The Greek War of Independence (1821-1827)

Charles Douglas Chambers
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PROF. THOMAS FITZ-HUGH
THE PLAIN OF ARGOS FROM TIRYNNS.

Nauplia in the background across the Bay.
ORA MARITIMA SERIES

THE GREEK WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

(1821-1827)

BEING A GREEK TEXT FOR BEGINNERS, WITH NOTES, EXERCISES, VOCABULARIES AND MAPS

BY

CHARLES D. CHAMBERS

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PREFACE

This book is an attempt to apply to Greek the methods which Professor Sonnenschein has expounded in his Ora Maritima and Pro Patria. The main principle is that the systematic study of grammar should proceed side by side with the reading of a narrative.

The rate of progress, however, is more rapid than in the Latin books of this series, because it is assumed that pupils beginning Greek will have already been learning Latin for at least two years.

The value of an introductory Reader depends on its success in enabling those who have used it to read an actual author. I have spared no pains in smoothing the path to the narrative portions of Thucydides, which for many obvious reasons are greatly to be preferred to any of the writings of Xenophon. Excepting proper names and official titles (e.g. ἐπίσκοπος) the text does not contain a dozen words, which do not occur in Thucydides. But it is not merely from this negative point of view that the vocabulary may claim to be Thucydidean. Before writing the text, I drew up two lists, one containing all words which are found more than twenty times in that author, the other containing those which are found more than ten times. I have introduced about four-fifths of the words
in my first list, and considerably over half of those in my second list. Nor has this resulted in a vocabulary of unwieldy proportions. The actual number of words (omitting proper names) is about 1250; very few of these are isolated (e.g. κόλπος), in nearly all cases there are at least three cognates (e.g. κρίνειν, κριτής, ἄκριτος). Considerable trouble has been taken in grouping such words together (e.g. in § 4, ἐμπόρος, ἐμπόριον, ἐμπορία, πορίζειν), and it is intended that pupils should make such groups for themselves, as an aid to memory. To facilitate this process, a list of compounds occurring in the book is given in the vocabulary after the simple verb. Two specimen groups are printed on page 150.

Not only in vocabulary but in sentence construction and turns of expression I have endeavoured to keep the narrative of Thucydides constantly in view. Quotations from Andocides and pseudo-Lysias, and from many other authors down to Diodorus Siculus may occasionally be detected in the text, but none of them are out of harmony with the general style: the only author from whom I have plagiarised constantly and unblushingly is Thucydides himself—δλον ἀρδην ἐπαγαγὼν, as Lucian would say.

In choosing the subject of the narrative two considerations guided me. Firstly, Greece should be the scene and Greeks the actors in the drama; secondly, the narrative must be an account of real events. The Greek War of Independence fulfils both conditions, and has this advantage over more recent history that neither railways nor steamers disturb the scene. Only two post-classical words have been found necessary, viz., πυρῖτος gunpowder, μοναστήριον monastery, both of which are classical in form. Isocrates'
view that it is possible περὶ τῶν νεωστὶ γεγενημένων ἀρχαῖως εἰπεῖν, is certainly true of this period.

Many important events, such as the various sieges of Athens, have been omitted from want of space. The incidents of six years cannot be compressed into fifteen hundred lines. But though I have confined my attention mainly to the Peloponnese, the islands, and Messalonghi, I hope that an intelligible and not wholly inaccurate view of the war is here presented. Some additional colour is given by various anecdotes inserted in the notes.

The Greek-English vocabulary is very full, and aims at teaching the pupils to use a Lexicon. Much information is inserted in it, which might have found a place in the notes; the syntactical details will, I hope, prove useful to those who are eventually going to write Greek Prose, while they can readily be disregarded by those who only aim at being able to read a Greek Text.

On pages 141-150 will be found the Accidence required for Part I.; after reaching this point it is desirable that boys should familiarise themselves with the arrangement of a grammar.

Two parallel exercises are given under each set of rules; it is intended that only one of these should be done on paper, the other may be used to supply examples in explaining the rules, or may be taken viva voce.

I am indebted to a large number of books and in particular—

(a) To the Greek Accidence of Professor Sonnenschein, to which references are given in the notes; and to Murray's Greek Grammar by J. Thompson: from Mr. Thompson's excellent book I have
borrowed many syntactical notes and the treatment of prepositions in the vocabulary.

(b) To innumerable editions of Thucydidæ, to the Index Thucydideus of Von Essen, and the Lexicon Thucydideum of E. A. Bétant; without the help of these two the book could not have been written.

(c) To S. Tricoupi's Ἱστορία τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἐπαναστάσεως, T. Gordon's History of the Greek Revolution, G. Finlay's History of Greece (vols. vi. and vii.), C. A. Fyffe's History of Modern Europe (vol. ii.), Sir A. Alison's History of Europe from the Fall of Napoleon (vol. iii.), together with a number of memoirs.

There are several works of fiction dealing with this period:—

G. A. Henty's In Greek Waters. (Somewhat unsympathetic.)

E. F. Benson's The Vintage and its sequel The Capsina. (These two are excellent.)

M. Jokai's Lion of Janina gives an account of Ali Pasha, and the state of affairs immediately preceding the rising in Greece.

Lastly, my best thanks are due to Mr. W. L. Bunting who read the MS. and offered many valuable suggestions, and to Professor Sonnenschein, of whose advice and assistance I have continually availed myself during the last two years.

C. D. C.

BIRMINGHAM,
March, 1906.
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GRAMMATICAL SCHEME

NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, PRO-
NOUNS.

SECTION
1. ἡ μάχη, δρα, ὁ δοῦλος.
   Masc. and Fem. of στενός, μικρός.
2. δόξα, τὸ δώρον.
   Óôe, Neut. of στενός, μικρός.
3. ἔσωστής.
4.
5. πᾶς.
6. ἔλπις, τις.
7.
8.
9. αἵτως.
10. φύλαξ, ἄγων, οἰκήτωρ.
11. Βασιλεύς, μέγας.
12. γλυκός, πολύς.
13.
14. ναός, νοῦς.
15. πόλις, εἴρηνης.
16. βασιλεύς, μέγας.
17. γλυκός, πολύς.
18. αἵτως.
19.
20. ναός, νοῦς.
21. χειρ, ἄργυροις.
22. Partic. in -εις.
23. αἵρη, γυνή.
24.

VERBS.

Pres. Ind. of εἶναι, εἶμι and λέειν, λέω.

Past Impft. of εἶναι, ἦ and λέειν, ἐλέαν.
   Str. Aor. of πάσχειν, ἔπαθον.

Pres. Ind. of ποιεῖν, ποιώ.
   Past Impft. of ποιεῖν, ἐπολοῦν.

Pass. and Mid. Pres. Ind. λέειμαι.
Pass. and Mid. Pres. Ind. ποιεῖμαι.
Pass. and Mid. Past Impft. ἐλήμην, ἐποιεῖμην.
   Str. Aor. Mid. ἐγενόμην.
   Act. Ind. Wk. Aor. ἐλύσα.

   Fut. of εἶναι, ἔσσομαι.
   Fut. Mid. of λέειν, λέομαι.
Mid. Ind. Wk. Aor. ἐλύσημην.
   Pass. Ind. Fut. λυθήσομαι, Wk. Aor. ἐλύθη.

Pass. and Mid. Ind. Perf. λέλυμαι, Plup. ἐλελύμη.
   Subj. Pres. of εἶναι, ἦ, Pres. Act. λέω,
   ποιώ, Wk. Aor. λέσω, Str. Aor. πάω.
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CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

1815. Foundation of Philiké Hetairia. § 4.

1821. 6th March. Hypsilantes crosses the Pruth. § 5.


   3rd April. Fall of Kalavryta. § 14.


   22nd April. Murder of the Patriarch. § 17.

   End of April. Islanders join the revolt. § 19.

   24th May. Battle of Valtetzi. § 22.


   29th June. Siege of Skulen. § 11.


   5th October. Fall of Tripolitza. § 24.

   November. Death of Georgaki. § 12.

1822. February. (Death of Ali Pasha of Janina.)


   16th July. Battle of Peta. § 28.


1823. 21st August. Death of M. Botzares. § 34.

1824. 6th January. Lord Byron reaches Messalonghi. § 37.

   19th April. Death of Lord Byron. § 38.

   June-November. Civil War in Greece. § 42.

   June. Ibrahim subdues Crete and Cassos. § 40.

   July. Destruction of Psara. § 41.

1825. 24th February. Ibrahim lands at Modon. § 43.

   19th April. Defeat of Greeks near Modon. § 43.

   8th May. Capture of Sphakteria. § 43.

   May-August. Ravaging of the Peloponnese. § 44.

   April. Siege of Messalonghi by Reshid Pasha. § 45.

1826. 22nd April. Fall of Messalonghi. § 46.


   20th October. Battle of Navarino. § 48.
THE GREEK WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

PART I.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE TRANS-DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES UNDER PRINCE ALEXANDER HYSILANTES.

1. The physical features of Greece.

ἔστι μὲν ἡ Ἑλλάς γῆ μικρὰ καὶ ὅρειν (μόνη γὰρ ἡ Θεσσαλία οὐκ ὅρειν ἔστιν), ἔχει δὲ δύο μοίρας· ἐν μέσῳ γὰρ αὐτῶν ἔστιν ὁ Κορίνθιος κόλπος, καὶ στενὸς ἔστιν ὁ ἰσθμός. καὶ ἦπειρος μὲν ἔστιν ἡ πρὸς Βορέαν μοίρα, χερσόνησος δὲ ἡ πρὸς μεσημβρίαν· καὶ οἱ μὲν παλαιόι ὁ ὄνομαξουσι τὴν χερσόνησον Πελοπόννησον· ὁ γὰρ Πέλος ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας πάλαι ἀφικόμενος πρὸς ἀνθρώπους ἄπορους, ὃς γράφει οἱ Θουκυδίδης ο Ὀλόρον ἐν τῇ ξυγγραφῇ τοῦ πολέμου τῶν τε Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν Πελοπόννησίων, διὰ τὸν πλοῦτον τιμὴν μεγίστην ἐνταῦθ' ἀποστάζουσι. οἱ δὲ νῦν ἐπιχώριοι ὄνομαξουσιν αὐτὴν Μορέαν· ἡ γὰρ ἱδέα τῆς χώρας ὡμοία ἔστι τῷ φύλλῳ τῆς μορέας.

μικρὸν δὲ ἐσιν οἱ ποταμοὶ καὶ ἐν τῷ ἥπειρῳ καὶ ἐν τῷ Μορέᾳ πλὴν τοῦ Ἀχελοῦς, ἐν δὲ τῇ χειμερινῇ ὄρᾳ διὰ τὸν ὄστον οὐ βαδίως διαβατοῦ. ὁ δὲ Ἀχελῶς οὐκ ἔστι μικρὸς καὶ τὰς πηγὰς ἔχει ἐν τοῖς λόφοις τῆς Ἀλβανίας.
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καὶ ἐσπίπτει ἐς τὸν κόλπον τὸν 'Ιόνιον καταντικρὺ τῆς Κεφαλληνίας.

φέρουσι δὲ ὅδοι διὰ τῶν λόφων ἐς τὴν μεσογείαν ἄλλα
φαύλαι εἰσὶ καὶ χαλεπάι: ἔνεισι γὰρ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ χαρά-
δραι οὐκ ὀλίγαι, ὡστε οὐ μιᾶ ἑστῖν ἡ ἐπιμεῖξία τοῖς
ἐν τῇ μεσογείᾳ καὶ τοῖς παραθαλάσσιοις.

καὶ προσέτε νῆσοι εἰσὶν οὐκ ὀλίγαι μεταξὺ τῆς τε
Εὐρώπης καὶ τῆς 'Ασίας. καὶ τῶν νῆσῶν μεγίστη ἑστῖν
ἡ Εὔβοια, ἐγγὺς τῆς 'Αττικῆς κειμένη. τῶν δὲ ἄλλων
10 ὀνομαστότατα εἰσὶν ἡ τε Σάμος καὶ ἡ Χίος καὶ ἡ
Δέσβος.

2. The inhabitants of Modern Greece.

κατὰ δὲ τὴν ἁρχὴν τοῦ πολέμου τούδε νέμουσι τὴν
χώραν οἱ τὸν Τουρκοὺ (κύριοι γὰρ εἰσὶ τῆς γῆς) καὶ οἱ
ἀπόγονοι τῶν παλαιῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ ξύμμεικτος
15 ὀχλος τῶν ἑποίκων καὶ οἱ πλείστοι τῶν ἑποίκων
'Αλβανοὶ εἰσὶ καὶ οἱ μὲν φίλοι εἰσὶ τῷ Ἐλληνικῷ δῆμῳ,
οἱ δὲ ξύμμαχοι εἰσὶ τῶν Τουρκῶν.

τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἐπιχειρών οἱ μὲν τὴν διάταν ἄγουσιν
ἐν τῇ μεσογείᾳ κατὰ κόμας ἀτειχίστους καὶ γεωργοῖ.
20 εἰσὶ καὶ τὰ πρόβατα τρέφουσιν ἐν τοῖς λόφοις. οἱ δὲ
κάτω θαλάσσιοι εἰσὶ καὶ ἔμποροι καὶ ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης
tῶν πλείστον τοῦ βίου λαμβάνουσιν, ὦθεν καὶ πλοῦτον
οὐκ ὀλίγον ἔχουσι καὶ η ἐπαρθαλάσσιος πολυάνθρω-
πός ἐστι ναυτικῷ ὄχλῳ.

25 οἱ δὲ γεωργοὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ μεσογείᾳ ἀποροὶ εἰσὶν. ἀναγ-
κάζουσι γὰρ αὐτοὺς οἱ Τουρκοὶ τοὺς τε ἄλλους φόρους
φέρειν καὶ τὴν δεκάτην τῶν ὀραίων, ὡστε οὐκ ὀλίγοι
dιὰ τὴν ἀπορίαν τῶν ἀναγκαίων λείπουσι ταῖς κόμαις καὶ
ἀνόμως ἐν τοῖς λόφοις δι' ἀρπαγής ἔχουσι τὴν τροφῆν
30 ὀστερὰς κλεπταί. ἀρπάζουσι γὰρ οὐ μόνον τὰ τῶν
Τούρκων ἄλλα καὶ τὰ τῶν πρὶν φίλων. καὶ οὐ δεινός ἐστίν αὐτοῖς ὁ κίνδυνος οὐδὲ ὁ θάνατος. οὔτω δὴ πείραν λαμβάνουσι τοῦ πολέμου.

3. The causes of the War.

καὶ δύο αἰτίαι αἴδε μάλιστα αἰεὶ προάγουσι τοὺς ὑπηκόους ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἢ τε ἐπιθυμία τῆς ἐλευθερίας καὶ ἡ τιμωρία τῶν ἀδικιῶν. τὴν γοῦν ἐπιθυμίαν τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἔχουσαν οἱ τε Πελοτσινήσιοι καὶ οἱ νησιώται καὶ ἣδη πρόθυμοι εἰσίν ὅπλα λαμβάνειν καὶ πρὸς τοὺς δεσπότας κινδυνεύειν διὰ τάδε: πρῶτον μὲν ἐν ὅλη γωρίᾳ ἔχουσι τοὺς Τούρκους καὶ νομίζουσιν ὅτι αὐτοὶ μὲν 10 ἔννοιες εἰσί καὶ ἀνδρεῖοι καὶ ὅσιοι, τοὺς δὲ δεσπότας ἔχουσιν ἄξινετοι καὶ ἀνάνδρους καὶ θεοῖς ἔχθρούς ἀλλ' οὐ προσήκει τοῖς ἄξινετοις ἀρχεῖν οὐδὲ τοῖς ἐννοιοῖς ὑπακούειν, οὐδὲ ἄξιοι οἱ ἄτολμοι εἰσὶ δεσπόται εἶναι τῶν τομηρῶν.

ἐπειτα ἁνομα μὲν καὶ ἀδικα αἰεὶ πάσχουσιν ὑπὸ τῶν Τούρκων, ἀδικούμενοι δὲ οὐχ οἷοι τ' εἰς τ' ἄλικην λαμβάνειν παρὰ τῶν αἰτίων, ἀλλ' ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ τὴν ἀδικίαν ὑπομένειν καὶ γὰρ τοῖς κριταῖς οὐδὲν μέλει οὔτε τῶν νόμων οὔτε τοῦ δικαίου, ἀλλὰ μετὰ δώρων τὰς δίκας κρίνουσιν. 20 ἀτιμώρητοι οὖν ἐτί πάσχουσιν οἱ ὑπήκουι ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀνέπληστοι εἰσὶ τῆς τιμωρίας ἐμπειροὶ μὲν γὰρ τῆς ληστείας εἰσὶν οἱ ναῦται, ἐμπειροὶ δὲ τῶν ὀπλῶν καὶ τῶν μαχῶν οἱ κλεπταὶ οἱ ἐν τοῖς λόφοις καὶ προσέτι νομίζουσιν ὅτι οἱ Ὀργοὶ μέλλουσι βοήθειαν αὐτοῖς 25 παρέχειν. οὔτω μὲν δὴ ἐν παρασκευῇ εἰσὶ τοῦ πολέμου οὐ τε νησίωται καὶ οἱ ἤπειρωταί.

ἄξιος δὲ μνήμης ἐστὶν ὁ πόλεμος ὅτι καὶ γὰρ ἔμμεθαίνουσιν ἐν αὐτῷ καὶ ναυμαχίαι καὶ πεζομαχίαι καὶ προδοσίαι καὶ ἔμμεθαίνουσιν παντοῖοι καὶ ἔργα ἀξιόλογα.
διν τά μὲν τήν μεγίστην αἰσχύνην φέρει τοῖς τε Τούρκοις καὶ τοῖς ὑπηκόοις, ἐκ δὲ τῶν καὶ ἀθάνατον δόξαν λαμ-

βάνουσιν ἐκάτεροι.

4. The Philike Hetairia.

ἐνήσαν δὲ κατὰ τῶν χρόνων τόνδε ἐν τῇ 'Οδησσῷ,

5 Ῥωσσικῷ ἐμπορίῳ, ἐμποροὶ Ἑλληνικοὶ οὐκ ὁλοίγοι καὶ

ἐν τῷ Βυζάντιῳ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις χωρίοις τοῖς παρὰ τὸν

Εὐζευγίου πόλιν· καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἐμπορίας πλούσιοι ἦσαν

καὶ οὐκ ἀδύνατοι. καὶ ξυνωμότα οἰενόμενοι (χαλεπῶς

γὰρ ἐφέρον τὴν τῶν Τούρκων ἀρχὴν) ἀποστόλους λάβρᾳ

10 ἐπεμπον ἐς τὴν Πελοπόννησον καὶ ἄλλοσε, καὶ ὅσους

ἐπεθυμον ξυνάγουσιν ἐς τὴν ξυνωμοσίαν, ὡστε μετέχουσιν

αὐτῆς οὐ μόνον οἱ κατ’ ἡπειρον ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ πλείστοι τῶν

αξιολόγων πολιτῶν καὶ ἐν τῇ Μορέᾳ καὶ ἐν ταῖς νήσοις·

καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ ξυνωμοσίᾳ ὀνομάζουσι τὴν Φιλικὴν

15 Ἑταιρίαν.

τῶν δ’ Ἑταιριστῶν οἰ μὲν τότε ἐβούλευον ὅτι οὐκέτι

χρὴ διαφρίσειν, ἀλλὰ εὐθὺς τὸ μὲν Βυζάντιον κατακαλεῖν

καὶ τὸν Σουλτάνου κτείνειν, τὴν δὲ ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τὴν

παλαιὰν ἀρχὴν τῷ Ἕλληνικῷ δὴμῳ ἀναλαμβάνειν.

20 τοῖς δ’ αὐτοὺς προστάτας τῆς ξυνωμοσίας μᾶλλον ἡ γνώμη

πρῶτον μὲν τοὺς ἐν τῇ Μολδβλαχίᾳ ἐξάγειν ἐς τὸν

πόλεμον, ἐπειτα καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ Πελοπόννησῳ.

ἔστι δ’ ἡ Μολδβλαχία δμορος τῇ τε Ῥωσσίᾳ καὶ τῇ

Ἀυστρίᾳ καὶ τῇ Βουλγαρίᾳ, καὶ ὅριζε μὲν αὐτὴν πρὸς

25 τὴν μεσημβρίαν ὁ Ἰστρός ποταμός, ὅριζε δὲ πρὸς

Βορέαν τὰ Καρπάθια. οἱ δὲ ἐπιχώριοι τῆς τε Μολ-

δβανίας καὶ τῆς Βλαχίας ὑπῆκοοι ἦσαν τῶν Τούρκων

καὶ φόρον αὐτοῖς κατ’ ἐναυτὸν ἐφέρον, ἀλλ’ οὐκ ἐνήσαν

ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ στρατιώτατοι Τούρκοι πλὴν ὀλίγων, (οὐ

30 γὰρ νόμιμον ἦν κατὰ τὰς ξυνθήκας,) ἀλλὰ διέπεμπεν ὁ
Σουλτάνος ὑπάρχουσι Χριστιανοὺς καὶ φρουροὺς Ἑλληνικοὺς καὶ Ἀλβανίους, καὶ δι’ αὐτῶν ἀρχουσι τῆς γῆς οἱ Τούρκοι.

οἱ δ’ οὖν Μολδοβλάχιοι ἐτοίμοι ἦσαν (οὕτω γὰρ ἐμάνθανον παρὰ τῶν ἄγγελῶν οἱ ξυνωμόται) ὅπλα λαμβάνειν 5 καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας κινδυνεύειν. κρύφα οὖν ἐπόριζον οἱ Ἐταιρισταὶ τὸ τε ἀργύριον καὶ τὰ ὅπλα πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον καὶ ἐκέλευσον τοὺς φίλους τοὺς ἐν τῇ Μολδοβλαχίᾳ ἀθροίζειν στρατιώτας καὶ τὰ ἄλλα παρασκευάζειν. καὶ μάλιστα ἔπρασσον πρὸς τὸν Θεόδωρον καὶ τὸν Γεωργάκην καὶ τὸν Καραβιάν· ὄμως δὲ διὰ προδότων ἐμαθοῦν οἱ Τούρκοι τὰ περὶ τῆς ξυνωμοσίας.

5. Hypsilantes crosses the Pruth, 6th March, 1821.

καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἤλθεν ἡ ἀγγελία ὅτι πάντα τὰ ἐν τῇ Μολδοβλαχίᾳ ἔτοίμα αὐτῶς ἔστι, τὸν Ἡσιλάντην στρατηγόν προστάζαντες οἱ Ἐταιρισταὶ ἤγγελλον τῷ Γεωργάκη καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ὅτι χρή πάντας ὅσοι μετοχοὶ εἰσὶ τῆς ξυνωμοσίας εὕθους ἐν ὅπλοις παρεῖναι. ἦν δ’ ὁ Ἡσιλάντης υἱὸς τοῦ πρὸν ὑπάρχου τῆς Μολδοβλαχίας δι’ ὑπὸ τῶν Τούρκων ἐπὶ προδοσία ἄπέθανε, καὶ στρατιώτης μὲν ἀνδρείος ἦν καὶ τομηρὸς ἐν μάχῃ, ἐν δὲ στρατηγία ἀτολμὸς καὶ ἀπειρὸς.

διαβάς δ’ οὖν τὸν Προύθον ποταμῶν καὶ στρατεύσας ἐς Ἰασίον μετὰ στρατιωτῶν ἐς διακοσίους καθ’ ἱσυχίαν ἐσήλθεν· ἦδη γὰρ οἱ ἐν τῇ ξυνωμοσίᾳ τοὺς φρουροὺς (ἡσαν δὲ τεσσαράκοντα αὐτῶν) δήσαντες ὀμήρους ἐλαβοῦν 25 καὶ τοὺς ἐμπόρους τοὺς Τουρκικοὺς δεσμοῖς ἐφύλασσον πλὴν ὅσοι ἀπέφυγον. κηρύξας οὖν ὁ Ἡσιλάντης ὅτι ἐν ἐλευθερίᾳ τῶν ἐπιχωριῶν ἤκει καὶ ὁ τῆς Ῥωσσίας τύραννος μέλλει βοήθειαν αὐτῷ παρέχειν, ἄλλος διέτριβεν ἐν τῷ Ἰασίῳ· οὕτε γὰρ τὸ Γαλάτσιον κατέ-90
λαβεν οὖτε τὰ ἄλλα χωρία τὰ ἐν τοῖς μεθορίουσ, οὐδὲ τοὺς ναύτας ἥθροικεν ὅων οὐκ ἀλύγος ἦν ὁ ἀριθμός ἐν τῷ Γαλατσίῳ καὶ δι' αὐτῶν ράδιον ἦν τῶν τε ποταμὼν καὶ τοὺς πόρους φυλάσσειν.

6. The Insurgents concentrate at Bukharest.

καὶ μετὰ ἡμέρας τινὰς προύβαλεν ὁ Ἠσιλάντης ἐς τὸ Βουκωρέστιον ἐν δὲ ἐνὶ ὁ Γεωργάκης ὁ φρούραρχος μετὰ στρατιωτῶν τινῶν οὗ φρουρό ήσαν τοῖς χωρίοις καὶ πιστοὶ ἦν ὁ Γεωργάκης εἰ τις καὶ ἄλλος τῶν ἐν τῇ ξυνωμοσίᾳ καὶ ἀνδρεῖς ἄμα καὶ ἀνάξιος τῆς ξυμφορᾶς ὡς μετανοεῖτον προσέπεσεν αὐτῷ παρῆσαν δὲ καὶ ὁ Θεόδωρος ὁ προστάτης τῶν ἐπιχωρίων καὶ οὐκ ὄλγοι τῶν ἐκ τῆς περιοικίδος. χάριτι γὰρ αὐτοὺς ξυνήγαγεν ὁ Θεόδωρος ἐλέγει γὰρ ὅτι ἐν ἐλπίδι ἔστι τὴν τυραννίδα τῶν Τούρκων καταλύειν καὶ τῇ πατρίδι τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀναλαβεῖν.
καὶ ἦδη ἐν παντὶ δὴ ἀταξίας καὶ ὑποψίας ἦσαν οἱ τε στρατιῶται καὶ οἱ πολίται· οἱ μὲν γὰρ στρατιῶται ἠρπαξαν τὰ τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ ἀτακτοὶ ἦσαν· οὐ γὰρ μισθὸν παρείχεν αὐτοῖς ὁ 'Τσιλάντης· οἱ δὲ ταξίαρχοι διάφοροι γενόμενοι ἐν ἔριδι ἦσαν καὶ ὑπώπτευσαν ἀλλήλοις· τού δὲ 'Τσιλάντου οὔτε οἱ ταξίαρχοι ὑπήκοουν οὔτε οἱ στρατιῶται. ἦσαν δὲ φυγάδες τινὲς ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος οἱ αἰεὶ εὐτακτοὶ ἦσαν καὶ οὐ μετείχον τῆς ἀρπαγῆς· καὶ ἐσέγγραφεν αὐτοῖς ὁ 'Τσιλάντης (λογάδες γὰρ ἦσαν καὶ μάχιμοι) ἐσ οἴκοι τινὰ ὑπὸ ὀνόματι τῶν ἱερῶν ὀίκοι. καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν πύλων τὴν ἐπιγραφὴν ἔλεγον τήνυς "Ἑλευθερία ἡ θάνατος".

7. Treachery of Theodore Vladimiresko.

καὶ ἐπειδὴ οὗτοι εἰχαν τὰ ὑπὸ στρατοπέδων, ἀγγελοῦμεν τινὲς δεινὰ ἦλθον τῷ 'Τσιλάντῃ καὶ ἐκ τῆς Ῥωσίας καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Βυζαντίου· οἱ μὲν γὰρ τύραννος τῆς Ῥωσίας περὶ τῆς στρατείας ἀκούσας εὔθεια ὑπὸ ὀργής (κρύφα γὰρ αὐτοῦ ἔπρασσον οἱ Ἐπαρισταὶ) ἐκήρυσσαν ὅτι οὔτε ἕξωπτάς τινῖς 'Τσιλάντης οὔτε μέλλει βοηθεῖν. ἀμα δὲ οἱ Τούρκοι τῶν Ἰστρῶν στρατιάς διαβάτες ἦδη ἐν ὁδῷ ἦσαν· ἀκούσαντες γὰρ ὅσα οἱ ἐν τῷ Γαλατσίῳ ἔπαιθον ὑπὸ τοῦ Καραβιδοῦ πρόθυμοι ἦσαν τὴν τιμωρίαν τῶν ἀδικησάντων ἀναλαμβάνειν.

καὶ ὁ 'Τσιλάντης, ἐπειδὴ οἱ ἀγγελοῦν αὐτὸ ἦλθον, οὐκέτι κατὰ χώραν ἔμενεν ἀλλὰ γνῶμην εἶχε χωρεῖν ἐς τὸν Τυργόβιστον καὶ τείχιζεν τὸ χωρίον· εὔτείχιστον γὰρ ἦν· οἱ δὲ Θεόδωρος καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ πρῶτον μὲν οὐκ ἀκολουθοῦσιν, ἀλλὰ στρατόπεδον κατέλαβον ἐγγύς κώμης τινὸς ἢ ἀπέχει τοῦ Βουκουρεστίου ἐκκοσι καὶ πέντε σταδίους. ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ Τούρκοι τὸ τε Γαλάτσιον ἀμαχεῖ εἶλον καὶ τὸ Ἰάσιον καὶ ἦδη προχωροῦσιν ἐς τὸ 30
Βουκούρεστιον, ὑποχωρεῖ ὁ Θεόδωρος ἐς χωρίον τι ὁ καλοῦσι Τούρκους.

καὶ ἦδη πᾶσι δήλων ἦν ὦτι προδότης ἔστιν ὁ Θεόδωρος καὶ οὐ προθύμως ἐξυπνάσσει τοῖς μεθ’ Ἀψιλάντου ἐκκλαμὼν ἐθέλει αὐτομολεῖν πρὸς τοὺς Τούρκους καὶ αὐτὸς παρ’ αὐτῶν τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς Βλαχίας λαβεῖν ὡς μισθὸν τῆς προδοσίας· καὶ γὰρ ὁ Ἀψιλάντης ἔπνελαβεν ἀγγελόν τινα δι’ ἑφερεν ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ τοῦ Θεοδόρου πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους, ἐν ᾧ γνώμην προφερεν ἐν καιρῷ 10 αὐτομολία χωρεῖν πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὡστε τὴν ἀρχὴν ἰδίᾳ ἔχειν.

8. Retreat to Dragashan.

ἐπειδὴ οὖν ἐστὶ τὸ Γκλέσιον ὁ Θεόδωρος ἦλθεν, ὁ τε Γεωργάκης καὶ ἄλλοι τινες ταξιαρχοὶ ἀφικόμενοι προσέκλαν αὐτὸν ὡς ἄναλον· καὶ ἐν τῷ ἄνθρωπῳ ὁ 15Γεωργάκης ἐκέλευε τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπάγειν τὸν προδότην· ἀπιστὸν γὰρ εἶναι καὶ ἄξιον θανάτον. ἔπνελαβον οὖν αὐτὸν καὶ ἀπήγαγον ἐστὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον τοῦ Ἀψιλάντου· καὶ μετ’ ὅλον χρόνον ὑπὸ τοῦ Καραβίου ἐν δεινῷ τινὶ τρόπῳ ἀπέθανεν ἀκριτος. τῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν ὁσοὶ 20αὐτῶν ἔπνελαβον, οἱ μὲν πρὸς τοὺς Τούρκους προσέκαλον αὐτομολοί, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι κατὰ χώραν ἐμεύον καὶ ἔπεμαξον τοὺς μεθ’ Ἀψιλάντου.

καὶ ἐν τῷ Τυργοβίστω, ὡσπερ καὶ ἐν τῷ Βουκουρεστίῳ, ἀτακτοὶ ἦσαν οἱ στρατιῶται καὶ διὰ τὴν ἀπορίαν 25τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἤρπαξον πάντα τὰ τῶν πολιτῶν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ Τούρκοι ἔγχυσαν προσεχώρουν, ὁ Ἀψιλάντης μετὰ ἀκροβολισμοῦς τινας, ἐν οἷς ἐκράτουν οἱ πολέμιοι, ὑπερέχοι πρὸς τὰ μεθορία τῆς Ἀυστρίας· ἐνομίζε γὰρ ὅτι οἱ Τούρκοι μέλλουσιν ἐν μέσῳ ἀπολαμβάνειν αὐτὸν 30καὶ ἀμα οἱ μετ’ αὐτοῦ ὁυκ ἀξιόμαχοι εἶσιν.
χαλεπῶς οὖν καὶ ἐν ὑπὸ χωρήσαντες οἱ στρατιῶται προσήλθον ἐκ κόμης τινὰ ἀτείχοστος, ἂν καλοῦσι Δραγασάνιον, καὶ παρὰ τῶν κατασκόπων ἐμάθον ὅτι ἐν αὐτῇ φοροῦται Τσουρική ἐνεστὶν ἐς ὀκτακοσίους τινάς. ἐδόκειοι οὖν τῷ Γεωργάκη (ἔστρατηγει γὰρ τῶν πρόσθεν) 5 τήνῃ τὴν ἡμέραν ἠσυχάζειν (ἐταλαιπώρους γὰρ οἱ στρατιῶται), κύκλῳ δὲ περιτέμπει οὐκ ὁλίγον ἄριθμὸν τῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ κατὰ νότον τῶν πολεμίων τάσσει ἐν τῇ ὀδῷ ἢ πρὸς τὴν Καραϊβαν φέρει, ὡστε ἀπολαμβάνειν τούς φρουροὺς καὶ κωλύειν αὐτοὺς ὑποφεύγειν· οὕτως 10 γὰρ ἀπαντὰς ἐμελλόν ἀποκτείνειν. καὶ γὰρ ὅπισθεν τῆς κόμης ἦν λίμνη ἢ διὰ τὸν ὑπόν οὐ βραδίως διαβατή ἦν, ἔρρει δὲ ποταμὸς μεταξὶ τῶν Τούρκων καὶ τῶν ἐναντίων.

στρατόπεδον οὖν κατέλαβον ὁ τε Γεωργάκης καὶ ὁ 15 Καραβιάς ἐγγὺς τῆς κόμης, ὁ δὲ Ῥύθιλαντής καὶ οἱ κατόπιν ἰσύχαζον εἰς χωρίῳ ἐπιτηδεῖο βὰ ἀπείχε τοῦ Δραγασανίου στάδια πεντήκοντα.


οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοι κατὰ χώραν ἐμευνοῦν, ὁ δὲ Καραβιάς διὰ τὴν ἀξιονείαν πάντα ἐφθειεῖν· ήθελε γὰρ τὴν δόξαν 20 τῆς νίκης τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐλνι. καὶ ἀμα τῇ ἐσπέρᾳ μηχανάς τινας παρέλαβε κρύφα τοῦ Γεωργάκου καὶ μετὰ τῆς ἱπποὺ, ἢς ἐστρατῆγει, τὴν γέφυραν διαβάας ἐς τὸ Δραγασάνιον προῆλθε καὶ προσέπεσε τοῖς Τούρκοις· καὶ ὁ ἱέρος λόχος, ἐπειδὴ αὐτὸν εἶδον προχωρῆσαντα, 25 καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐς τὸ ἔργον ἔχωρον καὶ θυμὸ καὶ ρώμη ἐστήλθον ἐς τὴν κόμην.

πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ἔφοβον τοὺς Τούρκους καὶ θόρυβον παρείχον ὡστε ἐμελλόν τὴν τε κόμην ἐκλείπειν καὶ διὰ τῆς λίμνης ὑποφεύγειν· ἡγνόουν γὰρ ὅτι κατὰ νότον 30
ηδή εἰσίν οἱ ὅπλαται. ἔπειτα μέντοι αἰσθάμενοι ὅτι ὁλίγοι εἰσίν οἱ μετὰ Καραβίου καὶ ὅτι οὗτε οἱ ἄλλοι στρατιῶται προσβοσθοῦσιν οὗτε αἱ μηχαναὶ δειναὶ εἰσι (ἀπειροὶ γὰρ ἦσαν οἱ ἐπὶ ταῖς μηχαναῖς) δρόμῳ προσ- 
έβαλον τοὺς ἐναντίοις ἀθρόοι καὶ ἔτρεπον καὶ τὰς μηχανὰς 
ἐλιον καὶ τόν ἱερὸν λόχον ἐκράτουν καὶ πάντας, ὥς εἰπέν, 
ἀπέκτεινον ἀνδρείως μαχομένους· οἱ γὰρ μετὰ Καραβίου, 
ἔπειδή εἶδον τὰ γενόμενα, οὐχ ὑπέμενον ἀλλ’ ἀτάκτως 
ἀπέφυγον ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον.


ο δὲ Γεωργάκης ἐπειδὴ ταῦτα ἐμαθεν, εὑρὼς μεθ’ ἐκατὸν 
στρατιωτῶν οἱ ἐτυχὸν ἐγγὺς παραστάντες, ἔπεβοήθει καὶ 
οὕτω τολμηρῶς προσέβαλε τοῖς Τούρκοις ὡστε ἀνέλαβε 
δύο τῶν μηχανῶν καὶ, ὅσοι ὑπόλοιποι ἦσαν τοῦ ἱεροῦ 
λόχου, ἐσφυζέ· καὶ μετὰ τούτο ἔδοκε ἀναχωρεῖν ἐς τὸ 
15 στρατόπεδον· ὅλιγοι γὰρ ἦσαν οἱ μετ’ αὐτοῦ καὶ οὐκέτι 
οἶν τ’ ἦσαν τοῖς πολεμίοις ἀντέχειν. οἱ δὲ οὐκ ἐπι-
διώκοντον (ὅπε γὰρ τῆς ἡμέρας ἦδη ἦν) ἀλλὰ ἐς τὴν 
κώμην ἀνήλθον.

τῷ δὲ Ἰτυιλάντη, ἐπειδὴ ἤλθεν ἡ ἀγγελία ταύτης τῆς 
20 μάχης, ἀθυμία ἔνεπεσε καὶ μάλλον ἡ πρότερον ἔπεθύμει 
ἐκφεύγειν· καὶ τῇ υπεραία μετ’ ὅλιγον στρατιωτῶν 
καὶ ταξιάρχων λάθρα ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου ἔφυγεν ἐς 
τὰ μεθόρια, καὶ κηρύξας ὅτι διὰ τὴν τε ἀπιστίαν τῶν 
25 ἄλλων στρατηγῶν καὶ τὴν ἀταξίαν τῶν στρατιωτῶν 
οὐκέτι ἐπίς ἔστι τῆς νίκης, διαβαίνει εἰκ τῆς Μολδο-
βαλαχίας ἐς τὴν Ἀὐστρίαν. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐς δεσμω-
τήριον ἐσπήπτει (αἱ γὰρ ἀρχαί αἱ Ἀὐστρικαὶ ξυνελάβον 
αὐτὸν τε καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους) καὶ υπετέρον χρόνον ἀπέθανε 
νόσῳ ἐν τῇ Βιέννῃ.

30 καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἔφυγεν ὁ Ἰτυιλάντης, οἱ ἄλλοι στρατηγοὶ
καὶ ταξιάρχοι ἐν κινδύνῳ ἦσαν καὶ ἀπορία πάντων τῶν γὰρ στρατιωτών οἱ μὲν ἡπτομόλουν οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ οἰκον ἀνεχόμον, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι οὐκ ἄξιόμαχου ἐδόκοιν εἶναι. καὶ τῷ μὲν Καραβιὰ καὶ ἄλλοις τισίν οὐκέτι ἐδόκει ἐν τῇ Μολδοβλαχία μένειν ἀλλὰ καταφυγῆν τινα εὑρεῖν· οὐκέτι ἐδόκειν ὄψιν οὕτως ἐς τὴν Τρανσυλβανίαν.

11. Bravery of Albanians at Skulen, 29th June, 1821.

τῷ δὲ Γεωργάκη καὶ τοῖς πλείστοις τῶν ταξιάρχων οὐκ ἐδόκει ταῦτα ποιεῖν· οὔτε γὰρ ἦθελον τοὺς στρατιώτας, ὥσοι ὑπόλοιποι ήσαν, ἀπολέσειν οὔτε τῷ Τψιλάντῃ ἀκολουθεῖν ἀλλὰ γνώμην εἶχον διαφέρειν τὸν πόλεμον· οὐ γὰρ διὰ τὴν τοῦ Τψιλάντου παρουσίαν ἀλλὰ δι᾽ οἰκεῖαν ἀρετὴν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας ὁπλα λαβεῖν.

ἐβούλευον οὖν ἀπὸ τῶν λόφων ὅσπερ κλεπταὶ πολεμεῖν· καὶ περὶ μὲν τῶν ἄλλων ὁσα ἔπαθον ὑπὸ τῶν Τούρκων οὐ μέλλων γράφειν, περὶ δὲ τοῦ Γεωργάκου καὶ τῶν ἐν Σκουλεύω Ἀλβανίων ἁξία μνήμης ἐστὶν· οἱ μὲν ἐν Μολδοβλαχίᾳ Ἀλβάνιοι ἐς τετρακοσίους, ὥσποτε ἦθελον ἐκ τοῦ ἀγώνος ἀπολείπειν ἀνευ μάχης, πρὸς τὸ Σκουλένιον ἐχόρουν καὶ ξύλα κύκλῳ περιέβαλλον ὅστε τειχίζειν τὸ χωρίον· ἀπείχεσον γὰρ ἦν. καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἐπῆλθεν ὁ τῶν Τούρκων στρατὸς· ταύτῃ μὲν οὐν τὴν ἡμέραν μετὰ προθυμίας προσέβαλλον τῷ χωρίῳ, οἱ δὲ Ἀλβάνιοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἰκῆταις ἀντείχον· τῇ δὲ ὑπεραία (οὐκέτι γὰρ ὑπόλοιποι ἦσαν τῶν τετρα-κοσίων πλέον ἡ διακόσιος καὶ κατέπεσεν ἦδη τὰ ξύλα) οἱ Τούρκοι βίᾳ ἐσῆλθον καὶ τοὺς φύλακας ἐφόνευον· οἱ μὲν οὐν πλείστοι ἐνταῦθα ἀπέθαναν ἀνδρείως μαχόμενοι, ὁλγοῖο δὲ τινες ἐφυγον ἐς τὸν Προῦθον ποταμὸν, δὲ παρὰ τὸ Σκουλένιον βεῖ, καὶ ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ βάτερα τοῦ τῶν
ποταμοῦ ἕνεον· οὔτω δὴ ἐν γῇ ἀλλοτρίᾳ καταφυγῇ ὑπήρχεν αὐτοῖς.

12. Death of Georgaki, November, 1821.

ὁ δὲ Γεωργάκης μετὰ Φαρμάκου, δς ἡγεμῶν ἦν τῶν Μακεδόνων, γνώμην εἶχεν ἐς τὸ Γαλάτσιον βαίνειν καὶ ἐκεῖθεν πρὸς λαμένα τινὰ Ἑλληνικὸν πλείν καὶ μετέχειν τοῦ ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἁγώνος· ἡδὴ γάρ ἦρχον τοῦ πολέμου οἱ ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ. καὶ ἐπὶ μὲν δύο μῆνας οἱ Τούρκοι ἐπεδίωκαν αὐτοὺς ἐν τοῖς λόφοις ἄλλοι οὐχ οἷοι τῇ ἥσαν εὔρειν· διὰ φιλίαν γὰρ οἱ ὀικήτορες ἔκρυπτον αὐτούς.

τέλος δὲ (ὁ γὰρ Γεωργάκης νόσσῳ ἐταλαπτώρει) κατέφυγον ἐς μοναστηρίον τι.

οἱ δὲ Τούρκοι, ἐπειδή ταῦτ' παρὰ αὐτοῦ ἐδοθ' ἐμαθον, πάσας τὰς ἐφόδους νυκτὸς κατέλαβον· καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ πανταχῶθεν προσέβαλον τῷ μοναστηρίῳ. ἄλλ' οὖν οἷοί τ' ἥσαν ἕλειν. καὶ κήρυκα προὔπεμπον καὶ ἠθελον ἀδειαν ποιεῖν τῷ τῇ Γεωργάκη καὶ οὐδεὶς ἄλλοι παρῆσαν. ὁ δὲ Γεωργάκης οὔτε τοὺς λόγους ἐπίστευεν οὔτε ἠθελεν εἰκείς τοὺς πολέμοις.

τῷ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ἀδιὰς προσέβαλον οἱ Τούρκοι καὶ 20 ἐκράτουν τῶν πυλῶν ὡστε οὐκέτι ἦν ἐλπὶς τῆς σωτηρίας τοῖς ἐνδον. καὶ οἱ Γεωργάκης, ἑπειδὴ εἶδε τὰ γενόμενα, εὐθὺς ἐσῆλθεν ἐς τὸν πύργον τοῦ μοναστηρίου, ἐν δὲ εὐπορία ἦν τῆς πυρίτιδος καὶ, ἑπειδὴ ἐς αὐτὸν ἐσέδραμον οἱ πολέμοι, ἐμπρόσθες ἀπέθανε καὶ τῶν Τούρκων 25 οὐκ ὅλοις ἐνυπατήθανον.

οὔτω μὲν δὴ ἐν ἐκτῷ μηνὶ ἄφ' οὐ δὲ τῇ Τυφιλάντης καὶ οἱ με' αὐτοῦ τὸ πρῶτον ὁπλα ἔλαβον, ὁ ἐν Μολδοβλαχιᾷ ἁγών ἐς αἰσχρὰν ἤλθεν τελευτήν διὰ τὴν τῇ ἄξυνσιαν τοῦ Τυφιλάντου καὶ δια οἱ ὀικήτορες οὔκ ἐνόμιζον αὐτὸν 30 σωτηρα ἐναὶ ἄλλα μᾶλλον ξένον καὶ ἀλλόφυλον.
PART II.

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR IN GREECE, 1821.

13. The outbreak in the Morea, March, 1821.

καὶ πρὶν τὰ ἐν Μολδοβλαχίᾳ οὕτως ἐσὶ αἰσχρὰν τελευτὴν ἐλθεῖν οἱ ἄλλοι "Ελληνες καὶ μάλιστα οἱ ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ παντὶ τρόπῳ παρασκευάζονται πρὸς τὰ παρόντα· καὶ μαθόντες ὅτι ἐν ὅπλοις ἦδη εἰσὶν οἱ ἐν τῇ Μολδοβλαχίᾳ Ἡψιλάντου στρατηγοῦντος καὶ ὅτι 5 κρατοῦσι τῶν Τούρκων (οὐ γὰρ τὰ ὄντα ἡγγείλλου οἱ ἀπόστολοι ἄλλα πάντα ἐκόσμουν) βούλονται καὶ αὐτοὶ μετέχειν τοῦ ἀγώνος καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἐλλάδι μάχεσθαι ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας.

καὶ ἐν τετάρτῳ μηνὶ τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ἡ ἀρχὴ ἦδε τοῦ 10 πολέμου γίγνεται· ἔτυχον γὰρ τινες στρατιῶται τῶν Ἀλβανίων ἀποβάντες ἐσὶ Ἀκράταν (ἐστὶ δὴ ἡ Ἀκράτα παραβαλασσίδιον ἐπὶ τῷ Κορινθίῳ κόλπῳ κέμενον καὶ λυμένα ἔχει) καὶ διὰ τῆς μεσογείας πορεύονται πρὸς τὴν Τριπολιτσάν· οἱ γὰρ ἐκεῖ Τούρκοι ἐν φόβῳ ἦδη ὄντες 15 φυλακὰς μεταπέμπουνται. οὕτῳ οὖν οἱ Ἀλβανίοι ἐν ὀδῷ ὄντες ἐσπίπτουσιν ἐς ἐνέδραν (καὶ γὰρ οἱ οἰκήτορες ἐς χαράδραν ἐνήδρευον) καὶ ἀπέθανον αὐτῶν ἐς εἰκοσιν ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων βαλλόμενοι. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι, ἐπειδὴ τὰ γενόμενα αἰσθάνονται, εὐθὺς τὰ ὅπλα ἀποβάλλοντες 20 ἐφυγον.

τούτων οὖν γενομένων στρατιῶταί τινες Τούρκικοι ἐς
τὰ Καλαβρύτα ἀνελθόντες ἀπήγγελλον ὅτι οἱ "Ἐλληνες τὰ ὅπλα ἀναλαβόντες μέλλουσι πολιορκεῖν τὸ χωρίον καὶ πάντας τοὺς Τούρκους φονεύειν· εὐθὺς οὖν οἱ Τούρκοι ἔσσαν ἐν τοῖς Καλαβρύτοις ἐτείχιζον τε ἑπτά οἰκίας καὶ τὰ ἄλλα παρασκευάζονται πρὸς τὴν μέλλουσαν πολιορκίαν· ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν νύκτα ἡσύχασαν.

14. Fall of Kalavryta and Kalamata, April, 1821.

ἀμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ οἱ ἐκ τῆς περιοικιδίου "Ἐλληνες ἐπεθύμησαν ποιοῦνται τοῦ τείχους, ἀλλ’ οὐχ οἱ τ’ ἦσαν ἐλείν· ἀνδρεῖως γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐρύματος ἀμύνονται οἱ ἐνδοῦ· ὡς δὲ μετὰ ἡμέρας τινὰς ἐνδείᾳ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων (οὐ γὰρ σῖτος ἔννη ἐτί ἐν τῷ τείχει οὐδὲ ἄλλο τι βρῶμα) ἀναγκάζονται οἱ Τούρκοι κήρυκα σέμπειν πρὸς τοὺς πολιορκοῦντας περὶ σπουδῶν· καὶ τοῖς Ἐλληνες πρὸς τοῦτο τὸ κήρυγμα θυμηθοῦσε (λυπηρὰ γὰρ ἂν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἢ πολιορκία) ἐδόκει ἀποκρίνεσθαι ὅτι ἐθέλουσιν σπάνεσθαι ὅστε τούς τοὺς τοῦς Τούρκους καὶ τοὺς Ἀλβανίους ὅσοι ἦσαν ἐν τῷ τείχει, ἀνευ ὁπλῶν ἔξελθεν. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἄδειαν τῶν σωμάτων ποιούσιν· 20 οἱ δὲ πολιορκοῦμενοι καίτερ οὐ πάνυ πιστεύουντες τοῖς πολεμίοις οἷος διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν παρόντων κακῶν δέχονται τὰς σπουδὰς ὡς ἀδύνατον ὑπὸ ἀλλη τούτῳ τρόπῳ σφίξεσθαι· οὐ γὰρ ἰκανον αὐτοῖς ὑπήρχε τὸ πλῆθος ὅστε διὰ τῶν πολεμίων βιάζεσθαι ἐς καταφυγὴν τινα, 25 ἀλλὰ ἔδει ἡ λυμφ ἀποθανεῖν ἡ εἰκεν τοῖς ἔξω· αὕτης οὖν τὸν κήρυκα σέμπουσι καὶ σπάνεσθαι καὶ ὅρκοις τοῖς μεγίστοις κατέλαβον ἀλλήλους ἐκάτεροι.

ταύτα δὲ ἀκούοντες ἄλλοι τινὲς τῶν ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ εὐθὺς ὑπὸ τῆς ἐλαβοῦν ὡς εὐ παρασχοῦ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν 30 ἀναλαβεῖν, καὶ χωρίον τῷ Καλαμάταν ὅνομα ἐποιλορ-
κουν. καὶ τῇ ἑστεραῖᾳ σπουδᾶς ποιοῦνται πρὸς τοὺς ἐκδον, ὦσπερ καὶ ἐν τοῖς Καλαβρύτους, ὡστε τοὺς Τούρκους ἀδεῶς ἀπελθεῖν, καὶ τὸ χωρίον καταλαμβάνουσιν.

ἐπαιρόμενοι οὖν ὁἱ Ἕλληνες τῇ τύχῃ (καὶ γὰρ οἰνονὸς ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς εἶναι τοῦ πολέμου) ξυνήλθον ἐς τὸν ποταμὸν ὅσπερ τὴν Καλαμάταν μείκτῃ καὶ εὐχὰς ποιοῦνται ξύμπαντες πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς τοὺς ἐπιχωρίους ὃς αἰτίοις ὄντας τῆς εὐτυχίας ὅμως δὲ τοὺς Τούρκους, ἐπειδὴ κατὰ τὰς σπουδὰς ἀνευ ὀπλῶν ἐξῆλθον τοῦ τείχος-10 ματος, ξυνέλαβον καὶ τοὺς ὄρκους παρέβαλον καὶ τῶν θεῶν τῶν ὅρκων ἡμέλουν· καὶ γὰρ ὑστερον χρόνῳ τοὺς μὲν παῖδας ἀνδραποδίζουσι τοὺς δὲ ἀνθρώπους φονεύουσιν ἀπαντασ. καὶ περὶ τῶν ἀποθανόντων κατέχει ἐτὶ καὶ νῦν ἐν τῇ Ἂρράβι ὁ λόγος ὥθε ὧτι κατέφαγεν 15 αὐτοῖς ἡ σελήνη. νυκτὸς γὰρ καὶ λάθρα ἀπέθανον.

15. Spread of the Insurrection.

καὶ θάρσους ἔλαβε πάντας τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας ὃσοι ἦσαν ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς ἡ ἀγγελία ἦλθε τῶν ἐν τοῖς Καλαβρύτοις καὶ τῇ Καλαμάτῃ γενομένων· καὶ κατὰ τάχος παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἐς πόλεμον καὶ 20 προετοιμάζοντο ἐπελθεῖν ἐπὶ τοὺς Τούρκους.

καὶ κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τούτου ἐνῆσαν ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ οὐκ ἔλασσον ἢ δισμύριοι τῶν Ὀθωμανῶν, διὸ οἱ πλεῖστοι γεωργοὶ ὄντες κατὰ κόμας ἀτείχίστους ἀκουν καὶ ἀφίλακτοι ἦσαν. ἀλλ' οὖτε ἔλεον οὔτε οἶκτον 25 ἐτυχον· οἱ γὰρ Ἕλληνες ἐβουλεύοντο δίκην ἐμβάκανεν τῶν πρὶν παθημάτων. καὶ ἐπὶ δύο μῆνας διετέλεσαν τοὺς τε γεωργοὺς φοινύντες καὶ τὰς οἰκίας κατακαίνοντες καὶ τὰ σκευή λείαν ἐποιοῦντο. τῶν δὲ Τούρκων ὃσοι ἦν ἐν τοὺς λόφους φυγῆν ἐποιοῦντο, ἡ λιμῷ ἡ ἀσθενεία σωμά-30
των ἣ καὶ τραύμασιν ἀπέθνησκον· καὶ οὐ διὰ μακροῦ κατέφαγε καὶ τούτους ἡ σελήνη.

ὁλίγοι δὲ τινες διεσώζοντο φυγόντες ἐς τὴν Τριπολιτσάν ἢ ἐς τὶ τῶν ἄλλων τεχνισμάτων ἢ ἐφύλασσον ἢ ἐτί οἱ Τούρκοι, καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ Καλαμάτῃ γενόμενα ἔχουσε παραδείγματα πάντων ἢ καὶ αὐτὸι ἐμέλλον πάσχειν. παντὶ τρόπῳ παρασκευᾶσθαι ὡς οὕτω μελλῶντες τοῖς πολεμίοις εἶκεν ἀπίστως τε ὑπὲρ καὶ φοινικότατος ὀὕτῳ μὲν δὴ ἐς πόλεμον ἀσπονδόν καὶ ἀκήρυκτον ἐξώρουν ἐκάτεροι.

16. Device of the Primates to avoid arrest, March, 1821.

κατὰ δὲ τῶν χρόνων τούτων, ἐν ὃ ἔγενε· ἡ ἀλωσις τῶν Καλαβρύτων, καὶ ἔτι πρότερον ἐδει· ἐς τὴν Τριπολιτσάν ξυνελθεῖν τοὺς τε προκρίτους τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τοὺς ἐπισκόπους, δι’ ὄν οἱ Τούρκοι τὸν φόρον ἐπράσοντο. ξυνήλθον γὰρ κατ’ ἐτος ἐκαστόν ἐς ταύτην τὴν πόλιν ὡς περὶ τῶν φόρων βουλεύσουστες καὶ ἐν ἄξιώματι ἦσαν ύπὸ τῶν ὑπηκόων καὶ δύναμιν οὐκ ὁλίγην εἶχον.

οἱ δὲ Τούρκοι ἦδη ἐν φάβῳ ὄντες (ὑσθάνοντο γὰρ τοὺς Ἑλλήνας ὅτι παρασκευᾶσθαι ὡς πολεμήσουσι) ἐσκόπουν ὅπως ἡ λήψει ὑμήρων ἢ ἄλλῳ των τρόπῳ κωλύσοντι τὴν ἐπανάστασιν· καὶ ἀριστον ἐφαίνετο αὐτοῦς τοὺς προκρίτους ξυλλαβεῖν· εἰ γὰρ ἐκείνους καθέξους καὶ ἐν φυλακῇ τηρῆσον, ἡλπίζομ τὸν δήμον ἀποστερήσειν τῶν ἡγεμόνων.

ἀλλ’ οὐ προσκόρευε αὐτοῖς τὰ πράγματα ἢ ἐβούλοντο· οἱ γὰρ πρόκριτοι ἱδόντες μὲν ὅτι εἰ προχωρήσουσιν ἐς τὴν Τριπολιτσάν, κυνδυνεύσουσι δεινὰ παθεῖν, φανερῶς δὲ ἀπειτεῖν οὐ βουλόμενοι ἐσκόπουν ὅπως ἀριστα ἐξεῖ τὰ πράγματα καὶ τοιόνδε τι ἐβούλευον· ξυνήλθον ἐς κάμην τινὰ, ἢ ἀπέχει ὑδῆς Τριπολιτσᾶς ὄλγα στάδια,
THE GREEK WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

καὶ ἐνετεύθεν μετὰ Τούρκων τινῶν ἐπορεύοντο ὡς ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως· ἀλλ’ ἦδη ἐν ὀδῷ ὄντες ἐκ παρασκευῆς ἐνετύη-χαυνὸν ἄγγελῳ δι’ ἐφερεν αὐτοῖς ἐπιστολὴν ψυχῆι οὖσαν καὶ οὐκ ἁληθῆ· προσεποιοῦντο γὰρ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ τινὸς τῶν ἐν Τριπολιτσᾶ Τούρκων φίλου ὄντος 5 τοῖς Ἑλλησίων ἔλθειν καὶ ὅτι παρανεῖ αὐτοῖς ἐπ’ οἰκον ἀπελθεῖν· οὐ γὰρ ἁσφαλὲς εἶναι προβαίνειν ἐς τὴν Τριπολιτσᾶν ὡς μελλόντων τῶν ἐν ἀρχαῖς πάντας φονεύειν.

ἀναγγειλόσκουσιν οὖν ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν τοῖς 10 Τούρκοις οὐ μετ’ αὐτῶν ἦσαν, καὶ τὴν προδοσίαν αὐτῶν κατηγοροῦσι· καὶ τούτων γενομένων οὐκέτι ἐς τὴν Τριπολιτσᾶν προχωροῦσιν ἀλλ’ ἀποκομιζοῦνται ἐπ’ οἰκον.

17. Murder of the Patriarch in Constantinople, 22nd April, 1821.

ἐν δὲ τῇ Κωνσταντινοπόλει ὁ Σουλτάνος ἐπειθή περὶ 15 τοῦ ἐν Μολδοβλαχίᾳ πολέμου ἤκουσεν, ὡς ἄργης ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξέβαινεν οὐκ ὀλίγοις τῶν ἐκεῖ Ἑλληνῶν, ἄλλους δὲ καὶ ἐφόνευσεν ὡς ξυνωμότας ὄντας καὶ ἀπίστους· καὶ στρατιώτας ἐς τὰς οἰκίας τῶν ἰδιωτῶν διέσεπαρεν ἐπὶ ζήτησιν τῶν ὅπλων διὰ τὸ πάντας ὁμοίως 20 ἐν ὑποψίᾳ ἔχειν.

φανερῶν δὲ γενομένων τῶν ἐν τῇ Πελοποννῆσῳ καὶ μάλλον ὀργίζετο καὶ ἔδοξε μέγα τι πράγμα πράξαντα ἐκπλήξαι τοὺς ὑπηκόους. πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ἐξελαβεν ἐπὶ τῶν ἀρχιερέων καὶ ἔδησεν ἐν τῷ δεσμωτηρίῳ· καὶ 25 γὰρ τῶν αὐτοῦς ἐξυλλαβεῖν ἦλπισε μεγάλην ἐκπλήξιν παρέχειν τοῖς ἄλλοις. ἔπειτα καὶ αὐτὸν τὸν Γρηγόριον τὸν Πατριάρχην ἀπέκτεινεν ἐν τρόπῳ τοιώδε. ἤλθεν ἐς τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ Γρηγορίου ὁ μέγας διερμήνευς μετὰ
τοῦ γραμματέως καὶ στρατιωτῶν τινῶν καὶ ἡγείλειν αὐτῷ ὅτι δεὶ εὐθὺς τοὺς ἄρχιερέας ξυγκαλεῖν ὡς περὶ τῶν παρόντων βουλεύοντας. καὶ ἐπείδη ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον οἱ ἄρχιερῆς ξυνῆλθον (τὸ γὰρ μὴ ὑπακούειν δεινὸν ἐφαίνετο αὐτοῖς) ἀναγιγνώσκεται ὑπὸ τοῦ μεγάλου διερμηνέως ἐπιστολὴ ἐν ἡ κατηγόρησε τοῦ Γρηγορίου ὁ Σουλτάνος ὡς προδότον ἄντος καὶ μετὰ τῶν πολεμίων τοῦ βασιλέως ἐξυμπράσσοντος. ἀπήγαγον οὖν αὐτὸν οἱ στρατιῶται ἐς τὸ δεσμωτήριον.

10 ἀποχώρήσαντος δὲ αὐτοῦ ὁ διερμηνεὺς εὐθὺς ἐκέλευσε τοὺς παρόντας αἱρείσθαι ἅλλον τινὰ Πατριάρχην ἀντὶ τοῦ Γρηγορίου. τὸν γὰρ βασιλέα οὐ βούλεσθαι τοὺς Χριστιανοὺς ἀνεῖν Πατριάρχου εἶναι διὰ τὸ τὴν ἐορτὴν ἀγείν (ἐτυχον γὰρ τὸ Πάσχα ποιήσοντες τῇ ἐπιγιγνομένῃ ἡμέρᾳ). καὶ τῇ ὑστερᾷ κελεῦσαντος τοῦ Σουλτάνου ὑπλίται τινὲς καὶ ἴππης ἐξήγαγον ἐκ τοῦ δεσμωτήριον τὸν Γρηγόριον τὴν σκευὴν ἱερὰν ἐτί φοροῦντα καὶ διὰ τῶν ὅδων πορεύομενοι ἀφίκοντο ἐς τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐνθάδε πρὸ τῆς θύρας ἀπάγχοσιν αὐτὸν καίπερ ἀναί- 20 τιον ὄντα καὶ ἄκριτον.

18. Recovery of the Patriarch's body.

καὶ ἐπὶ μὲν τρεῖς ἡμέρας πρὸ τῆς οἰκίας ἔμεινε τὸ σῶμα τοῦ Πατριάρχου, ἐσείτα οἱ ἐν τέλει ἐκέλευσαν τῶν Ἰουδαίων τινὰς (ἐχθιστοὶ γὰρ ἦσαν οἱ Ἰουδαίοι τοῖς Ἐλλησιον) ἀποκομίζειν αὐτὸ καὶ ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ῥήστειν. ἐκείνοι οὖν ἐς πλοῖον ἑσβάντες καὶ σπάρτῳ δήσαντες λίθον πρὸς τὸ σῶμα ἔρριψαν ἐς τὴν θάλασ- σαν ἀλλ' (οὐ γὰρ ἱκανὸς βαρὸς ἦν ὁ λίθος ὡστε καταδύσαι τὸν νεκρὸν) ἐτυχον πορθμῆς τινὲς Χριστιανοὶ εὐρόντες τὸν νεκρὸν τῷ ἀνέμῳ καταφερόμενον καὶ ἀποκο- μίζοισιν ἐς τὴν 'Οδηγόσουν αἰσθόμενοι μὲν ὅτι ἔστι τὸ
σώμα ἱερέως τινὸς Χριστιανοῦ, ἀγνοοῦντες δὲ ότι ἐστὶ τοῦ Πατριάρχου.
καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἤσθανόντο οἱ ἐν τῇ Ὄδησσῳ τὸν νεκρὸν ὁσπερ θεία τύχη ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης ἀναφερόμενον, ἔδοξε δημοσία τὸν τάφον ποιεῖσθαι καὶ πομπὴν ἐποίουν μεγάλην καὶ εὐπρεπῆ· ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἡ ἐκφορὰ ἐγένετο, ἤσαν ἐν τοῖς πομπεύσι πάντες οἱ ἀξιολογότατοι τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ ἱερᾶς πολλοὶ καὶ ἱππης καὶ ὀπλίται καὶ τῶν ξένων πλῆθος τι μέγα. οὖτω μὲν δὴ ἐθαπτον τὸν Γρηγόριον τοῦ Πατριάρχην.

ei δὲ ταῦτα ἐγένετο ἐν τοῖς ὁμμασι τῶν προξένων τῆς Ῥωσίας καὶ τῆς Ἀγγλίας καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Μεγάλων Δυνάμεων, οὐ χαλεπὸν εἰκάζεσθαι ὅσα ἔπαθον οἱ Ἔλληνες οἱ ἐν Σιμύρη καὶ πολλαὶ ἄλλαις πόλεσι πολλοὺς μὲν γὰρ ἀνθρώπους καὶ παῖδας ἐφόνευσαν οἰ 15 Τούρκοι, πολλὰς δὲ οἰκίας λείαν ἐποιούντο· καὶ πανταχοῦ ἦν θόρυβος πολὺς καὶ ἐκπλήκτικός.

19. Deputation from the Morea to the Islands.
καὶ εὐθὺς μετὰ ταῦτα οἱ πρόκριτοι τῆς Πελοπο-
νῆσσον πρέσβεις πέμπουσιν ἐς τὰ Ψαρὰ ἀπαγγέλλοντας ἃ πεποίηκασιν οἱ ἐν τῇ Ἔλλαδι. ἀποβεβηκότες οὐν 20 οἱ πρέσβεις ἐς τὴν νῆσον καταλαμβάνουσι τὸν δήμον μέλλοντα ἐκκλησίαν ποιεῖν περὶ τοῦ πολέμου καὶ παρελ-
θών τις αὐτῶν ἔλεγε τοιάδε.

παρελήλυθα μὲν, ὁ Ψαριανοὶ, ἐς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τήνδε, ὡς πείσων τοὺς νησιώτας βοηθεῖν τοῖς κατ᾽ ἤπειρον· 25 ξυμβέβηκε γὰρ καιρός, ὡς οὔπω πρότερον· οἱ γὰρ Πελοποννήσιοι ὅταν λαβόντες ἤδη νεικήκασι τοὺς Τούρκους καὶ κεκρατήκασι τῆς χώρας· οἱ δὲ Τούρ-
κοι πεφεύγασι μὲν ἐς τὰ τεχνίσματα, πεφευγότες δὲ οὖν ἔχουσι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια οὔδε τὰ ἄλλα σκεύη ὡστε 30
ἀντέχειν, εἰ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν πολιορκήσομεν αὐτούς. τὰ γὰρ τειχίσματα πάντα πλὴν τῆς Τριπολιτσᾶς παραθαλάσσια ἔστι. δει οὖν πάντας τοὺς νησιώτας καὶ ὅσοι ἐστὶν ναυτικά ἐμπειροί εἰσιν, δεδυθεὶς βοηθεῖν· ξυγγενεῖς γὰρ ἔστε τῶν ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ, καὶ, εἰ τῶν κινδύνων μεθέξετε, μεθέξετε καὶ τῆς ἀπ’ αὐτῶν ἐλευθερίας. ἀλλ’ οὖ δεῖ μακρηγορεῖν· αὐτοὶ γὰρ ἐναράκατε ὅσα οἱ Τούρκοι ἐν τοῖς Ἐλληνας ἠμαρτήκασι καὶ ὅσα ἐν τῷ παρεληλυθότι χρόνῳ 10 πεπόθαμεν.

οἱ δὲ Ψαριανοὶ ἀπὸ τῶν λόγων τούτων τεθαρσηκότες καὶ μμυρησκόμενοι ἐν τῷ πρὶν χρόνῳ οἱ Τούρκοι ἡδικήκεσαν, προνοοῦντο τιμωρίαν ἀναλαβεῖν πάντων ὑπ’ ἐπετόθεσαν καὶ ὑπέσχοντο ἐν τάχει βοηθήσεως. οἱ 15 δὲ πρέσβεις, ἐπειδὴ ἦσθαν αὐτοὺς προθύμους δυνατά, ἐπλευσαν ἐς τὰ Σπετσᾶ καὶ τὴν Ῥοδαν, καὶ τὰ ἐν τοῖς Ψαροῖς γενόμενα ἀγγείλαντες ἐπειθοῦν τοὺς νησιώτας ἐς τὸν πόλεμον.

20. The Islanders join in the revolt, April, 1821.

οἱ δὲ νησιῶται αὐτοὶ ὑποτελείς μὲν φόρουν ἡσαν (κατ’ 20 ἐνιαυτὸν γὰρ ἐπεμπότι τὸν φόρον πρὸς τὴν Κωνσταντινούπολιν) τὰ δὲ ἄλλα αὐτόνομοι ἐπολίτευσον· καὶ ἄμα πολλὰς ναῦς ἔχοντες ἐμπορίας ἕνεκα μέγαν πλουτὸν εἰληφεσαν καὶ ἐμπειροὶ ἥσαν τῶν ναυτικῶν. καὶ κατὰ μὲν τὴν ἐπανάστασιν τῆς Γαλλίας καὶ τοῦς ύστερον 25 ἐπιγνωσμένους πολέμους, ἐν οἷς ἐστρατήγηση ὁ Ναπολέων, σύνων ἐσχοκόμιζεν κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐς τὰς πόλεις τὰς πρὸς ἐσπέραν τῆς Εὐρώπης, ἐκπεπτωκότοις δὲ τοῦ Ναπολέωνος οὐχ ὀμοίως ἡπιπράγονεν· καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ ἐν ὦ ἡ ἄρχη τοῦ Ἐλληνικοῦ πολέμου ἐγένετο, κεναι μὲν ἡςαν 30 αἱ πλείσται τῶν νεὼν, οἱ δὲ ναῦται σχολάζοντες καὶ
ήθυμουν, ἢ καὶ μᾶλλον προθυμοῦντο ἐπισκευάζειν τὰς ναῦς καὶ ἐπίπλουν ποιεῖσθαι τοῖς Τούρκοις.

αἰφικομένων οὖν τῶν πρόσβεων ξυνήλθον οἱ νησιῶται ὡς βουλευσόμενοι περὶ τῶν παρόντων. καὶ δόξαι μετέχειν τοῦ ἀγώνος, διεσκόπουν ὅτις ἀριστοὶ τὸν 5 πλοῦν ποιήσουν· καὶ ἀριστον ἐφαίνετο αὐτοῖς τὰς ναῦς ἀλλάς ἀλλοσε ἐκπέμπειν ὅπως τὰ φορτηγικά πλοῖα τῶν Τούρκων ξυλιλήγουνται, ἦτι δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν ἥπειρα τῆς 'Ασίας πλεῖν ὡς ἐπιμελησόμενοι ὅπως ἐμπώδων γενήσονται τῷ Σουλτάνῳ μὴ πέμπειν βοήθειαν 10 τοῖς ἐν τῇ Πελοπονήσῳ πολιορκουμένοις· ἐφαίνοντο γὰρ οἱ ἐν τῇ Κωνσταντινούπολει τὸν ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα πλοῖν παρασκευάζομενοι.

ἐν δὲ τούτῳ ἔτυχεν αἰφικόμενος ἐκ τῆς Χίου Νεόφυτός τις, ὃς ἐπεεισε τοὺς ἐν τέλει πρῶτον ἐς Χίον τὸν πλοῦν 15 ποιεῖσθαι. ὁ δὲ Νεόφυτος περὶ μὲν τὰ πολιτικὰ ἄπειρος ἦν, ὡστὲ δὲ χρόνῳ διδάσκαλος γενόμενος ἐπαίδευσέ τινας τῶν ἀξιολογοτάτων Ἑλλήνων. καὶ ἦδη ἐν πλω ὅντες ἑμαθοῦν ὅτι οἱ Τούρκοι ξυλαβώντες τοὺς προ- κρίτους, ὅσοι ἐν τῇ Χίῳ κατάκοιμουν, ὡμέρους ἔχουσί· καὶ 20 νομίζοντες ὅτι εἰ τὸν ἐπίπλουν ποιήσουν τῇ νῆσῳ, ἐν μεγάλῳ κινδύνῳ τῶν σωμάτων ἐσονται οἱ ὁμήροι, ἀπρακτοὶ ἀπέπλευσαν.

