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INITIA GRAECA.—Part II.

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A

# FIRST GREEK READING BOOK.

CONTAINING

SHORT TALES,  
ANECDOTES,

FABLES,  
MYTHOLOGY,

AND

GRECIAN HISTORY;

WITH A SHORT INTRODUCTION TO GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES;

CHRONOLOGICAL AND OTHER TALES;

AND A LEXICON.

By WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D.,

CLASSICAL EXAMINER IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

For the Use of the Lower Forms in Public and Private Schools.



LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1868.

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Uniform with the Present work

**INITIA GRÆCA. — PART I. A FIRST GREEK COURSE:** comprehending Grammar, Delectus, and Exercise-Book, with Vocabularies. BY WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D. 12mo. 3s 6d.

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## P R E F A C E.

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This Reading Book is intended to be used with the First Part of the *Initia Graeca*. Its use should begin as soon as the learner has acquired a fair knowledge of the Regular Verbs.

The first requisite having been secured, that of fixing the ordinary forms of Nouns and Verbs securely in the learner's memory, he cannot be too soon introduced to passages written by the Greek authors themselves, and containing a complete sense. His mind must be interested in the subject matter, while he learns the meaning of the forms already committed to memory by seeing them in their proper connections. No learner, of the youngest age at which Greek is usually begun, can be insensible to the new power he begins to gain by reading the elements which lie at the basis of all polite learning in the words of those writers who have given the pattern of all literature.

The reasons (already stated in the Preface to Part II. of the *Principia Latina*) for using Extracts at this stage, rather than any complete work, are still more cogent in reference to Greek. It is in this language that we have *Moral Fables*

and Mythological Stories, Anecdotes of great men and accounts of the chief events of history, which form the staple of daily allusions and the ground-work of much even of our elementary English reading. Surely it will be far more interesting, as it is certainly more necessary, for the beginner to read these rather than the number of stages made each day by an expedition, on which he is started without any knowledge of its relation either to Greek or Persian history. In plain truth Cyrus is on a par with 'Balbus' in the schoolboy's mind.

The following selection has been made from the most valuable parts of two works commonly used for the same purpose in Germany, — the well known Greek Reader of Jacobs, and the more recent 'Griechisches Lesebuch' of A. F. Gottschick. It ranges from the most elementary short sentences to some of the most famous passages of the Greek prose writers.

The Vocabulary, upon which great pains have been bestowed, has been so drawn up as to dispense with the necessity of Notes, which learners seldom look at. But in order to enable them to understand the allusions they meet with in the text, and prepare them for the study of the Greek writers, a short account has been given of the political and military Antiquities of the principal Grecian states.

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**ERRATUM.**

Page 3, line 13: for μεριδίου read μόριου.

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# A

## GREEK READING-BOOK.

### I. Pure Verbs.

#### 1. Short Anecdotes and Tales.

1. Ξέρξης, οὐπω βασιλεύσας τῶν Περσῶν, Ἀριμένην τὸν ἀδελφὸν χρήμασιν ἐθεράπευσεν· ὅτε δὲ βασιλεὺς ἀνηγόρευτο, πάντων παρ' αὐτῷ πρῶτος ἦν. —

2. Πόλυς, ὁ Θρακῶν βασιλεὺς, ἐν τῷ Τρωϊκῷ πολέμῳ πρεσβευσαμένων πρὸς αὐτὸν ἅμα τῶν Τρώων καὶ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, ἐκέλευσε τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον τὴν τῆς Ἑλένης καταγωγὴν μὴ κωλύσαι, δύο δὲ καλὰς Θρηήσσας ἀντὶ μιᾶς Ἑλένης νυμφεύεσθαι. —

3. Γέλων ὁ τύραννος, ὅτε Καρχηδονίους πρὸς Ἱμέραν μάχῃ κατεπάλασε, ταῖς τῆς εἰρήνης δημολογίαις ἐκέλευσεν, ὅτι καὶ τὰ τέκνα παύσονται τῷ Κρόνῳ καταθύοντες. —

4. Ἀγαθοκλῆς υἱὸς μὲν ἦν ἀνδρὸς κεραμεύοντος· ἀνδρεία δὲ καὶ φρονήματι κύριος Σικελίας καὶ βασιλεὺς ἀνηγορεύθη. Παρὰ δὲ τὰ δεῖπνα τοῖς νέοις ἐπεδείκνυε κεράμια ποτήρια καὶ ἐμνημόνευεν αὐτὸς τὴν προτέραν διατριβήν.

#### 2. The false Smerdis.

Μετὰ Καμβύσου θάνατον Μάγος τις, ὄνομα Σπενδαδάτης, ἐβασίλευεν ἀντὶ Σμέρδιος τοῦ Κύρου, ἐν,

Καμβύσου ἀδελφοῦ κελεύσαντος, Πηξάσπης, Πέρσης ἀνὴρ εὐγενής, κρύφα ἐπεφρονεῖται. Μετὰ δ' ἐνίους μῆνας κατάδηλος ἦν τῷδε τῷ τρόπῳ· Ὅτάνης ἦν, Φαρνάσου παῖς, ἀρετῇ καὶ χρήμασιν ὁμοῖος τῷ πρώτῳ Περσῶν. Οὗτος δ' Ὅτάνης πρῶτος ὑπάπτεισε τὸν Μάγον, ὡς οὐκ εἶη ὁ Κύρου Σμέρδις, ἀλλ' ὅσπερ ἦν. Ἦν δὲ αὐτοῦ θυγάτηρ ἐν ταῖς τοῦ βασιλεύοντος γυναιξί· ταύτην οὖν ἐκέλευσεν Ὅτάνης μνηστεύειν αὐτῷ, εἰ τῷ βασιλεύοντι ἄτα εἶη· ὁ γὰρ Μάγος τὰ ἄτα ὑπὸ τοῦ Καμβύσου κεκολουμένος (κεκολουσμένος) αὐτῷ φανερός ἦν. Ἐπεὶ οὖν θυγάτηρ αὐτῷ τοῦτο ἐμήνησε, σὺν ἄλλοις τισὶ Πέρσαις γνωρίμοις ἐβουλεύσατο, πῶς ἐπιβουλεύσοιεν τῷ Μάγῳ. Βουλευσάμενοι δὲ εἰς τὰ βασιλεία ἐπορεύθησαν καὶ τὸν Μάγον ἐφόνευσαν. Περὶ δὲ τῆς βασιλείας ἐμαντεύσαντο τὸν ἥλιον, ὃν μάλιστα ἐθεράπευον οἱ Πέρσαι· τούτου δὲ μνησάντος Δαρεῖος ὁ Ὑστάσπου ἐβασίλευσε τῶν Περσῶν.

### 3. The power of the god Apollo.

Ὁ μὲν δράκων, ὁ τοῦ τῆς Γῆς ἐν Δελφοῖς μαντείου φύλαξ, ἐφρονεῖσθαι ὑπ' Ἀπόλλωνος· ὁ δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα τοῦ μαντείου ἐβασίλευσε· μεγάλη δ' ἦν ἡ παλαιὰ δόξα τῆς ἐκεῖ θεϊότητος, οἱ δ' Ἕλληνες μαντευσόμενοι εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν ἐπορεύοντο. Πολλῶν δ' ὄντων ἐκεῖ χρημάτων, τὸ ἱερὸν πολλάκις ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων κακῶν ἐπεβουλεύετο. — Οἶον ὁ παῖς Κριοῦ, δυναστεύοντος περὶ Εὐβοίαν, ὑβριστῆς ὢν, ἐπεστράτευσεν εἰς Δελφοὺς καὶ ἐσύλευσε τό τε ἱερὸν καὶ οἴκους ἀνδρῶν εὐδαιμόνων. Ὡς δὲ ἐπεστράτευσεν καὶ δεύτερον, ἐνταῦθα οἱ Δελφοὶ τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα ἰκέτευσαν, ἀποκρούειν τὸν ὑβριστήν. Ἡ δὲ Πυθία ἐβούλευσεν αὐτοῖς, τῇ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐξουσίᾳ πιστεῦσαι· τὸν γὰρ θεὸν τὸν

ἐχθρόν καὶ ὑβριστὴν κατατοξεύσειν ἰψὸν δεινῷ. Καὶ οὕτως ὁ θεὸς τό τε ἱερόν καὶ τὸ πόλισμα ἀπελύσατο τῆς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὑβρεως.

#### 4. Comparison of Alexander the Great with other rulers.

Μεγάλην ἐξουσίαν καλῶς πολιτεύειν, ἀνδρὸς ἐστὶ κεκτημένου ἀρετὴν καὶ φρένας καὶ φρόνημα, ὃν Ἀλέξανδρος ἐκυρίευσεν. Πολλοὶ μὲν αὐτοῦ τὴν μέθην καὶ οὐνωσιν μνημονεύουσιν, ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνος ἦν μέγας, ἐν τοῖς πράγμασι νηφάλιος καὶ σώφρων καὶ οὐ βακχευθεὶς ὑπ' ἐξουσίας, ἧς μικρὸν ἀπογευσάμενοι ἕτεροι ἑαυτῶν οὐ δεδυναστεύκασι. Οἷον Κλεῖτός τις ἐν Ἀμοργῷ πλοῖά τινα Ἑλληνικὰ καταδύσας Ποσειδῶν ἀνηγορεύθη καὶ τριαιναν ἔσεισεν. Δημήτριος δέ, μεριδίον τινὸς μικροῦ τῆς τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἀρχῆς βασιλεύων, ἐπήκουσε Καταιβάτης ἀναγορεύεσθαι· οὐδὲ πρεσβεῖαι πρὸς αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ θεωροὶ ἐπορεύοντο, καὶ τὰ ἀποφθέγματα χρησμοὶ προσηγορεύοντο. Κλέαρχος δέ, Ἡρακλείας τυραννεύσας, τῶν υἱῶν ἓνα Κεραννὸν προσηγόρευσε. Διονύσιος δέ, ὃς τῶν μὲν πολιτῶν μυρίους ἐφόνευσεν, τῷ δὲ ἀδελφῷ ἐπεβουλεύκει καὶ τὴν μητέρα, γραῦν οὔσαν, τοῦ βίου ἐπεπαύκει, τῶν θυγατέρων τὴν μὲν Ἀρέτην, τὴν δὲ Σωφροσύνην, τὴν δὲ Δικαιοσύνην ἀνηγόρευσε. Οἱ δὲ Εὐεργέτας, οἱ δὲ Καλλινίκους, οἱ δὲ Σατῆρας, οἱ δὲ Μεγάλους ἀνηγόρευσαν ἑαυτούς. Καὶ τίνα κακὰ μνημονεύεται τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν. — Ἀλέξανδρος δ' ἦν ἐγκρατὴς καὶ σώφρων· ἦσθε δις, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον, ὅτε ὁ ἥλιος ἀναδεδύκοι, ἔπειτα δὲ πρὸς ἑσπέραν, ἔπινεν δὲ θύσας τοῖς θεοῖς, καὶ ἐπαιδεύετο τοξεύειν καὶ ἐμβατεύειν τοῦ ἄρματος. Καὶ ἴριστευσεν τῶν μὲν Περσίδων τοσοῦτον σωφροσύνη, ὅσον ἀνδρεία τῶν Περσῶν. — Καὶ τὰ τοῦ

Δαρείου τέκνα καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν θεραπεύεσθαι καλῶς ἐκέλευσε καὶ τῷ θανάτῳ αὐτῆς συμπαθῶς ἐπεδάκρυσεν. Τοὺς δὲ τὸν Δαρείον δεσμεύσαντας καὶ φονεύσαντας ἀνεμάστευσεν, ὅτι τάχιστα πορευόμενος σὺν τῷ ἱππικῷ ἄγρευθέντας δὲ φονεύεσθαι ἐκέλευσε καὶ τὸν τοῦ Δαρείου νεκρὸν θεραπεύεσθαι βασιλικῶς. Ταῦτά ἐστι τῆς ἀρετῆς.

## II. Verbs of which the Stems end in Mutes.

### 1. Short Anecdotes and Tales.

1. Κῦρος ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἔλεγεν, ἑτέροις ἀναγκάζεσθαι τάγαθὰ πορίζειν τοὺς αὐτοῖς μὴ θέλοντας· ἀρχεῖν δὲ μηδενὶ προσήκειν, ὃς οὐ κρείττων ἐστὶ τῶν ἀρχομένων. — 2. Δαρεῖος ὁ Ξέρξου πατὴρ ἑαυτὸν ἐγκωμιάζων ἔλεγεν, ἐν ταῖς μάχαις καὶ παρὰ τὰ δεινὰ γίγνεσθαι φρονημώτερος. Τοὺς δὲ φόρους τοῖς ὑπηκόοις τάξας, μετεπέμψατο τοὺς πρώτους τῶν ἐπαρχῶν καὶ περὶ τῶν φόρων ἠρώτησε, μὴ βαρεῖς εἰσι· φασιλόντων δὲ μετρίως ἔχειν, ἐκέλευσεν ἐπιτάξαι τοὺς ἡμίσεις ἕκαστον. — 3. Ἀλέξανδρος ἔτι παῖς ὢν, πολλὰ τοῦ Φιλίππου καταπράξαντος, οὐκ ἔχαιρεν, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τοὺς συντρεφομένους ἔλεγε παῖδας, Ἐμοὶ δὲ ὁ πατὴρ οὐδὲν ἀπολείψει. Τῶν δὲ παιδῶν λεγόντων ὅτι, Σοὶ ταῦτα διαπέπρακται, ἔλεξεν, ὅτι Τί δὲ ὄφελος; ἐὰν ἔχω μὲν πολλὰ, πράξω δὲ μηδέν; — 4. Ἰφικράτης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, υἱὸς εἶναι σκυτοτόμου νομιζόμενος, πρὸς Ἀρμόδιον, τὸν τοῦ παλαιοῦ Ἀρμοδίου ἀπόγονον, δυσγένειαν αὐτῷ ὀνειδίσαντα, ἔλεξε, Τὸ μὲν ἐμὸν ἀπ' ἐμοῦ γένος ἀρχε-

ται, τὸ δὲ σὸν ἐν σοὶ παύεται. — 5. Ὀργιζομένων τοῖς Βυζαντίοις τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὅτι οὐκ ἐδέξαντο τῇ πόλει Χάρητα πεμφθέντα μετὰ δυνάμειος βοηθὸν αὐτοῖς πρὸς Φίλιππον, ἐκέλευσεν ὁ Φωκίων μὴ ὀργίζεσθαι τοῖς ξυμμάχοις στρατηγὸν ἄπιστον ὄντα οὐ δεξαμένους, ἀλλὰ τῷ στρατηγῷ οὐ πιστευομένῳ. Διὸ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτὸν ἀποδείξαντες στρατηγὸν ἐπεμψαν ὡς Βυζάντιον· τῶν δὲ Βυζαντίων δεξαμένων, ὁ Φωκίων ἠνάγκασε τὸν Φίλιππον ἄπρακτον ὑποστρέψαι. — 6. Μενεκράτους τοῦ ἱατροῦ, Διὸς προσαγορευομένου, γράψαντος ἐπιστολὴν πρὸς Ἀγησίλαον, Μενεκράτης Ζεὺς βασιλεῖ Ἀγησίλαῳ χαίρειν, ἀντέγραψε, Βασιλεὺς Ἀγησίλαος Μενεκράτει ὑγιάειν. — 7. Ἀθηναίου τινὸς πρὸς Ἀνταλκίδαν λέξαντος, Ἀλλὰ μὴν ἡμεῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ Κηφισσοῦ πολλάκις ὑμᾶς ἐδιώξαμεν, ἐκεῖνος ἔλεξε, ὅτι Ἡμεῖς οὐδέποτε ὑμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ Εὐρώτα. — 8. Σοφιστοῦ δὲ μέλλοντος ἀναγιγνώσκειν ἐγκώμιον Ἡρακλέους, ἔλεξε, Τίς γὰρ αὐτὸν ψέγει; — 9. Ἀγησίλαος μεταπεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφόρων ἐπορεύθη διὰ τῆς Θράκης εἰς Μακεδονίαν, καὶ πέμψας πρὸς τὸν τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλέα ἐπυνθάνετο, πότερον ὡς φιλίαν ἢ ὡς πολεμίαν διαπορεύηται τὴν χώραν. Φάσκοντος δ' ἐκείνου βουλευέσθαι, ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἔλεξε, Βουλευέσθω τοῖνυν, ἡμεῖς δὲ πορευσόμεθα. Θαυμάσας οὖν τὴν τόλμαν καὶ δείσας ὡς φίλον ἐδέξατο. — 10. Λάκαινά τις ἀκούσασα περὶ τοῦ νιοῦ, ὡς κακῶς ἐπὶ τῆς ξένης ἀναστρέφοιτο, ἔγραψε· Κακὴν δόξαν ἔχεις· ταύτην ἀφάνισον ἢ κατάληξον τοῦ βίου. — 11. Ζωγράφος ἄθλιος Ἀπελλῆ ἔδειξεν εἰκόνα λέγων, Ταύτην νῦν γέγραφα. Ὁ δ' ἔλεξε, Καὶ ἦν μὴ λέγῃς, γινώσκω, ὅτι ταχὺ γέγραπται· Θαυμάζω δέ, πῶς οὐχὶ τοιαύτας πλείους γέγραφας. — 12. Πλά-

