*
 one nail is driven out by another—*ἦλω ὁ ἦλος, sc.*
ἐκκρούεται; cf. set a rogue to catch a rogue.
 as like as two peas—*σύκον σύκῳ οὐδὲν ὁμοίωτερον.*
 all things common among friends—*κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων.*
 to leave no stone unturned—*πάντα κινεῖν λίθον.*
 no sooner said than done—*ἅμα ἔπος ἅμα ἔργον.*
 to sleep with one eye open—*ὡς λαγὼς καθεύδων εἶναι.*
 to be in clover—*βοῦς ἐπὶ φάτνῃ.*
 the last hope—*ἰερά ἄγκυρα.*
 a long story—*νεῶν κατάλογος.*
 Queen Anne is dead—*τοῦ μὲν ὄνειρον ἐμοί, sc.*
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