21. Success of a Greek fire-ship, June, 1821.

ἀκούσαντες δὲ ὅτι νῆσες τινες Τουρκικαὶ ἐκ τοῦ Βοσ- πόρου ἐκπλέονται, εὐθὺς παρασκευάσαντο ὡς ἐκείσε 25 τὸν πλοῦν ποησόμενοι· καὶ ἐνέτυχον τρήρει τινὶ τῶν Τούρκων περὶ Σάμου ὁρμοῦση, καὶ (οὐ γὰρ ἦθελον ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ἐς χείρας ἐλθεῖν) ἐβουλεύσαντο οἱ ναύκληροι νυκτὸς προσβάλλειν. ὁ δὲ Κάναρις (ἡν δὲ τῶν ναυ- κλήρων ἐμπειρότατος καὶ ἀνδρεὺς) γνώμην ἐποιήσατο 30
οτι δει πυρ εμβαλλειν τη τριήρει, καὶ αυτὸς ἐβουλετο τὴν πείραν ποιήσασθαι. ὦλκάδα μὲν οὖν τινα παλαιὰν, ἢ ἔτυχε παροῦσα, ἐγέμοσαν κληματίδων καὶ δαδός· καὶ νυκτὸς ἐπυγεμονής, ἐσβάντες ναῦται τέ τινες ἐς εἴκοσι 5 καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Κάναρις καὶ κελήτιον ἀναδησάμενοι ἠλάθον τοὺς πολεμίους προσπλέουσι, καὶ ἐπειδή ἦδη ἐγγὺς ἦσαν, χεῖρα σιδηρᾶν ἐπέβαλον τῇ τριήρῃ ἄστε οὐκετι δυνατὸν ἦν τοῖς Τοῦρκοις τὰ δύο πλοιὰ ἀπολύειν. καὶ οἱ μετὰ Κανάρεως τῇ μὲν ὀλκάδι πῦρ ἐνέβαλον αὐτοῖς δὲ 10 ἐς τὸ κελήτιον μεταβάντες ἤλαυνον.

καὶ εὐθὺς φλὸξ μεγάλη ἐγένετο, ἐπιτφόροι ὄντοι τοῦ ἀνέμου, καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ τριήρῃ οὐχ οἷοί τ’ ὄντες τὸ πῦρ παῦσαι πάντες ὁμοί διεφθείροντο· οὐ γὰρ ἦν αὐτοῖς ἐς τὴν γῆν νεῖν ὡς μετεφόρων ὁμοῦσι τῆς τριήρους· οἱ δὲ 15”Ελληνες ὅσοι τῆς πείρας μετείχον πάντες ἐφόξοντο διὰ τὸ τοὺς πολεμίους μᾶλλον πρὸς τὴν ὀλκάδα ἢ πρὸς τὸ κελήτιον τὸν νοῦν προσέχειν.

ἐπαιρόμενοι οὖν τῇ εὐνυχίᾳ παρέπλεον τὴν ἡπείρον οἱ “Ελληνες καὶ ἐν τῷ παράπλω ἀμα μὲν ἀποβάσεις 20ἐπουίσαυτο καὶ πολλὴν λεῖαν ἠλαβον ἀμα δέ πλοία φορτηγικὰ ξυλλαβόντες τοὺς μὲν ναῦτας καὶ τοὺς ἐμπόρους ἐφόνευν τὰς δὲ ναῦς ἡ ἀπλοὺς ἐποιήσαντο ἡ ἀναδησάμενοι παρεκομίσαντο ἐς τὰ Ψαρά· καὶ ἐκ-πλήξις πολλὴ ἐγένετο τοῖς Τοῦρκοις ἐκ τοῦτοι τοῦ 25 ἔργου.

22. Battle of Valtetzi, 24th May, 1821.

καὶ πολυρικουμένων ἐν τῇ Τριπολιτσᾷ τῶν Τοῦρκων ξυνηθροίσθη ἐς τὴν πολυρκίαν μέγα πλῆθος τῶν Ἐλλή-
νων· καὶ παρῆσαν οἱ τέ ἄλλοι στρατηγοί καὶ ὁ Δημή-
τριος Τσιλάντης καὶ ὁ Κολοκοτρώνης· τούτων ὁ μὲν 30 Δημήτριος ἀδελφὸς ὅν τοῦ Τσιλάντου τοῦ ἐν Μολδο-
βλαχία στρατηγοῦντος ἐξεπεμφῇ ὕπ’ αὐτοῦ ἐς τὴν Ἐλλάδα, ὁ δὲ Κολοκοτρώνης πρότερον μὲν ἦν τῶν κλεπτῶν καὶ τῇ τε ἀνδρείᾳ προέχων καὶ ἐμπειρίᾳ τοῦ πολέμου ἐν ἄξιώματι ἦν ὕπ’ τῶν Πελοποννησίων. οὕτως οὖν οἱ στρατηγοὶ πρὸς τὰ παρόντα βουλεύομενοι ἐςκόπτουν ὅπως λήψονται τὸ χωρίον· εἰ γὰρ τούτῳ ληφθῆσεται, ἠλπίζουν ἐν τάχει καὶ τῶν ἁλλῶν τεῖχισμάτων, διό οἱ Τούρκοι ἐφύλασσον, κρατῆσειν.

καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἔδοξεν ἐπὶ τῶν λόφων, οἳ κύκλῳ περίεισα τῇ πόλει, στρατοπεδεύεσθαι καὶ τῶν παρόδων φυλακὴν πουεῖσθαι ὅπως μήτε τὰ ἐπιτίθεια ἐσκομμαθήσεται ἐς τὴν πόλιν μήτε οἱ ἔνδοι ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν, ἐνδεξόμεθας ὅπως μὴ γὰρ ἐνόμιζον ὅτι χρόνον ἡ Τριτολιτσα ἐκπολιορκηθῆσεται. στρατοπεδευόμενοι οὖν ἐπὶ τῶν λόφων τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως ἦσύχαζον οὔτε ἐς τὸ πεδίον καταβαίνοντες οὔτε τῇ πόλει προσβολᾶς ποιοῦμενοι.

οἱ δὲ Τούρκοι ἱδόντες ότι οὐ παρασκευάζονται ὡς ἐς μάχην, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπεξόδους ἐποιήσαντο καὶ ἐκράτουν τῆς γῆς, ἐπείτα ἐν ἀλγορίᾳ ἢδη τοὺς πολεμίους ἔχοντες διενοθήσαν προσβάλλειν τῷ μεγίστῳ στρατοπέδῳ· καὶ ἐπειδὴ καίρος ἐδόκει εἶναι, ἀμ’ ἐφ᾿ ἐξελθόντες μετὰ πολλῶν ὁπλιτῶν καὶ ἐπιπέδων καὶ διὰ τοῦ πεδίου πορευόμενες ἀνέβαινον πρὸς τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν Ἐλλήνων· οἱ δὲ, ἐπειδὴ ἡ ἐφοδος ἐγένετο, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐρύματος μαχόμενοι ἀπεκρούσαντο τοὺς πολεμίους. καὶ νυκτὸς ἐπιγυναῖο—μένης ἠναγκάσθησαν οἱ Τούρκοι ὑποχωρεῖν ἀπρακτοὶ καὶ ἐν τῇ καταβάσει θορυβηθέντες πολλοὶ ἀπέθανον· ὑλόδους γὰρ δόντος τοῦ χωρίου οἱ Ἔλληνες ῥαδίως ἐθορύβουν αὐτοὺς ἐμπειροὶ ὀντες τῆς χώρας καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς βάλλοντες.
23. Siege of Tripolitza.

ἐπαρθέντες δὲ τῇ νίκῃ ταύτη οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Ἐλλήνων ἔξελυσαν τὸ στρατόπεδον τὸ ἐν τοῖς λόφοις καὶ κατέλαβον τὰ Τρικόρυφα (ἔστι δὲ τὰ Τρικόρυφα λόφος ἐγγὺς τῆς πόλεως κείμενος) καὶ ἀμα παρεσκευάζοντο ὅσ προσβολήν ποιησόμενοι τῇ πόλει. καὶ ἐπειδὴ οἱ Τούρκοι ἵππης ἔξελθοντες, ὡσπέρ καὶ πρότερον, ἐσκεδάζονταν ἀνὰ τὸ πεδίον, ὁ Κολοκοτρώνης λοχίζει στρατιώτας τινάς ἐς κοίλην οἴδον· καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἐνέδρας αἱματικῶς ἐπιγενόμενοι τοῖς ἱππεύσι κατὰ νότον προσπέπτοντο καὶ τρέποντον, ὡστε διεθάρησαν μὲν ἐς ἐκατὸν ὀλύγοι δὲ τινες ἐς τὴν Τριπολιτσὰν διεσώθησαν.

οὔτω μὲν οὖν οἱ "Ἐλλήνες ἐκράτουν τῆς γῆς· τοῖς δὲ Τούρκοις οὐκέτι ἦν ἐπεξόδους ποιεῖσθαι οὐδὲ τροφὴ ἱκανὴ ὑπήρχει, ὅθεν ἠσθένουν καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ οἱ ἱπποί. ἀποροῦντες δὲ ὅπως σωθήσονται, ἦθελον σπέυδεσθαι ὡστε μὲθ' ὁπλοῦν ἔξελθεῖν καὶ ἀδεώς ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν πορευθῆναι. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Πελοποννησίων κοινῆ μὲν οὐκ ἔδεξαντο τοὺς λόγους ἱδία δὲ ἀγγέλους πέμποντες πρὸς τοὺς ἔνδον ἐκ τινες αὐτοῖς γνώριμοι ἦσαν ὑπέσχοντο φεῖσμα τῶν σωμάτων ἐπὶ τῷ ἀργύρῳ ῥήτον δέχεσθαι. ἄλλοι δὲ ἔλαθον πωλοῦντες οὕτω τοῖς πολιορκουμένοις· νυκτὸς γὰρ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἔφερον πρὸς τὰ τείχη. οὐτῶς μὲν χρονία ἐγένετο ἡ πολιορκία.

25 ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ "Ἐλλήνες ἔμαθον ὅτι στράτευμα τῷ Τούρκικόν ἦδη πορεύεται ἐς τὴν Πελοπόννησον καὶ αἱ νῆες ἐκ τῆς Κωνσταντινούπολεως ἐξέπλευσαν, προοθυμήθησαν τὴν πόλιν ἐλείν πρὸς ταύτην τὴν στρατείαν ἀφικέσθαι· καὶ κηρύκα ἐπεμψαν πρὸς τοὺς Τούρκους λέγοντα ὅτι ἐθέλουσι σπέυδεσθαι ὡστε πάντας τοὺς ἐν
τῇ πόλει τοὺς τε ἄνδρας καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας καὶ τοὺς παιδας ἄνευ ὅπλων ἐξελθεῖν.

24. Fall of Tripolițza, 5th October, 1821.

οἱ δὲ Τούρκοι (ήγγελτο γὰρ ἦδη αὐτοῖς ὅσα ἐγε- γένητο καὶ ἐπέπρακτο ἐν τῷ Νεκαστρῷ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις τεχνίσμασιν ἀ ἐκπεπληρωκημένα ἦν) ἐφο- δ βήθησαν καὶ άλλας σπονδάς προὔφερον καὶ ἐκεχει- ρίαν ἐπούσαντο. καὶ τὴς ἐκεχειρίας γενομένης ἔτυχον στρατιώται τινες Ἑλληνικοὶ πρὸς τὰ τείχη χαροῦντες ὡς σίτον πωλήσουσιν τοὺς ἔνδου, καὶ προσφέρουσι κλίμακας ἀνέβαινον· ἀναβάντες δὲ εὐθὺς κατέκοψαν τοὺς φύλακας καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν σημεῖον ἐπὶ τῷ τείχει ἦραν.

ταῦτα δὲ ἱδόντες οἱ ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ὅπλα λαβόντες δρόμοι ἑχόρουν οἱ μὲν ἐς τὰ τείχη, οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὰς πύλας, αἰ ἐνυχοῦν ἀνεφιγμέναι διὰ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν, καὶ βίαις 15 ἐσῆλθον ἐς τὴν πόλιν. καὶ λαμπρῶς λευκόμενοι τῶν σπονδῶν πάσα ἑδέν ολέθρου ἐπεγένετο τοῖς πολίταις· τῶν μὲν γὰρ ἄνθρώπων οἱ μὲν ἐν χερσὶ μαχόμενοι ἀπέθανον, οἱ δὲ ἐς τὰς οἰκίας φυγόντες ἐνεπρήσθησαν· αἱ δὲ γυναίκες καὶ παιδεῖς ὁμός καὶ ἁπαραιτήτως 20 ἐφονεύθησαν.

ταῦτη μὲν οὖν τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τῆς ὑστεράς μέρος τι τοὺς ἔνδου ἀποκτείνοντες ἐπέπαιντο οἱ Ἑλληνες· τῇ δὲ τρίτῃ διὰ τῆς πόλεως ἐπικεφαλασμένοι τὰς οἰκίας ὁς οὐκ ἦδη κεκαυμέναι ἦσαν, ἐλήξοντο. καὶ ἐπὶ 25 πολλάς ἡμέρας οἱ ἐκ τῆς περιοικίδος, ἐπειδὴ ἄφικτοι αὐτοῖς ἡ ἄγγελα τῆς ἁλώσεως, ξυνελθόντες ἐφ' ἀρπα- γήν, εἰ τι παρεδέδωσαν, λείαν ἐποίησαν.

καὶ πολλῶν νεκρῶν ἀτάφων ὄντων (οἄ γὰρ ἦθελον οἱ Ἑλληνες θάπτειν τὰ σώματα τῶν Ὀθωμανῶν) 30
ηρξατο ήδη λοιμὸς γενόθαι, ὡστε ἐδοξέ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς τὴν τε πόλιν λείπειν καὶ τὸ χωρίον ἐν φ ήσαν ἐστρατοπεδευμένοι. ήδη γὰρ ἐτεθήκεσαν πολλοί. ταῦτα μὲν τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἄλωσιν τῆς Τριπολιτσᾶς γενόμενα.
PART III.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1822 AND 1823.

25. The Samians try to persuade Chios to join in the Insurrection, March, 1822.

καὶ ἀμα τῷ ἃρι εὐθὺς ἀρχομένῳ τοῦ ἐπιγυνημένου θέρος ὁ Σουλτάνος ἐν νῷ ἔχει μᾶς ἀποστέλλειν ἐκ τῆς Κωνσταντινούπολεως ὅπως ὅπλας τε καὶ σίτον ἐσαγάγωσιν ἐς τὰ τειχίσματα ὅσα ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἔτη πολιορκεῖται, καὶ ἀμα ἀποβάσεις ποιούμενοι κατὰ 5 πλοῖαν φόβου παρέχωσι τοὺς νησίωταίς τῶν γὰρ νήσων κρατηθείσων εὐκαθαριστωτέρους ἐνώμιζεν ἐσεσθαι τοὺς ἀλλοὺς Ἑλλήνας. καὶ τῶν νήσων ἐπικινδυνοτάτην τὴν θέσιν εἶχον ἡ τε Χίος καὶ ἡ Σάμος καὶ τὰ Ψαρά ὡς ἐγγὺς ὤντα τῆς ἠπείρου. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ψαριανοὶ 10 ἐμπειρότατοι ὄντες τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ οἱ Σάμοι ἐν ὀλυγορίᾳ ἐποιοῦντο τοὺς Τούρκους εὐτυχήσεντες γὰρ ἐν τῷ προτέρῳ ἔτει ἔδοκουν ἱσχυρότεροι αὐτῶν εἶναι· οἱ δὲ Χῖοι πλουσιώτατοι ὄντες καὶ νῆσον τοῖς πᾶσιν εὐπροστάτην ὁικύντες πρὸς τὴν ἡσυχίαν μάλλον τὴν 15 γυμνήν εἶχον φοβούμενοι μὴ τὰ δεινότατα πάθωσιν ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν Τούρκων ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων.

περὶ δὲ τούτων τὸν χρόνον ἐτυχε φυγάς τοῖς Χῖος ὄνοματι Ἀντώνιος ἐς Σάμον αἰφικόμενος καὶ μετὰ Λυκούργου ἐξυμπράσσει ὅπως ἐς ἀπόστασιν ἐποτρύνοναι 20 τὴν Χίον. ὁ δὲ Λυκούργος πρότερον μὲν ἢν ἱατρὸς τότε
δὲ ἐν ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν Σαμίων γενόμενος πιθανώτατος ἦν τῷ δήμῳ.

οὕτω οὖν ἔπεισαν τοὺς Σαμίους παρέχειν ναύς τινὰς καὶ ὀπλίτας λέγοντες δὴ εἰ οἱ Ἐλληνες πάσας τὰς 5 νήσους περιποίησονται, βεβαιοτέραν τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς θαλάσσης ἔξουσι· λαβόντες δὲ πλῆθος τι ἐξέπλευσαν καὶ ἀπόβασιν ποιησάμενοι ἐς τὴν Χίον κήρυκα ἐπεμπον καὶ ἐς ἀπόστασιν προκαλοῦντο τοὺς ἐπιχωρίους· οἱ δὲ ἐβουλεύοντο εἰτε ὅπλα λαβόντες μετέχοντο τοῦ πολέ-10 μου εἰτε καὶ ἰσχυρῶν ἄγωσιν, ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον, καὶ ἔδοξεν ἰσχυρὰς· δεινὸν γὰρ ἦν μὴ οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου βάρβαροι μεγάλῳ στρατῷ ἀφικόμενοι εὐθὺς τὴν τιμω-ρίαν ἀναλάβοσιν ὡς μακρὰν ἀπέχουσι τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ναυτικοῦ.

26. The massacres at Chios, April to June, 1822.

15 ἄλλῳ οὖν ὃς ἤθελον οἱ μετὰ Δυκούργου τὴν πείραν ἀποκενέων προχωρήσαντες δὲ ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ἦν φίκουν οἱ πλείστοι τῶν Τούρκων ἐμποροὶ ὄντες, τους μὲν ἐφό- νευσαν τοὺς δὲ ἐς φυγὴν ἔτρεπουν καὶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ἐπολιόρκουν ἐν ἣ ἐγκατελείφθη φρουρά τῆς Τουρκικῆς. 20 καὶ ὁ Σουλτάνος ἐπείδη τάχιστα ταύτα ἦκουσεν, ότι μάλιστα ὁργίζετο καὶ ἔδοξεν εὐθὺς ναύς ὡς πλείστας ἀποστέλλειν ἵνα βοηθήσουν παρέχωσι τὴ φρουρᾶ καὶ τοὺς Σαμίους ἐκβάλωσι. προθυμοῦντο δὲ οἱ στρατιώ- ται ἐς τὰ μακρῶτατα καὶ ξυνήπλευ αὐτοῖς πολὺς ἀριθμὸς 25 τῶν ἔθελοντων ὡς ἐφ’ ἀρπαγήν.

ἐν δὲ τούτῳ πολιορκομένου ἔτι τοῦ χωρίου, τῶν Χίων τινὲς ἦ πολλούσης εἰσεπέραντο ἡ φοβούμενοι μὴ ὑπὸ τοῦ Δυκούργου δεινότατα πάθωσιν, ὅπλα ἔλαβον καὶ ξυνεπολιόρκουν τὴν ἀκρόπολιν· πρὶν δὲ ἐξελεῖν 30 παρέβοηθησε τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Τούρκων ἐς ἐπτάκισ-
χιλίουσ. καὶ τῷ Δυκοῦργῳ καὶ τοῖς μετ’ αὐτοῦ ἐκπληξῆς ἐνέπεσε καὶ ἔδοξεν ἀσφαλέστερον εἶναι ἡ τὰς ναύς ἐσβάντας ἀποπλεῖν ἦ πρὸς πολλῷ δυνατωτέρως ἀγωνίζεσθαι.

διαφυγόντων οὖν τῶν Σαμίων οἱ μὲν Χίοι ἀσθενὲς στεροὶ ἦσαν ἢ ὡστε ἀμύνεσθαι καὶ ἐς τᾶς ναῦς ἰδέαν φυγῆς ἑχόμενοι, τῶν δὲ Τούρκων οἱ ὀπλίται καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον διετέλευσαν τοὺς μὲν ἀποκείνουτες τοὺς δὲ ἀνδραποδίζοντες τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἐλήξοντο ἢ ἐβούλοντο. ὡσοι μὲν γὰρ ἐς τὰ μοναστήρια κατέφυγον, κατὰ χιλίουσ ἀνθρώπους ἢ καὶ πλείους ἀνυπατέθανον, ἄλλοι δὲ ἐς τὰς οἰκίας κατελθόντες (ἀδειαν γὰρ αὐτοῖς ὑπέσχετο διὰ κηρύκων ὁ στρατηγὸς) πανοικεσία ὡς εἰπεὶν ἐφονεύοντο. οὕτε γὰρ ἐφείδοντο οἱ βάρβαροι πρεσβυτέρας οὕτε νεωτέρας ἡλικίας οὕτε τῶν παῖδων οὕτε τῶν γυναικῶν, καὶ τοσαυτὰ ἠδίκησαν οὕτα οὐκ ἐμπνευσθέντο ἄλλοθι ποι γενέσθαι. ὡμοὶ δὲ τῶν ἀποθανόντων οὐ λυπηροτέρα ἐφαίνετο ἢ ξυμφορὰ ἢ καὶ τῶν περιγεννομένων ἐπὶ γὰρ δουλεῖα ἐπέμφθησαν πρὸς τὴν ἥπειρον.

27. Mavrocordato goes with an army to Messalonghi, June, 1822.

κατὰ δὲ τούτων τῶν χρόνων ἐν ὧν οἱ Χίοι οὕτως ἐπραξαν, ὃ Μαυροκορδάτος προστάτης τοῦ κοινοῦ γενόμενος ἐβούλετο εἰς τὰ ἐσπέρια τῆς Ἐλλάδος πλεῖν ἵνα τοῖς τε Σουλιώταις τοῖς ἐν τῇ Κιάφῃ πολιορκουμένοις βοήθειαν παρέχοι καὶ τὰ πράγματα ἐς ἀμείωτο κατάστασιν ἀγάγοι. οἱ γὰρ ἐκεῖ Ἑλληνες ἐστασίαζον εἰς ἄλλης καὶ οὐδὲν ἄξιόλογον ἐς τῶν πόλεμον ἐπράσμαστο. ἤν δὲ ὁ Μαυροκορδάτος γνώμη τε οὐδενὸς ὀστεροῦ καὶ ἐς τὰ πολιτικά ἐμπειρότατος,
καὶ προνθυμεῖτο καὶ περὶ τῶν πολεμικῶν δόξαν προσ-
λαβεῖν.

ἔμβιβάσας οὖν ἐς τὰς ναῦς ὀπλίτας ὡς ἑπτακοσίους
καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν ἐς χιλίους καὶ τετρακοσίους ἐξέπλευσεν
5 ἐς τὸ Μεσολόγγιον, ξυνέπλει δ' αὐτῷ καὶ ὁ Φιλελλήνων
λόχος· πάντες γὰρ οἱ Φιλέλληνες ξυνηθροίσθησαν ἐς
ἐνα λόχον, ἐστρατήγει δ' αὐτῶν Δανίας τις Ἰταλὸς
γένος· ἀφικόμενος δὲ ἐς τὸ Μεσολόγγιον ξυνέπρασσε
τοὺς ἐκεὶ ἡγεμόνιν ὅπως τοὺς Σουλιώτας σφόξ. τῶν
10 δ' ἡγεμόνων δυνατότατος ἦν ὁ Γώγος, δς ἦδη ἐβδομήκοντα
ἐτη γεγονὼς καὶ κλέπτης τοῦ πρὶν γενόμενος πιθανώ-
tatos ἦν τοὺς ἐπιχωρίους. οὕτοις οὖν φοβούμενος μὴ
ἀσθενεστέραν τὴν δύσαμιν οἱ κλέπται ἔχουσιν, εἰ οἱ μετὰ
Μαυροκορδάτου τὰ πράγματα καθέξοσι, προδότης
15 ἐγένετο καὶ πάντα ἓν ἐν νῷ εἶχον οἱ "Ελληνες λάθρα
παρῆγγελλε τοῖς Τούρκοις. οἱ δὲ στρατόπεδον κατέ-
λαβοῦν ἐν τῇ "Αρτη ὅπως κωλύσει τοὺς πολεμίους ἐς τὴν
Κιάφαν προβαίνειν· στρατεύοντες οὐν οἱ "Ελληνες ἐς
τὸ Πέτα (ἀπέχει δὲ τὸ χωρίον τῆς "Αρτης ὡς εἰκοσι
20 δυοῖν δέοντα στάδια) ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο καὶ αὐτοὶ,
ἐστρατήγει δ' αὐτῶν Νορμάννος Ἀγγλικός τις γένος·
ἐλείφθη γὰρ ἐπὶ Δακγάδη ὁ Μαυροκορδάτος ἐν ἐλάσ-
σονι στρατοπέδῳ.

28. Battle of Peta, and destruction of Philhellenes, 16th
July, 1822.

οἱ μὲν οὖν "Ελληνες, ὡς οὔτε μηχαναὶ ὑπήρχον αὐτοῖς
25 ὅστε τὴν "Αρτην πολυρκεῖν οὔτε δυνατόν ἦσαν βίᾳ
dιελθεῖν ἐς τὴν Κιάφαν, πολλὰς ἡμέρας ἥσυχαζον καὶ-
ρον σκοποῦντες· οἱ δὲ Τούρκοι ἐν ὀλυγωρίᾳ ἦδη αὐτοὺς
ἔχοντες διενοόντο προσβολὴν ποιεῖσθαι· ἐξελθόντες
οὗτοι πολλῷ πλήθει (Ἡσαν δ' ὡς ὀκτακισχίλιοι) καὶ ἀμ'
ἐὼ ἀφικόμενοι ἐγγὺς τῆς πόλεως κατέβαινον ἐς τὸ πεδίον, οὔδενος κωλύοντος· τὸ γὰρ Πέτα θέσιν ἔχει μεταξὺ δύο λόφων οὔχ ἱψηλῶν ὑπότων καὶ περιέχει τοὺς λόφους πεδίον οὗ μέγα.

ἐπειδὴ οὖν ἦσθανοτο οἱ Ἔλληνες τοὺς πολέμους 5 προσχωροῦντας, παρεσκευάζοντο καὶ αὐτοὶ ὡς ἐς μάχην καὶ ἐτάσσοντο ὅτε ὁ μὲν Φιλέλληνικὸς λόχος ἐπὶ τοῦ λόφου τοῦ πρὸ τῆς κόμης ἦν τεταγμένος, ὅπως τῇ πρώτῃ ὀρμῇ τῶν πολέμιων ἀντέχουν καὶ τὸ πολὺ τοῦ ἔργου ἐξέλθοιεν, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ τῶν κάτωτι μετεώρων 10 διατεταγμένοι ἦσαν ὡς καλύσσειαν τοὺς Τούρκους ταύτῃ τήν ἔφοδον ποιεῖσθαι.

πρῶτον μὲν οὖν οἱ βάρβαροι τοῖς Φιλέλλησι προσβιολὴν ἐποιήσαντο, ὡσπερ καὶ προσεδέχοντο, οἱ δὲ ἀνδρείως μαχόμενοι διὸ ἡ τρίς ἀπεκρούσαντο αὐτοῖς καὶ ἐς φυγὴν ἔτρεπον· ἄλλῳ οὐδὲν ἦσσον ἀκροβολισμοῖς καὶ παντὶ τρόπῳ ἐπεχείρουν οἱ πολέμιοι κρατεῖν τοῦ λόφου. ἔπειτα οἱ Τούρκικοι στρατηγὸς ἤδη τοὺς στρατιώτας ἄλλως πονοῦντας καὶ δείσας μὴ οὐκέτι οὐδὲν πράξειαν ἐξ ἐναντίας προσβάλλοντες, περὶ-20 πεμψε πλήθος τι μέγα τῶν Ἀλβανίων ὅπως τοῖς ἐπὶ τοῦ ὅπισθεν λόφου προσπεσόντες φοβήσειαν καὶ οὕτω κρατήσειαν τῆς πόλεως.

οὕτω οὖν ἔλαθον ἀναβαίνοντες ἐς τὸν λόφον, διὰ ἐδει τὸν Γώγον φυλάξαι καὶ διὰ τὴν προδοσίαν αὐτοῦ ἂφύλακτος ἦν, καὶ ἤδη καθύπερθε γενόμενοι ἐπέπεσον τοῖς Ἔλλησι καὶ ἐς φυγὴν ἔτρεπον· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἱδόντες τὴν τροπὴν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀπέφυγον οἱ μὲν ἐς τὰ ὄρη οἱ δὲ ὡς ἐκαστοὶ ἐξεἰδεῖαν ἐπὶ τῆς σωτηρίας· κρατήσας οὖν τῶν μετεώρων ὁ τῶν Ἀλβανίων στρα-30 τηγὸς τοὺς μὲν διέπεμψεν ὅπως τοὺς φεύγοντας διώξειαν, τοὺς δὲ ἐς τὴν κόμην ὅπως κατακαυσᾶν τὸς
οἰκίας, τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς πρὸς τοὺς Φιλέλληνας προτρύψαν.
καὶ τὸ ἔργον ἐνταῦθα χαλέπων ἐγένετο τῷ λόχῳ τοῦτῳ, καὶ ἁμφίβολοι δυντεῖ καὶ πολλοὶ ὀλύοι μαχό-
5 μενοὶ ὄμως ἀντέχων ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον. ἔπειτα μέντοι
(οὐ γὰρ πλέον ἢ τεσσαράκοντα ὑπελείφθησαν) ἵνα κλη-
σαντες δρόμοι βιάζονται διὰ τῶν πολεμίων καὶ διεσώθη-
σαν ὡς πέντε καὶ εἰκοσι. καὶ ἡ ἐξωμορφὰ αὐτὴ οὐδεμιᾶς
ἐλάσσων ἐπέτεσεν ἐνί γε λόχῳ τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον.
10 τῶν δὲ ἄλλων Ἐλλήνων ὅσοι ἔφυγον, οὐ πολλοὶ ἀπέθανον. οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ πολὺ ἡ δίωξις ἐγένετο, ἀλλὰ
μᾶλλον πρὸς τὴν λείαν ἐτράπτοντο οἱ πολέμοι.
καὶ μετὰ ταύτης τὴν μάχην ὁ μὲν Μαυροκορδάτος
καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὅσοι ὑπόλοιποι ἦσαν ἀνήλθον ἐς
15 τὸ Μεσολόγγιον, οἱ δὲ Σουλιῶται οἱ ἐν τῇ Κιάφη
ἱδόντες ὅτι οὐδεμιὰ βοήθεια ἦζει, τὰς σπουδὰς ἐδέχαντο
ὡς προύφερεν ὁ στρατηγὸς τῶν Τούρκων καὶ ἀπεκο-
μίσθησαν ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν ὑπόσπουδοι.

29. Invasion of the Peloponnese by Dramali, July, 1822.
καὶ κατὰ τῶν αὐτῶν τούτων χρόνων κελεύοντος τοῦ
20 Σουλτάνου ὁ Δραμάλης στρατηγὸς ὁ αὐτοκράτωρ μετὰ
τρισμισθίων στρατιωτῶν ὁν οἱ πλείστοι ἰππῆς ἦσαν, διὰ
τῆς Θεσσαλίας ἐστράτευεν ὅπως ἐς τὴν Πελοπόννησον
ἐσβαλὼν πᾶσάν τε τὴν γῆν τέμοι καὶ τοῖς ἐπίχωροις
dουλείαι ἐπιφέροι, καὶ ἀφικόμενος ἐς τὰς Θήβας καὶ
25 τὴν πόλιν ἔλαυν κατέκαυσεν. οἱ γὰρ "Ελληνες ἐς τὴν
Σαλαμίνα κατέφυγον καὶ οὑδὲ τὰς παρόδους ἐφύλασσον
tὰς διὰ τῆς Βοιωτίας φεροῦσας.

ἡν δὲ φρουρὰ τῆς Ἐλληνικῆ ἐν τῇ Κορίνθῳ τροφῆν
τριῶν μηνῶν ἔχοσα. τοῖς δὲ φρουροῖς, ὡς εἶδον τὴν
30 ἐσβολὴν τῶν πολεμίων, ἐκπληξὶς ἐπεγένετο μεγίστη δὴ
καὶ ἐς φυγὴν ἐτράποντο καὶ περ ὕψει ἱσχυρᾶς ὀψης τῆς ἀκροπόλεως καὶ εὐφυλάκτου. οὕτως ἐς τὴν Πελο-
πόννησον ἐσέβαλλον οἱ Τούρκοι ἀμαχεῖ, ἀλλὰ κατὰ σπουδῆν πορευόμενοι πολλὰ τῶν ὑποζυγίων καὶ τῶν ἱππῶν ἀπέβαλλον καὶ τὰ ἑπτῆδεα βραχέα ἐξομ.; 5 ὅπερ καὶ μάλιστα ἐν ὑστέρῳ διέφθειρα τὰ πρῶγματα.
καὶ πρὶν τὸν Δραμάλην ἀφικέσθαι οἱ Τούρκοι, οἱ ἐν Ναυπλίῳ τότε ἐπολιορκοῦντο, ἥδη ἐν πολλῇ ἀθυμίᾳ καὶ ἀπονοίᾳ ὄντες ἐς λόγους ἤλθον τοῖς πολιορκοῦσι περί σπουδῶν καὶ τῆς παραδόσεως τοῦ τείχους. οἱ δὲ 10 πρόκριτοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων διέτριβον καὶ ἐν ἀλλόλοις ἐστασίαξον ὡς βουλόμενοι ἐκαστὸς αὐτὸς τὸ πολὺ τῆς ἀρταγῆς κομίζεσθαι.
ἐπειδὴ οὖν ἡγγελθη ὅτι τὸ Τουρκικὸν στράτευμα ἐπέρχεται καὶ ὅσον οὐκ ἤδη πάρεστι, τοῖς μὲν ἐν 15 Ναυπλίῳ ῥώμῃ ἐγένετο, οἱ δὲ Ἐλληνες ἀνέλπιζοι γενόμενοι τῆς εὐτυχίας καὶ ἡθύμουν. ἤν δὲ ἐκκλησία τῶν στρατηγῶν καὶ τῶν προκρίτων καὶ ἄλλοι μὲν ἀλλὰ ἔλεγον, οἱ δὲ πλείους μᾶλλον τὴν γνώμην ἐξον ἐς τὰς ναῦς αὐτοὶ ἐσβαίνειν καὶ ὅσα χρήματα ἐξον κομίζεσθαι 20 ἐς χωρίον τι ἄσφαλες· οὶ δὲ Ὤψιλάντης τελευταῖος παρελθὼν ἔλεγε τοιάδε.

30. Speech of Hysilantes.

ἐπειδὴ, ὃ πολίται, πάσι δὴλον ἐστιν ὅτι οἱ Τούρκοι πολλῷ στρατῷ προσχωροῦσι καὶ ὅσον οὐ πάρεισι, δεὶ ἡμᾶς πρὸς τὰ παρόντα εὗ βουλεύεσθαι ὡς τῆς πατρίδος 25 ἐν μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ ὀψης. ὅσοι μὲν οὖν πειθοῦσιν ἡμᾶς ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβαίνειν καὶ πρὸς τὰς νήσους ἀπο-
φεύγειν, μαθόντων ὅτι εἰ τὴν Πελοπόννησον οἱ πολέμοι καταστρέφονται, ἔχονται καὶ αἱ νῆσοι ὡστε τοῖς φυγοῦ-
σιν οὐδεμίᾳ σωτηρίᾳ ὑπάρξει ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ἐς φανερὸν 30
διεθρόνει κυρία. 51 νίνα οὖν ἐλπίδα ἔχουσε ἡ τίνι
γνώμη μέλλετε ἀποπλεῖν; πῶς γὰρ οὐ βλάβη καὶ ἡμῖν
καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Πελοπόννησος τοῦτο γέγονεῖ; καὶ
πῶς οὐ χρῆ καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ ἔσχατον ἄγωνον ἑλθεῖν μᾶλλον
δὴ ἀίσχρως τὸν κίνδυνον φυγεῖν; νομίζῃ δὲ μηδὲς ὅτι
τὴν ἀσφάλειαν ἔξομεν υποχρήσαντας ἐς τὴν μεσόγειαν·
καὶ γὰρ οὔτε τοὺς στρατιώτας οὐκ ἐς ἀρέσχειαν ὑπό
τα ἐπιτηδεῖα ἰκανῶς λαβεῖν, ἀλλὰ ῥάδιως πᾶσαν τὴν
Ἐλλάδα καταπολεμήσουσιν οἱ Τούρκοι. οὖτως
10 οὖν ἔχοντων τῶν πραγμάτων τάδε βουλεῖν· πέμπτε
μὲν πρὸς τὸν Κολοκοτρώνην ὅπως ἐν τάχει μετὰ στρα-
τιᾶς πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἔλθῃ, πέμπτε δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην
Πελοπόννησον· καὶ αὐτοί τὰς παρόδους φυλάσσωμεν
καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἀναχωροῦσιν (ἐν τάχει γὰρ ἢ ἄνα-
15 χώρησις αὐτοῖς γενήσεται ἀπορία τῶν ἐπιτηδείων εἰ τὸν
σὸν κατακαύσουμεν) προσβάλωμεν μετ' ἄνδρείας καὶ
tόλμης.

καὶ πρὸς τοὺς στρατιώτας ἰδία τάδε λέγω· εἰ τις
οἴεται τοὺς πολεμίους φοβεροὺς εἶναι ὃτι πολλοὺς
20 ἱππεῖς ἔχουσε ἔρχονται, πάντων μάλιστα πιστευ-
σάτω· ἐνδεία γὰρ τροφῆς οὐ χρήσιμοι ἔσνονται οἱ
ἱπποὶ οὐδὲ ἐν γῇ ὀρεινῇ οὐλὸς τῇ ἐσνονται οἱ ἱππῆς
βλάπτειν ἡμᾶς πλεῖον ἢ πάσχειν. τούτων οὖν μνη-
θέντες μηκέτι διὰ φόβου ἔστε ἄλλα σκοπεῖτε ὅτι τὰ
25 πολλὰ πρὸς ἡμῶν ἔστι, καὶ προβούμως ἀκολουθήσατε
καὶ τολμηρῶς ἐπέλθητε τοῖς πολεμίοις· οὔτω γὰρ
κάλλιστον δὴ ἔργον ἡμῖν ξυμβῆσται καὶ οὐκ ἀνέλ-
πιστον ἐμοί γε.


τοιαύτα μὲν ἔλεγεν ὁ Τιφιλάντης· καὶ τῶν προκρί-
30 των οὐ μὲν πεισθέντες ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο ἐπὶ τῶν
THE LARISSA FROM THE SQUARE OF ARGOS.
μετεώρων, οί δὲ ἄλλοι τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν λαβόντες ἔφυγον ἐς τὰς ναῦς. αὐτῶς δὲ ὁ Ἑλλάντης τοὺς ἔαυτον ἔχον ὡς ἑπτακόσιοις ὑπάλληλας ἐς τὴν Δάρμοσαν (ἐστι δ' ἡ Δάρμοσα ἄροπολις τοῦ Ἀργοῦ) ἑσθήθην διὸν ὅπως οἱ πολέμιοι ἀναγκάζονται διατρίβειν καὶ μη ἐς τὴν μεσο-ὑγείαν πορεύονται. καὶ ἀμα τὸν σίτον κατέκαυσε τὸν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἦνα μηδὲν οἱ Τούρκοι ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν κομίζονται.

τούτων οὖν γενομένων εὐθὺς ὁ Δραμάλης ἐς τὸ πεδίον καταβαίνει οὐδενὸς κωλύοντος, καὶ στρατόπεδον ταύτῃ 10 καταλαβὼν προϋπεμψεν ἵππεας τινὰς ἐς πεντακόσιοις ὅπως τὰ ἑπτάκιδεια ἐσκομίζωσι τοῖς πολεορκουμένοις καὶ τὸ χωρίον περιποιοῦνται. πρὶν δ' αὐτοὺς ἄφικεθαι, οἵ "Ἑλληνες οἱ τὸ χωρίον ἐπολῶρκοι δείπνοντες μὴ οἱ πολέμιοι σφαῖς ἐν μέσῳ ἀπολαμβάνωσι, τὸ ἐαυτῶν 15 στρατόπεδον ἀπολυτάντες ἀπέφυγον. ἀμαχεὶ οὖν ἑσθήθοι οἱ Τούρκοι ἐς τὴν πόλιν.

ἐν δὲ τούτῳ ὁ Δραμάλης, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἐξήλθον ἐς μάχην οἱ μεθ' Ἑλλάντων οὐδὲ οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν λόφων τεταγμένοι, τό τε Ἀργος λείαν ἐπούσατο καὶ τὴν 20 ἀκρόπολιν ἐπολῶρκει· καὶ οὐ πολὺς χρόνος καὶ ὁ Κολοκοτρώνης ἀφικετο μετὰ στρατιῶς ἐκ τῆς μεσογείας καὶ οἱ "Ἑλληνες τολμηρότεροι ἐαυτῶν γενόμενοι καὶ δείπνοντες ἀμα μὴ ὁ Ἑλλάντης οὐκέτι οἶος τ' ἡ ἀντ-έχειν (οὐ γὰρ πολλὰ ἂν τὰ ἑπτάκιδεια ἐν τῷ τειχίσματι) 25 ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἑβουλεύοντο καὶ ἐς τοίνυν τι ἐτρέπουνυο τοῦ νυν καὶ τοῖς μεθ' Ἑλλάντων ἄλλοι ἀλλοθεῖν καὶ μετὰ κραυγῆς πολλάς καὶ βοής ἐπέπεσον τοῖς πολεμίοις ὅπως μᾶλλον πρὸς σφαῖς προσέχωσι τοὺς νοῦς καὶ τοῖς μεθ' Ἑλλάντων ἀσφάλεια 30 γένηται τῆς ἐξόδου· ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο. ὁ γὰρ Ἑλλάντης καὶ στρατιώται ὡς ἑξήκοντα ἐπειδὴ εἶδον τὸν
θόρυβον, ἔλαθον ἐξελθόντες· καὶ ὕστερον χρόνῳ κατὰ
tὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον ἐσώθησαν καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ.

32. Retreat of Dramali, August, 1822.

ἡσύχαζον δὲ πολλὰς ἡμέρας ἀμφότεροι οἱ μὲν τὰς
παρόδους φυλάσσοντες ὅπως μὴ κατὰ γῆν τὰ ἐπιτίθεια
5 ἑσπερμφῇ πρὸς τοὺς πολέμους, οἱ δὲ προσεδέχοντο τὰς
ναύς δὲ ἔδει σφύσι σῖτον κομίζειν. ὁ δὲ Δραμάλης,
ἐπειδὴ αἱ νῆσοι αὐτῷ οὐ παρεγύνοντο, φοβούμενος μὴ
οὐκέτι οἱ Ἔλληνες κρατήθωσιν ἄλλα μᾶλλον αὐτῶς
ἀναγκασθῇ ὑποχωρεῖν, εὐ πολλῇ ἀθυμίᾳ ἦν· οἱ δὲ
10 Ἔλληνες τὰ τῶν πολεμίων ἱδόντες ἐν ὅτε ἔστιν ἑθάρσι-
ον καὶ, ὡς ἔμαθον ἐκ τῶν αὐτομόλων ὅτι τῇ αὐτῇ
ὁδῷ, ἦ καὶ ἐν τῶ πεδίῳ πρῶτον ἐσέβαλον, μέλλουσιν οἱ
πολέμιοι ἀναχωρεῖν, ἔτεμψαν τὸν Νικήτα καὶ στρατιῶτας
οὐκ ὅλοις ὁἴνωσεν ἐνέδραν ποησόντας καὶ τὰ
15 χάλεπώτατα τῆς παρόδου προκαταλαβόντες φυλάξου-
sιν· οὕτωι οὐν ἔπει τῶν λόφων κατεστρατοπεδεύσαντο
ἐγγύς τῆς ὁδοῦ.

καὶ ἀπορῶν ὁ Δραμάλης ὅτι τρόπῳ ἀσφαλεστάτη
αὐτῷ γενήσεται ἡ ἀναχώρησις, τέλος διενοθῇ δύο μέρη
20 τοῦ στρατεύματος ποιῆσαι καὶ τὸ μὲν προπέμπειν ὅπως
προσβολάς ποιῆσωνται καὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ κρατήσειαν, αὐτὸς
δὲ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων στρατιωτῶν καὶ τῶν
σκευοφόρων ἐμελλεν ἐπικολουθεῖν.

καὶ ἔπειδὴ καίρος ἦν, ἐπορεύοντο τὴν ἐς Κόρινθον
25 φέρουσαι ὁδὸν ὑπλίται ὡς χίλιοι καὶ ἵππης δισχίλιοι·
καὶ ἐς τὰ ὄρη ἀναβαίνοντες εὐθὺς ἐς τὴν ἐνέδραν ἐσέ-
πεσον καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἐκατέρωθεν τεταγμένων
βαλλόμενοι ἀπέθανον πολλοὶ καὶ ἀνθρώποι καὶ ἵπποι,
ὅστε πλήρης τῶν σωμάτων ἐν τάχει ἐγένετο ἡ ὁδὸς καὶ
30 οὕτῳ ἦν ὑποχωρεῖν οὕτῳ ἐς τὸ πρόσθεν προβαίνειν· ἐνταῦθα
δὲ θόρυβος ἦν πολὺς καὶ ἐκπληκτικὸς καὶ οὐ ράδιον ἐστὶ πυθέσαι ὅτι τρόπῳ ἐκαστὰ ἐγένετο· τέλος δὲ ὁλὸν τινὲς ἄθροί γενόμενοι ἐβιάζοντο διὰ τῶν Ἐλληνῶν καὶ ἐσ τὴν Κόρινθον ἐσώθησαν. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι δοσὶ ὑπόλοιποι ἦσαν, ἀποροῦντες ὅποι τράπωνται καὶ εἰς 5 τὴν ὠλὸν ἐσεφέροντο (ὑλᾶδες γὰρ ἦν τὸ χωρίον) καὶ διωκόμενοι ὑπὸ πολεμίοι ἐμπέρων ὄντων τῆς χώρας ἢ διεφθάρησαν ἢ κατὰ κρημνῶν ῥίπτοντες ἐαυτοὺς ἀπέθανον, μόνες δὲ τινὲς ἐς τὸ ἐαυτῶν στρατόπεδον φυγόντες καὶ διεσώθησαν. καὶ διὰ τὸν ἀριθμὸν τῶν ἐν ταύτῃ 10 τῇ μάχῃ διαφθαρέντων ὁ Νικῆτας Τουρκοφάγος ἐπωνυμάσθη.

33. Death of Dramali, December, 1822.

ὁ δὲ Δραμάλης ἢδον ὡς εἴχε τὰ πράγματα μίαν ἐπέσε-χεν ἡμέραν, τῇ δὲ υστεραία διενοήθη τὴν στρατιάν ἀπάγειν μηκέτε τῇ αὐτῇ ὀδῷ ἦν οἱ ἄλλοι ἐπορεύθησαν 15 ἀλλὰ τοῦναστὶν ὃ οἱ πολέμιοι ἐφύλασσον, πρὸς τὴν ἐσπέραν· καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας, οὕτως καὶ ἀνέλπιστοι ἦσαν τῆς σωτηρίας, παρεθάσασιν λέγων ὅτι οὐ δεὶ ἀνθυ-μεῖν· οὕτως γὰρ τὰ ὅσα ἔχουσιν, οὗτοι καὶ ἀσφάλειαν ἐαυτῶς αἰεὶ οἶοι τῇ ἐσθισι παρέχειν. καὶ ὅδε ἐταξεὶ τὸ 20 στράτευμα ὅπως εὐτακτότεροι ὅσι καὶ μὴ θορυβηθῶσιν· πρῶτον μὲν ἤγονται οἱ ἵππης, ἐφέστησαν δὲ οἱ πεζοὶ, οἳ δὲ σκευοφόροι ὄπισθεν ἐπηκολούθουσιν.

ἐπεδιδὴ δὲ ἦδη ἐγγύς τῶν λόφων ἦλθον, καταλαμβάν-οισι τοὺς πολεμίους ἐκατέρωθεν τῆς ὁδοῦ τεταγμένους· 25 καὶ γὰρ οἱ Ἐλληνες πάντα ἔμαθον παρὰ τῶν αὐτομό-λων· καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐθορυβῆθησαν, ἐπεταὶ οἱ ἵππης ἀνδρεῖως μαχόμενοι ἐβιάσαντο καὶ τὸ πολὺ ἐσώθη· οἳ γὰρ Ἐλληνες οὕτως μᾶλλον τὴν λείαν λαμβάνειν ἐβούλουντο ἢ μάχεσθαι, οὐκέτι ἐφόδους ἐποιοῦντο τοῖς 30
THE GREEK WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

ἀπεισιών οὐδὲ τοῖς ὅπλαισιν ἄλλα τοῖς σκευοφόροις ἐπιφερομένοι πάντα τὰ σκεύη καὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια ἀρταγῆν ἐποιοῦντο. καὶ ὑστερον χρόνῳ ὁ μὲν Δραμάλης νόσῳ ἀπέθανεν ἐν τῇ Κορίνθῳ, τῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν οἱ πολλοὶ ἐπὶ οἴκου ἀπεκόμισθησαν, οἱ δὲ τυνες ἐς τὰς Πάτρας μόλις ἀπεκομίσθησαν. τοιαῦτα μὲν δὴ ἢν τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἐσβολὴν τῆς Πελοπόννησου.

34. Death of M. Botzares, 21st August, 1823.

μετὰ δὲ ταύτα ἀνελθόντος τοῦ Μαυροκορδάτου ἐς τὴν Πελοπόννησου, ἐξεπεμψαν οἱ ἐν ἀρχαῖς τῶν Μεταξάν ἐς τὸ Μεσολόγγιον φοβούμενοι μὴ πολιορκοῦν τὸ χωρίον ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων. ὁ δὲ ἀφικόμενος ἔμαθεν ὅτι πλῆθος τι μέγα τῶν Ἀλβανίων ἦδη προχωρεῖ διὰ τῶν ὁρῶν ἐς τὴν πόλιν. ἀπεστείλει οὖν τὸν Μάρκον Βοτζάρην μετὰ δισχιλίων Σουλιωτῶν ὡς τῶν παρό-15 δων φύλακὴν ποιοῦντο. ὁ δὲ Βοτζάρης τοὺς Ἀλβανίους κατάλαβὼν ἐγγύς τῶν λόφων ἐστρατοπεδευμένους διενόθη νυκτὸς πείραν ποιεῖσθαι τοῦ στρατοπέδου· ἐνόμιζε γὰρ ὅτι οὔτως ἄν μάλιστα τοῖς πολεμίοις ἀπροσ-δοκητοῖς οὕτων ἐπίφεροιν καὶ θαρυβήσειαν. διέταξεν 20 οὖν τινὰς ἐπὶ τῶν λόφων οἱ περείχον τὸ στρατόπεδον ὡς μὴ λάθους οἱ πολέμοι ἀπελθόντες, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἐστρατοπεδεύσατο ἐν χωρίῳ ἐπιτηδεῖω ὡς πολύ ἀπ-έχουτι.

καὶ ἐπειδὴ καιρὸς ἐδόκει ἐναι, νυκτὸς ἐτὶ οὕσης οἱ 25 Σουλιώται ἐς ἑνακοσίους ἄραντες προρέοντο καὶ τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν κέρας εἰχέν αὐτὸς ὁ Βοτζάρης, τὸ δὲ ἀριστερὸν εἶχον ὁ Τσαβέλιας καὶ τετρακόσιοι στρατιώται. καὶ τοὺς φύλακας ἔλαβον ἐπιτεσσόντες τῷ στρατοπέδῳ καὶ πολλοὺς κατέκοπτον ἐτὶ ἐν εὐναῖς θυσίας, καὶ θόρυβος 30 ἐγένετο μέγας καὶ ἐκπληκτικὸς· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἰδεῖν
(σκοτεινή γὰρ ἢν ἡ νυξ) τὰ πρόσωπα τῶν μαχομένων οὔτε γυωρίζειν τοὺς φίλους (ὦμόφωνοι γὰρ ἦσαν ὦι Σουλιώται τοῖς Ἀλβανίοις καὶ ὀμόσκενοι), καὶ ἀμα οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν λόφων τεταγμένοι, ὡς τὴν μάχην ἦσθοντο, πολλῇ βοή καὶ κραυγῇ ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν καταβαίνοντες μὲν ἔως τὴν παρείχον τῆν ταραχὴν ὡστε οὐκ εἶχον οἱ πολέμιοι ὤσπερ τράποιντο. ὡμος δὲ ὁ Τουρκικὸς στρατηγὸς μόλις ξυντάξας ὀπλίτας τινὰς ὑπήγαγεν ἐς ὅλην οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχοντας, οθὲν βάλλοντες πολλοὺς καὶ τῶν φίλων καὶ τῶν πολέμιων ἀπεκτείνον· ὁ δὲ Βοτζάρης ταῦτα ἑνὸς ἠμαρτὼν προσβολὴν ἐποιεῖτο τοῖς ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ καὶ ἐτυχεῖ πληγείσης καὶ πεσόντα ἀπεκομίζαντο οἱ πλησίοι.

ἀποθανόντος οὖν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ πάντες οἱ ἐπὶ τῷ δεξιῷ κέφαλὸς ἠρέαντο ὑποχωρεῖν, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι, φοβοῦμενοι μὴ ὑπὸ τῶν πολέμιων ἀπολαμβάνοντο, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀνεχώρησαν. ἐν δὲ ταύτῃ τῇ νυκτομαχίᾳ ἀπέθανον τῶν μὲν 'Ελλήνων ὡς ἐκατόν, τῶν δὲ Ἀλβανίων ἐς ὡκτακοσίως, καὶ ἔτι πλείους ἐτρώθησαν· καὶ τῶν τετρωμένων, ὡς ἐν χερσὶ πᾶσα ἡ μάχη ἐγένετο, οἱ 20 πλείστοι ἐν ύστερῷ ἐκ τῶν τραυμάτων ἀπέθανον.

35. Funeral Oration over M. Botzares, August, 1823.

καὶ τῇ ῥυτεραίᾳ τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους νεκροὺς αὐτοῦ ἔθαπτον οἱ Σουλιώται, τὸν δὲ Βοτζάρην καὶ ταξιάρχους τινὰς ὅσοι ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ἀπέθανον ἀπεκόμισαν ἐς τὸ Μεσολόγγιον βουλόμενοι δημοσίᾳ ταφᾶς αὐτῶν ποι-25 εἰσῆκαν ὅτι ἀρέτῇ τε καὶ τόλμῃ διαφέροντες εὑρίσκοντο. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἥ ἐκφορὰ ἐγένετο ὁ Μεταξάς παρελθὼν ἔλεγε τοιάδε.

παρελθάλαθα τῇ τῇ ῥυτερᾳ, ὃ πολιτεῖ, ὡς τοὺς μὲν ἐνθάδε κειμένους κατὰ τὸ νόμον ἐπαινεσόμενος, ὑμᾶς 30
δὲ ὅσοι πάρεστε ἐκ τούτων τῶν παραδειγμάτων παραμυθησόμενος· ἄξιοι γὰρ ἔπαινον εἰσὶν οὕτως ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος ἀγωνιζόμενοι οὐδὲ τῆς ψυχῆς ἐφελσαντο, αἰρούμενοι θάνατον μετ᾽ ἔλευθερίας μᾶλλον ἢ βίον μετὰ 5 δουλείας. καὶ οὐ δεινὸς τοῖς τοιούτοις ὁ θάνατος, οὐδὲ ἀν τις δικαίως ὀλοφύρωτο τὴν τύχην αὐτῶν· θυντοὶ γὰρ οὐντες δόξαν ἀθάνατον προσειλήφασιν.

καὶ πρὸς ὑμᾶς τοὺς ἔτι ὑπολοίπους τάδε λέγω· οἱ Τούρκοι τῇ νίκῃ ἑπαρθέντες μέλλουσι τὴν πόλιν τήν ἑτέραν τῶν ἰππεων ἐξαρείες καὶ ὅσον οὐν πάρεσιν. μιμούμενοι οὖν τὴν τῶν ἰππῶν ἀρετήν παρασκευάζεσθε ὡς ἐς μάχην καὶ τοὺς πολέμιοις μετὰ τόλμης ἀμώνασθε· καὶ μὴ ἐκπλαγαίτε ἄγαν ὅτι πλήθει ἔλασσοις ἐσμὲν μηδὲ ἤγεισθε ὅτι σωτηρία ὑπάρξει ἡμῖν μη ἄνδρεοις οὐσι—καὶ ὅστις ὅμως φοβεῖται τὸ μέλλον, ἀναπειθέσθω καὶ μνησθήτω τῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ παραλόγων καὶ ἐνυθυμηθήτω ὅτι ἡ ἔννοια ἐκ δεισοπέρους ἡ τοιῶν ἐσώθησαι καὶ ὅτι ὑμεῖς καὶ οἱ ὑμετέροι πρόγονοι ἐν πολλαῖς μάχαις κεκρατήκατε τῶν βαρβάρων· πιστεύσαντες οὖν τῷ Θεῷ πρὸς 15 ἡμῶν ἐσεθαί κόσμον καὶ τάξιν περὶ πλείστου ποιεῖσθε· οὕτω γὰρ τὴν μεγάλην τιμὴν αὐτὸν προσειλήψεθε καὶ τὴν δόξαν τῆς πατρίδος οὐκ ἐλάσσω τοῖς ἐπυγνωμένοις καταλείψετε.

36. Extract from Memoirs of Count Metaxas, Governor of Messalonghi, September, 1823.

"καὶ μετὰ ταύτα ἑτοχὲς προήρης τις Ἀγγλικὴ κατα- 25 πλέουσα καὶ ὁ ναύκληρος Κλήφορδος ὄνομα ἐν κελητήριο προπέμψας ἄγγελον ἢρετο ἐν βουλομένῳ μοί ἐστι δέχεσθαι αὐτὸν τῇ πόλει. ἔδοξεν οὖν ἀποκρίνασθαι ὁτι ἄσμενος ἀν δεξάμην αὐτὸν ὡς φίλων ὄντων τοῖς Ἐλλησι τῶν Ἀγγλῶν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ πρὸς τοῦτο τὸ ἄγγελμα
ο ναύκληρος ἀφίκετο ἐς τὴν οἰκίαν μου, διελεγόμεθα ἐν ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς περὶ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἐς οίαν τελευτήν μέλλει ἀφικνεῖσθαι καὶ τὰ τείχισματα ἐσκοπούμενος καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευήν. καὶ περὶ ταῦτα δυντὶ ἦλθε μοι ἄγγελιά ὅτι οἱ Τούρκοι ἤδη καταφαίνοιτο διὰ τοῦ 5 πεδίου πορεύμουν. εὐθὺς οὖν ἐκέλευσα τοὺς στρατιώτας τὰ ὅπλα λαβόντας ἐς τὰ τείχη ἑλθεῖν· ὦ δὲ Κλήφορδος ἵδων ὅτι πολλῷ κόσμῳ καὶ εὐτάκτως πάντα γίγνεται, ἤρετο εἰ οἱ πολῖται ἐλπίζοιεν ὅλιγον πρὸς πολλοὺς μαχόμενοι καὶ περιγενήσεσθαι. ἔγω δὲ (ἐφαίν-10 ετο γὰρ ὁ ναύκληρος καὶ πιστῶς ὄν καὶ ἐς τὰ μάλιστα φιλέλλην) ἀπεκρινάμην ὅτι ἐς μὲν τὰ ἄλλα εὐέλπιδες εἶμεν καὶ ἐγὼ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πολῖται, τὸν δὲ μόλυβδον οὕχ ικανὸν ἔχοντες φοβοῦμεθα μὴ ὅν δυνατὸν εἰς ἀντ-έχειν ἀλλ’ ἀναγκασθεῖμεν ἐκλυπεῖν τὴν πόλιν. σὺ δὲ 15 βουλόμενος ἡμῖν τὸν μόλυβδον παρέχειν (πολλὴν γὰρ εὐπορίαν ἔχεις ἐν τῇ τριήρει), σωτήρ ἦν γένου τῆς πόλεως. ὦ δὲ ἐκπλαγεῖς ἔλεγεν ὅτι ὅποι ἤδιον ἔχοι τὸν μόλυβδον ἀλλ’ ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Ἀγγέλων δεδεγμένον. καὶ ἀπεκρινάμην ὅτι οὐδὲν σε καλλύει, ὅσον μόλυβδον 20 ἡμῖν νῦν βούλῃ πορίζειν, τοσοῦτον ἐν ὑστέρῳ ἐκ τῆς Κερκύρας ἀντιλαβεῖν. ὦ δὲ, ἀποκρινάμενος ὅτι βου- λέυσωτο, ἀπεχώρησε. καὶ ἀμα τῇ ἐστέρᾳ τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας ἀφίκοντο ἐκ τῆς τριήρος ναύται τινες εὐπορίαν τοῦ τε οἴνου καὶ τοῦ μόλυβδου φέροντες καὶ ἐστιολήν 25 ἐν ἤ ἔγραψεν ὁ ναύκληρος ὅτι πέμπτω πρὸς σὲ τοῦ οἴνου καὶ πάντα εὐνενέγκοι ὡς βουλόμεθα. περὶ δὲ τοῦ μολύβδου ἐνεγέγραπτο οὐδέν· οὐτώ μὲν δὴ ἐσώθησαν οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει ὑπ’ ἀνδρὸς ξένου ὄντος καὶ ἀλλοφύλου.”
PART IV.

EVENTS IN GREECE FROM THE ARRIVAL OF LORD BYRON TO THE BATTLE OF NAVARINO, 1823-1827.

37. Lord Byron goes to Greece, August, 1823.

καὶ τρίτον ἡδη ἔτος πολεμοῦντες καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν οἱ "Ελλήνες παρὰ γ νώμην ἀντείχον τοῖς πολεμοῖς· ὅπερ πρὶν γενέσθαι οὐκ ἂν τις ἐπίστευσεν ἀκούσας· καὶ προθυμοῦντο πολλοὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἄγγελῳ καὶ ἀλλοθί ποιν τῆς Εὐρώπης βοήθειαν αὐτοῖς παρέχειν ὅρῶντες ὅτι τὰ μὲν νικῶντες τὰ δὲ ἱσούμενοι οὐκ ἀνέλπιστοι εἰς τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀνακτᾶσθαι.

ὅ δὲ Βύρων, δὲ τότε ἐτυχεν ἐν τῇ Γενούῃ διαίτωμενος, οὐ μόνον δὲ ἐπιστολῶν ἐπειθε τούς ἄλλους μὴ περιορὰν τὰ ὑπὸ τῶν Τούρκων γενόμενα, ἀλλὰ δραστηρίους ὅν καὶ τολμηρὸς ἦθελεν φειδόμενος οὔτε τοῦ σώματος οὔτε τῶν χρημάτων ἄξιων τι δρᾶν τῆς δόξῃς ἥ ὑπήρχεν αὐτῷ ἐν πᾶσιν ἀνθρώπως.

tελευτῶντος οὖν ἡδη τοῦ ἔτους ὁρμᾶται ἐκ τῆς Γενούης καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἀφίκόμενος ἐν τῇ Κεφαλληνίαν ἐσκόπει ὅπως μέγιστα ὀφελήσει τοὺς Ἔλληνας ἐς τὸν πόλεμον· ἦν δὲ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πλήθος τι μέγα φυγάδων οἱ ἐν πολλῇ ἀπορίᾳ διητῶντο· τούτοις οὖν ὡς κατὰ τὸ δυνατὸν ἰδίᾳ παρέχε τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, καὶ ἀμα ἐπιστολάς ἐς τὴν ἡπει-20 ρον διέπρεψε καὶ τοὺς ἐν τέλει ἐνήγη τὰ τὲ ἀλλὰ ἐς τὸ εὐκοσμον ἀγαγεῖν (ἐστασίαζον γὰρ ἐν ἀλλήλοις οἱ ἡγεμόνες ὅσπερ καὶ πρῶτερον) καὶ ὅσ ἄν ναύς ἔχωσιν,
εὐθὺς ἀποστέλλειν ἐς τὸ Μεσολόγγιον· οἱ γὰρ Τούρκοι ἔτι κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐπολιόρκουν τὸ χώριον τοῦτο. ἔπειτα διενοθήκη καὶ αὐτὸς ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα πλέω. ἀκούσας οὖν ὅτι αἱ τῶν Τούρκων νῆσες ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων μυκήθεισαι ἀπέπλευσαν, ἐξέπλει ὁΒύρων ἐκ τῆς Κέ-falληνίας καὶ ἐς τὸ Μεσολόγγιον μόλις παρεγίγνετο τριήρης γὰρ Τουρκική ὅσον οὐκ ἔλαβε τὸ πλοῖον ἐν φέπλει.

38. Death of Byron at Messalonghi, 19th April, 1824.

ἀφικόμενος οὖν κατέλαβε τὴν πόλιν ἐν πλείστῃ ταραχῇ καὶ ἀπορία πάντων οὕσαν· ἦσαν γὰρ ἐν τῇ πόλει πλέον ἡ τετρακόσιοι Σομπλάται ἄνω πρότερον μὲν ἐστρατήγησεν ὁ Μάρκος Βοτζάρης, νῦν δὲ ἀποθανόντος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ οὔτε μισθὸν ἔχοντες οὔτε οὔθεν τροφῆν κομιοῦνται ἄατακτοι ἦσαν καὶ ἐστίν ὅτε καὶ ἐτόλμων ὡσα αἱρείν ὡς μαχούμενοι τοῖς πολίταισιν. ταύτα δὲ ἵδιν ὁ Βύρων προθυμίᾳ πάση ἐχρήτου καὶ παρακελευσ-μός καὶ ὑποσχόμενος ἵδια τὸν μισθὸν αὐτοῖς πορείαν, πάντας ἐς ἑνα λόχον ξυνέλεγε καὶ ἐστράτηγησε αὐτὸς· ἐν ψυτέρῳ δὲ διὰ τὴν ἀτάξιαν αὐτῶν ἡμαγκάσθη διαλύειν τὸν λόχον καὶ ἐς τὴν Μορέαν ἀποτέλεσεν. 20 ἔπρασσε δὲ καὶ μετὰ τοῦ Μαυροκορδάτου ὃς ἔτυχε παρὰ, ὅπως τὸ χώριον ἀσφαλὲς ποιήσονται· δήλον γὰρ ἦν ὅτι ἀμὴ ἢρι αὕθια ἐσβαλοῦσιν οἱ πολέμωι, καὶ εἰ μὴ εὐθὺς τειχιζοί τις τὴν πόλιν (κατεπεπτώκει γὰρ ἐστιν ἡ τὰ τειχίσματα), οὐχ ἐξουσίων ὁ πολίται ὅπως 25 ἀμυνοῦνται. καὶ περὶ ταῦτα ἄν φή ο Βύρων ἐνώσωσεν (ἐλώδες ἀμ η τὸ χώριον καὶ χαλεπῶν) καὶ ἐντὸς ἠλόγων ἡμερῶν ἐτελεύτα τὸν βίον. οὐτὸς δὲ πλείστα ἐις ἁμὴ ὅμηλης τοὺς Ἑλλήνας καὶ ἐπιμάτω ὑπ’ αὐτῶν ὡς οὔδες ἐτερος τῶν καθ’ ἐαυτὸν καὶ ξών ἔτι καὶ ἀπο-
θανών· ἔθαπτον γὰρ αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ Μεσολογγίῳ τὰσι τοῖς νομίμοις, οἷς χρώμενοι τιμῶσι τοὺς ἅρετῆς διαφέροντας, καὶ οὐ μόνον ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ πόλει ἄλλα καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἄλλην Ἐλλάδα ἐνόμιζον αὐτὸν σωτῆρα τῆς πατρίδος 5 γεγενήθαι.

39. The Greek Loan, Spring, 1824.

περὶ δὲ τὸν χρόνον τούτον καὶ ἔτι πρότερον οἳ τε πρὸκριτοὶ καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Ἐλλήνων ἐβούλουσαν δάνεισμα ποιεῖσθαι, ὡς οὐκέτι ὑπαρχόντων αὐτοῖς χρημάτων ἐν τῷ κοινῷ· οἱ μὲν γὰρ πολλοὶ τῶν ἕγεμόνων 10 τὰ ἑαυτῶν μόνον σκοποῦντες οὐκ ἠθέλησαν τὰ ἱδια ἀναλοῦν ἐς τὸν πόλεμον, ὁ δὲ δήμος ἦδη πενίᾳ ἐπιεζετο καὶ οὐ δυνατὸς ἦν ἰκανὸν φόρον φέρειν. πρέσβεις οὖν ἔστησαν οἱ ἐν τῆς και ἐπιστολήν ἐς τὸ Δονδίνον δηλοῦντες ὅτι ἀδύνατοι εἰσὶ τοῖς χρήμασι καὶ ἤξιον 15 ἀμα τοὺς ἐκεῖ Φιλέλληνας σφίσιν βοήθειαν παρέχει τι λέγοντες ὅτι οὐδενὶ ἄλλῳ τρόπῳ οἷοὶ τ' ἔσονται παρασκευάζονται ὅσα ἀν δεη, οὐδὲ τοῖς Τούρκοις ἐτι ἐναντιοῦσθαι, ἀλλὰ ἀναγκασθήσονται ἡ εἰκεῖν ἢ ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος ἀποφεύγειν.

20 ταῦτα οὖν ἀκούσαντες οἳ Ἀγγικοὶ καὶ προθυμοῦμεν ξυνελευθεροῦν τὴν Ἐλλάδα ἀντέπεμψαν πλέον ἡ χίλια τάλαντα· τὸ δὲ ἀργύριον τοῦτο λαβόντες οἱ ἐν ἀρχαῖς εὔθης τὸν ὁφειλόμενον μισθόν τοῖς στρατιώταις καὶ τοῖς ναύταις παρεῖχον καὶ ἄλλους ἐμισθοῦντο ἐπικούρους ἐκ 25 τῆς Ἀλβανίας, ἔτι δὲ τὰς κενὰς ναῦς ἐπισκευάζαστε ἐπλήρουν καὶ τὰ ἄλλα παρεσκευάζοντο ὅποιος τρόπῳ ἀριστα ἐφαίνετο αὐτοῖς. οἴμοι δὲ τὸ πλείστον τοῦ ἀργυρίου ἄλλωσ ἀνηλίκου τοίς γὰρ στρατηγοῖ καὶ οἱ ταξιάρχοι ὅσα χρήματα ἢ βία ἢ ἀπάτη ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ 30 λάβομεν ἔδαπάνων ἐς ἐσθήτα καὶ ὅπλα πολυτελή ὅπως
αὐτοὶ θαυμασθείεν, καὶ οὖχ ἦκιστα ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου ἐκάκου τὴν πατρίδα μᾶλλον χρημάτων δεομένην.