των ὀργισθεῖς ποτέ τι τῶν δούλων, χάριν ἔχειν τοῖς θεοῖς ἐκέλευσεν αὐτόν, ὅτι ὀργίζεται· κολασθῆναι γὰρ ἂν πάντως, εἰ μὴ ὀργίζετο. — 13. *Λυκούργῳ τῷ Λυκόφρονος, τῷ ῥήτορι, ἐπορίσθη τάλαντα ἐς τὸ δημόσιον τῶν Ἀθηναίων πεντακοσίοις πλείονα καὶ ἑξακισχιλίους, ἣ ὅσα Περικλῆς ὁ Ξανθίππου συνέλεξεν.* — 14. *Ἐν Ψωφίδι, πόλει Ἀρκαδίας, τέθραπται Ἀλκμαίων ὁ Ἀμφιαράου, καὶ περὶ τὸ μῆμα κυπάρισσοι πεφύκασιν ἐς τοσοῦτον ὕψος ἀνήκουσαι, ὥστε καὶ τὸ ὄρος, τὲ πρὸς τῇ Ψωφίδι, κατεσκιάζετο ὑπ' αὐτῶν.* — 15. *Δένδρα τινὰ ἐστὶ μεγάλα τῆς Ἰνδικῆς, ὧν τοὺς κλάδους πεφυκότας ἐπὶ πύχεις δώδεκα ἔπειτα κατακάμπτεσθαι λέγουσιν, ἕως ἂν ἄψωνται τῆς γῆς· τὸ δὲ μέγεθος ἄλλων τοσοῦτον, ὡς ὅφ' ἐνὶ δένδρῳ μεσημβρίζειν σκιαζομένους ἵππεας τετρακοσίους.* — 16. *Ἀλεξάνδρῳ οὐ παντελῶς ἤρρεσεν ἡ αὐτοῦ εἰκὼν ἢ ὑπὸ Ἀπελλοῦ γραφεῖσα. Εἰσαχθέντος δὲ τοῦ ἵππου καὶ χρεμετίσαντος πρὸς τὸν ἵππον τὸν ἐν τῇ εἰκόνι, ὡς πρὸς ἀληθινὸν καὶ ἐκεῖνον, ἔλεξεν ὁ Ἀπελλῆς, ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἀλλ' ὅ γε ἵππος κινδυνεύει σου γραφικώτερος εἶναι κατὰ πολὺ.* — 17. *Κρῆτες τοὺς ἐλευθέρους μανθάνειν τοὺς νόμους ἐκέλευον μετὰ τινος μελωδίας, ἵνα τῇ μουσικῇ τέρπωνται καὶ εὐκολώτερον αὐτοὺς τῇ μνήμῃ παραλαμβάνωσι, καὶ ἵνα μὴ, τῶν κεκωλυμένων τι πράξαντες, ἀγνοίᾳ πεπραχέναι ἀπολογία ἔχωσιν. Δεύτερον δὲ μάθημα ἔταξαν, τοὺς τῶν θεῶν ὕμνους μανθάνειν· τρίτον τὰ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐγκώμια.*

2. Telesilla, the deliverer of her native city Argos.

*Ἐνδοξόν ἐστὶ τῶν κοινῇ διαπεπραγμένων γυναιξίν ἔργων ὁ πρὸς Κλεομένη περὶ Ἀργους ἀγών, ὃν ἠγωνί-*

σαντο, Τελεσίλλης τῆς ποιητρίας προτρεψαμένης. Ταύτην δὲ λέγουσιν οἰκίαν οὔσαν ἐνδόξου, τῷ δὲ σώματι νοσηματικῆν, εἰς θεοὺς πέμψαι περὶ υγιείας καὶ κελυσθῆναι Μούσας θεραπεύειν· πειδομένην δὲ τῇ θεῷ καὶ σπουδάσασαν περὶ ᾠδῆν καὶ ἁρμονίαν, τοῦ τε πάθους ἀπαλλαγῆναι ταχὺ καὶ θαυμάζεσθαι διὰ ποιητικὴν ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν. Ἐπεὶ δὲ Κλεομένης ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν μετὰ τὴν τῶν Ἀργείων ἦταν ἐβάδιζε πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, ὁρμὴ καὶ τόλμα δαιμόνιος λαμβάνει τὰς ἀκμαζούσας τῶν γυναικῶν, ἀμύνεσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος. Ἀρχούσης δὲ τῆς Τελεσίλλης ὄπλα λαμβάνουσι καὶ κύκλω τὰ τείχη περιέστεψαν, ὥστε θαυμάζειν τοὺς πολεμίους. Καὶ οὕτως τὸν τε Κλεομένην ἀπεκρούσαντο καὶ τὴν πατρίδα ἀπελύσαντο.

### 3. Filial Love.

Ἐμφανέστατοί εἰσι καὶ πᾶσι διὰ στόματος Κλέοβις καὶ Βίτων, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι νεανίσκοι. Λέγουσι γάρ, μητρὸς αὐτῶν ἱερείας οὔσης τῆς Ἥρας, ἐπειδὴ τῆς εἰς τὸν νεῶν ἀναβάσεως ἦμεν ὁ καιρὸς, τῶν ἐλκόντων τὴν ἀπήνην ἡμῶνων χροισάντων, καὶ τῆς ὥρας ἐπειγούσης, τούτους τὴν μητέρα ἐν τῇ ἀπήνῃ εἰς τὸ ἱερόν ἀγαγεῖν· τὴν δὲ μητέρα ὑπερησθεῖσαν τῇ τῶν υἱῶν εὐσεβείᾳ κατεύξασθαι τὸ κράτιστον αὐτοῖς παρὰ τῆς θεοῦ πορίζεσθαι τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις· τοὺς δὲ κατακοιμισθέντας οὐκέτι ἐγρηγορέναι, τῆς θεοῦ τὸν θάνατον αὐτοῖς τῆς εὐσεβείας ἀμοιβὴν πορισάσης.

### 4. The dominion of Cyrus.

Τὴν ἀρχὴν ᾤριξε τῷ Κύρῳ πρὸς ἕω μὲν ἡ ἐρυθρὰ θάλαττα, πρὸς ἄρκτον δὲ ὁ Εὐξείνους πόντος, πρὸς

ἐσπέραν δὲ Κύπρος καὶ Αἴγυπτος, πρὸς μεσημβρίαν δὲ Αἰθιοπία. Αὐτὸς δὲ ἐν μέσῳ τούτων τὸν μὲν ἀμφὶ τὸν χειμῶνα χρόνον διῆγεν ἐν Βαβυλώνι ἑπτὰ μῆνας· αὕτη γὰρ ἀλεινὴ ἡ χώρα· τὸν δὲ ἀμφὶ τὸ ἔαρ τρεῖς μῆνας ἐν Σούσοις· τὴν δὲ ἀκμὴν τοῦ θέρους δύο μῆνας ἐν Ἐκβατάνοις· οὕτως αὐτὸν λέγουσιν ἐν ἑαρινῷ θάλπει καὶ ψύχει διάγειν αἶε.

### III. Liquid Verbs.

#### 1. The courage and clemency of Darius.

Ἡμερώτατον Δαρείου τόδε τὸ ἔργον ἀκούω τοῦ παιδὸς τοῦ Ὑστάσπου. Ἀρβάζος ὁ Ὑρκανὸς ἐπεβούλευσεν αὐτῷ μετὰ καὶ ἄλλων ἀνδρῶν οὐκ ἀφανῶν τῶν ἐν Πέρσαις. Ἦν δὲ ἡ ἐπιβουλὴ ἐν κυνηγεσίῳ. Τούτου δὲ προαγγελθέντος, ὁ Δαρεῖος οὐκ ἔπηξεν, ἀλλὰ προστάξας αὐτοῖς ἀπτεσθαι τῶν ὄπλων καὶ τῶν ἵππων, παρήγγειλεν αὐτοῖς διατεῖναι τὰ παλτά, καὶ δορυμὴ βλέψας πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐκέλευσε διαπεραίνειν τὸ παρεσκευασμένον. Οἱ δὲ ἐκπλαγέντες ἄτρεπτον ἀνδρὸς βλέμμα, ἀνεστάλησαν τὴν δορυμὴν. Τὸ δὲ θέος αὐτοὺς κατεῖχεν οὕτως, ὥστε καὶ ἐκβαλεῖν τὰς αἰχμὰς καὶ ἀφαλέσθαι τῶν ἵππων καὶ προσπίπτειν ἑκάστας Δαρείῳ καὶ κελεύειν ὅτι καὶ βούλοιο πράττειν. — Ὁ δὲ διέστειλεν ἄλλους ἄλλη, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ τὰ τῆς Ἰνδικῆς ὄρια ἀπέπεμψε, τοὺς δὲ ἐπὶ τὰ Σκυθικά. Καὶ ἐκεῖνοι ἔμειναν αὐτῷ πιστοί, διὰ μνήμης ἔχοντες τὴν εὐεργεσίαν. —

2. The disinterestedness and fearlessness of  
Epaminondas.

Τοῦ Περωῶν βασιλέως τριζυριῶς δαρεικοῦς ἀπο-  
στελλαντος τῷ Ἐπαμεινώνδᾳ, οὗτος καθήψατο πικρῶς  
Διομέδοντος, εἰ τοσοῦτον πλοῦν ἦνκε διαφθερῶν Ἐπα-  
μεινώνδαν· καὶ τῷ βασιλεῖ ἀγγεῖλαι ἐκέλευσεν, ὅτι τὰ  
συμφέροντα Θηβαίοις πράττων ἔξει προῖκα φίλον Ἐπα-  
μεινώνδαν, τὰ δὲ μὴ συμφέροντα πολέμιον. — Ἀπαγ-  
γειλαντος δὲ τινος, ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι στράτευμα καινοῖς πα-  
ρεσκευασμένον ὄπλοις εἰς Πελοπόννησον ἀπεστάλασιν,  
ἔλεξε, Τί οὖν Ἀντιγενίδας στένει καινοὺς Τέλληρος αὐ-  
λοὺς ἔχοντας; ἦν δὲ αὐλητῆς ὁ μὲν Τέλληρον κάμιστος,  
ὁ δὲ Ἀντιγενίδας κάλλιμος.

3. Adrastus and Croesus.

Ἐφάνη ποτὲ Κροίσῳ, τῷ Λυδῶν βασιλεῖ, καθεύ-  
δοντι ὄνειρος, ὃς αὐτῷ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἔφαινε τῶν μελ-  
λόντων γίνεσθαι καιῶν κατὰ τὸν παῖδα. Ἦσαν δὲ τῷ  
Κροίσῳ δύο παῖδες, ὧν ὁ μὲν ἕτερος διέφθαρτο· ἦν γὰρ  
δὴ κωφός· ὁ δὲ ἕτερος τῶν ἡλικίων μακρῷ τὰ πάντα  
πρῶτος· ὄνομα δὲ αὐτῷ ἦν Ἄτρυς· τοῦτον οὖν τὸν Ἄτρυ  
ἐσήμηγε τῷ Κροίσῳ ὁ ὄνειρος, ὡς διαφθαρήσεται αἰχμῇ  
σιδηρᾷ. Ὁ δ' ἐπεὶ ἐξηγέρθη, καταπλαγεὶς τῷ ὄνειρῳ,  
οὐδαμῆ ἔτι ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον τὸν παῖδα ἐξέπεμπεν· ἀκόν-  
τια δὲ καὶ δόρατα καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα πάντα ἐκ τῶν ἀνδρώ-  
νων ἐξεκομίσαστο. — Κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον ἦρκεν ἐς  
Σάρδεϊς ἀνὴρ, συμφορᾷ ἐχόμενος, καὶ οὐ καθαρὸς ὢν  
χεῖρας, Φρυγῆ μὲν γενεᾷ, γένους δὲ τοῦ βασιλείου. Τοῦ-  
τον οὖν κατὰ τοὺς νόμους τοὺς ἐπιχωρίους ἐκάθηρε  
Κροίσος· καθήρας δὲ ἐπυρθάνετο, πόθεν τε καὶ τίς

εἶη. Ὁ δ' ἀπεκρίνατο· ὦ βασιλεῦ, Γορδίου μὲν εἰμι παῖς, ὀνομάζομαι δ' Ἀδραστος· ἀποκτείνας δὲ ἀδελφὸν τὸν ἐμαυτοῦ ἄκων, πεφευγὼς ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς πάριμι. Κροῖσος δ' ἀπεκρίνατο τοῖσδε· Ἀνδρῶν φίλων ἔκγονος ὢν ἦρεις· μένε παρ' ἡμῖν· τὴν δὲ συμφορὰν ταύτην ὅτι κουφότατα φέρων κερδανεῖς πλείστον. — Ὁ μὲν οὖν τὴν διαίταν εἶχεν ἐν Κροῖσου. — Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ ἐν τῷ Μυσίῳ Ὀλύμπῳ σὺς χρῆμα γίγνεται μέγα, ὃς τὰ τῶν Μυσῶν ἔργα διέφθειρεν. Οἱ δὲ Μυσοὶ ἀγγέλους παρὰ τὸν Κροῖσον ἀπέστειλαν, λέγοντες τάδε· ὦ βασιλεῦ, σὺς χρῆμα μέγιστον ἀνεφάνη ἡμῖν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ, ὃς τὰ ἡμέτερα ἔργα τὰ μὲν ἤδη διέφθορε, τὰ δὲ διαφθερεῖ· ἡμεῖς δὲ μόνοι αὐτὸν ἀποκτεῖναι οὐ δυνατοὶ ἐσμεν, σύμπεμψον ἡμῖν τὸν παῖδα καὶ εὐζώνους νεανίας καὶ κύνας, ὡς αὐτὸν ἀποκτείνωμεν ἢ ἐκβάλωμεν ἐκ τῆς χώρας.“ Κροῖσος δὲ μνημονεύων τὰ τοῦ ὀνείρου τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ἔλεγε πέμψειν, τὸν δὲ παῖδα οὐκ ἀποστελεῖν, μὴ διαφθαρεῖ. Ὁ δὲ παῖς ἀκούσας τὰ γιγνόμενα μάλιστα ἰμέρθη τὴν ἀνδρείαν ἀποφῆραι. Ὁ δὲ πατὴρ αὐτῷ ἀποφηνάμενος γνώμην περὶ τοῦ ὀνείρου ἔλεγε· Διὰ τοῦτο φυλακὴν ἔχω σου, ὅτι μοι μόνος τυγχάνεις ὢν· τὸν γὰρ δὴ ἕτερον, διεφθαρμένον τὴν ἀκοήν, οὐκ εἶναι μοι λογιζομαι. — Ταῦτ' ἀκούσας ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἔλεγεν· ὦ πάτερ, ποῖα μὲν εἰσι σὺς χεῖρες; ποῖα δὲ αἰχμὴ σιδηρᾶ, ἣ σοι φόβον ἐγείρει; οὐ γὰρ πρὸς ἄνδρας γίγνεται ἡμῖν ἡ μάχη. — Ταύτην τὴν γνώμην περὶ τοῦ ἐνυπνίου ἀποφῆρας ἀνέπεισε τὸν πατέρα, αὐτὸν συμπέμψαι. Ὁ δὲ μετεπέμψατο τὸν Φοῦγα, ὃν ἐκάθηρε, καὶ ἐνετείλατο αὐτῷ φυλακὴν ἔχειν τοῦ παιδός. — Ὡς δὲ ἦγοντες εἰς τὸν Ὀλυμπον συνεβάλοντο τῷ Θηρίῳ καὶ εἰσημόντιζον. Ἐνθα δὲ ὁ ξένος, ὁ καθαρθεὶς τὸν φό-

νον, ἀκοντίζων τὸν σῖν, τοῦ μὲν ἀμαρτάνει, τυγχάνει δὲ τοῦ Ἴατρος καὶ ἀποκτείνει τῇ αἰχμῇ. — Εὐθύς δέ τις ἀγγελῶν τὸν φόνον τῷ Κροΐσῳ ἀποστέλλεται· ἦμων δὲ εἰς τὰς Σάρδεϊς τὴν τε μάχην καὶ τὸν τοῦ παιδὸς μόρον ἐσήμηνεν αὐτῷ. Ὁ δὲ Κροΐσος, τῷ θανάτῳ τοῦ παιδὸς συντεταραγμένος, μᾶλλον τι ᾠδύρετο, ὅτι αὐτὸν ἀπέκτεινεν, ὃν αὐτὸς φόνου ἐκάθηνεν. Ἐπειτα δὲ κατοικτεῖρει αὐτὸς τὸν ξένον, οὐκ ἐκείνον, ἀλλὰ τῶν θεῶν τινα τοῦ θανάτου αἴτιον νομίζων.