40. Ibrahim Pacha subdued Crete and Cassos, June, 1824.

ὁ δὲ Σουλτάνος, ἐπειδὴ πάντα ἀντέστη αὐτῷ, οὐκέτι ἦλπιζε τῇ οἰκείᾳ μόνον δυνάμει νικήσει τοὺς ἐπαναστάτας ἀλλ' ἐσ ἀπορίαν καταστὰς ἐσκότει ὅπως ἅγαθόν 5 τινα ξύμμαχον εὑρήται. ἦν δὲ ἐν τῷ τότε Μεχμέτ-Αλής ὑπαρχός τῆς Αἰγύπτου ὃς ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον τὰ τῆς χώρας διὰ χειρὸς ἔχουν κατέστησεν ἐς τὸ ἐπιτήδειον, ὃθεν καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν δυνατότατος ἐγένετο τῶν Τουρκικῶν ὑπάρχων. 10

tούτον οὖν ὁ Σουλτάνος στρατηγὸν αὐτοκράτορα καταστήσας ἐκέλευσεν εἰδὺς παρασκευάσασθαι ἐς τὸν πόλεμον καὶ, ὅταν καίρος ᾔ, ἀποβάσεις ποιεῖσθαι ἐς τὴν τε Κρήτην καὶ τὰς ἄλλας νῆσους· ἐνώμιζε γὰρ ὅτι κρατηθείσων τῶν νῆσων δυνατός ἦσται τὴν Πελοπόννησον 15 νῆσον πέριξ πολυμερεὺς, ὅποταν βούληται. ὁ δὲ Μεχμέτ-Αλής, ἐπειδὴ ὑπέστη, τὰς τε ναῦς ἐπεσκεύαζε καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας εὐνήγησε καὶ πολλῆ προθυμία ἐχρήτω ἐπιτζῶν αὐτὸς ὑπαρχός καὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος γενήσεσθαι, ἐπειδὰν τὴν Πελοπόννησον καταστρέψε- 20 ἤτα.
καὶ ἐκπλήξιν, ὡς δέον πρὸς πολλῷ δυνατώτερον περὶ τῶν ἀπάντων ἀγωνίζεσθαι.

ὁλίγον μὲν οὖν τινὰ χρόνον ἀντέστησαν τοῖς πολεμίοις, ἐπειδὰ μάχη κρατηθέντες ἐς φυγήν κατέστησαν, ὅ καὶ οἱ Ἀιγύπτιοι τὴν χώραν λείαν ποιησάμενοι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀνέστησαν ἐκ τῆς νῆσου.

41. The destruction of Psara, July, 1824.

ἐν δὲ τούτῳ οἱ Ψαριανοὶ αἰσθόμενοι ὅτι αἱ νῆσις τῶν Τούρκων μέλλουσι καὶ ἐπὶ σφάς πλεύσεσθαι ἐβουλεύοντο πρὸς τὰ παρόντα· καὶ ἐδοξεῖν αὐτοῖς οὕτε πληροῦν 10 τὰς ναῦς οὕτε κατὰ θάλασσαν μάχεσθαι ἄλλα κατὰ χώραν μένειν ἐως ἃν οἱ πολέμιοι πειρῶνται ἀποβαίνειν ἐς τὴν νῆσον ἐφοβοῦντο γὰρ οἱ ἐν τέλει μὴ οἱ ναῦται αὐτῶν ἐς ἐκπλήξιν καταστάντες διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν πολεμίων ἀποπλεύσειν, ἥλπιζόν τε ἅμα ῥᾳδίως πεζῇ 15 τοὺς ἐναντίους ἀμυνεῖσθαι.

ὁπλίτας οὖν διέστησαν ὅπου ἔμελλον οἱ πολέμιοι ἀποβάσεις ποιεῖσθαι καὶ πολλὰ ἐρύματα κατεστήσαντο καὶ εὐφύλακτα ἔδοκει εἶναι. ἄλλα πάντα αὐτοῖς ἐς τὸ ἐναντίον περιέσθη· οἱ γὰρ πολέμιοι ὁρθοδοξώντα παυότιν 20 ἐπιπλοῦν ποιησάμενοι μίαν μὲν ἡμέραν τοὺς ἐπιχειρήμασιν οὐ κατάρθουσιν. τῇ δὲ ύστεραλα ἔλαθον τινὲς ἀποβάντες ἐς τὴν γῆν (διὰ γὰρ τὸν κατοῦν τὸν ἀπὸ τῶν μηχανῶν ἄνω χαροῦντα οἱ φύλακες οὐκ ἐδύναντο προφαίρεσθαι καὶ κύκλῳ περιελθόντες καὶ κατὰ νότον τοῖς 25 νησιώταις ἐπιγενόμενοι διεφθειροῦν μέχρι οὐ πάντες ἐς φυγὴν καθίσταντο. καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἦδη πᾶσα ἱδέα καθεστήκει τῆς φυγὴς· οἱ γὰρ Ψαριανοὶ οὐκ ἔχοντες πρὸς ὅ τι χρὴ στῆναι, οἱ μὲν ἐς τὸν λιμένα καὶ τὰς ναῦς κατέφυγον, οἱ δὲ ἐς τὴν ἁλάσσαν ἐρριπτοῦν ἑαυτούς, οἱ δὲ τινὲς ως 30 ἐξακόσιοι ἐς μοναστηρὶ τε ἐσελθόντες ἠμύνοντο.
επολιόρκησεν οὖν ὁ στρατηγὸς τῶν Τούρκων τὸ μονα-
στήριον κύκλῳ περιστήσας τοὺς έαυτοῦ. καὶ μετὰ δύο
ήμερας κήρυκα πέμψας λόγους ἐποιεῖτο περὶ σπουδᾶν·
οὐ γὰρ θελεί διατρίβειν ἐκεῖ. οἱ δὲ οὖν θέλουν τὰς σπουδὰς δέχεσθαι, ἀλλὰ 5
(οὐ γὰρ πλέον ἢ διακόσιοι ὑπόλοιποι ἦσαν) οὐκέτι
δυνάμενοι ἀντιστῆναι τοῖς πολιορκοῦσι, πῦρ ἐνέβαλον
τῇ ἀποθήκῃ ἢ ἐνήν εὐπορία τῆς πυρίτιδος, καὶ πάντες
όμοι ἀπέθανον.

42. Civil War in Greece, June to November, 1824.

ἐν δὲ τῷ ὑπερτέον ἔν δὲ οὐ Bύρων ἀπέθανεν, οὐδεμία 10
μάχη ἐγένετο ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ· οὐ γὰρ παρῆν τοῖς
Τούρκοις πλήθος τι ὁπλιτικόν πλήν ὁσοὶ ἐν ταῖς Πάτραις
ἐτί ἐπολιορκοῦστο, ἀλλὰ ο Ἰβραήμης παρεσκευάζετο ὡς
ἀμὴ ἤρι ἀρχομένῳ ἐσβαλὼν ὡς τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

οἱ δὲ προεστάτες τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον 15
ήδη ἐστασίαξον ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς περὶ τῶν τε ἄλλων
καὶ τοῦ ἀργυρίου ὃ εἰκ τῆς Ἀγγλίας παρεδέχαντο, καὶ
οὐκέτι ἀδεως ἐπεμείγνυτο ἀλλήλως· ὁ γὰρ Κολοκο-
τρώνης καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς τῶν προκρίτων χαλεπῶς φέροντες
ὅτι τὰ περὶ τὸ ἀργύριον οὐ καθίστατο ἢ αὐτοῖς ἔδοκεν, 20
κοινῇ ἐμπνεύσει καὶ ὅπλα λαβόντες ἀπεδέικνυτο τὴν
γνώμην ὅτι οὐ δεὶ ὁμολογίαν ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς τοὺς ἐν
tέλει πρὸν τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν δημοκρατίαν καταλύσειαν
καὶ ἀλλήν βελτίως καταστῆσειαν.

ἐτυχὼν δὲ τὸ νέον φρουροῦντες τὴν Τριπολιτσάν Βουλ-25
γάριον πολλοί, οὓς ἐμμίσθουσι εἶχον οἱ ἐν ἀρχαῖς· καὶ ὁ
Πανός ὁ ιδίος τοῦ Κολοκοτρώνου στρατιὰ ἐλθὼν ἐς τὴν
πόλιν ἐπεφάρα μεθευτᾶν αὐτούς καὶ μείζον μισθὸ
προσάγεσθαι. οἱ δὲ οὖν ὑπήκουν ἀλλὰ ἐπέξοδον
ποιησάμενοι ἐπέπεσον τοῖς μετὰ Πανοῦ οἱ ἀνὰ τὸ 30
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πεδίον ἐσκεδάμνυτο. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ξυνέμειξαν ἄλληλοι, καρτερὰ ἦν ἡ μάχη καὶ ἐν χερσὶ πᾶσα· καὶ οὐ πρότερον ἐπαύσαντο μαχόμενοι πρὶν ὁ Πανὸς ἀπέθανε καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἢ διέφυγον ἢ ἀπώλλυτο. οὕτως οὖν νυκήσαντες 5 οἱ Βουλγάριοι ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν.

ὁ δὲ Κολοκοτρώνης, ἐπειδὴ ταῦτα ἠγγέλθη, διὰ τὸν τε θάνατον τοῦ υἱοῦ ἀθυμήσας καὶ ὅτι ἐν ἄλλοις τισὶν ἀκροβολισμοῖς οὐ πλέον εἶχον οἱ ξυνομομοκότες, οὐκέτι διαφέρειν τὴν στάσιν ἐβούλετο, ἀλλ’ ἐς τὰ Ναύπλιον 10 πορευθεὶς ἐνεχείριζεν ἑαυτὸν τοὺς ἐν ἀρχαῖς· καὶ ἐς τὴν Ὁδῷν κομμοθείς ὑπ’ αὐτῶν ἐσέπισεν ἐς δεσμωτήριον.

ἐν δὲ τῇ στάσει ταύτῃ ἀπόλολοντο μὲν τῶν Ἐλλήνων οὐ πολλοί, βλάβη δὲ καθότατο μεγίστη δὴ τοῖς ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς διὰ τὸ ἐκατέρους πάντα ἀρπαγήν ποιεῖσθαι.

43. Ibrahim lands in the Peloponnese, February, 1825.

κατὰ δὲ τὸν χειμώνα τούτον παρεσκευάζετο ὁ Ἰβραήμμης ὡς ἀμα τῷ ἐπίοντι θέρει καταστρεφόμενος τὴν Πελοπόννησον· καὶ ἐπειδὴ τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς αὐτῶν ἔτοιμα ἦν, ἄρας τῇ στρατιᾷ κατέπλευσεν ἐς τὸν λιμένα τῆς Μυθόνης οὐδενός ἀντιστάντος· οἱ γὰρ Ἐλληνες 20 διὰ τὴν στάσιν οὐπώ ἐπεσκεύασαν τὰς ναύς· καὶ ἀποβιβάσας τετρακισχίλιοι ὀπλίται (ἂναν δὲ αὐτῶν οἱ πλεῖστοι Αἰγύπτιοι) καὶ ἰππέας ἐς τριακοσίους ἀπεστείλε μὲν τὰς ναύς ὅπως καὶ τὴν ἄλλην στρατιὰν διακομίσαντο, αὐτὸς δὲ προσθυμεῖτο ὡς τάχυστα ἐς 25 χεῖρας ἱέναι τοῖς Ἐλληνες, γιγνώσκων ὅτι τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ μᾶλιστα πᾶν στράτευμα δεινότατον ἔστι τοῖς πολεμίοις.

ίοντες οὖν τὴν πρὸς τὸ Νεόκαστρον φέρουσαν ὁδὸν καὶ ἐγγὺς καταστρατοπεδευσάμενοι ἐπολιόρκουν τὴν 30 πόλιν οἱ Τούρκοι· ἐν δὲ τούτῳ ὁ Μαυροκορδάτος ἐκ
τῆς μεσογείας ἀφικόμενος μετὰ στρατιωτῶν οὐκ ὀλύγων ἔπειρατο ἀποκλήσει τοὺς πολεμίους ὡστε μηκέτι δύνασθαι ἐς τὴν Μοθώνην ἐπανελθεῖν. ὁ δὲ Ἰβραήμης βουλόμενος διὰ μάχης ἱέναι αὐτοῖς ἐς τὸ πεδίον κατήχη καὶ ξυνέταξε τοὺς ὀπλίτας· ἀντετάχθησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἔλληνες· καὶ ἐπειδὴ καύρος ἦν, ἐπῆσαν μὲν οἱ Διγύπτιοι κόσμῳ καὶ τάξει, ἀντείχον δὲ πολὺν χρόνον οἱ μετὰ Μαυροκορδάτου, ἔπειτα (ἀπεριοὶ γὰρ ἦσαν οἱ Ἐλληνες τοιαύτης μάχης) ἐτράποντο ἐς φυγήν καὶ πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα ἀπέφυγον· ἀπέθανον δὲ αὐτῶν ἐς 10 ἐξακοσίους.

καὶ μετὰ ταύτην τὴν νίκην ἔδοξε τῷ Ἰβραήμῃ τῇ Ἑλληνικῇ τὴν Σφακτιρίαν νῆσον καταλαβεῖν, ἐν ἡ τρία Ἐλληνικα τείχισματα ἦν· ἐνόμιξε γὰρ εἰ ταύτην καθέξει, ῥᾷν τὸ Νεόκαστρον καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ πολιορκήσει· καὶ 15 κελεύσας τὰς ναῦς (ὕδῃ γὰρ παρήσαν ἀπὸ τῆς Διγύπτου) περιπλεῖν τὴν νῆσον ὅπως μὴ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ναυτικὸν ἐπιβοσθίωσῃ, ἀπεβίβασε μὲν πλῆθος τὶ ὀπλιτικὸν ἐς τὰ πρὸς ἐσπέραν, ἄλλοι δὲ τίνες ἐσένευσαν κατὰ τὸν λιμένα, ὡς οὐ παρόν ταῖς ναυσὶ ταύτῃ κατὰραι ἐς χωρίν χαλέ-20 πὸν καὶ πετρῶδες· καὶ οἱ ἀποβάντες εὐθὺς τὰ τείχισματα εἶλον καὶ τῶν φρουρῶν τοὺς μὲν πλείστους ἀπέκτειναν, ὀλίγοι δὲ τίνες ἐν πλοίῳ υποθέθηκαν καὶ ἐσώθησαν· καὶ ὁ Μαυροκορδάτος εἰς αὐτῶν ἦν.

44. The ravaging of the Peloponnese, May to August, 1825.

οὕτω μὲν ἢδη κατὰ κράτος ἐπολιορκεῖτο τὸ Νεόκαστ-25 τρον καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν· ὁ δὲ Ἰβραήμης ἱδὼν ότι ἐν ἁθυμίᾳ εἰσίν οἱ πολίται, λόγον προὔφερε περὶ σπουδῶν, καὶ ξύμβασιν ἐποιεῖτο πρὸς τοὺς ἐνδοὺν ἐφ’ ὅτε ἔξισαν ὑπόσπουδοι καὶ ἀδείως ἀπίστως ὁποὶ ἄν
βούλωνται· ἐξελθόντες οὖν ἀπέπλευσαν υπ' τινι Γαλ·
λική· ἐς τὴν Καλαμάταν.
καὶ εὐθὺς μετὰ ταῦτα ἐς τὴν μεσόγειαν προσήκει ὁ
Ἰβραήμης καὶ πάσαν τὴν χώραν λείαιν ἔποιεῖτο· οἱ δὲ
5 ἐπιχώριοι, εἰ ἐπίοιεν οἱ πολέμοι, εὐθὺς ἐς τοὺς λόφους
κατέφευγον ὡς οὐκ ἄξιώμαχοι οὖντες, καὶ εἰ τὸ ἀνέλ-
πιστον τραπόμενοι οὐκέτι ἐνόμιζον ὦτὶ πολέμῳ περι-
γενήσονται ἢ μὴ τι παρὰ λόγον γένηται. καὶ ἐπειδὴ
ἐγγὺς τῆς Τριπολίσσας παρῆκε ὁ Ἰβραήμης, τὴν τε
10 πόλιν κατέκαυσαν οἱ πολῖται καὶ εἰ τὰ ἄλλα μὴ ἔδω-
ναντο ἀποκομίζεσθαι, ἤν πως ἀπορία τῶν ἐπιτηδεῖων
ἀναγκασθῶσιν οἱ πολέμοι πρὸς τὴν Μοθώνην ἀνα-
χωρεῖν.
ὁ δὲ Κολοκοτρώνης (ἀπολυθεὶς γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ δεσμο-
15 τηρίου καὶ ἐστρατήγη) ἠναγείρας στρατιώτας ἐς τρισ-
χιλίοις ἔθαρσεν λέγων ὅτι οὐδὲν πλήθος Διγνπτίων
"Ἐλλησι φοβερόν ἐστι καὶ τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ δ' τὸν
 Ajax δελαμάλη πρὶν ἐκράτησαι, καὶ τοὺς μετ' Ἰβραήμου
νῦν νικήσουσίν. ἂλλ' ἐς πείραιν ἐλθόντες μάχης ἐνικ-
20 ἡς εἰς ὁρισμένοις οἱ "Ελλησι καὶ ἀπέθανουν μὲν αὐτῶν ὡς
tετραλόσιοι, αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ Κολοκοτρώνης μόνον οὐκ ἐλήφθη.
καὶ ἐπειδὴ πολλὰς μὲν κώμας κατέκαυσε, πολλὴν δὲ
λείαν ἐλαβεν, ἐπανεχώρησεν ὁ Ἰβραήμης ἐς τὴν Μοθώ-
νην.

45. Kiuatayé besieges Messalonghi, April, 1825.
25 καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἔτους ἀμ' ἤρι ἀρχαιόνορ ὁ Κιουταχή
στρατηγὸς αὐτοκράτωρ ἐς τὸ Μεσολόγγιον στρατιῶ
πορευθεὶς ἐπολύφηκε τὸ δεύτερον. ἡ δὲ πόλις αὕτη
ἀπέχει τῆς θαλάσσης ὡς τεσσαράκοντα στάδια, ὑπὲρ
λίμνης κειμένη, ἡ ἐσβάλλονσα ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ὧν
30 οὐ δίδωσιν ἐσπίλουν εἰ μὴ πλοίοις μικροῖς. καὶ οἱ
Μεσολογγίται, ἦσσς ἐτι ὁ Βύρων ἔζη, ἐκράτυναν τὰ τεῖχη καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐσ τὸ ἄμεινον κατέστησαν· καὶ εἰ μὴ ταῦτα ἑγένετο, ἡμαγκάσθησαν ἄν παραδιδόναι σφαῖς αὐτοῦς καὶ τὴν πόλιν τοῖς πολεμίοις. ὁ γάρ Κιουταχὴ ἀφικόμενος εὐθὺς προσβολᾶς ἐποιεῖτο καὶ παντὶ τρόπῳ ἐπειρᾶτο ἐλεῖν τὸ χωρίον· οὐ μέντοι προνυχὼρησε γε· οἱ γάρ ἐνδόν, ὅποτε οἱ πολέμιοι προσβάλλοιεν, οὐκ ἐνεδίδοσαν ἄλλα ἡμύοντο προθυμία πάση χρώμενοι καὶ τόλμη, ἐπεξόδους τε καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐποιήσαντο καὶ τοὺς Τούρκους πολλὰ ἔβλαπτον.

ἰδὼν δὲ ὁ Κιουταχὴ ὡς εἶχε τὰ πράγματα, τοιόνδε τι ἐπενόησεν εἰ πῶς ἄνευ δαπάνης καὶ πολυρχίας τὴν πόλιν προσαγόγουσα· ἐκέλευσε γὰρ τοὺς στρατιώτας χῶμα τι μέγα ποιεῖσθαι λίθους τε καὶ ξύλα καὶ εἰ τὸ ἄλλο ὀφέλμον ἡν ἐπιβάλλοντας· οὕτω γὰρ ἐνόμιξε 15 δύνασθαι ἄν βία ἐσελθεῖν. οἱ δὲ "Ἐλληνες ἐπειδὴ υψηλὸς ἦδη ἑγένετο ὁ χῶς καὶ οὐδεμίαν ἔτι ἐλπίδα εἶχον ὡς ἄν περιγένοιτο, εἰ μὴ κρατήσειν αὐτοῦ, αἰφνιδίως ἐπεξίντευμε ἐπέτευσαν τοὺς πολεμίους ἀπροσδοκητοὺς τε οὕσι καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἔργον μᾶλλον τὴν γνώμην 20 προσέχοντι· καὶ ἕς χεῖρας ἐλθόντες ἔτρησαν αὐτοὺς οἱ "Ἐλληνες· οὕτω δὴ κρατήσαντες τὸ χώματος καὶ κατέβαλον· καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτοῦ χρόνων τοῦτον νῆσε τινὲς ἀφίκοντο τοῦ Μιαύλου στρατηγοῦντος καὶ μάχη νικήσαντες τὰς Τουρκικὰς ναῦς ἐσεκόμισαν τὰ ἐπιτίθεινα 25 ἐς τὴν πόλιν.

46. Arrival of Ibrahim, December, 1825, and fall of Mes-salonghi, April, 1826.

οὗτω μὲν δὴ καλῶς ἐπεραζόν ὁ "Ἐλληνες· ὁ δὲ Κιουταχὴ καίσερ νόσφο πιεζόμενον τῶν στρατιωτῶν (ἐν χωρίῳ γὰρ ἐλώδει ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο) οὐδὲν ἥσσον
κατὰ χώραν ἔμενε καὶ ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν ἐπολιώρκει ἔτι τὴν πόλιν· καὶ γὰρ ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ περιμένειν ἐως ἃν τις ἀφελοῦσαν παραγένηται· καὶ ἀμα-
τὸ φθινοπώρῳ ἀφίκετο αὐτὸς ὁ Ἰβραήμης πεζῷ πορευ-
θεὶς μετὰ στρατιωτῶν τετρακαχιλίων καὶ ἀμα νῆς
οὐκ ὄλγαι ἐκ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας ἐκπλεύσασαι παρεγύν-
οντο.
καὶ ἤδη πᾶσι φανερῶν ἦν ὅτι οὐκέτι οἶός ἦ οἱ
Μιαύλης συνία ἐσκομίζειν οὐδὲ ὦ πολίται ὄλγιοι πρὸς
πολλοὺς ἀγωνιζόμενοι δυνήσονται ἀντέχειν τοὺς ἔξω·
cαὶ γὰρ καθ’ ἡμέραν ἐκάστην προιόσαν ἐπεδίδου ἡ
ἀπορία τῶν πάντων· καλάμα ἀπέθανον ἡ νόσφ ἡ τραύ-
μασιν ἡ καὶ λιμῷ τίλεοι· ἡ πεντακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι τῶν
πολιτῶν. ὃμως δὲ οὐδεὶς ἦθελεν ἐνδοῦναι οὐδὲ δέχεσθαι
ταῦς σπουδᾶς ἃς ἔδιδον ὁ Ἰβραήμης. καὶ ἐπειδὴ οὐκέτι
εἶχον σῶτοι οἱ στρατηγοὶ ὃστε διδόναι τοὺς πολῖτας
καὶ λιμῷ ἐμελλόν ἀποθνῄσκειν, γνώμην ἐποιήσαντο ὅτι
dεὶ ἔμπαινας τοὺς τε ἀνθρώπους καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας καὶ
toὺς παιδᾶς, ὅσοι ἐν τῇ πόλις ὑπόλοιποι ἦσαν, ὑπὸ
τῶν πολεμίων μαχομένους διαφθαρήμην μᾶλλον ἢ σφᾶς
αὐτοὺς παραδοῦναι.
καὶ ἐπειδὴ καὶρός ἐδόκει εἶναι, οἱ Μεσολογγίται, πλὴν
εἰ τινες ἢ τραύμασιν ἢ καὶ νόσφ ἀσθενέστεροι ἦσαν ἢ
ὡστε τὰς οἰκίας λείπειν, ὑπὸ νῦκτα πρὸς ταῖς πόλεις
眙αν τεταγμένοι οἱ πάντες· ὃν αἱ μὲν γυναῖκες τὴν
τε ἐσθήτα καὶ τὰ ὅπλα ὡμοία εἶχον τοὺς ἀνθρώπους,
ἐδοσαν δὲ ἐφίδια καὶ τοὺς παιδᾶς. ἡγοῦντο δὲ τῆς
όνομον ὀπλίται ἐς δυσχιλίους καὶ τὴν τάφρον διαβαῖ-
νουσιν ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων βαλλόμενου. καὶ μετὰ πολλῆς
προσβομάς ἐπιφερόμενοι τοὺς Τούρκους ἐβιάσαντο οἱ
ἐμπροσθεν· ἐπείτα δὲ οἱ ἐτὶ ἐπὶ τῶν γεφυρῶν ὄντες
κρανγή τινι τῶν θορυβουμένων ἀπατηθέντες φόντο δεῖν
ἀναχωρεῖν, καὶ μετὰ τῶν τὰ ὁπίσθεν φυλασσόντων ἀνεκομίσθησαν ἐσ τὴν πόλιν· ἐσῆλθον δὲ ἁμα οἱ Τούρκοι καὶ κατέστη ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς πάσα ἱδέα ὀλέθρου· ἐφόνευον γὰρ ὅσους ἐντύχοιεν καὶ ἐς τὰς οἰκίας ἐσελθότες ἀπέκτεινον καὶ τοὺς νοσοῦντας. καὶ ἐλήφθησαν 5 μὲν ὅλῳ δὴ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ τούτων οἱ πλείστοι ἢ παιδεῖς ἢ γυναικεῖς ἦσαν, ἀπέθανον δὲ οὐκ ἔλασσον ἢ τρισχίλιοι.

οἱ δὲ ἤδη τὴν τάφρον διαβάντες, ὡς οὐδέν ἡπίσταντο τῶν γνυμομένων, προύβανον εἰ πῶς τῆς ἀσφαλείας ἀντιλάβοιτο· καὶ διάφευξις ἦν ἐγένετο αὐτῶι, εἰ μὴ αὐτόμολος τὸς καταπροῦδωκεν αὐτοὺς· οἱ δὲ Τούρκοι ἐπιστάμενοι τὴν ὁδὸν δὲ ἢ ἔμελλον πορεύεσθαι, ἐνέδρας ἤδη ἐποιήσαντο καὶ ἐφύλασσον. πᾶσαν οὖν τὴν νύκτα ταύτην πανταχόθεν τοὺς φεύγοντις οἱ πολέμοι προσ- ἐβαλλον, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἢ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο καὶ μόλις ἐσ τῶς λόφους ἀφίκοντο οἱ ὑποφυγόντες, οὐ πλέον ἢ πεντακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι ὑπόλοιποι ἦσαν.

47. *Interference of the Great Powers, July, 1827.*

καὶ περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τούτους ἐνεβήσαν πρὸς ἄλληλους οἱ τῇ 'Αγγέλου καὶ οἱ Γάλλοι καὶ οἱ 20 Ῥώσοι· καὶ ξύμμαχοι γενόμενοι γνώμην ἐποιήσαντο ὅτι δεῖ ἢ βία ἢ ξυμβάσει διαλάξαι τοὺς Τούρκους τοῖς "Ελλησίων, ὡς οὐ προσήκοι ἐθνος τῇ Χριστιανικὸν πανωλεθρία διαφθαρῆναι. κοινὴ οὖν πρέσβεις πέμψαντες ἐς σπονδᾶς προσκαλοῦντο ἐκάτερος ὡστε τὸν πόλεμον διαλύει καὶ τὰ ἀμφίσβητούμενα ταῖς Μεγάλαις Δυνάμεις ἐπιτρέπειν, τοὺς δὲ μὴ δεχομένους προσαναγκάσειν.

οἱ μὲν οὖν "Ελληνες, ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρέσβεις ἀφίκοντο, ἀσμένοι ἐδέξαντο τὰς σπονδᾶς, ὡς οὐδεμίαν ἄλλην ἐλπίδα ἔχοντες τῆς σωτηρίας· ὁ δὲ Σουλτάνος οὐ 30
μόνον οἷς ὑπῆκοιεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ εὐθὺς ἀγγέλους ἐπεμψε πρὸς τὸν 'Ἰβραήμην κελεύων πᾶσῃ σπουδῇ καὶ προθυμίᾳ διαφέρειν τὸν πόλεμον.

αὕτις οὖν ἐκ τοῦ Νεοκάστρου ὁρμηθεὶς ὁ 'Ἰβραήμης δὲ τὴν μεσόγειαν ἐπορεύετο καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν χώραν λείαν ἐποιεῖτο. καὶ χαλεπὴ δὴ ἢ ἢ ἐσβολὴ ἤδε καὶ κρείσσων λόγον· οἱ γὰρ στρατιῶται τὰς κόμας πάσας ἤκαυσαν καὶ τὰ δέντρα κατέκοψαν, καὶ οὐ μόνον τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ὅσιον ἐάλωσαν ἀπέκτεινον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς 10 γυναῖκας καὶ τοὺς παιδάς ἐφόνευον, καὶ προσέτι τὰ ὑποζύγια διέφθειρον καὶ ὅσα ἀλλὰ ἔμψυχα ἰδοιεν.

48. The battle of Navarino, 20th October, 1827.

οἱ δὲ ναύαρχοι τῆς τῆς 'Δημητρίας καὶ τῆς Γαλλίας καὶ τῆς 'Ρωσσίας, ἐπειδὴ ταῦτα ἔγνωσαν, διενόθησαν καταπλείως ἐς τὸ Νεοκάστρον οὕτε ξυνέβη τὸ Τουρκικὸν ναυτικὸν ὅρμειν, καὶ μὴ περιορᾶν τὰ γυνώμενα. ἀφικόμενοι δὲ εὐθὺς κήρυκα ἐπεμψαν ἄξιοντες τὸν 'Ἰβραήμην παύσθαι τοῦ πολέμου καὶ μετὰ πάντος τοῦ στρατεύματος ἀποπλεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰγύπτου· καὶ πρὸς τούτῳ τὸ ἀγγελμα ἀπεκρίναντο οἱ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ὅτι ὁ 20'Ἰβραήμης οὐ πάρεστιν οὐδὲ οἷον τ' ἐστίν αὐτῷ ἀγγέλλων ἐὰν οἱ ναύαρχοι ἐκέλευσαν.

καὶ ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐσέπλεουν ἐς τὸν λιμένα ὡς ἐπίδειξιν ποιησόμενοι τῆς δυνάμεως· καὶ ἐτί ἐν ἄδηλῳ ἔστιν ὅπότερον ἦρξαν τῆς ναυμαχίας, ἀλλ' 25 οὐ πολὺς χρόνος καὶ παντὶ τῷ ναυτικῷ προσέμειξαν ἐκάτεροι· καὶ κατὰ τὸν λιμένα περιγραπτὸν γε ὅτα ἐς χεῖρας ἐλθόντες ἐναυμάχον ὡς ὅλον μέρος τῆς ἡμέρας· ἐκ δὲ γῆς οἰ ὀπλῖται τῶν Τουρκών (ἡσαν δ' αὐτῶν δισμύριοι ἐπὶ τῶν λόφων οἱ περιέχουσι τὸν 80 λιμένα) καθεώρων τὸν ἀγῶνα τῶν μαχομένων οἷς οὐδενί
τρόπῳ ἦν ἐπιβοσθεῖν. ἄλλῳ οὖποτε ἐν ἀφανεὶ ἦν ὑποτέρων ἔσται ἡ νίκη· οὐ γὰρ μέγα ἔργον ἦν τοὺς ξυμμάχους κρατήσας τῶν Τούρκων ἐν θορύβῳ οὖτων καὶ ἀτάκτων. καὶ πρὶν νῦκτα ἐπυγνέσθαι πολλαὶ μὲν τῶν νεῶν αὐτοῖς κατέδυσαν πολλαὶ δὲ ἀπλοὶ ἐγένοντο, καὶ οὕτω λαμ- 5 πρῶς ἐνίκησαν οἱ ξύμμαχοι ὅστε οὐδέμια ναὸς χρησίμη γε οὐσά ὑπόλοιπος ἐτε ἦν τοῖς πολεμίοις. τῷ δὲ Ἰβραήμη ἐκ τῆς μεσογείας τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἀναχωρῆσαν ἦν ἰδεῖν τά τε ναυάγια καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς σποράδην κατὰ τὸν λιμένα καταφερόμενα. ἀπέθανον γὰρ τῶν ναυτῶν ὡς 10 τετρακισχίλιοι καὶ διέφθαρτο πᾶν τὸ ναυτικὸν διενοθήθη τὰς νῆσους καταστρέφεσθαι. καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν οὕτω ἐξυνέβη.

ἐμοὶ μὲν δὴ μέχρι τούτου γραφέσθω, τὰ δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα ἵνας ἄλλοι μελήσει.
NOTES.

References are made to the text by Pages and Lines, e.g., 3, 10 means page 3, line 10.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO SECTIONS 1 AND 2.

During the first few lessons, while the Greek Alphabet (p. 141) and the portions of Grammar given below are being learnt, it is intended that these two sections should be used for practice in reading, and should be translated by instalments to the class.

Nouns should be declined viva voce, and also on paper, with or without an adjective and the article, e.g., ἡ μικρὰ γῆ, ἡ χαλεπὴ ὁδὸς, στενὸς Ἰσθμός. Similarly the Pres. Ind. of verbs should be con-jugated, e.g., ἵχεω.

Attention should be drawn to cognate words in English and Latin (e.g., κόλπος = gulf, μέσος = medi-um), and also to the close connection between the terminations of 1st and 2nd Declen. nouns in Latin and Greek.

As occasion arises, emphasis should be laid on (A) the connection between sentences, and (B) the uses of the Article. The rules are collected here for convenience, but, of course, only one or two points will be dealt with in any one lesson.

A. (i.) Every sentence is connected with its predecessor by a conjunction or connecting particle; of these the commonest are καὶ and (3, 4); δὲ but, unemphatic (3, 2); γὰρ for (3, 3); ἀλλὰ but, emphatic (4, 3); οὖν therefore (5, 21); τε and (8, 7); μέντοι however (12, 1); ἵππειν then (5, 16). Notice that δὲ, γὰρ, οὖν, τε, μέντοι, do not come first word in the sentence.

(ii.) There is one exception to the above rule. When the demonstrative pronoun ὁτος this, or its derivatives ὁτως thus, τοιοῦτος of such a kind, sum up what has already been stated, no conjunction is required (5, 2); similarly, when the demonstrative pronoun δὲ this, or its derivatives, ὅδε thus, τοιοῦδε of such a character, look forward to what is coming, no conjunction is required with the following sentence (5, 9).
INTRODUCTORY NOTE

(iii.) When two words or groups of words are parallel, they may be joined by τε . . . καί . . . (3, 9) or καί . . . καί . . . (3, 14), both . . . and . . .; in English we seldom use the word both, and therefore leave τε untranslated; this is necessarily the case when τε . . . καί . . . καί . . . occurs (4, 10).

(iv.) When two clauses or sentences are contrasted, μὲν . . . δὲ . . ., on the one hand . . . but on the other . . ., are used. μὲν (just like τε both) looks forward to something which is coming, but δὲ connects with what has gone before, and means but on the other hand, not simply on the other hand. The contrast between the μὲν clause and the δὲ clause, is often so slight that we do not translate μὲν at all, and translate δὲ by but, or even by and (3, 1, 2).

πρῶτον μὲν firstly, is habitually answered by ἐπειτα secondly, not by ἐπειτα δὲ, as we should expect (5, 9, 16).

B. The uses of the Article. (See also headings to Ex. 1-6.)

(i.) It is habitually used with the names of countries, islands and towns, Ἡ Ἑλλάς Greece (3, 1); Ἡ Εὔβοια Euboea (4, 9); Ἡ Ἀθήναι Athens; and with Proper Nouns, if the person is well known or has previously been mentioned, ὁ Πέλοψ Pelops (3, 7).

(ii.) It is used as an unemphatic possessive pronoun, διὰ τὸν πλουτὸν on account of his wealth (3, 10); τὰς πηγὰς ἡχει has its springs (3, 17).

(iii.) It is placed, as in English, before an attributive adjective, or may be repeated with the adjective after the noun, ὁ Κορίνθιος κόλπος the Corinthian gulf (3, 3); ἐς τὸν κόλπον τὸν Ἰόνιον into the Ionian gulf (4, 1).

(iv.) Instead of an adjective, the attribute may be a prepositional phrase, an adverb, or a genitive case, ὁ πρὸς Βορέαν μοῖρα lit. the towards-north part, i.e., the northern part (3, 4); οἱ γεωργοὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ μεσογείᾳ the farmers in the interior (4, 25); οἱ νῦν ἐπιχώρουσι lit. the now inhabitants, i.e., the present inhabitants (3, 11); ὁ Θουκυδίδης ὁ Ὦλὸρον Θυκυθίδες the (son) of Olorus (3, 8).

(v.) It is used with abstract nouns, ἡ ἐπιμελεία communication (4, 5); ὁ κίνδυνος danger (5, 2).

(vi.) It is omitted with a predicated adjective or noun, τῶν νῆσων μεγίστη ἐστίν ἡ Εὔβοια Euboea is the largest of the islands (4, 8).

(vii.) It denotes a whole class, δύο αἵτια προάγοντο τοὺς ὕππηκοους ἐς τὸν πολεμὸν two causes lead subject peoples into war (5, 4).

(viii.) The Article was originally a demonstrative pronoun, and can be used, if accompanied by μὲν or δὲ, meaning he, she, it and they. This is especially common in expressions like οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δὲ . . . these . . . but those . . ., some . . ., some others . . ., οἱ μὲν φίλοι εἰσὶ τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ δῆμῳ, οἱ δὲ σύμμαχοί εἰσί τῶν Τούρκων some are friendly to the Greek nation, but others are the allies of the Turks (4, 16); τὰ μὲν αἰσχύνην φέρει, ἐκ δὲ τῶν δόξαν λαμβάνοντοi some deeds bring disgrace,
but from others they win honour (6, 2). Notice the order when a preposition is used.

οὶ δὲ necessarily comes first in its clause, A. (iv.): οἱ μὲν generally comes first, but may be preceded by a word or group of words which belongs to both clauses, see 4, 18, 6, 1. It is not necessary that, when οἴ δὲ is used, οἱ μὲν should have preceded, but οἳ δὲ must not refer to the subject of the previous sentence, see 12, 16.

(ix.) The Article with an adjective, a prepositional phrase, an adverb, or a genitive case, forms a noun-equivalent, οἱ παλαίοι the ancients (3, 5); ἡ παραβαλλόσιον the coast (4, 23); τὸ δίκαιον justice (5, 20); οἱ κάτω those on the coast (4, 20); ὁ ἐν τῷ μεσαίῳ those in the interior (4, 6); οἱ κατάπερ those along the mainland (6, 12); οἱ ἐν τῷ ξυστομαίοις the members of the conspiracy (6, 14); οἱ μετα' αὐτῶν his companions (9, 26); τὰ ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ the state of the camp (9, 13); τὰ περὶ τῆς ξυστομαίας the facts about the conspiracy (7, 12); τὰ τῶν Τουρκῶν the property of the Turks (4, 30).

Section 1. ἡ μάχη, ἥρα, p. 142; ὁ δοῦλος, p. 143; στενός, μικρός (Masc. and Fem.), p. 145.
Pres. Ind. of εἰναι, εἰμί; of λύειν, λύω, p. 147.

Page 3, 1. ἔστι μὲν, εἶχε δὲ.—Introduct. Note A. (iv.).
ἡ Ἑλλάς.—Introduct. Note B. (i.).
3. αὐτός, -ῆ, -ό, in the Nom. means self (Lat. ipse), but the Oblique Cases are also used for the Personal Pronoun, him, her, it. αὐτῶν = earum.
4. ἑπείρος mainland; thus the Western coast of Northern Greece was called Epirus in contrast with the adjacent islands.
ἡ πρὸς Βορεὰν μοῖρα.—Introduct. Note B. (iv.).
5. χερσόνησος, lit. dry-land-island; ἡ νῆσος = island.
ἡ πρὸς μεσόβριαν the southern, μοῖρα is understood in Greek, as part is in English.
οἱ μὲν παλαιοὶ.—Introduct. Note B. (ix.). μὲν is answered by δὲ in 1. 11.
6. Πελοπόννησον, lit. island of Pelops. According to tradition Pelops, the son of Tantalus, came from Lydia and became King of Pisa in Elis; see Mythological Dictionary.
7. ἐκ τῆς 'Ασίας from Asia; prepositions meaning from take the Gen. in Greek, because the Gen. expresses separation, like the Latin Abl. of separation.
ἀνακόμενος having come; Participles are given in the Vocab. as adjectives.
8. ὁς as. Thucydides, the son of Olorus, was an Athenian, who wrote the history of the Peloponnesian War (B.C. 431-404).
ὁ Ολόρον.—Introduct. Note B. (iv.).
9. τε . . . καί.—Introduct. Note A. (iii.).
10. διὰ τῶν πλούτων on account of his wealth.—Introd. Note B. (ii.).
11. οἱ τῶν ἑπτάχωροι the present inhabitants.—Introd. Note B. (iv.).
   For this use of an adverb for an adjective, compare 1 Tim. v. 23, thine often infirmities.
14. καὶ . . . καὶ.—Introd. Note A. (iii.).
15. The modern name of the Achelous is Aspropotamo, meaning White-river.
17. τὰς πηγὰς its springs, cf. l. 10 n.
Page 4, 1. τὸν Ἰόνιον.—Introd. Note B. (iii.).
3. διὰ with Gen. means through (as here), or by means of (4, 29); with Acc. it means on account of (3, 10).
5. ἡ ἐπιμελεία communication.—Introd. Note B. (v.).
τοῖς . . . παραβαλάσσιοι, the Article with a prepositional phrase or with an adjective is equivalent to a noun, for those in the interior and on the coast.—Introd. Note B. (ix.).
8. μεγίστη the largest; the Article is omitted with a predicated adjective in Greek.—Introd. Note B. (vi.).
10. τὸ . . . καὶ . . . καὶ.—Introd. Note A. (iii.).

Section 2. τὸ δῶρον, p. 143; Neut. of στενός, μικρός, p. 145; δόξα, p. 142; ὑπὲρ, p. 146.
12. κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν at the beginning.
δεῖ this is declined like the Article with δεῖ added; when it is used with nouns, the Article must also be used immediately before the noun; ὁ πόλεμος δεῖς or δεῖ ὁ πόλεμος this war. For exception, see 5, 4 n.
16. οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δὲ.—Introd. Note B. (viii.).
19. κατὰ κώμας ἀπειθίστους in unfortified villages. Compound adjectives (ἀ-εἰκοστος un-walled) have no separate form for the Fem. Cf. παραβαλάσσιος, πολυνάυσιος (4, 23).
20. οἱ δὲ κάρω but those on the coast, the Article with an adverb forming the equivalent of a noun.—Introd. Note B. (ix.).
κάρω properly down. The Greeks spoke of “going down to the coast,” “up into the interior,” and “on the high seas,” just as we do; the coast is regarded as the lowest point.
22. τὸν πλείου τοῦ βιου the greater part of their livelihood; the adjective is made to agree in gender with the noun in the (partitive) Genitive.
23. ἡ παραβαλάσσιος sc. γῆ.—Introd. Note B. (ix.).
24. ναυτικὸς δραχμ with a crowd of sailors; with and by are expressed in Greek by the Dative, corresponding with the Latin (instrumental) Ablative.
25. οἱ εἰν τῇ μεσογείᾳ.—Introd. Note B. (iv.).
26. τοὺς τὲ ἄλλους . . . to pay tithes of their produce and other taxes; the English order is the reverse of the Greek order.
NOTES TO PAGES 4, 5

27. ἄγετε with Ind. introduces a Consecutive Clause, so that.
29. δι' ἀργαγής, see 1. 3 n.
30. ἄσπερ κλίται as Clephts. The Clephts (lit. robbers) were those Greeks, who in defiance of the Turkish authorities carried on a predatory warfare from the hills. Many of them were popular heroes, and their existence helped to keep alive the patriotism of the Greeks.

τὰ τῶν Τουρκῶν the property of the Turks.—Introd. Note B. (ix.).

Page 5, 1. τῶν πρὶν φίλων, see 3, 11.
2. ὁ κίνδυνος.—Introd. Note B. (v.).
οὐτω δὴ in this way. δὴ only emphasises οὐτω, which sums up what precedes. For omission of conjunction, see Introd. Note A. (ii.).

Section 3. δεσπόρης, p. 143.

4. δῶσον αἰτίαν αἰδε these two causes. If a numeral is used, ὅδε does not require the Article to be inserted with the noun, contrary to the rule given on 4. 12.
τοὺς ἰπηκόους subject peoples (in general). The Article denotes a whole class.—Introd. Note B. (vii.).
6. ἡ τιμωρία τῶν ἄδικων vengeance for their wrongs.
8. πρὸς against.
9. διὰ τὰ δὲ for the following reasons. For the omission of a conjunction in the following sentence, see Introd. Note A. (ii.).
πρὸςον μὲν is answered by ἐνεπερ in 1. 16.—Introd. Note A. (iv.).
10. ὅτι that introduces a noun-clause, after verbs of thinking, knowing, feeling, seeing, saying, etc.
aἰτοὶ (they) themselves, cf. 3, 3 n.
11. ἐξονεὶ τοὺς δεσπότας δέξιετο lit. they have their masters ignorant, i.e., the masters they have are ignorant. δέξιετο is a predicated adjective, and so has no Article. This is the common idiom with ἐξεκινήσαι.
16. ἀδίκα πάσχουσιν ἵπτο ... lit. suffer unjust things by, i.e., suffer unjustly at the hands of. ἵπτο with Gen. is the ordinary way of expressing the Agent after Passive Verbs (Lat. ab with Abl.); it is also used, as here, with Intransitive Verbs which have a Passive meaning, are unjustly treated by.
17. νεκὶ τὴν εἰσὶ lit. are such as to, i.e., are able to; so ὅλον τὴν εἰσὶν it is possible. τε in early Greek was added to Relative words, e.g., ἄγετε, and in such cases means nothing at all.
δικήν λαμβάνειν παρά ... to take vengeance on, lit. to get punishment from. παρά with Gen. meaning from is only used of persons.
19. οὐδὲν ... δικάιον the judges do not care at all either for the laws or for justice. In Greek two negatives only strengthen one another, provided that the second one is compound. τὸ δικάιον justice.
—Introd. Note B. (ix.).
20. μετὰ δῶρον . . . they decide cases with gifts, i.e., under the influence of bribes.

23. εἰσὶ is understood with ἔμπευροι δὲ from the previous clause. In general if a word or group of words is required with two clauses, it is inserted in the first clause and understood in the second.

26. οὖσα. See l. 2 n.

Page 6, 1. ἤν of which; the Rel. Pron. ὅς, ἦ, ἤ is declined in its other cases like the Article with a rough breathing instead of τ, p. 146. τὰ μὲν . . . ἐκ δὲ τῶν.—Introd. Note B. (viii.).

φέρει. Neut. Plurals in Greek take a Singular Verb. This arose from an original use of the Neut. Plur. as a singular collective noun.

2. ἀδιάνατον. See 4, 19 n.


4. κατά αἰ, cf. 4, 12.

6. τοῖς παρὰ . . . those along the shore of the Black Sea.—Introd. Note B. (iv.). The name Euxine (hospitable) was given it to avoid the original ill-omened name of Ἀλευνος (inhospitable).

8. καλεσθῶ εἰφεροῦ, like Lat. aegre ferebant, were indignant at. On augment, see p. 147.

9. τὴν τῶν Τούρκων ἀρχὴν.—Introd. Note B. (iv.). ἀναστάτων, the envoys of the conspirators were called Apostles, i.e. messengers.

10. δοσοὺς εἰπειθοῦν all whom they persuaded; the suppressed antecedent of this clause is the object of ἕνναγονουν.

12. οἱ κατ’ ἑπειροῦ those on the mainland.—Introd. Note B. (ix.).

13. καὶ . . . καὶ.—Introd. Note A. (iii.).

14. τούς ἐν τῇ ἔννομοσίᾳ.—Introd. Note B. (ix.).

The Philikē Hetairia, or Association of Friends, was the successor of the Philomuse Society, which had as its object the encouragement of Greek literature; in 1815, it became a political society for the purpose of raising an insurrection against the Turks. The members, on being initiated, swore on their knees at dead of night to be faithful to their afflicted country, to labour for her regeneration, not to disclose either the secrets of the society or the name of the person who initiated them, and to put to death their nearest and dearest relations, should they be guilty of treachery.—GORDON.

16. οἱ μὲν in contrast with τοῖς δὲ προστάταις, l. 20.

ἐβούλευν ὅτι gave their opinion that. Cf. 5, 10.

17. χρή is a noun, meaning necessity. It is used (with ἐστὶ understood but never expressed) to mean it is necessary. The Past Imperf. is χρῆ (χρῆ ἦν), and the Inf. χρῆμα (χρή εἶναι).

χρῆ is understood with κατακαίειν, κτείνειν and ἀναλαμβάνειν. See 5, 23 n.
20. τοὺς προστάτας ἤν γρώμη the leaders determined.
21. πρῶτον μὲν . . . ἐπετείμα.—Introd. Note A. (iv.). ἐξάγευς ἐσ τὸν πόλεμον belongs to both clauses.

The provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia form the present kingdom of Roumania. The Hetairists wished the first outbreak to take place in this district because it would be easy for Russia to send troops to their assistance.

23. τε . . . καὶ . . . καὶ.—Introd. Note A. (iii.).
25. ὁρίζει. See 6, 1 n.

28. Constantinople drew its principal supply of food from the rich alluvial plain of these provinces.

30. By the treaty of Bukharest, between Russia and Turkey, the Sultan had undertaken to appoint Christian governors (called Hodo- spars) over these provinces, and not to keep more than a small number of Turkish troops in them.

διέπημε, for Augment of verbs compounded with prepositions, see p. 148.

Page 7, 4. δ’ οὖν so, is used after a parenthesis or a digression, resuming the main narrative.
7. πρὸς in relation to, i.e., for.
10. ἐπραγματεύον πρὸς . . . negotiated with. Theodore Vladimiresko (so-called because he had received the Russian Order of St. Vladimir) had been a colonel in the Russian army. As he was a Wallachian landowner, he had great influence among the natives.
11. Georgaki (the name is the diminutive of George) was a Greek from Mount Olympus, and at this time in command of the troops at Bukharest. Caravia was captain of the garrison at Galatz.
12. ἐμβαθοῦν, for Strong Aorist, see p. 149.

τὰ περὶ τῆς ξυνομοσίας.—Introd. Note B. (ix.).

Section 5. πᾶς, p. 145; Temporal Augment, p. 147.

13. ἠλθεῖ, for Strong Aorist, see p. 149.

παντὰ τὰ ἐν τῇ Μολδοβαλχία all the arrangements in Roumania.
14. τὸν Ὑψιλάντην στρατηγὸν προστάταντος appointing Hypsilantes general. Participles in -as are declined like πᾶς, and are given in the Vocabulary as adjectives.

Prince Alexander Hypsilantes had served in the Russian Imperial Guard, and had lost an arm at the battle of Culm in 1813; after the peace of 1815 he grew weary of inaction and entered warmly into the plans of the Hetairists.

19. δς . . . ἀπεθάνει who had been put to death by the Turks on a charge of treachery. The Aorist in a subordinate clause often refers to a time which is past from the point of view of the main clause; in these cases we use the Pluperfect in English. ἐπό, see 5, 16 n.
22. δ’ οὖν. See 7, 4 n.
23. ¯ς διακοσίως to the number of 200; a common use of ¯ς with numerals.
25. ὁμήρους ἠλασθενείς seized as hostages.
27. πλὴν δὲ τῶν ἀπέφυγον except those who had escaped.
πλὴν is also used as a Preposition, 6, 29.
28. ἐπὶ ἐλευθερίᾳ to secure the freedom of the people.
ηκέκα...μέλλειν, had come...intended; notice that in noun-
clauses introduced by ὁρκ., the original tenses are retained; for instance,
in the proclamation Hysilantes said, I am come...Russia intends,
therefore the Present tenses are retained, though we translate them
by Past tenses. Cf. l. 14, 16, and passim.
At the end of the proclamation came these words: “If some
desperate Turks venture to make an incursion into your territory,
fear nothing; for a Great Power is ready to punish their insolence.”
The “Great Power” was, of course, Russia.

Page 8, 1. Instead of taking military precautions Hysilantes
commenced operations by seizing a wealthy banker whom he accused
of being hostile to the Revolution and concealing funds belonging to
the Hetairoi. The first accusation was not a crime and the second was
false; but the banker was glad to pay the prince several thousand
pounds to escape out of his hands. This act of extortion alarmed the
wealthy citizens, who, afraid of being robbed by the Greeks, availed
themselves of every opportunity of escaping into Russia and Austria.

—FINLAY.

5. ὑπὸ εἶδον when they saw. For Augment, see p. 149.
7. εὐμεταξύν τε and they thought; τε is here used as a conjunction,
joining two sentences.—Introd. Note A. (i.).
8. οὐ μὲλλει was not likely; for tense, see 7, 28 n.
11. ἐκεῖ.—Introd. Note B. (iv.).
12. τὰ τῶν ἐπιστροφῶν.—Introd. Note B. (ix.).
13. καὶ αὐτοὶ τὸ ἰδίον ἐπιστροφον themselves too did the same. Cf. 5, 10 n.
αὐτὸς immediately preceded by the article means same.
17. ἐκάλουν tried to prevent.

Section 6. Ἐπίσ, p. 144; τις, p. 146.

20. μετὰ with Acc. after; with Gen. with, l. 22.
προσβανει, for Augment, see p. 148.
23. εἰ τις καὶ ἄλλος...lit. if any one else also of those in the con-
spiration (was loyal), i.e., was as loyal as any one.
25. ὅστερον subsequently, as related in Sect. 12.
26. τῶν ἐκ τῆς περιουκίδος.—Introd. Note B. (ix.).
27. χάριτι by his influence.—Instrum. Dat. 4, 24 n.
28. ἐν ἐλπίδι...καταλύειν καὶ...ἀναλάβειν he is in hopes of over-
NOTES TO PAGES 8-10

throwing . . . and recovering. Notice that the Aor. Infin. does not refer to past time. See p. 150.
30. τὸ αὐτῷ, l. 13 n.
Page 9, 1. ἐν παραὶ δὴ ἀραγίας . . . lit. in everything of disorder, i.e., in a state of utter disorder and suspicion. δὴ only emphasises πᾶς, cf. 5, 2.
4. παρείχε, for Augment, see p. 149.
6. ἀνήκουν takes either the Gen. (as here) or the Dat. (5, 6).
11. This Sacred Battalion consisted of about 500 Greeks; their uniform was black with a cross formed of bones in front and Constantine’s inscription, In hoc signo vince.—ALBION.

Section 7. Pres. Ind. of ποιεῖν, ποιῶ, p. 148.

13. οὗτος εἶχε, with adverbs εἶχεν means to be; when matters in the camp were in this condition.
16. ἔτη δραγῆs angrily.
κρυφα αἰτοῦ without his knowledge.
17. Besides disavowing the Insurrection, the Czar (Alexander I.) commanded Hypsilantes “to proceed no further, but on the contrary if possible to disband the unhappy men, whom you have misled”. Hypsilantes pretended that the Russian proclamation was only a blind to deceive the Turks, and that the Czar was really sending troops to support him.
19. στρατιὰ with an army; the Instrumental Dative is very common in military phrases, expressing the accompanying force.
20. ἐστα . . . Καραβοῦ, see 6, 10 n.
21. ἔπο. See 5, 16 n.
τὴν τιμωρίαν . . . ἀναλαμβάνειν to take vengeance on those who had committed the crime. The Participle with the Article is equivalent to a noun, just as an adjective with the Article is; ὁ ἀδικήσας or ὁ ἁδικὸς = the wrong-doer.
26. οἱ μετ’ αὐτοῦ lit. those with him, i.e., his troops.—Introd. Note B. (ix.).
28. τοῦ Βουκουρεστίου from Bukharest. The Gen. in Greek expresses “separation,” from, like the Lat. Abl. of Separation. Cf. 3, 7 n.
30. ἐδοκ., for Augment, see p. 149.
Page 10, 6. λαμβάνει . . . to receive the governorship as the reward of his treachery. Cf. 8, 28 n.
10. αὐτομολία χωρεῖν to go by desertion, i.e., to desert; αὐτομολία is Dat. of Manner, like Lat. Abl. of Manner.
δόστε on condition of; δόστε often introduces the terms of an agreement.

Section 8. Past Imperf. of ποιεῖν, ἐποιῶν, p. 148.

16. ἐγαί, Or. Obl., he said he was disloyal.
18. ἵππος, 5, 16 n. Caravia and another officer butchered him in a barbarous way with their sabres.

21. προσεχρωφοῦ ... joined the Turks as deserters.

Page 11, 4. ἐς ὄρκαρωσίας τιμᾶς to the number of some eight hundred. Cf. 7, 23 n.

5. ἔδοξε τῷ Γεωργίκη it seemed good to Georgaki, i.e., G. determined. One of the reasons for postponing the engagement was the fact that the day was a Tuesday which is regarded as an unlucky day in the East.

7. κύκλῳ by a circuitous way.

9. ἀπε with Inf. gives the result, whether it is the actual or only the probable result; with the Ind. it gives the actual result only, 4, 5; so as to cut them off and prevent them escaping.

10. οὕτω ... in this way they were likely to kill them all.

13. ἔφρευ, for Augment, see p. 147.

18. στάθμη, the plur. of στάθμων is either στάθμα or στάθμοι, 9, 29.

Section 9.

19. Caravia was always reckless, and on this occasion happened to be intoxicated.—Gordon.

20. ἔθελε ... he wished the glory of the victory to belong to his men. εἶναι with Dat. is used to express “belong to” or “have” like Lat. est mihi liber, I have a book.

21. ἀμα τὴν ἐπίφανει lit. with the evening, i.e., at sunset.

ἀμα is often used as a prep. with words denoting “time”.

23. ἠπόσσος horse is sometimes used as a collective noun, meaning Cavalry, just as we speak of So-and-so’s Horse meaning “mounted regiment”. ἠπόσσο in this sense is fem.

25. εἴδον is plur. because the “battalion” is regarded as “the soldiers”; so too καὶ ἄνευ in l. 26. Verbs of sense-perception (e.g., seeing, knowing, hearing, etc.) take the Acc. and Partic. in Greek, as they may do in English, saw him advancing.

26. ἔργον action; used in Greek as we use action to denote battle.

ἀθυμέ καὶ ῥώμη with spirit and confidence; Dat. of Manner. Cf. 10, 10 n.

29. ἔπελλαν they were on the point of leaving the village. Cf. l. 9.

Page 12, 1. οἱ ἀελίτος, viz., the troops mentioned in 11, 8.

4. δρομῆ, Dat. of Manner. Cf. 10, 10 n.

5. ἐπηρεάζω routed them; τοῖς ἑναρίοις is understood from τοῖς ἑναρίοις.

6. ὡς εἰπέων so to speak; this phrase is used to apologise for an exaggeration; πάντας ὡς εἰπέων = practically all, not literally all. The Infin. εἰπέων is used absolutely, i.e., without any syntactical construction with the sentence.
NOTES TO PAGES 12, 13

Section 10. oí̂sos, p. 147.

10. tauta this; oí̂sos refers to what precedes, óde refers to what is coming, 5, 9.
11. ἔγωγον παραστάτωνes happened to be standing near; τυγχάνοι takes the Participle where we use the Infinitive.
13. δοῦ . . . λόχον, see 6, 10 n.
16. oí òde.—Introduct. Note B. (viii.).
19. τῷ δ’ Ὑψιλάντη ἀθυμία ἐνέπεσε Hyspalantes became disheartened.
19. ταύτης τῆς μάχης, oí̂sos requires the article to be used before the noun, as óde does. Cf. 4, 12 n.
21. τῇ ὑστεραια, sc. ἡμέρα, on the next day. When an event is dated by the particular day, night, month or year of its occurrence, the Dat. is used without a prep., otherwise the prep. εν is used.
23. The proclamation began, “Soldiers! I can hardly bring myself to sully that honourable and sacred name by applying it to persons such as you. Henceforth every bond is severed between us; but I shall ever feel profoundly the shame of having been your chief.”—Alison.
27. ἐπίπτει is thrown into; the Passive of compounds of βάλλειν throw is formed by the corresponding compounds of πίπτειν fall, e.g., ἐκβάλλω I expel, ἐκπίπτω I am expelled; cf. ἀποκτεῖνω I kill, ἀποβήσκω I am killed.

ai ἄρχαι, Abstract for Concrete, the Austrian authorities.
29. νόσω lit. by disease, Instrum. Dat. 4, 24 n, he fell ill and died.
Hyspalantes was kept as a prisoner until 1827, when he was released, but he died in the following year from the effects of imprisonment in unhealthy fortresses.

Page 13, 1. εν goes with ἀπορία as well as with κυνήγοιν.
2. επ’ οἶκον homewards, επ’ οἶκον home; επί with Acc. states where one goes; with Gen. it states the direction only.
3. ἐδόκον seemed, ἐδόκει it seemed good; the two uses are the same as those of Lat. videri.
5. εὑρεῖν. See 8, 28 n.

Section 11. φύλαξ, ἄγων, οἰκίτωρ, p. 144.

8. τοὺς στρατιώτας is the object of ἀπολείπειν, which can be used transitively, as here, or intransitively 1, 19 (ἀπολείπειν ἐκ τοῦ ἄγων to desist from the struggle).
13. λαθεῖν, Or. Obl., they considered that they had taken up arms.
Cf. 10, 16.
14. δοσσέρ κλέπται πολεμεῖν to carry on a guerilla warfare. Cf. 4, 30.
15. δεῖ . . . Τούρκοιν, see 6, 10 n. τῶν ἄλλων, masc.
17. τάδε.—Introduct. Note A. (ii.).
21. τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ. Cf. 12, 21 n.
30. ἰδέρα is a contracted form of τὰ ἰδέρα, lit. the other parts, i.e., the other side.

Page 14, 1. ἵναν, for uncontracted form, see p. 149.
2. ὑπήρχον αὐτῶις lit. existed for them, i.e., they found a refuge. Cf. 11, 20 ἐν.

Section 12.

7. ἐπὶ δύο μῆνας for two months; Duration of Time is expressed by the Acc. alone (11, 6) or with ἐπὶ.
10. τελος, as adverb, at last.
11. Monasteries were often used during the war as fortresses, or places to store ammunition; in some cases the books they contained were destroyed to provide paper for cartridges.
13. νυκτὸς by night. The Acc., Gen. and Dat. are all used to denote time. μελετά χάρεσθαι τίνι τῆν νύκτα, νυκτός, τῇ τῇ νυκτί, he intends to fight throughout this night, by night, on this night. The Acc. implies that the fighting and the night last the same length of time; the Gen. implies that the night lasts longer than the fighting; the Dat. disregards duration altogether, and merely states that the night and the fighting occurred together. Cf. 11, 6, 12, 21.
15. κήρυκα a man with a flag of truce.
16. ἀδελφὸν ποιεῖν to give a safe conduct to Georgaki and all the others who were there. The clause δοὺς . . . παρῆσαν is equivalent to πᾶσιν τοῖς ἵνδον.

21. Georgaki addressed his followers thus: "Brothers, in our present circumstances, a glorious death is all we ought to wish for, and I trust there is no one here base enough to regret his life. Let us imitate those true Greeks our comrades, whose dead bodies are stretched on the fields of Dragashan and Skulen and whose blood yet cries for vengeance. If we die like them, perhaps on some future day our countrymen will gather up our bones, and transport them to the classic land of our forefathers."—GORDON.

22. πώρον the belfry.
24. ζωπησάς having set it (the gunpowder) alight.
26. ἀπ’ ὶδ (sc. χρόνου) from the time when.
28. Two reasons are given for the failure (i.) διὰ τὴν τε ἀξίωσιν, and (ii.) διὶ ὦν ἐνόμιζον . . . , owing to the folly of Hypsilantes and because the inhabitants did not think, etc. It is very common in Greek to express two parallel ideas by two different syntactical constructions. Cf. 1, 16, where a noun and a rel. clause are parallel; and 11, 1, καλέσθωσ καὶ ἧν ὁποῖ ὅ where an adverb and a prepositional phrase are parallel.
PART II.

§§ REFER TO SONNENSCHIN’S GREEK GRAMMAR.


Page 15, 1. πρὶν ... ἐθεῖν before affairs in Roumania came.

3. παρασκευάζονται ... get ready to meet the crisis.

The Middle Voice has a reflexive meaning, implying that the agent is working for or upon himself; in most cases English does not admit of this shade of meaning, and the Mid. is translated as if it was an active or neuter verb: e.g., βούλονται they wish (l. 7), μάχονται to fight (l. 8). In some cases, however, the reflexive force is retained, παρασκευάζονται they make themselves ready; ἄφθονται they ward off from themselves, i.e., they defend themselves (16, 11).

5. Ὑψος στρατηγοῦντος under command of Hypsilantes. The Gen. case is used Absolutely in Greek, like Lat. Abl. Abs.

6. τὰ ὅπρα the things that are, i.e., the truth.

7. The Greeks were encouraged by several monks and hermits who issued from their cells and wrought on the superstition of the peasantry by visions and prophecies.

11. γὰρ often introduces a narrative, alluded to in the previous clause. In English no corresponding conjunction is used.

ἐπόν ἀποβάτες happened to disembark. Cf. 12, 11 n.

12. The Turkish armies were largely recruited from the Albanians, who enjoyed a high reputation for bravery.

18. ἐστὶν ἡράκλειαν ἐνδέχεσθαι set an ambuscade in a ravine; cf. Lat. abdere se in silvam.

ἐστὶ εἰκοσι. Cf. 7, 23.

22. τούτων γενομένων. See l. 5.

Page 16, 6. μέλλοντας coming.

Section 14. Pass. and Mid. Pres. of ποιεῖν, Ind. ποιοῦμαι, Inf. ποιείναι, Part. ποιούμενος, § 199; ἄνωμα, § 32; γένος, § 33.

8. οἱ ἐκ τῆς περιουσίας Ελλήνες.—Introd. Note B. (iv.).

9. πείραν ποιοῦται τοῦ τείχους make an attempt on the fort.

11. ἄφανειν means to ward off, sc. τοὺς πολέμους, the Mid. means to ward off for oneself, hence to defend oneself. Cf. 15, 3 n.

15. βουλευομένως πρὸς deliberating with regard to.

17. διὰ ... ἔθελεν on condition that the Turks should march out. Cf. 10, 10 n.
19. ἐπὶ τοῦτο . . . on this condition they guarantee their lives.
22. ὡς ἀδύνατον δὴ . . . since it was impossible in any other way.
   The Acc. is used absolutely (instead of the Gen.) with Impersonal verbs, or Neut. adj. with δὴ, see l. 29 εὖ παρασχοῖν there being a favourable opportunity, from Impersonal εὖ παρέχει there is a favourable opportunity. ὡς is often used with Partic. or Prepositional phrases, to give the motive for the action expressed by the main verb.
   Cf. 17, 8, 20.
23. ύπήρξε their numbers were not sufficient. Cf. 14, 2 n.
29. See l. 22 n.
30. Καλαμάταν . . . ἐπολιορκοῦν lit. they besieged a place (χωρίον τι) Kalamata, as to its name. Καλαμάταν is in apposition to χωρίον, ἄνωμα is Acc. of Respect.
Page 17, 1. σπονδᾶς ποιοῦνται = σπένδουντας. This periphrasis with ποιεῖνται is extremely common; cf. l. 7 εὐχὰς ποιοῦνται = εὐχουνται; l. 29 λείαν ἐποιοῦντα = ἐλήφθητο; l. 30 φυγὴν ἐποιοῦντο = ἐφευγον, and other instances in Vocab. s.v. ποιεῖν. The Passive is formed by γίγνεσθαι, e.g., ἀρχὰν ποιοῦνται τοῦ πολέμου they begin the war, ἀρχὴ τοῦ πολέμου γίγνεται the war is begun. Cf. 15, 10.
2. δοτε. See 16, 17 n.
5. τῇ τυχῇ by their good fortune. Instrum. Dat.
   "On the 5th of April, 1821, the Greeks sang their first thanks to God for victory. The ceremony was performed on the banks of the torrent that flows by Kalamata. Twenty-four priests officiated and five thousand armed men stood round. Never was a solemn service of the Orthodox Church celebrated with greater fervour, never did hearts overflow with sincerer devotion to Heaven, nor with warmer gratitude to their church and their God. Patriotic tears poured down the cheeks of rude warriors, and ruthless brigands sobbed like children. All present felt that the event formed an era in the history of their nation."—FINLAY.
8. ὡς αἵρεσιν ὄντας as being the authors.
10. κατὰ in accordance with.
15. ὅτι . . . σελήνη in apposition to λόγος. We might omit ὅτι and put inverted commas.

Section 15. Pass. and Mid. Ind. Past Imperf. of λύειν, ἐλυόμην, § 183; of ποιεῖν, ἐποιοῦμην, § 199; Str. Aor. Mid. of γίγνεσθαι, Ind. ἐγενόμην, Inf. γενέσθαι, Part. γενόμενος.

19. τῶν . . . γενομένων of what had happened; the commonest Str. Aor. Mid. are ἱσόθημι (aiovánomai perceive), ἀφικόμην (áfikinómae arrive), ἐπιθύμην (πυπάθομαι ascertain), ἐτραπόμην (τρέπομαι turn), ὑπεσχόμην (ὑπαγόνομαι promise).
23. Many of these Mussulmans were Greeks by origin; their fore-
fathers had adopted the religion of Mahomet to avoid having to send their children as tribute to Constantinople.

29. λείαν ἐποιωντο they plundered. Cf. 17, 1 n.

Page 18, 1. οὐ διὰ μακροῦ (sc. χρόνου) lit. not at a great interval of time, i.e., soon.

5. ἔχοντες . . . having the events at Kalamata as examples of all that they too were likely to suffer.

9. The Greeks at Patras issued a proclamation containing merely these emphatic words,—Peace to the Christians! Respect to the Consuls! Death to the Turks!

Lord Byron has translated one of their battle-songs, "Sons of the Greeks, arise!"


12. καὶ ἐτι πρότερον or a little before; καὶ corrects the previous statement.

13. τῶν προκάτων the Primates; these were Greek officials, appointed by the Turks to act as local magistrates in unimportant cases, and to collect the taxes.

14. δι’ δὲν . . . ἐπάρασσοντο by whose agency they raised the taxes.

16. ὡς συνελύσοντες to deliberate; the Fut. Partic. expresses purpose as in Latin.

ἐν ἁζωματι ἔσαν υπό . . . were held in honour by. . . . Cf. 5, 16.

18. ἔσβανοντο . . . lit. perceived the Greeks that they were preparing, i.e., perceived that the Greeks were preparing.

20. ἐσκόπον ὡς . . . καλύπτοντι considered how they should prevent. Ind. Question; the tense and mood of the original question "How shall we prevent?" are retained, just as is the case with οὖ. Cf. 7, 28 n.

ληψει, Instrum. Dat., by the taking.

25. οὐ προαχώρει . . . matters did not proceed as they wished.

28. ἄμιστα εὐθεία τὰ πράγματα matters would be best; ἄμιστα is an adverb. Cf. 9, 13 n.

29. For omission of conjunction see Introd. Note A. (ii.).

Page 19, 2. ἐκ παρασκευῆς by arrangement.

4. προσεποιοῦντο . . . they pretended (a) that a letter had come . . . , and (b) that he advised them. . . . For the two different constructions (i.) Acc. and Inf. (ii.) οὗ clause, see 14, 28 n.

8. μελλόντων . . . since the government intended to kill them all.

οἱ ἐν ἀρχαις = αἱ ἀρχαι, 12, 27.

14. ἐπ’ οἰκον means in the direction of home, homewards l. 1 ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως: ἐπ’ οἰκον l. 6 means home, implying that you get there. Cf. 13, 2 n.
Section 17. Act. Weak Aor. of λύω, Ind. ἔλυσα, Inf. λύσαι, Partl. λύσας, § 182. βασιλεύς, § 37. μέγας, § 105.

20. διὰ τὸ ... ἔχειν owing to his regarding all alike with suspicion. The Article with the Infin. forms a noun-equivalent. It can be used in any case (Dat. 1. 26; Nom. 20, 4) and is especially common after prepositions. The Infin. may have a subject, or object (as πάντας), and may be qualified by any adverbs (as ὁμοίως) or adverb-equivalents (as ἐν ὑποψία), just as is the case with any other use of the Infin.

23. μέγα τι πράγμα πράξαντα lit. having done some great deed, i.e., by some violent measure.

26. τῷ ... ἔξωλαβεῖν by arresting them. Cf. 1. 20 n.

29. The Chief Dragoman and Secretary were important Turkish officials.

Page 20, 4. τὸ μη ὑπακοῦν lit. the not-obeying, i.e., disobedience. See 19, 20 n.

8. βασιλεύς = Σουλτάνου.

12. τῷ γὰρ βασιλεύ, Or. Obl. Cf. 10, 16.

13. διὰ τὸ τὴν ἀφοίν ἄγνω because of their keeping the festival. See 19, 20 n. Gregory was arrested on Easter Eve.

14. ἔτυχον παρασηνεχτει happened to be going to celebrate. Cf. 15, 11.

19. Sultan Mahmud II. was called “the Butcher” by the Greeks after this murder. Gregory was 82 years old at the time of his execution. There is no reason to suppose that he was inculpated in the conspiracy. At all events he had solemnly excommunicated Hypsilantes when the news of the insurrection in Roumania reached Constantinople.

Section 18. γλυκύς, § 102. πολύς, § 105.

23. The feelings with which the Jews and Greeks regarded one another may be illustrated by this extract from Gordon: “A band of Jews attended the Pasha’s camp voluntarily in the capacity of executioners, allured merely by the pleasure of butchering with clubs the Greek prisoners. One of these execrable savages afterwards boasted that in a single day he had with his own hands slaughtered sixty-four victims.”

Page 21, 1. Greek priests wear beards, while other Greeks do not, hence it was easy to recognise the body.

4. ὅσπερ θεία τύχη providentially.

13. οὐ χαλεπῶν ... it is not hard to imagine all that the Greeks suffered.

Section 19. Act. Perf. of λύω, Ind. λύνει, Plup. ἐλύκη, Inf. λελυκέναι, Partl. λελυκός, § 182. Some Perfects end in θα, γα, φα, e.g., ἐλήλυθα (ἔρχομαι come), πέφεγγα (φεύγω flee), ἐπήφα (λαμβάνω take).

21. καθαλαμβάνοντι ... μελλοντα find that the people were on the
point of holding an assembly. Verbs of finding and sense-perception (perceiving, seeing, knowing) take the Participle instead of the Infinitive. Cf. 11, 25 n.

25. ὁς πείσειν to persuade. Cf. 18, 16 n.

29. τειχίσματα. The fortresses in the Peloponnesse still held by the Turks were Nauplia, Navarino, Modon, Coron, Monemvasia, Patras and Tripolitza.

Page 22, 4. τούς νησίωτας καὶ διοῦ ... εἰσίν. Cf. 14, 28 n.

7. ἀν' αὐτῶν = ἀπὸ τῶν κινδύνων which will result therefrom.

8. ἴσα ... ἡμαρτήκασι the crimes of the Turks; so ἴσα πεπόνθαμεν our sufferings.

13. πάντων δὲ ἐπεπόνθησαν for all they had suffered. δὲ is attracted into the case of its Antecedent πάντων; this attraction occurs when the Relative Pron. would naturally be in the Acc. and its Antecedent is in the Gen. or Dat.

15. ἵσβάνοντο ... ὅντας. Cf. 21, 21 n.

Section 20. Fut. Mid. of λύειν, Ind. λύσομαι, Inf. λύσεσθαι, Part. λυσόμενος, § 183; of εἴναι, Ind. ἔσυμαι, Inf. ἔσεσθαι, Part. ἔσομεν, § 266. νοὺς § 49 (14); νοὺς § 26.

20. The inhabitants of Psara, Spetza, and Hydra supplied sailors to man the Sultan’s fleet, as well as paying a small tribute.

21. τὰ δὲ ἄλλα ... in other respects they were free citizens.

24. During the wars which followed the French Revolution, the crews often doubled their capital by carrying grain from the Bosphorus to the blockaded towns.

Page 23, 4. δόξαν Acc. Abs. from Impersonal δοκεῖ it seems good:—since they had determined. Cf. 16, 22 n.

7. ὁπως ... ἔξυλλήφονται to arrest.

9. ἐπιμελησόμενοι ὡπως ... βοήθειαν to arrange to prevent the Sultan sending help. Verbs of effort, e.g., ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, πράσσειν take pains, φιλάσσεσθαι take precautions, take ὡπως with Fut. Ind. ἐπιμελησόμενοι is in the Nom. by sense-construction, ἁρμότον ἐφαίνετο ... πλέον being equivalent to they determined to sail.

11. ἐφαίνοντο παρασκευάζομενοι were clearly making ready; φαίνομαι εἶναι I appear to be; φαίνομαι δὲν I clearly am.

Section 21. Weak Aor. Mid. of λύειν, Ind. ἄλυσάμην, Inf. ἄλυσασθαι, Part. ἄλυσάμενος, § 183.

χείρ § 49 (24). ἀργυροῦς, § 93.

27. The Turkish guns had a longer range than those of the Greeks, which made the latter unwilling to approach the man-of-war. On the other hand the Turkish gunners were so erratic that Lord Byron
NOTES TO PAGES 23-26

remarked on one occasion that they would be more formidable if they did not take aim.

30. γυνόμεν ἐποίησατο proposed.

Page 24, 3. ἔγεμψαν κληματίδων they filled with brushwood.
10. ἐς τὸ . . . getting into the small boat they rowed away.
13. οὐ γὰρ ἦν for it was not possible.
16. διὰ τὸ . . . προσέχειν owing to the enemy paying attention. Cf. 19, 20 n. On several other occasions Canaris repeated the exploit here described.

22. The Greeks excused these murders on the ground that they were avenging Gregory’s execution.

Section 22. Pass. Weak Aor. of λύειν, Ind. ἠλύθην, Inf. λυθήμαι, Part. λυθείς, §§ 183, 108 (3); Fut. Ind. λυθήσομαι, Inf. λυθήσεσθαι, Part. λυθήσομενος, § 183.

29. τοῦτον.—Intro. Note A. (ii.).

30. Demetrius Hyspilantes is thus described by Gordon: “Nature had favoured him more in mind than in his corporeal frame, for his diminutive stature, bald head, awkward carriage, and indistinct utterance, were ill-calculated to win the opinions of those who beheld him. On the other hand it was difficult to know without esteeming him, for even his enemies were forced to confess, that to ardent patriotism he united courage, integrity and humanity, disregarded the allurements of pleasure, and had much goodness of heart, with a steadiness of purpose which at times bordered upon obstinacy.”

“Colokotrones, like his father, had been a clepht. Tall and athletic, with a profusion of black hair and expressive features, alternately lighted up with boisterous gaiety, or darkened by bursts of passion: among the soldiers he seemed born to command, having just the manners and bearing calculated to gain their confidence.”

10. τῶν παράδων . . . ἐσκομμαθήσεται to keep watch on the passes to prevent supplies being sent in. Cf. 23, 9 n.
20. The camp was situated at Valtetzì, several miles south of Tripolitza.

30. The moral effect of this victory in encouraging the Greeks was out of all proportion to the losses actually inflicted on the Turks, which amounted to about 400 men.

Section 23. ἄνηρ, § 49 (1); γυνὴ, § 49 (5).

Page 26, 14. ἦν it was possible. Cf. 24, 13.
20. εἰ τοὺς . . . if any were known to them, i.e., they sent to any of those inside whom they knew.
NOTES TO PAGES 26, 27

21. ἐπὶ τῷ ... δίχεσθαι on condition of receiving. Cf. 19, 20 n; 16, 19 n.
25. The report that a Turkish army was coming turned out to be false.


Page 27, 4. εἰ ἔν τῷ Νεοκάστρῳ. Navarino had capitulated on 19th Aug., and a dispute arose about searching the Turkish women for jewels which they were supposed to have concealed. "Women wounded with musket balls and sabre cuts rushed to the sea seeking to escape and were deliberately shot. Greeks seized infants from their mothers' breasts and dashed them against the rocks. Children, three and four years old, were hurled living into the sea and left to drown. When the massacre was ended, the dead bodies washed ashore or piled on the beach threatened to cause a pestilence. Phrantzes (a Greek priest) who records these atrocities of his countrymen with shame and indignation, himself hired men to burn the bodies of the victims with the wrecks of some vessels in the harbour."—FINLAY.

20. Colokotrones records in his Memoirs that when he rode into the town his horse "from the walls to the palace never touched the earth," owing to the accumulation of dead bodies.

22. τοὺς ἔνδον ἀποκτείνοντες ἐπέπαυσα, lit. murdering the inhabitants they had then desisted.

28. εἰ τι παρελευπτο ... they plundered all that had been left. Some of the richest families in Greece to-day owe the foundation of their fortunes to the spoil of Tripolitza.

29. "After the Greeks had been in possession of the city for forty-eight hours, they deliberately collected together about 2,000 persons of every age and sex, but principally women and children, and led them to a ravine in the nearest mountain, where they murdered every soul. ... Some prisoners were spared for a short time to bury the bodies of their slaughtered countrymen, which were putrefying by thousands in almost every house and garden. Even this precaution was too long neglected. The air was already tainted with a deadly miasma and a terrible epidemic soon broke out among the Greeks."—FINLAY.
PART III.

Section 25. Act. Subj. Pres. of εἰναί, 3, § 266; of λύνω, λύω, § 181; Wk. Aor., λύσω, § 182; Str. Aor. of πάσχειν, πάθω; Pres. of ποιεῖν, ποιώ, § 198.

Regular Compar. of Adj., §§ 110, 111, 113 and Adverbs, § 173.

Page 29, 1. ἄμα τῷ ἡμι ἄρχομεν with the beginning of the spring (see ἀρχῇ). The Partic. is used as in Latin ante urbem conditam: θερός summer includes spring and autumn, and is used of the whole period during which military operations were carried on in ancient times.

3. ἄπως . . . ἐσασάγων in order to introduce; ἄπως (or ἄν) in order that with the Subj. expresses purpose. The Aor. in the Subj. Optat. and Imperat. moods is not a past tense: the difference between it and the present is not a difference in time but in kind of action; the present regards the action as continuing, the Aorist regards it simply as occurring. Cf. p. 150.

6. τῶν νῦν κρατησάων, Gen. Abs. expressing a condition, if the islands were conquered.

8. ἐπικινδυνώσας ἐκλῦν. See 5, 11 n.


13. αὐτῶν than they were. The Gen. of Comparison is used like the Latin Abl. of Comparison; it is a Gen. of Separation, ἵπποπορέας αὐτῶν meaning stronger starting from them.

14. τοῖς πάσιν εὐπορωσάρτην excellently provided with everything. "Celebrated for its fertility and the enchanting aspect of its gardens, Chios carried on a brisk trade in silk and fruit; from thence Constantinople was supplied with oranges, lemons and citrons; but the most valuable production of the country is gum mastic, a substance highly valued by Eastern ladies, who amuse their indolence by chewing it, deriving from that practice as much gratification as their male relations enjoy by inhaling the fumes of tobacco."—GORDON.

16. φοβοῦμενοι μὴ πάθωσι fearing that they would suffer. The object clauses after words of fearing are introduced by μὴ lest, followed by the subj.

19. Antonius Bournia had previously served in the French army.

20. εὐποροῦσα. See 1. 3 n.

Page 30, 9. εἰ ἐμέρισασι whether they should take part in the war. The subj. is used in Deliberative Questions, as in Latin.

11. δεῦν ἢν there was danger lest. Cf. 29, 16 n.


15. ὡς is used for ὡς ὃς in the expressions καὶ ὡς even so, ὡς ὃς not even so.
20. ὅτι, or ὡς (l. 21), is used with superlatives of adj. or adv. meaning as much as possible, like Latin quam.
22. πρὶν δὲ ἔξελεν before they captured it.
Page 31, 3. πολλῷ by much, i.e., far more powerful.
5. ἀδεσποτεροί ἤ δοτε ... lit. weaker than so as to ... , i.e., too weak to defend themselves.
12. ἃ as.
13. κατὰ χιλίους a thousand at a time; Distributive use of κατὰ.
14. ὃς εἰπεῖν. See 12, 6 n.
15. ἐπὶ δουλεία for slavery, i.e., to be slaves.
It is said that out of 100,000 inhabitants of Chios, nearly a third was massacred, and nearly the half enslaved, only 1,800 were still living on the island in August, 1822.


21. οὕτως ἔπραξεν fared thus. πράσσειν, like "do" in English, with adv. means to fare.
24. The Albanian Christians, who lived at Souli, had fought on the side of Ali Pasha of Janina; when Ali was killed (Feb., 1822), they had continued the war with some success under Marcus Botzares, but were now being besieged in the Castle of Kiapha, which is the Aceropolis of Souli.
25. παρέχον. After an historic tense (ἐβούλησον) the Optative may be used (instead of the Subj.) in final clauses, and with verbs of fearing (32, 12).
28. γνώμη ... inferior to no one in judgment; οὐδενός is Gen. of Compar. See 29, 13 n.
Page 32, 6. The Philhellenes were officers from various European countries, who had volunteered for service in Greece. The corps, consisting of about 100 men, was formed to show the Greeks the value of discipline.
10. Gogos had greatly distinguished himself in the previous year by repulsing a Turkish attack on Peta.
12. φοβούμενος μή ... ἔχουν. See 31, 25 n.
13. εἰ ... καθέξουσι if they should control the administration of affairs.
16. οἱ δὲ the Turks. Cf. Introd. Note B. (viii.).


Page 33, 9. τὸ πολὺ ... ἔξελθομεν bear the brunt of the attack.
19. δείσας ... fearing that they would no longer effect anything.
21. Most of the Turkish army had been recruited in Albania.
25. When two Rel. clauses, referring to the same antecedent (here λόγον), stand side by side, and the second Relative would be in a different case from the first (here first Rel. is δι and second would be δι), the second Rel. is either omitted (as here), or replaced by a Personal Pronoun. Cf. St. Matt. iii. 12, whose fan is in his hand, and he (not who) will thoroughly purge his floor.

29. ὡς σωτηρίας . . . as each group had hope of safety.
Page 34, l. τοῖς δὲ λυποῖς with the rest. Cf. 9, 19 n.
8. οὐδεμᾶς ἀλάσσων less than none, i.e., worse than any of the calamities in the war.
12. The remnant of the Philhellenes was disbanded shortly afterwards. The following incident is related by Gordon: “At noon on 16th July, as Mavrocordato sat at dinner with his suite at Langada, one of the Greek commanders, examining the shoulder-blade of a sheep according to a method of divination practised in the East, declared that their friends had suffered a bloody defeat; this caused some mirth at the seer’s expense, until a horseman, while they were still at table, brought news of the battle of Peta”. Two days after the battle Gogos went over to the enemy. Some of the Souliotes continued to fight on the Greek side under M. Botzares. See Sect. 35.

18. Corecrya (Corfu) was neutral territory, being under the control of an English High Commissioner.

Section 29.

26. There were no houses in Salamis for the accommodation of these refugees, and the landowners showed their patriotism by exacting rent for the privilege of sleeping under an olive-tree.
Page 35, 5. βραχία εἰχον had their supplies short, i.e., were short of supplies. Cf. 5, 11 n.
6. ὅπερ ἵδι quod.
15. ὅσον οὗ almost, Lat. modo non.
18. ἄλλοι ἄλλα ἐλεγον, Lat. alius alia dicebant.

Section 30. ἐγὼ, σύ, § 128. Act. Imperat. Mood of εἰναι, ἰσθ, § 266; of λαέω, Pres. λαέω, § 181; of ποιεῖν, ποίει, § 198; Wk. Aor. of λαέων, λαέσθων, § 182; Str. Aor. of πάσχειν, πάθει.

28. μαθοντων let them learn. The 3rd Pers. Plur. of Imperatives is the same in form as the Gen. Plur. of the Participle.
29. ἔχοντα καὶ αἱ νῆσοι the islands too are in their hands; the Present is used graphically for the Future.
Page 36, 1. τίνα ἀλήθεια ἔχοντες . . . with what hope or with what
purpose? The interrogative τίς; who? is declined like the indefinite τις any one, but accented differently, § 151.

2. πῶς οὖ βλάβη (ἐστι); how is it not a loss? i.e., surely it is injurious.

5. νομίζῃ μηδείς let no one suppose. Prohibitions are expressed by μή (or compounds μηδείς, μηκέτι, κ.τ.λ.) with (i.) the Aor. Subj. or (ii.) the Pres. Imperat. (1. 24).


14. ἀναχωροῦσιν, Participle, when they retreat.

20. πάντων μᾶλλον most of all.

23. πάντεσθι = βλάπτεσθαι.

24. μηκέτι . . . ἐστε do not be alarmed any longer, 1. 5 n.

25. πρὸς ἑαυτόν in your favour.

27. ξυμβήσεται ἤμιν will happen to us, i.e., will be achieved by us.

Section 31. Reflex. Pronouns ἑαυτόν, σοφείς, § 134; Pass. and Mid. Subj. Pres. of λύειν, λύωμα, § 183; of ποιεῖν, ποιῶμα, § 199; Str. Aor. Mid. of γίγνεσθαι, γένωμαι.

Page 37, 1. τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν = sua, their own property.

σφέτερος is used (i.) as a Direct Reflexive, referring to the subject of the verb in its own clause, or (ii.) as an Indirect Reflexive, used in a Subordinate clause, and referring to the Subject of the main verb. If αὐτῶν is added, it is a Direct Reflexive only.

2. τοὺς ἑαυτοῖς his own men.

10. ταύτη there.

15. σφάς is an Indirect Reflexive, used in a Subordinate clause and referring to the Subject of the main verb.

21. οὔτε πολὺς . . . there was not much time and Colokotrones arrived, i.e., it was not long before C. arrived.

23. τολμήσαντες ἑαυτῶν γενόμενοι becoming braver than themselves; a common way in Greek of expressing their courage increased.

27. οἱ ἐκ τῶν μετεώρων, we should say those on the hills; Greek often accommodates the prepos. to the sense of motion expressed in the verb: the men came down from the hills.

30. ἀπεφάνεα τῆς ἑξίδου . . . that Hyspilantes and his men might come away in safety.

Page 38, 2. On the second occasion, one of the Greeks happened to be asleep when his companions evacuated the fort, and was accidentally left behind. Awakened by the noise of the Turks rushing in to plunder, he seized a large copper cauldron, and, putting it over his head to conceal his features, walked boldly out. The Turks, thinking he was one of themselves carrying off loot, let him pass with a few jokes at his ridiculous appearance.—Τρικουφι.
Section 32. ὁσὶς, § 162. Wk. Aor. Subj. of λύων, Pass. λυθὼ, 
Mid. λύσωμαι, § 183.

5. προσεδέχοντο should be προσεδέχομενοι, corresponding with φυλάσ-
σοντες, but such slight irregularities are very common. Cf. ἔμελλε in 
l. 23.

6. The Turkish fleet which should have brought supplies sailed 
away to Patras owing to the Admiral’s jealousy of Dramali.

10. τὰ τῶν πολεμίων . . . seeing the affairs of the enemy in what 
state they are, i.e., seeing in what state the enemy are. For the order 
of words, by which τὰ τῶν πολεμίων is made the Object of ἰδόντες inst-
stead of being placed in the dependent clause as Subject, compare 
St. Mark i. 24, I know thee who thou art. ὁσὶς introduces an In-
direct Question; the Direct Question was ἐν τίνι ἐστὶ τὰ τῶν πολεμίων;
in what state are the enemy’s affairs? Greek retains the original 
tense (ἐστί), just as it does in ὅτι clauses. See 7, 28 n.

Dramali’s difficulties were much increased owing to the season being 
singularly dry. Disease broke out among his men, who were living 
mainly on green grapes and unripe melons.

14. οἴνους . . . ποιήσονται to make an ambuscade: ὁσὶς with Fut. 
Indic. expresses purpose.

15. τὰ χαλκοῦντα . . . the most difficult points in the pass.

21. ποιήσονται . . . κατάσχειν, after an historic tense, ὅπως may 
take the Subj. (29, 3 n.) or the Optat. (31, 25 n.); occasionally, as 
here, both are used: there is no difference in meaning.

30. ἢν it was possible.

Page 39, 5. ὅποι τράπεζαν where to turn; Delib. Subj., see 30, 
9 n.

καὶ . . . καὶ . . . both . . . and. . . .

Section 33.

13. ἐδὼν . . . πράγματα seeing the state of affairs. Cf. 9, 13 n.

16. τούχιντον . . . the opposite way to that which the enemy were 
guarding.

17. οἴνους since they; ὁσὶς, besides being an Indirect Interrogative 
Pronoun, is used (i.) to express cause, as here; (ii.) with Fut. Ind. to 
express purpose, 38, 14 n.; and (iii.) as an Indefinite Rel. Pron. 
meaning whoever, I. 19.

28. τὸ πολὺ = οἱ πολλοὶ the majority.

Page 40, 5. The state of these fugitives is thus described by 
Gordon: “The famishing soldiers, after eating all their horses, 
existed on the flesh of their dead comrades, and even fought over 
their graves”.
Section 34. Pass. and Mid. Optat. Pres. of λυεῖν, λυοῖμην, § 183; of ποιεῖν, ποιοῖμην, § 199; Str. Aor. Mid. of γίγνεσθαι, γενοῖμην.

12. These Albanians were Christians, serving as mercenaries to the Turks. They spoke the same dialect and wore the same dress as M. Botzares and his Souliotes.

13. For M. Botzares, see 31, 24 n.
17. πείραν ποιεῖσθαι, see 16, 9 n.
18. αὐτεὶ ἐπιφέρωντο they would attack; αὖ gives to the Optative a Potential sense, expressed in English by would, might or could.

Page 41, 7. ὅποι τραπέζῳ where to turn; after an historic tense, the Optat. may be substituted for the Delib. Subj. in Indirect Questions. The original question was ποῖ τραπεζῷα; where are we to turn? Cf. 39, 5.

Section 35. Pass. and Mid. Imperat. Pres. of λύειν, λύου; Wk. Aor. Mid. λύσα; Wk. Aor. Pass. λύθητι, § 183; Str. Aor. Mid. of γίγνεσθαι, γίνετο; Pres. of ποιεῖν, ποιοῦ, § 199.

22. αὐτοῦ on the spot.
Page 42, 2. οἵτινες since they. Cf. 39, 17 n.
12. μη ἐκπλαγήτε do not be alarmed. See 36, 5 n.
13. πλῆθα εὐάστος inferior in numbers.
14. μὴ ἄνδρειος οὖν if we are not brave; the Neg. is μή (not où), because the Participle expresses a condition.
20. περὶ πλείοντων ποιεῖσθαι, lit. regard above very much, i.e., regard as of the greatest importance.


26. εἶ σουλομένοι μοι ἐστι, lit. whether it is to me being willing, i.e., whether I am willing; compare Lat. quibus bellum volentibus erat.
27. δέχεσθαι τῇ πόλει admit into the city; the Dat. πόλει is Instrumental, literally, receive with the city; the Instrum. Abl. in Lat. is used similarly with recipere.
28. ἄσμενος αὖ δέξαμην I would gladly admit him: we translate the predicated Adjective ἄσμενος by an Adverb. Cf. Lat. primus hoc feci, I did it first, and ἀρεταῖος, 35, 21.
29. πρὸς in answer to.
Page 43, 2. περὶ τῶν Ἑλληνίκων with regard to the Greek War; τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ is the subject of μελετῇ. See 38, 10 n.
5. καταφάινουτο are in sight. In a clause introduced by ὅτι (that), the Optat. may be substituted for the original Indicative, if the tense
of the main verb is historic (here ἡλθε). Notice that though the mood is altered, the tense remains the same; the original message was οἱ Τούρκοι καταφαίνουσι. Cf. 7, 28 n.

9. εἰ εὐπίστομοι whether they hoped; εὐπίστομον in the original question was εὐπίστομος.

11. εἰς τὰ μᾶλλα in the highest degree.

13. εἰμὲν . . . φοβοίμεθα . . . εἰ . . . ἀναγκασθεὶμεν . . . ἔχω. What were these words in the original statement?

16. βουλόμενος if you are willing.

18. οἷς . . . the lead he had was not his own. Cf. 5, 11 n.

22. βουλεύσωμαι, he actually said βουλεύσωμαι I'll think about it.

26. ἕτοι sometimes introduces the original words, and is represented in English by inverted commas.

τοῦ οἴνου, Partitive Gen. some wine.

27. ἐνεώγεκα . . . may everything turn out as we wish. The Optat. by itself in a Principal Sentence expresses a wish; hence its name.

The Turks subsequently advanced to Anatolicon, a small town situated in the lagoons, about five miles west of Messalonchhi. The inhabitants had been accustomed to get their supplies of drinking-water from the mainland, as there were no springs on the island: of this the Turks were aware, and therefore expected to force it to surrender quickly. A Turkish shell, however, happened to fall on the Church of St. Michael, and, breaking through the pavement, disclosed a spring, which not only supplied sufficient water, but encouraged the people to think that a miracle had been performed on their behalf. After about a month the Turks abandoned the siege.

PART IV.

Section 37. τῷ οἴνῳ, §§ 196, 197.

Page 44, 2. παρὰ γνώμην contrary to expectation.

3. διʼερ . . . which no one would have believed, if he had been told, before it happened. ἀν is used with the Past Tenses of the Indic. in a Potential sense, expressing might have, would have, could have. Cf. 40, 18 n.

6. τὰ μὲν . . . τὰ δὲ partly . . . partly, or sometimes . . . at other times.
10. As an instance of Byron's energy, the following story may be quoted. When he was at Cephalonia, a number of workmen engaged in excavating were buried by the fall of a mass of earth. Byron heard of the accident while at dinner, and rushing to the place seized a spade and by his example stimulated the panic-stricken onlookers to set to work. The result was that all the workmen were rescued.

17. The Ionian islands, being under the protection of England, were the chief place of refuge for those Greeks who had been driven from their homes by the Turks. Cf. 34, 18 n.

22. ὡς ἂν ναῦς whatever ships they had. ἂν, joined to Rel. pronouns or conjunctions, and followed by the Subjunctive, gives an Indefinite Sense, expressed in English by ever.

Page 45, 7. On 30th December Byron and Count Gamba (an Italian) with their baggage and a large sum of money set sail in separate ships. Byron's ship fell in with a Turkish frigate, but succeeded in getting away to some rocky islands called Scrofes, where Byron concealed himself in a cave. Gamba and his ship were captured, but by a curious coincidence the captain of the Turkish frigate had once been saved from death by the Greek skipper, and, in gratitude for this, he pretended that he saw nothing suspicious about the vessel, and let it continue its voyage.

Section 38. ζην, χρήσθαι, § 232. Contracted Futures, §§ 235, 1, 236, 237 (i.).

12. See Sections 34, 35.

13. ὡς ὡς ὡς place or having whence they shall get rations, i.e., not being able to get rations.

14. ἐστιν ὅτε sometimes. Cf. 1. 25. ἐστιν ὅτε in some places.

19. The disorder culminated in the following incident: A Souliote, noted for his bravery, came to the armoury with a young son of M. Botzares, and, having no written permission to enter, was stopped by the sentry. He persisted in going in, and the officer on guard ordered him to be arrested; a quarrel ensued, and the Souliote, having received a blow, killed the officer on the spot. In an instant alarm pervaded the town: the Souliotes rose to arms, threatening to storm the armoury and even Byron's house, if their countryman, who had been apprehended, was not set at liberty. The riot was at length appeased, but Byron declared that he would return to the Ionian islands if the Souliotes did not leave Messalonghi.—GORDON.

21. ἐπηρεάσεται ὅτε to make the place secure. Verbs of Effort take ὅτε with Fut. Indic. Cf. 23, 9 n.

25. ὅτι ἐξοκειόμεν ὅτε will not be able to. Cf. 1. 13 n.

29. ὅτι αὐτὸς is used emphatically with Superlatives, this man of all others, like Lat. unus.
30. τῶν καθ' ἑαυτῶν of his contemporaries.

On 9th April Byron went out to ride near the town and was overtaken by a heavy shower, and returned home in a boat. Shortly afterwards he complained of fever: the doctors prescribed bleeding, but he refused, saying, “I will drink all your medicines, but not one drop of my blood will I shed. All of it shall be shed on the field of battle.” Delirium came on, then stupor, and at six o’clock in the afternoon of Easter Monday (19th April) at the instant of an awful thunderstorm Byron expired.

His coffin was laid by the side of the grave of M. Botzares, but as he expressed a wish to be buried in the tomb of his ancestors (at Hucknall Torkard, near Nottingham), the body was removed to England, and his heart interred at Messalonghi.

Section 39. δηλοῖν, §§ 200, 201.

Page 46, 10. τὰ ἑαυτῶν . . . regarding only their own interests.
17. ὅσα δὲν δὲν whatever was necessary. See 44, 22 n.

20. A committee was formed in London, including Jeremy Bentham, Joseph Hume and T. Gordon (the historian of the war), and a loan amounting to £300,000 was raised. The security was very bad, and, in fact, the interest was never paid, but by a fortunate coincidence for Greek liberty, a mania for every kind of wild speculation had just then seized English capitalists.

22. A talent was a sum of money worth 6,000 drachmae or £210 in English money. A drachma = a franc.

29. ὅσα λάβων whatever money they got; after an historic tense (ἐδαπάνων), the Rel. followed by the Optat. is used in an Indefinite Sense. After a Primary tense, this would be ὅσα δὲν λάβων. Cf. l. 17.

Page 47, 1. ἐκ τοῖς πουότοιν, by such conduct.

“Every man of consideration in his own imagination wanted to place himself at the head of a band of armed men, and hundreds of civilians paraded the streets of Nauplia with trains of kilted followers, like Scottish chieftains. Phanariots and doctors of medicine, who in the month of April were clad in ragged coats, and who lived on scanty rations, threw off that patriotic chrysalis before summer was past, and emerged in all the splendour of brigand life, refugent with brilliant but unused arms, fluttering about in rich Albanian habiliments, and followed by diminutive pipe-bearers and tall henchmen.—Finlay.


3. ἅπερ ἁνρὰ went against him. The Str. Aor., Perf., and Plup. of ἵππα and its compounds are Intrans.
5. ἐς ἀπορίαν καταστῆσαι = to reduce to helplessness (Wk. Aor.).
    ἐς ἀπορίαν καταστῆσαι = to be reduced to helplessness (Str. Aor.).
6. εὐρηταί Delib. Subj.; εὐρητοί might have been used. See 41, 7 n.
   “Mehemet-Ali was a determined reformer, although his reforms,
like those of all Eastern despots, were directed solely to two points—
augmenting his revenue, and forming a disciplined standing army.
The first he brought about by a most horrible system of oppression
and monopoly, turning the cultivators into bondsmen and making
himself the only merchant and landowner in the country; the second
he effected by establishing an arbitrary conscription among the Arab
villagers, and purchasing the services of European instructors.”—
GORDON.
7. τὰ τῆς χώρας . . . ἐς τὸ ἐπιτήδευμα controlling the organisation of
   the country, he arranged matters to his own advantage.
9. δὲν by which course.
13. ἡκατὸν . . . ἦ whenever occasion should arise; Temporal Con-
   junctions compounded with ἄν (ἕκατον, ὡπόταν, ἐπειδῆ), followed by the
   Subj. have an Indefinite sense, expressed in English by ever. This
ever has one of two meanings:—
   (i.) It refers to one occasion in the unknown future, e.g., whenever
   (= at any time when) I die, I shall be cremated.
   (ii.) It refers to an unknown number of occasions, e.g., whenever
   (= at every time when) I am hungry, I eat.
   ἡκατὸν is used in sense (i.); ὡπόταν in sense (ii.); ἐπειδῆ in either
   sense. See 11. 16, 20.
17. ἐπειδῆ ὑπήσῃ since he had undertaken the expedition.
26. ὡπότε . . . ἔθνοιν whenever they came to close quarters; after an
   historic tense, ἔτε, ὡπότε, and ἐπειδῆ, followed by the Optat. are used
   in the same Indefinite sense, as ἡκατον, ὡπόταν, and ἐπειδῆ, with the
   Subj. See 1. 13 n. Compare the use of the Relative, 46, 29 n.
   Page, 48, 1. δὲν, Acc. Abs. See 16, 22 n.

Section 41. ἵσταμαι Mid. and Pass., § 249. δύναμαι I am able,
 ἐπιστάμαι I know, are conjugated like ἵσταμαι, but see § 256.

11. ἡκατὸν . . . περὶσσαν until they should try; ἡκατὸν so long as
    or until, μέχρι ἄν (or μέχρι οὗ ἄν) until, followed by the Subj.,
    have an Indefinite sense, not expressed in English. They refer:—
    (i.) to one occasion in the unknown future, e.g., we will work,
    till we have finished.
    (ii.) to an unknown period of time, e.g., while there is life, there
    is hope.

After an historic tense, the same Indefinite sense is expressed by
</eow>, μέχρι (or μέχρι οὗ), followed by the Optat. Compare 47, 13 n,
26 n.
20. τοῖς ἐπιχειρήμασιν, Instrum. Dat. they were not successful in (lit. by) their efforts.

27. οὐκ ἔχοντες ... not having a point at which they should make a stand, i.e., a rallying point.

Page 49, 4. ἦσαν ἀναγκασθεῖν. See 48, 11 n.

8. "At four o'clock in the afternoon, a soldier, bearing a lighted match, was seen to leave the monastery and run towards the entrance of a great subterraneous magazine, situated outside—he fell, pierced with balls, and five of his companions, following his example, one after the other, shared his fate. Unable to execute their first project, the Greeks resolved to inflame the powder they had within the monastery. They ceased their fire, and the-Turks darting on, sword in hand, scaled the walls on every side; when suddenly the Hellenic flag was lowered, a white banner, inscribed with the words 'Liberty or Death,' waved in the air, a single gun gave the signal, and a tremendous explosion, shaking the island and felt far out at sea, buried in the ruins of St. Nicholas thousands of the conquerors and the conquered!"—GORDON.

Section 42. δεικνύειν, §§ 250, 251.

12. A desultory siege of Patras continued throughout the war.

20. τὰ περί ... the management of the loan was not in accordance with their views.

23. πρὶν ... καταλύσεων until they should overthrow the existing democracy. The Greeks had elected representatives, but great confusion had arisen owing to party quarrels. If the main verb is negated, and οὐ πρὶν not before means not until, πρὶν takes the same construction as μέχρι and ἦσα, 48, 11 n. When πρὶν means before, it takes the Infin.

Page 50, 2. οὐ πρότερον πρὶν ... not until; the Indic. is used referring to a Definite time, as is the case with all temporal conjunctions.

7. διὰ τὸν τε βανατον ... καὶ δὴ ... (a) owing to his son's death, and (b) because the conspirators were unsuccessful. Cf. 14, 28 n.

13. καθιστατο τοῖς ἐν τοῖς ἀρχαίοις befit the rural population.


It was owing to this Civil War that no assistance had been sent to Cassos and Psara.

Section 43. ἦναι Indic. Mood, § 267.

28. Neocastron, situated on the mainland opposite the south end of Sphakteria, is generally known as Navarino, from some merchants who came from Navarre and settled there in the fifteenth century.
Page 51, 4. διὰ μάχης ἔναι to fight. Cf. διὰ φόβου ἔναι to be afraid, 36, 24.

διὰ in such phrases expresses the circumstances, lit. to come into a state of battle.

9. τωάρης i.e., against disciplined troops.

13. Sphakteria is famous as the scene of the Spartan surrender in B.C. 425.

19. κατὰ τὸν λιμένα on the harbour side.

24. Mavrocordato, being a slow runner, would have been taken prisoner had not two soldiers helped him along, and got him on board a vessel from Hydra, named the Mars. For six hours he sat in the cabin, holding a pistol which might save him the ignominy of being sent in chains to Constantinople; he uttered no word except now and then a brief sentence expressive of the vanity of ambition, and a resolution, if he survived, to retire into private life. Meanwhile the Mars fought her way out of the harbour; the Turkish ships did not dare to approach too near, as the Greek captain could be seen standing with a lighted torch ready to blow up the ship, if any attempt was made to board her.—Finlay.

Section 44. ἔναι (all), § 267.

29. ἐφ’ ὅτε is used with the Fut. Indic. to express on condition that. The Pres. Ind. of ἔναι (and its compounds) has a future meaning: the Past Imperfect and the other moods supply the missing forms of ἔρχομαι.

ὅσοι ἄν βούλωνται whithersoever they wished (lit. shall wish).

Page 52, 5. εἰ ἐπίστευεν . . . if ever the enemy attacked; after an historic tense, εἰ with the Optat. expresses if ever. Cf. 47, 26 n.

When the main verb is primary, the same meaning is expressed by ἤν (= εἰ ἄν), followed by the Subj. Cf. l. 8 and 47, 13 n.

8. παρὰ λόγον contrary to expectation.

9. τὴν τε τῷ ἔλιν . . . they burnt (a) the town, and (b) whatever they could not carry away. See 14, 28 n.

11. ἤν πῶς if perchance, i.e., in hopes that; after an historic tense, this might be εἰ πῶς with Optat. Cf. 53, 12.

14. When Colokotrones was imprisoned (see 50, 11), he exclaimed, "I have twice saved my country, and shall be called upon to save it a third time".—Gordon.

16. The Greeks were so demoralised that Colokotrones had great difficulty in keeping his men together. On one occasion his scouts rushed in crying, "Back, back, there are horsemen in the olive-yard". Presently, however, the horsemen were transformed into a flock of crows and flew away.—Tricoupis.

22. During this expedition Ibrahim advanced nearly as far as Argos.
From a lofty point in the road he caught a view of Hydra, and, stretching out his hand, exclaimed, "Ah, little England, how long wilt thou escape me?"—Gordon.

Section 45. διδόνα, Act. Voice, § 262.

27. When the Turks retired from Messalonghi (Section 36), they buried their guns, and erected tombstones over them: the Greeks were deceived by this stratagem, and proudly pointed to the inscriptions which recorded the fate of their enemies. When Kiutayhe (or Reschid Pasha, as he was generally called) began the second siege, he dug up the guns and used them against the Greeks.

30. εἰ μὴ except.
Page 53, 2. εἰ ... ἑγέρωτο if this had not been done, they would have been compelled. Unfulfilled Past Condition.
7. ὅποτε. Cf. 47, 26 n.
12. εἰ πῶς. Cf. 52, 11 n.
ἀνευ ... πολύρκια, lit. without expense and a siege, i.e., without a costly siege.
14. λίθους τε ... καὶ εἰ ηὐ ... Cf. 52, 9 n.
16. δύνασθαι ἄν would be able; this could have been expressed ὅτι δύναται ἄν. Cf. 40, 18 n.
17. οὐδεμίαν ... αἰτοῦ they had no hope that (ὡς) they would prevail, unless they were to get possession of it.
20. τὸ ἔργον, i.e., the making of the mound; προσέχουσι is Dat. Plur. of Partic.

Section 46. διδόνα, Mid. and Pass., § 263.

27. καλὸς ἐπηράζαν. Cf. 31, 21 n.
Page 54, 2. ἐς ἄν. Cf. 48, 11 n.
11. καὶ ἠμέραν ... προϊόναν as each day came on.
23. ἀσθενεῖστερον ἢ ὅστε too weak to. Cf. 31, 5 n.
25. "At Messalonghi, when they issued forth amid the drizzle of the night, feeling their desolation and their doom, they said to one another, 'The Almighty Himself weeps for us to-night!' But they went on, sword in hand, to fall for their country, greeting her with the gladsome cry, 'Arise, thou dearest mother!"—Gennadius.

32. κράυγῆ ... by some cry of confusion (lit. of those confused).
"Almost at the moment when the garrison rushed on the Turks, that portion of the Messalonghiots which was then on the bridges raised a cry of 'Back, back'. Great part of the Messalonghiots stopt, fell back, and returned into the town with the military escort, which ought to have formed the rear-guard of the sortie. The origin of this ill-timed cry, which weakened the force of the sortie and added to the victims in the place, has excited much unnecessary speculation. It
evidently arose among those who were in danger of being forced into the ditch. Their cry was repeated so loudly that it created a panic.”

FINLAY.

Page 55, 4. ὅσοις ἐντύχοιεν. Cf. 46, 29 n.
10. εἰ πως. Cf. 53, 12.
11. ἄν ἐγένετο. Cf. 53, 2 n. The deserter was a Bulgarian mercenary.

Section 47. Str. Aor., ἵθην, ἔγνων, ἔδωκα, ἔδωκα, §§ 271, 272.

23. οὐ προσηκον, Acc. Abs. See 16, 22 n.
25. ὅσοι on condition that.
27. τοὺς δὲ μὴ δεχομένους . . . (saying) that they would compel those who rejected the terms to observe them.
29. ἄσμενοι gladly. Cf. 42, 28 n.
Page 56, 11. ὅσα . . . ἠδοκέα. See 46, 29 n.

Section 48.

12. The English admiral, Sir Edward Codrington, was in command of the whole fleet, as being the senior admiral. The instructions which he gave to his colleagues in the event of a general engagement concluded with Nelson’s words, that no captain could do very wrong who placed his ship alongside that of an enemy.—Fyffe.
25. οὖ πολὺς χρόνος. Cf. 37, 21 n.
Page 57, 1. ἧν it was possible. Cf. 1. 8.
9. τὰ ναυάγα, some of these wrecks are still to be seen on shore and beneath the water.
14. ἐμοὶ . . . μελήσει, these are the concluding words of Xenophon’s Hellenica. ἐμοὶ is Dat. of Agent, by me.
EXERCISES.


SYNTAX. (i.) The Article is habitually used with names of countries, islands and towns: ἡ Θεσσαλία Thessaly; ἡ Εὔβοια Euboea; αἱ Ἀθῆναι Athens.

(ii.) The Article is used as a possessive pronoun, when the possessor is clearly shown by the context, διὰ τὸν πλούτον τιμῆς προσλαμβάνει he wins honour on account of his wealth.

A. 1. Corinth is on a narrow isthmus.
2. Of the rivers the Achelous is greatest.
3. Athens is in Attica, but Sparta is in the Peloponnese.
4. Albania is a mountainous country.
5. The road leads from Messene to Arcadia.
6. They call the country Morea on account of its shape.
7. Near Athens there are many villages.
8. There is a ravine in the wood.
9. The wealth of the islands is very great.
10. The slaves have their freedom on account of their victory.

B. 1. Sparta is in the interior of the Peloponnese.
2. Many islands are mountainous.
3. The gulf of Corinth is narrow.
4. The rivers have their springs in the hills.
5. The roads lead from the interior to the isthmus.
6. On account of its wealth Asia is famous.
7. Near the village are many ravines.
8. Thessaly and Boeotia have very great wealth.
9. Many men occupy Euboea and the other islands.
10. The valour of their ancestors brings honour to the inhabitants of the Peloponnese.

1 ἐν with Dat. 2 ἀπὸ with Gen.
3 ἐς with Acc. 4 διὰ with Acc.
5 γύρω with Gen. 6 many = not few, οὐκ ἄλλιγοι. Cf. 4, 5.
2. **Accidence.** δόξα, p. 142. Compound Adjectives, e.g., ἀθάνατος immortal, πολυάνθρωπος populous, have no separate form for the Fem., p. 145.

**Syntax.** Attributes are placed between the Article and the noun, or the Attribute with the Article repeated follows the noun, οἱ ἰπόροι γεωργοί, or οἱ γεωργοί οἱ ἰπόροι the poor farmers.

The Attribute may be not only an adjective but also:—

(i.) a Genitive, οἱ τῶν γεωργῶν πρόγονοι the ancestors of the farmers.

(ii.) a Prepositional phrase, οἱ ἐν τῇ μεσογείᾳ γεωργοί, or οἱ γεωργοί οἱ ἐν τῇ μεσογείᾳ the farmers in the interior.

(iii.) an adverb, οἱ πρὶν ἐπιχώροι the former inhabitants.

In case (i.), if the Attributive Genitive is placed after the noun, the Article is not repeated, οἱ πρόγονοι τῶν γεωργῶν.

**A.**

1. The greatest reputation does not always bring safety.
2. Near\(^1\) the sea the number of farmers is small.
3. The ancient\(^2\) inhabitants of the Peloponnese win the greatest glory.
4. The hills in\(^3\) Albania are high.
5. The rich merchants occupy the best land.
6. The allies of the Peloponnesians are few.
7. The poor farmers pay tribute to the Turks.
8. The former\(^4\) inhabitants of the villages live in\(^3\) the hills.
9. The villages in\(^2\) the interior are small.
10. The ancient\(^2\) Athenians leave an undying reputation to their descendants.

**B.**

1. The merchants occupy the largest islands.
2. The immigrants expel the former\(^4\) inhabitants.
3. The wealth of the merchants does not bring safety.
4. The villages in\(^3\) the hills are not populous.
5. The rich merchants live near\(^1\) the sea.
6. In\(^3\) the interior the number of the merchants is small.
7. They win the greatest honour on account of\(^5\) their daring.
8. The Turks compel the poor farmers to pay tribute.
9. The rivers in\(^2\) the Peloponnese are few.
10. The present\(^6\) inhabitants are Albanians.

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\(^1\) ἐγγὺς with Gen.

\(^2\) Use Adv. πάλαι long ago.

\(^3\) ἐν with Dat.

\(^4\) Use Adv. πρὶν formerly.

\(^5\) ἐν with Acc.

\(^6\) Use Adv. νῦν now.

**Syntax.** Neuter plurals take a Singular verb, see 6, 1 n.

The Article (i.) is used with Abstract nouns, ἡ ἠλευθερία freedom; ὁ δάναρος death.

(ii.) is omitted with a predicated noun or adjective, ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῆς ἠλευθερίας ἐνίν αἰτία τοῦ πολέμου desire for freedom is the cause of the war.

A. 1. The camps of the Peloponnesians and of the Athenians are near the sea.
2. The slaves carry their masters’ corn from the plain.
3. Not wealth but the want of necessaries is often the cause of war.
4. In war death brings glory to the soldiers.
5. Danger is not formidable to the brave citizens.
6. It is hard to endure injustice.
7. The memory of noble deeds is immortal.
8. The allies have their camp in the interior.
9. The soldiers are in arms near the isthmus.
10. Victory is the beginning of peace.

B. 1. The deeds of their ancestors bring honour to the citizens.
2. Injustice often leads on the citizens to war.
3. Death is common to the masters and the slaves.
4. In the battle valour saves the soldiers.
5. It is disgraceful to the citizens to abandon their friends.
6. The camp of the allies is on the island.
7. The memory of their former deeds gives courage to the citizens.
8. The islanders are already in arms.
9. Fortune is often the cause of victory.
10. The masters compel their slaves to endure injustice.

1 ἔγγος with Gen.  2 ἄρδω with Gen.  3 ἀλαδ.  
4 ἐν with Dat.  5 παρέχειν, lit. provide.  6 ἦς with Acc.  
7 Use Adv. πρὶν.

SYNTAX. (i.) The Article is used to denote the whole of a class; thus οἱ δοῦλοι means either the slaves or slaves in general.

(ii.) The Article with μέν or δέ is used as a Demonstrative Pronoun. τοὺς ἀνδράπονος ἔλαβε· οἱ δὲ ἀπέφυγον ὑστερον χρόνος he captured the men; but they escaped subsequently.

Especially common are ὁ μέν ... ὁ δὲ ... the one ... but the other; οἱ μέν ... οἱ δὲ ... some ... but others.

τοὺς μὲν ἔφεσον, οἱ δὲ καὶ ἔφεσον ἔμενον they routed some, but the others held their ground.

Notice that οἱ δὲ means but others, not simply others, and must therefore come first in its clause: οἱ μέν habitually comes first in its clause, but may be preceded by a word or group of words which belongs to both clauses. See instances 4, 18, 6, 1, and observe order where a prep. is used, ἐκ δὲ τῶν, 6, 2.

A. 1. Of the merchants some were rich, but others were poor. 2. Slaves often suffer injustice¹ at the hands of² masters. 3. Some fled to³ the sea, but others to³ the interior. 4. The desire of freedom leads on subjects to³ war. 5. The enemy captured some, but the general was able to escape. 6. Some he persuaded to take part in⁴ the conspiracy, but others he was not able to persuade. 7. Conspirators are not always eager to take up arms. 8. Fortune rules⁶ some men,⁵ but others rule fortune. 9. He ordered his friends to provide help for the allies.

B. 1. Of the conspirators some were brave, but others were cowardly. 2. In⁷ the war merchants often suffered unjustly.¹ 3. The general captured the enemy's messenger. 4. Islanders rule⁶ the sea. 5. Some live in⁷ the interior, others near⁸ the sea. 6. He persuaded some to take up arms, but the others fled. 7. They sent a messenger to⁹ the citizens. 8. The war brings honour to some, but disgrace to others. 9. Of the islands some were populous, but in⁷ others there were few inhabitants. 10. There was a large¹⁰ number of merchants in⁷ the country.

¹ Say unjust things, Neut. Plur. Cf. 5, 16.
² ἵνα with Gen. ³ ἐπὶ with Acc. ⁴ μετέχειν with Gen. Cf. 6, 11.
⁵ Omit men. ⁶ ἕρχεσθαι with Gen. Cf. 7, 2. ⁷ ἐν with Dat.
⁸ ἐγγὺς with Gen. ⁹ πρὸς with Acc. ¹⁰ οὐκ ἄλγος.
5. **Exercises.** πᾶς, p. 145. ὅδε, p. 146. Temporal Augment, p. 147. Like πᾶς are declined Participles ending in -as; most of these are Weak Aor. Part. Act., e.g., κηρύξας having proclaimed, στρατεύοντας having marched.

**Syntax.** (i.) When ὅδε this is used with nouns, the Article must be used immediately before the noun, ὅδε ὁ ἄνθρωπος, or ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὅδε this man. (For exception, see 5, 4 n.)

(ii.) Notice the uses of πᾶς with and without the Article:

(a) πᾶσα ἡ νῆσος all the island, the whole island, the whole of the island.
(b) πᾶσα νῆσος every island; παντὶ τρόπῳ in every way.
(c) πᾶσαν αἱ νησίων all the islands, the whole of the islands.
(d) πᾶσαν νῆσου all islands.

A. 1. Having made this proclamation¹ they sent away the soldiers.
2. He was general of the whole expedition.
3. The allies came² from³ all the islands.
4. These misfortunes befell⁴ all the citizens.
5. They did not hear the words of the general.
6. The soldiers having crossed the river refused to obey the officers.
7. The citizens had brave allies.⁴
8. They were burning all the houses and murdering all the men.
9. Every land is the tomb of brave men.
10. For⁵ these reasons the citizens suspected the allies.

B. 1. Having marched to⁶ this place they made⁷ a camp.
2. In⁸ every place all are willing to take up arms.
3. For⁵ all these reasons he assembled the soldiers.
4. War is the cause of all these misfortunes.
5. He ordered all the citizens to be present.
6. The enemy ravaged⁸ the whole of the Peloponnese.
7. The soldiers suspected their officers on account of⁹ this defeat.
8. Through⁸ all the war they were guarding these places.
9. In every way he furnished help to all the citizens.
10. Having heard this message the allies went away.²

¹ Say having proclaimed these things (Neut. Plur.).
² Str. Aor.
³ ἐκ with Gen.
⁴ Say had the allies brave. Cf. 5, 12.
⁵ διὰ with Acc.
⁶ ἐς with Acc.
⁷ Str. Aor. of καταλαμβάνειν.
⁸ ἐν with Dat.
⁹ διὰ with Gen.
6. ACCIDENCE. τον, p. 146. ἐπίς, p. 144.

SYNTAX. The equivalent of a noun is formed by the Article with:—
(i.) an adjective, οἱ ἀνδρεῖοι the brave, τὸ ἀνδρεῖον courage.
(ii.) A Genitive, τὰ τοῦ πολέμου the events of the war; τὰ τῶν πολιτῶν the property of the citizens.
(iii.) A Prepositional phrase, τὰ περὶ τῆς ξυνωμοσίας the circumstances of the conspiracy; οἱ ἐν τῇ ξυνωμοσίᾳ the members of the conspiracy.
(iv.) An adverb, οἱ νῦν men of the present day, τὰ ἔποερα the future.

N.B.—(a) The Neut. Sing. of the Article with an adjective is equivalent to an Abstract noun τὸ ἀνδρεῖον = ἡ ἀνδρεία courage.
(b) In English it is often necessary to supply some noun, such as state, condition, course, circumstances, incidents, events, etc., according to the context.

A. 1. The members of the conspiracy were at strife. 2. They reported the state\(^1\) of the camp to the citizens. 3. Owing to\(^2\) courage and daring they won honour. 4. I am going\(^3\) to write the events of the war. 5. Some of the exiles are eager to encounter danger on behalf of\(^4\) their native land. 6. They plundered the property of their allies. 7. Those in the neighbourhood\(^5\) came to\(^6\) the camp. 8. The poor often suffer at the hands of\(^7\) the rich. 9. The soldiers no longer have hope of victory. 10. The men of the present day bequeath an undying reputation to future generations.

B. 1. Those in\(^8\) the fields endured the tyranny of their masters. 2. They heard the incidents of the battle from\(^9\) the exiles. 3. Owing to\(^2\) their courage some of the soldiers were able to escape. 4. He was going\(^3\) to report the course of the conspiracy to the general. 5. The citizens were eager to take up arms on behalf of\(^4\) their native land. 6. The soldiers carried away the property of the citizens. 7. Some of the exiles returned to\(^6\) their native land. 8. The brave hold cowards in contempt. 9. He furnished assistance to some of the poor citizens. 10. They were in hopes\(^10\) of regaining their freedom.

\(^1\) Cf. 9, 13.  \(^2\) ἐπὶ with Acc.  \(^3\) μέλλειν.  
\(^4\) ἐπὶ with Gen.  \(^5\) Cf. 8, 26.  \(^6\) ἐς with Acc.  
\(^7\) ἐπὶ with Gen.  \(^8\) ἐς with Dat.  \(^9\) τὰρδ with Gen.  
\(^10\) Cf. 8, 28.
7. Recapitulatory.

A. 1. Nicias and his companions\(^1\) sent a message to\(^2\) those on\(^3\) the island.
2. In\(^3\) all these battles the allies of the Peloponnesians ran away.
3. The enemy won honour on account of\(^4\) their valour.
4. The present inhabitants are going to change their method of life.
5. Islanders hold in contempt those on\(^3\) the mainland.
6. Some of the soldiers were fortifying the camp, others were guarding the arms.
7. Injustice is often the cause of war.
8. The noble deeds of former men are worthy of record.
9. This place is on\(^3\) the borders of Attica and Boeotia.
10. These messengers reported the events of the battle.

B. 1. Having heard this message they advanced to\(^5\) the river.
2. They learnt the state of the camp from\(^6\) the prisoners.
3. All the citizens were eager to fortify the place.
4. This village was near\(^7\) the borders of Thessaly.
5. Some of the allies suspected the citizens.
6. Those on\(^3\) the mainland sent a message to\(^2\) the islanders.
7. The invasion of Attica was the beginning of the war.
8. Owing to\(^4\) the courage of the former inhabitants this land is free.
9. Some of the soldiers fled, others remained where they were.
10. The innocent often suffered at the hands of\(^8\) the guilty.

\(^1\) Cf. 9, 26. \(^2\) \(\pi p\)\(\nu\)\(s\) with Acc. \(^3\) \(\varepsilon\)\(\nu\) with Dat.
\(^4\) \(\delta\)\(\nu\) with Acc. \(^5\) \(\varepsilon\)\(\nu\) with Acc. \(^6\) \(\pi\)\(\nu\)\(p\)\(\alpha\) with Gen.
\(^7\) \(\varepsilon\gamma\gamma\)\(\nu\)\(s\) with Gen. \(^8\) \(\upsilon\pi\)\(\nu\) with Gen.
EXERCISES


SYNTAX. The Genitive is a mixed case:—

(i.) It is used with nouns, like the Latin Gen., and with verbs, adjectives and prepositions; the fundamental meaning is of.

(a) With verbs, e.g., ὀπαραγεῖν be in command of, 11, 5; μετέχειν share in, 9, 8.

(b) With adjectives, e.g., ἄξιος worthy of, 10, 16; μέτοχος sharing in, 7, 16.

(c) With prepositions, e.g., περὶ concerning, 9, 16; ἐνῷ on behalf of, 7, 6; μετὰ with, 10, 22.

(ii.) It denotes separation, like the Latin Abl.; the fundamental meaning is from. Thus it is used:—

(a) with prepositions meaning from, e.g., ἐκ, 9, 14; παρὰ, 11, 3; ἀπό, 12, 22.

(b) with verbs compounded with such prepositions, e.g., ἀντέχειν be distant from, 11, 17.

A. 1. The Athenians are masters¹ of the islands, and the Peloponnesians of the mainland. 2. Sparta is many² stades distant³ from Athens. 3. They learnt from ⁴ the messengers all about ⁵ the conspiracy. 4. All except ⁶ those from the interior are experienced in war. 5. The traitors are all worthy of death. 6. The soldiers are marching from the borders of Thessaly. 7. Nicias is in command of all the allies. 8. The islanders were eager to take part in this war. 9. He stationed some soldiers near ⁷ the river. 10. Of the hostages some escaped, but others were killed by ⁸ the citizens.

B. 1. In ⁹ this battle the hostages escaped from the camp. 2. This village was many² stades distant³ from the sea. 3. Some of the exiles did not take part in the conspiracy. 4. The events of the war are worthy of record. 5. They are making war on behalf of the freedom of their allies. 6. Except ⁶ the merchants all the citizens were killed. 7. Nicias is in command of the whole expedition. 8. The allies are marching into ¹⁰ the Peloponnese. 9. Those in ⁹ the interior are not experienced in naval matters. 10. The islanders are masters¹ of all the coast.

¹ κατάειν with Gen. ² many = not few. ³ Cf. 9, 28.
⁴ Cf. 11, 3. ⁵ τὰ περὶ with Gen. ⁶ πλῆν with Gen.
⁷ ἐγγὺς with Gen. ⁸ ἐνό with Gen. ⁹ ἐν with Dat.
¹⁰ ἐς with Acc.
EXERCISES 101


SYNTAX. The Dative is a mixed case:—

(i.) It is used, like the Latin Dat., for the Indirect Object with Transitive Verbs, for the Direct Object of Intransitive Verbs, and depending on adjectives; the fundamental meaning is to or for.

(a) As indirect object, e.g., βοήθεων αὐτῷ παρέχετω to provide assistance for him, 7, 29.

(b) With intrans. verbs, e.g., προσπίπτειν attack, 11, 24; δοκεῖ it seems good, 11, 5; προσήκει it is fitting, 5, 13.

(c) With adjectives, e.g., φίλος friendly, 4, 16; ὀμοίος like, 3, 12.

(ii.) It is used, like the Latin (instrumental) Abl., to express the instrument or any accompanying circumstance.

(a) Instrument, e.g., δεσμώις φυλάσσειν to guard in (lit. with) chains, 7, 26; χάριτι ἔννογγας αἶνοις he collected them by his influence, 8, 27.

(b) Accompanying circumstance, esp. manner and in military expressions, e.g., δρόμω at a run, 12, 4; θυμῷ καὶ ῥόμῳ with spirit and confidence, 11, 26; στρατιῶ dia-

(iii.) It is used as a Locative. (Exx. 10, 11.)

A. 1. The messenger announced this victory to the generals. 2. Some of the soldiers did not obey their officers. 3. They advanced with all the army against the enemy. 4. The deeds of the citizens are not like the deeds of their ancestors. 5. It is not fitting for brave men to desert. 6. He persuaded the allies to guard the prisoners in chains. 7. They learnt by report the state of the camp. 8. It seemed good to attack the enemy near the river. 9. The citizens refused to furnish help to the allies. 10. By courage but not by experience they were defeating the enemy.

B. 1. These deeds bring disgrace to all the soldiers. 2. Some of the exiles accompanied the Peloponnesians. 3. The general attacked the enemy with all his soldiers. 4. The islanders were friendly to those on the mainland. 5. The citizens did not furnish pay to the soldiers. 6. The officers guarded all the prisoners in chains. 7. They advanced at a run to the camp. 8. It seemed good to the general to leave the place. 9. It is fitting to help friends. 10. Some followed the general, but the others deserted to the enemy.

1 πρός with Acc. 2 κρατεῖν with Gen. 3 ἐν with Dat. 4 ἔς with Acc.
10. **Accidence.** oĩtos, aú̂tη, toû̂c, p. 147.

**Syntax.** Place *where, whence, and Place whither*, are expressed in Greek, as in English, by prepositions: of these the commonest are—

A. *in, at, on, εν* with Dat. *εν τῇ Βιέννῃ at Vienna, 12, 29; εν χώριῳ ἐπιτηδείῳ in a suitable place, 11, 17; εν τῇ ὀδῷ on the road, 11, 8.

B. *from.* (i.) ἀπὸ with Gen. ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου from the camp, 12, 22.
   (ii.) ἐκ with Gen. ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος from Greece, 9, 7.
   (iii.) παρὰ with Gen. (of persons only). παρὰ τοῦ θεόδωρου from Theodore, 10, 8.

C. *to, into, towards.* (i.) ἐς with Acc. (of places). ἐς τὸ στρατοπέδου to the camp, 12, 14; ἐς τὴν Αὐστρίαν into Austria, 12, 26.
   (ii.) πρὸς with Acc. πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους to the enemy, 10, 9; πρὸς τὰ μεθόρια towards the borders, 10, 28.

D. *through.* διὰ with Gen. διὰ τῆς λίμνης through the marsh, 11, 29.
   *in front of.* πρὸ with Gen. πρὸ τῆς κόμης in front of the village.
   *near.* ἐγέγον ὅτι ἐγέγον τῆς κόμης near the village, 11, 16.
   *behind.* ὅπωσθεν with Gen. ὅπωσθεν τῆς κόμης behind the village, 11, 11.

A. 1. They were returning from this village to the hills. 2. The other citizens were in the fields. 3. In front of this place there was a wood. 4. He marched with all his force from the interior to the sea. 5. In this battle the enemy fled to Corinth. 6. He stationed some soldiers near this river. 7. It seemed good to them to march to the borders of Boeotia. 8. The allies defeat the enemy in Attica. 9. Some of the troops they station on the road, others in the hills. 10. They are advancing through the plain.

B. 1. They refused to return to their native land. 2. Behind the camp there was a high hill. 3. He stationed the allies in front of this river. 4. They pursued the enemy from the plain to the hills. 5. All these disasters befell them in Greece. 6. These soldiers made a camp near the wood. 7. They advanced from the borders of Boeotia through Attica. 8. He was crossing from Athens to Asia. 9. The general learnt this from the hostages. 10. The soldiers marched from this place to the sea.
EXERCISES

11. ACCIDENT. φύλαξ, ἀγὼν, οἰκήτωρ, p. 144.

SYNTAX. 1. Time when is expressed:—

(a) by the Dat. when an event is dated by the particular day, night, month, etc., of its occurrence. In this case ἡμέρα, νυκτί, μῆνι, κ.τ.λ., must be defined by an Attribute, e.g., τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ on the third day, 13, 22; τῇ ὀστεραίᾳ on the next day, 13, 25.

(b) by ἐν with Dat. ἐν τῇ χειμερινῇ ἡρᾷ in the winter season, 3, 15.

(c) by the Gen. νυκτὸς by night, 14, 13; χειμῶνος in the course of the winter.

2. Time how long is expressed by the Acc., or ἐπὶ with Acc. may be used, like Latin per, ταύτῃ τὴν ἡμέραν during this day, 13, 23; ἐπὶ δύο μῆνας for two months, 14, 7.

3. Time within which is expressed by the Gen., or by ἐντὸς within with Gen. ἡμερῶν δέκα or ἐντὸς ἡμερῶν δέκα within ten days.

A. 1. In the tenth month of the war he invaded the country with all his force.

2. They carried on the war for six months.

3. On this day they sent the guards to Athens.

4. They were not able to capture the place within five days.

5. In the winter a few soldiers returned to the camp.

6. For a long time the troops remained where they were.

7. Having crossed the river on the third day they attacked the citizens.

8. Within ten years we are likely to conquer the country.

9. They entered the camp by night and for two days were plundering the property of the enemy.

10. In this struggle the general was killed.

B. 1. In the third month he expelled the inhabitants from the country.

2. For a short time they made war from the hills.

3. In this battle few soldiers escaped.

4. Within five days the general was going to abandon the struggle.

5. In winter it is not possible to live in the fields.

6. For ten months they guarded this place.

7. They attacked the enemy's camp by night.

8. On the next day they were willing to return.

9. The guards came from Athens on this day.

10. They entered the place by night and murdered all the inhabitants.

1 μέλλειν.
12. Syntax. The following prepositions are used in expressions of Time:—

(i.) πρὸ with Gen. before, πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου before the war.
(ii.) μετά with Acc. after, μετὰ ταῦτα after this, 12, 26.
(iii.) κατὰ with Acc. :
    (a) at, κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν at the beginning, 4, 12.
    (b) distributively, κατ’ ἐνιαυτὸν year by year, 6, 28.
(iv.) περὶ and ὑπὸ with Acc. about, περὶ (or ὑπὸ) τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον about this time.
(v.) ἀνὰ with Dat. with, ἀνὰ ἐπερά lit. with evening, i.e., at sunset, 11, 21; ἀνὰ ἡμέρα at dawn.

A. 1. About this time the enemy seized the harbour.
2. Every day they murdered some of the citizens.
3. Before this victory the inhabitants refused to take up arms.
4. All this night and the following day they were marching in the rain.¹
5. For six days they remained inactive near the sea.
6. At dawn they fled to the river.
7. After a few days they refuse to carry on the war.
8. Before this battle he held the allies in contempt.
9. Year by year the Greeks paid tribute to their masters.
10. On the next day they sent a herald to the enemy’s camp.

B. 1. About this time the subjects took up arms.
2. Every day the soldiers marched into the plain.
3. They were not able to fortify the place within ten days.
4. Before this victory few were eager to take part in the struggle.
5. At the end of this war the sailors returned to the islands.
6. At sunset a herald came to the camp of the allies.
7. After this defeat there was no longer hope of safety.
8. For six days they remained where they were.
9. Year by year they sent governors into the country.
10. At dawn the officers were going to cross the river.

¹ Cf. 11, 1.
13. **Accidence.** Participles in -ον, -ουσα, -ου, § 99. Pres. of εἶναι, ὄν; of λύειν, λύνων; Str. Aor. of πάσχειν, πάθων; Pres. of ποιεῖν, ποιῶν, -ουσα, -ου; Pres. Mid. and Pass. of λύειν, Ind. λύμα, Inf. λύσθαι, Part. λύσμενος, -η, -ου, § 183.

**Syntax.** The Gen. Case is used Absolutely in Greek, like the Abl. in Latin, with a Temporal, Causal, Conditional or Concessive meaning, τούτων γενομένων while (because, if, although) these things were happening; τούτων γενομένων when (because, etc.) these things had happened.

When the meaning is Causal, ὡς often precedes the Gen. Abs., giving the motive of the principal person in the sentence, στρατοπεδεύοντα ὡς τῶν πολεμίων ἐγγὺς ὄντων they encamped because they thought the enemy were near.

N.B.—Temporal clauses (or their equivalents) habitually come before the principal verb, while Causal clauses follow it.

A. 1. While the enemy were making preparations, the citizens fortified the place.
2. Since the generals are at strife, the troops are disorderly.
3. At the beginning of winter the allies proceed into the interior.
4. He wishes to fight, since the enemy are few.
5. When the news came, the citizens made a truce.²
6. The Athenians attacked the camp under command of Nicias.
7. When these things were occurring, the Greeks took up arms.
8. When the general learnt this, there was confusion in the camp.
9. They send for the allies, since the place is in danger.
10. When the herald had come, they learnt the number of the killed.

B. 1. The news of this victory came, while the soldiers were on the march.
2. Since the citizens are not able to resist, a truce is made.³
3. When night comes on,⁴ they encamp near the sea.
4. He wishes to send for the allies, since the number of the guards is small.
5. When the enemy fled, the soldiers returned to the camp.
6. Since everything is ready, they proceed to the harbour.
7. At the beginning of the war they collected all the allies.
8. Since the enemy are invading the country, the citizens carry away everything from the fields.
9. The soldiers proceed into the Peloponnese under command of Nicias.
10. Since the general was killed, the Greeks went away.

¹ Use ἄρξεσθαι begin. ² σπένδεσθαι. ³ γνωσθαι. ⁴ ἐπιγνωσθαι.
14. ACCIDENT. έναμα, § 32, γένος, § 33.
Pres. Mid. and Pass. of ποιεῖν, Ind. ποιοῦμαι, Inf. ποιεῖσθαι, Part. ποιοῦμενος, § 199.

SYNTAX. With Impersonal Verbs and Neuter Adj. with δν, the Acc. is used Absolutely, instead of the Gen., e.g., δεν (δεί it is necessary), είσις (είσηις it is possible), δείκαν (δείκει it was determined), προσήκεν (προσήκει it is fitting), ευ παρέκον or παρασκόν (ευ παρέκει there is a favourable opportunity).

δείκαν τάς σπονδάς ώς ἀδύνατον δν ἄλλω τινι πρόσεα σφέκαι there they accept the terms, as it is not possible in any other way to save their lives.

A. 1. The enemy remained where they were, since it was impossible to attack the fort. 2. Those in authority prepare to receive the hostages. 3. Since it is not fitting for brave men to yield, they defend themselves from the ramparts. 4. Fearing the number of the enemy, the general led back his army. 5. As there was no longer hope of safety, the besieged send a herald to the besiegers. 6. From physical weakness not a few of the citizens died. 7. They do not wish to make peace, although there is a favourable opportunity. 8. Those in the fort are compelled to make a sortie. 9. When they might escape, they prefer to fight. 10. They conquered the enemy by numbers and not by courage.

B. 1. They retired since it was impossible to force their way through the enemy. 2. A force of soldiers is being stationed on the mountains. 3. Since it is not fitting to accept the truce, we are going to fight at once. 4. Owing to the size of the place the number of soldiers is not sufficient to guard it. 5. The allies accepted the peace, as it was not possible to carry on the war. 6. The besieged make a sortie against the besiegers. 7. Although it was difficult to defend themselves, they refused to leave the fort. 8. In this summer the sufferings of the allies were terrible. 9. As there was a favourable opportunity to attack the enemy, they advanced from the camp. 10. The walls are high and easily defended.

1 physical = of bodies. 2 Use Part. of είσηις it is possible. 3 πάθος in Sing. 4 ἀλλάδ. 5 επί with Gen. 6 δείκε, cf. 16, 24. 7 πρός with Acc.

SYNTAX. Many verbs in Greek, as in Latin, take the Infin. as object, e.g., ἀνιγκάζειν compel, ἀρχεῖσθαι begin, βαύλεσθαι wish, ἱδρυεῖσθαι intend, κελεύειν order, καλεῖν prevent, νομίζειν, οἴσθαι think, προθυμεῖσθαι be eager, etc.

If the subject of the Inf. is the same as the Subject of the main verb, it is usually omitted with the Inf., and, if inserted, it is in the Nom. Case.

νομίζοντων (αὐτοῖς) δέξιον ἐπαίνον εἶναι they think that they (themselves) are worthy of praise.
νομίζοντος τοὺς ἄλλους δέξιους ἐπαίνον εἶναι they think that the others are worthy of praise.

A. 1. They were not able to resist the army of the enemy.
   2. He determined to be the saviour of his country.
   3. On this day they began to murder the citizens.
   4. They were eager to be sharers in this struggle.
   5. He did not think that he was worthy of death.
   6. They were compelled to retire to the fort.
   7. He ordered the soldiers to prepare for battle.\(^1\)
   8. They made a resolution to fortify the place.
   9. They seemed to be brave but inexperienced in war.
   10. They did not wish to fight on behalf of a foreign land.

B. 1. They could no longer endure their sufferings.
   2. The general thinks that he is worthy of praise.
   3. The enemy were compelled to encamp near the river.
   4. The besieged did not wish to yield to those outside.
   5. The allies seemed to the citizens to be faithless.
   6. The generals order the army to invade the country.
   7. The farmers began to return to their fields.
   8. Some were being rescued by\(^2\) their friends, but others were being killed.
   9. They prevented the soldiers plundering the property of the citizens.
   10. He determined to besiege the fort in the following month.

\(^1\) Cf. 17, 20. \(^2\) οὕτω with Gen.

**Syntax.** Verbs of *hoping* and *promising* take the Fut. Infin. The rule given on the previous page as to the case of the Subject of the Inf. applies here too:—

ὁλαπίσον ἀποστερήσειν τῶν δῆμων τῶν ἱγμόνων they hoped to deprive the people of their leaders.

A. 1. He promised that he would supply food to the weak.
   2. After the capture of that city all the men were killed.
   3. Those reports will not seem to be true.
   4. The place is marshy and has not a secure position.¹
   5. They have some hope that the enemy will be willing to make peace.
   6. He hoped to deprive the soldiers of their pay.
   7. The walls are weak and the citizens will not guard them.
   8. They hoped that they would exceed the others in⁵ power.
   9. He is going³ to set free the prisoners on the next day.
  10. Truth⁴ is opposed to falsehood.⁴

B. 1. They hoped to capture that city easily, as there were few men in it.
   2. The citizens hope that the general will set free the prisoners.
   3. Some of the reports are true, but others are false.
   4. The soldiers encamp in a marshy place.
   5. They promised that they would guard the walls that night.
   6. He is not going³ to trust the allies.
   7. They will prevent the strong injuring the weak.
   8. The soldiers will save the property of the citizens.
   9. It is not always safe to speak the truth.⁴
  10. The rising of the people will deprive the government of power.