#### IV. Contracted Verbs.

##### 1. Short Tales and Anecdotes.

1. Βουλομένους τοὺς Πέρσας ἀντὶ τῆς ἐαυτῶν οὔσης ὄρεινῆς καὶ τραχείας πεδιάδα καὶ μαλακὴν χώραν αἰρεῖσθαι, οὐκ εἶασεν ὁ Κῦρος, λέγων, ὅτι καὶ τῶν φυτῶν τὰ σπέρματα καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἱ βίοι ταῖς χώραις συνεξομοιοῦνται. — 2. Φίλιππος, ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρον πατήρ, ἔλεγε, χάριν ἔχειν, ὅτι λοιδοροῦντες αὐτὸν βελτίονα ποιοῦσι καὶ τῷ λόγῳ καὶ τῷ ἔργῳ. Πειρῶμαι γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἅμα καὶ τοῖς λόγοις καὶ τοῖς ἔργοις ψευδομένους ἐλέγχειν. — 3. Ἀλέξανδρος, μέλλων τὴν ἐπὶ Γρανίκῳ μάχην μάχεσθαι, παρεκάλει τοὺς Μακεδόνας ἀφθόνως δειπνεῖν καὶ πάντα φέρειν εἰς μέσον, ὡς αὔριον δειπνήσοντας ἐκ τῶν πολεμίων. — 4. Ἀλέξανδρος, ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ πολλοὺς ἀνδριάντας ἀθλητῶν θεασάμενος Ὀλύμπια καὶ Πύθια νενικηκότων, ἠρώτησε, Καὶ ποῦ τὰ τηλικαῦτα ἦν σώματα, ὅτε οἱ βάρβαροι ὑμῶν τὴν πόλιν ἐπολιόρουν; — 5. Τῶν δὲ πρώτων φίλων καὶ κρατί-

στων τιμᾶν μὲν ἐδόκει Κρατερόν μάλιστα πάντων, φι-  
 λειν δὲ Ἑφαιστίωνα. Ἔλεγε γάρ, ὅτι Κρατερός μὲν φι-  
 λοβασιλεύς ἐστιν, Ἑφαιστίων δὲ φιλαλέξανδρος. —  
 6. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Λάγον τὰ πολλὰ παρὰ τοῖς φίλοις  
 ἐδείπνει καὶ ἐκάθευδεν· εἰ δὲ ποτε δειπνίζοι, τοῖς ἐκεί-  
 νων ἐχρήτο, μεταπεμπόμενος ἐκπώματα καὶ στρώματα  
 καὶ τραπέζας· αὐτὸς δὲ οὐκ ἐκέκτητο πλείω τῶν ἀναγ-  
 καίων, ἀλλὰ τοῦ πλουτεῖν ἔλεγε τὸ πλουτίζειν εἶναι βασι-  
 λικώτερον. — 7. Λέγεται ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς οὕτω παρά-  
 φορος πρὸς δόξαν εἶναι καὶ πράξεων μεγάλων ὑπὸ φι-  
 λοτιμίας ἐραστής, ὥστε νέος ὢν ἐκ τῆς ἐν Μαραθῶνι  
 μάχης πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους γενομένης καὶ τῆς Μιλτιά-  
 δου στρατηγίας διαβοηθείσης, σύννοος ὄρασθαι τὰ πολλὰ  
 πρὸς ἑαυτῷ καὶ τὰς νίκτας ἀγρυπνεῖν, καὶ τοὺς πότους  
 παραιτεῖσθαι τοὺς σνήθεις, καὶ λέγειν πρὸς τοὺς ἐρω-  
 τῶντας καὶ θαυμάζοντας τὴν περὶ τὸν βίον μεταβολήν,  
 ὡς καθεύδειν αὐτὸν οὐκ ἔφη τὸ τοῦ Μιλτιάδου τρό-  
 παιον. Οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλοι πέρας ᾤοντο τοῦ πολέμου  
 τὴν ἐν Μαραθῶνι τῶν βαρβάρων ἦταν εἶναι, Θεμιστο-  
 κλῆς δὲ ἀρχὴν μειζόνων ἀγώνων, ἐφ' οὗς ἑαυτὸν ὑπέρ  
 τῆς ὅλης Ἑλλάδος ἤλειπεν αἰεὶ καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἦσκει πόθ-  
 ῳθεν ἤδη προσδοκῶν τὸ μέλλον. — 8. Ἀδεϊμάντου  
 ναυμαχεῖν μὴ τολμῶντος, λέγοντος δὲ πρὸς τὸν Θεμι-  
 στοκλέα τοὺς Ἕλληνας παρακαλοῦντα καὶ προτρέπον-  
 τα, ὦ Θεμιστόκλεις, τοὺς ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι προεξορμῶν-  
 τας μαστιγοῦσιν, ἔλεξε, Ναί, ὦ Ἀδεϊμαντε· τοὺς δὲ  
 λειπομένους οὐ στεφανοῦσιν. — 9. Τιμόθεος εὐτυχῆς  
 ἐνομίζετο στρατηγὸς εἶναι· καὶ φθονοῦντες αὐτῷ τι-  
 κες ἐξωγράφουν τὰς πόλεις εἰς κύρτον αὐτομάτως ἐκεί-  
 νου καθεύδοντος ἐνδουμένας· ἔλεγεν οὖν ὁ Τιμόθεος, Ἐἰ  
 πηλοτάτας πόλεις λαμβάνω καθεύδων, τί με οἴεσθε

ποιήσῃν ἐργηγοράτα; — 10. Ἀλεξάνδρον τοῦ βασιλέως ἑκατὸν τάλαντα δωρεὰν τῷ Φωκίῳν πέμπαντος, ἠρώτησε τοὺς κομίζοντας, τί δὲ ποτε, πολλῶν ὄντων Ἀθηναίων, αὐτῷ μόνῳ ταῦτα πέμπει Ἀλέξανδρος; λεγόντων δὲ ἐκείνων, ὡς μόνον αὐτὸν ἡγεῖται καλὸν κάγαθὸν εἶναι, ἔλεξεν, Οὐκοῦν ἑσάτιω με καὶ δοκεῖν καὶ εἶναι τοιοῦτον. — 11. Ἀγησίλαος, βουλόμενος τὴν πρὸς τὸν Πέρσῃν ποιήσασθαι στρατείαν, ὡς ἐλευθερώσῃν τοὺς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ Ἕλληνας, τῷ κατὰ Δωδώνῃν Διὸς ἐχρήσατο μαντεῖω· κελεύσαντος δ' ἐκείνου, ὡς δοκεῖ, στρατεύεσθαι, τὸ χρησθὲν ἀνήγγειλε τοῖς ἐφόροις. Οἱ δ' ἐκέλευσαν αὐτὸν καὶ ἐν Δελφοῖς περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἐρωτᾶν. Πορευθεὶς οὖν εἰς τὸ μαντεῖον, ἐπηρώτησεν οὕτως, Ἀπολλων, ἧ δοκεῖ σοί, ὃ καὶ τῷ πατρί; Συναινέσαντος δὲ αἰρεθεὶς οὕτως ἐστρατεύσατο. — 12. Ἀριστοτέλης ἐνοχλούμενος ὑπὸ ἀδολέσχου καὶ κοπτόμενος ἀτόποις τοῖς διηγήμασι πολλάκις αὐτοῦ λέγοντος, Οὐ θαυμαστόν, Ἀριστοτέλες; — Οὐ τοῦτο, ἔλεγε, θαυμαστόν· ἀλλ' εἴ τις πόδας ἔχων σὲ ὑπομένει. — 13. Πρὸς τὸν ἐπιθαυμάζοντα τὴν μετριότητα τῆς ἐσθῆτος καὶ τῆς τροφῆς Ἀγησίλαου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Λακεδαιμονίων ἐκείνος ἔλεγεν· Ἀντὶ ταύτης τῆς διαίτης, ὃ ξένε, τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀμώμεθα. — 14. Χιόνος ποτὲ πιπτούσης, ἠρώτησεν ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Σκυθῶν τινα, εἰ ζιγῆ, γυμνὸν διακακτεροῦντα· ὃ δὲ αὐτὸν ἀντηρώτησεν, εἰ τὸ μέτωπον ζιγῆ· τοῦ δέ, Οὐ, λέξαντος, ἀπεκρίνατο, Οὐκοῦν, οὐδὲ ἐγὼ, πᾶς γὰρ μέτωπόν εἰμι. — 15. Λέγουσί τινες, ὅτι κοσμήσας ἑαυτὸν Κροῖσος ὁ Λυδὸς παντοδαπῶς καὶ καθίσας εἰς τὸν θρόνον ἠρώτησε τὸν Σόλωνα, εἴ τι θῆμα κάλλιον τεθέεται· ὃ δὲ ἀπεκρίνατο, Ἀλεκτρού-

νας καὶ φασιανούς καὶ ταώς· φυσικῶ γὰρ ἄνθει κεκόσμηται καὶ μυρίω καλλίονι.

### 2. Punishment for breach of faith.

Μετὰ τὸν τοῦ Λυσάνδρου θάνατον ὁ τὴν θυγατέρα αὐτοῦ ἔτι ζῶντος ἐγγησάμενος, ἐπεὶ καὶ ἡ παῖς ἐρήμη πατὴρ ἀπελείπετο, καὶ ὁ Λύσανδρος μετὰ τὴν τοῦ βίου καταστροφὴν ἀνεφάνη πένης ὢν, οὗτος ἀνεδέτετο ὁ ἐγγησάμενος καὶ οὐδὲ ἔφρασκεν ἄξεσθαι γυναικί. Ἐπὶ τούτοις οἱ ἔφοροι τὸν ἄνδρα ἐζημίωσαν. Οὔτε γὰρ Λακωνικὰ ἐφρόνει, οὔτε ἄλλως Ἑλληνικά, φίλου τε μάχῃ ἀποκτανέντος ἀμνημονῶν καὶ τῶν συνθηκῶν τὸν πλοῦτον προτιμῶν.

### 3. The arrogance and punishment of Tantalus.

Τάνταλος ὁ Διὸς πλοῦτῳ καὶ δόξῃ διαφέρων κατῴκει τῆς Ἀσίας περὶ τὴν νῦν ὀνομαζομένην Παφλαγονίαν. Διὰ δὲ τὴν εὐγένειαν ἠξιώθη, ἄνθρωπος ὢν, γίγνεσθαι τοῖς θεοῖς δημοτράπεζος, καὶ ἀκούων τὰ λαλούμενα παρ' αὐτῶν, κατερχόμενος ἔλεγε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις. Καὶ διὰ τοῦτο οἱ θεοὶ ὀργισθέντες κολάζουσιν αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ Αἰδῶν· θεωρῶν γὰρ δένδρα πεπληρωμένα καρπῶν καὶ ποταμοὺς παραρρέοντας οὐδὲν αὐτῶν δυνατὸς ἐστι γεύσασθαι· αὐτοῦ γὰρ ἐπιχειροῦντος λαμβάνειν, φεύγει.

### 4. The wantonness of Alcibiades.

Ἐθαύμαζον τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἅπαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, δρῶντες αὐτὸν Σωκράτει μὲν συνδειπνοῦντα καὶ συμπαιλαίοντα καὶ συσκηροῦντα, τοῖς δ' ἄλλοις ἐρασταῖς χαλεπὸν ὄντα καὶ δυσχείρωτον, ἐνίοις δὲ καὶ παντάπασι σοβαρῶς προσφερόμενον, ὥσπερ Ἀνύτῳ τῷ Ἀνθεμίωνος.

Ἦν μὲν γὰρ ἐρῶν τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου· ξένους δὲ τινὰς ἐστιῶν, ἐκάλει κάκεινον ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον. Ὁ δὲ τὴν μὲν κλῆσιν ἀπηγόρευσε, ἐστιασάμενος δ' οἴκοι μετὰ τῶν ἐταίρων, ἐκώμασε πρὸς τὸν Ἄντων καὶ ἐκ τῶν θυρῶν τοῦ ἀνδρῶνος θεασάμενος ἀργυρῶν ἐκπωμάτων καὶ χρυσῶν πλήρεις τὰς τραπέζας, ἐκέλευσε τοὺς παῖδας τὰ ἡμίση οἴκαδε κομίζειν πρὸς αὐτόν. Συνδειπνεῖν δ' οὐκ ἤξιωσεν, ἀλλὰ ταῦτα πράξας ἀπεχώρησεν. Τῶν οὖν ξένων δυσχεραίνοντων καὶ λεγόντων, ὡς ὑβριστικῶς καὶ ἱπερηφάνως εἶη τῷ Ἄντῳ κεχημένος ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης· Ἐπιεικῶς μὲν οὖν, ἀπεκρίνατο ὁ Ἄντος, καὶ φιλανθρωπῶς· ἃ γὰρ ἔξῃν αὐτῷ ἀποκομίζειν ἅπαντα, τούτων ἡμῖν τὰ ἡμίση καταλέλοιπεν. Οὕτως ἢ ὁμοίως πως καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐρασταῖς ἐχρητό.

## V. Verbs in μι.

### 1. Short Tales and Anecdotes.

1. Ὀρόντης, ὁ βασιλέως Ἀρταξέρξου γαμβρός, ἀτιμία περιπεσὼν δι' ὄργην καὶ καταγνωσθεὶς, Καθάπερ, ἔφη, οἱ τῶν ἀριθμητικῶν δάκτυλοι νῦν μὲν μυριάδας, νῦν δὲ μονάδα τιθέναι δύνανται, οὕτω καὶ οἱ τῶν βασιλέων φίλοι νῦν μὲν τὸ πᾶν δύνανται, νῦν δὲ τοῦλάχιστον. — 2. Ἀγαθοκλῆς υἱὸς ἦν κεραμέως· γενόμενος δὲ κύριος Σικελίας καὶ βασιλεὺς ἀναγορευθεὶς, εἰώθει κεράμεια ποτήρια τιθέναι παρὰ χρυσᾶ καὶ τοῖς νέοις ἐπιδεικνύμενος λέγειν, ὅτι τοιαῦτα ποιῶν πρότερον, νῦν ταῦτα ποιεῖ διὰ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν καὶ τὴν ἀνδρείαν. — 3. Δίῳνι ἔγραψε Σπεύσιππος, μὴ μέγα φρονεῖν, ἀλλ'

δρᾶν, ὅπως δαιότῃται καὶ δικαιοσύνη καὶ νόμοις ἀρίστοις κοσμήσας Σικελίαν εὐκλεᾶ θήσει τὴν Ἀσπαρημίαν. — 4. Κλεομένης, ἐρωτῶντός τινος αὐτόν, διὰ τί Σπαρτιαῖται τοῖς θεοῖς οὐκ ἀνατιθέασι τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων σκῦλα, ἔφη, ἀπὸ δειλῶν ἐστὶ· τὰ γοῦν ἀπὸ τῶν κεκτημένων διὰ δειλίαν θηραθέντα οὔτε τοὺς νέους δρᾶν καλόν, οὔτε τοῖς θεοῖς ἀνατιθέναι. — 5. Ξενοφῶντι θύοντι ἡμέ τις ἐκ Μαντινείας ἄγγελος, λέγων, τὸν υἱὸν αὐτῷ Γρύλλον τεθνᾶναι. Κάκεινος ἀπέθετο τὸν στέφανον, διετέλει δὲ θύων. Ἐπεὶ δ' ὁ ἄγγελος προσέθηκε καὶ ἐκεῖνο, ὅτι νικῶν τέθνηκε, πάλιν ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἐπέθετο τὸν στέφανον. Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν δημῶδη καὶ ἐς πολλοὺς ἐκπεφοίτηκεν. — 6. Σόλων τοῖς ἐν Πρωτανείῳ σιτουμένοις μάζαν παρέχειν κελεύει, ἄρτον δὲ ταῖς ἐορταῖς προσπαρτιθέναι. — 7. Ἀλέξανδρος, νοσήσας μακρὰν νόσον ὡς ἀνέβρωσεν, Οὐδέν, ἔφη, οὕτω διατεθῆναι χεῖρον, ὑπέμνησε γὰρ ἡμᾶς ἡ νόσος μὴ μέγα φρονεῖν, ὡς θνητοὺς ὄντας. — 8. Φίλιππος ὁ τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς, τριῶν αὐτῷ προσαγγελθέντων εὐτυχημάτων ἐφ' ἕνα καιρὸν, ἀνατείνας εἰς οὐρανὸν τὰς χεῖρας ἔλεξεν· Ὁ δαῖμον, μέτριόν τι τούτοις ἀντίθεος ἐλάττωμα, εἰδώς, ὅτι τοῖς μεγάλοις εὐτυχήμασι φθονεῖν πέφυκεν ἡ τύχη. — 9. Περιανδρος, εἷς τῶν ἑπτὰ καλουμένων σοφῶν, τύραννος Κορίνθου, ἐρωτηθεὶς, διὰ τί οὐκ ἀποτίθεται τὴν ἀρχήν, εἶπεν· Ὅτι τῷ κατ' ἀνάγκη ἀρχοντι καὶ τὸ ἐκουσίως ἀποστῆναι τῆς ἀρχῆς κίνδυνον φέρεται. — 10. Διονύσιος Ἀριστιππον ἔπειθεν, ἀποθέμενον τὸν τρίβωνα, πορφυροῦν ἱμάτιον περιβαλέσθαι. Καὶ πεισθεὶς ἐκεῖνος τὰ αὐτὰ καὶ Πλάτωνα ποιεῖν ἠξίου, ὃ δὲ ἔφη·

Οὐκ ἂν δυνάμην θῆλυν ἐνδύναι στολήν.