¹ *Cf.* 5, 12. ³ *μέλλειν* with Pres. or Fut. Inf. ² Dat. ⁴ Article with Neut. Adj.
EXERCISES

17. ACCIDENCE. ἐνσιλεύς, § 37; μέγας, § 105.
Weak Aor. Act. of λύειν, Ind. ἔλυσα, Inf. λύσαμ, Part. λύσας, § 182.

SYNTAX. Any case of the Neuter of the Article can be used with any tense of the Infini, forming the equivalent of a noun. The Infin. may have a subject, object, or any adverbial modification: these modifications are inserted between the Article and the Infin. Negative μη.

διὰ τὸ τοὺς πολεμίους μη μεγάλη στρατιά παρείναι οἱ πολίται ἐν ἐλπίδι ἦσαν owing to the enemy not being present with a large force the citizens were hopeful.

The rule given on p. 107 as to the case of the Subject of the Inf. applies here too.

A. 1. They had great hopes of the allies capturing the place.
2. They were despondent owing to the enemy being successful.
3. He sent all the cavalry into the country of the king.
4. To escape by land was hopeless for them.
5. By defeating the army of the king they won a great reputation.
6. The cavalry are useful for conquering the country.
7. Instead of imposing slavery on others, they became slaves themselves.
8. By doing this he caused great confusion to the enemy.
9. Owing to their being besieged the citizens were in want of supplies.
10. Fleeing from the enemy in battle is disgraceful.

B. 1. By setting the prisoners free they were able to make an alliance with the king.
2. Owing to the allies running away the cavalry could no longer resist.
3. To obey the enemy is the beginning of slavery.
4. This victory provided great hope of capturing the town.
5. Owing to the general being killed the soldiers returned to the camp.
6. Instead of providing pay for the cavalry the citizens refused to receive them.
7. By attacking the enemy’s country they rescued the allies.
8. Owing to their not trusting the king they refused to make peace.
9. They thought it an advantage to fight near the sea.
10. They are compelled to retire owing to their not having supplies.

1 ēs with Acc. 2 ἀντὶ with Gen. 3 Dat.
18. **ACCIDENCE.** γλυκός, § 102; πολύς, § 105.

A. 1. They did not wish to run risks since it was possible to capture the town without danger.
2. Much confusion occurred owing to the want of discipline of the cavalry.
3. Owing to the enemy being inactive, the Athenians remained where they were.
4. The invasion was brief, since the troops had not supplies.
5. He persuaded all the citizens to take up arms.
6. The soldiers were eager to get the booty themselves.
7. In many cities many men were killed.
8. They sent away the cavalry owing to their regarding them with suspicion.
9. It seemed good to the majority\(^1\) to evacuate the town.
10. They hoped to capture the place easily, as the guards were not many.

B. 1. When the news came, the citizens were in much despondency.
2. The war was brief owing to the enemy invading the country.
3. When the battle took place the infantry routed the cavalry.
4. The majority\(^1\) did not wish to take part in the war.
5. They could not defend themselves, as the wall was weak and low.
6. They burnt many houses and killed many men.
7. Owing to those in authority not being present it was impossible to make peace.
8. For a long time there was much alarm in the town.
9. When this occurred the soldiers were in much confusion.
10. As it was not possible to send for the allies, the citizens refused to fight.

\(^1\) *οἱ πολλοὶ.*
EXERCISES


SYNTAX. Instead of the Infin., the Participle is used after verbs of perceiving, seeing, knowing and finding, e.g., αἰσθάνεσθαι, ὥραν (Aor. ἠδον), γνωρίσκειν, καταλαμβάνειν. The Nom. is used if the Part. refers to the subject of the main verb.

αἰσθάνονται τῶν πολεμίων ἐγγὺς ὄντας they perceive that the enemy are near.

αἰσθάνονται ἐγγὺς τῶν πολεμίων ὄντες they perceive that they are near the enemy.

A. 1. They perceived that a large army had invaded the country.
2. Some have fled to the sea, others have taken up arms.
3. He saw that the citizens had been encouraged by this victory.
4. The enemy had conquered the allies and were besieging the town.
5. They had suffered much at the hands of the enemy.
6. They know that the islanders are experienced in war.
7. They found that the soldiers had already disembarked.
8. He has set free the prisoners and has sent them away.
9. He perceives that it is impossible to capture the town.
10. He saw that in this way¹ he would conquer the enemy.

B. 1. They know that the enemy have already come.
2. They perceived that the city was being besieged by land and sea.
3. He found that the enemy were no longer in Attica but had retired.
4. They saw that it was impossible to provide assistance for the citizens.
5. The sailors have disembarked and have conquered the cavalry of the enemy.
6. He had agreed with² the Athenians that he would terminate the war.
7. They had suffered unjustly at the hands of the allies.
8. They find that some have embarked and others have fled.
9. He had committed many crimes³ and had suffered terribly on account of them.
10. He saw that the ambassadors were not speaking the truth.

¹ obw thus. ² Dat. ³ Use ἀδικεῖν, 22, 13.
20. ACCIDENTE. ναῦς, § 49, 14; νοῦς, § 26.
Fut. of εἶναι, Ind. ἔσωμαι, Inf. ἔσεσθαι, Part. ἐσόμενος, § 266; Fut.
Mid. of λυεῖν, Ind. λύσομαι, Inf. λύσεσθαι, Part. λυσόμενος, § 183.

SYNTAX. The Participle is used predicatively with λαυθάνειν escape
notice, τυχάνειν happen, φαίνεσθαι appear.
ἐλαθεν ἀπελθὼν he went away secretly.
τοὺς πολέμιον ἐλαθεν ἀπελθὼν he went away without the enemy
observing it.
ἐτυχον ἀποβάντες (ἀποβεβηκότες) they happened to disembark (have
dismarked).
φαίνονται παρασκευάζομενοι they are clearly making preparations.
φαίνονται παρασκευάζονται they appear to be making preparations.

A. 1. The army will be present within a few days.
2. It appeared to be impossible to make war on their enemies
once.\(^2\)
3. They entered the town by night without being observed.
4. The enemy’s ships happened to be present.
5. The citizens were clearly eager for peace.
6. The citizens appeared to be eager for peace.
7. They will make an attack with all their ships.
8. They will sail from the harbour, but will not begin the battle.
9. He will proceed with a large force against the king.
10. He will not be able to fortify the town.

B. 1. All the ships appeared to be sea-worthy.
2. All the ships were clearly sea-worthy.
3. He will sail to Corinth and will plunder the land.
4. The soldiers happened to have already entered the town.
5. This day will be the beginning of troubles to the Greeks.
6. They secretly imported corn into these islands.
7. The citizens will soon take up arms and make war.
8. They happened to be already on their voyage.
9. He sailed into the harbour by night without being observed by
the guards.
10. They were fitting out many ships for the war.

\(^1\) Dat. \(^2\) ἁμα. \(^3\) προθυμεῖσθαι with Acc. \(^4\) λείαν ποιεῖσθαι.
\(^5\) ἀρχεῖσθαι with Gen. \(^6\) ἔσ or πρὸς with Acc.
21. **Accidence.** χείρ, § 49 (24); Rel. Pron. δὲ, ἥ, ἦ, § 160.
   Weak Aor. Mid. of λύειν, Ind. ἀνυσάμην, Inf. λύσασθαι, Part. λυσά-
   μένος, § 183.

**Syntax.** The Relative Pron. agrees in Gend. and Number with its
Antecedent, as in Latin. In Rel. clauses, the Aor. often refers to a
time which is past from the point of view of the main verb, and is
translated by the Pluperf. in English.
   τὰ χωρία δὲ ἔλευς ἔξηλπον they evacuated the towns which they had
   captured.
   Some (*sunt qui* in Latin) can be expressed by εἰσίν ὁ (αὖ), ἐστὶν ἃ,
   Δεκε. ἐστὶν οὗ, κ.τ.λ. Note that in the Oblique Cases ἐστὶ (not εἰσί) is
   always used. A preposition, if required, can be inserted between the
two words.
   ἐστὶν ἐν οἷς χωρίως in some places.

**A.**
1. They imported and exported what they wished.
2. He encamped in a place which was ten stades distant from the
sea.
3. They made a sortie and killed some soldiers.
4. In this year they began to make war.
5. The cavalry made an attack and fought at close quarters.
6. The ships which they had prepared were not seaworthy.
7. The officers and all who¹ were of the same opinion went away.
8. In some places it was impossible to get food.
9. They came to close quarters and repulsed the enemy.
10. The soldiers received the pay which was due to them.

**B.**
1. He pursued the ships which had fled into the gulf.
2. The allies arrived with the ships which ought to have come²
   before.
3. He refitted the ships which happened to be present.
4. He made an attack where the enemy had expected.
5. Some of the citizens made a sortie.
6. Those on the mainland and all who¹ occupied the islands were
   in alarm.
7. In some of the cities the people were friendly.
8. They murdered those citizens who had not taken part in the
   rising.
9. They sailed to the island which was not far distant.
10. They came to close quarters, but were not able to resist the
cavalry.

¹ All who = ἵσωι.
² Use Past Imperf. of δεῖ with Aor. Inf. of παραγγελέωσαυ.
EXERCISES


SYNTAX. If the Antecedent of the Rel. Pron. is in the Gen. or Dat. Case, and if the Rel. Pron. would naturally be in the Acc. Case, it is attracted into the case (Gen. or Dat.) of its Antecedent.

τῶν τειχισμάτων δὲν οἱ πολέμωι ἑφύλασσον ἕκρατουν they got possession of the forts which the enemy were guarding.

If the Antecedent is a Demons. Pronoun, it is habitually omitted.

οὐκ ἄξιοι εἰσών δὲν πάσχουσι they do not deserve the things which they suffer. δὲν = τοῦτων δ.

A. 1. They remembered all that they had suffered in the former war.
2. He was deprived of the honour which he had won.
3. The prisoners who had been released fled to the harbour.
4. They got ready ten ships in addition to those which they already had.
5. When the enemy had entered the town, the citizens were compelled to make a truce.
6. The garrison having been defeated, the city will be captured.
7. The troops were thrown into confusion by the cavalry.
8. He determined to return from the city which he was guarding.
9. A large army will be mustered within a few days.
10. They obeyed the general whom the Athenians had sent out.

B. 1. He furnished assistance to those whom he found in the town.
2. He captured five ships in addition to those which he had already captured.
3. They returned from the camp from which they had marched on the previous day.
4. The troops having been thrown into confusion, many prisoners were taken.
5. They attacked the forts which the allies were guarding.
6. The town will be besieged by the whole army.
7. They remembered what they had heard from the deserters.
8. They were eager to spare the men whom they had taken.
9. They were deprived of the power which they formerly had.
10. The place will be captured within six days.

1 Aor., see Ex. 21. 2 πρὸς with Dat. 3 Gen. Abs. 4 Use Aor. of ἐπορεύεσθαι, ἐπορεύθην.
23. ACCIDENCE. ἀνήρ, § 49 (1); γυνή, § 49 (5); τοιούτος ταλις, τοσούτος τάντας, § 145.

SYNTAX. ἄστρε introduces a Consecutive clause.

(i.) With the Infin. it expresses either the Actual or the Natural Consequence. Neg. μὴ.

νυκτός ἐπορεύθη ὅστε τοὺς πολέμιους μὴ αἰσθήσαντα αὐτὸν he marched by night so that the enemy should not perceive him.

(ii.) With the Indic. it expresses the Actual Consequence only. Neg. οὐ.

νυκτός ἐπορεύθη ὅστε οἱ πολέμιοι οὐκ ἠσθοντο αὐτὸν he marched by night so that the enemy did not perceive him.

A. 1. He was so angry that he arrested many men and women.
2. They refitted the ships so as to be seaworthy.
3. The cavalry caused such consternation that all the allies fled.
4. They had no sufficient force to fight in the plain.
5. They were so elated by their victory that they were eager to carry on the war.
6. Such was the enthusiasm of the allies that they advanced at a run against the enemy.
7. The enemy burnt the corn so that it was difficult to get supplies.
8. So great was the number of the enemy that the citizens could not resist them.
9. The enemy stationed guards everywhere so that it was impossible to escape their notice.
10. The pursuers were acquainted with the country so that they killed many men.

B. 1. They did not spare the houses so that the property of the merchants was all burnt.
2. They no longer had supplies so that many men and women died.
3. Such was the confusion in the camp that the soldiers did not obey the general.
4. He sailed by night so as to escape the enemy’s notice.
5. They had few soldiers so that it seemed impossible to make war.
6. He caused such fear to the citizens that they refused to receive him.
7. The citizens did not prepare for war so that they were easily defeated.
8. The women were so eager to help the men that they threw stones from the houses.
9. They regarded the ambassadors with suspicion so that they did not accept the peace.
10. He came with so great an army that he captured the town at once.

1 Cf. 16, 23.

A. 1. A fort has been built so as to guard the entrance of the harbour.
2. They thought that he was responsible for all that they had suffered.
3. He finds that peace has been made and that the prisoners have been released.
4. It is clearly impossible to carry on the war.
5. The city had been besieged by the army of the king.
6. A great disaster has befallen all the allies.
7. He had already perceived that the ships had arrived.
8. The army had encamped outside the walls of the city.
9. The property of the merchants has been burnt by the enemy.
10. He had made the voyage by night so as to escape the enemy's notice.

B. 1. The city has been fortified so as to save the citizens.
2. The soldiers had encamped near the town which they had captured.
3. They found that the city had been besieged but that the enemy had been defeated.
4. Some of the prisoners happened to have been released.
5. So great a disaster had not occurred before.
6. Guards had been stationed by the general so that it was impossible to escape their notice.
7. The citizens had accepted the truce which the enemy proposed.
8. They will burn all that has been left.
9. The treaty had been broken, since the enemy had entered the town.
10. Some of the allies have made peace with the king.

1 γινεσθαι. 2 ἐπιγινεσθαι with Dat.
3 With Perf. and Plup. Pass. the Agent is expressed by the Dat. instead of by ὅπω with Gen.
4 Dat.
25. ACCIDENTE. Regular Comparison, §§ 110, 111, 113.

Δειν-ός, -ότερος, -ότατος.  ἄληθ-ής, -έστερος, -έτατος.

Δί-ος, -ότερος, -ότατος.  σωφρ-ων, -σωστέρος, -σωστατος.

The Neut. Sing. of the Compar., and the Neut. Plur. of the Superl. are used as Adverbs, § 173.

SYNTAX. The Gen. of Comparison, like the Lat. Abl. of Comparison may be used after Comparatives instead of ἕ (quam, than).

ἰσχυρότεροι εἰσὶ τῶν πολεμίων or ἦσαν πολέμουι they are stronger than the enemy.

If two adjectives are compared, both may be in the comparative.

σωφρονεστέροι ἦσαν ἀνδρειότεροι ἦσαν they were more prudent than brave.

A. 1. In the plain the cavalry were more serviceable.

2. It seems to be more prudent to make peace.

3. They said many things more attractive \(^1\) than true.

4. He is more worthy of praise than of blame.

5. They did not think death to be more terrible than disgrace.

6. The soldiers were more eager to plunder than to fight.

7. The Lacedaemonians were the \(^2\) bravest of the Greeks.

8. These things were too \(^3\) conspicuous to escape notice.

9. They captured the strongest of the forts.

10. The allies fought most bravely in this battle.

B. 1. This war is clearly more important than the former wars \(^4\).

2. He thought it safer to retire than to fight.

3. He appears to be more foolish than unjust.

4. Experience is more serviceable than courage.

5. The islanders became the \(^3\) richest of the Greeks.

6. The allies were more eager to fight by land than by sea.

7. Brasidas was the \(^2\) most conspicuous of all.

8. The citizens were too \(^3\) prudent to disobey the general.

9. The most experienced of the generals did not wish to make war.

10. In the former invasion they suffered more terribly than now.

\(^1\) Say being more attractive.  \(^2\) Omit Article.  See p. 95.

\(^3\) Say more conspicuous (prudent) than so as to, δοτε with Inf.  Cf. 31, 5.  ἄσθενεστεροι ἦσαν ἦσαν δοτε ἀμύνεσθαι they were too weak to defend themselves.

\(^4\) Omit wars,
26. ACCIDENT. Irregular Comparison, §§ 117-119, 175; βελτίων,
§ 120.
Subj. Pres. of εἶναι, §, § 266; Act. Subj. of λύειμ, Pres. λύω, § 181;
Wk. Aor. λύει, § 182; Str. Aor. of πάσχειμ, πάθω; Pres. of ποιεῖμ,
ποιῶ, § 198. (On meaning of Aor. Subj. see 29, 3 n., p. 78.)

SYNTAX. Verbs of fearing take μὴ lest followed by the Subj. Negative οὐ.

φοβοῦνται μὴ ἐλθῇ they fear that he will come.
δεινὸν ἂν μὴ οἱ ξῦμαχοι τὰ ἐπιτίθεια οὐ παρέχουσιν there was a danger
that the allies would not provide supplies.

A. 1. The weaker¹ are compelled to endure the government of the
stronger.²
2. There was a danger that the enemy would ravage³ the land.
3. The more powerful cities easily subdue the smaller.⁴
4. In this battle the enemy’s ships were more numerous and
better.
5. They returned to the city as quickly as possible.⁵
6. They escaped more easily because it was night.⁶
7. The oldest and youngest men marched out of the city.
8. They fear that the ships are too few to guard the harbour.
9. They feared that they would suffer² more than before.
10. He feared that there would be a want of supplies for the
majority⁷ of the soldiers.

B. 1. The stronger² are always the masters of the weaker.¹
2. There is a danger that the majority⁷ of the citizens will refuse
to fight.
3. The smaller⁴ cities are afraid that they cannot resist the more
powerful.
4. The Samians had⁸ more and better ships than the other
islanders.
5. On account of this victory they were less eager to make peace.
6. He collected as many ships as possible.⁵
7. He was afraid that the allies were more brave than experienced.
8. The soldiers were too few to capture the place.
9. They feared that the enemy would invade³ the land with a
larger force.
10. It seems to be better to release the prisoners.

¹ ἡσσων. ² κρεῖσσων. ³ Use Str. Aor.
⁴ ἐλάσσων. ⁵ ὅτι or ὥς with Superl. Cf. 30, 20.
⁶ Gen. Abs. ⁷ οἱ πλείους. ⁸ Cf. 5, 12.
27. **Accidence.** Numerals 1-20, § 122. εἰς, οὖν, δῦνα, τρεῖς, τέσσαρες, §§ 123, 124.

Α.Οptat. Pres. of λύειν, λύουμ, § 181. Str. Aor. of πάσχειν, πάθομ. (On meaning of Aor. Optat. see 29, 3 n., p. 78.)

**Syntax.** If the verb of fearing is in an historic tense, the Optat. may be used after μή, instead of the Subj.

εἴρωντω μή Ἀθόι they feared that he would come.

δεινὸν ἢ μή οἱ ξύμαχοι τὰ ἐπιτιθεῖα οὐ παρέχοιεν there was a danger that the allies would not provide supplies.

_N.B._ All historic tenses in Greek take the augment.

A. 1. They had no hope of success.
2. They feared that the enemy would enter\(^1\) the town by force.
3. *They captured one ship, but two sailed away.*
4. They feared that in no way would they prevent the enemy invading the country.
5. He sailed into the harbour with thirteen ships.
6. In the second invasion they remained four months in Attica.
7. *For two days they did nothing, but on the third day they ravaged the country.*
8. He feared that he would save none\(^2\) of the exiles.
9. *In the first battle they were defeated, but in the second they conquered.*
10. The generals feared that the citizens would suffer\(^1\) terribly on account of the siege.

B. 1. This calamity was greater than any\(^3\) of the former calamities.
2. He feared that the enemy would capture\(^2\) the city within three months.
3. *There were three camps, one near the sea, and two in the interior.*
4. They feared that they would have no faithful ally.
5. He wished to release the prisoners within thirteen days.
6. They perceived that the allies would send no help.
7. In the first year of the war two battles occurred.
8. They feared that the soldiers would run away.\(^1\)
9. All the ships escaped except two.
10. The generals feared that the exiles would not guard the passes.

* Use μέν . . . δέ in all sentences marked with an asterisk. _Cf._ Introd.

**Note A.** (iv.), p. 60.

\(^1\) Str. Aor,

\(^2\) Sing.

\(^3\) Say _less than none._

SYNTAX. Final Clauses are expressed by ὅπως or ὅνα (in order that) with the Subj. Negative μή.
If the main verb is in an historic tense, the Optat. may be used after ὅπως or ὅνα, instead of the Subj.
πέμψε μπράτς ὅπως τῆς πόλεως κρατήσωσιν he sends soldiers to conquer the town.
ηπεμψε μπράτς ὅπως τῆς πόλεως κρατήσωσιν or κρατήσωσιν he sent soldiers to conquer the town.

N.B.—Wherever it is stated that the Negative is μή, the compound negatives, if required, will be μηδείς no one, μηπω not yet, μηκέτι no longer, κ.τ.λ., instead of οὐδείς, οὔπω, οὐκέτι, κ.τ.λ.

A. 1. He left three hundred men to guard¹ the place.
2. The allies had twenty-one ships and the enemy thirty-four.
3. They send a hundred men to fetch¹ the ships.
4. This was the eighteenth year of the war.
5. They sent a messenger to order them to sail.
6. He collected five hundred cavalry and twenty thousand infantry.
7. He draws up the troops in order that the enemy may not be able to advance without a battle.
8. He sailed out by night in order that he might more easily escape notice.
9. They entered the city in order to burn¹ the houses.
10. They are fortifying the place in order to be able to resist for a longer time.

B. 1. He sends a messenger to announce¹ the victory.
2. The thirty-three ships of the allies defeat twenty-four ships of the enemy.
3. They sent on two hundred men to guard¹ the passes.
4. On the eighteenth day the town was captured.
5. He brings a thousand men to besiege the place.
6. The enemy had ten thousand infantry and three hundred cavalry.
7. The soldiers were climbing the hill in order to attack the enemy in the rear.
8. Some of the citizens went away in order that the supplies might last for a longer time.
9. They came down into the plain to ravage the land.
10. They are advancing as quickly as possible to rescue¹ the prisoners.

¹ Weak Aor.
29. Recapitulatory.

A. 1. They feared that the allies would break the truce.
2. The war will begin within three or four months.
3. The majority of the citizens escaped more easily.
4. There was a danger that the cavalry would refuse to make an attack.
5. They sent on one of the generals to collect an army.
6. No one has better allies than these.
7. I fear that we shall bequeath this war to our children.
8. The citizens were not less eager to fight than the soldiers.
9. The enemy are come to impose slavery on the citizens.
10. They were inferior in experience but superior in courage.

B. 1. They feared that the enemy would go away without a battle.
2. For two or three months they besieged the city.
3. They were more numerous and braver than the enemy.
4. There is a danger lest the citizens quarrel with one another.
5. He marched as quickly as possible in order to fall upon the camp by night.
6. We yield to disasters less than others.
7. He fears that the place may not be easily-defended.
8. The gain appears to be greater than the danger.
9. He intends to wait three days in order that the ships may be present.
10. The soldiers were too brave to fear the enemy.

¹ Use Art. for our. ² ἔλθω = I am come. ³ Dat. ⁴ εἰς ἄλληλοις.

**Syntax.** Commands are expressed by the Imperative Mood, Present or Aorist; the Subj. supplies the 1st Pers. Plur.

Prohibitions are expressed by μὴ with (a) the Pres. Imperat., or (b) the Aor. Subj.; either the Pres or Aor. Subj. is used in 1st Pers. Plur.

φυλάσσετε or φυλάξετε τὰς παρόδους guard the passes.
μὴ φυλάσσετε or φυλάξετε τὰς παρόδους do not guard the passes.

**A.** 1. Let no one think that you are fighting on behalf of a foreign land.
2. Guard the city and resist the enemy.
3. Let us attack boldly and trust to fortune.
4. Let the city provide food for the allies.
5. Do not kill the prisoners whom you captured.
6. Remain inactive and do not break the truce.
7. You have invaded our country, we shall march against yours.
8. Let us consider that it is just to fight against our enemies.
9. Do not injure your friends more than your enemies.
10. Let the truce last three days.

**B.** 1. Let no one trust to fortune rather than to valour.
2. Guard the walls of the city night and day.
3. Let us burn the corn in order that the enemy may not have supplies.
4. Let us not seem to be cowards.
5. Let each man remain where he is.
6. Do not run away, but retire slowly.
7. You are ravaging our land, but we do not ravage yours.
8. Let us send help to our allies.
9. Let the enemy learn that they are weaker than we are.
10. Soldiers, be ready to fight within three days.

1 Beware of using the 3rd pers. Subj., in imitation of Latin.
2 ἰμέτερος and ἰμέτερος when used as attributes are preceded by the Article.

3 Dat.

4 Partic.

Syntax. A Direct Reflexive refers to the Subject of the verb with which it is connected; an Indirect Reflexive is used with a dependent verb, and refers to the Subject of the main verb.

Direct (a) Pron. himself, (b) Adj. his own.
(a) Sing. ἑαυτός. Plur. ἑαυτοῖς or σφᾶς αὑτοῦς.
(b) Sing. use Gen. ἑαυτῷ. Plur. σφέτερος αὑτῶν, or use Gen. ἑαυτῶν.

Indirect (a) Pron. him, (b) Adj. his.
(a) Sing. αὑτόν. Plur. σφᾶς.
(b) Sing. use Gen. αὑτοῦ. Plur. σφέτερος, or use Gen. αὑτῶν.

A. 1. He orders the citizens to take away their own property.
2. They injured themselves more than the enemy.
3. Every year they became richer.\(^1\)
4. After this victory he showed\(^2\) himself just and moderate.
5. They send out the cavalry in order that the enemy may not plunder\(^3\) their land.
6. They guard the passes in order that supplies may be sent to them more easily.
7. They fear that the allies will make peace without them.
8. They thought that the enemy would invade their land.
9. He collected his companions and retired.
10. They fear that the citizens may not wish to help them.

B. 1. He orders his companions to return to their own camp.
2. After this battle they buried their own dead.\(^4\)
3. They fear that they will become weaker\(^1\) every day.
4. In order that no one may perceive him, he sails away by night.
5. He showed\(^2\) himself very eager for\(^5\) the war.
6. They thought that the allies would help them.
7. They fear that the enemy will make an attack on\(^6\) them.
8. The allies wished the Athenians to be in command of them.
9. They fear that the enemy may encamp near their city.
10. They plundered\(^3\) their own allies.

\(^1\) Cf. 37, 23. \(^2\) παρέχειν. \(^3\) λύγεσθαι.
\(^4\) νεκρῶς. \(^5\) εἰ with Acc. \(^6\) Dat.
32. ACCIDENT. τίς, ὃτις, §§ 151, 162. Pass. Subj. Weak Αor. of λύειν, λυθῶ, § 183.

SYNTAX. τίς is used in Direct Questions, ὃτις in Indirect Questions. Questions may also be introduced by Interrog. Adverbs, e.g. (Direct), πῶς; how? ποί; whither? ποῦ; where? (Indirect) ὅπως, ὅποι, ὅπου.
The Subj. is used in Deliberative Questions, as in Latin.
In Indirect Questions the original tense must be retained; the original mood (a) after a primary tense is retained, (b) after an historic tense may be retained, or may be altered to the Optat.

τι ποιοῦσιν; what are they doing?
ηρετο δι τι ποιοῦσιν or ποιοῦσιν he asked what they were doing.
τι ποιῶμεν; what are we to do?
ἀποροῦμεν δι τι ποιῶμεν we are at a loss what to do.
ηποροῦμεν δι τι ποιῶμεν or ποιῶμεν we were at a loss what to do.

A. 1. What are we to say about the peace?
2. They were at a loss what to say about the peace.
3. They advance slowly in order that they may not be thrown into confusion.
4. How are we to furnish help to the allies?
5. They considered how they were to furnish help to the allies.
6. They are afraid that they will be compelled to retire.
7. What took place in this battle?
8. It is not easy to find out what took place in this battle.
9. He sends on the cavalry in order that the allies may not be defeated.
10. The citizens make a sortie in order that the city may not be besieged.

B. 1. Whither are we to turn?
2. They are at a loss where to turn.
3. They are afraid that the property of the citizens will be burnt.
4. How are we to escape from the city?
5. They considered how they were to escape from the city.
6. They are afraid that no one will be saved.
7. In what way did the enemy enter the town?
8. We shall learn in what way the enemy entered the town.
9. He is afraid that supplies will not be sent at once.
10. He will retire in order that he may not be compelled to fight.

1 Αοι
2 βουλεύεσθαι
EXERCISES

33. ACCIDENTE. Weak Aor. Subj. Mid. of λύειν, λύσωμαι, § 183.

SYNTAX. ὃσις is used as a Relative Pronoun—
(i.) With Fut. Indic. to express purpose.
(ii.) In Causal clauses, meaning since he.
(iii.) Indefinitely, meaning whoever, any who.

στρατιώτας τινὰς ἐπεμψεν οἱ τινες ἐνέδραν ποιήσωντας he sent some soldiers to make an ambuscade.

τοὺς στρατιώτας οἱ τινες καὶ ἀνέλιστοι ἦσαν παρεθάρυνε he encouraged the soldiers since they had quite lost hope.

οἱ τινες τὰ δπλα ἔχοντιν, οὔτως καὶ ἀσφάλειαν ἐαυτοῖς οὗτοι τὲ εἰσὶ παρέχειν those who have arms can certainly make themselves secure.

A. 1. He who is brave is willing to fight for his country.
2. They sent ambassadors to make peace.
3. They accepted whatever terms he proposed.
4. He is afraid that the enemy may encamp 1 on 2 the hills.
5. They are our 3 friends, since they furnished help.
6. He sent some soldiers to guard the walls.
7. He sends on the cavalry in order that they may force their way 1 through the enemy.
8. They compelled whoever seemed serviceable to go on board the ships.
9. They sent three ships to sail into the harbour.
10. They will soon learn in what way the allies escaped.

B. 1. Whoever chooses war instead of peace is foolish.
2. They chose ten men to deliberate about the state of affairs.
3. They order him to take whatever force he wishes.
4. They are afraid that the allies may not accept 1 the peace.
5. They have won honour since they died for their country.
6. He sent on the cavalry to make an attack.
7. He sends messengers to the allies that they may prepare 1 for war.
8. They were responsible for the defeat, since they despised the enemy.
9. They will do whatever they wish.
10. They were worthy of praise, since they suffered much.

1 Aor. 2 εἰσί with Gen. 3 Say of us.
34. **Accidence.** Pass. or Mid. Optat. Pres. of λύειν, λυώμην, § 183, of ποιεῖν, ποιοῖμην, § 199; Mid. Str. Aor. of γίγνεσθαι, γενοῖμην.

**Syntax.** The particle ἂν is used (a) with the Optat., and (b) with historic tenses of the Indic., giving a Potential meaning, expressed in English by might, may, would, could, should.

τοῦτο γίγνεται (or γίγνετο) ἂν this might (may, could, etc.) happen.
τοῦτο ἐγένετο ἂν this might (may, could, etc.) have happened.

N.B.—ἄν cannot come first word in a sentence.

A. 1. You would not only become allies of these men, but enemies of us.
2. No one else would have been willing to do this.
3. They were afraid that the allies would not arrive immediately.
4. Thus they would have won a greater reputation.
5. Having heard the message, they might be more willing to yield.
6. He sent the cavalry to make an attack on the camp.
7. Brave men would not have accepted this truce.
8. Who would not prefer to die rather than be a slave?
9. They came to find out what had occurred.
10. In the night the enemy would not perceive them approaching.

B. 1. They could not find more faithful friends than these.
2. In this way the city would have been taken.
3. He was afraid that the enemy would not fight on that day.
4. They would never be compelled to yield to the enemy.
5. No one would have thought them to be traitors.
6. He summoned the generals in order that they might deliberate about the state of affairs.
7. What could they suffer more than this?
8. In the daytime they would not have escaped the enemy’s notice.
9. Who would trust to fortune rather than to valour?
10. No one would have believed this report.

1 Dat. 2 Cf. 39, 2.

**Syntax.** Causal clauses are expressed by ὅτι with the Indic. Negative οὐ.

μὴ ἐκπλαγῇτε ὅτι πλῆθει ἐλάσσους ἐσμὲν τῶν πολεμίων do not be alarmed because we are inferior to the enemy in numbers.

(For Commands and Prohibitions see p. 122.)

A. 1. They blamed the generals because they did not pursue the enemy.
2. Let us choose peace instead of war.
3. Let no one wish to accept the truce.
4. They took courage because the allies were about to arrive.
5. Do not spare the enemy who ravaged your country.
6. They were disheartened because the siege was burdensome.
7. Let us remember what¹ we suffered before.
8. Let each one defend himself with² courage.
9. Do not be afraid because the enemy are more in number³ than you are.
10. Force your way through the enemy and do not be thrown into confusion.

B. 1. They ravaged the land of the Corinthians, because they furnished ships to the enemy.
2. Let us imitate our ancestors and fight for our country.
3. Let no one wish to yield to the enemy.
4. They suspected the allies because they received their exiles.
5. Prepare for battle and resist the enemy bravely.
6. They were in despondency because they had not supplies.
7. Let the guilty be punished, but do not blame the innocent.
8. Let each one fight with² the greatest valour.
9. Do not be elated because you are more numerous than they are.
10. Imitate the valour of your allies and do not fear the danger.

¹ Gen. ² μετὰ with Gen. ³ Dat.

Syntax. After verbs of saying, thinking, knowing, learning, showing and many others, and after such phrases as δῆλον ἔστω (it is clear), ὅτι with the original tense of the Indic. may be used, or, if the tense of the main verb is historic, the Optat. may be used instead of the Indic.

ἀισθάνεται ὅτι ἡ πόλις πολιορκεῖται he perceives that the city is being besieged.
μαθᾶνεν ὅτι ἡ πόλις πρῶτον ἐπολιορκήθη he learns that the city was formerly besieged.
ἔσθεν ὅτι ἡ πόλις πολιορκεῖται οὐ πολιορκεῖτο he perceived that the city was being besieged.
ἐμαθεν ὅτι ἡ πόλις πρῶτον ἐπολιορκήθη οὐ πολιορκηθεὶη he learnt that the city had formerly been besieged.

N.B.—There are only very few verbs in Greek which cannot take ὅτι to express a noun clause introduced by that in English: the three commonest are δοκεῖν seem, οἴσθαι think, φανεῖν say.

A. 1. The enemy prepared for battle.
2. He learnt that the enemy had prepared for battle.
3. The allies were defeated in this battle.
4. It was clear that the allies had been defeated in this battle.
5. They thought that they would be stronger than the enemy.
6. He wishes to make peace.
7. He said that he wished to make peace.
8. The ships are near Corcyra.
9. They perceived that the ships were near Corcyra.
10. They heard that the town was being besieged.

B. 1. The soldiers encamped in the plain.
2. It was clear that the soldiers had encamped in the plain.
3. The town was taken within three days.
4. They heard that the town had been taken within three days.
5. Consider that you will be deliberating about your native land.
6. The enemy intend to fight.
7. They saw that the enemy intended to fight.
8. The allies are already near the city.
9. It was reported that the allies were already near the city.
10. They said that they would be compelled to retire.
37. ACCIDENTE. τιμᾶν, τιμᾶσθαι, §§ 196, 197.

Rule for Contraction: о or ω contracts with any other vowels into ω, otherwise the contraction is а: і becomes subscript.

N.B.—(i.) The Optat. Act. is τιμέην, -ης, -η.
(ii.) The Pres. Inf. Act. τιμᾶν has no і subscript, being contracted from the original form τιμᾶειν.

A. 1. Some were defeating the enemy, others were being defeated.
2. On account of this victory he was honoured by the citizens.
3. He sees that the position of the city is secure.
4. At the end¹ of the month he sets out from Athens.
5. They did not venture to go on board the ships.
6. They were not able to live in the fields owing to the invasion of the enemy.
7. They took up arms in order that they might recover their freedom.
8. They see the enemy advancing, but do not venture to make an attack.
9. He feared that the general would ill-treat the prisoners.
10. On this day they conquered by land and sea.

B. 1. They took courage because they were not defeated in this battle.
2. The city honours those soldiers who defeated the enemy.
3. He is advancing slowly in order to see the position of the city.
4. The third year of the war came to an end.
5. They besieged the city in order that the citizens might not venture to help the enemy.
6. The former inhabitants used to live in the fields.
7. They obtained their empire by treating their subjects well.
8. They saw that it would not be possible to do what the general commanded.
9. The whole army set out at the end¹ of the month.
10. They feared that they would be defeated by land.

¹ Gen. Abs. with τελευτᾶν.
38. **Accidence.** χρήσθαι and ζην contract into η instead of α, § 232.
Many verbs have a contracted Future, e.g., ἀποκτείνειν kill, Fut. ἀποκτεῖνω, ἀποκτονήσειν die, Fut. ἀποκτανοῦμαι. These Futures are con-
jugated like ποιεῖ, ποιεῖμαι, § 237.

**N.B.—The Optat. Act. is ποιήν, -ης, -η.**

**Syntax.** Verbs of effort, e.g., πρόσευε, παρασκευάζονται make
arrangements, ὑπάν take care, φολακίν ποιεῖσθαι take precautions, take
ὁπώς with Fut. Indic. Negative μὴ.

Ἅπρασιν ὁπώς τὸ χωρίον ἀσφαλές ποιήσονται they arranged to make
the place secure.

A. 1. They will ravage the country and kill all the men.
2. He used the method which he had used before.
3. They arrange that help shall be sent to the allies.
4. The soldiers showed\(^1\) the greatest valour.
5. They arranged to bring the prisoners to Athens.
6. He did not provide pay for the soldiers in order that they
   might not desert.
7. The generals are taking precautions that the citizens be not
   killed.
8. They feared that the army would besiege the town.
9. They made arrangements that the enemy’s ships should not
   escape their notice.
10. He sent on the cavalry to invade the country.

B. 1. They advanced some to fight,\(^2\) others to fortify the place.
2. We shall not be able to use all the ships.
3. Take care not to fight on this day.
4. The Peloponnesians will invade the country every year.
5. The allies arranged that they would punish\(^3\) the guilty.
6. They always showed\(^1\) the greatest enthusiasm and courage.
7. They took precautions not to injure their own friends.
8. They sent a messenger to announce their victory.
9. He made arrangements that the allies should provide food for
   the soldiers.
10. They took precautions that the enemy should not escape.

\(^{1}\)χρῆσθαι.
\(^{2}\)Cf. 45, 15.
\(^{3}\)τιμωρεῖσθαι.
EXERCISES

39. ACCIDENCE. δηλοῦν, δηλούσθαι, §§ 200, 201.
Rule for contraction:  (even if subscript) contracts with any other vowels into α: otherwise, a long vowel with any other vowels contracts into ο, any combination of short vowels into οu.


SYNTAX. Relative clauses: (i.) if the Antecedent is definite, i.e., if the pronoun refers to known persons or things, the Indic. is used. Neg. οὐ.

δ χρήματα δέχομαι (εὐδεχόμην), ἀναλῶ (ἀνήλονω) I am spending (spent) the money which I receive (received), i.e., a fixed income of 6d. per week.

(ii.) If the Antecedent is indefinite, i.e., if the pronoun refers to unknown persons or things, (a) ἀν is closely joined to the Relative and followed by Subj.; or (b) after an historic tense, the simple Relative followed by Optat. is used. Neg. μη.

ἀν χρήματα δέχομαι, ἀναλῶ I spend whatever money I receive,
ἀν χρήματα δεχόμην, ἀνήλονω I spent whatever money I received;
i.e., a varying income, depending on “tips,” which may be considerable or nothing at all.

A. 1. The sailors manned whatever ships they had. 2. He opposed the citizens who were injuring their native country. 3. He sent messengers to the city to hire whatever men they found. 4. This victory shows the courage of the allies. 5. He is enslaving some, others he intends to enslave. 6. Whatever the messengers hear, they will report. 7. They claimed to rule all whom they defeated. 8. They fitted out the ships which happened to be in the harbour. 9. He sends for the slaves in order that he may set them free. 10. They feared that he would spend the money in vain.

B. 1. Whoever they saw, they persuaded to man the ships. 2. They claimed to set some free, and to enslave others. 3. They will fight in whatever place they find the enemy. 4. The fact that they refuse to fight shows the weakness of the enemy. 5. The sailors whom they hired were disorderly. 6. The traitors reported what they heard to the enemy. 7. They plundered the cities which they had captured. 8. Whatever cities they capture, they plunder. 9. He hired whatever sailors were in the town. 10. They are spending whatever money they have.

1 Use Art. with Inf. “the not being willing,” p. 109.
EXERCISES


Syntax. Temporal Clauses (i.) referring to a definite time are introduced by ἐπείδη or ὅτε when followed by the Indic. Negative οὐ.

ἐπείδη πάντα ἑτοίμα ἦν, ἀπέπλευσε when everything was ready, he sailed away.

(ii.) Referring either to one occasion in the unknown future or to an unknown number of occasions—

(a) After a primary tense, are introduced by ἐπείδω, ὅταν, or ὅπως, followed by the Subj. Negative μή.

(b) After an historic tense, are introduced by ἐπείδη, ὅτε, or ὅπως, followed by the Optat. Negative μή.

(a) τὴν γῆν καταστρέψεται, ὅταν βούληται he will overrun the country, whenever he likes.

ἀνοβάσεις ποιεῖται, ὅπως βούληται he lands, whenever he likes.

(b) ὅπως ἐστὶ φύσις ἡθοῦν, οἱ πολέμοι ὡς φυγὴν ἐτρέποντο whenever they came to close quarters, the enemy ran away.

ἡλπίζει μισθεῖσιν τοὺς πολεμίους, ἐπείδη τὰς νῆσους καταστρέψατω he hoped to conquer the enemy, when he had overrun the islands.

N.B.—ὅταν refers to one occasion, ὅπως to a number of occasions, ἐπείδω is used in either sense.

A. 1. When the allies arrived, the citizens revolted. 2. When they have captured the city, they will ravage the country. 3. Whenever a battle takes place, the victors set up a trophy. 4. Whenever they saw their own men being defeated, they were reduced to despondency. 5. When the islanders revolted they removed many of the inhabitants to the mainland. 6. They thought that it was possible to revolt, whenever they wished. 7. When the battle began, the soldiers showed the greatest courage. 8. When the enemy arrive, they will find the citizens fled. 9. He intended to invade Attica, whenever there was an opportunity. 10. When the ships were ready, they sailed from the island.

B. 1. Whenever any of the allies revolted, the Athenians were alarmed. 2. When there is an opportunity, they will sail from the harbour. 3. Whenever the sailors land, they put the inhabitants to flight. 4. They fled whenever any one resisted them. 5. When the news came, the citizens were reduced to despair. 6. They used to set up a trophy, whenever they conquered the enemy. 7. He established a garrison in the town. 8. When the enemy was sailing into the harbour, the citizens retired to the hills. 9. He thought that it would be possible to make peace, whenever he wished. 10. They will make peace, when they have subdued the Peloponnesian.

1 Strong Aor.
EXERCISES

41. Accident. ἵσταμαι Mid. and Pass., § 249.

Syntax. Temporal Clauses introduced by ἐως, while, so long as, until, μέχρι and μέχρι οὗ, until, follow the rules given on the previous page.

(i.) When they refer to a definite occasion or period of time, the Indic. is used. Negative οὗ.

ἀντείχου μέχρι οὗ οἱ πολέμοι ἀπόβαινον ἐποίησαντο they resisted until the enemy landed.

(ii.) When they refer to one occasion in the unknown future, or to an unknown period of time.

(a) After a primary tense, ἐως ἂν, μέχρι ἂν, μέχρι οὗ ἂν are used, followed by the Subj. Negative μη.

(b) After an historic tense, ἐως, μέχρι, μέχρι οὗ are used, followed by the Optat. Negative μη.

(a) κατὰ χῶραν μενοῦσιν ἐως ἂν οἱ πολέμοι πειρῶντα ἀποβαίνειν they will stand their ground until the enemy try to land.

(b) κατὰ χῶραν μενεῖν ἐπέσχοντο ἐως οἱ πολέμοι πειρῶντο ἀποβαίνειν they promised to stand their ground until the enemy should try to land.

A. 1. So long as they refuse to man the ships, they will not conquer.
2. While they were fleeing to the harbour, the enemy plundered the city. 3. The islanders revolt and remove all the women and children. 4. They will murder the citizens until they have killed all. 5. So long as there was war, the Peloponnesians used to invade Attica every year. 6. While the enemy were advancing, he was setting guards before the camp. 7. He determined to wait until it was necessary to send help. 8. So long as there was hope of safety, they resisted bravely. 9. The truce lasted until the messengers returned. 10. The soldiers were in confusion, until they saw the allies advancing.

B. 1. So long as they are well treated, the allies will not revolt. 2. While the enemy were still unprepared, the Athenians made an attack. 3. Many guards were standing on the walls. 4. They resisted the enemy, until the cavalry charged them. 5. While there was peace, they gained great wealth. 6. From want of supplies the citizens are being reduced to despair. 7. He determined to besiege the city until he should capture it. 8. They will guard the prisoners until peace is made. 9. He was waiting until he should win over the citizens. 10. He sailed along the land until he arrived at Rhegium.

¹ Mid. of καθιστάμαι. ² εἰτι with Gen.
42. Evidence. ἰδειναι, Act. and Mid., § 250, 251.

Syntax. (i.) πρὶν before takes the Infin.

εἶλε τὴν πόλιν πρὶν ἀποθάνειν he captured the city before he died.

(ii.) If the main verb is negated, and not before means not until, πρὶν can take the constructions given on the previous page.

Definite. οὐκ ἐπάνωπος μαχόμενοι πρὶν ὁ στρατηγὸς ἀπέθανεν they did not cease fighting until the general was killed.

Indef. (a) Prim. οὐχ ὁμολογίαν ποιήσονται πρὶν ἐπὶ τὴν δημοκρατίαν καταλύσωσιν they will not come to terms until they have overthrown the democracy.

(b) Hist. οὐχ ἠθέλον ὁμολογεῖν πρὶν τὴν δημοκρατίαν καταλύσειαν they refused to come to terms until they should have overthrown the democracy.

N.B.—Whenever not until cannot be substituted for not before, πρὶν will take the Infin.

οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν πρὶν ἀποθάνειν he did not capture the city before he died.

A. 1. Before besieging the town, he ravaged the country.

2. They will not attack before the enemy are near.

3. Before joining battle, the general ordered the cavalry to scatter.

4. They did not wish to fight before the allies arrived.

5. They lose many men before capturing the city.

6. They did not conspire until the messengers arrived.

7. Before swearing to the treaty, they release the prisoners.

8. It is not possible for us to conquer, until we send for the cavalry.

9. They hold intercourse with one another by means of heralds.

10. They did not publish this resolution until the ambassadors returned.

B. 1. They lose three hundred men before help arrived.

2. They will not make peace before they have captured the town.

3. Before publishing the resolution they fortified the place.

4. They did not join battle, until the herald returned.

5. Before night fell most of the men perished.

6. They refuse to yield before they are compelled to do so.²

7. Until they heard this, the citizens had no hope of safety.

8. It is not possible for them to man the ships before they have refitted them.

9. The ambassadors who swore to the other truce, will swear to this one also.

10. Before this occurred they were not friends.

¹ πρὸς with Acc. ² τοῦτο.
43. ACCIDENT. ἔσαι, Indic. Mood, § 267. The Pres. Ind. of ἔσαι (and its compounds) has a Future meaning; the Past Imperf. and the other moods supply the missing forms of ἔσαιμαι, which only has a Pres. Indic.

A. 1. They murdered all whom¹ they found in the town.
2. He arranged that the troops should go away at once.
3. They came to close quarters before the allies arrived.
4. So long as there is hope of safety, they will defend themselves.
5. Whenever they wish, they can make war.
6. He was waiting until the ships should sail.
7. When everything was ready, they went down into the plain.
8. Whenever they retired, the enemy advanced.
9. He will go along² the road that leads to Athens.
10. The citizens will guard the walls, when the invasion takes place.

B. 1. They used to send to Athens all whom¹ they captured.
2. They made arrangements to overthrow the government.
3. Before the message came, the ships sailed out of the harbour.
4. So long as human nature is the same, these things will occur.
5. Whenever the enemy enter the city, the citizens will go out.
6. They went along² the road leading to Corinth, until they arrived at the Isthmus.
7. When they came to close quarters, the enemy fled.
8. Whenever the cavalry attacked, the allies were thrown into confusion.
9. Whoever helps his native land, is a good citizen.
10. While he was still intending to set out, this misfortune occurred.

¹ Use ἔσαι.
² Cf. 50, 28.
44. **Accidence.** lépei (all), § 287.

**Syntax.** (A.) Conditional sentences which express what will be, is, or was the case, under conditions regarded as facts (Lat. Indic.).

(a) Fut. εἰ τοῦτο ποιήσει, ἀδίκησεν if he does this, he will do wrong.
(b) Pres. εἰ τοῦτο ποιεῖ, ἀδίκει if he is doing this, he is doing wrong.
(c) Past. εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίει (ἐποίησεν), ἥδικε (ἥδικησεν) if he did this, he did wrong.

Any conditional clause can be combined with any principal clause. If the conditional clause is Indefinite, *i.e.*, if it refers to an unknown occasion in the future, or to an unknown number of occasions, then it becomes in (a) or (b) ἤν τοῦτο ποιήσῃ (or Aor. ποιήσῃ), and in (c) εἰ τοῦτο ποιών, just as was the case with Relative and Temporal Clauses. The conditional clause of (a) is nearly always expressed by ἦν with Subj., since the future is necessarily unknown except to prophets. The Negative in the Conditional clause is μὴ.

A. 1. If you wish to sail, we do not prevent you.
2. If the siege was burdensome to the besieged, it was also burdensome to the besiegers.
3. If they came to close quarters, the cavalry were always compelled to retreat.
4. If the islanders revolt, they will win their freedom.
5. If ever the enemy attack the city, the citizens are able to defend themselves.
6. They have no hope of safety, unless help arrives.
7. If they suffered terribly in the former war, they will suffer still more terribly now.
8. The war will soon be brought to an end, if we ravage their land.
9. If they cannot capture the city, they will march into the interior.
10. If ever they were defeated, they were immediately despondent.

B. 1. If they try to escape, the enemy intend to prevent them.
2. If they captured any of the citizens, they killed them.
3. If the enemy come down into the plain, the cavalry will attack them.
4. If they do not trust the allies, they can send them away.
5. If the ships are ready, we will sail at once.
6. He advanced quickly in order to come to close quarters.
7. If they do not advance at once, the enemy will ravage the country.
8. If you were in danger, we were in greater danger.
9. If ever they made an attack, they were defeated.
10. If they wish, they can go away.

SYNTAX. (B.) Conditional sentences which express what would be or would have been the case, under imaginary conditions. (Lat. Subj.)
   (a) Fut. εἰ τοῦτο ποιήσῃ, ἄδικοι ἄν if he were to do this, he would do wrong.
   (b) Pres. εἰ τοῦτο ἐποιεῖ, ἄδικει ἄν if he were now doing this, he would be doing wrong.
   (c) Part. εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίησεν, ἄδικησεν ἄν if he had done this, he would have done wrong.
Any conditional clause may be combined with any principal clause. The Negative in the conditional clause is μη.
For this use of ἄν, see p. 126.

A. 1. If they had done this, they would have paid the penalty.
   2. If they were to give hostages, they would be able to make peace.
   3. If they had been more daring, they would easily have captured the city.
   4. He would not have been master of many islands, if he had not had a fleet.
   5. He would have done this, if he were general.
   6. If he were now present, he would say the same.
   7. If they were to attack, they would be defeated.
   8. If they had any prisoners, they would restore them.
   9. If they had offered a truce, the citizens would not have accepted it.
  10. They surrender themselves and their arms to the enemy.

B. 1. If they were to conquer them, they would not be able to rule them.
   2. They would have been thrown into confusion, if the cavalry had not been present.
   3. If they had taken any prisoners, they would have released them.
   4. If he had a large army, he would be besieging the town.
   5. If they had had corn, they would have given it to the citizens.
   6. If the allies were present, they would be taking part in the war.
   7. If they were to offer money, he would not accept it.
   8. If our generals were men, we should easily conquer.
   9. If they had given hostages, the city would not be besieged.
  10. They restored the towns which they had taken.

    1 ἄρη.
46. ACCIDENTE. *didóvai*, Pass. and Mid., § 263.

A. 1. If they had not been betrayed, they would all have escaped.
2. Pay was offered to the soldiers, should they be willing to fight.
3. If the city is captured, all the citizens will be killed.
4. They took up arms if any one tried to prevent them.
5. If they do not help the citizens at once, the enemy will ravage the land.
6. If they were to make peace, the enemy would retire.
7. If this seems good to you, it seems good to me also.
8. If there were ships in the harbour, the sailors would be preparing for battle.
9. If the want of supplies were to increase, the citizens would give in.
10. They import corn, if ever there is an opportunity.

B. 1. If the ships had not been surrendered, they would be able to fight.
2. If pay were offered to the sailors, they would sail at once.
3. If they were to give in, they would become slaves.
4. If the want of supplies increases, the citizens will be reduced to despair.
5. If they wish, they can capture the town.
6. If ever an alliance was offered, they refused to accept it.
7. If they return, they will pay the penalty.
8. If ever the enemy ravage the land, the inhabitants flee into the city.
9. They will burn the town, if they are not prevented.
10. If they are already in confusion, there is no hope of safety.
EXERCISES

47. ACCIDENTE. Irreg. Str. Aor., ἐβην, ἐγνων, ἐδων, ἐδων, §§ 271, 272.

SYNTAX. ἄντε, ἐφ' ἃ, ἐφ' ἂτε, with Pres. Fut. or Aor. Infin., ἐφ' ἃ, ἐφ' ἂτε, with Fut. Indic. express the conditions of a treaty. Negative μη. 

ἕξειβησαν ἐφ' ἃ τοὺς ἀνδρας κομιοῦνται (κομιζεσθαι, κομιεσθαι, or κομι- σασθαι) they made terms on condition of recovering the men.

N.B.—When the Inf. is used, its Subject, if expressed, follows the rule given on p. 107.

A. 1. They made terms on condition that each party should keep the towns they had taken.
2. They made peace on condition that the enemy should retire.
3. They knew that the enemy were advancing towards them.
4. Some of the ships were captured, others sank.
5. Knowing that the soldiers were disorderly, the general did not wish to fight.
6. If this had occurred, the city would have been captured.
7. They made a truce on condition that each party should remain where they were.
8. They will make peace on condition that they give and receive hostages.
9. They made an agreement to release the prisoners.
10. If the messenger is captured, he will be killed.

B. 1. They made terms on condition that they should become allies.
2. They made an agreement to surrender themselves and their arms.
3. He knew that there would be an invasion.
4. He sent a messenger in order that they might know the truth.
5. They made peace on condition that each party should restore the prisoners.
6. One ship was captured and ten sank.
7. If they were to come down into the plain they would be captured.
8. They made peace on condition that the besieged should go away without their arms.
9. They will make a treaty on condition that they send the allies away.
10. They made an agreement not to invade each other’s country.

1 Str. Aor. of ἐμῆσανεν. 2 Str. Aor. of ἀλληκοῖσθαι. 3 ἄντε μη with Inf. 4 ἐς τὴν ἀλλῆλου (omitting γην).
48. Recapitulatory.

A. 1. They said that they could not find better allies than these.
2. We are willing to make peace on condition that the enemy retire at once.
3. Before setting out, the general commanded the troops to prepare for battle.
4. They feared that their numbers\(^1\) were not sufficient to guard the walls.
5. They were at a loss how they were to escape.
6. They sent out Nicias to be general of the allies.
7. They took precautions that the islanders should not revolt.
8. Whenever the soldiers march out, the enemy will not defend themselves.
9. Until the ships arrive, we ought to remain inactive.
10. Instead of conquering the enemy, the citizens were defeated by them.

B. 1. He stationed his soldiers to guard the walls, if any one attacked.
2. While it was still winter, he sailed to Corinth.
3. It was announced that the allies had already revolted.
4. He saw that the soldiers were in the greatest confusion.
5. In what way are we to help our friends?
6. They prepared to resist if any one sailed into the harbour.
7. They will do nothing until the army returns.
8. They restored whatever prisoners they had taken.
9. If he wished, he could easily have rescued the allies.
10. Owing to the citizens being elated by their victory, it appeared best to carry on the war.

\(^1\) πλῆθος in Sing.
APPENDIX I.

ACCIDENCE, SO FAR AS REQUIRED FOR PART I.

A. The Alphabet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LETTERS</th>
<th>SOUNDS</th>
<th>NAMES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>ā or ā</td>
<td>alpha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>bêta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Γ</td>
<td>g (as in gate)</td>
<td>gamma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δ</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>delta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>ē</td>
<td>epsilon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>zêta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>ē</td>
<td>êta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Θ</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>thêta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>i or ĭ</td>
<td>iôta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>kappa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Λ</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>lambda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>mu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>nu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ξ</td>
<td>/modal</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ο</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>omikron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Π</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>pi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ρ</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>rhô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Σ</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>sigma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>tau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Τ</td>
<td>ü or ū</td>
<td>upsilon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Φ</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>phi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Χ</td>
<td>ch, kh</td>
<td>khi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ψ</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td>psi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ω</td>
<td>ō</td>
<td>ômega</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix I.

Note.—(i.) γ before a guttural (γ, κ, χ or ξ) has the sound of ng in sing; ἄγγελος is pronounced angelos. The letters ξ, ψ, and ζ, as pronounced by the ancient Greeks, are merely ways of writing ks, ps, zd (or dz), and are therefore called Double Consonants.

(ii.) The oldest Greeks had a letter Φ, called the Digamma because it looked like one ι placed on the top of another, and pronounced like the English v or w. It fell out of use in early times.

(iii.) Every initial vowel or diphthong has over it a breathing:—

' denotes h (Rough Breathing): ὁμοῖος like.
' is not pronounced (Smooth Breathing): ὄρεινός mountainous.

The breathings are written over the second vowel of diphthongs, and precede capitals: αὐτῶν of them, Ἑλλάς Greece. Every initial ρ also takes the Rough Breathing: ῥαδίως easily.

B.—Substantives.

First Declension.

I. Feminines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. ἡ μάχη the battle</th>
<th>2. ὥρα season</th>
<th>3. δόξα glory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>S. ἡ μάχη</td>
<td>οἱ μάχαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>οἱ μάχης</td>
<td>οἱ μάχαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>τὴν μάχην</td>
<td>τὰς μάχας</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>τῆς μάχης</td>
<td>τῶν μάχων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>τὴν μάχη</td>
<td>ταῖς μάχαις</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX I.

ὁρᾷ and δόξα are declined in the Plural like μάχη.

**Rule.**—If the Nom. Sing. ends in η (e.g., μάχη), η is kept throughout the Singular.

If the Nom. Sing. ends in ā, preceded by a vowel or ρ (e.g., οἰκία house, ὦρᾳ), ā is kept throughout the Singular.

If the Nom. Sing. ends in a, preceded by some other consonant than ρ (e.g., δόξα), a is changed to η in Gen. and Dat. Sing.

II. **Masculines.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. ὁ δεσπότης tbc master.</th>
<th>2. Bopēas North wind.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.  ὁ δεσπότης</td>
<td>P. οἱ δεσπόται</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.  ὁ δέσποτα</td>
<td>ὁ δεσπόται</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.  τὸν δεσπότην</td>
<td>τοὺς δεσπότας</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.  τοῦ δεσπότου*</td>
<td>τῶν δεσπότων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.  τῷ δεσπότη</td>
<td>τοῖς δεσπόταις</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECOND DECLENSION.**

*Masc. and Fem.  Neuters.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. δοῦλος, m., slave.</th>
<th>2. τὸ δῶρον the gift.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.  δοῦλος</td>
<td>P. δοῦλοι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.  δούλε</td>
<td>δοῦλοι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.  δούλουν</td>
<td>δούλους</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.  δούλουν</td>
<td>δούλων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.  δούλῳ</td>
<td>δούλος</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The ending ou is borrowed from the 2nd Declen.*
APPENDIX I.

The Fem. nouns in -ος which occur in this book are ἰππειρος continent, ἵππος cavalry (but ἵππος horse is masc.), νῆσος island (with compounds), νόσος disease, παραθαλάσσιος coast (properly an adj.), ὁδός road (with compounds), τάφρος trench, and many names of towns and islands, e.g., Ἡ Κόρινθος Corinth, Ἡ Σάμος Samos.

THIRD DECLENSION.

(a) Feminines and Masculines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stems</th>
<th>1. ἄρω-, t., hope.</th>
<th>2. φυλακ-, m., guard.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. V.</td>
<td>Σ. ἐλπίς</td>
<td>Π. ἐλπίδες</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ἐλπίδα</td>
<td>ἐλπίδας</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>ἐλπίδος</td>
<td>ἐλπίδων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>ἐλπίδι</td>
<td>ἐλπίσιν(ν)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Σ. φύλαξ</td>
<td>Π. φύλακες</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>φύλακα</td>
<td>φύλακας</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>φύλακος</td>
<td>φύλακων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>φύλακι</td>
<td>φύλαξι(ν)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RULE.—A dental (δ, τ, θ, or ν) falls out before ζ (viz., in Nom. Sing. and Dat. Plur.).

A guttural (γ, κ, or χ) or κτ + ζ becomes κ.

(b) Masculines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stems</th>
<th>1. ἀγων- contest.</th>
<th>2. οἰκήτωρ- inhabitant.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. V.</td>
<td>Σ. ἀγών</td>
<td>Π. ἀγώνες</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ἀγώνων</td>
<td>ἀγώνας</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>ἀγώνα</td>
<td>ἀγώνας</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>ἀγώνος</td>
<td>ἀγώνων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>ἀγώνι</td>
<td>ἀγώνισι(ν)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Σ. οἰκήτωρ</td>
<td>Π. οἰκήτωρες</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>οἰκήτωρ</td>
<td>οἰκήτωρες</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>οἰκήτωρα</td>
<td>οἰκήτωρες</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>οἰκήτορος</td>
<td>οἰκήτορες</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>οἰκήτορων</td>
<td>οἰκήτορες</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>οἰκήτορι</td>
<td>οἰκήτορες</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RULE.—Before -σι of the Dat. Plur., ν falls out, but ρ remains.
C.—Adjectives.

I. Masc. and Neut. like 2nd Declen. nouns; Fem. like 1st Declen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. στενός, m., στενή, f., στενόν, n., narrow.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. μικρός, m., μικρὰ, f., μικρόν, n., small.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rule.**—Adjectives in -ος form the Nom. Sing. Fem. in ἂ after ε, η, ρ, or ρο; otherwise in η.

OBS. Nearly all Compound Adjectives have no separate form for the Fem.: e.g., ἀπόρος, -ον poor; ξύμμεικτος, -ον mixed; πολυάνθρωπος, -ον populous.

II. πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν all. Masc. and Neut. Stem πάντ-.

|     | m.     | f.     | n.     |
| N. V.| πᾶς    | πᾶσα   | πᾶν    |
| A.   | πάντα  | πάσαν  | πάν   |
| G.   | πάντος | πάσης  | πάντος |
| D.   | πάντι   | πάση   | πάντι |
|     | P.     | f.     | n.     |
|     | πάντες | πάσαι  | πάντα  |
|     | πάντες | πάσαις | πάντας |
|     | πάντων | πάσων  | πάντων |
|     | πάσι(γ) | πάσαις | πάσι(γ) |
D.—Pronouns.

1. ὁ, m., ἡ, f., τὸ, n., the (The Definite Article).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.</th>
<th>m.</th>
<th>f.</th>
<th>n.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>ὁ</td>
<td>ἡ</td>
<td>τὸ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>τὸν</td>
<td>τὴν</td>
<td>τό</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>τοῦ</td>
<td>τῆς</td>
<td>τοῦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>τῷ</td>
<td>τῇ</td>
<td>τῷ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.</th>
<th>m.</th>
<th>f.</th>
<th>n.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>οἱ</td>
<td>αἱ</td>
<td>τὰ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>τοὺς</td>
<td>τὰς</td>
<td>τὰ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>τῶν</td>
<td>τῶν</td>
<td>τῶν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>τοῖς</td>
<td>ταῖς</td>
<td>τοῖς</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ὁδε, ἡδε, τὸδε this, is declined like the Article with ἰδ added.

2. ὣς, m., ἡ, f., ὧ, n., who, which (The Relative Pronoun).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.</th>
<th>m.</th>
<th>f.</th>
<th>n.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>ὅς</td>
<td>ἡ</td>
<td>ὁ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>ὅν</td>
<td>ἡν</td>
<td>ὅ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>οὗ</td>
<td>ἡς</td>
<td>οὗ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>φ</td>
<td>ἡ</td>
<td>φ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.</th>
<th>m.</th>
<th>f.</th>
<th>n.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>οἶ</td>
<td>αὶ</td>
<td>ἄ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>οῖς</td>
<td>ἄς</td>
<td>ἄ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ὅν</td>
<td>ὅν</td>
<td>ὅν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>οἷς</td>
<td>ἀλ</td>
<td>οἶς</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό self; ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο other, are declined like the Relative pronoun.

Obs. The Oblique Cases of αὐτός, -ἡ, -ὁ, are used as the ordinary unemphatic pronoun, he, she, it.

3. τις, m. and f., τι, n., some one, something, some; anyone, anything, any (Indefinite Pron. and Adj.). No part of τις may come first word in a sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.</th>
<th>m., f.</th>
<th>n.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>τις</td>
<td>τι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>τινά</td>
<td>τι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>τινός</td>
<td>τινί</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>τινά</td>
<td>τινά</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.</th>
<th>m., f.</th>
<th>n.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>τινές</td>
<td>τινά</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX I.

4. οὗτος, m., αὕτη, f., τοῦτο, n., this, that.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>m.</th>
<th>f.</th>
<th>n.</th>
<th>m.</th>
<th>f.</th>
<th>n.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>οὗτος</td>
<td>αὕτη</td>
<td>τοῦτο</td>
<td>οὗτοι</td>
<td>αὕται</td>
<td>ταῦτα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>τούτον</td>
<td>ταύτην</td>
<td>τοῦτο</td>
<td>τούτους</td>
<td>ταύτας</td>
<td>ταῦτα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>τούτου</td>
<td>ταύτης</td>
<td>τοῦτον</td>
<td>τούτων</td>
<td>τούτων</td>
<td>τούτων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>τούτῳ</td>
<td>ταύτη</td>
<td>τούτῳ</td>
<td>τούτους</td>
<td>ταύταις</td>
<td>τούτοις</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E.—Verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>λέειν to loose.</th>
<th>εἶναι to be.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present.</td>
<td>Present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. λύω</td>
<td>S. εἰμί</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λυεις</td>
<td>εἰ (or ἤν)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λύει</td>
<td>ἤθσα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. λύομεν</td>
<td>P. εἰσίν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λύετε</td>
<td>εἴστε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λύοσιν(ν)</td>
<td>εἴσίν(ν)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Augment, expressing past time, and employed only in the Indicative (Aorist, Past Imperfect, and Pluperfect), consists either (i.) in the syllable ε, prefixed to verbs which begin with a consonant: e.g., ἐλύον I loosed: ρ is doubled after the augment: ἔφευν flowed, ἔφρει ὁ ποταμὸς the river flowed.

Or (ii.) in lengthening or modifying the first syllable of verbs which begin with a vowel or diphthong:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Imperf.</th>
<th></th>
<th>Imperf.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἀγω</td>
<td>ἤγον</td>
<td>αἴρειν</td>
<td>ἤρον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἑθέλω</td>
<td>ἥθελον</td>
<td>αἰκεῖν</td>
<td>ὁκουν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὄνομάζω</td>
<td>ὁνόμαζον</td>
<td>αὐτομολεῖν</td>
<td>ἦπομόλον</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 raise dwell desert
η and ω remain unchanged, ἡσυχάζω keep quiet, ἡσύχαζον, ὥφελω assist, ὥφέλον.

The Past Imperfect of ἔχω have is εἶχον.

In verbs compounded with prepositions, the augment is prefixed to the verbal part. Prepositions ending with a consonant which has been modified before the initial consonant of the verb recover their original form; prepositions ending with a vowel lose their final vowel, except πρό and περί.

έκβάλλω throw out, ἐξέβαλλον
έμβάλλω throw in, ἐνέβαλλον
ξυλλέγω collect, ἔνεξελέγον
ξυμμαχῶ am an ally, ἔνεξεμάχον
ἀποβάλλω throw away, ἀπέβαλλον
καταλαμβάνω occupy, κατελάμβανον
προβάλω advance, προύβαλλον
περιβάλλω throw round, περιέβαλλον

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Str. Aor. παθεῖν suffer.</th>
<th>ποιέω do, make.</th>
<th>Contracted Verb.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicative.</strong></td>
<td>Present.</td>
<td>Past Imperfect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. ἔπαθον</td>
<td>S. ποιῶ</td>
<td>S. ἐποίουν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἔπαθες</td>
<td>ποιεῖς</td>
<td>ἐποίεις</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἔπαθε(ν)</td>
<td>ποιεῖ</td>
<td>ἐποίει</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. ἔπάθομεν</td>
<td>P. ποιοῦμεν</td>
<td>P. ἐπαιοῦμεν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐπάθετε</td>
<td>ποιεῖτε</td>
<td>ἐποιεῖτε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἔπαθον</td>
<td>ποιοῦσι(ν)</td>
<td>ἐποίουν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ποιέω is conjugated like λύω, and then contracted.

(i.) € drops out before a long vowel or diphthong.
(ii.) € and € contract into ei.
(iii.) € and o contract into ov.
APPENDIX I.

Stems in one syllable, e.g., πλε- sail, νε- swim, only admit the contraction ει, thus πλέω, πλεῖς, πλεῖ, πλέομεν, πλεῖτε, πλέουσι.

The Strong Aorist is conjugated in the Indicative like the Past Imperfect. The commonest of these Strong Aorists are:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἀγεῖν lead</td>
<td>ἡγοῦν</td>
<td>ἡγαγοῦ</td>
<td>ἡγαγεῖν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>βάλλεῖν throw</td>
<td>ἐβαλλόν</td>
<td>ἐβαλοῦ</td>
<td>βαλεῖν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εὑρίσκειν find</td>
<td>ἐὕρισκον</td>
<td>ἐὕρον</td>
<td>εὑρεῖν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἔχειν have</td>
<td>ἐἰχοῦν*</td>
<td>ἐσχοῦ</td>
<td>σχεῖν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀποθνῄσκειν die</td>
<td>ἀπέθνῃσκον</td>
<td>ἀπέθανον</td>
<td>ἀποθανεῖν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λαμβάνειν take</td>
<td>ἐλάμβανον</td>
<td>ἐλαβοῦ</td>
<td>λαβεῖν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μανθάνειν learn</td>
<td>ἐμάνθανον</td>
<td>ἐμαθοῦ</td>
<td>μαθεῖν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πάσχειν suffer</td>
<td>ἐπασχοῦ</td>
<td>ἐπαθοῦ</td>
<td>παθεῖν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πίπτειν fall</td>
<td>ἐπιπτοῦ</td>
<td>ἐπεσοῦ</td>
<td>πεσεῖν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τυγχάνειν happen</td>
<td>ἐτύγχανον</td>
<td>ἐτυχοῦ</td>
<td>τυχεῖν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φεύγειν flee</td>
<td>ἐφευγοῦ</td>
<td>ἐφυγοῦ</td>
<td>φυγεῖν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is no Present corresponding to some Str. Aorists, e.g., ἤλθον I came, Inf. ἐλθεῖν; εἶδον* I saw, Inf. ἰδεῖν; ἔδραμον I ran, Inf. ἐδραμεῖν; εἶλον* I captured, Inf. ἐλεῖν; εἶπον I said, Inf. ἐιπεῖν.

The Aor. Indic. is a Past Tense, denoting the entire act in past time, ἤλθον I came; sometimes in Subordinate clauses, it denotes an act prior to that of the main verb, and is translated by the Eng. Pluperfect.

ἀνεχώρον ὦ ὡς τὸ χαρίον ὦθεν ἐξῆλθον τῇ πρωτεραίᾳ they were returning to the camp from which they had marched out on the day before.

* The original form of these words was ἐσεχοῦν, ἐφιδοῦν, ἐσελοῦ, the σ or Φ dropt out, and the usual contraction took place.
In the other Moods, the Aor. is not a past tense; the only difference between the Aor. Subj. and the Pres. Subj. is that the Aor. regards the action simply as occurring, the Pres. regards it as continuing.

In Indirect Speech the Aor. Inf. may represent the Aor. Ind. of Direct Speech, and is then a Past Tense.

**APPENDIX II.**

A. Root πορ, πειρ (see L. and S., s.v. περάω), cf. Latin porta.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>πορεύεσθαι,</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>ἐμπορος,</td>
<td>merchant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πόρος, ford</td>
<td></td>
<td>ἐμπορία, trade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Βόσπορος, lit.</td>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>ἐμπόριον, trading-town</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πορθμεύς, ferryman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. πορίζειν, provide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>εὐπορος, well-provided</td>
<td></td>
<td>ἐμπειρος, experienced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εὐπορία, abundance</td>
<td></td>
<td>ἐμπειρία, experience</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπορος, poor</td>
<td></td>
<td>ἀπειρος, inexperience</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπορία, want, perplexity</td>
<td></td>
<td>ἀπειρία, inexperience</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπορεῖν, be at a loss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Root φερ, φορ (see L. and S., s.v. φέρω), cf. Latin fero, Eng. bear.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>φέρειν, carry, pay</td>
<td></td>
<td>διαφέρειν, excel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σκευοφόρος, baggage-carrier</td>
<td></td>
<td>διάφορος, disagreeing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φορτηγικός, carrying freight</td>
<td></td>
<td>ἐπιφέρεσθαι, rush upon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐκφορά, funeral</td>
<td></td>
<td>ἐπιφορος, blowing towards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φόρος, tribute</td>
<td></td>
<td>ξυμφέρειν, happen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φορεῖν, wear</td>
<td></td>
<td>ξυμφορά, calamity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other compounds in this book are ἀνα-, ἐσ-, κατα-, προσ-, προ-.
APPENDIX III.

The Subjunctive and Optative Moods.

1. The Subj. is used in—

   (a) **Principal Clauses,**

   (i.) in Commands, *in 1st Pers. only,* p. 122.
   (ii.) in Prohibitions, *Aor. only, except 1st Pers.,* p. 122.
   (iii.) in Deliberative Questions, p. 124.

   (b) **Subordinate Clauses** (Primary Construction),

   (i.) after ὅτως, ἢνα in Final Clauses, p. 120.
   (ii.) after μῆ with verbs of Fearing, p. 118.
   (iii.) in dependent Deliberative Questions, p. 124.
   (iv.) with Rel. Pronouns or Conjunctions accompanied by
         or compounded with ἄν, in an Indefinite sense; ὅν
         ἄν, p. 131; ἐπειδὴν, ὅποταιν, ὅταν, p. 132; ἐὼν ἄν,
         μέχρι ἄν, p. 133; πρὶν ἄν, p. 134; ἦν, p. 136.

2. The Optat. is used in—

   (a) **Principal Clauses,**

   (i.) to express a wish, see 43, 27, n. (p. 84).
   (ii.) with ἄν in a Potential sense, p. 126.

   (b) **Subordinate Clauses,** when the main verb is in
      an historic tense (Historic Construction),

   (i.) after ὅτως, ἢνα in Final Clauses, p. 120.
   (ii.) after μῆ with verbs of Fearing, p. 119.
   (iii.) in dependent Questions, dep. Deliberative Questions,
          and Clauses introduced by ὅτι that, pp. 124, 128.
   (iv.) with Rel. Pronouns or Conjunctions in an Indefinite
         sense; ὅς, p. 131; ἐπειδὴ, ὅποτε, ὅτε, p. 132; ἐὼς,
         μέχρι, p. 133; πρὶν, p. 134; εἰ, pp. 136, 137.
N.B. 1.—Throughout Greek syntax it is always possible to use the Primary construction after an historic tense.

2.—The Negative with the Subj. or Optat. is μή, except (i.) after μή with verbs of Fearing; (ii.) when the Optat. is used with ἄν; (iii.) when the Optat. is used in Dependent Questions and Clauses introduced by ὅτι that.
GREEK-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

**Note.—**

(i.) Verbs are given under the Pres. Infin., except in the case of ἔχομαι (and compounds), which has no Pres. Infin. in Attic Prose.

(ii.) If the Pres. Infin. in -έν has a circumflex accent, e.g., ἀγνοεῖν, the verb is conjugated like ποιεῖν.

(iii.) If a tense is inserted after the Pres. without mention of the voice, it is implied that the meaning of this tense is the same in voice as that of the Pres., e.g., διανοοῦσαι (Aor. διανοίγην), intend; ἀλήκτορα (Aor. ἔδιλον), be captured. διανοίγην means I intended; ἔδιλον means I was captured.

(iv.) The insertion of the case which a verb governs does not imply that the verb cannot also be used absolutely, e.g., ἀντίχευεν resist (Dat.). It is possible to say, ἀντίχειν they offered resistance, as well as, τοῖς πολεμίοις ἀντίχειν they resisted the enemy.

| Αγαπάω, Str. Aor. of άγαπέω. | άγαπάω (-άς), η, -άς, good, loyal, 47, 5. |
| άγαθός, -ή, -όν, good, loyal, 47, 5. | άγαθός, too much, 42, 13. |
| άγγέλλω (-ας), το, message, 43, 29. | διαγέλλω (-ας), δ, messenger, 7, 5. |
| 'Αγγέλλω (-ας), η, England, 21, 12. | 'Αγγέλλω (-ας), η, άγγέλλω, English, 33, 21. |
| 'Αγγέλλω (-ας), η, άγγέλλω, English, 33, 21. | 'Αγγέλλω (-ας), η, άγγέλλω, English, 42, 29. |
| άγείει (Aor. ἄγείευα), (a) bring, 31, 26; (b) keep, τὴν διατάξει ἄγειει, to spend one's life, 4, 18; ἔστη ἄγέιει, to celebrate a festival, 20, 14; ἄλλαξαν ἄγειει, to keep quiet, 30, 10. Comp. ἀπό, εἰς, ἐξ, ἐγέρας, ἐκ, ἐπί, ἐπί. | άδεια (-άς), η, freedom from fear; άδειαν ποιεῖν (Dat.), to grant a safe conduct, 15, 16; άδειαν τῶν σωμάτων ποιεῖν, to guarantee their lives, 16, 19; άδειαν ὑπαγείειται, to promise an amnesty, 31, 12. |
| άδειος (-ου), δ, brother, 24, 30. | άδειος, without fear, 17, 3. |
| άδηλος, -ον, obscure; εἰν αὖθις ἤστι, it is doubtful, 55, 24. | άδηλος, -ον, obscure; εἰν αὖθις ἤστι, it is doubtful, 55, 24. |
| άδικείν (Perf. ἠδικέκα), do wrong, 22, 13. | άδικήσας, -ας, -ας, having done wrong; οἱ ἄδικοι, those who committed the crime, 9, 22. Wk. Aor. Part. of άδικείν. |
| άδικία (-άς), η, injustice, crime, 5, 6. | άδικος, -ον, unjust, 5, 16. |
| άδικομένος, -ην, -ον, being unjustly treated, 5, 17. | άδικομένος, -ην, -ον, being unjustly treated, 5, 17. |
| άδικος, -ον, unjust, 5, 16. | άδικος, -ον, unjust, 5, 16. |
| άδικομένος, -ην, -ον, being unjustly treated, 5, 17. | άδικομένος, -ην, -ον, being unjustly treated, 5, 17. |
| άδικατος, -ον, powerless, οὐκ ἄδικατος εἶναι, to be powerless or influential, 8, 8; άδικατος τοῖς χρήμασι, bankrupt, 48, 14; (b) impossible, 16, 22. | άδικατος, -ον, immortal, undying, 6, 2. |

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'Ἄθηναιος, -ā, -ov, Athenian, 3, 9.
ἀθροιζω, collect, muster, 7, 9. Comp.
αθροίζων, -α, -ov, collected together, in a body, 13, 5.
ἀδιψω, lose heart, be despondent, 23, 1.
ἀδισμον (α-), ἡ, despondency, 12, 20. ἐς τολμᾶν ἀδιπαλαν καταστήσαι, to become utterly despondent, 47, 30.
Ἄγγλος, -ας, -α, one another, 9, 5; ἐν ἄγγλοις οὕτως, to quarrel among themselves, 31, 27.
Ἄγγλος, from another place, 31, 5.
Ἄγγλος, in another place; ἄγγλοι που (a) anywhere else, 31, 17. (b) elsewhere, 44, 6.
Ἄγγλος, -ης, -ov, other, another, 6, 6; ὁ ἄγγλος, the rest, 4, 9; ἄγγλοι ἄγγλοι ἐλεγον, they expressed different opinions, 33, 18; οἱ ἄγγλοι ἄγγλοι, from different directions, 37, 28; ἄγγλοι ἄγγλοι, in different directions, 23, 7.
Ἄγγλος, to another place, elsewhere, 6, 10.
Ἄγγλος, -ας, -α, -ov, belonging to another, foreign, 14, 1.
Ἄγγλος, -ος, -ov, foreign, 14, 30.
Ἄγγλος, otherwise; often "otherwise than it should be"; in vain, idly, 7, 29.
Ἄγγλος, (-εως), ὁ, capture, 14, 11.
ἅμα, (i.) Adv., at the same time, 8, 9; ἅμα μὲν . . . ἅμα δὲ, both . . . and, 34, 19. (ii.) As Prep. with words denoting time, with; ἅμα τῇ ἑορτῇ, at dusk, 11, 21; ἅμα ἐφ., at dawn, 28, 21; ἅμα τῇ ἡμῖν, at the beginning of spring, 29, 1.
ἄμαρτον (Perf. ἁμαρτέων), commit a crime, 22, 9.
ἄμαχος, without a battle, 9, 30.
ἀμεινών, -ος, -ov, better, 31, 26; ἐς τὸ ἀμεινων καταστήσαι, to improve, 53, 2. Com-
par. of ἀγαθός.
ἀμελεῖς, disregard (Gen.), 17, 12.
ἀμέβης, (i.) Act. (a) ward off; (b) help
(Dat.). (ii.) Mid. (Fut. ἀμνύομαι, Aor. ἀμνύμην), (a) ward off, 52, 12; (b) defend oneself, 16, 11.
ἀμφίθεσις, -ος, -ov, attacked from both sides, between two fires, 34, 4.
ἀμφισβητεῖς, dispute; τὰ ἀμφισβητοῦ-
menus, debatable points, 59, 26.
ἀμφότεροι, -αι, -α, both parties, 33, 3.
ἄς, (L.) in a Potential sense (a) with Optat., might, would, could; ἐς-

—
'ANTEXEIN 155

άνατείλειν, convince, persuade, 43, 15.
άναστ-, -άσα, -άσα, having set out, 47, 23.
Str. Aor. Part. of ἀναστάσαι.
άναστατος, -ος, driven out; ἀναστάτους
ποιεῖν, to expel from their homes,
47, 26.
άναφέρειν, be cast up, 21, 4.
άναχωρεῖν (Aor. ἀναχώρησα), (a) retreat,
13, 14; (b) return, 13, 3.
άναχωρησις (-ος), ἡ, retreat, 36, 14.
ἀναπαθεῖν (evis), enslave, 17, 18.
ἀνδρελά (-άς), ἡ, courage, 38, 3.
ἀνδρεῖος, -ος, brave, 5, 11.
ἀνδρόλως, bravely, 12, 7.
ἀνδρός, Gen. of ἄνδρος.
ἀνέβαινον, Past Impf. of ἀναβαίνειν.
ἀνεκοιμοῦσαν, Aor. of ἀνεκοιμῆσαται.
ἀνέλαβε, Aor. of ἀναλαμβάνειν.
ἀνέλθειν, return, 12, 18. Str. Aor. of
ἀνέρχομαι.
ἀνέπληθος, -ος, (a) desperate, without
hopes of (Gen.); 8, 22; τὸ ἀνέπληθος
τοῦτον, despair, 52, 6; (b) unexpected,
36, 27.
ἀνέμος (-ου), ο, wind, 20, 29.
ἀνέστησαν, Aor. of ἀνέστησαι.
ἀνεύν, Prep. with Gen., without; ἄνευ
μάχης, without a battle, 13, 19.
ἀνεχώρησαν, Aor. of ἀνεχώρησαι.
ἀνεχθῶσαν, Perf. Pass. Part. of ἀνεχθέναι.

ἀνέμπολον. See ἀνέμπολος.
ἀνέπληθον, Past Impf. of ἀνέπληθον.
ἀνήρ (ἀνήρ), ο, man, 27, 1.
ἀναστάτος (with Str. Aor. ἀντέστην),
oppose, stand against (Dat.), 48, 3;
πάντα ἀντέστην αὐτῷ, everything went
against him, 47, 3.
ἀνθρώπος (-ου), ο, man, 3, 7.
ἀνιστάμαι, (a) Act. (Wk. Aor. ἀνιστάσαν),
remove, expel from home, 48, 6. (b)
Mid. (with Str. Aor. ἀνείπο). set
out, 47, 23.
ἀνοιγμόν (Perf. Pass. ἀνοίγμα), open,
27, 15.
ἀνοιμός, -ος, lawless, 5, 16.
ἀνοιμός, lawlessly, 4, 29.
ἀντέχειν, Past Impf. of ἀντέχειν.
ἀντέχεσαν, Aor. of ἀντέχεσαν.
ἀντέστη, Aor. of ἀναστάτος.
ἀντετάξησαν, Aor. Pass. of ἀνατάξησαν.
ἀντέχειν, resist (Dat.), 12, 16.
ἀντὶ, Prep. with Gen., instead of; αἰρεῖν-, θαλλεῖν τινὰ Πατριάρχην ἅνω τοῦ Γρηγορίου, to choose another Patriarch instead of Gregory, 20, 11. In Comp. (a) against, ἄνθρωπος, to stand against; (b) instead of, ἀντιπέχειν, to send in return.

ἀντικαθίσταται, (a) Act. (Ἀ. αὐτοῦ ἁλλοῦ), take instead, 43, 22; (b) Mid., attain to, reach (Gen.), 56, 11.

ἀντικαθίσταται, (a) Act. (Ἀ. αὐτοῦ ἁλλοῦ), take instead, 43, 22; (b) Mid., attain to, reach (Gen.), 56, 11.

ἀντικαθίσταται, (b) Mid., attain to, reach (Gen.), 56, 11.

ἀντικαθίσταται, (a) Act. (Ἀ. αὐτοῦ ἁλλοῦ), take instead, 43, 22; (b) Mid., attain to, reach (Gen.), 56, 11.

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ἀπόγονος (-ου), ὁ, descendant, 4, 14.
ἀποδεικνύω, show; γνώμην ἀποδεικνυ-
θαι, to publish a resolution, 19, 21.
ἀποδιδομένος, Aor. of ἀποδιδομένεις.
ἀποδίνω (-ης), ἡ, magazine, 49, 8.
ἀποδώσεις (Aor. ἀπέδωσον, Perf. τέ-
νηκα), (a) die, 12, 28; (b) used as
Pass. of ἀποκτείνω (kill), be killed by
ὑπό with Gen.), 7, 19; οἱ ἀποθα-
νότες, the dead, 17, 14. In Attic
Prose θησεῖς is always compounded
with ἀπό, except in the Perf. and
Plup. which are never compounded,
ἀποκλείω, cut off, intercept, 51, 2.
ἀποκλείω, shirk from, abandon, 30, 16.
ἀποκομίζωνε (a) Act. and Mid. (Aor. ἀπε-
κομισμένον), carry away, 20, 24; (b)
Pass. (Aor. ἀπεκομισθησα, return, 20,
13; go away, 34, 17.
ἀποκρύψεως (Aor. ἀπεκρύδηναι), answer
(ァτ), 18, 16.
ἀποκροτείον, Act. and Mid., beat off, repel,
28, 25.
ἀποκτείνω, Aor. and Mid., kill, 11, 11.
For Pass. see ἀποκτείνω.
ἀπολαμβάνω, cut off, 11, 9; εἰ μέσῳ
ἀπολαμβάνων, intercept, 10, 29.
ἀπολείπεως (Aor. ἀπέλειψα), abandon (l.)
Acc., 13, 9; (ii.) ἐκ with Gen., 13, 19.
ἀπολύω, (a) Act., lose; (b) Mid. (Aor.
ἀπολύμαι), perish, 50, 4.
ἀπολυω (Aor. Pass. ἀπελύσα, (a) re-
lease, 52, 14; (b) separate, 28, 8.
ἀπόνοια (-ᾶς), ἡ, desperation, 39, 9.
ἀποκάμπτος, send away, 45, 20.
ἀποκέφαλοι (Aor. ἀπεκεφαλευα), sail away,
23, 23.
ἀπορείς, be at a loss, (i.) ἄνω with Fut.
Ind., 26, 16; (ii.) ἄρα τρόποι with
Fut. Ind., 38, 18; (iii.) ἄνω with
ἀπορία (-ᾶς), ἡ, difficulty, perplexity,
want, 4, 28; ἐν ἀπορίᾳ πάντων ἐλαῖα,
to be in utter perplexity, 13, 1; ἐν
ἀπορίαν καταστῆσαι, to be reduced to
helplessness, 47, 5.
ἀπορος, -ov, poor, 3, 8.
ἀπόφθεγμα (-ως), ἡ, revolt, 29, 20.
ἀποστάσεως (Aor. ἀπέστηται), send, des-
spatch, 28, 29.
ἀποστερείσ (Fut. ἀποστερήσω), deprive
anyone (Acr. of (Gen.), 18, 24.
ἀπόστολος (-ον), ὁ, (a) messenger; (b)
Apostle, the title of the Agents of
the Philike Hetairia, 6, 9.
ἀποφέρων (Aor. ἀπέφερεν), escape, 1, 27; run away, 12, 9.
ἀποχωρέω (Aor. ἀπεκώρυσα, go away,
20, 10.
ἀρακτάς, -ον, without success, 23, 23.
ἀρασσόκητος, -ον, not expecting, un-
aware, 48, 18.
ἀρακάτωτο, Past Impf. Mid. of ἀπο-
λύω.
ἀράκλωτο, Aor. Mid. of ἀπολλύω.
ἀράς, -άς, -αν, having set out, 40, 25.
Wk. Aor. Part. of ἀπείρων.
Ἀργος (-ους), τό, Argos, a town near E.
coast of the Morea, 37, 4.
Ἀργύριος (-ου), τό, silver, money, 7, 7.
Ἀρετή (-ῆς), ἡ, virtue, valour, 13, 12.
Ἀριβόν (οὐ), ὁ, number, 8, 2.
Ἀριστερός, ὁ, left (as opp. to δεξίος,
right), 40, 28.
Ἀριστος, -ος, -ον, best, 18, 21; ἄριστα as
Ἀριστοκράτος (-ῆς), ἡ, prince, 4, 29; ἄριστο
κράτους, to plunder, 50, 2.
Ἀριστερά, plunder, 4, 30.
Ἀρτος (-ῆς), ὁ, Arta, a town near the
S. boundary of Albania, 53, 17.
Ἀρχεῖον, (a) Act. (Aor. ἀρχέα, (i.) rule, 8,
13, with Gen., 7, 2; (ii.) begin
(Gen.), 14, 6. (b) Mid. (Aor. ἀρχε-
μαι), begin (Inf.), 28, 1; ἄμα ὅ τι ἡ
ἀρχεμένη, with the beginning of
spring, 29, 9. Comp. ὑπ.
Ἀρχή (-ῆς), ἡ, (a) beginning, 4, 12; (b)
dominion, 6, 19; (c) government, 6,
9; ὁ εἰ ἀρχαι, 19, 8, or αἱ ἀρχαί,
12, 27, the government.
Ἀρχιερεύς (-ῶς), ὁ, chief-priest, 19, 25.
Ἀρχιβασιλεύς (-ᾶς), ἡ, weakness, illness, 17, 30.
Ἀρχηγεῖον, fall ill, 26, 15.
Ἀρσενίς, -ῆς, weak, 31, 5.
Ἀσιά (-ᾶς), ἡ, Asia, 3, 7.
Ἀσιανος, -η, -ov, glad, 48, 28.
Ἀσυνέδικτος, -ον, without trace, 18, 9.
Ἀσφαλέια (-ᾶς), ἡ, security, 36, 2.
Ἀσφάλης, -ης, -εις, secure, safe, 19, 7; ἐκ τού
ἀσφαλοῦς, from a position of security,
28, 30.
Ἀστάκος, -ον, disorderly, undisciplined, 9, 3.
Ἀτάκτως, in disorder, 12, 8.
'ΑΤΑΧΙΑ

'νατάξα (-'άς), ἦ, disorder, want of discipline, 9, 1.

άταξος, -ον, unburied, 27, 29.

άτεξιστος, -ος, unfortified, 4, 19.

άτιμωρος, -ος, unavenged, 9, 21.

άτολμος, -ον, unenterprising, cowardly, 5, 14.

'Αττική (-'ης), ἦ, Attica, the district in which Athens is situated, 4, 9.

αὖ, again, on the other hand, 6, 20.

αὖθις, again, 14, 19.

'Αυστρία (-'ας), ἦ, Austria, 6, 24.

'Αυστρικός, -ής, -ον, Austrian, 13, 27.

αὐτή, Fem. of οὗτος.

αὐτοκράτωρ (-'ορος), ὁ, one who possesses full powers, 34, 20.

αὐτομολεῖς, desert, 10, 5.

αὐτομολία (-'ας), ἦ, desertion: αὐτομολία χωρεῖ, to desert, 10, 10.

αὐτομολόκος (-'ου), ὁ, deserter, 10, 21.

αὐτομολόμος, -ον, independent, 32, 21.

αὐτός, -ή, -ό, (a) self, 5, 10; ἡμείς αὐτῷ, we ourselves, 43, 2; καὶ αὐτῷ, they too, 8, 13; (b) in oblique cases only, 3rd pers. pron., he, she, it; εἰν μέσῳ αὐτῶν, between them, 3, 3; (c) preceded by Article, the same; καὶ αὐτῷ τὸ ἄνδρον ἔφεραν, they too did the same, 8, 14.

αὐτός, there, 41, 22.

αὐτῆς, -ες, unseen; εἰν αὐτην ἔστι, it is doubtful, 87, 1.

αὐτεύθυς, Aor. of αὐτεύθυς.αὐτεύθυς (Aor. αὐτεῦθυς, Perf. αὐτεῦθυς)

αὐτεύθυς, arrive, 33, 3; arrive at (is with Aor. 30, 18.

αὐτομένοιος, ἦς, -ον, having come, 3, 7.

Str. Aor. Part. Mid. of αὐτεύθυς.αὐτεύθυς.

αὐτότο, Plup. of αὐτεύθυς.αὐτεύθυς.

αὐτολάκτωρ, (-'ος), (a) unprotected, 17, 25; (b) unguarded, 33, 26.

'Αχέλως (-'ος), ὁ, the Achelous, the largest river in Greece; it rises in Thessaly and flows into the Ionian Gulf opposite Cephalonia, 3, 15.

Βαλσεῖν, so, 14, 4. Comp. ἄνα-, ἄντο-, δια-, ἐν-, κατα-, μετα-, ἐνυ-, παρα-, προ-.βαλλέων, throw, shoot, 30, 30; ἐν τῶν πολέμων βαλλόμενου, under the enemy's fire, 13, 19. Comp. ἄντο- ἐν-, ἐνυ-, ἐντ-, ἐν-, κατα-, περι-, προ-.βαλλόμενος (-'ον), ὁ, foreigner, opp. to Ἕλλην, Greek, 30, 12.

βαρός, -ες, -ός, heavy, 20, 27.

βασιλεύς (-'ως), ὁ, king, used here for Sultan, 39, 8.

βασιλεύς, -ον, secure, 30, 5.

βελτίων, -ον, better, 49, 24. Comp. of ἀγαθός.

βιά, by force, 33, 25; βίαι ἔστησεν ἄν (Aocr.), to force one's way into, 13, 27.

βιαστήματα (Aor. βιασάμην), force one's way, 16, 24.

βιέννη (-'ης), ἦ, Vienna, the capital of Austria, 12, 29.

βιος (-'ου), ὁ, life, livelihood, 4, 22.

βίαιός (-'ης), ὁ, injury, 36, 2.

βιάμεν, injure, 36, 23.

Βλαχία (-'ας), ἦ, Wallachia, a Turkish province lying between the Danube and the Carpathian Mountains, 6, 27.

Βοι (-'ης), ἦ, shout, 37, 28.

Βοσίθεια (-'ες), ἦ, help, assistance, 8, 25.

Βοσθίαν, help (Dat.), 31, 25. Comp. ἕτοι, παρα-, προοιαοιοι οιοιοι.

Βοωρία (-'ας), ἦ, Boeotia, a district of Greece, N.W. of Attica, 34, 27.

Βορᾶς (-'ου), ὁ, North wind, North; ἡ πρὸς Βορᾶς μοίρα, the northern part, 1, 4.

Βόσπορος (-'ου), ὁ, lit. Ox-ford, Bosphorus, the strait connecting the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora, 33, 24.

Βοτζάρης (-'ου), ὁ, Botzares, a Souliote chieftain, 40, 14.

Βουκουρέστιον (-'ου), τὸ, Bukharest, the capital of Wallachia, 8, 21.

Βουγαρία (-'ας), ἦ, Bulgaria, a Turkish province lying between the Danube and the Balkan Mountains, 6, 24.

Βουλγαρία (-'ος), ἦ, Bulgarian, 49, 25.

Βουλευτής, wish, 18, 7; ἔτει μοι βουλευτήτης, I am willing, 13, 28.

Βουλευτής, (A) Act. (a) deliberate; ὃς περὶ τῶν φόρων βουλεύσοντες, to discuss the question of taxes, 13, 16.

(b) advise; ἐβουλεύσαν δι' ὑπόκειται ἐργασίην, they advised that there should be no further delay, 9, 16; τῷ βουλεύσαν, I offer this advice, 38, 10. (c) determine; ἐβουλεύσαν δὲ κλέπται πολέμιν, they determined to carry on the war like dephts, 13, 14;
τού δοκεῖ τι είσαι ευλογηνός, they determined on the following plan, 15, 29.

(B) Mid. (Aor. εὐλογησάμης), (a) deliberate; προς τὸ κήρυγμα εὐ-

λογησάμης, to deliberate with reference to the message, 16, 15; so περὶ τῶν
παρόντων, 23, 4; εὐλογησάμης εὔτε

μετέχωσι τοῦ πολέμου, they deliberated whether they should take part

in the war, 30, 9. (b) determine; εὐ-

λογησάμης δέχεται λαμβάνει, they
determined to take vengeance, 17, 26.

Βουλευτήριον (-ου), τὸ, council-chamber, 20, 3.

βραχύς, -εία, -ύ, short, few, 35, 5.

βραχύς (-ατος, τό, food, 18, 13.

Βυζάντιον (-ου), τὸ, Byzantium, the

ancient name of Constantinople, 6, 6.

Βύρων (-ων), ὁ, Byron, 44, 8.

Γαλάτσιον (-ου), τὸ, Galatz, a town near

the junction of the Danube and the

Pruth, 7, 30.

Γαλλά, -άς, ἡ, France, 22, 24.

Γαλλικός, -ης, -ευς, French, 52, 1.

Γάλλος (-ου), ὁ, Frenchman, 39, 20.

γὰρ (enclitic), for, 3, 1; καὶ γὰρ, for in

fact, 5, 19. Used to introduce a

narrative, 18, 11.

γέ (enclitic), at least, 34, 9.

γεγονονθα, Perf. of γεγονόνθα.

γεγονόνθα, Str. Perf. Part. of γεγονόθα.

γεγονόθα (Aor. ἐγεγονόθα), fill with (Gen.),

34, 3.

γεγονότα, Fut. of γεγονόθα.

γεγονότα, -ος, -οι, becoming, being, 6, 8;

τὰ γεγονότα, the events, 13, 8. Aor.

Part. of γεγονόθα.

γένος (-ους), τὸ, birth, race, 32, 8.

Γενάω (γενάω), ἡ, Genoa, a port of Italy,

44, 8.

γέφυρα (-άς), ἡ, bridge, 11, 23.

Γεωργιάδος (-ου), ὁ, Georgaki, the Greek

commander of the garrison at Buk-

harest, 7, 11.

γεωργός (-ου), ὁ, farmer, 4, 19.

γῆ (-ης), ἡ, land, 3, 1; κατὰ γῆν, by

land, 32, 1.

γέγυναθα (Aor. ἐγέγυναθα, Fut. γέγυνα-

θαμαι, Perf. γέγυναθα, Str. Perf.

γέγυνα), (a) be born; ἐβδομήκο

ντα ἐγέγυνα, being seventy years old,

32, 11. (b) happen, take place; ἡ

ἀρχή τοῦ πολέμου γίγνεται, the be-

ginning of the war takes place, 18,

11; τὰ γεγονότα, the events, 18, 20;

it is often used as the Pass. of τοιού-

ται (γ.ν.), ἐκείνη ἤ ἐπόδος ἑγέρνητο,

when the attack was made, 23, 24.

(c) With Predicates, become, be, (i.)

Adj. χρόνια ἑγέρνητο ἡ πολιορκία, the

siege was prolonged, 28, 24. (ii.)

Subs. διδασκαλος γεγονόθα, becoming

a schoolmaster, 23, 17. (iii.)

Adv. δόγμα γεγονότα γεγονότα τῷ

Σουλτάνῳ μὴ τέμενει βοήθειαν, to

prevent the Sultan sending help, 23,

10. Comp. ἐπι-, ἑπα-, ἑπί-

γεγονότα (Aor. ἐγέρνην), know, (i.) Aca.,

35, 18; (ii.) διά, 50, 25. Comp. ἐνα.

γεγονότα (γεγονότα), ὁ, (a) judgment; γεγραμ

θανέντα δότερος, second to none in

judgment, 31, 28; πρὸς τὸ ἐργον τὴν

γεγονότα προειδοχέον, to attend to

the work, 55, 20. (b) inclination, pur-

pose; τὴν γεγονότα ἐξελεγκύτα τὸς

(Ἀκ.), to be inclined towards, 29, 16;

γεγονότα διήλθεν αὐτῷ, it is his intention,

6, 20. (c) opinion; παρὰ γεγονότα, contrary

to expectation, 44, 2. (d) resolution, pro-

posal; γεγονότα τοιοῦτοι (33, 30),

προφέρειν (19, 9), οὐχι (9, 24), to

propose, resolve.

γενοποιοῦσαι, recognizse, 41, 2.

γενόμον (γενόμον), ὁ, acquaintance, 30, 20.

Γολέστιον (-ου), τὸ, Goleshi, a village in

Wallachia, near Bukharest, 10, 2.

γοῦν (enclitic), at any rate, 5, 6.

γραμματέας (-ατος), ὁ, secretary, a Turkish

official, 20, 1.

γράφειν (Aor. γράφασα), write, 3, 8. Comp.

ἐγ-, εί.

Γρηγόριος (-ου), ὁ, Gregory, the Patriarch

of the Greek Orthodox Church, 19, 27.

γυνὴ (-ακός), ἡ, woman, 27, 1.

Γόγος (-ου), ὁ, Gogos, an Albanian chief-

tain, 32, 10.

Δάνειον (-ατος), τὸ, loan; δανειόν

ποιεῖσθαι, to raise a loan, 46, 8.

Δανίας (-ου), δ., Dania, the captain of the

corps of Philhellenes, 33, 7.

δανάναις, spend; χρηματα δανάναις ἐς

σοθώρα, to spend money on clothing,

46, 30.
δαπάνη (-ης), ἡ, expense, 33, 12.
δέκα (δέκα), δέκα, torch; as collective noun pine-wood, 34, 3.
δέ (enclitic), but, 3, 14; often answering to μέν, 3, 2;  ὅσον resumes the narrative after a digression, so then, 7, 4.
δεδεγμένος, Perf. Part. Pass. of δεδεχεμαι.
δεῖ (Impersonal), it is necessary (Acc. and Inf.), 16, 25; δεῖν ἐν δέ, whatever is necessary, 46, 17; δέον, Acc. Abs., it being necessary, 48, 1.
δεῖν (A) (Aor. ἔθησα), bind, 30, 23; imprisonment, 19, 25. Comp. ἄνα.
δεῖν, (B) (a) Act., lack (Gen.); αἰκοσὶ διὸν ἔστω, twenty lacking two, i.e., eighteen, 32, 20. (b) Mid., be in want of (Gen.); χρημάτων δείχνατο, to be in want of money, 47, 2.
δεῖνος, -ή, -ον, terrible, 8, 1, serious, 9, 14, dangerous, 20, 5; δεῖνον ἕστι μη, there is danger lest, 39, 11.
δείσαι, fear (μή), 33, 19. The Pres. δείσω, from which this Weak Aor. δείσαντα comes, is not used in Attic prose.
δέκατος, -η, -ον, tenth; ἡ δεκάτη, the tenth part, tile, 4, 27.
δένδρον (-ου), τὸ, tree, 36, 8.
δεξαμεν, Aor. of δεξαμεθανεῖ.
δεξίος, -ά, -ον, right, opp. to δεξιότερος, left, 40, 26.
δεν, Part. of δεῖ.
δεσμός (-ου), ὁ, chain; δεσμοίς φυλάσαι, to guard in prison, 7, 26.
δεσμωτήριον (-ου), τὸ, prison, 6, 15.
δεσμάτης (-ου), ὁ, prisoner, 8, 14.
δεσμός (-ου), ὁ, master, 5, 9.
δεσμέτερος, -α, -ον, second; τὸ δεσμέτερον, a second time, 53, 27.
δεξαμεθανεῖ (Aor. δεξαμήσαντα, Perf. Pass. δεξα- 

deymaí), accept, 16, 22, receive, 26, 22. Comp. προσ-.

δή (enclitic), it is used to emphasize the preceding word, which is generally an adj. of quantity, a superlative, or an adverb; ἐν παντὶ δή ἄταξις ἔσωσαν, they were in utter confusion, 9, 1; ἐκπλήθεις ἐπεγένετο μεγάλη ἡ, the very greatest constellation fell upon them, 34, 30; οὗτος δή πείρας λαμβάνουσι τοὺς πολέμους, it is in this way that they gain experience in war, 8, 2.

δῆλος, -η, -ον, clear, plain, 10, 3.
δηλούν, show, explain (δηλιγνύ), 46, 14.
Δημήτριος (-ου), ὁ, Demetrius. See Δήμος.

τηλάνης, 28, 29.

δημοκρατία (-ας), ἡ, democracy, 39, 23.
δῆμος (-ου), ὁ, people, 4, 16.

demokratía, publicly, 31, 5.

dῆσαν, ὁ, of δεῖ (A).

dῆσαν, -άσα, -an, having imprisoned, 7, 26. Wk. Aor. Part. of δεῖ (A).

δ' See διά.

did, Prep. with Gen. and Acc.

(i) With Gen. (a) of place through; φέρον ἐνδολ διὰ τῶν λόφων, roads lead through the hills, 4, 3; διὰ τῶν πολέμων βιάζεσθαι, to force one's way through the enemy, 16, 24; διὰ ἤχων ἤχου, to control, 47, 5. (b) of time, denoting the interval; ὀδιά μάκρον, at no long interval of time, 18, 11. (c) of means; διὰ προδο- 

tῶν ἔθνων ἐὰν διήρχω τῇ τῆς ἔννοιας, they learnt about the conspiracy by means of traitors, 7, 11; δ' ἄρκαγης ἔχουσι τὴν τροφήν, they maintain themselves by plunder, 4, 29. (d) of circumstances; ὑπὸ δοθὴν ἐλεύθοραπο, to be in a state of fear, 38, 24; διὰ μάχης λέγεν τοῖς, to fight some one, 81, 4.

(ii) With Acc., on account of; διὰ τῆς πλεονύμων τιμῆς προσλαμβανεῖ, he wins honour on account of his wealth, 3, 10.

In Comp. (a) through, διαβαλεῖν, to cross; (b) denoting completeness, διαφθείρειν, to destroy utterly; (c) denoting separation, διαπάρειν, to arrange at intervals; (d) denoting reciprocity, διαλεγομένη, to converse.

διαβάλεται (Aor. διέβην), cross, 12, 25.

διαβάται, -άσα, -an, having crossed, 7, 22. Str. Aor. Part. of διαβαίνειν.

διαβαστός, -άτος, foldable, passable, 3, 16.

διαίτα (-ης), ἡ, mode of life; τὴν διαίταν ἐγενέτο, to live, 4, 18.

διαίσθαι, live, 44, 8.

διακομίζειν (Aor. Μιδ. διακομίσατα), transport, 50, 24.

διακόσιον, -αι, -α, two hundred, 7, 23.

διαλέγομεν, converse, 43, 1.

διαλλαγής (Aor. διάλλαξα), reconcile, 55, 22.
ΔΩΡΟΝ

Διαλύειν, (a) disband, 48, 19; (b) terminate, 59, 26.

Διανοοῦσα (Aor. διανοοθηκ) intend, determine, 32, 28.

Διαπέμπειν (Aor. διαπέμψα) send across, 6, 30; (b) send in different directions, 19, 20.

Διασκορείν, consider, 23, 5.

Διαϕύλειν, (a) Act. save; (b) Pass. (Aor. διαφάνθη) escape, 18, 3.

Διατάσεις (Aor. διάταχα, Perf. Pass. διατάτηται) draw up in detachments, 33, 11.

Διατελείν, continue (with Part.), 17, 27.

Διατεταγμένος, Perf. Pass. Part. of διατάσαειν.

Διατρήβειν, lose time, delay, 6, 17.

Διαφέρειν, (a) carry on; τὸν πόλεμον διαφέρειν, to prolong the war, 13, 10.

(b) excel, 41, 26.

Διαφεύγειν (Aor. διαφυγεῖ) flee away, escape, 31, 5.

Διαφεύζει (α-ε-ς), ἦ, escape, 55, 11.

Διαφθείρειν, (a) Act. kill, 48, 26; ruin, 33, 6. (b) Pass. (Aor. διαφθάρη) Peri. διαφθαρμένθαι, perish, 24, 13; be killed, 26, 10.

Διάφορος, -ον, disagreeing; διάφοροι γενόμενοι, being at variance, 9, 6.

Διδάσκαλος (-ου), ὁ, schoolmaster, 23, 17.

Δίδωναι, (a) give, 54, 16; διδώναι ἐποίου, to give admittance, 52, 30. (b) offer, 54, 15.

Comp. dia-, ἐν-, ἐπι-, παρα-, διελεγόμεθα, Past Impft. of διελέγω, διελθείν, pass through, make one's way through, 32, 26. Str. Aor. of διελθείν.

Διενοθηκ, Aor. of διανεοῦσα.

Διενοούσα, Past Impft. of διανοοῦσα.

Διεπέμπειν, Past Impft. of διαπέμπειν.

Διεπέμπησε, Aor. of διεπέμπειν.

Διερμηνεύειν (-ε-ς), ὁ, interpreter; ὁ μέγας Διερμηνεύς, the chief Dragoman, a Turkish official, 19, 29.

Διεκότοι, Past Impft. of διεκότειν.

Διεξοθοῦσα, Past Impft. of διασκορείν.

Δίαφεροντα, Past Impft. of διαφερόνται.

Διαφεύγον, Aor. Pass. of διαφεύγειν.

Διαστηκταί (Gen. διαστηκτόν) interval, 48, 16.

Διαστάται (Wk. Aor. διαστήσατο), set at intervals, 48, 16.

Δίκαιος, -ον, just; τὸ δίκαιον, justice, 8, 20.

Δίκαιος, justly, 42, 6.

Δίκη (-ῆς), ἡ, (a) lawsuit; τὰς δίκας κρίνονται, they decide cases, 8, 20. (b) penalty; δίκην λαμβάνειν παρὰ τῶν αἵτων, to punish the guilty, 8, 17. δίκην λαμβάνειν τῶν πρὸς παθήματας, to take vengeance for their past wrongs, 17, 26.

Δίς, twice, 33, 15.

Δισμύριοι, -α, -α, twenty thousand, 17, 23.

Δισχίλιοι, -αα, -αα, two thousand, 33, 25.

Δικήειν (Aor. δικία) pursue, 33, 31.

Comp. éti.

Δίκεις (-ε-ς), ἡ, pursuit, 34, 11.

Δικείν (Aor. δικόζε), (a) seem, 13, 3; (b) often as Pass. of ἄστηθαι (think), be thought, 29, 13; (c) Impersonal, δοκεῖ, it seems good, 11, 5; Acc. Abs. δόκα, it having been determined, 23, 4.

Δόξα (-ης), ἡ, reputation, glory, 6, 2.

Δόξαι, Aor. of δοκεῖν.

Δουλεία (-ας), ἡ, slavery, 34, 24.

Δραγασάρης (-ου), τό, Dragashan, a village in Western Wallachia, 11, 2.

Δραμάλης (-ου), ὁ, Dramali, a Turkish Pasha, 34, 20.

Δράιν, do, 44, 12.

Δραστήριος, -ον, energetic, 44, 10.

Δρόμος (-ου), ὁ, race; δρόμης, at a run, 12, 4.

Δύναμις (-ε-ς), ἡ, (a) power, influence, 18, 17. (b) military force, 47, 4; al Mejdelai Δύναμεις, the Great Powers (of Europe), 31, 13.

Δύναται (Fut. δυνάσθωμαι), be able, 48, 23.

Δυνατός, -άς, -άς, (a) powerful, 31, 3. (b) able, 32, 25; δυνατόν ἐστι, it is possible, 24, 8; κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν, 44, 18, or εκ τῶν δυνατῶν, 54, 1, to the best of one's ability.

Δώο (Gen. δοῦν) 32, 20, or δῶо, 33, 2), two, 2, 2.

Δώον (ου), τὸ, gift; metά δώον, bribed, 8, 20.
ΕΔΛΩΣΑΝ, Αορ. ου δίλισχεσθαι.

Δαρ (Gen. ἦρος, Dat. ἦρι), τὸ, spring; ἀμμα τῷ ἦρι εὐθὺς ἄρχομεν, at the very beginning of the spring, 29, 1.

δαυτῶν, ᾗ, ὁ, Direct Reflexive, himself, herself, itself; καὶ κρημνῶν βιοτῶντος δαυτῶν, throwing themselves down precipices, 39, 8; τῷ δαυτῶν στρατότεθεν ἀπολιπότοντες, leaving their own camp, 37, 15; τοιμαρτοποιοῦντες δαυτῶν γενόμενοι, increasing in courage, 37, 28; τοὺς δαυτῶν ἔχων, with his own men, 37, 2; τὰ δαυτῶν μονον σκοτώσατε, only regarding their own interests, 46, 10.

ὁμολογοῦντα, seventy, 32, 10.

ἐγγόραμαι (Perf. Part. ἐγγόραμμα), write in, 43, 28.

ἐγγός, (i.) Adv. near, 10, 26; (ii.) as Prop. with Gen. near; ἐγγός τῆς Ἀττικῆς, near Attica, 4, 9.

ἐγγόμενον, Plup. of γίγνεσθαι.

ἐγένετο, Αορ. of γίγνεσθαι.

ἐγκαταλείπειν (Αορ. Part. ἐγκαταλείπφην), leave in, 30, 19.

ἐγυναῖκ, Αορ. of γυναίκασθαι.

ἐγείρεισθαι, put in the hands of (Dat.); ἐγείρεις ἐαυτὸν τοῖς ἐν ἀρχαῖς, he surrendered to the government, 50, 10.

ἐγώ (ἐμοῦ, μου), I, 36, 28.

ἐδέδωκα, Αορ. of δέχεσθαι.

ἐδοξε, Αορ. of δοξεῖν.

ἐδοξαί, Αορ. of διδόσαι.

ἐδέλευσε (Αορ. ἐδέλευσα), be willing, 10, 5; ὅποι ἐδέλευσα, to refuse, 8, 7.

ἐδολολάτησαι (-ου), ά, volunteer, 30, 25

ἐδυνατός (-ου), τ. ἐν τον κ. 55, 23.

ἐλ, (i.) in Conditions, (a) with Ind. if, Pres., 36, 18, Fut., 18, 22, Past Impft., 26, 20, Aor., 53, 2, Plup., 27, 28. (b) With Optat. if ever, 52, 5; ἐλ τό ἐστιν πάντων προσαφείσθην, in hopes of winning over the city, 53, 12. (c) Elliptically, παρασκεύαζαν, ἐλ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, he was as loyal as any one else, 8, 23; ἐλ μη, except, 32, 30. (ii.) In Indirect Questions, whether; ἦρετο ἐλ Βουλαρέας μετὰ δέχεσθαι αὐτὸν, he asked whether I was willing to receive him, 43, 26.

ἐλθὼν. See ἔδραυν.

ἐλη, Optat. of ἐλθαν.
ékatérōthev, (i.) Adv., on each side, 38, 27. (ii.) As Prep. with Gen., on each side of, 39, 25.
ékaróv, hundred, 13, 10.
ékbállein (Aor. ékbállov), expel, drive out, 19, 17.
ékēi, there, 9, 11.
ékēdov, from there, 14, 5.
ékēdévos, -n-, -o, Demon. Pron., that man, Lat., ille, 18, 22.
ékēs, thither, 23, 25.
ékecheiriā (-ās), ἦ, armistice, 27, 6.
ékkēlia (á-s), ἦ, assembly, 21, 22.
ékkleíein (Aor. έκλείπω), evacuate, 11, 29.

ékkplēktikos, -n-, -en, bewildering, 31, 17.
ékkplējēs (-eus), ἦ, panic, consternation, 19, 26; katastēmēν eις κεκλησίαν, to be panic-struck, 48, 1.

ékkplēsēs (a) Act. (Aor. έκκπληφᾶ), alarm, cove, 19, 24; (b) Pass. (Aor. έκκπληγῆ), be alarmed, 43, 12, be astonished, 43, 18.

ékkxolorkmenos, Perf. Pass. Part. of ékkxolorkēn, used as Pass. of ékkxallev (expel), be expelled, 29, 22.

ékkplagýte, Aor. Subj. Pass. of ékkplēsēs, 19, 23.

ékkplein (Aor. έκπλεψα), sail out, 23, 25.

ékkplēkτikos, -n-, -en, bewildering, 31, 17.

ékkplējēs (-eus), ἦ, panic, consternation, 19, 26; katastēmēν eις κεκλησίαν, to be panic-struck, 48, 1.

ékkplēsēs (a) Act. (Aor. έκκπληφᾶ), alarm, cove, 19, 24; (b) Pass. (Aor. έκκπληγῆ), be alarmed, 43, 12, be astonished, 43, 18.

ékkxolorkēn (Pass. Fut. ékkxolorkēs-σαμα, Perf. ékkxolorkēmāi), take by siege, 34, 14.

éktos, -η-, -ov, sixth, 14, 26.

ékkfrēgyein, flee, escape, 12, 21.

ékkfordē (-ās), ἦ, funeral, 21, 6.

ékkbeta, Aor. of lamβānein

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ékkbeta, Aor. of lamβα
ἐν καιρῷ, opportely, 10, 9; ἐν τούτῳ, meanwhile, 23, 14; ἐν ὀ又好又快, subsequently, 35, 6. (c) Of persons and things; or ἐν τελεί, those in authority, 20, 22; ἐν ἐκλογῇ, under arms, 7, 17; ἐν τάξει, quickly, 23, 14; often with ἐκεῖ, ποιεῖσθαι, εἶναι, ἐν ἄλληρᾳ ἐκεῖνος or ποιεῖται, to hold in contempt, 5, 9, 29, 11; ἐν ὅποιᾳ εἴχε μιᾶ ικαρία, to regard with suspicion, 19, 21; ἐν ψυ ύ intoxicated, to intend, 29, 2; ἐν παρασκευῇ εἶναι, to be engaged in preparations, 8, 26; ἐν ἐπίθετο εἶναι, to be hopeful, 8, 23; ἐν ἑοδί εἶναι, to be at variance, 9, 5; ἐν ἄνδριατε εἶναι, to be held in honour, 18, 16; ἐν φόβῳ, κυβοῦ, αἴσθημα, παράξενος, τῆρον, κ.τ.λ., εἶναι, to be in alarm, despondency, confusion, etc., 15, 15, 23, 22, 33, 8, 48, 10, 57, 3. In Comp. in on, ἐκείνος, to be in ἐμῆδελλον, to throw on.

ἐνα, Acc. Masc. of ἐλς.

ἐναγείρω, urge, 44, 20.

ἐνακόσιοι, -α, -α, nine hundred, 40, 25.

ἐναγοράς, -α, -α, opposed to; or ἐναγορά, the enemy, 11, 14; ἐν ἐναγοράς προς ἔνεδελλον, to make a frontal attack, 33, 20; ἐπαυδεῖας τοῦ ναυτίου ἴδιον τον ἐπίθετον ἐν ἐναγοράς, to march in the opposite direction to where the enemy were keeping guard, 39, 16; πῶς αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐναγοράς πορειότα, everything turned out contrary to their expectation, 48, 19.

ἐνακύκλωσθαι, oppose (Dat.), 46, 17.

ἐνδείκνυ, -νη, ἔθελη, 19, 11.

ἐνδοῖκας (Aor. ἐνδοῖκα, Aor. Inf. ἐνδοῖκα), give way, yield, 63, 8.

ἐνδόν, Adv., within; or ἐνδόν, those in the place, 14, 21.

ἐνδηλάκης, Aor. of ἐμῆδελλον.

ἐνεγέρακα, Plup. Pass. of ἐγγερῆσθαι, ἐνεγέρακα, Past Impf. of ἐνεγέρακα. ἐνεδοῦχα, ἔστη, ambuscade, 18, 17. ἐνεδρεῖαι, lay an ambuscade, 19, 18.

ἐνέμα, be in, 4, 4.

ἐνεισι, 3rd Plur. Pres. Ind. of ἐνεῖαι.

ἐνεκα, Prep. with Gen., for the sake of; it usually follows its case, ἐμφυρλαῖς ἐνεκα, for purposes of trade, 22, 22.

ἐνεποῖεν, Past Impf. of νεῖποιεῖν.

ἐνέπτετε, Aor. of ἐμπτεῖνειν.

ἐντρήθησαν, Aor. Pass. of ἐμπτεῖνειν. ἐντρῆσθαι, 3rd Sing. Pres. Ind. of ἐνεῖαι.

ἐνετυγχάδων, Past Impf. of τυγχάδων.

ἐντυγχάδων, Aor. of τυγχάδων.

ἐνέκει, Aor. Pass. of ἐμπτεῖνειν. ἐντρήσθαι, 3rd Sing. Pres. Ind. of ἐνεῖαι.

ἐνετυγχάδων, Past Impf. of ἐμπτεῖνειν.

ἐνεργεῖας, Past Impf. of ἐμπτεῖνειν. ἐντρῆσθαι, 3rd Sing. Pres. Ind. of ἐνεῖαι.

ἐνέργειας, Aor. Pass. of ἐμπτεῖνειν. ἐντρῆσθαι, 3rd Sing. Pres. Ind. of ἐνεῖαι.

ἐνέπτετε, Aor. of ἐμπτεῖνειν.

ἐντρήθησαν, Aor. Pass. of ἐμπτεῖνειν. ἐντρῆσθαι, 3rd Sing. Pres. Ind. of ἐνεῖαι.

ἐνετυγχάδων, Past Impf. of τυγχάδων.

ἐνέφευρον, Past Impf. of ἐμπτεῖνειν. ἐντρῆσθαι, 3rd Sing. Pres. Ind. of ἐνεῖαι.

ἐνέπτετε, Aor. of ἐμπτεῖνειν.

ἐνέργειας, Aor. Pass. of ἐμπτεῖνειν. ἐντρῆσθαι, 3rd Sing. Pres. Ind. of ἐνεῖαι.

ἐνετυγχάδων, Past Impf. of ἐμπτεῖνειν. ἐντρῆσθαι, 3rd Sing. Pres. Ind. of ἐνεῖαι.

ἐνέφευρον, Past Impf. of ἐμπτεῖνειν. ἐντρῆσθαι, 3rd Sing. Pres. Ind. of ἐνεῖαι.

ἐνέπτετε, Aor. of ἐμπτεῖνειν.

ἐντρήθησαν, Aor. Pass. of ἐμπτεῖνειν. ἐντρῆσθαι, 3rd Sing. Pres. Ind. of ἐνεῖαι.

ἐνετυγχάδων, Past Impf. of τυγχάδων.

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ἐνέπτετε, Aor. of ἐμπτεῖνειν.

ἐντρήθησαν, Aor. Pass. of ἐμπτεῖνειν. ἐντρῆσθαι, 3rd Sing. Pres. Ind. of ἐνεῖαι.

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ἐνέφευρον, Past Impf. of ἐμπτεῖνειν. ἐντρῆσθαι, 3rd Sing. Pres. Ind. of ἐνεῖαι.

ἐνέπτετε, Aor. of ἐμπτεῖνειν.

ἐντρήθησαν, Aor. Pass. of ἐμπτεῖνειν. ἐντρῆσθαι, 3rd Sing. Pres. Ind. of ἐνεῖαι.
ἐπικολούθειν, follow (Dat.), 38, 23.
ἐπαναστασ-, -άσα, -άσα, having rebelled; of ἐπαναστάτων, the rebels, 47, 4. Str. Aor. Part. of ἐπαναστάταναι.
ἐπανάστασις (-es), ἡ, rebellion, 18, 21; ἡ ἐπανάστασις τῆς Γαλλίας, the French Revolution, 22, 24.
ἐπαναξιωρεῖν, return, 52, 3.
ἐπανελθεῖν, return, 51, 3. Str. Aor. of ἐπανέρχομαι.
ἐπανεχώρησε, Aor. of ἐπαναξιωρεῖν.
ἐπανιστάμαι, (a) Aor., cause to rebel; (b) Mid. (with Str. Aor. ἐπανέστησιν), rebel, 47, 4.
ἐπαρθένοι, Aor. Part. of ἐπαρθέσθαι.
ἐπέβαλον, Aor. of ἐπέβαλλεῖν.
ἐπέβαθε, Past Impf. of ἐπιβαθεῖν.
ἐπεγένετο, Aor. of ἐπεγένεσθαι.
ἐπεδίδομαι, Past Impf. of ἐπιδίδομαι.
ἐπεδιωκόμοι, Past Impf. of ἐπιδιώκωμεν.
ἐπέθυμε, Past Impf. of ἐπιθυμεῖν.
ἐπεί, with Subj., whenever; ἐπείδαιν τὸν Πελοπόννησον καταστρέψαται, when he should have subdued the Peloponnesian, 47, 20.
ἐπείδῃ, ἣν (Ind. (a) in Temporal Clauses, when; ἐπείδῃ ἡ ἀγγέλια ἤλθε, when the news arrived, 7, 13; ἐπείδῃ τάχιστα ταῦτα ἠκούσε, as soon as he heard this, 30, 20. (b) In Causal Clauses, since; ἐπείδη πάσι δῆλον ἦστιν, since it is clear to all, 35, 23.
ἐπειτα, then, 20, 22; often answering to πρῶτον μὲν, first . . . secondly, 5, 16.
ἐπελθεῖν, (a) advance, 13, 22. (b) attack, (i.) ἐπὶ with Aor., 17, 21; (ii.) Dat., 36, 26. Str. Aor. of ἐπέμεινον.
ἐπεμείναμεν, Past Impf. of ἐπιμείναμεν.
ἐπενόησα, Aor. of ἐπινόειν.
ἐπεξείβατο, make a sortie, 53, 19.
ἐπέξεδος (-ou), ἦ, sortie, 25, 18.
ἐπέπαινον, Plup. Pass. of παύειν.
ἐπέπεσον, Aor. of ἐπιπέσειν.
ἐπεπόθεσαν, Plup. of πάθειν.
ἐπέπραξα, Plup. Pass. of πράσσειν.
ἐπέρχομαι, I advance, 35, 15.
ἐπεσευάζει, Past Impf. of ἐπισευάζομαι.
ἐπεσάχων, Aor. of ἐπισάχειν.
ἐπεξείρων, delay, 39, 13.
ἐπεξειρεῖν, Past Impf. of ἐπισειρεῖν.
ἐπηκολούθουσαν, Past Impf. of ἐπακολούθειν.
ἐπιάθουσα, see ἐπιθεῖναι.
ἐπιένα, Past Impf. of ἐπιέναι.
ἐπὶ (before vowel ἐπ', before aspirate ἐφ'), Prep. with Gen., Dat. and Acc. (i.) With Gen., of place (a) on; ἐπὶ τῶν λόφων, on the hills, 25, 9; ἐπὶ τῶν πυλῶν, on the helmets, 9, 11. (b) towards: ἐπὶ οἴκου, homewards, 13, 2.
(ii.) With Dat. (a) of place, on, at, near, ἐπὶ τῷ Κορινθίῳ κάλψευ, on the Corinthian gulf, 15, 13; ἐπὶ τῷ τοίχῳ, on the walls, 27, 11; ἐπὶ Δακικάδα, at Langada, 33, 22; ἐπὶ τῷ δέξιῳ κέρα, on the right wing, 41, 14. (b) Of things, in control of; οἱ ἐπὶ ταῖς μηχανίαις, those in charge of the guns, 12, 4; on condition of, ἐπὶ τοῦτο, on this condition, 16, 19; ἔφ' ὄντων, on condition that (with Fut. Ind.), 51, 29; ἐπὶ προσδοκίᾳ, on a charge of treachery, 7, 19; expressing purpose, ἐπὶ ἐλευθερίᾳ ἤκει, he is come to secure liberty, 7, 28; ἐπὶ δουλεία ἐπιμορφηθέντων, they were sent to be slaves, 31, 19.
(iii.) With Acc. (a) of place, to; ἐπὶ οἴκου, home, 19, 6; ἐπὶ πόλι, farr, 34, 11. (b) Of time, ἐπὶ δύο μῆνας, for two months, 14, 7. (c) Of persons and things, against; ἐπελθεῖν ἐπὶ τοὺς Τουρκους, to advance against the Turks, 17, 21; expressing purpose, διεπεμψαν ἐπὶ ἤθελον τῶν ὁπλών, he sent in search of arms, 19, 20; ἐπενεργείσατε ἐφ' ἄρπαγάλην, coming together for plunder, 27, 27.
In Comp. (a) on, ἐπίβαλλειν, to throw on; (b) in addition, ἐπισευάζειν, to resist; (c) against, ἐπελθεῖν, to attack; (d) after, ἐπιγραφεῖσθαι, to follow; (e) strengthening the simple verb, ἐπινόειν, to devise.
ἐπίβαλλειν (Ἀο. ἐπέβαλον), throw on, 24, 7.
ἐπιβοηθεῖν, come to the rescue, 12, 11, help (Dat.), 57, 1.
ἐπιγιγνόμην, (a) come after; τῇ ἐπιγιγνόμην ἡμέρα, on the following day, 20, 14; (b) ἐπιγιγνόμην, future generations, 42,
22. (b) befal, occur, come on; πᾶσα ἡ ὑδά τοῦ ἑλέου ἐνεγένετο τοῖς πολίταις, every form of destruction befell the citizens, 27, 17; τοῖς φρούροις ἐκπληθεὶς ἐνεγένετο μεγίστη δῆ, the garrison were seized with the greatest consternation, 34, 30; νυκτὸς ἐπιγενομένος, at nightfall, 24, 4. (c) attack (Dat.); ἀλφιδίως ἐπιγενομένοι τοῖς ἑπταν νεί, suddenly attacking the cavalry, 26, 9.

ἐνεγράφη (ἠ-), ἡ, inscription, 9, 11. ἐπίδειξις (-εως), ἡ, demonstration, 56, 23. ἐπιδείκνυε, increase (Intrans.), 54, 11. ἐπιδίδωκεν, pursue, 12, 16. ἐπίθεται, (a) attack, 51, 6; (b) come on; ἤμα τῷ ἑπιθετῇ θερεί, in the following summer, 50, 16. ἐπίθυμεν, desire, 12, 20. ἐπίθυμα (-ας), ἡ, desire, 5, 5. ἐπικινδυνῶς, -ον, dangerous, 29, 8. ἐπικοροῦν, -ων, oi, mercenaries, 46, 24. ἐπιμελεύσονθα, hold communications with (Dat.), 49, 18. ἐπιμελεῖται (-ας), ἡ, communication, intercourse, 4, 5. ἐπιμελείσθαι (Fut. ἐπιμελῆσομαι), take care that (ὅσον with Fut. Ind.), 23, 9. ἐπινοεῖν, devise, 53, 12. ἐπίνωτε, Dat. of Part. of ἐπίναι. ἐπιπεσεῖν, Aor. of ἐπιπέσειν. ἐπιπέσειν (Aor. ἐπιπέσοον), (a) attack (Dat.), 33, 26; (b) befal (Inf.), 34, 9. ἐπιπόλου, -ον, ο, naval attack, 23, 2. ἐπισκευάζειν (Aor. ἐπισκευάζα), refit, 23, 1. ἐπισκόπος (-ου), ο, bishop, 18, 14. ἐπιστολή (-ης), ἡ, letter, 10, 8. ἐπιστήδεος, -όν, suitable, 11, 17; ἐπὶ τὸ ἐπιστήδεον καταστήσαι, to arrange to one's own advantage, 47, 8; τὰ ἐπιστήδεα, supplies, 10, 25. ἐπιστρέφειν, refer to arbitration, 55, 27. ἐπισφέρειν, (a) Act., impose, 34, 24; (b) Mid., rush upon (Dat.), 40, 2. ἐπισφορά, -ον, blowing towards, 24, 11. ἐπιστευέω, try, 33, 17. ἐπιστεύμα (-ατος), τό, attempt, enterprise, 48, 20. ἐπιστεύμον, -ον, belonging to the country; οἱ ἐπιστεύμον, the inhabitants, 3, 11; θεοί ἐπιστεύμον, national gods, 17, 8.

ἐπιών, Part. of ἐπιέναι.

ἐπτακίοις, -αι, -α, seven thousand, 30, 30. ἐπτακιόσιος, -αι, -α, seven hundred, 33, 3. ἐπιωμόδης, Aor. Pass. of ἐπιωμόδειν. ἔργον (-ου), τό, work, task, deed, 30, 30. ἔρεισι, ask, 43, 26. ἔρις (-ιδος), ἡ, strife; ἐν ἔριδι εἶναι, to be at variance, 9, 5. ἔρπει, Past. Impf. of βίειν. ἔρρηττον, Past. Impf. of βίετειν. ἐρυθαί, Aor. of βίετειν.

ἐρωμα (ατος), τό, breast-work, rampart, 16, 10ting.

ἐρχομαι, I come, 36, 20. Only used in Pres. Ind.; the other Moods and the Past Impf. are supplied by λέγω; Str. ἔρχομαι, Perf. ἐλήλυθα. Comp. of ἐρχομαι, λείβω and λέγω, αν-, ἀπ-, δι-, εξ-, επ-, ἐπ-, ἐπ-, ἐξ-, ἐξ-, κατ-, κυν-, παρ-, περι-, προ-, προσ-.

ἐς, Prep. with Acc. (a) of place, into, to; ἐπιτίπτει ἐς τὸν κόλπον, it falls into the gulf, 4, 1. (b) Of number and measure, ἐς διακοσίας, to the number of two hundred, 7, 23; ἐς τὰ μακρότα, 30, 24, or ἐς τὰ μάλιστα, 43, 11, to the highest degree. (c) Of things and persons, προφέυει ἐς τὸν τόλμον, to urge on to war, 5, 5; ἐς τὰ ναυτικὰ ἑλκείον, experienced with regard to naval matters, 29, 4; ἀμαρτάνειν ἐς τὸς Ἑλλήνας, to commit crimes against the Greeks, 22, 8; παρασκευάζεσθαι ἐς ἐς τὸλμον, to make preparations for war, 17, 20; διατὐγγ. ἐς ἑσθήσα, to spend money on clothes, 46, 30. In Comp., ἐς, into, ἐς φευγεῖν, to import.

ἐσάγειν (Aor. ἐσάγαγον), import, 29, 4. ἐσβαίνειν (Aor. ἐσβάθην), go on board, 38, 20.

ἐσβάλλειν (Fut. ἐσβαλλω, Aor. ἐσβάλα), (a) invade (ἐς with Acc.), 34, 23. (b) fall into (of rivers), 52, 29.

'ΕΦΟΔΟΣ

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... ένδεις έτερος, no one else, 45, 30. See also άθετος.

... έτοίμος, -ης, ready, 7, 4.

... τό, year, 29, 13; κατ' έτος έκαστον, every year, 18, 15.

... τούργανείν.

... έρχομαι, Aor. of σηκομίζων.

... τοῦργάς, Aor. Pass. of τιρώσκειν.

... εἷς, well, carefully, 33, 25; εἷς παρῆκε, there is a favourable opportunity, 18, 29.

... Εύβοια (-άς), ή, Euboea, an island N.E. of Boeotia and Attica, 4, 9.

... εὐδηλότατος, -ης, -ου, most famous. Superl. of εὖδος.

... εὔελπίς (-ίν), Gen. εὐελπίδος, hopeful, confident, 43, 12.

... εὐδόκησε, immediately, 6, 17.

... εὐκαταρτός, -ου, easy to conquer, 29, 7.

... εὐκοσμός, -ου, orderly; τό εὐκοσμον, order, 44, 21.

... εὔθυς (-ής), ή, bed, 40, 29.

... Εὔξειος (-ου), η, the Euclise, now called the Black Sea, 6, 7.

... εὔπορός (-άς), ή, store, abundance, 14, 23.

... εὔπορος, -ου, well-provided, 29, 15.

... εὐπράγειον, to be successful, prosper, 29, 28.

... εὐπρεπής, -ές, magnificent, 31, 6.

... εὕρετος, Aor. of εὑρίσκειν.

... εὑρίσκειν (Aor. Ακτ. ήφηρον, Μιδ. ήφορον), found, 13, 5.

... Εὐρώπη (-ής), ή, Europe, 4, 8.

... εὐφρενίς, -ος, orderly, 9, 8.

... εὔφρενος, in an orderly manner, 43, 8.

... εὐφρενίς, -ος, well-fortified, 26, 9.

... εὐφρενίς, -ίν, ή, prayer, 17, 7.

... έφ’, see εὖ.

... έφ’ άτομο, with Fut. Ind., on condition that, 51, 29.

... έφέντεσθαι, follow, 39, 22.

... έφόδος (-ου), ή, (a) approach, 14, 13; (b) attack, 24, 24.
'ΕΦΥΤΟΝ

ζην, live, 58, 30.  
ζητησις (-s)ς, η, search; στρατιώτας διεκείμην έκι ζητησιω των δύιων, he sent soldiers to search for arms, 19, 20.

"Η, or, 9, 12; η... η, either... or, 16, 25.
η, than, 13, 20.
η, Nom. Fem. of δ.
η, Nom. Fem. of δς.
η, Pres. Subj. 3rd Sing. of εἰναι.
η, (i.) Dat. Fem. of δς. (ii.) As Adv. (a) as, 18, 25; (b) whereby, 33, 1; (c) εστιν η, in some places, 45, 25.

γγειλε, Αor. of ἀγγέλειν.
γγελθη, Αor. Pass. of ἀγγέλειν.
γγελλαν, Past Impf. of ἀγγέλειν.

γγέγελο, Plup. Pass. of ἀγγέλειν.
γεγεναι, (a) lead, 39, 22; ἡγείσαται της δούλου, to lead the way, 54, 27. (b) think, 43, 13.
γγεμών (δρυς), δ, leader, chief, 14, 3.

γγύνου, Past Impf. of ἀγγειων.  

ηδή, already, now, 5, 8.

δοικησαν, Plup. of ἀδικεῖν.
δοικησαν, Αor. of ἀδικεῖν.

δελεον, Past Impf. of ἐθέλειν.
δέλησαν, Αor. of ἐθέλειν.

δροις, Past Impf. of ἀδροιζειν.

δύμων, Past Impf. of ἀδύμειν.

δεικνύειν, (Fut. δεικνύω), have come, 7, 28.

κιστα, least; ούκ ήσιστα, mainly, 47, 1.  

κοινου, Αor. of ἀκοίνουειν.

κλαυον, Past Impf. of ἀκλαυειν.

κλαυον, Past Impf. of ἀκλαυειν.

κλιών, Past Impf. of ἀκλιζειν.

κλισε, Αor. of ἀκλιζειν.

μαρτυρήσαι, Posf. of ἀμαρτάνειν.

μείς (-ών), we, 35, 25. Plur. of ἐγώ.

μέλον, Past Impf. of ἀμελείν.

μέρα (-ας), η, day, 8, 20; εν ημέρα, in day time, 23, 28; καθ' ημέραν έκαστην προϊόνθαν, as each day passed, 54, 11; έμα τη ημέρα, at dawn, 18, 8.

μέμποτο, Past Impf. of ἀμέμποταν.

ην, with Subj., τα; ην μη τι παρά λόγον γένηται, unless something unexpected occurred, 52, 8; την πόλιν κατέκαυσαν ην τως ἀναγκασθῶσιν ἀναχωρεῖν,
they burnt the city in hopes that they
would be compelled to retreat, 32, 11.

ἡ, 3rd Sing. Past Impft. of εἶναι.

ἦν, Acc. Fem. Sing. of ἦς.

τὰ ἄναγκασθον, Aor. Pass. of ἀναγκασθείν.

ἡχείν, Fut. of ἥχειν.

ἡξίουν, Past Impft. of ἥξιοῦν.

ὑπερος (ου), ὑ, mainland, continent, 3, 4.

ὑπερθέτος (ου), ὑ, inhabitant of mainland, 3, 27.

ὑπνισταντο, Past Impft. of ὑπνιστάσθαι.

ὑπανεῖν, Aor. of ἀπεῖν.

ὑπερα, Past Impft. of ἐρεσθαί.

ὑπανα, Aor. of ἀπέχειν.

ὑπογείοντο, Past Impft. of ἀσθάσθαι.

ὑπεράνευν, Past Impft. of ἀσυνέιν.

ὑπεράνευν, Aor. of ἀσινέασθαι.

ὑπεράνεύσαι, be defeated, 44, 6.

ὑπερανεύσαι, less; οὐδὲν ὑπερανεύσαι, none the less, 32, 16.

ὑπερανέσεων, keep quiet, remain inactive, 11, 6.

ὑπερανέσαν (ου), ὑ, ease, peace, 29, 15; καθ’ ὑπερανεύον, quietly, 7, 23; ὑπερανεύον ἄγειν, to keep quiet, 30, 10.

ὑπεράνεύσαι, Past Impft. of ὑπερανεύσαι.

ὑποτομᾶσθαι, Past Impft. of ὑποτομᾶσθαι.

Ὑλάσσετε (νι), ὑ, sea, 4, 21.

Ὑθλάσσεις, -ου, υ, maritime, 4, 21.

Ὑθλάσσεις, -ου, δ, death, 5, 2.

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Iónios, -α, -ον, Ionian, the Ionian Gulf was the ancient name for the Adriatic, 4, 1.

'Ιουδαίος (-ου), δ Ἰουδ, 20, 23.

ἱππεὺς (-έως), ὁ, horseman; ὁ ἱππης, the cavalry, 20, 16.

ἱππος (-ου), (a) ὁ, horse, 35, 5; (b) ἡ, as collective noun, the cavalry, 11, 23.

ἰσθμός (-ου), ὁ, isthmus, esp. the Isthmus of Corinth, 3, 4.

ἰστάναι, (a) Act. set up; (b) Mid. (with Str. Aor. ἔστην, Perf. ἔστηκα), stand; οὐκ ἔχοντες πρὸς δ' τι χρὴ στῆναι, not knowing where to make a stand, 46, 28. Comp. ἄν-, ἅν-, δι-, ἐπαν-, καθ-, μεθ-, περι-, προ-, ύπ.

Ἰστρός (-ου), ὁ, the Danube, 6, 25.

ἰσχυρός, ὁ, ἄν-, ἄν- strong, 39, 13.

ἰςως, perhaps, 57, 15.

Ἰταλός (-ου), ὁ, Italian, 39, 7.

ἵνα, Part. of ἵνα.

Καβ. See καβά.

καθέξουσι, Fut. of κατέχειν.

καθεώρων, Past Impf. of καθορᾶν.

καθιστάω, (i) Act. (Wk. Aor. κατέστησα), (a) appoint, establish; τούτων στρατηγῶν αὐτοκράτορα καθιστήσας, having appointed him general with full powers, 47, 12; δημοκρατίαν ἀλλήν βελτίω καταστήσας, to establish another and a better constitution, 49, 24. (b) bring into a certain state; τὰ τότ' χρόνα ἐστὶν ἐπιτήδειον καταστήσας, to arrange to one's own advantage, 47, 8; τὰ ἄλλα ἐστὶν ἐπιτήδειον καταστήσας, to make other improvements, 53, 2.