11. Ἀρχίδαμος, ἐρωτήσαντός τινος αὐτόν· Τίνες προεστήρασι τῆς Σπάρτης; ἔλεγεν· Οἱ νόμοι καὶ τὰ ἀρχεῖα κατὰ τοὺς νόμους. — Ὁ αὐτὸς θεασάμενος τὸν υἱὸν προπετῶς μαχόμενον Ἀθηναίους· Ἡ τῇ δυνάμει πρόσθετος, ἔφη, ἢ τοῦ φρονήματος ὕψους. — 12. Ἀγησίλαος, Φαρσαλίων προσκειμένων καὶ κατοργούντων αὐτοῦ τὸ στράτευμα, πεντακοσίους ἵππεῦσι τρεψάμενος αὐτούς, τρόπαιον ἔστησε· καὶ τὴν νίκην ἐκείνην πάντων ὑπερηγάπησεν, ὅτι συστησάμενος τὸ ἵππικὸν αὐτὸς δι' ἑαυτοῦ, τούτῳ μόνῳ τοὺς μέγιστον ἐφ' ἵππικῇ φρονοῦντας ἐκράτησεν. — 13. Πύρρον, τοῦ τῆς Ἡπείρου βασιλέως, ἐπιστρατεύσαντος Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ πολλὰ ἀπειλοῦντος, Δερκυλλίδας, εἰς τῶν γερόντων, ἀναστὰς ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, εἶπεν· Εἰ μὲν θεὸς ἐστὶν ὁ ἀπειλῶν, μὴ φοβώμεθα, οὐδὲν γὰρ ἀδικεῖ· εἰ δ' ἄνθρωπος, γνότω ἀνδράσιν ἀπειλῶν. — 14. Ξέρξης, ὀργισθεὶς Βαβυλωνίους ἀποσταῖσι καὶ κρατήσας, προσέταξεν ὄπλα μὴ φέρειν, ἀλλὰ ψάλλειν καὶ αὐλεῖν καὶ καπηλεύειν καὶ φροεῖν κολπωτοὺς χιτῶνας. — 15. Σατιβαρζάνην τὸν κατακοιμιστὴν αἰτούμενόν τι παρ' Ἀρταξέρξου τοῦ Μακρόχειρος τῶν μὴ δικαίων, αἰσθόμενος ἐπὶ τρισμυρίοις δαρεικοῖς τοῦτο ποιῶντα, ὁ Ἀρταξέρξης τῷ ταμίᾳ προσέταξε τρισμυρίους δαρεικοὺς κομίσει· καὶ διδοὺς αὐτῷ, Λαβέ, εἶπεν, ὦ Σατιβαρζάνη· ταῦτα μὲν γὰρ δούς οὐκ ἔσομαι πενέστερος, ἐκεῖνα δὲ πράξας ἀδικώτερος. — 16. Ξένου τινὸς ἰδίᾳ φράσειν φάσκοντος Διονυσίῳ τῷ πρεσβυτέρῳ καὶ διδάξειν, ὅπως προειδῆ τοὺς ἐπιβουλευόντας, ἐκέλευσεν εἰπεῖν· ἐπεὶ δὲ προσελθὼν, Δός μοι, εἶπε, τάλαντον, ἵνα δόξης ἀκηκοῖναι τὰ σημεῖα τῶν ἐπιβουλεύοντων· ἔδωκε προσποιούμενος ἀκηκοῖναι, καὶ ἐθαύμαζε τὴν μέθοδον τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. — 17. Ἀλκυβιάδης ἐλθὼν

ἐπὶ θύρας τοῦ Περικλέους καὶ πυθόμενος, αὐτὸν μὴ σχολάζειν, ἀλλὰ σκοπεῖν, ὅπως ἀποδώσει λόγους Ἀθηναίαις, Οὐ βέλπιον, ἔφη, σκοπεῖν ἦν, ὅπως μὴ οὐκ ἀποδώσεις; — 18. Πρώτην τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ πάροδον εἰς τὸ δημόσιον γενέσθαι λέγουσι μετὰ χρημάτων ἐπιδόσεως, οὐκ ἐκ παρασκευῆς, ἀλλὰ παρόντα, θορυβούντων Ἀθηναίων, ἐρέσθαι τὴν αἰτίαν τοῦ θορύβου· πυθόμενον δέ, χρήματα ἐπιδιδόναι τοὺς πολίτας, παρελθεῖν καὶ ἐπιδοῦναι· τοῦ δὲ δῆμον κροτοῦντος καὶ βοῶντος, ἐφ' ἡδονῆς ἐπιλαθέσθαι τοῦ ὄργου, ὃν ἐτύγγανεν ἔχων ἐν τῷ ἱματίῳ. Πτοηθέντος οὖν καὶ διαφυγόντος, ἐπι μᾶλλον ἐβοῆσαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, πολλοὺς δὲ συνθηρᾶν ἀναστάντας, λαβεῖν δ' αὐτὸν Ἀντίοχον τὸν κυβερνήτην καὶ ἀποδοῦναι· διὸ καὶ προσφιλέστατον γενέσθαι τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ. — 19. Φωκίων, πρὸς θυσίαν τινὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων αἰτούντων ἐπιδόσεις καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιδιδόντων, κληθεὶς πολλάκις, Δισχυνοίμην ἄν, εἶπεν, ὑμῖν ἐπιδιδούς, τούτῳ δὲ μὴ ἐπιδιδούς· ἅμα δεικνύων τὸν δαμιστήν. — 20. Αἰτούντος Ἀλεξάνδρου τριήρεις καὶ τοῦ δῆμου κελεύοντος ὀνομαστὶ παριέναι τὸν Φωκίωνα καὶ συμβουλεύειν, ἀναστὰς ἔφη, Συμβουλεύω τοίνυν ὑμῖν, ἢ κρατεῖν τοῖς ὅπλοις αὐτούς, ἢ φίλους εἶναι τῶν κρατούντων. — 21. Ἀντίπατρος ἔφη, ὡς, δυοῖν αὐτῷ φίλων Ἀθήνησιν ὄντων, οὔτε Φωκίωνα χρήματα λαβεῖν πέπεικεν, οὔτε Δημάδην διδοὺς ἐμπέπληκεν. — 22. Ἅγις ὁ νεώτερος, προδότῃ τινὶ παραδοῦναι στρατιώτας τῶν ἐφόρων κελεύοντων, οὐκ ἔφη πιστεύειν τοὺς ἄλλοτριούς τῳ προδόντι τοὺς ἰδίους. — 23. Λάκαινά τις προϊόντι τῳ νύμφῃ ἐπὶ πόλεμον ἀναδιδούσα τὴν ἀσπίδα· Ταύτην, ἔφη, ὁ πατήρ σοι ἀεὶ ἔσωζε· καὶ σὺ οὖν ταύτην σῶζε, ἢ ἀπέδωκε. — 24. Ἄλλη πρὸς τὸν υἱὸν λέγοντα, μι-

κρὸν ἔχειν τὸ ξίφος, εἶπε· Καὶ βῆμα πρόσθε· — 25. Θεόπομπος πρὸς τὸν ἐρωτήσαντα, πῶς ἂν τις ἀσφαλῶς τηροίη τὴν βασιλείαν, Εἰ τοῖς μὲν φίλοις, ἔφη, μεταδιδοίη παρῆρσις δικαίας, τοὺς δὲ ἀρχομένους κατὰ δύναμιν μὴ περιορῆη ἀδικουμένους. — 26. Φίλιππος, ὁ τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς, ἐρωτηθεὶς, οὕστινας μάλιστα φιλεῖ, καὶ οὕστινας μάλιστα μισεῖ; Τοὺς μέλλοντας, ἔφη, προδιόδναι μάλιστα φιλῶ, τοὺς δ' ἤδη προδεδωκότας μάλιστα μισῶ. — 27. Φιλόξενος, παραδοθεὶς ὑπὸ Διονυσίου ποτὲ εἰς τὰς λατομίας διὰ τὸ φανλίζειν τὰ ποιήματα αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀνακληθεὶς, ἔπειτα πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκροασίαν αὐτῶν ἐκλήθη· μέχρι δὲ τινος ὑπομείνας ἀνέστη· πυθομένου δὲ τοῦ Διονυσίου, Ποῖ δὴ σύ; Εἰς τὰς λατομίας, εἶπεν. — 28. Ἐπαμεινώνδας ἓνα εἶχε τρίβωνα, καὶ αὐτὸν ἔμπῳντα. Εἴ ποτε δὲ αὐτὸν ἔδωκεν εἰς γναφεῖον, αὐτὸς ὑπέμενεν οἴκοι δι' ἀπορίαν ἑτέρου. Ἐν δὴ τούτοις ἄπορος ἦν, τοῦ Περσῶν βασιλέως πέμψαντος αὐτῷ πολὸν χρυσίον, οὐ προσήκατο· καὶ ἔμοιγε μεγαλοφρονέστερος εἶναι δοκεῖ τοῦ διδόντος ὁ μὴ λαβῶν.

## 2. Characteristics of Socrates and Diogenes.

1. Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος αἰεὶ ἦν ἐν τῷ φανερῷ. Πρωτῆ τε γὰρ εἰς τοὺς περιπάτους καὶ τὰ γυμνάσια ἦει καὶ πληθούσης ἀγορᾶς ἐκεῖ φανερὸς ἦν, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν αἰεὶ τῆς ἡμέρας ἦν, ὅπου πλείστοις μέλλοι συνέσεσθαι· καὶ ἔλεγε μὲν ὡς τὸ πολὺ, τοῖς δὲ βουλομένοις ἐξῆν ἀκούειν. — 2. Πολλὰ τῶν φίλων αὐτῷ πεμπόντων, ἐπειδὴ μηδὲν δεχόμενος ἐπὶ τούτῳ παρὰ τῆς Ξανθίππης εὐθύνετο, ἔφη· Ἐὰν τὰ διδόμενα πάντα ἐτοιμῶς λαμβάνωμεν, οὐδ' αἰτοῦντες τοὺς διδόντας ἔξομεν. — 3. Σωκράτης ὁρῶν τινα πάντα εἰδέναι φάσκοντα καὶ πολυμά-

θειαν ὑπισχνούμενον (ἐτύγχανε δὲ εἰς Ἀκαδημίαν συγκαιτιῶν αὐτῷ) ἐπιστάς χωρίῳ πεφυτευμένῳ, ἤρετο αὐτόν· Ἡ δοκεῖ σοι γεωργὸς ἀμελῆσαι, μὴ καταφυτεύσας πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν, ἀλλὰ διαλείμματα μεταξὺ τῶν δένδρων καταλιπών; τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος, Καὶ μὴν, εἰ μὴ τοῦτο ἐποίησεν, οὐδὲν ἂν τοῦτο ἐπεβίω, ἀλλ' ὑπ' ἀλλήλων ἀπώλετο· Εἶτα, ἔφη, σὺ ἐν τῇ σεαυτοῦ ψυχῇ οὐδὲ μικρὸν τόπον παραλιπών, ἄλλα αἰεὶ ἄλλοις μαθήματα σωρεύων, οἷε τινα καρπὸν ἐξ αὐτῶν δρέψασθαι; — 4. Ὁ αὐτὸς Ξενοφῶντα νέον ὄρων εὐφυῆ, ἠρώτησεν, εἰ οἶδεν, ὅπου τῆς ἀγορᾶς οἱ ἰχθύες εἶεν· τοῦ δ' εἰπόντος ἐξῆς ἤρετο, τί δέ, τὰ λάχανα; ὡς δ' εἶπε καὶ τοῦτο καὶ τᾶλλα ἐπὶ πᾶσιν, ἤρετο, εἰ οἶδεν, ὅπου οἱ καλοὶ κάγαθοὶ διατρίβουσι· σιωπῶντι δὲ ἐπιπλήξας κατέλιπεν· ὁ δὲ διατραπεῖς ἀπ' ἐκείνου ἤρξατο φιλοσοφεῖν. — 5. Σωκράτης ἔλεγεν, εἴ τις ἐν θεάτρῳ ὑποκηρύττοι, ἀνίστασθαι τοὺς σκυτοτόμους, ἐκείνους μόνους ἀναστήσασθαι, ὁμοίως εἰ τοὺς χαλκοτύπους, τοὺς ἑφάντας, ἢ τοὺς ἄλλους κατὰ γένος· εἰ δὲ τοὺς φρονίμους ἢ δικαίους, πάντας ἀναστήσασθαι. Καὶ ἔστιν ἐν βίῳ βλάπτον μάλιστα τὸ ἀνοήτους ὄντας τοὺς πολλοὺς οἶεσθαι φρονίμους εἶναι. — 6. Τοῦ Σωκράτους ἐκ παλαιστρας παραλαβόντος τὸν Εὐθύδημον, ἢ Ξανθίππη μετ' ὀργῆς ἐπιστάσα καὶ λοιδορήσασα τέλος ἀνέτρεψε τὴν τράπεζαν· ὁ δὲ Εὐθύδημος ἐξαναστάς ἀπῆε περίλυπος γενόμενος. Καὶ ὁ Σωκράτης· Παρὰ σοὶ δέ, εἶπεν, οὐ πρόφην ὄρνις τις εἰσπτάσα ταῦτο τοῦτο ἐποίησεν; ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐκ ἠγανακτήσαμεν.

7. Διογένης ἰ Σινωπεῖς, ὁ κύων ἐπικαλούμενος, ἠρίκα ἀπέλιπε τὴν πατρίδα, εἷς τῶν οἰκετῶν ἠκολούθει, ὄνομα Μάνης, ὃς οὐ φέρων τὴν μετ' αὐτοῦ διατριβὴν

ἀπέδρα. Προτρεπόντων δέ τινων ζητεῖν αὐτόν, ἔφη, οὐκ αἰσχρόν ἐστι, Μάνην μὲν μὴ δεῖσθαι Διογένους, Διογένην δὲ Μάνους; — 8. Ἀριστῶντι Διογένηι ἐν ἀγορᾷ οἱ περισσῶτες συνεχῆς ἔλεγον· Κύον, κύον· ὁ δὲ, Ὑμεῖς, εἶπεν, ἐστὲ κύνες, οἳ με ἀριστῶντα περισσήκατε. — 9. Ὁ Διογένης, καθαρὸν λαβὼν ἄρτον, ἐξέβαλε τῆς πήρας τὸν αὐτόπυρον, εἰπὼν· Ὡ ξένη, τυράννοις ἐκ ποδῶν μεδίστασο. — 10. Ὁρῶν Μεγαρέας ὁ Διογένης τὰ μακρὰ τείχη ἰστάντας, Ὡ μοχθηροί, εἶπε, μὴ τοῦ μεγέθους προνοεῖτε τῶν τειχῶν, ἀλλὰ τῶν ἐπ' αὐτῶν στησομένων. — 11. Ἀνθρώπου τινὸς μοχθηροῦ ἐπιγράψαντος ἐπὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ οἰκίαν· Μηδὲν εἰσίτω κακόν· Διογένης, Ὁ οὖν κύριος τῆς οἰκίας, ἔφη, ποῦ ἂν εἰσέλθοι; — 12. Μετὰ τὴν ἐπὶ Χαιρωνεῖα μάχην συλληφθεὶς ἀπήχθη πρὸς Φίλιππον, καὶ ἐρωτηθεὶς, τίς εἶη, Κατάσκοπος, ἔφη, τῆς σῆς ἀπληστίας· ὄθεν θανμασθεὶς ἀφείθη. — 13. Αἰτῶν τινα ἔφη· Εἰ μὲν καὶ ἄλλω δέδωκας, δὸς καὶ ἐμοί· εἰ δὲ μηδενί, ἀπ' ἐμοῦ ἄρξαι. — 14. Ἀναξιμένει τῷ ῥήτορι παχεῖ ὄντι προσελθὼν, Ἐπίδοσ καὶ ἡμῖν, ἔφη, τοῖς πτωχοῖς, τῆς γαστρὸς· καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸς κουφισθήσῃ καὶ ἡμᾶς ὠφελήσεις. — 15. Ὁ αὐτὸς ἐρωτηθεὶς, τί ποιῶν κύων καλεῖται, ἔφη· Τοὺς μὲν διδόντας σαίνων, τοὺς δὲ μὴ διδόντας ὑλακτῶν, τοὺς δὲ πονηροὺς δάκνων. — 16. Διογένης λόγον τινὰ διεξήκει περὶ σωφροσύνης καὶ ἐγκρατείας, καὶ ὡς ἐπήγνον αὐτόν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, οὗτος, Κάμιστ' ἀπόλοισθε, εἶπε, τοῖς ἔργοις μοι ἀντιλέγοντες. — 17. Διογένης πλέων εἰς Αἴγιναν, καὶ ὑπὸ πειρατῶν ἀλούς, εἰς Κρήτην ἀπαχθεὶς ἐπιπράσκετο. Καὶ τοῦ κήρυκος ἐρωτῶντος, τί οἶδε ποιεῖν, ἔφη, Ἀνθρώπων ἄρχειν· καὶ δείξας τινὰ Κορίνθιον, Ξενιάδην, ἔφη·

Τούτω με πάλαι, οὗτος δεσπότης χρηΐζει. Ἐπρίετο δὴ αὐτὸν ὁ Ξενιάδης καὶ ἀπαγαγὼν εἰς τὴν Κόρινθον ἐπέστησε τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ παιδίοις καὶ πᾶσαν ἐνεχείρισε τὴν οἰκίαν. Ὁ δὲ οὕτως αὐτὴν ἐν πᾶσι διετίθει, ὥστε ἐμῖνος περιών, Ἀγαθός, ἔφη, δαίμων εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν μου εἰσελήλυθεν.