(ii.) Mid. (with Str. Aor. κατέστησα, Perf. καθιστήκα, Plup. καθιστήκη), (a) to come into a certain state; καθιστάται ἐστὶν ἄπαξ, 47, 5, ἢ ἀθμικὰ καὶ ἐκπλήξιν, 47, 30, to be reduced to helplessness, despondency or a state of panic; ἡ φυγὴ καταστήσας, to be put to flight, 48, 4. (b) establish, arrange; πολλά ἐρα- μάτα καταστήσαντα, they erected many fortifications, 49, 17. (c) be established, exist, occur; τὰ περὶ τὸ ἀργύριον οὗ καθιστάτο ἢ αὐτὸς ἐδόκει, the spending of the money was not carried out in accordance with their views, 49, 20; ἀλλ' ἀλλ' καθιστάτο μεγίστη δὴ τοῖς ἐν τοῖς ἄγροις, the greatest loss befell the rural population, 50, 13; πάσα Ίδέα καθιστήκη τῆς φυγῆς, every method of flight was adopted, 49, 26; κατέστη ἐν ταῖς ἄδοις πᾶσα Ίδέα ἀλέθρων, every manner of death occurred in the streets, 59, 3.

καθορὰν (Past Impf. καθεώρων), look down upon, watch, 56, 30.

καθιστέρε (Adv. above; καθιστέρε γίγνεται, to be on a higher ground, 33, 26.

καλ., (i) copulative, and, 3, 1; καλ... καλ., both... and, 3, 14; so καλ... καλ., 8, 29.

(ii.) Emphasising words, even, also; ἐκ τῶν καλ ἀδάνατον δόξαν λαμβάνουν, and from others they win even immortal honour, 6, 2; ἐν τῷ Τυροβλάστῳ διέτη καλ ἐν τῷ Βοικοποιηθῇ, in Teresvishch as also in Bucharest, 10, 23; καλ ἄριστοι, they too, 8, 13; οὐ μόνον... ἀλλὰ καλ., not only... but also, 8, 18; καλ ἀνάφ, for in fact, 8, 19.

καλεῖν (Aor. ἐκαίσα, Perf. Pass. κέκαυ- μαι), draw, 27, 25. Comp. κατα-.

καλέπερ, with Part. although, 16, 20.

καιρός (-ου), ὁ, opportunity, favourable time, 21, 26; ἐν καιρῷ, opportunely, 10, 9.

κακός,-ἡ,-ον, bad; τὰ κακά, misfortunes, 10, 9.

κακών, ἵνα, bad; τὰ κακά, misfortunes, 10, 9.

καλαβρότα (-ων), τά, Kalavrota, a town in the interior of the Morea, N.W. of Tripolitza, 16, 1.

καλαμάτα (-νος), ἡ, Kalamata, a town on the S. coast of the Morea, 16, 30.

καλεῖν, call, 10, 2. Comp. ἄνα, ἐγγυ., προ-.

καλλιστὸς, -η, -ον, most glorious, 36, 27. Superl. of καλός.

καλώς, well; καλῶς πράσσον, to be successful, 53, 27.

καναρίς (-των), δ, Kanaris, a Paroite captain, 23, 29.

καπνός (-ου), ὁ, smoke, 48, 22.

καραβίας (-ου), ὁ, Caravía, the commander of the garrison at Galatz, 7, 11.
κατάφυτη

Καρπάνδια (-ου), τα, the Carpathian Mountains, 6, 28.
καρπερός, -α, -έα, strong, hotly contested, 50, 2.
Κάσσως (ου), ὁ, an inhabitant of Cassos, 47, 29.
Κάσσος (ου), ὁ, Cassos, an island lying E. of Crete, 47, 29.
κατακ. See κατά.
κατά (before vowel κατ', before aspirate καθ', Prep. with Gen. and Acc.
(i.) With Gen. of place, down from; κατά κρισμών διήνυμε καύτοι, throwing themselves down precipices, 39, 8; κατά νότον, in the rear, 11, 8.
(ii.) With Acc. (a) of place, down, along, over, on; κατά τὴν κατὰ θάλασσαν, by land and sea, 22, 1; οἱ κατά ἡπειρον, those on the mainland, 6, 12; κατά τὴν Ἑλλάδα, throughout Greece, 46, 3; κατὰ χάραν μένειν, to stand one's ground, 9, 24.
(b) Of time, at, about; κατὰ τὴν ἀρχήν τοῦ πολέμου, at the beginning of the war, 4, 12; κατὰ πλοῖν, in the course of the voyage, 39, 5; οἱ καθ' ἐναντίον, his contemporaries, 48, 30; ταύτα μὲν τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἀλλασιν τῆς Τριπολιτῶν γενόμενα, such were the events at the time of the fall of Tripoliτα, 28, 4; κατά ἐναντίον, every year, 6, 28. (c) Of manner, according to; κατὰ τὰς λυθῆς, according to the agreement, 6, 30; κατὰ τὸ δύνατόν, to the best of one's power, 44, 18; κατὰ τὸ νόμιμον, according to custom, 41, 30; κατὰ κράτος, with all one's might, 51, 25; καθ' ἡπειρον, quietly, 7, 23; κατὰ τάξεως, quickly, 17, 20; κατὰ στουδήν, rapidly, 33, 3. (d) Distributively, κατὰ κάμας ἀπείχοσσι τὴν διαμανθάν ναί, to live scattered in unfortified villages, 4, 19; κατὰ χιλιάδος, a thousand at a time, 31, 11.

In Comp. (a) down, καταβαλείν, to descend; (b) back, κατακελθείν, to return home; (c) against, κατηγορείν, to accuse; (d) denoting completeness, καταπολεμείν, to subdue completely.
καταβαλέως (Ἀο. κατέβαιλον), throng down, 53, 23.
κατάβασις (-εως), ἡ, descent, 28, 27.
κατάβασιν (Trans. Wk. Ἀο. καταβίαια, Intrans. Str. Ἀο. καταβίν), sink, (i.) Trans., 20, 28; (ii.) Intrans., 57, 5.
καταφέρειν (Ἀο. καταφέρα), put in to shore, 51, 20.
κατακάλως (Ἀο. κατακάλω), burn, 8, 17.
κατακόπτειν (Ἀο. κατάκοπα), cut down, 27, 10.
καταλαμβάνειν (Ἀο. καταλαμβάνω), (a) seize, occupy, 7, 30; στρατόπεδον καταλαμβάνειν, they pitched their camp, 8, 30. (b) find, with Part.; καταλαμβάνοντες τῶν δήμων μέλλουσα εκκλησίαν ποιεῖν, they find the people on the point of holding an assembly, 21, 21. (c) bind; ὅρκος κατάλαμβανον ἀλλήλους, they bound one another with oaths, 16, 27.
καταλείπειν (Ἀο. καταλειψα), leave, bequeath, 43, 28.
καταλέγειν, overthrow, 8, 29.
καταντικρόν, Prep. with Gen., opposite to, 4, 1.
καταπιέσειν (Ἀο. κατέπεσον, Perf. καταπέτακται), fall down, 13, 26.
καταπλευέως (Ἀο. κατάπλευσα), sail to land, put in, 42, 24.
καταπολεμεῖο, completely subdue, 36, 9.
κατακροδίναι (Ἀο. κατακροδίωκα), betray, 55, 12.
κατάραι, Ἀο. Inf. of καταρεῖν.
κατάσκοπος (-ου), δ. scout, 11, 3.
καταστάς, -άσα, -άν, Str. Ἀο. Part. of καταστάναι.
κατάστασις (-εως), ἡ, condition, state, 31, 26.
καταστήσας, Wk. Ἀο. Part. of καταστάναι.
καταστροφευεῖσθαι (Ἀο. καταστροφευέσθαι), encompass, 38, 16.
καταστρέφεισθαι (Fut. καταστρέφομαι, Ἀο. καταστρέψαμαι), subdue, 36, 29.
καταφαγεῖν, devour, 17, 15. Str. Ἀο. of καταφάγειν.
καταφαίνεισθαι, appear, 43, 5.
καταφέρεσθαι, drift, 20, 29.
καταφεύγειν (Ἀο. κατάφυγάν), flee for refuge, 13, 6.
καταφυγή (-ῆς), ἡ, place of refuge, 13, 5.
katébainon, Past Impf. of katábaínein. kataβálōv, Aor. of katátβallevs. kataβódan, Aor. of katátβéven. kataκávase, Aor. of katákaßeiv. katékofse, Aor. of katákóntseiv. kataλábou, Aor. of kalλámbáneiv. katelβēiv, return home, 31, 12. Str. Aor. of katéρoxomai.

katépetstάκει, Plur. of katápetteiv. katépete, Aor. of katápetteiv. katépēne, Aor. of katápeteiv. katésttrou, Wk. Aor. of katástatávai. kastištßaivto, Wk. Aor. Mid. of katástaßai.

kastβratostedésavτo, Aor. of katastratostédeßaiv. kastβratréfato, Aor. of katastratréfesvai. kastéφage. See kataφageiv. kastelfyvou, Aor. of katáφeγeiv. kastécheiv (Fut. katéchō), (a) control, 32, 14; (b) seize, 18, 23; (c) be current (of a report), 17, 14.

kastphoreiv, accuse (Acc. of crime, Gen. of person), 19, 12.

kastêvei, Past Impf. of katiévai.

katiévai, march down, 31, 4.

katoikêvei, live, dwell, 23, 20.

kastóni, Adv. behind; oi kastón, the rear, 11, 17; étw tón kastón metéforon, on the heights behind, 33, 10.

kastorβoiv, succeed; tois ēπικεφήμαιas on kastorβου, they were not successful in their attempts, 48, 21.

kátō, Adv. down; oi kátos, those on the coast, 4, 21.

kastphêvei, Past Impf. of katoikeiv. kastphrous, Past Impf. of katorboun. kássai, Aor. Inf. of kaleiv.

kélmévō, -η, -ov, (a) situated, 4, 9; (b) lying, 41, 30.

kekawmévōs, Perf. Pass. Part. of kaleiv. kerektrhásoi, Perf. of krateiv.

kelleiv (Aor. ekélēveva), command, order (Acc. and Inf.), 7, 8.

kellhtrōv (οv), τό, small boat, 24, 5.

kenvs, -η, -ov, empty, 22, 29.

kéras (Gen. kérōs, Dat. kérα), wing (of army), 40, 26.

Kérkūra (άς), η, Coreíría, now called Corfu, an island off the coast of Albania, 34, 18.

Kefallíνα (άς), η, Cephalonia, an island off W. coast of Greece, 4, 2.

khrýmα (ας), τό, proclamation, 16, 15.

khrývα (ύκος), η, herald, i.e., a man with a flag of truce, 14, 15.

khrývαs, -ása, -av, having proclaimed, 7, 27. Wk. Aor. Part. of khrósteiv.

khrótsoeiv, proclaim (στι), 9, 17.

Kífara (ής), η, Kiarpha, the citadel of Souli, 31, 24.

kídvnveiv, (a) face danger, 5, 9; (b) be in danger of (Inf.), 18, 27.

Kídvivos (ου), η, danger, 5, 2.

Kíoutaxhí, η, Khotayhí, also known as Reschid Pasha, a Turkish general, 29, 25.

kléptîs (ου), η, robber, brigand, clept, 4, 30.

klímatis (-ίδος), η, brushwood, 24, 3.

klimax (άκος), η, ladder, 27, 10.

Kílforðos (ου), η, Clifford, an English naval captain, 42, 25.

kólos, -η, -ov, hollow, 26, 8.

koinh (a) in common, together, 49, 21; (b) collectively, opp. to ἴδια, individually, 26, 18.

koino, -η, -ov, common; τό koinov, (a) the State, 31, 22; (b) the treasury, 46, 9.

Kolokotróvns (ου), η, Kolokotronis, one of the Greek leaders, 24, 29.

kóltos (ου), η, gulf, 3, 8.

komelc̣eiv, (i.) Aet., bring, 33, 6. (ii.) Pass. (Aor. ekomísθη), be brought, 50, 11. (iii.) Midd. (Fut. komódoi) (a) get, 35, 13; (b) carry, 35, 28. Comp. àna-, ἀν-, diá-, επα-, para-.

Korívios, -a, -ov, Corinthian, 3, 3.

Kúrðvos (ου), η, Corinth, a town on the Isthmus of Corinth, 31, 28.

koormev, adorn, embellish, 18, 7.

Kráioβa (ής), η, Craiova, a town in W. Wallachia, 11, 9.

krateiv (Perf. kekratev), Aor. Pass. ekrateṿ, (a) be victorious, 10, 27. (b) conquer (i.) Aec., 12, 6; (ii.) Gen. 15, 6. (c) get possession of (Gen.), 14, 20.

krafatos (ος), τό, strength; káto kraftos πολλαρκεία, to besiege closely, 81, 25.

krateveiv (Aor. ekrateṿa), strengthen, 53, 1.

kraugṿ (ής), η, cry, 27, 28.

kreiβaov, -ov, stronger; kreisṿaov λόγου, indescribable, 56, 6.
κρημνός (-ού), ὁ, precipice, 39, 8.
Κρής (-τός), ὁ, Cretan, 47, 27.
Κρήτη (-ῆς), ἡ, Crete, an island lying south of Greece, 47, 14.
κρίνειν, judge, 5, 20. Comp. ἄπω-
κρίθης (-ου), ὁ, judge, 5, 19.
κρόττειν, hide, 4, 19.
κρόφα, (i.) Adv. secretly, 7, 6; (ii.) as Prep. with Gen. without the knowledge of, 9, 16.
κτείνειν (rare, except in Comp. ἀποκτείνειν), kill, 6, 18. Comp. ἄπο-
κύλνυ, (a.) circuitously, 11, 7; (b) all round, 18, 20.
κόριος (-ου), ὁ, owner, 4, 13.
κωλύειν, present, (i.) Acc. 8, 17; (ii.) Acc. and Inf. 11, 10; ὁδεγὸς κω-
λυόντος, without opposition, 33, 2.
κώμη (-ῆς), ἡ, village, 4, 19.
Κωνσταντινούπολις (-εως), ἡ, Constantinople, 19, 15.

Δαβίδ, Αγ. of λαμβάνειν.
λαβεῖν, Αγ. of λαμβάνειν.
λαβάδα, secretly, 6, 9.
Δακυδάδα (-ῆς), ἡ, Langada, a village near S. boundary of Albania, 39, 22.
λαμβάνειν (Fut. λάθομαι, Perf. ἐλθάρτα, Αγ. ἐλάθον, Αγ. Πασ. ἐλαθήν), take, seize, get; τὸν πλεῖστον του βουλου λαμβάνειν, to get most of one’s livelihood, 4, 22; δόξα λαμβάνειν, to win honour, 6, 2; ἐλα λαμβάνειν, to take up arms, 5, 5; πείραν λαμ-
βάνειν, to gain experience, 5, 3; δίκη λαμβάνειν, to exact punishment, 8, 17; ἐσόμαι διά τὸ χαρίν λήφοντα, they considered how they should capture the place, 28, 6; τὴν ἄρχην λαβεῖν, to receive the government, 10, 6; τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν λαμβάνετε, taking their property with them, 37, 1; ὥρας ἐλάθε κάπως τοὺς Ἐλλήνας, all the Greeks became confident, 17, 17. Comp. ἄναω, ἄντι-
ἀτο, κατα-, ἐνα-, παρα-, προκατα-, προσ.

λαμπρός, conspicuously, 27, 16.
λαμβάνειν (Αγ. ἐλαθέν), escape notice, (i.) with Acc. and Part. ἐλαθόν τοῦ 
πολεμίου προσπλήνεστε, they sailed up without the enemy observing them, 24, 5; (ii.) with Part. only ἐλαθόν 
παλοῦτες σῖτον, they sold corn secretly, 26, 22.
Δρίσισα (-ῆς), ἡ, Larissa, the citadel of Argos, 37, 4.
λέγειν, say, (i.) Acc. 21, 23; (ii.) ἅτι, 8, 28. Comp. ἄλλω.
λεία (-ᾶς), ἡ, plunder, 4, 20; λείαν 
pοιεῖται, to plunder, 17, 29.
λειεῖν (Αορ. Πασ. ἐλείαθην), leave, 4, 
λευμένος, Perf. Pass. Part. of λέειν.
Δέσπος (-ου), ἡ, Lesbos, an island lying off Asia Minor, 4, 11.
ληχεσθαι, plunder, 27, 25.
λροτεια (-ᾶς), ἡ, piracy, 8, 23.
ληθήναι, Αορ. Pass. of λαμβάνειν.
ληθήσεται, Fut. Pass. of λαμβάνειν.
λῆψις (-εως), ἡ, taking, capture, 18, 20.
ληφθονται, Fut. of λαμβάνειν.
λίθος (-ου), ὁ, stone, 20, 28.
λιμῖν (-ῶν), ὁ, harbour, 14, 5.
λίμνη (-ῆς), ἡ, marsh, lagoon, 11, 12.
λιμὸς (-ου), ὁ, hunger, famine, 16, 25.
λογὸς (-ιδος), ὁ, picked man, 9, 9.
λόγος (-ου), ὁ, (a) word, 14, 17. (b) saying, 17, 15. (c) In plur. proposals, discussion; οὐκ ἔδειξαν τοὺς λό-
γους, they did not accept the proposals, 26, 19; λόγους ποιεῖται, 49, 
3, or προφέρειν, 51, 27, to make proposals; ἐς λόγους ἀλεθεί (Dat.), to hold a conference with, 39, 9. (d) παρὰ λόγον, contrary to expectation, 82, 8.
λοιμός (-ου), ὁ, plague, 28, 1.
λοιπός, -ῆς, -οῦ, remaining; of λοιπον, the rest, 35, 1.
Δοφος (-ου), ὁ, hill, 3, 17.
Δύκυργος (-ου), ὁ, Lycurgus, a leading 
man at Samos, 29, 20.
Λοξίκευν, place in ambush, 26, 7.
Λόχος (-ου), ὁ, regiment, 9, 10.
Λόθειον, loose, break, 27, 16. Comp. ἄπω-
δια-, κατα-

Λυπηρός, -δι, -νώ, (a) painful, annoying, 16, 15; (b) pitiable, 31, 18.

Μαδεί, Αορ. of μανθάνειν.
Μακεδών (-ών), ὁ, Macedonian, 14, 
4.

μακρογορεῖν, speak at length, 22, 7.
μακρός, -ά, -άν, long, far, large; ὁ δὲ μακρός, soon, 18, 1; μακράς, far, 30, 13; ὁ τὰ μακράτα, in the highest degree, 30, 24.

μάλιστα, chiefly, especially, 5, 4; ὁ τὰ μάλιστα, in the highest degree, 43, 11.

μάλλον, (a) rather, 6, 20; (b) more, 12, 20.

μαθάνειν (Ἀορ. ἐμαθὼν), learn, (i.) Acc. 7, 4; (ii.) θλ., 11, 3.

Μάρκος (-ου), ὁ, Marcus. See Μαρκία, 40, 18.

Μαυροκόρδατος (-ου), ὁ, Μαυροκορδάτος, the first president of Greece, 31, 22.

μάχεσθαι (Fut. μαχαίμαι), fight, (i.) Abs., 15, 8; (ii.) Dat., 34, 4.

μάχη (-ης), ἡ, battle, 5, 24;

μάχημαι, -ον, warlike, efficient soldier, 9, 10.

μαχόμενος, -ης, -ον, fighting, 12, 7. Pres. Part. of μάχεσθαι.

μέγας, -άλης, -α, (a) great, 19, 23; (b) large, 24, 27.

μέγεθος (-ους), τὸ, size; ὁ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν παρόντων κακῶν, owing to the gravity of their existing misfortunes, 16, 21.

μέγιστος, -ης, -ον, greatest, very great, 3, 10; μέγιστο ἀφελείν, to render the greatest service, 44, 16. Superl. of μέγας.

μεθ'. See μετά.

μεθέτετε, Fut. of μετέχειν.

μεθεστάναι, change, induce to change sides, 49, 23.

μεθόρια (-ων), τὰ, borders, 8, 1.

μείζον, -ον, greater, 41, 6. Compar. of μεγάς.

μείώσαί, ἄρος, -ον, having gone across, 24, 10. Str. Aor. Part. of μεταβάλλειν.

μεταβολή (-ῆς), ἡ, change, 8, 9.

Μετάκας (-ου), ὁ, Count Metaxas, one of the Greek leaders, 40, 9.

μεταχε, Prep. with Gen., between, 4, 7.

μεταπέμψατε, send for, 18, 16.

μετέχειν (Past Impf. μετέχαν, Fut. μετέχω), take part in (Gen.), 8, 11.

μετέφτως, -ον, lit. lifted up, (a) out at sea, 24, 14; (b) τὰ μετέφτως, the heights, 33, 10.

μεταχάσαι, -άσα, -άν, having gone across, 24, 10. Str. Aor. Part. of μεταβαλλειν.

μεταθελή (ἡ), ἡ, change, 8, 9.

Μετακάς (-ου), ὁ, Count Metaxas, one of the Greek leaders, 40, 9.

μετατέχε, Prep. with Gen., between, 4, 7.

μεταπέμψατε, send for, 18, 16.

μετέχειν (Past Impf. μετέχαν, Fut. μετέχω), take part in (Gen.), 8, 11.

μετέφτως, -ον, lit. lifted up, (a) out at sea, 24, 14; (b) τὰ μετέφτως, the heights, 33, 10.

μεταχάσαι, -άσα, -άν, having gone across, 24, 10. Str. Aor. Part. of μεταβαλλειν.

μένειν (Ἀορ. ἐμεῖνα), remain, 13, 5; κατὰ χάραν μένειν, to stay where one is, stand one's ground, 9, 24. Comp. περι-, ὑπο-.

μέντοι (enclitic), however, 13, 1.

μέρος (-ου), τὸ, part, 27, 22.

μεσαμβρία (-ᾶς), ἡ, lit. mid-day, south, 3, 5.

μεσοδύεια (-ᾶς), ἡ, interior, 4, 3.

Μεσολόγγιον (-ου), τὸ, Messolonghi, a town on the N. side of Corinthian Gulf, 39, 5.

Μεσολογγίτης (-ου), ὁ, an inhabitant of Messolonghi, 33, 1.

μέσος, -ης, -ον, middle; ἐν μέσῳ (Gen.), between, 3, 2; ἐν μέσῳ ἄραλμαβδείας, to intercept, cut off, 10, 29.

μετά (before vowel μετά, before aspirate μεθ'), Prep. with Gen. and Acc. (i.) With Gen. together with; μετά στρατιωτῶν, with soldiers, 7, 23; αὐτῷ μετὰ 'αδρίου, his companions, 9, 26; μετὰ δόρων κρίνειν, to judge with gifts, i.e., under the influence of bribes, 8, 20; μετὰ προσθύμας, with enthusiasm, 13, 23.

(ii.) With Acc. of time after; μεθ' ἡμέρας τινάς, after some days, 8, 20.

In Comp. (a) denoting participation, μετέχειν, to take part in; (b) after, μεταπέμψατε, to send for; (c) denoting change, μεθιστάναι, to induce to change sides.

μεταβάς, -άσα, -άν, having gone across, 24, 10. Str. Aor. Part. of μεταβάλλειν.

μεταβολή (-ῆς), ἡ, change, 8, 9.

Μετακάς (-ου), ὁ, Count Metaxas, one of the Greek leaders, 40, 9.

μετατέχε, Prep. with Gen., between, 4, 7.

μεταπέμψατε, send for, 18, 16.

μετέχειν (Past Impf. μετέχαν, Fut. μετέχω), take part in (Gen.), 8, 11.

μετεφτώς, -ον, lit. lifted up, (a) out at sea, 24, 14; (b) τὰ μετέφτως, the heights, 33, 10.

μεταχάσαι, -άσα, -άν, having gone across, 24, 10. Str. Aor. Part. of μεταβάλλειν.

μέχρι, (i.) as Prep. with Gen. as far as; μέχρι τοῦ ὀροῦ, up to this point, 57, 14. (ii.) μέχρι οὖ, as Conj. with Ind., until, 48, 25.
μή, (A) Negative Adverb not (i.) in main clause, with Subj. or Imperat. μή ἐκπλαγίτε, do not be alarmed, 42, 12. (ii.) In dependent clause, (a) After ἄνω, with Subj., 37, 5, or Opat., 40, 21. (b) After εἰ, with Ind., 52, 10, or Opat., 53, 18. (c) After ἡ, with Subj., 52, 8. (d) With Infinit. τὸ μὴ ὑπακούειν, disobedience, 30, 4; depending on πείθειν, 44, 9, or διανοεῖσθαι, 56, 15; used pleonastically after ἐμπροσθών γίγνεσθαι, 23, 10. (e) With Part. implying a condition, 43, 14. (f) Elliptically, εἰ μή, except, 52, 30. (B) As Conj., after words of fearing, lest, (i.) with Subj., 29, 16; (ii.) with Opat., 32, 12.

μηδέ and not, bearing the same relation to οὐδε, as μή does to οὐ, 52, 13.

μηδεῖς, μηδεία, μηδέν, no one, nothing, bearing the same relation to οὐδεῖς, as μή does to οὐ; νομίζῃ μηδεῖς, let no one suppose, 36, 5; ἵνα μηδέν εἰς τῶν ἀγρῶν κομίζωται, in order that they might get nothing from the fields, 37, 7.

μηκέτι, no longer, bearing the same relation to οὐκέτι as μή does to οὐ; μηκέτι διὰ φόβου ἔστη, do not be any longer alarmed, 36, 24; διεσκόνθη τὴν στρατιὰν ἀπάγεις μηκέτι τῇ ἀστῃ δὲ δῶ ἀλλὰ ... , he determined to lead back his army no longer by the same route but ... , 39, 15; διὸ μηκέτι δύνασθαι, so as no longer to be able, 51, 2.

μήν (μηνός), ὃ, month, 14, 7.

μῆτε ... μῆτε, neither ... nor, bearing the same relation to οὔτε as μή does to οὐ; φυλακὴν ποιεῖσθαι διὸ μὴ τὰ ἐπιθέματα ἐσκοµµίζονται μὴτῃ οἰδὴν φεύγωσιν, to keep guard to prevent supplies being introduced or in the town escaping, 28, 12.

μηχανή (-ῆς), ἡ, engine of war, cannon, 11, 22.

μία, Fem. of εἷς, one.

Μιᾶλῆς (-ου), ὃ, Mians, the commander of the Greek fleet, 53, 24.

μικρός, -όν, small, 3, 1.

μιμεῖσθαι, imitate, 42, 10.
Neokastron (-ou), τὸ, Neocastron, a town on W. coast of the Morea, generally called Navarino, 27, 4.

Nédraros (-ou), ὁ, Neophytus, one of the chief men in Chios, 33, 14.

νέας, -άς, -αν, young, 31, 15.

νέας, Gen. Plur. of ναῦς.

νήσος, Nom. Plur. of ναῦς.

νησίωτης (-ou), δ, islander, 5, 7.

νῆσος (-ou), ῥ, island, 4, 7.

νίκαι (Fut. νικῆσαι), Perf. νεικηκα, Aor. Pass. νικήθηκα, conquer, 21, 27; be victorious, 46, 6.

νίκη (-ης), ἡ, victory, 11, 21.

Νίκης (-ou), ὁ, Niketas, one of the Greek leaders, 38, 13.

νουκέων (Aor. ἐνόμων), think, (i.) στι, 8, 10; (ii.) Acc. and Inf., 14, 29.

νουμάς, -ον, customary, lawful, 6, 30; κατὰ τὸ νομομα, according to custom, 41, 30; πᾶς τοὺς νομάς, with all the rules, 46, 2.

νόμος (-ou), ὁ, law, 5, 19.

Νομόδρομος (-ou), ὁ, Colonel Normann, commander of the Greek troops at Peta, 32, 21.

νοσεῖν (Aor. ἐνόμωσα), fall ill, 48, 26; οἱ νοσοῦντες, the sick, 55, 5.

νόσος (-ou), ὁ, disease, 12, 29.

νοῦς (νοῦ), ὁ, mind; ἐν τῷ εἴχειν, to have in mind, intend, 20, 2; προσεῖχαν τὸν νοῦν πρόσ (Acc.), to attend to, 21, 17.

νυκτομαχιά (-άς), ἡ, battle by night, 41, 17.

νυκτός, Gen. of νύς.

νύν, now, 52, 19; ἄν καὶ νῦν, to this day, 17, 15; οἱ νῦν ἐκικάριοι, the present inhabitants, 3, 11.

νυξ (νυκτός), ἡ, night, 16, 6; νυκτός, by night, 15, 13.

νψ, Dat. of νοὺς.

νώτων (-ou), τὸ, back; κατὰ νότον, in the rear, 11, 8.

Εὖνος (-ou), ὁ, stranger, 14, 30.

Εὐθιὸν (-ou), τὸ, dagger, 54, 27.

Εὐγενής, -ές, of the same race, relative, 23, 5.

Εὐγεγραφή (-ῆς), ἡ, history, 3, 9.

Εὐγεναίες, call together, 20, 2.

Εὐγκλήσεως, close one’s ranks, 34, 6.

Εὐλαμβάνειν (Fut. ἐπιλήφωμαι. Aor. ἐπέλαβον), seize, arrest, 10, 7.

Εὐλλέγειν, collect, 48, 18.

Εὐλλήψται, Fut. ἐπιλήφθωσαίν. (Fut. ἐπλησαῖν, δ, conference, 10, 14.

Εὐλόγου (-ou), τὸ, beam of wood, 13, 20.

Εὐμβαίνειν, (Fut. ἐμβῆσαι, Perf. ἐμβαίνει, Aor. ἐμβήκατα), (a) happen, occur, 8, 28; καλλιστον ἐργαν ἐμβαίνοντα ἑκάστιν, a glorious achievement will be accomplished by us, 36, 27; (b) make an agreement with (πρὸς with Acc.), 55, 19.

Εὐμβαίνειν (-εω), το, agreement, 51, 28.

Εὐμβάτηκα, Perf. of ἐμβαίνειν.

Εὐμμαχεῖν, fight on side of (Dat.), 10, 22.

Εὐμμαχος (-ou), ὁ, ally, 4, 17.

Εὐμισειγνυναι (Aor. ἐμισειγνύκα), meet in battle (Dat.), 50, 1.

Εὐμμεικτος, -ον, mixed, miscellaneous, 6, 14.

Εὐμμάται, -άς, -αν, all together, 17, 8.

Εὐπᾶλειν, sail with (Dat.), 30, 24.

Εὐπολιορκεῖν, help to besiege, 30, 29.

Εὐπρόσδειγμεν, co-operate with, (i.) Dat., 9, 18; (ii.) μετὰ with Gen., 40, 8.

Εὐπρέπειν (Aor. ἐπερεύκονοι), come to pass, 43, 27.

Εὐφορία (-ας), ἡ, misfortune, disaster, 8, 30; fate, 31, 18.

Εὖν, Prep. with Dat., with: rare in Attic prose, its place being taken by μετὰ with Gen. Comp. (a) denoting bringing together, ξυλλέγειν, to collect; (b) denoting acting together, ξυμπολιορκεῖν, to help to besiege.

Εὐφαγεῖν (Aor. ἐφαγόμενον), bring together, 6, 11.

Εὐφαγείρειν (Aor. ἐφαγήσαρα), collect together, 47, 18.

Εὐφαθρόσειν (Aor. Pass. ἐφιθρολογήσαν), collect together, 24, 27.

Εὐφακολούθειν, accompany (Dat.), 10, 20.

Εὐφαλοθήρσει (Aor. ἐφαλάξαν) die together, 14, 25.

Εὐφαβεῖναι, Aor. of ἐμφαβεῖν.

Εὑρέλαβε, Aor. of ἐμφαλάβειν.

Εὐφαλεί, Past Impft. of ἐμφαλάβειν.

Εὐφαλεῖσθαι, help to set free, 46, 21.

Εὐφαλείναι, come together, 16, 9. Str. Aor. of ἐφάλοχαι.

Εὐφαυδχον, Past Impft. of ἐμφαχεῖν.

Εὐφαμείζον, Aor. of ἐμφαμείζοναι.

Εὐφαυνόγοι, Aor. Opt. of ἐμφαυνέρειν.

Εὐφαυνεῖς, Past Impft. of ἐμφαυνέρειν.
οἶκος (-ou), ő, home, 19, 6; ε̣ν’ οἶκου, homewards, 13, 2.

οἶκος (-ou), ő, pity, 17, 25.

οἶνος (-ov), ő, wine, 43, 25.

ολος, -a, -ov, (i.) in dependent exclama-
tions of what character; διελεύσατε
περὶ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἐστὶν τελευτή
μέλλει ἀφινεῖσθαι, we discussed
what would be the conclusion in
which the Greek War was likely
to terminate, 43, 2.

(i.) In Principal clauses, οἷς τ’
εἴη (with Inf.), I am able, 5, 17;
οἷς τί ἐστι, it is possible, 56, 29.


οὐανός (-ou), ő, omen, 17, 5.

δακτακισματίς, -ai, -a, eight thousand, 29,
29.

δακτακόσιοι, -ai, -a, eight hundred, 11, 4.

δάθεν (-ou), ő, destruction, death, 27, 17.

δαλιγος, -η, -ov, (a) of number, few, 4, 5;
(b) of quantity, small, 4, 23; (c) of
time, short, 10, 18.

δαλγωρίδα (-as), ő, contempt; ἐν δαλγωρίδα
ἐχειν, 5, 9, or τοιεῖσθαι, 29, 12, to
hold in contempt.

δάκτας (-dòs), ő, merchantman, 24, 2.

"Ολορος (-ou), ő, Olorus, the father of
Thucydides, 3, 8.

ὁλοφέρεσθαι, οὲπαι, 42, 6.

διμος (-ou), ő, hostage, 7, 25.

διμα (ατος), ὕπε, ἐν τοῖς διμαι
(Gen.), in the sight of, 21, 11.

διμοῖος, -α, -ov, like (Dat.), 3, 12.

διμοίως, alike, 19, 20; οὐχ διμοίως, not to
the same extent, 22, 28.

διμολογία (-as), ő, agreement; διμολογία
ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς (Acc.), to come to terms
with, 49, 22.

διμορος, -ov, bordering, 6, 23.

διμοσκέυος, -ov, similar in dress, 41, 3.

δίω, together, 24, 13.

διμφέως, -ov, similar in language, 41, 2.

διως, nevertheless, 7, 11.

δύ, Neut. of δω, Part. of δεῖν.

δύ, Acc. Masc. Sing. of δς.

δυναμάς (ατος), τά, name, 16, 30; δυνατά,
by name, 39, 19.

δυνάμειν, name, call, 3, 6. Comp. ἕπ.

δυναμοστάτως, -η, -ov, most famous, 4,
10. Superl. of δυνάμως.

δύτα, Neut. Plur. of δω, Part. of δεῖν.

δύτερ, Neut. of δυτική.
ὦπισθεν, (i.) Adv., behind, 39, 28; ὦπισθεν λόφος, the hill behind, 33, 22; οἱ τὰ ὦπισθεν φυλάσσοντες, the rear-guard, 55, 1.
(ii.) As Prep. with Gen., behind; ὦπισθεν τῆς κώμης, behind the village, 11, 11.

διπλα (-ων), τὰ, arms, 8, 23; διπλα λαμβάνειν, 5, 8, or αἴρειν, 8, 7, to take up arms; ἐν διπλοίς εἶναι, to be under arms, 15, 4.

δυτίρης (-ου), δ, heavy-armed soldier, 11, 8.

δυτικός, -ή, -ον, consisting of heavy-armed soldiers; ὀλιγοκός πλῆθος, 49, 12, or τὸ ὀλιγοκός, 51, 18, a body of regulars.

δοτι (i.) indirect interrog. adv., whither, ἀποροῦντες δοτι τρέχονταί, not knowing where to, 39, 5.
(ii.) Relative adv., whither, ἀπιέ-ναι δοτί ἀν βούλεσθαι, to go away wherever they liked, 51, 29.

δοτίς, -α, -ον, what, Lat. qualis, 46, 27. ὑπόταν, with Subj., whenever, ὑπόταν βούλεται, whenever he liked, 47, 16.

'πτέρη, with Optat. after an historic tense, whenever, ἔπτερε καὶ κείμενος ἐξοίκηκεν, and after ἐπέρασαν, whenever they came to close quarters, they turned and fled, 47, 26.

'πτέρερος, -α, -ον, used in indirect Quest., which of two, 36, 24.

δόθων, Relative adv., where, 48, 16.

δῶς, (i.) Relative adv., how, with Fut. Ind. esp. after verbs of effort; ἔπι-μελεσθαι δῶς ἔμποδον γεννῶσαι τῷ Σουλτάνῳ, to take care to hinder the Sultan, 23, 9.
(ii.) In Indirect Questions, ἀποροῦντες δῶς συνή-σονται, being at a loss how to escape, 26, 16. (iii.) As Final Conjunction, in order that, (a) with Subj., 29, 3; (b) after an historic tense, with Optat., 32, 9.

ὁραν (Aor. εἶδεν, Perf. ἔδεκα), see (i.) Acc., 3, 5; (ii.) Aor. and Part., 11, 25; (iii.) ὧη, 18, 26. Comp. καθα-, περι-, προ-.

ὁργή (-ης), ἡ, anger; ὑπ' ὀργής, angrily, 9, 16.

ὁργίζονται, be angry, 19, 23.

ὁρινός, -ης, -ον, mountainous, 3, 1.

ὁρίων, form the boundary of (Acc.), 6, 24.

ὁρίος, -ον, belonging to an oath; θεολ. ὀρίος, the gods invoked by oath, 17, 12.

ὁρίος (οῦ), ὃ, oath, 16, 26.

ὁρισθαι (Aor. ὁρισθην), set out, start, 44, 14.

ὁριστείν, lie at anchor, 23, 27.

ὁρινθ (-ης), ἡ, rush, charge, 33, 9.

ὁρος (-ου), τὸ, mountain, 33, 29.

ὁς, ἦ, ἡ, Relative pron. (i.) who, which, 6, 1. (ii.) ὃς καὶ, with Subj., who-
ever, whatever; ὃς ἂν πάντα ἐκεῖνον ἀποστέλλειν, to send whatever ships they have, 44, 22.

ὁσιος, -α, -ον, holy, religious, 5, 11.

ὁσιος, -η, -ον, Lat. quantus, (i.) as much as, as many as, all who; ὅσιον ἐκεῖ-
θον ὕπαγοντων ἐς τὴν ἡμερομαυρισίαν, they enrol in the conspiracy all whom they persuaded, 16, 10; the correlative is τοσούτοιος, 43, 20; ὅσιον οὐ, almost, 35, 16. (ii.) ὅσος καὶ, with Subj., who-
ever, whatever; ὅσα ἂν δέχῃ, whatever was necessary, 46, 17. (iii.) ὅσος, with Optat. after an historic tense, whoever, whatever; ὅσα χρήστατα λα-
βοῦν ἐπηρέασαν, they spent whatever money they got, 46, 29.

ὁστερ, ὅστερ, ὅστερ, emphatic form of ὅς, ἦ, δὲ, the very one who, the very thing which, 35, 6.

ὁστις, ὅστις, δ ὅτι, (i.) Indirect Interrog. Pron., who, what; τὰ τῶν πολεμίων ἱδορρείς ἐν ὅστις ὅτι, seeing in what condition the enemy are, 38, 10. (ii.) Used indefinitely, any who, whatever, 39, 19. (iii.) With Fut. Ind., ex-
pressing purpose; ἐκείμαν στρατιώ-
tas ἰδοῡν ἄφθαρτος μιᾷ μα-
λυτα ὀργίζοντα, he was exceedingly angry, 30, 20.

ὁταν, with Subj., whenever, 47, 13.

ὁτε, when; ἐστιν ὁτε, sometimes, 48, 14. (i.) Neut. of ὅστις.

ὁτι, (i.) Adv. used with Superl. like Lat. guam, as much as possible; ὢτι μα-
λυτα ὄργιζοντα, he was exceedingly angry, 30, 20.
(ii.) Conj. introducing a Noun Clause, that, with many verbs, e.g., ἀγγελέων, 7, 16; ἀγγελεῖν, 11, 30;
παραδεξεσθαί

οὐ (before a vowel οὐκ, before an aspirate οὐχ), Neg. Adv., not, 3, 2.

οὐδὲ, (i.) Conj., nor, and not even; οὔτε οὐδὲ δὲ θάνατος (θείως θανάτου), and not even death (is terrible) 8, 2.

(ii.) Adv., not even; καὶ οὐδὲ τὰς παράδοσις ἑφόλασαν, and they did not even guard the passages, 34, 26; οὐδὲς, not even so, 35, 15.

οὐδεὶς, οὐδέμια, οὐδὲν, no one, nothing, 31, 27; οὐδεὶς ἐτέρωσ, no one else, 48, 30; οὐδὲν πλήθος, no force, 52, 16.

οὐδέν, as Adv., not at all, 8, 19.

οὐκ. See οὐ.

οὐκέτα, no longer, 6, 16.

οὐ, therefore, so, 5, 21; οὐδὲν is used after a digression, so then, 7, 4.

οὐτερ, where, 56, 14.

οὐτοτε, never, 18, 7.

οὐτω, not yet, 21, 26.

οὖσα, Gen. Fem. Sing. of ὡς, Part. of ἔλναι.

οὐσι, Dat. Plur. of ὡς, Part. of ἔλναι.

οὔτε . . . οὔτε, neither . . . nor, 9, 19.

οὔτος, αὕτη, αὐτός, that, it habitually refers to what precedes, 12, 10; ἐν τοῖς, meanwhile, 23, 14; when it is used with a noun, the article must precede the noun, ἡ ἀγγελία ταυτῆς τῆς μάχης, the report of this battle, 12, 19.

οὖτος[1], thus, so, 7, 4.

οὖχ. See οὐ.
παραδίδοναι, surrender, 33, 3.
παράδοσις (-εως), sprites, 38, 10.
παραβαλλόσισιν (-ου), τό, small seaport, 18, 13.
παραβαλλέσιον, -ον, lying near the sea, 22, 3; ἡ παραβαλλέσιον, the coast, 4, 23; ὁ παραβαλλέσσιον, the maritime population, 4, 6.
παραθαράσσειν, encourage, 39, 18.
παρατετείχειν, advise (Dat. and Inf.), 19, 6.
παρακελεύσιμος (-ου), δ', encouragement, 48, 16.
παρακολοπετόβαι, bring, 24, 23.
παραλαμβάνειν (Aor. παραλάβατον), take, 11, 22.
παράλλογος (-ου), δ', unexpected result, 42, 16.
παραμιμήσεται (Fut. παραμιμήθομαι), comport, 42, 1.
παραπλεῖν, sail along (Acc.), 24, 18.
παράπλους (-ου), δ', voyage along the coast, 24, 19.
παρασκευαζεῖν (i.) Act., get ready, 7, 9.
(ii.) Mid., get ready, (a) Acc., τὸν πλοῖον παρασκευαζεῖσθαι, to make ready for the voyage, 23, 13; (b) ἐστὶν πρὸς (with Acc.), παρασκευαζεῖσθαι πρὸς τὸ παρφότα, to prepare to meet the circumstances, 15, 3. (c) ἐστὶ κατὰ Part. παρασκευαζεῖσθαι ὡς πολεμιστατος, to prepare for war, 18, 19.
παρασκευή (-ῆς), δ', preparation, equipment, 43, 4; ἐν παρασκευή εἶναι τῶν πολεμίων, to be engaged in preparations for war, 8, 28; ἐν παρασκευής, by arrangement, 19, 2.
παραστάς, -ας, -άν, standing near, 12, 11. Str. Aor. Part. of παριστάναι.
παρασχέν, Str. Aor. Part. of παρέχειν.
παρασκαλέων, Past Impf. of παρασκαλέων.
παρασκευαθής, Aor. of παρασκευάσθαι.
παραγγελέων, Past Impf. of παραγγέλειν.
παραγινώσκει, Aor. of παράγεισθαι.
παραγώγων, Past Impf. of παραγωγών.
παρεῖχον, Past Impf. of παρέχειν.
παρεκομίσαντο, Aor. of παρακομίσθησαν.
παρέλθεισθαι, Aor. of παραλαμβάνειν.
παρελείπειτο, Plup. Pass. of παραλεί-
πειν.
παρεληλυθα, Perf. of παρέχω.
παρελθεῖν, come forward, 21, 22. Str.
Aor. of παρέχω.
παρέχειν, Fut. of παρέχειν.
παρέξεις, Past Impf. of παραπλεῖν.
παρέχωμαι (Perf. παρεληλυθα, Aor.
παρέλθον), come forward, 21, 24; ἐν τῷ παρεληλυθότι ὑπόθεν, in the past, 22, 9.
παρασκευάζομαι, Past Impf. Mid. of παρα-
παρασκευάζειν.
παρασκευάζονται, Aor. Mid. of πα-
παρασκευάζειν.
πάρεστι, Pres. Ind. of παρέχων.
παρέχειν (Fut. παρέχω, Aor. παρέσχω), (i.) furnish, provide, 5, 26; παρέ-
χειν θρόμον, 11, 28, or παρέχειν, 41, 6, to cause confusion: φόβον παρέχειν, to inspire fear, 29, 6. (ii.) ἐδ' παρέχειν, Imper. there is a favourable opportunity; ἐδ' παρασχέν, Acc. Abs. since there was a favourable opportunity, 16, 29.
παρθηγελλε, Past Impf. of παραγγέ-
λειν.
παρειν, Past Impf. of παρέχειν.
παρηγ, 3rd Sing. Past Impf. of παρεινα.
παρέσχα, 3rd Plur. Past Impf. of παρε-
χειν.
παρεναι (Past Impf. παρήγα), march
along, 52, 9.
παριστάσθαι (with Str. Aor. παρέσχεται), stand near, 12, 11.
πάροδος (-ου), ἡ, pass, 28, 10.
παρουσία (-ας), ἡ, presence, 13, 11.
παρόν, Pres. Part. of παρειναί.
πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all, every, 7, 13; ἐν παρτὶ δὴ ἀταξία εἶναι, to be in utter disorder, 9, 1; ἐν πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις, among all men, 44, 13; πᾶν στρα-
τευμα, every army, 50, 28.
πάροχος, τό, the Passover, 20, 14.
πάσχειν (Aor. ἐπαθον, Perf. πάσχετο), suffer, 5, 21; ἄνομα πάσχειν ὑπὸ (Gen.), to suffer illegally at the hands of, 5, 18; ὄβει ὁ δὲ ἑτοῖμα Βάλτι
τειν ὑμᾶς πλέω ὃ πάσχειν, nor will they be able to inflict more harm on
us than they will suffer themselves, 36, 28.

Πάτραι (-ων), ai, Patras, a town on s.
side of the Corinthian Gulf, 40, 5.

Πατριαρχὴς (-ου), δ, Patriarch, the head of
the Greek Orthodox Church, 19, 28.

πατρίς (-ίους), ἡ, native country, 3, 29.

παύσεως, (i) stop, quench, 24, 13, (ii.)
Mid., cease, 27, 23; ἢν ἐπέστρεψα
μαχόμενοι, they did not cease fighting,
50, 3; παύσεσα του πολέμου, to
cease from hostilities, 50, 17.

πεδιάον (-ου), τό, plain, 28, 15.

πεδύ, on land, 48, 14.

πεδωμαχία (-άς), ἡ, battle on land, 8, 29.

πεδός, -η, -ν, lit. on foot; οἱ πεδοὶ, the
infantry, 39, 22; καὶ πεδός, with
fleet and army, 51, 15.

πελάθεν (Aor. Act. έπεισα, Pass. ἐπισέλθῃ,
persuade, (i.) Acc., 6, 11, (ii.) Acc.
and Inf., 21, 25; (iii.) Acc. and ἐς,
21, 17. Comp. ἄπαθος.

πείρα (-άς), ἡ, (a) attempt, 26, 2; πείραν
ποιεῖσθαι (Gen.), to make an attempt
on, 16, 9; ἐς πείραν ἐλείν (Gen.),
to make trial of, 52, 19, (b) ex-
perience; πείραν λαμβάνειν (Gen.),
to gain experience in, 5, 2.

περάσσαι, try, 48, 11.

περαισά, Acc. Inf. of πείρασθαι.

Πελοπόννησος (-ου), δ, Peloponnesian,
3, 9.

Πελοπόννησος (-ου), ἡ, Peloponnese, the
ancient name of the Morea, 3, 6.

Πέλος (-όσος), δ, Pelops, a mythical king
of Ellis, 3, 7.

πέμπειν (Aor. Act. έπέμψα, Pass. ἐπέμ-
ήσθην), send, 6, 10. Comp. ἁπέτ,
ἀπέτ, ἀπο-, διά-, ἐκ-, ἐν-, μετα-, περι-,
προ-.

πενή (uestos), ἡ, poverty, 46, 11.

πεντακόσιον, -αι, -α, five hundred, 37, 11.

πέντε, fve, 40, 29.

πεντήκοντα, fifty, 11, 18.


πεντάβασας, Perf. of παύσεως.

πεντάβαςας, Perf. of παύσεως.

πεντάκται, Perf. Pass. of πράσσειν.

περι, Prep. with Gen. and Acc.

(i) With Gen. (a) about, concern-
ing; τὰ περὶ τῆς ἐνυσσασίας, the
facts about the conspiracy, 7, 12; περὶ
tῶν φόρων θυελλευσι, to deliberate
about the taxes, 18, 16. (b) beyond;
περὶ παλαιοῦ ποιεῖσθαι, to value
very highly (lit. above very much),
42, 20.

(ii.) With Acc. (a) of place, around,
neat; περὶ Σάμων δρώειν, to lie at
anchor off Samos, 23, 27. (b) Of
time, about; περὶ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον,
about this time, 29, 18. (c) Of things,
about, concerning; περὶ τὰ πολιτικὰ
ἄτειρα, inexperienced in politics,
28, 16; περὶ ταύτα εἶναι, to be thus
engaged, 43, 4; τὰ περὶ τὴν Κρήτην,
events in Crete, 47, 30.

In Comp. (a) around, περίεχειν, to
surround; (b) denoting neg.ļ, περι-
σάραι, to overlook; (c) denoting excess,
περιγνωσθαι, to prevail.

περιβάλλειν, throw all round, 13, 20.

περιγνωσθαι (Aor. περιγνωσμός, Fut.
περιγνωσμός, survive, prevail, 43,
10; οἱ περιγνωσμοὶ, the survivors,
31, 19.

περιγραττός, -ν, confined, circumscribed,
56, 26.

περιβάλλω, Past Impf. of περιβάλλειν.

περιείδειν, see περιείδειν.

περιείναι, surround (Dat.), 23, 10.

περιείχον, Past Impf. of περιέχειν.

περιελθεῖν, go round, 48, 24. Str. Aor.
of περιέρχομαι.

περιέπεμψε, Acc. of περιεπέμψειν.

περιείστη, Str. Aor. of περιείσται.

περιεχεῖν, surround, 33, 3.

περιείδειν, disregard, 3, 18. Str. Aor. of
περιεράναι.

περιείσταιναι, (a) Act. (Wk. Aor. περι-
είστησα), place round, 49, 2. (b)
Mid. (with Str. Aor. περιείστησα),
come round; πάντα αὐτοῖς ἦτο ἐς τὸ
ἐναντίον περιείστη, everything turned
out contrary to their expectations,
48, 19.

περιέμεναι, wait, 54, 2.

περί, all round, 37, 16.

περιοίκις (-ίους), ἡ, neighbourhood, 8,
27.

περιοράν (Str. Aor. περιεράν), overlook,
permit, 44, 9.

περιστέλειν, send round, 11, 7.

περιπλεῖν, sail round, 51, 17.

περιποιεῖσθαι, secure, 30, 5.
περιστήσεις, Wk. Aor. Part of περιστο-σταναι.
πεσεῖν, Str. Aor. of πέπεσειν.
Πέτα, τό, Peta, a town near the S. boundary of Albania, 32, 19.
πετρώδης, -es, rocky, 81, 21.
πεφυγείη, Perf. of φεύγειν.
πηγή (-ῆς), ἡ, spring, source; πηγὰς ἔχειν, to rise, 3, 17.
πείθεσθαι, be weighed down, 46, 11.
πιθανός, ὁ, -ν, persuasive, influential with (Dat.), 30, 1.
πίλος (οῦ), ὁ, helmet, 9, 11.
πίπτειν (Aor. ἔπεσον), fall, 41, 12.
Comp. ἐκ-, ἐμ-, ἐπ-, ἐν-, κατα-, προσ-. 
πιστεύειν, (a) trust (Dat.), 14, 17; (b) believe, 44, 3; (c) feel confidence, 38, 20.
πιστός, ὁ, -ν, trustworthy, loyal, 8, 23.
πλεῖν (Fut. πλεύσωμαι, Aor. ἐπλεύσα), sail, 14, 5.
Comp. ἀπ-, ἐκ-, ἐν-, κατα-, ἐμ-, παρα-, προ-, προσ-. 
πλείστος, ὁ, -ν, most, greatest, very many, 30, 21; τὸ πλείστων, 46, 27, or τὰ πλείστα, 4, 16, the great majority; περὶ πλείστου ποιεῖσθαι, to consider of greatest importance, 42, 20; πλείστα, as adv. most, 49, 28.
Superl. of πολὺς.
πλέον, πλέον, more, 31, 11; or πλεῖος, the majority, 35, 19.
πλέον, adv. more, 13, 26; or πλέον ἔχειν, to be defeated, 50, 8.
πλεύσει, Aor. Inf. of πλεῖν.
πληγεῖσθαι, εἰσα, -ἐν, struck, wounded, 41, 12.
Wk. Aor. Pass. Part. of πληγήσει, the Pres. is not used in Attic Prose, cf. ἐπιπλήγησειν.
πλῆθος (οῦ), τὸ, number, force, 16, 23; πολλὸς ἔχει, with a large force, 32, 29.
πλὴν, (i.) Adv. except; πλὴν δοὺς ἀπέ-φυγον, except those who escaped, 7, 27; (ii.) as Prop, with Gen. except, 3, 15.
πλῆρης, -es, full, 38, 29.
πληροῦν, man, 46, 26.
πλησίον, adv. near; or πλησίον, those who were near, 41, 13.
πλοῦς (οῦ), θ, voyage, 23, 13; πλοῦς ποιεῖσθαι, to sail, 23, 6; ἐν πλοῖ ἔναι, to be on a voyage, 23, 13; κατὰ πλοῖν, on the voyage, 39, 6.
πολέμειν (Fut. πολεμήσω), make war, 13, 14. Comp. κατα-
πολεμικός, -ή, -όν, belonging to war; τά πολεμικά, military affairs, 32, 1.
πολέμος, -ά, -όν hostile; οἱ πολέμοι, the enemy, 10, 9.
πολέμως (-ου), δ. war, 3, 9.
πολιορκεῖν, besiege, 16, 10. Comp. ἔκ-, ἔξω.
πολιορκία (-άς), ἡ, siege, 16, 6.
πόλις (-ώς), ἡ, city, 18, 16.
πολιτεύεσθαι, be a citizen, 29, 21.
πολιτής (-οῦ), ὁ, citizen, 6, 13.
πολιτικός, -ή, -όν political; τὰ πολιτικά, politics, 23, 18.
πολύ, Neut. of πολὺς; as Adv. far, 40, 22.
πολυάριθμος, -όν, populous, 4, 23.
πολύς, πολλά, πολλοί, (a) of number, many, 31, 8; τά πολλά, most things, 36, 25; τὸ πολὺ, 30, 23, or οἱ πολλοί, 40, 4, the majority. (b) Of size, degree, etc., much, great, 21, 17.
πολὺς ἁρυμός, a large number, 30, 24. (c) Of space or time, far, long;
οὐκ ἦν πολὺ ἡ διώσεις ἐγένετο, they did not pursue far, 34, 11; ἦν πολὺν
χρόνον, for a long time, 31, 8. (d) Adverbially, πολύ ἄνευς, to be far
off, 40, 22; τῶς Τουρκοὺς πολλὰ ἔβλαστον, they did the Turks much
damage, 53, 10; πρὸς πολλὰ δυσαντε-
tέρους ἀγωγοὺς εἴη, to fight against
a far more powerful enemy, 31, 3.
See also πλεῖον, πλείστον.
πολυτελής, -ής, expensive, 46, 30.
πομπεῖν (-έως), ὁ, member of a procession, 21, 7.
πομπή (-ής), ἡ, procession, 21, 5.
πομπή, work, struggle, 33, 19.
πόλις (-ου), δ. sea, 8, 7.
πορεύεσθαι (Ἀγων. ἐπορεύετο), go, march, 15, 14; πορεύεσθαι τὴν ἄδον, to
march along the road, 38, 24.
πορθμεῖν (-έως), δ. ferrer, 20, 25.
πορίζειν (Fut. πορίζω), provide, 7, 6.
πόρος (-ου), δ. ford, 8, 4.
ποτάμος (-οῦ), ὁ, river, 3, 14.
πό͜υ (enclitic), anywhere; ἄλλοθι πο͜υ, elsewhere, 31, 17.
πράγμα (-ατος), τὸ, thing, 19, 23; τὰ πράγματα, affairs, 18, 25.
πράσειν (Ἀγων. ἐτραχ., Perf. Pass. τέ-
πραγματεύοντ), (i.) Act. (a) do, 8, 14, act, 9, 17; πράσειν πρὸς (Ἀγων.), to
negotiate with, 7, 10; πράσειν ἡπός (with Fut. Ind.), to arrange
that, 48, 21. (b) With adverbs, fare, 31, 22; καλὸς πράσειν, to be
successful, 53, 27.
(ii.) Mid. exact; φόρον πρásεισ-
ὐαί, to collect the taxes, 18, 14. Comp. ἔμμ.
πράσεις (-έων), oi, ambassadors, 21, 19; πράσεινται (-οῦ) is used for sing.
πράσβοτερος, -ά-, -ον, older, 31, 15.
πρὶν, (i.) adv. before, 52, 18; δίκη λαμ-
βάνειν τῶν πρὶν παθήματων, to take
vengeance for their previous suffer-
ings, 17, 27; τὸ πρὶν, formerly, 32, 11.
(ii.) As Conj. (a) with Inf. before, 18, 1; (b) when main verb is nega-
tived, until, with Ind. of definite
time, 50, 3; with Optat. of indefinite
time, 49, 23.
πρό, Prep. with Gen. before; πρὸ τῆς
θέρας, before the door, 20, 19. In
Comp. before, forward, προκαταλιμ-
βάνειν, to seize in advance; προῖναι,
to go forward.
προάγειν, lead on, 5, 4.
προβαίνειν, advance, 8, 20.
πρόβατα (-ων), τα, sheep, 4, 20.
πρόγονος (-οῦ), δ. ancestor, 43, 18.
προσοχή (-άς), ἡ, treachery, 10, 7; ἐπὶ
προσοχῆ, on a charge of treachery,
19, 7; plur. προσοχαί, acts of
treachery, 5, 30.
πρόδης (-οῦ), δ. traitor, 7, 11.
προελθεῖν, advance, 11, 24. Str. Αγω-
ν. of προέρχομαι.
προσώπηται, Perf. Part. Nom Plur. of
προκατασκευαί.
προέχειν, excel, 25, 3.
προηλθὲ, see προέλθειν.
προθυμεῖσθαι (Ἀγων. προθυμεῖσθαι), be
eager, 17, 21.
προθυμία (-άς), ἡ, enthusiasm, 13, 23.
πρόθυμος, -ον, eager, enthusiastic, 5, 8.
πρόθυμος, eagerly, 10, 4.
προῖναι, go forward; καθ' ἥμεραν ἑκα-
στην προῖναιν, as each day passed,
54, 11.
προστασθαί (with Perf. προστήθακε, Perf. Part. προστηθέω), be leader; οἱ προστήθαι, the leaders, 49, 15.
προκαλείσθαι, invite, 38, 8.
προκαλαμβάνειν (Aor. προκαλάμβαν), seize beforehand, 38, 15.
πρόκατος (-ου), δ', Primate, the title of Greek local magistrates, 18, 13.
πρόεσος (-ου), δ', consul, 21, 11.
προπορία, see before one, 48, 24.
προσέπεμπειν (Fut. προπέμψω), send forward, 14, 15.
πρὸς, Prep. with Gen., Dat. and Acc.
(i.) With Gen. in favour of; τὰ πολλὰ πρὸς θυμὸν έστι, most things are in your favour, 36, 25; πιστευό- σαντες τῷ Θεῷ πρὸς θυμὸν ἔσεσθαι, trusting that God will be on our side, 42, 19.
(ii.) With Dat. near; πρὸς ταῖς πολίσι ἡσαν τεταγμένοι, they had been drawn up at the gates, 54, 24.
(iii.) With Acc. (a) of place to, towards; ἐπέχομει πρὸς τὰ μεθεύρια, he retired to the borders, 10, 28; αφίκησαν πρὸς ἄνθρωπον ἀπόρους, coming to poor men, 3, 7; ἡ πρὸς Βορείων μοίρα, the part towards the north, 3, 4. (b) Metaphorically, towards, against; ἐπρασον πρὸς τὸν Ἰησοῦν, they negotiated with Theodore, 7, 10; πρὸς τὸν δισπάντα κυβερνέων, to face danger in opposition to their masters, 3, 8. in regard to; πρὸς τοίχω τὸ κήρυγμα βουλεύεσθαι, to deliberate with regard to this proclamation, 16, 15; πρὸς τοίχῳ τὸ δυ- γέλμα αφικέσθαι, to come in answer to this message, 42, 29; for; πορεύει πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον, to provide arms for the war, 7, 7.
In Comp. (a) against, προσβάλλειν, to attack; (b) in addition, προσ- λαμβάνειν, to get in addition; (c) to, towards, προσάγειν, to bring towards.
προσάγειν, (i.) Act. bring towards, (ii.) Mid. (Aor. προσάγεις) (a) bring over to one's side, 49, 29; (b) reduce, 53, 13.
προσανεκδέχεσθαι, compel, 55, 27.
προσβάλλειν (Aor. προσβάλλω), attack (Dat.), 12, 4.
προσβοθεῖν, come to the assistance, 12, 3.
προσβάλλη (-ής), ἢ, attack, 33, 16.
προσδέχεσθαι, (a) expect, 33, 14; (b) await, 38, 5.
προσβάλλον, Aor. of προσβάλλειν.
προσδέχοντα, Past Impf. of προσδέ- χεσθαι.
προσειλήφασι, Perf. of προσλαμβάνειν.
προσκαλόν, Past Impf. of προσκαλεῖν.
προσελεύθεροι, Past Impf. of προσκελεῖν.
προσελεύθεροι, Past Impf. of προσκελεῖν.
προστάσεις, Aor. of προστήθακα.
προστήθακα, Aor. of προστήθακα.
προστασία, Past Impf. of προσ- 
π妥είσθαι.
προστείται, besides, in addition, 4, 7.
προσέχειν, apply; τὸν νουν προσέχειν πρὸς (Acc.), to attend to, 24, 17; so too τὴν γυνίην προσέχειν, 53, 21.
προσέχοντα, Past Impf. of προσέχειν.
προσφεί, Past Impf. of προσφέειν.
προσφέει, Impers. it is fitting, (Dat. and Inf.), 8, 13; προσφέειν, Acc. Abs. it being fitting, 55, 23.
προσφήδαμον, see προσφέειν.
πρόσβη, Adv. in front; οἱ πρόσβης, the 
vanguard, 11, 5; εἰ τὸ πρόσβην, 
forward, 38, 30.
προσβείναι, advance, 52, 3.
προσκαλεῖν, summon, 10, 13.
προσλαμβάνειν (Fut. προσλήψομαι, Perf. 
προσέληφα, Aor. προσλάμβαν), ob- 
tain in addition, gain, 3, 11.
προσμειγνυναι (Aor. προσμειγνύξ), engage, come to close quarters, 50, 25.
προσπερειείν, Aor. of προσποτείνειν.
προσποτείνειν (Aor. προσποτείνειν), (a) befall (Dat.), 8, 25; (b) attack (Dat.), 11, 24.
προσπλείνει, sail to, 24, 6.
προσποτεισθαι, pretend (Acc. and Inf. or 
ὅτι), 19, 4.
προστάξαι, -άσα, -an, having appointed, 7, 15. Wk. Aor. Part. of προστά- 
sειν.
προστάσειν (Aor. προστάταζα), appoint, 8, 18.
προστάτης (-ου), δ', leader, 6, 20; pre- 
sident, 31, 22.
προσφέρειν, bring, 27, 9.
προσχωρείν, approach, 10, 26; προσχωρείν 
αὐτόμολοι πρὸς (Acc.), to desert to, 10, 20.
ΣΠΑΡΤΟΝ

πρόσωπον (-ου), τό, face, 51, 1.
πρότερον, previously, 13, 20; ἕτε πρό-
τερον, even before, 18, 12; ὦ πρότερον
πριν, not until, 50, 2.
πρότερος, -ά, -άν, previous, 29, 13.
προδθάβα, Past Impf. of προδθαίνεις.
Προδύνα (ου), δ, the Truth, a river
dividing Roumania from Russia, 7, 22.
προθυμούντα, Past Impf. of προθυ-
μείθαναι.
προκαλούντα, Past Impf. of προκα-
λείθαναι.
προέπεμπταν, Past Impf. of προε-
πέμπεταιναι.
προφέρα, Past Impf. προφέρειν.
προφέραν, Past Impf. of προφέρειν.
προφέρειν, bring forward, 10, 9; σπόνδα
προφέρειν, to offer terms, 27, 6;
λόγον προφέρειν, to make proposals,
51, 27.
προφέρειν, (Fut. προφυρήσω), (a) ad-
vance, 9, 30; ὦ προφύρησαι αὐτοῖς τὸ
πράγματα ἢ ἐβουλοντο, matters did
not proceed as they wished, 18, 25.
(b) succeed; ὦ μέντοι προφύρησα
γε, he was not however successful,
53, 6.
προφυρήσας, -άσα, -άν, having advanced,
11, 25. Wk. Aor. Part. of προ-
φυρήσαι.
πρῶτον, first, firstly, 33, 15; πρῶτον μὲν
. . . κείτετα, firstly . . . secondly,
8, 9.
πρῶτος, -ης, -οῦ, first, 33, 9; τὸ πρῶτον,
as Adv. first, 14, 27.
πρῶτος, Aor. of πρῶτευσαί.
πύλαι, (-ών), ai, gates, 16, 20.
πυλώνεσαι (Aor. ἐπυλώνει), learn by
enquiry, 39, 2.
πῦρ (πύρος), τὸ, fire, 24, 1.
πύργος (-ου), δ, tower, 16, 22.
πυρίτης (-ίδος), ὁ, gunpowder, 14, 23.
Modern Greek word.
παλέιν, sell, 28, 22.
πᾶς (enclitic), in any way, at all; ἢν
πᾶς with Subj., 52, 11, or εἰ πᾶς
with Optat., 53, 12, if perchance, in
hopes that.
'Ρᾶδίος, -ά, -άν, easy, 5, 5.
ῥᾶδιος, easily, 3, 16.
ῥᾶς, more easily, 51, 14. Compar. of
ῥᾶς.
ῥεῖν, flow, 11, 13.
ῥητός, -ῆς, -ῶν, specified; ἕτε τῶν
ῥητῶν ἠγγύρων δεχεθαν, on condition of
receiving a stated sum of money, 26,
22.
ῥίπτειν (Aor. ἔρριπτα), throw, 20, 25.
ῥωμή (-ης), ἡ, (a) confidence, 36, 16; (b)
vigour; ῥωμή, with energy, 11, 26.
Ῥωσιᾶ (-ας), ἡ, Russia, 6, 23.
Ῥωσικός, -ί, -ῶν, Russian, 6, 5.
Ῥώσος (-ου), δ, Russian, 5, 25.
Σαλαμῖς (-ίνος), ἡ, Salamis, an island off
Ἀττικα, 34, 28.
Σάμιος (-ου), δ, Samian, 29, 11.
Σάμιος (-ου), ἡ, Samos, an island off W.
coast of Asia Minor, 4, 10.
σε, Acc. of σύ.
σέληνη (-ης), ἡ, moon, 17, 16.
σημεῖον (-ου), τό, sign, flag, 27, 11.
σιδήρους, -ά, -άν, made of iron; σιδηρᾶ
χείρ, grasp, 24, 7.
σίτια (-ων), τά, provisions, 54, 9.
σίτος (-ου), δ, corn, 15, 12.
σκέδασμοι (Aor. Pass. ἐσκεδάσθην, Perf.
ἐσκέδασθαι), scatter, 28, 7.
σκευή (-ῆς), ἡ, dress, 20, 17.
σκέδος (-ους), τό, vessel; in plur. military
stores, 31, 30.
σκεφθόμενος (-ου), δ, baggage-carrier, 38,
23.
σκότειν, (a) look at, 43, 3; τὰ ἄρτων
μῶν σκοτώντες, only regarding
their own interests, 45, 10. (b) look
for; καὶ πῶς σκοτώντες, watching
their opportunity, 32, 27. (c) con-
sider, (i.) ἄρι, 36, 24; (ii.) ἄρι
with Fut. Ind., 18, 20; (iii.) ἄρι
δια.-
σκότεινος, -ής, -ῶν, dark, 41, 1.
Σκουλέινος (-ου), τό, Skulen, a town in
Moldavia on the Pruth, 13, 17.
Σμύρνα (-ῆς), ἡ, Smyrna, a town on W.
coast of Asia Minor, 21, 14.
Σουλλον (-ου), τό, Suli, a town in S.
Albania.
Σουλιώτης (-ου), δ, Souliote, inhabitant
of Souli, 31, 24.
Σουλτάνος (-ου), δ, Sultan, 6, 18.
Σπάρτον (-ου), τό, rope, 20, 25.
στέκεσθαι, (a) make a truce, 16, 17; (b) make terms, 26, 16.
Σπεταζ (σπεταζ), τα, Spetza, an island off E. coast of the Morea, 22, 16.
σπερναλ (σπερναλ), al, (a) truce, 16, 14; (b) terms, 37, 6.
σποραδήν, scattered, here and there, 57, 9.
σπουδή (σπουδάς), ἡ, energy, 56, 2; κατὰ σπουδήν, hastily, 38, 4.
στάναι (στάνας), τά, stade, a standard of length, about 200 yds. Plur. στάναι, 9, 29, or στάνα, 11, 18.
στασίς (στάσεως), ἡ, civil war, 31, 27.
στάτης (-εως), ἡ, military, 50, 12.
στενός, -ή, -όν, narrow, 3, 3.
στήναι, Str. Aor. Inf. of ἱστάναι.
στρατελά (στρατελάς), ἡ, expedition, 9, 16.
στρατευέσθαι, make an expedition, march, 38, 18.
στράτευμα (-ατος), τά, army, 26, 25.
στρατευόμαι, -άω, -άν, having marched, 7, 22. Wk. Aor. Part. of στρατεύειν.
στρατηγείν, (a) be general, 18, 5; (b) be in command of (Gen.), 11, 5.
στρατηγιά (στρατηγίας), ἡ, generalship, 7, 21.
στρατηγός (-ου), ὁ, general, 7, 15.
στρατός (στρατῶς), ὁ, army, 36, 11.
στρατιάτης (-ου), ὁ, soldier, 6, 29.
στρατοπεδεύεσθαι (Ἀρχ. ἄστρατοπεδευόμαι), encamp, 28, 10. Comp. καταστρατοπεδεύω.
στρατόπεδον (-ου), τά, camp, 8, 30.
στρατός (-ου), ὁ, army, 18, 22.
σύ (σώ), you (sing.), 43, 15.
Σφακτερία (σφακτέρια), ἡ, Sphakteria, an island off W. coast of the Morea, 51, 13.
σφεῖν (σφεῖν), (a) Indirect Reflex. they, 37, 16; (b) in Oblique Cases, σφεῖν αὐτόις, (i.) Direct Reflex. themselves; σφεῖν αὐτόις παραδίδοναι, to surrender themselves, 53, 3; (ii.) as Reciproc. each other: ἐν σφεῖν αὐτοῖς ἑβουλεύοντο, they deliberated with one another, 37, 26.
σφέτερος, -α, -ον, Direct or Indirect Reflex. their own, their; with αὑτόν, Direct Reflex., τά σφέτερα αὑτῶν λαβόντες, taking their own property, 37, 1.
σφισίν, Dat. of σφεῖν.
σχολάζειν, be unoccupied, 22, 30.
σφίζειν, (a) Act. (Fut. σφίζω, Aor. σφίζωσα), save, rescue, 12, 14. (b) Pass. (Fut. σφιζόμαι, Aor. σφίζομαι), escape with one's life, 16, 23. Comp. διασφίζειν, σφίζω (σφίζον), τά, body, 20, 22; ἀδειάν τῶν σωμάτων ἐνόπλων, they guaranteed their lives, 16, 19; φείδομενος οὐτε τοῦ σώματος οὐτε τῶν χρημάτων, sparing neither himself nor his money, 48, 11.
σωτήρ (-ης), ὁ, saviour, 14, 30.
σωτηρία (σωτηρίας), ἡ, safety, 14, 20.