### 3. Self-denial of Aristides.

Τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀρμημένων ἐπὶ τὸν ἔξοστρασιμόν, λέγεται τινα τῶν ἀγραμμάτων καὶ παντελῶς ἀγροίκων ἀπαδόντα τῷ Ἀριστείδῃ τὸ ὄστρακον, ὡς ἐνὶ τῶν τυχόντων, παρακαλέσαι, ὅπως Ἀριστείδῃν ἐγγράψῃ. Τοῦ δὲ Θανάσαντος καὶ πυθομένου, μὴ τι καλὸν αὐτὸν Ἀριστείδης πεποιήμεν, Οὐδέν, εἶπεν, οὐδὲ γιγνώσκω τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ἀλλ' ἐνοχλοῦμαι πανταχοῦ τὸν Δίκαιον ἀλοῖω. Τοῦτ' ἀλοῖσαντα τὸν Ἀριστείδῃν ἀποκρίνασθαι μὲν οὐδέν, ἐγγράψαι δὲ τοῦνομα τῷ ὄστράκῳ καὶ ἀποδοῦναι.

### 4. Prudent resolution of Kraminondas.

Ἐπεὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπιστρατευομένων ἀνεφέροντο χρησμοὶ τοῖς Θηβαίοις, οἳ μὲν ἦσαν, οἳ δὲ νίκην φράζοντες, ἐκέλεν Ἐπαμεινώνδας τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ τοῦ βήματος θεῖναι, τοὺς δὲ ἐπ' ἀριστερᾷ. Τεθέντων δὲ πάντων ἀναστάς εἶπεν, Ἐὰν μὲν ἐθελήσητε τοῖς ἄρχουσι κείθεσθαι καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις ὁμοσε χωρεῖν, οἳτοι ὑμῖν εἰσιν οἳ χρησμοί, δείξας τοὺς βελτίους· ἐὰν δὲ ἀποδειλιάσητε πρὸς τὸν κίνδυνον, ἐκεῖνοι, πρὸς τοὺς χείρονας ἰδών. Οὕτω δὲ μέγα φρόνημα ἐπιδεικνυμένη θάρραλέως οἳ Θηβαῖοι ἔσποντο καὶ μαχεσάμενοι ἐν Λεύκτροις τρέπαιον ἔστησαν.

## 5. Phocion.

Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Φιλίππου Φωκίῳ μόνῳ, φασί, τῷ Ἀθηναίων στρατηγῷ γράφων, προσετίθει τὸ χαιρεῖν· οὕτως ἄρα ἠρήκει τὸν Μακεδόνα ὁ Φωκίῳ. Ἀλλὰ καὶ τάλαντα αὐτῷ ἀργυρίου ἔπεμψεν ἑκατὸν καὶ πόλεις τέσσαρας ὠνόμασεν, ὧν ἡξίου μίαν, ἣν βούλεται, προελέσθαι αὐτόν, ἵνα ἔχη καρποῦσθαι τὰς ἐκεῖθεν προσόδους. Ἦσαν δὲ αἱ πόλεις αἶδε, Κίος, Ἐλαία, Μύλασα, Πάταρα. Ὁ μὲν οὖν Ἀλέξανδρος μεγαλοφρόνως ταῦτα καὶ μεγαλοπρεπῶς. Ἔτι γε μὴν μεγαλοφρονέστερον ὁ Φωκίῳ, μήτε τὸ ἀργύριον προσιέμενος, μήτε τὴν πόλιν. Ὡς δὲ μὴ δοκοίη πάντῃ ὑπερφρονεῖν τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου, εἰμίμησεν αὐτόν κατὰ τόδε· τοὺς ἐν τῇ ἄκρῃ τῇ ἐν Σάρδεσι δεδεμένους ἄνδρας ἡξίωσεν αὐτὸν ἀφείναι ἐλευθέρους αὐτῷ, Ἐχεκρατίδην τὸν σοφιστὴν καὶ Ἀθηρόδωρον τὸν Ἰμβριον καὶ Δημάρατον καὶ Σπάρτωνα· ἀδελφῶ δὲ ἄρα ἦσθη οὗτοι Ῥοδίῳ.

## 6. Cyrus persuades the Persians to revolt from the Medes.

Κῦρος Πέρσας ἀποστῆναι Μήδων ἔπεισεν ὧδε· δείξας χωρίον αὐτοῖς ἀργὸν καὶ ἀκανθῶδες ἐκέλευσεν ἡμερῶσαι. Οἱ δὲ σὺν πολλῷ πόνῳ ἡμέρωσαν· τῆς δὲ ὑστεραίας ἐκέλευσε λουσαμένους παρεῖναι. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦγον, προέθηκεν αὐτοῖς εὐωχίαν ἀφθονον· καὶ μετὰ τὴν εὐωχίαν ἤρετο, ποτέρα κρείσσων ἡμέρα. Οἱ δὲ ὠμολόγησαν τῆς χθρῆς τὴν σήμερον τόσῳ κρείττονα, ὅσῳ κακοδαιμονίας εὐδαιμονίαν. Οὐκοῦν, ὁ Κῦρος ἔφη, τὰ τῆς εὐδαιμονίας ἀγαθὰ ἔχετε, ἢ τῆς Μήδων δουλείας ἀποστῆτε. Οἱ οὖν Πέρσαι μὴ μελλήσαντες ἀπέστησαν, καὶ

βασιλέα Κύρον στηράμενοι αὐτούς τε Μήδους ὑπεστρέψαντο καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἀσίας ἤρξαν.

### 7. Brotherly Love.

Ἐέρξη τῷ Δαρείου περὶ τῆς βασιλείας ἀμφισβητῶν ὁ ἀδελφός Ἀριμένης κατέβαιναν ἐκ τῆς Βακτριανῆς· ἔπεμψεν οὖν αὐτῷ δῶρα, φράσαι κελεύσας τοὺς διδόντας, Τούτοις σε τιμᾷ νῦν Ἐέρξης ὁ ἀδελφός· ἐὰν δὲ βασιλεὺς ἀναγορευθῆς πάντων ἔση παρ' αὐτῷ μέγιστος. Ἀποδειχθέντος δὲ τοῦ Ἐέρξου βασιλέως, ὁ μὲν Ἀριμένης εὐθὺς προσεκύνησε, καὶ τὸ διάδημα περιέθηκεν, ὁ δὲ Ἐέρξης ἐκείνῳ τὴν δευτέραν μετ' ἑαυτὸν ἔδωκε τάξιν.

### 8. Confidence is half the victory.

Ἀλεξάνδρῳ, μέλλοντι περὶ τῶν ὅλων ἐν Ἀρβήλοις κινδυνεύειν πρὸς ἑκατὸν μυριάδας ἀντιτεταγμένας, προσήεσαν οἱ φίλοι τῶν στρατιωτῶν κατηγοροῦντες ὡς ἐν ταῖς σιχηαῖς διαλαλούντων καὶ συντιθεμένων, ὅπως μηδὲν τῶν λαφύρων εἰς τὸ βασιλικὸν ἀνοίσουσιν, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ κερδανοῦσιν· ὁ δὲ μειδιάσας, Ἀγαθὰ, φησὶν, ἀγγέλλετε· νικᾶν ἀνδρῶν, οὐ φεύγειν παρεσκευασμένων ἀκούω διαλογισμούς. Καὶ προσιόντες αὐτῷ πολλοὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἔλεγον, ὦ βασιλεῦ, θάρσει, καὶ μὴ φοβοῦ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν πολεμίων· αὐτὴν γὰρ ἡμῶν τὴν ἀλαλὰν οὐχ ὑπομενοῦσιν. Καὶ τῶν δὲ Περσῶν καρτερὰ ἦν ἡ φηγή· μεγάλη δὲ τῶν Μακεδόνων ἦ νίκη.

### 8. Magnanimity of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

Ἀποστάντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων Δημήτριος ὁ Πολιορκητής, ἔλων τὴν πόλιν ἤρθη κακῶς ὑπὸ σιτοδείας ἔχου-

σαν, εὐθύς ἐκκλησίας αὐτῷ συναχθείσης, ἐπέδωκε δωρεὰν σίτον αὐτοῖς· δημηγορῶν δὲ περὶ τούτων, ἐβαρβάρισε· τῶν δὲ καθημένων τινός, ὡς ἔδει τὸ ῥῆμα λεχθῆναι, παραφωνήσαντος, Οὐκοῦν, ἔφη, καὶ τῆς ἐπανορθώσεως ταύτης ἄλλους ὑμῖν πενταμυριάδας ἐπιδίδωμι μεδίμνους.

#### 10. The last days of Solon.

Σόλων ὁ Ἐξημεστίδου, ὁ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοὺς νόμους θείας, γέρον ἦδη ὢν, ὑπώπτευε Πεισίστρατον τυραννίδι ἐπιθήσεσθαι, ἠνίκα παρῆλθεν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἤγει φρουρὰν ὁ Πεισίστρατος. Ὁρῶν δὲ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τῶν μὲν αὐτοῦ λόγων ἠαδύμως ἀκούοντας, προσέχοντας δὲ τῷ Πεισιστράτῳ, ἔφη, οὐ τῶν μὲν ἐστὶ σοφώτερος, τῶν δὲ ἀνδρειότερος· ὅποσοι μὲν γινώσκουσιν, ὅτι φυλακὴν λαβὼν περὶ τὸ σῶμα τύραννος ἔσται, ἀλλὰ τούτων μὲν ἐστὶ σοφώτερος· ὅποσοι δὲ γινώσκοντες ὑποσιωπῶσι, τούτων ἀνδρειότερός ἐστιν. Ὁ δὲ λαβὼν τὴν δύναμιν, τύραννος κατέστη. Καθεζόμενος δὲ Σόλων πρὸ τῆς οἰκίας, τὴν ἀσπίδα καὶ τὸ δόρυ παραθέμενος ἔλεγεν, ὅτι ἐξώπλισται καὶ βοηθεῖ τῇ πατρίδι ἢ δύναται, στρατηγὸς μὲν διὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν οὐκ ἔτι ὢν, εὐνοῦς δὲ διὰ τὴν γνώμην. Ὅμως οὖν Πεισίστρατος, εἴτε αἰδοῖ τῇ πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα καὶ τὴν σοφίαν αὐτοῦ, εἴτε καὶ μνήμη τῆς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ φιλίας, οὐδὲν γὰρ ἔδρασε κακὸν Σόλωνα.

Ὁ δ' οὖν Σόλων ὀλίγον ὕστερον, ὑπεργήρως ὢν, τὸν βίον ἐτελεύτησεν, ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ καὶ ἀνδρείᾳ μεγάλην ἀπολιπὼν δόξαν. Καὶ ἀνέστησαν αὐτῷ χαλκῆν εἰκόνα ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔθαιψαν αὐτὸν δημοσίᾳ παρὰ τὰς

πύλας πρὸς τῷ τείχει ἐν δεξιᾷ εἰσιόντων, καὶ περιφθορόμητο αὐτῷ ὁ τάφος.

## VI. Irregular Verbs.

### 1. Short Tales and Anecdotes.

1. Διονύσιος ὁ νεώτερος, ἐκπεσὼν τῆς ἀρχῆς, πρὸς μὲν τὸν εἰπόντα, Τί σε Πλάτων καὶ φιλοσοφία ὠφέλησε; Τὸ τηλεκαύτην, ἔφη, τύχης μεταβολὴν ἑρδῶως ὑπομένειν. — 2. Ἐρωτηθεὶς δέ, πῶς ὁ μὲν πατὴρ αὐτοῦ, πένης ὢν καὶ ἰδιώτης, ἐκτήσατο τὴν Συρακουσίων ἀρχὴν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἔχων, καὶ τυράννου παῖς ὢν, πῶς ἀπέβαλεν· Ὁ μὲν πατήρ, ἔφη, μισουμένης δημοκρατίας ἐπέστη τοῖς πράγμασι, ἐγὼ δὲ φθονουμένης τυραννίδος. — 3. Ἀγαθοκλέους, υἱοῦ κεραμέως, πόλιν πολιορκούντος, τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους τινὲς ἐλοιδοροῦντο, λέγοντες ὅτι, Ὡ κεραμεῦ, τὸν μισθὸν πῶς ἀποδώσεις τοῖς στρατιώταις; Ὁ δὲ πρῶτος καὶ μειδιῶν εἶπεν, Ἐὰν ταύτην ἔλω. Λαβὼν δὲ κατὰ κράτος, ἐπίπρασκε τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους, λέγων, Ἐὰν με πάλιν λοιδορῆτε, πρὸς τοὺς κυρίους ὑμῶν ἔσται μοι ὁ λόγος. — 4. Σμικύθου Νικάνορα διαβάλλοντος ὡς ἀεὶ κακῶς λέγοντα τὸν Φίλιππον, καὶ τῶν ἐταίρων οἰομένων δεῖν μεταπέμπεσθαι καὶ κολάζειν, Ἀλλὰ μὴν, ἔφη, Νικάνωρ οὐ φαυλότατός ἐστι Μακεδόνων, ἐπισκεπτέον οὖν, μή τι γίγνεται παρ' ἡμῶν. Ὡς οὖν ἔγνω τὸν Νικάνορα θλιβόμενον ἰσχυρῶς ὑπὸ πενίας, ἡμελημένον δὲ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, προσέταξε δωρεάν τινα αὐτῷ δοθῆναι. Πάλιν οὖν τοῦ Σμικύθου λέγοντος, ὅτι θαυμαστὰ περὶ αὐτοῦ πρὸς ἅπαντας ἐγνώμια λέγων ὁ Νικάνωρ διατελεῖ,

Ὁρᾶτε οὖν, εἶπεν, ὅτι ἐφ' ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἔστι καὶ τὸ καλῶς καὶ τὸ κακῶς ἀκούειν. — 5. Διονύσιος ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἀκούσας τινὰ τῶν πολιτῶν χρυσίον ἔχειν οἴκοι κατορωρυγμένον, ἐκέλευσεν ἀνευγεῖν πρὸς αὐτόν· ἔπει δὲ παρακλήψας ὀλίγον ὁ ἄνθρωπος, καὶ μεταστὰς εἰς ἑτέραν πόλιν, ἐπρίατο χωρίον, μεταπεμψάμενος αὐτὸν ἐκέλευσε πᾶν ἀπολαβεῖν, ἡργμῆνον χρῆσθαι τῷ πλοῦτι καὶ μηκέτι ποιῶντα τὸ χρήσιμον ἄχρηστον. — 6. Δηφθέντων πολλῶν αἰχμαλώτων, ὁ Φίλιππος ἐπίπρασεν αὐτοὺς ἀνεσταλμένῳ τῷ χιτῶνι καθήμενος οὐκ εὐπρεπῶς· εἰς οὖν τῶν πωλουμένων ἀνεβόησε, Φεῖσαι μου, Φίλιππε, πατρικὸς γάρ εἰμί σου φίλος· ἐρωτήσαντος δὲ Φιλίππου, Πόθεν, ὦ ἄνθρωπε, γενόμενος καὶ πᾶς; Ἐγγὺς, ἔφη, φράσαι σοι βούλομαι προσελθὼν· ὡς οὖν προσήχθη, Μικρόν, ἔφη, κατατέρω τὴν χλαμύδα ποιήσον, ἀσχημονεῖς γὰρ οὕτω καθήμενος· καὶ ὁ Φίλιππος, Ἄφρατε αὐτόν, εἶπεν, ἀληθῶς γὰρ εὖνους ὢν καὶ φίλος ἐλάσθαιεν. — 7. Ἰππάρχου τοῦ Εὐβοέως ἀποθανόντος, δῆλος ἦν ὁ αὐτὸς βαρέως φέρων· εἰπόντος δὲ τινος, Ἀλλὰ μὴν ὠραῖος ὢν ἐκεῖνος ἀποτέθνηκεν, Ἐαυτῷ γε, εἶπεν, ἐμοὶ δὲ ταχέως· ἔφθη γὰρ τελευτήσας, πρὶν ἢ παρ' ἐμοῦ χάριν ἀξίαν τῆς φιλίας ἀπολαβεῖν. — 8. Ἀγανακτούντων τῶν φίλων, ὅτι σφρίττουσι αὐτὸν ἐν Ὀλυμπίοις εὖ πεπονθότες οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, Τί οὖν, εἶπεν, ἐὰν κακῶς πάθωσι; — 9. Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ τῆς μητρὸς ἀναγιγνώσκων, αἰτίας ἀπορρήτους κατ' Ἀντιπάτρου καὶ διαβολὰς ἔχουσαν, ἅμα τοῦ Ἡφαιστιῶνος, ὡς περ εἰώθει, συναναγιγνώσκοντος, οὐκ ἐκώλυσεν· ὡς δὲ ἀνέγνω, τὴν ἑαυτοῦ τῷ στόματι τῷ ἐκείνου τὴν σφραγίδα ἐπέθηκεν. — 10. Τοξεύματι πληγεῖς εἰς τὸ στέλος, ὡς πολλοὶ συνέδραμον τῶν πολλάκις εἰωθότων αὐτὸν

θεὸν προσαγορεύειν, Τουτὶ μὲν αἷμα, εἶπεν, ἄς δρᾶτε, καὶ οὐκ

Ἰχώρ, οἷός τε ῥέει μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν.

11. Ἀντίγονος πρὸς τὸν υἱὸν Φίλιππον πνυθόμενον πλειόνων παρόντων, Πότε μέλλομεν ἀναζευγνύναι; Τί δέδοικας, εἶπέ μοι, μὴ μόνος τῆς σάλπιγγος οὐκ ἀκούσῃ; — 12. Πύρρος ἐπεὶ συμβαλὼν Ῥωμαίους δις ἐνίκησε, πολλοὺς τῶν φίλων καὶ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἀπολέσας, Ἄν ἔτι μίαν, ἔφη, μάχην Ῥωμαίους νικήσωμεν, ἀπολώλαμεν. — 13. Ἐπεὶ δὲ Σικελίας ἀποτυχὼν ἐξέπλει, μεταστραφεὶς, ὀπίσω πρὸς τοὺς φίλους, Οἴαν, ἔφη, Ῥωμαίους καὶ Καρχηδονίους ἀπολείπομεν παλαίστραν! — 14. Ἀλκιβιάδης ἔτι παῖς ὢν ἐλήφθη λαβὴν ἐν παλαίστρᾳ, καὶ μὴ δυνάμενος διαφυγεῖν, ἔδρακε τὴν χεῖρα τοῦ καταπαλαίοντος· εἰπόντος δ' ἐκείνου, Ἀάνεις, ὡς αἱ γυναῖκες, Οὐμενοῦν, εἶπεν, ἀλλ' ὡς οἱ λέοντες. — 15. Ἐπεὶ Φωκίων λέγων ποτὲ γνώμην πρὸς τὸν δῆμον εὐδοκίμει, καὶ πάντα ὁμαλῶς ἔωρα τὸν λόγον ἀποδεχομένους, ἐπιστραφεὶς πρὸς τοὺς φίλους εἶπεν, Οὐ δῆπτον κακίον τι λέγων ἑμαυτὸν λέληθα; — 16. Τῇ Ἀττικῇ τῶν Μακεδόνων προσβαλόντων καὶ πορθούντων τὴν παραλίαν, ἐξήγαγε τοὺς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ· πολλῶν δὲ συνδραμόντων πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ ἐγκελευσαμένων ἐκείνων τὸν λόφον καταλαβεῖν καὶ ἐνταῦθα τάξαι τὴν δύναμιν, ὦ Ἡράκλεις, εἶπεν, ὡς πολλοὺς ὄρω στρατηγούς, στρατιώτας δὲ ὀλίγους! Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ συμβαλὼν τοῖς πολεμίοις, ἐκράτησε καὶ διέφθειρε Νικίωνα, τὸν ἄρχοντα τῶν Μακεδόνων. — 17. Ἀλκιβιάδης ἀκούσας, ὅτι θάνατος αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ κατέγνωστα, Δείξωμεν οὖν, εἶπεν, ὅτι ζῶμεν. Καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους τραπόμενος, τὸν Λεμελεικὸν ἤγειρεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμον. — 18. Λύσαν-

δρος, Διονυσίου τοῦ τυράννου πέμψαντος ἱμάτια ταῖς θυγατράσιν αὐτοῦ τῶν πολυτελεῶν, οὐκ ἔλαβεν, εἰπὼν, δεδιέναι, μὴ διὰ ταῦτα μᾶλλον αἰσχυραὶ φανῶσιν. — 19. Ἀρχίδαμος δ' Ἀγησιλάου, καταπελτικὸν ἰδὼν βέλος τότε πρῶτον ἐκ Σικελίας κομισθῆν, ἀνεβόησεν, ὦ Ἡράκλεις, ἀπόλωλεν ἀνδρὸς ἀρετή. — 19<sup>a</sup>. Βίων πρὸς τὸν τὰ χωρία κατεδηδοκῶτα, Τὸν μὲν Ἀμφιάραον, ἔφη, ἡ γῆ κατέπιε, σὺ δὲ τὴν γῆν. — 20. Βίων πλέων ποτὲ μετὰ πονηρῶν λησταῖς περιέπεσε· τῶν δέ, Ἀπολώλαμεν, εἰπόντων, ἐὰν γνωσθῶμεν, Ἐγὼ δέ, φησὶν, ἐὰν μὴ γνωσθῶμεν. — 21. Ἀνταλκίδας πρὸς τὸν Ἀθηναῖον ἀμαθεῖς ἀποκαλοῦντα τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, Μόνοι γοῦν, εἶπεν, ἡμεῖς οὐδὲν μεμαθήκαμεν κακὸν παρ' ὑμῶν. — 22. Ἐπεὶ Πελοπίδας, παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον ἀλοῦς ὑπὸ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Φεραίων τυράννου καὶ δεθείς, κακῶς αὐτὸν ἔλεγεν, εἰπόντος ἐκείνου, Σπεύδεις ἀποθανεῖν; Πάνυ μὲν οὖν εἶπεν, ἵνα μᾶλλον ἐπὶ σέ παροξυνθῶσι Θηβαῖοι, καὶ σὺ δίκην δῶς θᾶσσον. — 23. Σαμίων πρεσβευταῖς μακρολογοῦσιν ἔφασαν οἱ Σπαρτιαῖται, Τὰ μὲν πρῶτα ἐπιλελήσμεθα, τὰ δὲ ὕστερα οὐ συνείκαμεν διὰ τὸ τὰ πρῶτα ἐπιλελῆσθαι. — 24. Ἀργείου ποτὲ εἰπόντος, Πολλοὶ τάφοι παρ' ἡμῖν εἰσι Σπαρτιατῶν, Λάκων εἶπεν, Ἀλλὰ μὴν παρ' ἡμῖν Ἀργείων οὐδὲ εἷς· ὡς αὐτῶν μὲν πολλάκις Ἀργους ἐπιβεβηρότων, Ἀργείων δὲ τῆς Σπάρτης οὐδέποτε.

## 2. Characteristics of Socrates and Diogenes.

(Continuation of pp. 19—22.)

1. Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος πολλοὺς ἐπιθυμητὰς καὶ ἀστοὺς καὶ ξένους λαβὼν, οὐδένα πώποτε μισθὸν τῆς συνουσίας ἐπράττετο, ἀλλὰ πᾶσιν ἀφθόνηως ἐπήρειε

τῶν ἑαυτοῦ· μισθοῦ δ' ἀπεχόμενος ἐνόμιζεν ἐλευθερίας ἐπιμελεῖσθαι· τοῖς δὲ λαμβάνουσι τῆς ὀμιλίας μισθὸν ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι διαλέγεσθαι, παρ' ὧν ἂν λάβοιεν τὸν μισθόν. Ἐθαύμαζε δ', εἴ τις ἀρετὴν ἐπαγγελλόμενος ἀργύριον πράττειτο καὶ μὴ νομίζοι τὸ μέγιστον κέρδος ἔξειν, φίλον ἀγαθὸν κτησάμενος· ἀλλὰ φοβοῖτο, μὴ δ' γενόμενος καλὸς κἀγαθὸς τῷ τὰ μέγιστα εὐεργετήσαντι μὴ τὴν μεγίστην χάριν ἔξει. — 2. Ὁ αὐτὸς πρὸς τὸν πνυθόμενον, τίς πλουσιώτατος, εἶπεν· Ὁ ἐλαχίστοις ἀρκοῦμενος· αὐτάρκεια γὰρ φύσεώς ἐστι πλοῦτος. — 3. Ἰδὼν Ἀντισθένη τὸν κυνικὸν τὸ διεξήγωγὸς ἱματίου μέρος αἰεὶ ποιοῦντα φανερόν· Οὐ παύσῃ, ἔφη, ἐγκαλλωπιζόμενος ἡμῖν; — 4. Σωκράτης Ἀρχελάου τοῦ Μακεδόνων βασιλέως μεταπεμπομένου αὐτόν, ὡς ποιήσοντος πλούσιον, ἐκέλευσεν ἀπαγγεῖλαι αὐτῷ, ὅτι Ἀθήνησι τέσσαρες εἰσι χοίρικες ἀλφίτων ὀβόλου ὄνιοι, καὶ κρῆναι ὕδατος ῥέουσιν — 5. Ὁ αὐτὸς ἐκέλευε τοὺς νέους πολλάκις εἰσοπτρίζεσθαι, τοὺς μὲν εὐπρεπεῖς, ἵνα ὅμοιον ποιῶεν τῷ εἶδει τὸν τρόπον, τοὺς δὲ ἀμόρφους, ἵνα περιστέλλοιεν τὸ δυσειδὲς τῆ εὐτροπία. — 6. Ὁρῶν δ' Σωκράτης τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην τετυφωμένον ἐπὶ τῷ πλούτῳ καὶ μεγαφρονοῦντα ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀγροῖς, ἤγαγεν αὐτόν ἐπὶ τινὰ τόπον, ἔνθα ἀνέκειτο πινάκιον ἔχον γῆς περίοδον, καὶ προσέταξε τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐνταῦθα ἀναζητεῖν. Ὡς δὲ εὔρε, προσέταξε τοὺς ἀγροὺς τοὺς ἰδίους διαθρῆσαι. Τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος, Ἄλλ' οὐδαμοῦ γεγραμμένοι εἰσὶν· Ἐπὶ τούτοις, εἶπε, μέγα φρονεῖς, οἵπερ οὐδὲν μέρος τῆς γῆς εἰσὶν; — 7. Σωκράτους φεύγοντος τὴν δίκην, Λυσίας λόγον τινὰ συγγράψας ἦλθεν αὐτῷ κομίζων, καὶ ἐκέλευε χρῆσασθαι· τοῦ δὲ Λυσίου εἰπόντος, καὶ μὴν κάλλιστον αὐτόν εἶναι, Καὶ τὰ ῥόδα, ἔφη, κάλλιστά ἐστιν, ἀλλ'

οὐ πρέπει αὐτῷ τὸ στεφάνωμα. Τεθνήξῃ τοίνυν, ἔφη ὁ Λυσίας, εἰ μὴ οὕτως ἀπολογήσῃ· ὁ δέ, Εἰ γάρ, ἔφη, καὶ μὴ νῦν, πάντως τεθνήξομαι. — 8. Ἐορτῆς οὔσης παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἐφιλοτιμήσατο ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης δῶρα πολλὰ πέμψαι τῷ Σωκράτει. Τῆς οὖν Ξανθίππης καταπλαγείσης καὶ τὸν Σωκράτην λαβεῖν αὐτὰ ἀξιούσης, ἔφη· Ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡμεῖς τῇ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου φιλοτιμίᾳ παραταξόμεθα, μὴ λαβεῖν τὰ πεμφθέντα ἀντιφιλοτιμησάμενοι.

9. Διογένης εἰς Μύνδον ἔλθων καὶ θεασάμενος μεγάλας τὰς πύλας, μικρὰν δὲ τὴν πόλιν, Ἄνδρες Μύνδιοι, ἔφη, κλείσατε τὰς πύλας, μὴ ἡ πόλις ὑμῶν ἐξέλθῃ. — 10. Πλάτωνος ὀρισσαμένου, Ἄνθρωπός ἐστι ζῶον δίπουν ἄπτερον, καὶ εὐδοκιμοῦντος, Διογένης τίλας ἀλεκτρούνα εἰσήνεγκεν εἰς τὴν σχολὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ φησιν, Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ Πλάτωνος ἄνθρωπος. — 11. Ἰδὼν ποτε Ὀλυμπιονίκην πρόβατα νέμοντα, Ταχέως, εἶπεν, ὦ βέλτιστε, μετέβης ἀπὸ τῶν Ὀλυμπίων ἐπὶ τὰ Νεμέα. — 12. Ἰδὼν ποτε δύο Κενταύρους κάμιστα ἐξωγραφημένους, ἔφη· Πότερος οὖν τούτων Χείρων ἐστίν; — 13. Ἰδὼν τοξότην ἀφῆ, παρὰ τὸν σιοπὸν ἐκάθισεν, εἰπὼν, ἵνα μὴ πληγῶ. — 14. Ἦλγει τὸν ὤμον Διογένης ἢ τρωθεῖς, οἶμαι, ἢ ἐξ ἄλλης τινὸς αἰτίας. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐδόκει σφόδρα ἀλγεῖν, τῶν τις ἀχθομένων αὐτῷ κατεκερτόμει λέγων· Τί οὖν οὐκ ἀποθνήσκεις, ὦ Διόγεγε, καὶ σεαυτὸν ἀπαλλάττεται κακῶν; Ὁ δὲ εἶπε· Τοὺς εἰδότης, ἃ δεῖ πράττειν ἐν τῷ βίῳ, καὶ ἃ δεῖ λέγειν, τούτους γε ζῆν προσήκει (ᾧν καὶ αὐτὸς ὡμολόγει εἶναι). Σοὶ μὲν οὖν, ἔφη, οὐκ εἰδότης τά τε λεκτέα καὶ τὰ πρακτέα, ἀποθανεῖν ἐν καλῷ ἐστίν· ἐμὲ δὲ τὸν ἐπιστή-

μονα ἐκείνων πρέπει ζῆν. — 15. Ἐπήγει ποτὲ Σπαρτιάτης τὸ ἔπος Ἡσιόδου, τὸ λέγον·

Οὐδ' ἂν βοῦς ἀπόλοιτ', εἰ μὴ γείτων κακὸς εἴη, ἀκούοντος Διογένους· ὃ δὲ εἶπε· Καὶ μὴν Μεσσήριοι καὶ αἱ βόες αὐτῶν ἀπολώλασι, καὶ ἡμεῖς αὐτῶν ἔστε οἱ γείτονες. — 16. Διογένης, ὅτε λοιπὸν ἐνόσει ἐπὶ θανάτῳ, ἑαυτὸν φέρων μόνον ἔρριψε κατὰ τινος γεφυρίου πρὸς γυμνασίῳ ὄντος, καὶ προσέταξε τῷ τῆς παλαιστρας φύλακι, ἐπειδὰν αἰσθῆται ἀποπεπνευκότεα αὐτόν, ρίψαι εἰς τὸν Ἰλισσόν. Οὕτως ἄρα ὀλίγον ἔμελε Διογένηι καὶ θανάτου καὶ ταφῆς. Οἱ δὲ λέγουσιν, αὐτὸν παρὰ Ξενιάδῃ τῷ Κορινθίῳ γηρᾶναι καὶ ἀποθανόντα ταφῆραι ὑπὸ τῶν υἱῶν αὐτοῦ.

### 3. Pride and stratagem of the Theban Ismenias.

Ἰσμηγίου τοῦ Θηβαίου σοφὸν ἄμα καὶ Ἑλληνικὸν οὐκ ἂν κρυφαίμην ἔργον. Πρεσβεύων οὗτος ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος πρὸς βασιλέα τῶν Περσῶν ἀφίκετο μὲν, ἐβούλετο δὲ αὐτὸς ὑπὲρ ὧν ἦμεν ἐντυχεῖν τῷ Πέρσῃ. Ἔφη οὖν πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ χιλιάρχος, ὃ καὶ τὰς ἀγγελίας εἰσκομίζων τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ τοὺς δεομένους εἰσάγων, Ἄλλ', ὦ ξένη Θηβαῖε, (ἔλεγε δὲ ταῦτα παίζων δι' ἐμμηρέως, Τιθρασίτης δὲ ἦν ὄνομα τῷ χιλιάρχῳ) νόμος ἐστὶν ἐπιχώριος Πέρσαις τὸν εἰς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐλθόντα τοῦ βασιλέως μὴ πρότερον λόγου μεταλαγχάνειν, πρὶν ἢ προσκυνῆσαι αὐτόν. Εἰ τοίνυν αὐτὸς διὰ σαυτοῦ συγγενέσθαι θέλεις αὐτῷ, ὦρα σοι τὰ ἐκ τοῦ νόμου δρᾶν· εἰ δὲ μή, τὸ αὐτό σοι τοῦτο καὶ δι' ἡμῶν ἀνυσθήσεται καὶ μὴ προσκυνήσαντι. Ὁ τοίνυν Ἰσμηρίας, Ἄγε με, εἶπεν. Καὶ προσελθὼν καὶ ἐμφανῆς τῷ βασιλεῖ γενόμενος, περιελόμενος τὸν δακτύλιον, ὃν ἔτυχε φορῶν, ἔρριψεν ἀδήλως

παρὰ τοὺς πόδας· καὶ ταχέως ἐπικίψας, ὡς δὴ προσκυνῶν, πάλιν ἀνέλειτο αὐτόν, καὶ δόξαν μὲν ἀπέστειλε τῷ Πέρσῃ προσκυνήσεως· οὐ μὴν ἔδρασεν οὐδὲν τῶν ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν αἰσχύνῃν φερόντων. Πάντα οὖν, ὅσα ἤβουλήθη, κατεπράξατο, οὐδὲ ἠτύχησέ τι ἐκ τοῦ Πέρσου.