Τάδε, Neut. Plur. of τά δε.
ταλαπωρεῖν, to be tired, 11, 6; νῦν ταλαπωρεῖν, to be exhausted by illness, 11, 10.
τάλαντον (τάλαντον, τάλαντον), τά, talent, a sum of money, about £240, 46, 22.
τάξιαρχος (-ου), ὁ, officer, 6, 16.
τάξις (-εως), ἡ, arrangement, order, 42, 20.
ταραχή (-ης), ἡ, confusion, 41, 6.
ταφή, (i.) Dat. Fem. of τάτος; (ii.) as Adv. there, 33, 11.
ταφήδως (-ης), ἡ, funeral, 31, 25.
τάφος (τάφος), ὁ, funeral, 31, 5.
τάφος (τάφος), ὁ, trench, moat, 54, 28.
τάχιστα, very quickly; ἄπειθη τάχιστα, as soon as, 30, 20; ἀσ τάχιστα, as quickly as possible, at once, 50, 24. Superl. of τάχειος.
τάχος (τάχος), τάχος, speed; κατὰ τάχος, 17, 20, or εὐ τάχει, 22, 14, quickly, at once.
τε (enclitic), (i.) τε . . . καί, both . . . and, 3, 9. (ii.) Joining sentences, and, 8, 7. (iii.) Attached to pronouns and pronominal words, see διάτε, ἐφ' ὑπ' ὁδόν τε.
τεθαρσηκότες, Perp. Part. of θαρσεῖν.
τεθικέοις (Fut. τεθικέοις), fortify, 9, 25.
τεθειομα (τεθειομα), τά, fortification, 43, 3; fortified town, 17, 10; fort, 51, 14.
τεθύκος (-ους), τά, (a) wall, 26, 24; (b) fortified place, 18, 9.
τελευταίος, -α, -ων, last, 35, 21.
τελευτάω, (i.) Trans. end; τελευτάω τὸν βλότον, to end one's life, die, 48, 28.
ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΣΑ 187

τουδέ, τουδε, τουάδε, such as this, 21, 23: it habitually refers to what follows, τουάδε τι ἐβούλευον, they formed the following plan, 18, 29, but not always so, see 42, 17.

τοιοῦτος, τοιοῦτη, τοιοῦτο, such, of such a kind, it habitually refers to what precedes, τοιοῦτο μὲν ἑλεγεν ὅ ὁ Ψήφι-
λάτης, such was the speech of Hypsiantes, 36, 29; ἐκ τοῦ τοιοῦτου, from some such conduct, 47, 1; οἱ τοιοῦτοι, such men, 42, 5; άπειροι 
τοιάτης μάχης, inexperienced in this method of fighting, 51, 9.

tόλμα (-ῆς), ἔ, the pursuit, 36, 17.
tολμᾶν, venture, dare, 45, 14.
tολμηρός, -ά-, -άν, daring, Venturesome, 8, 15.
tολμηρώς, boldly, 12, 12.
tοσοῦτος, τοσοτή, τοσοῦτο, so much, 31, 16.
tότε, then, at that time, 6, 16; ἐν τῷ 
τότε, at that time, 47, 6.
tοποιάτων, see ἐναπάτων.

Τούρκικος, -ή, -ῆν, Turkish, 6, 29.

Τούρκος (-ου), ή, Turk, 8, 13.

Τούρκοφαγός (-ου), ὁ, Turk devourer, 39, 11.

τούδε, Gen. of δδε.
tοῦτον, Gen. of οὗτος.

Τρανσυλβάνια (-ᾶς), ἕ, Transylvania, a 
district of Austria, adjoining Walla-
chia, 13, 6.

τραπέζηα, Aor. Mid. of τρέπειν.

τραψόμενον, Perf. Pass. Part. of τρέ-
πομενον, Pers. Pass. Part. of τρε-
πος.

τρέβει, (a) Act. (Aor. ἔτρεψα), turn, 
ton, 12, 5; ἐφυγή τρέψειν, to put 
 τοῦ, wound, 18, 1.

τρεῖς, τρία, three, 20, 21.

τρέφειν, feed, η, 20.

τρία, Neut. of τρεῖς.

τριάκοσιοι, -αί, -ά, three hundred, 80, 22.

τριήρης (-ους), ἕ, trireme, man-of-war, 23, 26.

Τρικόρυφα (-ων), τά, Trikorypha, a ridge 
of hills near Tripolitza, 26, 3.

Τρίπολιτσα (-ῆς), Ἔ, Tripolitza, a town 
in the interior of the Morea, 15, 16.
τρίς, three times, 33, 15.
τριγμάριον, -α, -α, thirty thousand, 34, 21.
τριγύλαιον, -α, -α, three thousand, 32, 15.
τρίτος, -ης, -ον, third, 18, 22.
τρίων, Gen. of τρεῖς.
τροφή (-ης), τροφή, food, 20, 14; fodder, 36, 21; εὖ ἔχειν τὴν τροφήν, to maintain oneself, 3, 29.
Τσαβέλλας, ὁ, Tsavela, one of the Souliote leaders, 30, 27.
τυγχάνει (Ἀο. τύχην), (a) meet with (Gen.), 17, 26; (b) happen (with Part.); ἐτύχειν ἄγιος παραστάτης, they happened to be standing near, 12, 11. Comp. ἐτύχοντας.
τυραννίς (-ίδος), ὁ, tyranny, 8, 28.
τύραννος (-ου), ὁ, despot, autocrat, 7, 29.
Τυργόβιστος (-ου), ὁ, Turgovshy, a town in Wallachia, north of Bukharest, 9, 25.
τυχεῖν, ἄριστος, τυχή, fortune, 17, 5; fate, 32, 6; chance, 21, 4.
τῶν, Gen. Plur. of ὅς.
"Τόρα (ἀς), Ἡ, Hydra, an island off E. coast of Morea, 32, 16.
ἐτέρος (-ου), ὁ, rain, 3, 16.
υἱός (-ου), ὁ, son, 7, 18.
ἐλν (ἐας), ἡ, wood, 39, 6.
ἐλάδος, -ας, wood, 25, 28.
ἐλεύθερος (-ον), ὁ, Plur. of εὐς, 35, 27.
εὐερεσος, -ος, -ον, your, 42, 18.
ἐworthy, worthy, 31, 8.
ἐπακουεῖν, listen, obey, (i.) Abs. 5, 14; (ii.) Dat. 3, 6; (iii.) Gen. 9, 6.
ἐφάρξειν (Fut. ἐφάρξομαι, (a) be, exist; ὁδρέτρησιν ἐφαρξη, there were not sufficient supplies, 26, 15. (b) With Dat. ἐφάρξει μοι, I have; ἐν γαίᾳ ἀληθείᾳ καταφύγῃ ἐπήρηξαν ἀυτοῖς, they found an asylum on foreign soil, 18, 2.
ἐφάρξας (-ου), ὁ, governor, 7, 1.
ἐπηλείθησαν, ἄριστος, ἐπηλείθησαν, ἐπηλείθησαν, Past Impf. of ἐπηλείθῃσαν.
ἐπέρ, Prep. with Gen. (a) of place, above; ἐπέρ ἱλικὴς κειμένη, situated above a marsh, 52, 28. (b) Of persons and things, on behalf of; ἐπέρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας καταφύγῃ, to face danger on behalf of liberty, 7, 6.
ἐπέτευγα, Ἀρ. of ἐπίστευσα. ἐπεσταύρωσα, Ἀρ. of ἐπιστεύεσα. ἐπιστεύεσα, Past Impf. of ἐπιστεύειν. ἐπιστεύεσα, Ἀρ. of ἐπιστεύεσα. ἐπιστεύεσα, Past Impf. of ἐπιστεύεσα.
ἐπιστεύεσα, Ἀρ. of ἐπιστεύεσα, promise, 33, 14.
ἐπή (before a vowel ἐπ', before an aspirate ὑ'), Prep. with Gen. and Acc.
(i.) With Gen. by, by means of (a) regularly used of the agent after Passive Verbs and Intrans. Verbs of passive meaning (e.g., ἀποθνῄσκειν, be killed, 7, 19; πάθειαν, be treated, 5, 16); ἐπὶ τῶν πολεμίων βαλλόμενον, being shot at by the enemy, 18, 19; τὰ ἐπὶ τῶν Τούρκων γενόμενα, the conduct of the Turks, 44, 10; ἐν ἀξίωματι εἶναι ὑπότε, to be held in honour by, 18, 17. (b) Of cause; ὑπ' ἔργοις, from anger, 9, 16.
(ii.) With Acc. of time, about; ὑπὸ νύκτα, at nightfall, 37, 27; ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν χρόνων, about the same time, 53, 23.
In Comp. (a) under, ἐπιστεύεσα, to promise (lit. take under one's care); (b) gradually, ἐπαίσχειν, to withdraw; (c) secretly, ἐπιστεύειν, to suspect.
ἐπιστραγον (-ου), τό, transport-mule, 33, 4.
ἐπιστολείπεν, (a) Act. leave behind; (b) Pass. (Ἀο. ἐπισταλέφθην), survive, 34, 6.
ἐπιστολαῖον, -ον, remaining, surviving, 12, 13.
ἐπιστολαῖον, (a) endure, 5, 18; (b) stand one's ground, 12, 8.
ἐπικτείνων, suspect, 9, 5.
ἐποτος, -ον, suspicious, 8, 6.
ἐπολυνδος, -ον, under a truce, 34, 18.
ἐπιστεύεσα, Ἀρ. Part. of ἐπιστεύεσα. ἐπιστεύεσα, Ἀρ. of ἐπιστεύεσα.
ἐπιστεύεσα, -ες, liable to pay; ἐπιστεύεσα, tributary, 22, 19.
ἐπιστεύεσαν (Ἀο. ἐπιστολείπαν), escape, 11, 10; of ἐπιστολαῖων, the fugitives, 35, 17.
ἐπιστεύεσα, retreat, 10, 1.
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φωσιά (άς), η, suspicion, 9, 1; εν ψω-
σίᾳ προειρετο, to regard with suspicion,
19, 21.

φάντασμα, Past. Impf. of φαντάζομαι.
φαντάζομαι, -άν, -άν, next; τι φαντάζομαι (ac.
ημέρα), on the next day, 12, 21.
φάντασμα, afterwards, 6, 25; φάντασμα
χρόνῳ, subsequently, 12, 23.
φάντασμα, -άν, -άν, (a) later; εν φαντάζομαι,
subsequently, 33, 6; (b) inferior to
(Gen.), 31, 29.

φάστασθαι (with Str. Aor. φάσται),
undertake, 47, 17.

φάθησις, -ή, -ήν, high, 33, 3.

Ψυλλίνης (ού), δ. (i.) Prince Alexander
Hypsilantes, commander of the insur-
gent army in Roumania, 7, 14;
(ii.) Prince Demetrius Hypsilantes,
his brother, one of the leaders in
Greece, 24, 29.

ФИΛΕΛΛΗΝ (ής), δ. (a) lover of Greece,
43, 12; (b) Philhellene, the name
given to the foreigners who fought
for Greece, 32, 5.

ФИΛΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΣ, -ή, -ήν, consisting of
Philhellenes, 37, 7.

φίλα (άς), η, friendship, 14, 9.

φίλοικός, -ή, -ήν, consisting of friends; η
Фιλική Εταιρεία, the Association of
Friends, 6, 14.

φίλος (ου), δ, friend, 4, 16.

φλόξ (φλόξ), η, flame, 24, 11.

φοβεῖν, (a) Act. frighten, alarm, 11, 28;
(b) Pass. (Aor. φοβηθείν), be afraid,
27, 5; fear lest, (i.) μει with Subj.,
29, 16; (ii.) με with Optat., 32,
12.

φοβερός, -άς, -άν, formidable, 33, 19.

φόβος (ου), δ, fear, 29, 6; εν φόβῳ εἶναί,
15, 15, or διά φοβοῦ εἶναι, 33, 24, to
be alarmed.

φονεῖν, murder, massacre, 3, 11.

φονικότατος, -ή, -ήν, most blood-thirsty,
13, 8. Superl. of φονικός.

φορεῖν, wear, 20, 17.

φόρος (ου), δ, tribute, tax, 18, 14; φόρον
φέρειν, to pay tribute, 4, 26.

φορτηγός, -ή, -ήν, carrying freight;
φορτηγόν πλοῖον, merchantman,
23, 7.

φρούριον (ού), δ, garrison, 11, 4.

φρούρια, (ου), δ, commander of gar-
risons, 3, 21.

φρούρειν, guard, 49, 25.

φρούρος (ού), δ, guard, 7, 1; οἱ φρουροί,
the garrison, 7, 24.

φυάς (άδος), δ, exile, 9, 7.

φυγεῖν, Aor. of φυγεῖν.

φυγή (ής), η, flight, 31, 7; εν φυγής
τρέχειν, to put to flight, 30, 18;
φυγήν ποιεῖσθαι, 17, 30, or εν φυγήν
τρέχεσθαι, 33, 1, or εν φυγήν κατα-
στησθαι, 43, 4, to take to flight.

ϕυλακή (ής), η, guard; εν ϕυλακῇ
τηρεῖν, to keep in prison, 18, 23;
ϕυλακήν ποιεῖσθαι (Gen.), to keep
watch on, 28, 11.

φυλάξ (άκος), δ, guard, sentry, soldier
of garrison, 13, 27.

φυλάσσειν (Aor. φύλαξα), guard, 8, 15;
δεσμοὶ φυλάσσειν, to keep in prison,
7, 26; οἱ τὰ δικαίως ϕυλάσσοντες,
the rear-guard, 55, 1.
Φύλλον (-ου), τό, leaf, 3, 12.
ϕύσις (-εως), ἡ, nature; φύσει, naturally, 33, 1.

Χαλεπός, -ή, -όν, (a) rough, 4, 4; (b) difficult, 31, 13; τὰ χαλέπιστά τῆς παράδοσος, the most difficult points in the pass, 38, 15; (c) cruel, 56, 6; (d) unhealthy, 45, 27.

χαλεπός, with difficulty, 11, 1; χαλεπός, to be indifferent at, (i.) Acc. 6, 8; (ii.) δι, 49, 19.

χαράδρα (-άς), ἡ, ravine, 4, 4.
χάρις (-ως), ἡ, influence, 3, 27.
χεμερίνης, -ή, -ών, wintry, 3, 15.
χειμών (ά-ω), δ, winter, 50, 15.
χείρ (χειρός), ἡ, hand; χείρ σιδηρᾶ, a hand, 24, 7; εἰς χειρὰς ἄλθειν, to come to close quarters, 33, 23; ἐν χειρὶ, at close quarters, 27, 18; διὰ χειρὸς ἢεκεῖν, to control, 47, 8.

χειρότονος (-ου), ἡ, peninsula, 3, 5.
χίλιοι, -α, -α, thousand, 31, 11.
Χίος (-ου), ἡ, Chios, an island off W. coast of Asia Minor, 31, 11.

Χίος (-ου), δ, an inhabitant of Chios, 29, 14.
χούς (-ου), δ, mound, 33, 17.
χρῆ, properly a noun, necessity; used with ἔστι understood, it is necessary (Acc. and Inf.), 6, 17.
χρηματα (-άτων), τά, property, money, 36, 28.

χρησθαι, use (Dat.); προδοσία καὶ παρακελευσμὸν χρησθαι, to show enthusiasm and use words of encouragement, 45, 16; νυμφεῖον χρησθαι, to observe ceremonies, 46, 2.

χρησιμος, -η,-ων, useful, serviceable, 36, 21; seaworthy, 37, 6.

Χριστιανός, -ή, -ον, Christian, 55, 23.
Χριστιανός (-ου), δ, Christian, 7, 1.
χρόνος, -ά, -ων, prolonged, 26, 24.
χρόνος (-ου), δ, time, 6, 4; sometimes used in plur., 55, 19.
χώμα (-ατος), τό, mound, 53, 14.
χώρα (-άς), ἡ, country, 3, 12; κατὰ χώραν μένειν, to stay where one is, 9, 24.

χωρεῖν (Fut. χωρῆσομαι), go, march, proceed, 9, 24; ἄνω χωρεῖν, rise, 48, 23. Comp. ἄνα-, ἄπο-, προ-, ὑπο-.

χωρῆσας, -άσα, -άνω, having marched, 11, 1. Wk. Aor. Part. of χωρεῖν.
χωρόν (-ου), τό, place, 6, 6.

Ψαρά (-ών), τά, Psara, an island lying N.W. of Chios, 31, 19.
Ψαριόν (ού), δ, Psariote, an inhabitant of Psara, 21, 24.
ψεύδης, -ές, false, 19, 3.
ψυλλό (-ῶν), ol, light-armed troops, irregulars, 32, 4.
ψυχή (-ῆ), ἡ, soul, life, 42, 3.

'O, exclamation, used before vocatives, 21, 24.

3, Dat. Sing. of ὅς.
ὁδε, thus, as follows, 33, 7.
ὁκοιν, Past Impf. of οἰκεῖν.
ὁμός, cruelly, 27, 20.
ὁν, Part. of ἐλναι.
ὁν, Gen. Plur. of ὅς.
ὁμαλέ, Past Impf. of ὁμαλεῖν.
ὁντο, Past Impf. of ὁλεῖσθαι.
ορᾶ (-άς), ἡ, season, 3, 15.
ορᾶς, -ά, -ών, belonging to the season; τὰ ὀράμα, the season's produce, 4, 27.
ὁρώμενος, Past Impf. of ὁρύγεσθαι.
ὁς, (i.) with noun, as; τὴν ἀρχήν λαβεῖν ὡς μισθὸν τῆς προδοσίας, to receive the government as the reward of his treachery, 10, 6.

(ii.) Introducing clauses;
(a) introducing relative clauses, as, how; ὡς γράφει ο Θυκυδίδης, as Thucydides writes, 3, 8; ἀπέφυγον ὡς ἐκαστὸι ἐξῆλθα ἐξῆλθον τῆς συνηθείας, they fled as they severely had hopes of safety, 33, 29; ὡς ὅποιον προσερχόμενος, as never before, 21, 26; ἰδὼν ὡς εἶχε τὰ πράγματα, seeing how affairs stood, 39, 13. (b) Introducing noun clauses (= δεί), that; οὐδεμιαν ἐξῆλθα ἐξῆλθα ὡς ἀν περιγένευτο, they had no hope that they would prevail, 33, 18. (c) Introducing temporal or causal clauses (= ἐπειδή), when, since; ὡς ἔδω χάραξαν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ, when they saw the folly of the general, 8, 5; ὡς οὐκ ἤδειλον ἐκ τοῦ ἀγῶνος ἀπολεῖσθαι, since they were unwilling to abandon the struggle, 13, 18.
(iii.) With Infin.; Participles; Prepositional Phrases; Superl. of Adj. or Adv.; and Numerals; (a) with Infin. ὡς εἰσίν, so to speak, 13, 6. (b) With Partic. giving the motive of the subject or principal person in sentence; ὡς ἀδύνατον δι', since they felt it impossible, 18, 22; εὐχὰς ποιοῦνται πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ὡς αλητεῖς δύνατα τῆς εὐτυχίας, they offer prayers to the gods whom they regarded as the authors of their success, 17, 8; with Fut. Part. expressing purpose; ἔννηλθον ὡς ἐπελ τῶν φόρων βουλεύσοντες, they met with the intention of discussing the taxes, 18, 16. (c) Similarly with Prep. phrases; παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς εἰς πόλεμον, they prepared for war, 17, 20; ἔγνειλεν πολὺς ἄριστως ὡς ἐφ' ἀρπαγήν, a large number sailed with them to get plunder, 30, 25; (d) With Superl. of Adj. and Adv. like Lat. quam; ναύς ὡς πλείστας ἀποστέλλειν, to despatch as many ships as possible, 30, 21; ὡς τάχιστα, as soon as possible, 30, 24. (e) With numerals, about; ἐμβασάς ἢλιτας ὡς ἑκατοκισίους, having embarked about seven hundred regulars, 32, 3. ὡς, contracted form of οὕτως, thus, so; οὐδ' ὡς, not even so, 30, 15. δι' ἀρπαγήν ἔξοντα τὴν τροφὴν διότερον κλέπται, they maintain themselves by plunder as brigands, 5, 20; διότερον καὶ προτερον, as before, 26, 6; διότερον δὲια τύχην, as it were providentially, 21, 4; διότερον καὶ προσεέχοντο, just as they expected, 33, 14. διὸτε, Conj. (i.) with Ind. giving actual result, so that, and so, 4, 6; οὕτω τολμηρῶς προσέβαλε διὸτε ἀνέλαβε δύο τῶν μηχανῶν, he attacked so boldly that he recovered two of the guns, 12, 12. (ii.) With Infin. (a) giving probable or actual result, so as to, 13, 21; ἀθεναῖοι ἢσαν ἢ διὸτε ἀμφισβητοῦσαι, they were too weak to defend themselves, 31, 6. (b) Introducing the terms of an agreement, on condition that; ἥλουσι σπένδοντι διὸτε τοῖς Τούρκοις ἄνω διπλῶν ἡμελείν, they were willing to make a truce on condition that the Turks marched out unarmed, 16, 17. διὸτε, see ἐφ' ἀρκετε. ἀφέλεια, help, 45, 18. ἀφελία (-ας), ἡ, assistance, 54, 3. ἀφέλιμος, -ον, useful, 53, 15.
ENGLISH-GREEK VOCABULARY.

Abandon, ἀπο-λείπειν.
able, I am, ὅλος τ' εἶμι (ὁλός, -άς, -αν, agrees with subject); δύνασθαι (Ἀορ. ἔδωκεν).
about (= concerning), περὶ with Gen., p. 100.
all, (time), περὶ οἱ ὁποίοι with Acc., p. 104.
also, καί, placed before the word it
emphasisis.

although, καίσερ with Partic., or Partic.
alone, p. 105.
always, αἰτή.
ambassadors, πρέσβεῖς (-εων), οἱ.
among, εἰ with Dat.
ancestor, πρόγονος (-ου), ὁ.
anient, παλαιός, -άς, -αν, or use Adv.
palai, p. 94.
and, καὶ.
angry, ὁ, ὑγρίζεσθαι.
announce, ἀγγέλεις (Fut. ἀγγελεῖ, Ἀορ. ἠγγειλά, Perf. ἠγγειλκά).
any, τις, τι.
appear, φανερεῖ, with Inf., p. 112.
approach, προ-χωρεῖν.
Arcadia, Ἀρκαδία (-άς), ἡ.
arms, ὀπλα (-ων), τα.
amy, στρατός (-οι), ὁ; στράτευμα
(-στος), τό.
arrange, πράσειν (Ἀορ. ἔπραξα), ὁπως
and Fut. Ind., p. 130.
arrangements, make, παρα-σκευάζεσθαι
(Ἀορ. ἐσκευάσασθα), ὁπως and Fut.
Ind., p. 130.
arrive, ἔφθασθε (Ἀορ. ἔφθασον).
assistance, βοήθεια (-άς), ἡ.
arrive, ἔφθασθε (Fut. -έργα, Ἀορ.
-ικώμεν, Perf. -γέμαι), ἡ with Acc.
as, ὁ as with Partic., pp. 105, 106.
, to, so, δοῦν with Infin., p. 115.
so long, ἐκεῖ, p. 138.
much as possible, ὡς or στι with
Superl.
Asia, Ἀσία (-άς), ἡ.
assemble, ἑυ-αγειρέως, ἑυ-λέγεσθαι.
assistance, βοήθεια (-άς), ἡ.
at (place), εἰ with Dat., p. 102.
, (time), κατ' with Acc., ἀμε with
Dat., p. 104.
, (manner), Dat., p. 101.
, the hands of, ὅξυ with Gen.
Athenian, Ἀθηναῖος (-ου), ὁ.
Athens, Αθήναι (-ών), al.
attack (by land), προσβολή (-ῆς), h.
" (by sea), επιπλοῦσ (-ου), d.
" v. προσβάλλει (Aor. -έβαλον, Perf. -βαλαί).
Attica, Αττική (-ῆς), h.
attractive, προσόψωγος, -ou.
authority, those in, οἱ ἐν τέλει.

Battle, μάχη (-ῆς), h.
because, διὶ with Ind., p. 127.
become, γίνεσθαι (Aor. ἔγενεμην).
befall, προσ-πίπτειν (Aor. -έπεσον), Dat.
before (Adv.), πρότερον.
" (Cont.), πρὶν, p. 134.
" (Prep.), πρὸ with Gen., pp. 102, 104.
begins, ἐρχεσθαι (Fut. ἔρχομαι, Aor. ἔρχαμην), Gen. or Inf.
beginning, ἀρχή (-ῆς), h.
behalf of, οὗ, ὑπὲρ with Gen., p. 100.
behind, ἐπὶ with Gen., p. 102.
believe, πιστεύει (Aor. ἐπίστευσα, Dat.
bequeth, κατα-λιπεῖν (Fut. -λείψω, Aor.
-λίπην).
besiege, πολιορκεῖ (Akt. Aor. ἐποιλό-
κεσσα, Pass. Fut. πολιορκήθηκα, Aor.
ἐποιλόρκηθηκαί, Perf. τεποιλό-
κεκαί).
besieger, πολιορκών (-οίντος), d. Partic.
of poliorkein.
best, άριστος, -ης, -ου.
betray, προ-βιδοῦν (Aor. Akt. προῦδωκα,
Pass. προύδωθηκαί).
better, ἄμεινων, -ου.
blame, ατιλία (-άς), h.
" v. ἐν ατιλία ἔχειν.
board, go on, ἐπιβάλλει, ἐς with Acc.
body, σῶμα (-ατος), τῦ.
Boat, θάλαττα (-ás), h.
bodily, τομιρός.
booty, λεία (-άς), h.
borders, ῥίδα (-ων), τοῦ.
Brass, θρασύς (-ου), d.
brace, ἄνδρειος, -α-,-ων.
bravely, ἄνδρειος.
break, λέιν (Aor. ἔλυσα, Perf. Pass.
λέλυμας).
brief, θρασύς,-εια,-οῦ.
bring, ἐγεῖν, κομίζειν (Fut. κομίζω).
" (honour, disgrace, etc.), φέρειν,
ταρ-θείνειν.
build, ἐκοινοῦειν (Perf. Pass. ἐκοινοὕ-
μαί).
come, I, ἔρχομαι (Past Impf. ἦα, Aor. ἦδων, Perf. ἔληλυθα).  
" down, κατα-Βαλεύω (Aor. -έβην); κατ-ίναια. 
" on (of night), ἐπι-γυνέσθαι (Aor. -εγενώμην). 
" to close quarters, ἐς χειρας ἀλβεῖν (Str. Aor.) or λείαι. 
" I am, ἦμι. 
command, κελεύειν, Acc. and Inf. 
" of, de in, στρατηγεῖν, Gen. 
commit crimes, αδικεῖν (Perf. ἄδικηκα). 
common, κοινός, -ή, -ών. 
companions, his, or μετ' αὐτῶν, lit. those with him, cf. p. 98. 
compeίλ, ἀναγκάζειν (Aor. ἄναγκασα, Pass. Fut. ἄναγκασθήσαμαι, Aor. ἄναγκασθησάμην), Acc. and Inf. 
condition that on, διατε, ἐφ' ἃ, ἐφ' ἓστε, p. 139. 
confusion, ἄρρυθμος (-ου), δ. 
" be in, ἐν χωρεῖν εἶμαι. 
" throw into, θρυμμεῖν (Aor. Pass. ἐπορυθήθη), 
conquest, κράτειν (Fut. κράτεσθω, Aor. κράτησα, Perf. κράτησκα, Pass. Aor. κράτησθην), Intrans., Gen. or Aoc.; νικάω (Aor. νίκησα), Acc. 
consider, ἐν-τὸιμεῖσθαι (Aor. -ἐποτίμηθην), ὅτι, p. 128. 
conspicuous, φανερός, -άς, -άν. 
conspiracy, ξυνωμοσία (-ᾶς), ἡ. 
conspirator, ξυνωμόσυνος (-ου), δ. 
conspire, ξυν-ομίσθαι (Aor. -αμοιμασά). 
constrainment, ἐκκλησία (-εως, -εαι), ἡ. 
contempt, ἀλγωρία (-ᾶς), ἡ. 
Corcyra, Κέρκυρα (-ᾶς), ἡ. 
Corinth, Κορινθός (-ου), ἡ. 
Corinthian, Κορινθιακός (-ου), δ. 
corn, οίνος (-ου), δ. 
country, γῆ (γῆς), ἡ; χώρα (-ᾶς), ἡ. 
native, πατρίς (-ίδος), ὁ. 
courage, ἀνδρεία (-ᾶς), ἡ; or use Neut. 
Adj. τὸ ἄνδρειον, p. 98. 
" take, ἀνα-θαρσεῖν (Aor. -ἐθαρσ- 
ṣεα). 
course, see p. 98. 
coward, see cowardly. 
cowardly, ἄναρχος, -ου. 
crimes, commit, αδικεῖν (Perf. ἄδικηκα). 
cross, dia-Βαλεύω. 
crossed, having, διαβαίνειν, -άσα, -άν. 

Danger, κινδύνος (-ου), δ. 
" be in, ἐν κινδύνῳ εἶμαι. 
" encounter, κινδυνεύω. 
" lest, there is, δεινὸν δει τι, μή, pp. 118, 119. 
daring (adj.), τολμᾶς, -ος, -ον. 
" (noun), τόλμα (-ῆς), ἡ; or use Neut. Adj. τὸ τολμᾶν, p. 98. 
dawn, at, ἀν ἡμέρᾳ, p. 104. 
day, ἡμέρα (-ῆς), ἡ. 
" every, (adv.), ὅσημέρα. 
daylight, in the, ἐν ἡμέρᾳ. 
dead, the (═ those slain in battle), νεκροί (-ῶν), ὁ. 
death, θάνατος (-ου), δ. 
deed, ἡργήν (-ου), τὸ. 
defeat, ἡσαρδαί (-ῆς), ἡ. 
" v. κατείναι, Acc. or Gen.; νικᾶν, 
Aoc. 
defeated, be, κατετέθαι (Aor. ἐκκρατήθην, Perf. κεκράτησκα), ἠσαρθαί (Aor. ἠσόθην, Perf. ἠσσαρήν). 
defend oneself, ἀμφεθαί (Fut. ἀμφοτέρους, Aor. ἀμφότερον). 
defended, easily, ἐφικτακτος, -ου. 
deliberate, Boulēvēσθαι (Fut. Boulēv- 
σομαι, Aor. Βουλευσάμην). 

depribe, ἄπο-στερεῖν (Fut. -στερήθωσ, 
Aor. Pass. -στερήθην), Acc. and Gen. 
descendant, ἄνθρωπος (-ου), δ. 
desert, ἅτομολειν. 
deserrer, ἅτο-μολος (-ου), δ. 
desire, ἐπιθυμήλα (-ας), ἡ. 
despair, use Neut. Adj. τὸ ἀνέλπιστον, 
p. 98. 
despair, ἐν ἀλγωρίᾳ τοιείσθαι. 
despondency, ἀθυμία (-ας), ἡ. 
despondent, be, ἄθυμεν (Aor. ἡθύμησα). 
determine, δια-νοείσθαι (Aor. -ενοήθην). 
die, ἄπο-θησκεῖν (Aor. -θανον). 
difficult, χαλέας, -ή, -άν. 
disaster, ἔμφορδ (-άς), ἡ. 
discipline, want of, ἀταξία (-ᾶς), ἡ. 
dismember, ἀτο-Βαλεύω (Perf. -Βέβακα). 
disgrace, ἀλογίη (-ῆς), ἡ. 
disgraceful, ἀλορμος, -άς, -άν. 
dishheartened, be, ἀθυμείν (Aor. ἡθύμησα). 
disobeys, ἀνείθειν, Dat. 
disorderly, ἄτακτος, -ου. 
distant from, be, ἄπ-ἔχειν (Past Impf. -εχον), Gen. The distance is expressed by Acc.
**do, πράσσειν (Aor. ἐπραξα), ποιεῖν (Aor. ἐποιησα), ἤ.**

**draw up, τάσσειν, ξυν-τάσσειν.**

**die, de, ὑθελεσθαι.**

**dwell, κατ-οικείν.**

**Each, ἐκαστος, η, -ον.**

**(of two parties), ἑκάτερος, -ας, -α.**

**eager, πρόθυμος, -ον.**

**(be, προ-θυμιεσθαι (Aor. προθύμησα).**

**easily, βαθις, Compar. βαθος, Superl. βαστα.**

**easily-defended, εὐφόλακτος, -ον.**

**easy, βαθις, -α, -ον.**

**eighteenth, ὧδος (-η, -ον) καλ ἐκάτος (-η, -ον).**

**elated, de, ἐκ-αιρεσθαι (Aor. ἐρήθην).**

**else, ἄλλος, -η, -α.**

**embark, ἐσ-βάινειν (Perf. ἐβήθηκα).**

**empire, ἀρχή (-ης), ἡ.**

**encamp, στρατοπεδευθαι (Aor. ἑστρατο-πεδεύσαμαι, Perf. ἑστρατοπεδεύμα).**

**encounter danger, ἄγκυνενειν.**

**encouraged, de, ταρσεϊν (Perf. τεθάρσηκα).**

**end, τελευτη (-ης), ἡ.**

**(be brought to an, παύεσθαι (Fut. παύθησομαι).**

**(come to an, τελευτᾶν.**

**enlarge, ὕπο-μνέειν.**

**enemy, πολέμοι (-ων), α.**

**enlarge, δουλεύω (Fut. δουλάσωμαι).**

**enter, ει, ἐ-ἀρχομαι (Past Impf. ἦνα, Aor. ἐλαβον, Perf. ἐ-ἐλήλυθα), ἐσ with Acc.**

**enthusiasm, προθύμια (-άς), ἡ.**

**entrance, ἔπειξος (-ου), δ.**

**escape, ἀπο-φευγεῖν (Fut. -φευξομαι, Aor. -φευγον), δια-φευγεσθαι (Aor. -φευγηθη).**

**one's notice, λανθάνειν (Fut. λάθοσ, Aor. ἐλάβον), Acc.**

**establish, καθιστάναι (Wk. Aor. κατ-ίστησα).**

**Eudoxa, Εὐδόξα (-άς), ἡ.**

**evacuate, ἐκ-λειπεν (Aor. ἐλιπτον).**

**ever, ει, see τι.**

**every, πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, p. 97.**

**(day (Adv.), δημιραι, καθ ἡμεραν, p. 104.**

**thing, use Neut. Plur. of πᾶς, πάντα.**

**where, πανταχοῦ.**

**every year, καθ' ἔτος ἐκαστον, p. 104.**

**exceed, προ-έχειν (Fut. -έχειν).**

**except, προ-五百 with Gen.**

**exit, φυγάδα (-δος), δ.**

**expect, προ-δέξασθαι (Aor. ἐδέξαμην).**

**expedition, στρατεία (-άς), ἡ.**

**expel, ἐκ-βάλειν (Aor. ἐβάλον).**

**experience, ἐμπειρία (-άς), ἡ.**

**experienced, ἐμπειρος, -ον.**

**(in, ἐμπειρος, -ον, Gen.**

**export, ἐκ-κομίζεσθαι (Aor. -κομίζομαι).**

**Faithful, πιστός, ἡ, -ον.**

**faithless, ἀπιστός, -ον.**

**fall (of night), ἐκ-γίγνεσθαι (Aor. -εγενέ-μην).**

**favor, ἐπι-πίπτειν (Aor. -πέτοσαν), Dat.**

**falsehood, use Article with Neut. of**

**ψευδής, -ές.**

**famous, ὁμομάτος, ἡ, -ον.**

**far, πολύ.**

**farmer, γεωργὸς (-οῦ), δ.**

**favourable opportunity, there is a, εὐ παρ-έχει.**

**favor, φόβος (-ου), δ.**

**favor, φοβεῖσθαι (Aor. φοβήθην), Acc.**

**or μῆ, pp. 118, 119.**

**fetch, κομίζειν (Aor. ἐκόμισα).**

**few, δλάγαι, -αi, -α.**

**field, ἄγρα (-ου), δ.**

**fight, μάχεσθαι (Fut. μαχοίμαι, Aor. μαχεσθήσῃ).**

**find, ἔριζεσθαι (Aor. ἔρισαν), κατα-λαμ-**

**βάνειν (Fut. -λάβομαι, Aor. ἔλαβον), Acc. and Part., p. 111.**

**ful, ἐπι-τεθανεσθαι (Aor. ἐπυθήμην).**

**first, πρῶτος, -ης, -ον.**

**fit out, παρα-εκεδέρζειν (Aor. -εκεδέσασα), Act. or Mid.**

**fitting, ἔτι ἐστι, προ-ο-κεί.**

**five, πέντε.**

**hundred, πεντακόσια, -ας, -α.**

**fee, φεῦγειν (Aor. εφυγον, Perf. πεφευγη).**

**flee, φεῦγειν, Acc.**

**flee, παντοκόσια (ο-ου), τό.**

**fight, φυγά (ης), η.**

**follow, ἄκολουθειν, Dat.**

**following (of time), ἐκηργήμενος, -ης, -ον.**

**food, προφήθη (-ης), η.**

**foolish, ἀκνίστος, -ον.**

**for (Ind. Obj.), Dat.**
for (time), Acc. or ἐν with Acc., p. 108.
, (purpose), ἐς with Acc.
, (= on account of), διὰ with Acc.
, (= on behalf of), ὑπὲρ with Gen.
force (= army), στρατιά (ἅς), ἡ; παρα-
σκευή (ἤς), ἡ.
off soldiers, πλῆθος ὑπάλληλῶν.
by, βία.
one's way, διάσεθαι (Aor. ἔβιος-
μεν).
foreign, ἀλλήλως, ἤ, -ον.
former, πρότερος, -ά, -ον; or use Adv.
πρότερον, πρὶν, p. 94.
formerly, πρὶν.
formidable, γεωργός, -ῆς, -ον.
fort, τεῖχος (-ους), τό; τείχος (-οτος), τό.
fortify, τείχεσθαι (Fut. τείχεσθαι, Aor. τείχεσθαι, Perf. Pass. τείχεσθαι).
fortune, τύχη (-ης), ἡ.
four, τέσσαρες, -α.
free, ἐλευθερός, -ά, -ον.
set, ἐλευθεροῦν, ἀπολέειν (Fut. ἀ-
λεειν, Aor. ἀλεεία, Perf. ἀ-
λεεία).
freedom, ἠλευθερία (-ας), ἡ.
friend, φίλος (-ου), δ.
friendly, εὐνοῦς, -ον; or use φίλος,
friend.
from (place), ἐπὶ with Gen., ἐκ with Gen.,
p. 100.
, (person), παρὰ with Gen., p. 102.
, (cause), Dat.
front of, ἐπὶ with Gen., p. 102.
furnish, παρέχειν (Past Impf. ἐχοῦν,
Aor. ἐσχοῦ). future generations, ὀλίσκετα, p. 98.
Gain, κέρδος (-ους), τό.
garrison, φρουρά (-άς), ἡ, or use of
φόρακες, the guards.
genial, στρατηγὸς (-ον), δ.
get, κομίζειν.
, τεσσάρα, παρα-κομίζεσθαι (Aor. πα-
κομίζεσθαι).
give, διδάσκω (Fut. διδάσκω, Aor. διδ-
δικα), παρέχειν.
, in, ἐν-διδάσκω. glory, δόξα (-ης), ἡ.
go, ἐρχομαι (Past Impf. ἔρχομαι, Fut.
ἔλθω, Aor. ἔλθων, Perf. ἐλθων). go away, ἀπ-ἔρχομαι.
go down, κατ-ἔρχομαι.
on board, ἐν-βάλλω, ἐς with Acc.
go out, ἐξ-ἔρχομαι.
going to, δι-μέλλων.
good, ἱγαθώς, -ῆ,-ον.
government, ἄρχῃ (-ής), ἡ; or ἐν ἄρχαις.
governor, διαρχός (-ου), δ.
great, μέγας, -ά, -α.
, so, τοσοῦτος, -άτης,-οὖν.
greater, μείζων, -ον.
greatest, μέγατος, -ης, -ον.
Greece, Ἑλλάς (-ῶς), ἡ.
Greek, Ἑλλην (-νος), δ.
guard, φυλάξ (-ακος), δ.
, ὀ. φυλάσσων (Fut. φυλάξω, Aor. φυλάξα).
guilty, ἀθρωπός, -ης, -ον.
gulf, κόλπος (-ου), δ.

Hands of, at the, ὑπὸ with Gen.
happen, πυργίζων (Aor. ἔπικοι), Partic.
p. 112.
harbour, λιμήν (-έος), δ.
hard, χαλέπως, -ης, -ον.
have, ἔχων (Past Impf. ἔχων, Aor. ἔ-
χον).
he, she, it, use Obl. Cases of ἄντω, -ῆ, -όν.
Indirect Reflexive, see p. 123.
hear, ἀκούων (Aor. ἀκουσα, Perf. ἀ-
κούσα), Aor. ἀκουσα, p. 123.
heard, having, ἀκούσας, -άσα, -ον.
help, βοθεῖα (-ας), ἡ.
, ὁ. βοθεῖν (Fut. βοθήσων), Dat.
herald, κηρύκος (-ωκος), δ.
high, ἑληστός, -ης, -ον.
hill, λόφος (-ου), δ.
himself (emphatic), ἄντω, -ῆ, -όν.
, (reflexive), see p. 123.
hire, μεθοῦσα.
his (unemphatic), use Article, p. 93.
, (reflexive), see p. 123.
hold in contempt, ἐν ἀληθείᾳ ἔχων
(Past Impf. ἔχων).
intercourse, ἐν-μεθοῦσα.
honour, τιμή (-ης), ἡ.
, τιμῶν.
hope, ἐλπίς (-ιδος), ἡ.
, ὁ. ἐλπίζω with Fut. Inf., p. 108.
hopes of, be in, ἐν ἐλπίδι ἐλπιζώ, Inf.
hopeless, ἀνέλπιστος, -ον.
hostage, διμορία (-ου), δ.
house, ὀικία (-ας), ἡ.
how? (Direct Interrog.) ὅπως; τίνι τρόπῳ;
(Indirect Interrog.) ὅπως, δι' ἑττω
τρόπῳ.
human, ανθρώπειος, -ᾶς, -ον.

hundred, εκατόν.

I, ἵδιο (ἱμω).

if, el with Ind. or Optat., pp. 136, 137; if with Subj., p. 136.

ill, ever (Prim.), εὖ with Subj.; (Hist.), ἓ with Optat., p. 136.

ill-treat, κακῶς δρᾶν.

imitate, μίμεσθαι.
immediately, εὐθὺς.
immigrant, εποικός (-ου), ὃ.
immortal, άθάνατος, -ον.
import, ἐξομιλεῖσθαι (Aor. ἐκομισμένον).
important, διῆλογος, -ον.
impose, επιφέρειν, Acc. and Dat.
impossible, ἄδυνας, -ον.
in, εὖ with Dat.

(place), εὖ with Dat., p. 102.

(time), Dat.; εὖ with Dat.; Gen., p. 103.

addition to, πρὸς with Dat.

front of, πρὸ with Gen., p. 102.

be, εὖ-εἶναι.

order that, ἡ, δησ., p. 120.
inactive, ἐν or remain, ἰσνακεῖν (Aor. ἰσνακαί).

incidents, see p. 98.
increase, ἐπὶ-διδόναι (Aor. ἐδόθη). inexperienced in, ἐπειρος, -ον, Gen.

infantry, πετοί (-ῶν), ολ.
inferior, ἰσός, -ον.

inhabitant, ἐπιχώριος (-ου), ὃ; ὀλίγητω (-οπος), ὃ.
injure, βλάπτειν (Fut. βλάψο, Aor. βλᾶθα), κακοῦν.
injustice, δικία (-άς), ἢ.
innocent, ἄνωτοι, -ον.

instead of, ἀντί with Gen.

intend, μέλεων, εὖ νῷ ἔχειν.

intercourse, ἐπὶ-μεταγγύνονται.

interior, μεσόγεια (-άς), ἡ.

into, ἐσ with Acc.
invoke, ἐσ-βάλλειν (Fut. -βάλω, Aor. -βάλαν, Perf. -βέβληκα), ἐσ with Acc.

invasion, ἐνβολή (-ῆς), ἡ.

island, νῆσος (-ου), ἡ.

islander, νησιώτης (-ου), ὁ.

isthmus, ἱσθμός (-ού), ὁ.

Joint battle, ἐνμεγενύναι (Aor. ἐπειδῆ).

just, δίκαιος, ὁ, -ον.

Keep, ἔχειν.

kill, ἀπο-κτείνειν (Fut. -κτείνω, Aor. -κτείνει).

killed, ἐπο-θανόκεισθαι, (Fut. -θανοῦμαι, Aor. -θάναι).

king, βασιλεύς (-ῶς), ὁ.

know, γνω-κόσμειν (Aor. γνω-κοίτο, Partic.

p. 111, or δησ., p. 128.

Lacedæmonian, Λακεδαιμόνιος (-ου), ὁ.

land, γῆ (γῆς), ἡ.

by, κατά γῆν.

native, πατρίς (-ίδος), ὁ.

v. ἀπο-βαινειν, ἀπόβασιν ποιεῖσθαι.
large, μέγας, -ά, -ά.
larger, μείζων, -ον.
largest, μέγιστος, -ης, -ον.
last (= continue), μενειν (Aor. μενεῖν).

(= hold out), ἄντι-έχειν (Aor. ἀντί-σχον).

lead (of a road), φέρειν.

back, ἀν-άγειν (Aor. ἀν-ἀγαν).overwrite.

on, προ-άγειν.

learn, μαθέαειν (Fut. μαθαίομαι, Aor.

μαθαῖον), Acc. or δησ., p. 128.

leave, λείπειν (Aor. λείπον, Perf. Pass.

λείπομαι), κατα-λείπειν.

less (Adj.), λαδρήων, -ον.

(Adv.), λαδρον.

life, method of, διαστά (-ης), ἡ.

like, δομίος, -ῶ, -ον, Dat., p. 101.

likely, ἐσ, μέλεων.

live, τὴν διασαν ἔχειν; διασάσθαι.

long (of time), ὕδι διάτοις, -ης, -ον; πολός,

Comparer. πλεόν, Superl. πλείστος.

long as, so, ἑσ, p. 133.

longer, no, ὑπερτί.

lose, ἀπ-αλλήλοις (Aor. ἀλληλοῦ). lose, δι-απορείν (Aor. ἀπορής.

lovo, βραχύς, -εῖα, -α.

Mainland, μετέρων (-ου), ἡ.

majority, οἱ πολλοὶ or οἱ πλείους.

make (a camp), κατα-λαμβάνειν (Aor.

-λαβῶ).

(peace, war, etc.), ποιεῖσθαι (Fut.

ποιοῦμαι, Aor. ἐποιεῖσθαι,

Perf. ποιεῖτο; The Passive is

supplied by γεγονοῦσα (Fut.

γεγονοῦμαι, Aor. ἐγεγονέσθαι,

Perf. γεγονέτο).

preparations, παρα-εκκένως.

terms, ἐν-βαίνειν (Aor. ἐβην).
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man, ἄθρωσος (-ou), ὁ; ἄηρ (ἀνάρ), ὁ.  
(ships), πληροῦν.  
many, οὐκ ἀλλοι, -α, -α; Plur. of τολύς,  
πολλά, πολύ.  
march, στρατεύειν (Fut. στρατεύοντος),  
πορεύεσθαι (Aor. ἐπορεύετθην),  
χωρεῖν.  
be on the, ἐν ὅψιν ἔναι.  
out, ἐξ-ἔρχομαι (Past Impf.  
-γα, Ἀρ. -ηλθον), ἐκ with  
Gen.  
marshy, ἐλώδης, -es.  
master, δεσσότης (-ou), ὁ.  
of, de, κρατεῖν, Gen.  
means, ἀθόν, ὑ, did with Gen.  
memory, μνήμη (-ης), ἡ.  
merchant, ἐμπόρος (-ou), δ.  
message, ἀγγελία (-ás), ἡ; ἀγγελμα  
(-atós), τδ.  
Messene, Μεσσήνη (-ης), ἡ.  
messeger, ἀγγελεῖς (-ou), δ.  
method, τρόπος (-ou), ὁ.  
of life, διάτα (ης), ἡ.  
misfortune, ἔμφοδος (-ές), ἡ.  
moderate, μέτρως, -a, -ον.  
money, ἀργυρίων (-ou), τδ; χρήματα  
(-atov), τδ.  
monē, μνή (μνῶν), ὁ.  
mote (Adj.), πλεῖον, πλέον.  
(Adv.), μᾶλλον, πλέον.  
Morea, Μορεά (-άς), ἡ.  
most, use Superl.  
mountain, ὅρας (-ους), τδ.  
mountainous, ὅρεινος, -η,-ον.  
much (Adj.), πολύς, πολλά, πολύ.  
(Adv.), πολύ, πολλά.  
murder, φονεύειν (Fut. φονεύον, Ἀρ.  
φονεύσα).  
muster, ἀροποίειν (Pass. Ἀρ. ἀροποιήθην,  
Fut. ἀροποιοθοιμαί).  

Narrow, στενός, -η,-ον.  
native-country, πατρίς (-ίδος), ἡ.  
nature, φύσις (-εως), ἡ.  
naval, ναυτικός, -η,-ον.  
" matters, τά ναυτικ.  
near (Adv.), ἔγγυς.  
(Prep.), ἰγγίζω with Gen.  
necessaries, ἀναγκαία (-ων), τδ.  
necessary, χαρκαίος, -α, -ον.  
nearhood, περιοχή (-ος), ἡ.  
new, ἀγγέλια (-άς), ἡ.  
nexth, ἄστεραιος, -α, -ου.  
next day, on the, τδ ὀστερηλά.  
Nicias, Νικίας (-ου), ὁ.  
night, νύξ (νυκτός), ἡ.  
no, no one, oμδεις, oμδεία, oμδέαν; μηδείς,  
μηδείμα, μηδέν.  
" longer, ὀκτεί.  
node, κάλος, -η, -ον.  
none, oμδείς, oμδείμα, oμδέαν; μηδείς,  
μηδείμα, μηδέν.  
not, οὐ (before vowel οὐκ, before aspirate  
οὐχ), μη.  
nothing, ομδέαν (-ενός), μηδείς (-ενός).  
notice, escape one's, λανθάνειν (Fut. ληγοι,  
Ἀρ. λαθον), Acc. and Partic., p.  
112.  
now, νῦν.  
number, ἀριθμός (-ου), ὁ; πλήθος (-ους),  
td.  
numerous, more, πλείων, πλέον.  
Obey, ὅ-ακουειν (Ἀρ. ἀκουειν) Gen. or  
Dat.  
observed, without being, use λανθάνειν  
(Ἀρ. λαθον) with Partic., p. 112.  
obtain, κτάθαι.  
occur, γεγυνθαί (Fut. γεγυνθομαι, Ἀρ.  
γεγυνθομαι, Perf. γεγυνθημαι), ἴμμ-  
βαίνειν (Ἀρ. -βην).  
offer, δίδοι (Ἀρ. δῶικα).  
oficer, ταξιαρχεῖν (-ou), δ.  
often, πολλάκις.  
oode, πρεσβύτατως, -η,-ον.  
on (place), εν with Dat., p. 102; εἰπ  
with Gen.  
" (time), Dat. or εν with Dat., p. 103.  
" account of, διά with Acc.  
" behalf of, ἐνερ with Gen.  
" condition that, see p. 139.  
once, at, εἴδος, εν τάχει.  
one, εἰς, μία, εν.  
" another, ἀλλήλους, -ος, -α.  
only, μόνον.  
opinion, γνώμη (-ης), ἡ.  
opportunity, καιρός (-ου), ὁ.  
" there is a favourable, ἐν  
pαρέγει.  
oppose, ἔναντιονθαί (Past Impf. ἔνα-  
tιονθαμ), Dat.  
opposed to, ἔναντι, -ά, -ον, Dat.  
or, ὁ.  
order, κελέσθαι (Ἀρ. κέλευσα), Acc. and  
Inf.
ORDER

order that, in, ἵνα, δήσω, p. 120.
other, ἄλλος, -ης, -ον; some . . . others, 
οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δὲ, p. 96.
ought, use δεί, it is necessary, Acc. and 
Inf.
our, ἡμέτερος, -α, -ον (preceded by 
Article).
outside (Adv.), ἡξω.
Properly, ἡξω with Gen.
overthrow, κατα-λθεῖν (Fut. -λθῶν).
obowing to, δίδ with Acc.

Part in, take, μετ-έχειν (Past Impft. 
-έχον, Αor. -έχον), Gen.
pass, παράδος (-ου), ἡ.
pay, μισθός (-ου), δ.
" the penalty, δίκην διδόναι (Fut. 
δίδων, Αor. δίδωκα).
" (tribute), φέρετιν.
peace, εἰρήνη (-ης, -ης).
Peloponnesian, Πελοποννησιαῖος (-ου), ἡ.
Peloponnesian, Πελοποννήσιος (-ου), δ.
penalty, see pay.
people, ἰδίμοι (-ου), δ.
perceive, αἰθοῦσαι (Αor. ἀσθοῦν, 
Perf. ἀσθημαί), Acc., Acc. and Part., 
p. 111, or δη, p. 128.
perse, ἀν-Ἀλλους (Αor. -Ἀλλον).
persuade, τείθεν (Αor. ὑπείροια), Acc. and 
Inf.
place, χώριον (-ου), τό.
" take, γιγνεθαι (Αor. ἐγενόμην).
plain, πεδίον (-ου), τό.
plunder, ἀρπάζειν, ληφθῆσαι.
poor, ἄστεσ, -ον.
populous, πολυδύσθενος, -ον.
position, θέσις (-εως, -ης).
possible, ἢ ἐστι, δυνατόν ἐστι; ὅπον ἂν ἐστι; 
ἐστίν.
" as much as, διὶ or ὡς with 
Superl.
power, δύναμις (-εως, -ης).
powerful, δυνατός, -ης, -ον.
praise, ἐκλύομαι (-ου), δ.
preaments, take, φυλακῆν ποιεῖσθαι, 
δῦσω with Fut. Ind., p. 130.
prefer, προ-αἰρεῖσθαι.
preparations, make, παρα-σκευάζειν.
prepare, παρα-σκευάζει (Αor. -σκευασάμην), Acc. or Inf.
" for battle, etc., παρα-σκευά-
ζεθαι ἢ ἐσ ὑπαχνην ὡς ὡς ὑπαχοῦμενοι.
present, use Adv. νῦν, now, p. 94.
" " day, men of the, οἱ νῦν, p. 98.
" " ὅποι, οἱ οἰνοῖ (Fut. -όσοι).
prevent, κολλήσω (Αor. κολλάω, Aor. 
Pass. ἐκολλάθην), Acc. and Inf.
previous day, on the, τῇ προτεραῖ.
prisoner, δεσμός (-ου), δ.
proceed, πορεύσεται (Fut. πορεύσομαι).
proclaimed, having, κηρύχος, -άς, -αν.
promise, ἐπι-ἀγχυεσθαι (Αor. -ἐχθῆν, 
with Fut. Inf., p. 108.
property, use Neut. of Article, e.g., τὰ 
τῶν πολιτῶν, τὰ ἔμα, p. 98.
propose, προ-φέρειν.
provide, παρ-έχειν (Past Impft. -εῖχον, 
Αor. -έχον).
prudent, αὐθώρω, -ου.
publish, ἀπο-δεικνύω (Αor. -δεικυά).
punish, κολλῆσαι (Αor. Pass. ἐκολλῆθην), 
τιμωρεῖσθαι (Fut. τιμωρήσομαι).
pursue, διαϊκεῖν (Αor. ἀνάξεις), ἐπι-
διακεῖται.
put to flight, ἐς φυγήν καθ-ιστάναι (Past 
Impft. -ιστήν, Αor. κατ-ιστήσατα).
Quarrel, στασίδειν (Αor. ἑστασίασα).
quarters, see close.
quickly, ἐν τάχει, ταχέως, Compar.
θάσον, Superl. τάχίστατα.
" as possible, as, ὡς τάχιστα.

Rain, ἑτός (-ου), δ.
rampart, ἑρμα (-εστε), τό.
rather, μᾶλλον.
ravage, τέμνειν (Fut. τεμνῶ, Αor. τεμημον).
ravine, χαράδρα (-ᾶς, -ης).
ready, ἑτοίμος, -ης, -ον.
" " get, παρα-σκευάζεθαι (Αor. -σκε-
υασάμην).
rear, in the, κατά πάσιν.
reason, αἰτία (-ᾶς, -ης).
receive, δέχεσθαι (Fut. δέχομαι, Αor. 
ἐδεξάμην).
record, μνήμη (-ης, -ης).
recover, ἀνα-κατάσθαι.
reduced, ὅποι, καθ-ιστάσθαι (Fut. -στθομαι, 
Αor. κατ-ιστησθη).
with Acc.
refit, ἐπι-σκευάζειν (Αor. -σκευασά).
refuse, οὐκ ἐθέλειν (Αor. ἡθέλησα).
regain, ἀνα-λαμβάνει (Αor. ἀλαβάνον).
regard with suspicion, ἐν ὑποψίᾳ ἔχειν.
release, ἀπο-λθεῖν (Αor. ἐλύσα, Αor. 
Pass. ἐλύσην, Perf. ἐλήμασα).
remain, μένειν (Fut. μενῶ, Αor. ἵμενα).

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remain inactive, ἵπποικεῖν (Aor. ἵπποικεῖν), Gen.
where one is, κατὰ χώραν μένειν.
remember, μνήμεσθαι (Aor. ἐμνήσθην), Gen.
remove, ἄν-ιστάναι (Aor. ἐστησα), Gen.
report, ἄγγελλαι (ágs), ἦ.
by, ἀκόη.
v. ἄγγελεω (Fut. ἄγγελεω, Aor. ἄγγελεω, Aor. Pass. ἄγγελεω, Acc. or dative, p. 128.
repulse, ἀπο-κρούσθαι (Aor. ἀποκρούσθαι).
r. rotation, δόξα (dōs), ἦ.
rescue, σώζω (Aor. σώσα), ἦ.
resist, ἀν-έχειν, Dat., ἀν-ιστασθαι (Aor. ἀν-έστθυ, Fut. -στησα), Dat.
resolution, γνώμη (gnōmē), ἦ.
responsible for, ἀρίστος, -α, -α, Gen.
restore, ἀπο-διδώναι (Fut. ἀπο-διδώναι, Aor. ἀπο-διδώναι).
retire, ἀπο-χωρεῖν (Fut. ἀπο-χωρεῖσα, Aor. ἀπο-χωρεῖσα, Perf. ἀπο-χωρεῖσα).
return, ἀν-έρχομαι, (Aor. ἀν-έλθων), ἦ.
return, ἀν-έρχομαι (Aor. ἀν-έρχομαι, Perf. ἀν-έρχομαι).
revolt, ἀν-ιστασθαι (Fut. ἀν-ιστασθαι, Aor. ἀν-ιστασθαι, Perf. ἀν-ιστασθαι).
Rhugium, Ρήγιον (ou), ἦ.
rich, πλοῦσιος, -α, -α, Gen.
rising, ἐναντίσθαι (eis), ἦ.
risk, κινδυνεῖσθαι (kinedynēs), ἦ.
river, ποταμός (-ou), ἦ.
road, δόξα (ou), ἦ.
route, πρόευθεν (Aor. πρόευθεν).
rule, ἀρχεῖν, Gen.
run, at a, ἀρμόω.
away, φεύγειν (Aor. φευγω), ἦ.
Safe, ἀσφαλής, -α.
safety, σωφρόνος (α-), ἦ.
sail, πλεῖν (Past Impf. πλεύον, Fut. πλεύομαι, Aor. πλεύεσθαι).
along, παρά-πλεῖν, παρά with Acc.
away, ἀπο-πλεῖν.
into, ἐπι-πλεῖν.
out, ἐκ-πλεῖν, ἐκ with Gen.
sailor, ναύτης (ou), ἦ.
same, ἵνα, ἵνα, το ἑαυτό.
Samian, Σαμίως (ou), ἦ.
save, σώζειν (Fut. σώζω, Aor. σώζω, Aor. Pass. σώζεσθαι), Gen.
saviour, σωτήρ (ήρος), ἦ.
say, λέγειν, Acc. or dative, p. 128.
scatter, σκεδάζωσθαι.
see, βλάσασθαι (η-ς), ἦ.
by, κατα-βλασασθαι.
sea-worthy, πλάτος, -α, -α.
second, δεύτερος, -α, -α, Gen.
secretly, use λανθάνειν, p. 112.
secure, ἀσφάλης, -α.
see, δείν (Past Impf. δέον, Aor. εἶδον), Acc., Aacc. and Partic., or δείπν, p. 128.
seem, δοκεῖ (Fut. δοκεῖ, Aor. δοκεῖ).
seems good, ὑπερ-ἀέρι, Dat. and Inf.
seize, κατα-λαμβάνειν (Aor. -λαμβάνω).
send, πέμπειν (Fut. πέμπω, Aor. πέμψα, Perf. πέμπομαι, Pass. Fut.
πέμπομαι, Aor. ἐπέμβαιν).
away, ἀπο-πέμπειν.
for, μετα-πέμπειν.
on, προ-πέμπειν.
out, ἐκ-πέμπειν.
serviceable, ἀφέλιμος, -α, -α, Gen.
sell, κατα-ιστασθαι.
free, ἀπο-λεῖν (Fut. ἀπο-λύω, Aor. ἀπο-λύεσθαι, Perf. ἀπο-λύεσθαι).
shape, ὅδα (α-α), ἦ.
sharer, μετα-χωρεῖν (Fut. -χωρείσα, Aor. -χωρείσα, Perf. -χωρείσα), ἦ.
short (of time), ὀλγυς, -η, -α, -α, Gen.
show, δηλοῦν.
oneself, ἑαυτὸν παρ-έχειν (Aor. ἐχεῖν)

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sink, κατα-δείπν, (Aor. -δείπν, intrans.).
six, εἴ.
size, μέγεθος (-ου), τό.
slave, δοῦλος (-ου), τό.
slavery, δουλεία (-ας), ἦ.
slowly, βραδεῖν.
small (of quantity), ὀλγυς, -η, -α, -α, Gen.
(size), μικρός, -α, -α, Gen.
some, οὖν (-ος).
as to, ὅποτε, p. 115.
great, τροσοπός, -α, ἢ.
long as, ἔως, p. 133.
that, ὅποτε, p. 115.
soldier, στρατιώτης (-ου), τό; διπλητης (-ου), τό.
some, ol mēν ... ol δέ, p. 96; eἰσιν ol, p. 118; plur. of τις, τι.

soon, ἐν τάχει.
sortie, ἐπίθεσις (-ouv), ἡ.
spare, φείδεσθαι (Aor. φείδεσμην), Gen.
Sparta, Σπάρτη (-ης), ἡ.
speak, λέγειν.
spend, ἀν-ἀλοῦν.
spring, πηγή (-ης), ἡ.
stage, στάδιον (-ου), τὸ.
stand, ιστάσθαι (Past Impf. ιστάμενν). state, see p. 95.

... of affairs, πράγματα (-άτων), τά.
stone, λίθος (-ου), ὁ.
strike, be at, ἐν ἥπερ εἴλων.
strong, ἵκωρός, -άς, -άν.
stronger, (i.) Compar. of ἵκωρός, (ii.) ὑπερβαίνων, -ν.
struggle, ἀγών (-ϊος), ὁ.
subdue, κατα-στρεφθεῖσαι (Aor. -εστρεφθησαί).
subject, ὑπάρχει (-άμα), ἡ.
succeed, εὐτυχεῖν (-άς), ᾧ.
successful, δέ, εὐτυχεῖν (Aor. ηὐτύχες).
such, τοιοῦτος, -άτη, -άτω.
suffer, πάσχειν (Fut. πέλεσμαι, Aor. έπέλεον, Perf. πέλεον).

much, unjustly, etc., πάσχειν τολλά, θάλκα, κ.τ.λ.
suffering, πάθημα (-άτου), τό.
sufficient, ικανός, -η, -ν.
... to, ικανὸς διεῖτε with Inf.
summer, θερός (-ους), τό.
surname, ξυγ-καλεῖν (Aor. -καλέσα). sunset, αὔ, ἀμ. ἑσπέρα.
superior, κρείσσων, -ν.
supplies, ἐπιτηδεία (-ας), τά.
supply, παρέχειν (Fut. -έχω).
surrender, παρα-δίδων (Fut. -δώσω, Aor. -δώκα, Aor. Pass. -δόθηκα).
suspect, ἐκ-οπτεῖν (Aor. -ώπτεσα).
suspicion, ἐμφοιά (-άς), ἡ.
swear to, δύνασθαι (Fut. δύομαι, Aor. δόμα). Aec.

Take, λαμβάνειν (Fut. λάμβαναι, Aor. ἔλαβον, Perf. ἔληφα, Plup. ἐλήφθη, Aor. Pass. ἔληφθην); αἴρειν (Aor. ἀλλ.)

away, ἀπο-κομίζειν (Aor. -κόμισα).

take care, ὄρα, δώς with Fut. Ind., p. 130.

courage, ἀνα-θαρσεῖν (Aor. -θάρ-σασα).

part in, μετ-έχειν (Past Impf. -είχον, Aor. -έχουν), Gen.
place, γεγένεθαι (Aor. γεγένημεν).
precautions, φυλάχθην προσείκαθαι, δώς with Fut. Ind., p. 130.
up, αἵρειν; λαμβάνειν.

ten, δέκα.

thousand, μῖροι, -ας, -α.
tenth, δέκατος, -η, -ν.
terminate, λειειν.
terms, σονδαί (-όν), αἱ.

make, ἕμψη-βαινειν (Aor. -έβην).
terrible, δεῖγμος, -η, -ν.
terribly, use Neut. Plur., δείδω.
than, ἢ, or use Gen., p. 117.

that (Demons. Pron.) οὗτος, άτη, τοῦτο.

... (Rel. Pron.) ὃς, ἥ, ὃ, pp. 113, 114.

... (Conj.) Acc. (Nom.) and Inf., pp. 107, 108.

... Partic., p. 111.

... δι, p. 128.

... μή with Verbs of Fearing, pp. 118, 119.

... δῶς with Verbs of Effort, p. 130.

... ἔνα, δῶς, Final, p. 120.

... δώσε, Consec., p. 115.

their, (i.) use Article, p. 93; (ii.) say of them, ἀνθρώπον; (iii.) if Reflexive, see p. 123.

themselves, see p. 123.

Thessaly, Θεσσαλία (-άς), ἡ.

thing, use Neut. of Adj.

think, νομίζειν (Aor. έννομα), Acc. and Inf., or δί, p. 128; ολεσθαι, Acc. and Inf.

third, τρίτος, -η, -ν.

thirteen, τρεῖς (τρία) kal δέκα.

thirty, τριάκοντα.

destined, δεῖ, δίδη, τάδε; οὗτος, αὖθι, τοῦτο.
thousand, χίλιοι, -ai, -α.

three, τρεῖς, τρία.

... hundred, τριακόσια, -αι, -α.

through, διδ with Gen. (Time or Place), p. 102.

throw, δόλειν (Aor. έβαλον).

... into confusion, διαβείν (Aor. Pass. ἔδορυβήθην).

thus, ὁστώς.
time, χρόνος (-ου), δ.
to (Indir. Obj.), Dat., p. 101.
,, (Place), ἐς with Acc., πρὸς with Acc., p. 102.
,, (Person), πρὸς with Acc., p. 102.
,, (Dellib.), p. 124.
,, (Final), p. 120.
,, (Consec.), p. 115.
,, (Verbs of effort), p. 130.
tomb, τάφος (-ου), δ.
too, see p. 117 n.
towards, πρὸς with Acc.
town, πόλις (-εως), ἦ.
traitor, προδότης (-ου), δ.
treat well, ἐδραίω.
treated well, ἐδέσοι (Lorp. ἐπαιδεύω).
treaty, συνοπαί (.onclick), al.
triumph, φόρος (-ου), ὁ.
troops, use Plur. of στρατιώτης (-ου), ὁ,
or ὀπλητής (-ου), ὁ.
trophy, τροπαιόν (-ου), τὸ.
troubles, κακία (-ας), τὸ.
trouse, συνοπά (.onclick), ἦ.
trove, ἀλληθῆς, ἦ.
trust, πιστεύω (Fut. πιστεύω, Lorp. ἐπιστευεῖ), Dat.
truth, use Neut. Sing. or Plur. of ἀληθῆς, -ῆς, with Article, p. 98.
try, πειράσθαι (Lorp. ἐπιπάθην).
Turk, Τούρκος (-ου), ὁ.
turn, τρέφεσθαι (Lorp. ἑπατήμην).
twenty, εἴκοσι(ν).
,, thousand, δισάμβοι, -α, -α.
two, δύο (Gen. δύο or διών).
,, hundred, δίδηκανοι, -α, -α.
typhany, τυφάννη (-ίδος), ἦ.

Under command of, use Gen. Abs. with στρατηγεῖν, ὃς in command.
unhappy, ἄδινατος, -ον.
unjust, ἄδικος, -ον.
unless, εἰ μη, ἤ μη, pp. 136, 137.
unprepared, ἀπαρακένευς, -ον.
until, ἕως, μέχρι, μέχρι οὗ, p. 138; πρὶν, p. 134.
use, χρήσανα (Lorp. ἐχρησάμην), Dat.
useful, χρήσιμος, -η, -ον.

Vain, ἐν, ἄλας.
valour, ἀρετή (-ῆς), ἦ.
venture, τολμᾶν.
victor, use Partic. of νικᾶν.

victory, νίκη (-ῆς), ἦ.
village, καμηλ (ἐνος), ἦ.
voyage, ποίον (-ου), ὁ.
,, be on a, ἐν πλω εἶναι.

Wait, περιμένειν (Lorp. -έμενα).
walk, τείχος (-ου), τὸ.
want, ἀπορλα (-ας), ἦ.
,, be in, ἐν ἀπορλα εἶναι.
,, of discipline, ἀταξία (-ας), ἦ.
war, πόλεμος (-ου), ὁ.
,, make, πολεμεῖν.
way (= manner), τρόπος (-ου), ὁ.
,, in no, ὑδεν τρόπω.
weak, ἀσθενῆς, -ης.
weakness, ἀσθενεία (-ας), ἦ.
wealth, πλοῦτος (-ου), ὁ.
well, ἦ.
,, treated, ἐδέσοι (Lorp. ἐπαιδεύω).
whichever, see whoever.
when, see pp. 106, 106, 132.
whenever, see p. 132.
where (Rel.), ὅπου.
while, ἕως, p. 133, see also p. 105.
whether (Interrog.), Direct, τοι; Indirect ὅπου, p. 124.
who, what (Rel.), ὃς, ὃς, ὅς, ὅς, pp. 113, 114; see also pp. 125, 131.
,, (Interrog.), τις, τι; δοτις, ὑτις, δ τι, p. 124.
,, all, δοτις, δοτις, ὅς.
whoever, whichever, δοτις, ὑτις, δ τι, p. 125, ὃς, ὃς, ὅς, ὅς, p. 131.
whole, τὰς, τὰσα, πὰν, p. 97.
willing, be, θέλειν (Fut. θέλησω).
win (honour, etc.), προσ-λαμβάνειν (Fut. -λήψομαι, Lorp. -έλαιον, Perf.
-έληφα).
,, over, παρ-ίστασθαι (Lorp. -έπτησά-
μην).
winter, χειμῶν (-ον), ὁ.
wish, θέλεσθαι (Lorp. θελείσθην).
with (Instrum. or Accomp. circ.), Dat., p. 101.
within (of time), Gen. or ἐν τὸς with Gen., p. 108.
without, ἐνεῖν with Gen.
,, being observed, λαμβάνειν (Lorp.
-έλαιον) with Partic., p. 112.
woman, γυνη (-ακός), ἦ.
wood, ὕλη (-ῆς), ἦ.
word, λόγος (-ου), ὁ.
| worthy of, ἄξιος, -ά, -ον, Gen. |
| write, γράφειν. | yield, εἶκειν, Dat. |
| you, Sing. σὺ (σοῦ), Plur. ὑμεῖς (ὑμῶν). |
| young, νέος, -ά, -ον. |
| your, ὑμέτερος, -ά, -ον (preceded by Article). |

Year, ἐνιαυτός (-οὖ), δ; ἔτος (-ους), τά. "by year, κατ' ἐνιαυτόν."
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