4. Presence of mind of a countryman and gratitude of a king.

Νόμος ὅδε Περσικὸς ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα ὑπ' αὐτῶν φυλαττόμενος· ὅταν εἰς Πέρσας ἐλαύνῃ βασιλεὺς, πάντες αὐτῷ Πέρσαι κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν ἕκαστος προσκομίζει. Φασὶν οὖν ἄνδρα Πέρσῃν, ᾧ ὄνομα ἦν Σιναιίτης, πόρρω τῆς ἐπαύλεως τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἐντυχεῖν Ἀρταξέρξῃ τῷ ἐπικαλουμένῳ Μνήμονι. Ἀπολειφθέντα οὖν θορυβηθῆραι δέει τοῦ νόμου καὶ αἰδοῖ τοῦ βασιλέως. Οὐκ ἔχων δὲ ὅ τι χρήσεται τῷ παρόντι, ἠττηθῆραι τῶν ἄλλων Περσῶν μὴ φέρων, μηδὲ ἄτιμος δόξαι, τῷ μὴ δωροφορῆσαι βασιλέα, ἀλλ' οὗτός γε πρὸς τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν πλησίον παραρρέοντα, ᾧ Κῦρος ὄνομα, ἐλθὼν σὺν σπουδῇ καὶ ἧ ποδῶν εἶχε μάλιστα, ἐπικύψας, ἀμφοτέραις ταῖς χερσὶν ἀρυσάμενος τοῦ ὕδατος, Βασιλεῦ, φησὶν, Ἀρταξέρξῃ, δι' αἰῶνος βασιλεύοις· νῦν μὲν οἶν σε, ὅπως ἔχω, τιμῶ, ὡς ἂν μὴ ἀγέραςτος τὸ κατ' ἐμὲ παρέλθῃς. Τιμῶ δέ σε Κῦρον ποταμοῦ ὕδατι. Ὅταν δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν σταδμὸν τὸν σὺν παραγένη, οἴκοθεν, ὡς ἐν μάλιστα, οὕτω τιμήσω σε· καὶ δὴ οὐδὲν ἐλάττων γενοίμην ἂν τινος τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἤδη σε δεξιωσαμένων τοῖς δώροις. Ἐπὶ τούτοις Ἀρταξέρξῃς ἤσθη, καὶ, Δέχομαι ἡδέως, φησὶν, ἄνθρωπε, τὸ δάρον, καὶ τιμῶ γε αὐτὸ τῶν πάντων πολυτελῶν, καὶ ἰσοστάσιον ἐκείνοις λέγω, πρῶτον μὲν, ὅτι ὕδωρ ἐστὶ τὸ πάντων ἄριστον· δεύτερον

δέ, ὅτι Κύρου ὄνομα ἐν ἑαυτῷ φέρει. Καὶ σὶ δέ μοι καταλόγου ἐν τῷ σταθμῷ πάντως ἐπιφάνηθι. Ταῦτα εἰπὼν προσέταξε τοῖς εὐνούχοις λαβεῖν τὸ ἐξ αὐτοῦ δῶρον. Οἱ δὲ τὴν ταχίστην προσδραμόντες εἰς χρυσὴν φιάλην ἐδέξαντο ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν αὐτοῦ τὸ ὕδωρ. Ἐλθὼν δὲ ἔνθα κατέλυνεν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔπεμψε τῷ ἀνδρὶ τῷ Πέρσῃ στολὴν Περσικὴν καὶ φιάλην χρυσὴν καὶ χιλίους δαρεικοὺς καὶ προσέταξε τὸν κομίζοντα αὐτὰ εἰπεῖν τῷ λαβόντι· Κελεύει σε βασιλεὺς, ἐκ μὲν τούτου τοῦ χρυσίου εὐφραίνειν τὴν σεαυτοῦ ψυχὴν, ἐπεὶ καὶ σὺ τὴν ἐκείνου εὐφρανᾶς, μὴ αὐτὸν ἀγέραςτον, μηδὲ ἄτιμον ἐάσας, ἀλλ' ὡς ἤδη ἐχώρει, ταύτη τιμήσας· βούλεται δέ σε καὶ τῇ φιάλῃ ταύτῃ ἀρούμενον πίνειν ἐξ ἐκείνου τοῦ ὕδατος.

5. He who is careful in small things, will be so in great ones.

Ῥοιὰν ἐπὶ λίκνου μεγίστην ὁ Μίσης Ἀρταξέρξης τῷ βασιλεῖ ἐλάνοντι τὴν Περσίδα προσεκόμισεν. Τὸ μέγεθος οὖν αὐτῆς ὑπερεκπλαγεῖς ὁ βασιλεὺς, ἐκ ποίου παραδείσου, φησί, λαβὼν φέρεις μοι τὸ δῶρον τοῦτο; Τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος, ὅτι οἴκοθεν καὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ γεωργίας, ὑπερήσθη καὶ δῶρα μὲν αὐτῷ βασιλικὰ ἔπεμψε καὶ ἐπέειπε, Νῆ τὸν Μίθραν, ἀνὴρ οὗτος ἐκ τῆς ἐπιμελείας ταύτης δυνίσκεται καὶ πόλιν, κατὰ γε τὴν ἐμὴν κρίσιν, ἐκ μικρᾶς μεγάλην ποιῆσαι. — Ἔοικε δὲ ὁ λόγος ὁμολογεῖν οὗτος, ὅτι πάντα ἐκ τῆς ἐπιμελείας καὶ τῆς διαρκοῦς φροντίδος καὶ τῆς σπουδῆς τῆς ἀνελλιποῦς καὶ τῶν κατὰ φύσιν δύναιτο ἂν κρείττω γενέσθαι.

## 6. The true enjoyment.

Τιμόθεος ὁ Κόνωνος, ὁ Ἀθηναίων στρατηγός, ὅτε ἐν ἀκμῇ τῆς εὐτυχίας ἦν καὶ ἤρει τὰς πόλεις ῥᾶστα, ὥστε οὐκ εἶχον Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅποι ποτὲ αὐτὸν κατάρωνται ὑπὸ θαύματος τοῦ περὶ τὸν ἄνδρα, περιέτυχε Πλάτωνι τῷ Ἀρίστωνος, βαδίζοντι ἔξω τοῦ τείχους μετὰ τινων γνωρίμων. Ἰδὼν δὲ αὐτὸν σεμνὸν μὲν τὸ πλάτος, ἔλεον δὲ τῷ προσώπῳ, διαλεγόμενον δὲ οὐχὶ περὶ εἰσφορᾶς χρημάτων, οὐδὲ ὑπὲρ τριηρῶν, οὐδὲ ὑπὲρ ναυτικῶν, οὐδὲ ὑπὲρ πληρωμάτων, οὐδὲ ὑπὲρ τοῦ δεῖν βοηθεῖν, οὐδὲ ὑπὲρ φόρου τοῦ τῶν συμμάχων, οὐδὲ ὑπὲρ τῶν νησιωτῶν, ἢ ὑπὲρ ἄλλου τινὸς τοιούτου, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ ὧν εἰώθει σπουδάζειν ὁ Πλάτων· τότε ἐπέστη ὁ Τιμόθεος καὶ εἶπεν· Ὡ τοῦ βίου καὶ τῆς ὄντως εὐδαιμονίας. Ἐκ τούτων οὖν δῆλον, ὡς ἑαυτὸν οὐ πάνυ τι εὐδαιμονοῦν ἀπέφαινε, ὅτι μὴ ἐν τούτοις, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ παρ' Ἀθηναίων δόξῃ καὶ τιμῇ ἦν.

Ὁ αὐτὸς ἀποστάς ποτε τῶν δειπνῶν τῶν πολυτελεῶν καὶ τῶν ἐστιάσεων τῶν στρατηγικῶν ἐκείνων, παραληφθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ Πλάτωνος εἰς τὸ ἐν Ἀκαδημίᾳ συμπόσιον καὶ ἐστιαθεὶς ἀφελῶς ἅμα καὶ μουσικῶς, ἔφη πρὸς τοὺς οἰκείους ἐπανελθῶν, ὅτι ἄρα οἱ παρὰ Πλάτωνι δειπνοῦντες καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ καλῶς διάγουσιν. Ἐκ δὲ τούτου διέβαλεν ὁ Τιμόθεος τὰ πολυτελεῆ δειπνα καὶ φορτικά, ὡς πάντα ἐς τὴν ὑστεραίαν οὐκ εὐφραίνοντα. — Λόγος δὲ καὶ ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἀδελφὸς τῷ προειρημένῳ καὶ ταῦτὸν νοῶν, οὐ μὴν τὰ αὐτὰ λέγων, περιείσιν, ὅτι ἄρα τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ὁ Τιμόθεος περιτιχῶν τῷ Πλάτωνι εἶπεν· Ὑμεῖς, ὦ Πλάτων, εὖ δειπνεῖτε μᾶλλον εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν, ἢ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν.

## 7. The true Possession.

Ἔστι τις λόγος, ὡς ἄρα ἰδὼν ἀνὴρ ἄνδρα ἕτερον ἀργύριον ἀναιρούμενον πολλὸν ἐδεῖτο αὐτῷ δανεῖσαι ἐπὶ τόκῳ· ὁ δ' οὐκ ἠθέλησε διδόναι, ἀλλ' ἦν τοιοῦτος ὥστε ἀπιστεῖν τε καὶ ὠφελεῖν μηδένα. Φέρων δ' ἀπέθετό ποι δῆ, καὶ τις καταμαθὼν τοῦτο ποιῶντα ὑφείλετο· ὑστέρω δὲ χρόνῳ ἐλθὼν οὐχ εὔρισκε τὰ χρήματα ὁ καταθέμενος. Περιαλγῶν οὖν τῇ συμφορᾷ τὰ τε ἄλλα, καὶ ὅτι οὐκ ἔδωκε τῷ δεομένῳ, ὁ ἂν αὐτῷ καὶ σῶον ἦν καὶ ἕτερον προσέφερεν, ἀπαντήσας δὲ τῷ ἀνδρὶ τῷ τότε δανειζομένῳ ἀπωλοφύρετο τὴν συμφορὰν, ὅτι ἐξήμαρτε, καὶ ὅτι αὐτῷ μεταμέλει οὐ χαρισαμένῳ, ἀλλ' ἀχαριστήσαντι, καὶ πάντως αὐτῷ ἀπώλετο τὸ ἀργύριον· ὁ δ' αὐτὸν ἐκέλευε μὴ φροντίζειν, ἀλλὰ νομίζειν αὐτὸ εἶναι καταθεμῆνον καὶ μὴ ἀπολωλέναι, καταθέμενον λίθον εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ χωρίον. Πάντως γὰρ οὐδ', ὅτε ἦν σοι, ἐχρῶ αὐτῷ, ὅθεν μὴδὲ νῦν νόμιζε στέρεσθαι μηδενός· ὅτῳ γάρ τις μὴ ἐχρήσατο μὴδὲ χρήσεται, ὄντος ἢ μὴ ὄντος αὐτῷ, οὐδὲν οὔτε πλέον οὔτε ἔλασσον βλάπτεται.

## 8. Seek not glory in trifling things.

Ἀντίκρως ὁ Κυρηναῖος ἐπὶ τῇ ἱππείᾳ μέγα ἐφρόνει καὶ ἀρμάτων ἐλάσει. Καὶ οὖν ποτε ἠβουλήθη Πλάτωνι ἐπιδείξασθαι τὴν τέχνην. Ζεύξας οὖν τὸ ἄρμα, περιέλασεν ἐν Ἀκαδημίᾳ δρόμους παμπόλλους, οὕτως ἀκριβῶς φυλάττων τοῦ δρόμου τὸν στοῖχον, ὥστε μὴ παραβαίνειν τὰς ἀρματοτροχίας, ἀλλ' ἀεὶ κατ' αὐτῶν ἵεναι. Οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοι πάντες, ὥσπερ εἰκός, ἐξεπλάγησαν. Ὁ δὲ Πλάτων τὴν ἱπερβάλλουσαν αὐτοῦ σπουδὴν διέβαλεν, εἰπὼν, Ἀδύνατόν ἐστι, τὸν εἰς μικρὰ

οὕτω καὶ οὐδενὸς ἄξια τοσαύτην φροντίδα κατατιθέμενον ἔπερὲς μεγάλων τινῶν σπουδάσαι. Πᾶσαν γὰρ αὐτῷ τὴν διάνοιαν εἰς ἐκεῖνα ἀποτιθέντι ἀνάγκη ὀλιγωρεῖν τῶν ὄντως θαυμάζεσθαι δικαίων.

#### 9. Reward of filial Love.

Ὅτε ἐάλω τὸ Ἴλιον, οἰκτεῖραντες οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ τὰς τῶν ἀλισκομένων τύχας πάνυ Ἑλληνικῶς τότε κηρῦσαι λέγονται· Ἐκαστον τῶν ἐλευθέρων ἐν ὃ τι καὶ βούλεται τῶν οἰκείων ἀπενεγκεῖν ἀράμενον. Ὁ οὖν Αἰνείας τοὺς πατρῴους θεοὺς βαστάσας ἔφερεν, ὑπεριδὼν τῶν ἄλλων. Ἡσθόντες οὖν ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς εὐσεβείᾳ οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ δεύτερον αὐτῷ κτῆμα συνεχώρησαν λαβεῖν. Ὁ δὲ τὸν πατέρα πάνυ σφόδρα γεγηρακότα ἀναθέμενος ὡμοῖς ἔφερεν. Ὑπερεκπλαγέντες οὖν καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ οὐκ ἦμιστα, πάντων αὐτῷ τῶν οἰκείων κτημάτων ἀπέστησαν, ὁμολογοῦντες, ὅτι πρὸς τοὺς εὐσεβεῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ τοὺς γειναμένους δι' αἰδοῦς ἄγοντας καὶ οἱ φύσει πολέμοι ἡμεροὶ γίνονται.

#### 10. When do kings hear the truth?

Ἀντίοχος ὁ στρατεύσας δεύτερον ἐπὶ Πάρθους, ἐν τινι κνηγεσίῳ καὶ διωγμῷ τῶν φίλων καὶ θεραπόντων ἀποπλανηθεὶς, εἰς ἔπαυλιν πενήτων ἀνθρώπων ἀγνοούμενος εἰσῆλθε· καὶ παρὰ τὸ δεῖπνον ἐμβάλων λόγον περὶ τοῦ βασιλέως, ἤκουσεν, ὅτι τᾶλλα χρηστός ἐστι, φίλοις δὲ μοχθηροῖς ἐπιτρέπων τὰ πλεῖστα παρορᾷ, καὶ πολλὰς ἀμελεῖ τῶν ἀναγκαίων διὰ τὸ λίαν φιλόδηρος εἶναι. Τότε μὲν οὖν ἐσιώπησεν· ἅμα δὲ ἑμέρα τῶν δορυφόρων παραγενομένων ἐπὶ τὴν ἔπαυλιν, φανερὸς γενόμενος, προσφερομένης τῆς πορφύρας αὐτῷ

καὶ τοῦ διαδήματος, Ἄλλ' ἀφ' ἧς, εἶπεν, ἡμέρας ὑμᾶς ἀνείληφα, πρῶτον χθρὲς ἀληθινῶν λόγων ἦκουσα περὶ ἔμαντοῦ.

### 11. Courage of a Spartan boy.

Παῖς Σπαρτιάτης, ἐπεὶ παρῆν ὁ καιρὸς, ἐν ᾧ κλέπτειν ἐνενόμιστο τοὺς ἔλευθέρους παῖδας, ὅτι τις δύνατο, καὶ μὴ λαθεῖν αἰσχρὸν ἦν, ὡς οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ παῖδες ζῶν ἔκλεψαν ἀλωπέμον, καὶ ἔδοσαν αὐτῷ φυλάττειν· παραγενομένων τῶν ἀπολωλεκότων ἐπὶ ζήτησιν, ἔτυχε μὲν ὑποβαλὼν τὸ ἀλωπέμον ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτοῦ ἱμάτιον· ἀργαίοντος δὲ τοῦ θηρίου καὶ τὴν πλευρὰν αὐτοῦ κατεσθίοντος μέχρι τῶν σπλάγχχνων, ἠρέμει, ἵνα μὴ γένηται καταφανής. Ὡς δὲ ὕστερον ἐκείνων ἀπελθόντων ἐθεάσαντο τὸ γεγονός οἱ παῖδες καὶ ἐμέμφοντο, λέγοντες ἄμεινον εἶναι φανερόν ποιῆσαι τὸ ἀλωπέμον, ἢ μέχρι θανάτου κρύπτειν, Οὐμενοῦν, εἶπεν, ἀλλὰ κρεῖττον ταῖς ἀληθοῦσι τελευτᾶν, ἢ περίφωρον γενόμενον, διὰ μαλακίαν τὸ ζῆν αἰσχυρῶς περιποιήσασθαι.

### 12. Ingratitude is the reward of the world.

Τιμόθεον τὰ μὲν πρῶτα ἐπῆνον Ἀθηναῖοι· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔδοξεν ἀμαρτεῖν ποτε, ἢ φθάνουσα αὐτὸν ἀνδραγαθία ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ὀλίγον ἔσωσεν, οὐδὲ μὴν αἱ τῶν προγόνων ἀρεταί. — Θεμιστοκλῆς δὲ οὐδὲν ὦνητο, οὔτε ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίας τῆς περὶ Σαλαμίνα, οὔτε ἐκ τῆς πρῆσβείας τῆς εἰς Σπάρτην· λέγω δὲ ἦν ἐπρέσβευσε κλέπτων τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τειχισιν. Ἐφηνε γὰρ κάκεινος οὐ τὰς Ἀθήνας μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πᾶσαν. — Φωκίωνα δὲ ἢ εὐφημία ἢ καλοῦσα αὐτὸν Χρηστὸν οὐδὲν ὠφέλησεν, οὐδὲ τὰ πέντε καὶ ἑβδομήμοντα ἔτη, ἅπαντα

οὐκ διεβίωσεν οὐδὲν ἀδικήσας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔδοξεν Ἀντιπάτρῳ τὸν Πειραιᾶ προδιδόναι, Ἀθηναῖοι κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ θάνατον.

### 13. The unassuming character of Plato.

Πλάτων δ' Ἀρίστωνος ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ συνεσκήρως ἐγνώσιν ἀνθρώποις, καὶ αὐτὸς ὦν αὐτοῖς ἀγνώσ. Οὕτω δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐχειρώσατο καὶ ἀνεδήσατο τῇ συνουσίᾳ, συνεστιώμενός τε αὐτοῖς ἀφελῶς καὶ συνδιημερεῶν ἐν πᾶσιν, ὥστε ὑπερησθῆναι τοὺς ξένους τῇ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς συντυχίᾳ. Οὐτε δὲ Ἀκαδημίας ἐμέμνητο, οὐτε Σωκράτους. Αὐτό γε μὴν τοῦτο ἐνεφάνισεν αὐτοῖς, ὅτι καλεῖται Πλάτων. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦλθον εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας, ὑπεδέξατο αὐτοὺς εὖ μάλα φιλοφρόνως. Καὶ οἱ ξένοι, Ἄγε, εἶπον, ὦ Πλάτων, ἐπίδειξον ἡμῖν καὶ τὸν ὁμώνυμόν σου τὸν Σωκράτους ὁμιλητήν, καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ Ἀκαδημίᾳ ἦγησαι τὴν ἐκείνου, καὶ ἐπισύστησον τῷ ἀνδρὶ, ἵνα τι καὶ αὐτοῦ ἀπολαύσωμεν. Ὁ δὲ ἡρέμα μειδιάσας, ὥσπερ οὖν καὶ εἰώθει, Ἄλλ' ἐγώ, φησιν, αὐτὸς ἐκεῖνός εἰμι. Οἱ δὲ ἐξεπλάγησαν, εἰ τὸν ἄνδρα ἔχοντες μεθ' ἑαυτῶν τὸν τοσοῦτον ἠγνόησαν, ἀτύφως αὐτοῦ συγγενομένου καὶ ἀνεπιτηδεύτως αὐτοῖς καὶ δείξαντος, ὅτι δύναται καὶ ἄνευ τῶν συνήθων λόγων χειροῦσθαι τοὺς συνόντας.

## F A B L E S.

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### 1. The Lionness and the Fox.

Λέαινα ὀνειδιζομένη ὑπὸ ἀλώπεκος ἐπὶ τῷ διὰ παντὸς τοῦ χρόνου ἕνα τίπτειν· ἕνα, ἔφη, ἀλλὰ λέοντα.

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι τὸ καλὸν οὐκ ἐν πλήθει, ἀλλ' ἐν ἀρετῇ.

### 2. The Dog and the Hare.

Κύων λαγῶν διώξας ἐράτησε· καὶ ποτὲ μὲν ἔδακνε, ποτὲ δὲ σαίνων προσέχαιρε καὶ ἐφίλει. Καὶ ἰ λαγῶς εἶπεν· εἰ μὲν φίλος εἶ, τί δάκνεις; εἰ δὲ ἐχθρός, τί σαίνεις οὐράν;

### 3. The Viper and the Fox.

Ἐχίς ἐπὶ δέσμη ἀκανθῶν εἰς τινα ποταμὸν ἐφέρετο· ἀλώπηξ δὲ ὡς ἐθεάσατο αὐτόν, εἶπεν· ἄξιός τῃς νεῶς ὁ ναύκληρος.

Πρὸς ἄνδρα πονηρὸν μοχθηροῖς πράγμασιν ἐπιχειρήσαντα ὁ λόγος ἀρμόσειεν ἄν.

### 4. The Camel.

Κάμηλος ἀναγκαζομένη ὑπὸ τοῦ ἰδίου δεσπότητος ὀρχεῖσθαι εἶπεν· ἀλλ' οὐ μόνον ὀρχουμένη εἰμὶ ἄσχημος, ἀλλὰ καὶ περιπατοῦσα.

Ὁ λόγος ἀρμόδιος πρὸς ἄνδρα ἐν παντὶ ἔργῳ ἀπρέπειαν ἔχοντα.

5. The Fox and the Panther.

Στικτὴ ποτε πάρδαλις ἐκαυχᾶτο φορεῖν ἀπάντων ζῴων ποικιλωτέραν δέξθην. Πρὸς ἣν ἡ ἀλώπηξ εἶπεν· ἐγὼ σου τῆς δοῆς κρείττονα καὶ ποικιλωτέραν γνώμην ἔχω.

Ὁ λόγος δηλοῖ, ὅτι τοῦ σωματικοῦ κάλλους ἀμείνων ἐστὶν ὁ τῆς διανοίας κόσμος.

6. The Pomegranate, the Apple-tree and the Bramble.

Ῥοιὰ καὶ μηλέα περὶ εὐκαρπίας ἤριζον. Πολλοῦ δὲ τοῦ νείκους ἀναφθέντος, βάτος ἐκ τοῦ πλησίον φραγμοῦ ἀκούσασα εἶπεν· ἀλλ', ὦ φίλοι, παυσώμεθά ποτε μαχόμεναι.

Οὕτω παρὰ τὰς τῶν ἀμεινόνων στάσεις καὶ οἱ μηδενὸς ἄξιοι πειρῶνται τινες εἶναι.

7. The Sheep being shorn.

Πρόβατον ἀφνωῶς κειρόμενον πρὸς τοὺς κείροντας ἔφη· εἰ μὲν ἔρια ζητεῖτε, ἀνωτέρω τέμνετε· εἰ δὲ κρέως ἐπιθυμεῖτε, ἅπαξ με καταθύσατε, τοῦ κατὰ μικρὸν βασανίζειν ἀπαλλάξαντες.

Πρὸς τοὺς ἀφνωῶς ταῖς τέχναις προσφερομένους ὁ λόγος εὐκαιρος.

8. The two Wallets.

Ἀνθρώπων ἕκαστος δύο πήρας φέρει, τὴν μὲν ἔμπροσθεν, τὴν δὲ ὀπισθεν, γέμει δὲ κακῶν ἑκατέρα· ἀλλ' ἡ μὲν ἔμπροσθεν ἀλλοτρίων, ἡ δὲ ὀπισθεν τῶν

αὐτοῦ τοῦ φέροντος. Καὶ διὰ τοῦτο οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὰ μὲν ἐξ αὐτῶν κακὰ οὐχ ὀρῶσι, τὰ δὲ ἀλλότρια πάνν ἀκριβῶς θεῶνται.

#### 9. The trodden Snake.

Ἦοφίς ὑπὸ πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων πατούμενος τῷ Διὶ ἐνετύγχανε περὶ τούτου. Ὁ δὲ Ζεὺς πρὸς αὐτὸν εἶπεν· ἀλλ' εἰ τὸν πρότερον πατήσαντα ἔπληξας, οὐκ ἂν ὁ δεῦτερος ἐπεχείρησε τοῦτο ποιῆσαι.

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι οἱ τοῖς πρώτοις ἐπιβαίνοντες τοῖς ἄλλοις φοβεροὶ γίνονται.

#### 10. The Bear and the Fox.

Ἄρκτος τίς ποτε μεγάλως ἐκαναχῶτο, ὡς φιλανθρωπότατον πάντων ἐστὶ τῶν ζῴων· φασὶ γὰρ ἄρκτον νεκρὸν μηδὲν βιβρώσκειν. Ἡ δὲ ἀλώπηξ ἀκούουσα ταῦτα ἐμειδίασε καὶ πρὸς αὐτὴν ἀντέφη· εἶδε τοὺς νεκροὺς ἥσθιδας καὶ μὴ τοὺς ζῶντας.

Ὁ μῦθος τοὺς πλεονέκτας καὶ ἐν ὑποκρίσει βιοῦντας ἐλέγχει.

#### 11. The Peacock and the Jackdaw.

Τῶν ὀρνέων βουλευσαμένων περὶ βασιλείας, ταῶς ἡξίου ἐαυτὸν χειροτονεῖσθαι βασιλέα διὰ τὸ κάλλος, ὀρμωμένων δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦτο τῶν ὀρνέων, κολοιδὸς εἶπεν· ἀλλ' ἐὰν σοῦ βασιλεύοντος ὁ ἀετὸς ἡμᾶς διώκη, πῶς ἡμῖν ἐπαρκέσεις;

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι τοὺς ἄρχοντας οὐ διὰ κάλλος μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ῥώμην καὶ φρόνησιν ἐκλέγεσθαι δεῖ.

#### 12. The Horse and the Groom.

Κριθὴν τὴν τοῦ ἵππου ἵπποκόμος κλέπτων καὶ πωλῶν τὸν ἵππον ἔτριβε καὶ ἐκτένιζε πάσας ἡμέρας.

Ἐφη δὲ ὁ ἵππος· εἰ θέλεις ἀληθῶς καλὸν εἶναί με, τὴν κριθὴν τὴν τρέφουσαν μὴ πῶλει.

Ὅτι οἱ πλεονέκται τοῖς πιθανοῖς λόγοις καὶ ταῖς κολακείαις τοὺς πένητας δελεάζονται καὶ ἀποστεροῦσιν αὐτοὺς καὶ τῆς ἀναγκαίας χρείας.

### 13. The Flies.

Ἐν τινι ταμείῳ μέλιτος ἐκχυθέντος μυῖαι προσπτάσασαι κατήσθιον· διὰ δὲ τὴν γλυκύτητα τοῦ καρποῦ οὐκ ἀφίσταντο. Ἐμπαγέντων δὲ αὐτῶν τῶν ποδῶν, ἄς οὐκ ἠδύνατο ἀναπτῆναι, ἀποπνιγόμεναι ἔφασαν· ἄθλια ἡμεῖς, αἱ διὰ βραχεῖαν ἠδονὴν ἀπολλύμεθα.

Οὕτω πολλάκις ἡ ληχεῖα πολλῶν κακῶν αἰτία γίνεται.

### 14. The Wolf and the Lamb.

Λύκος ἀρνίον ἐδίωκε· τὸ δὲ εἰς τι ἱερόν κατέφυγε. Προσκαλουμένου δὲ αὐτὸ τοῦ λύκου καὶ λέγοντος, ὅτι θυσιάσει αὐτὸ ὁ ἱερεὺς, εἰ καταλάβῃ, τῷ θεῷ, ἐκεῖνο ἔφη· ἀλλ' αἰρετώτερόν μοι ἐστι θεοῦ θυσία γενέσθαι, ἢ ὑπὸ σοῦ διαφθαρεῖναι.

Ὁ λόγος δηλοῖ, ὅτι οἷς ἐπίκειται τὸ ἀποθανεῖν, κρείττων ἐστὶν ὁ μετὰ δόξης θάνατος.

### 15. The Woman and the Hen.

Γυνὴ τις χήρα ὄρνιν εἶχε καὶ ἐκάστην ἡμέραν ὡδὸν αὐτῇ τίκτουσαν. Νομίσασα δὲ, ὡς, εἰ πλείους τῆ ὄρνιθι κριθὰς παραβάλοι, δις τέξεται τῆς ἡμέρας τοῦτο πεποιήκεν. Ἡ δ' ὄρνις πιμελής γενομένη οὐδ' ἅπαξ τῆς ἡμέρας τεκεῖν ἠδύνατο.

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι οἱ διὰ πλεονεξίαν τῶν πλειόνων ἐπιθυμοῦντες καὶ τὰ παρόντα ἀποβάλλουσι.

## 16. The old Man and Death.

Γέρων ποτὲ ξύλα κόψας ταῦτα φέρων πολλὴν ὁδὸν ἐβάδιζε. Διὰ δὲ τὸν κόπον τῆς ὁδοῦ ἀποθέμενος τὸ φορτίον τὸν Θάνατον ἐπεκαλεῖτο. Τοῦ δὲ Θανάτου φανέντος καὶ πνυθομένου, δι' ἣν αἰτίαν αὐτὸν παρακαλεῖται, ὁ γέρων ἔφη· ἵνα τὸ φορτίον ἄρῃς.

Ὁ λόγος δηλοῖ, ὅτι πᾶς ἄνθρωπος φιλόζωος ἐν τῷ βίῳ, κἂν δυστυχεῖ.

## 17. The Ape and the Camel.

Ἐν συνόδῳ τῶν ἀλόγων ζώων πίθηκος ἀναστάς ὤρχεῖτο. Σφόδρα δὲ αὐτοῦ εὐδοκιμοῦντος καὶ ὑπὸ πάντων ἐπισημαιομένου, κάμηλος φθονήσασα ἠβουλήθη τῶν αὐτῶν ἐφικέσθαι. Διόπερ ἐξαναστάσα ἐπειράτο καὶ αὐτὴ ὀρχεῖσθαι· πολλὰ δὲ αὐτῆς ἄτοπα ποιησάσης, τὰ ζῶα ἀγανακτήσαντα, ῥοπάλοις αὐτὴν παίοντα ἐξήλασαν.

Πρὸς τοὺς διὰ φθόνον κρείττοσιν ἀμιλλομένους καὶ σφαλλομένους ὁ λόγος εἵκαιρος.

## 18. The Fox and the Lion.

Ἀλώπηξ μηδέποτε θεασαμένη λέοντα, ἐπειδὴ κατὰ τινα τύχην ὑπήντησεν αὐτῷ, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἰδοῦσα αὐτὸν οὕτως ἐφοβήθη, ὡς μικροῦ καὶ ἀποθανεῖν. Ἐκ δευτέρου δὲ αὐτῷ περιτυχοῦσα ἐφοβήθη μὲν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ὡς τὸ πρότερον. Ἐκ τρίτου δὲ θεασαμένη αὐτὸν οὕτως κατεδάρησεν, ὡς καὶ προσελθοῦσα αὐτῷ διαλεχθῆραι.

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι καὶ τὰ φοβερὰ τῶν πραγμάτων ἢ συνήθεια καταπραῖνει.

## 19. The Ass wearing the Lion's skin.

Ὅνος ἐνδυσάμενος λέοντος δέρμα περιήει ἐκφοβῶν τὰ ἄλογα ζῶα. Καὶ δὴ θεασάμενος ἀλώπεκα ἐπειρᾶτο καὶ ταύτην δεδίττεσθαι. Ἡ δέ, ἐτύγχανε γὰρ αὐτοῦ φθνεγξαμένου προακηκουῖα, ἔφη πρὸς αὐτόν· ἀλλ' εὖ ἴσθι, ὡς καὶ ἐγὰ ἂν σε ἐφοβήθην, εἰ μὴ ὄγκωμένου ἦκουσα.

Οὕτως ἔνιοι τῶν ἀπαιδευτῶν, τοῖς ἔξωθεν τύφοις δοκοῦντές τινες εἶναι, ὑπὸ τῆς ἰδίας γλωσσαλγίας ἐλέγχονται.

## 20. The Murderer.

Ἀνθρωπός τις φόνον ποιήσας ἐδιώκετο ὑπὸ τῶν συγγενῶν τοῦ φονευθέντος. Γενόμενος δὲ κατὰ τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν Νεῖλον, λέοντα ἰδὼν καὶ φοβηθεὶς ἀνέβη εἰς δένδρον. Εὗρε δὲ δράκοντα ἐπάνω τοῦ δένδρου, καὶ πάλιν τοῦτον φοβηθεὶς ἔρριψεν ἑαυτὸν εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν. Ἐν δὲ τῷ ποταμῷ κροκόδειλος αὐτὸν κατεδοιήσατο.

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι τοὺς φονεῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων οὔτε γῆ οὔτε ἀὴρ οὔτε ὕδατος στοιχεῖον οὔτε ἄλλος τόπος φυλάττει.

## 21. The Woman and her Female Servants.

Γυνὴ χήρα φιλεργὸς θεραπαινίδας ἔχουσα, ταύτας εἰώθει νυκτὸς ἐγείρειν ἐπὶ τὰ ἔργα πρὸς τὰς τῶν ἀλεκτρύωνων ψῆδας. Αἱ δὲ συνεχῶς τῷ πόνῳ ταλαιπωρούμεναι, ἔγνωσαν δεῖν τὸν ἐπὶ τῆς οἰκίας ἀποκτεῖναι ἀλεκτρύονα, ὡς ἐκείνου νύκτωρ ἐξανιστάντος τὴν δέσποιναν. Συνέβη δ' αὐταῖς τοῦτο διαπραξαμέναις χαλεπωτέροις περιπεσεῖν τοῖς δεινοῖς. Ἡ γὰρ δεσπότις ἀγνο-

οἷσα τὴν τῶν ἀλεκτρούων ὄραν, ἐννυχώτερον ταίτας ἀνίστη.

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι πολλοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὰ βουλεύματα κακῶν αἷτια γίνεται.

## 22. The Husbandman and his children.

Γεωργός τις, μέλλων καταλύειν τὸν βίον καὶ βουλόμενος τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ παῖδας πείραν λαβεῖν τῆς γεωργίας, προσκαλεσάμενος αὐτοὺς ἔφη· παῖδες ἐμοί, ἐγὰ μὲν ἦδη τοῦ βίου ὑπέξιμι, ὑμεῖς δ', ἅπερ ἐν τῇ ἀμπέλῳ μοι κέρυπται, ζητήσαντες εὐρήσετε πάντα. Οἱ μὲν οὖν οἰηθέντες θησαυρὸν ἐκεῖ που κατορωρύχθαι πᾶσαν τὴν τῆς ἀμπέλου γῆν μετὰ τὴν ἀποβίωσιν τοῦ πατρὸς κατέσκαψαν· καὶ θησαυρῷ μὲν οὐ περιέτυχον, ἡ δὲ ἀμπελος καλῶς σκαφεῖσα πολλαπλασίονα τὸν καρπὸν ἀνέδωκεν.

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι ὁ κάματος θησαυρός ἐστι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.

## 23. The Horse and the Ass.

Ἄνθρωπός τις εἶχεν ἵππον καὶ ὄνον. Ὀδενόντων δέ, ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ εἶπεν ὁ ὄνος τῷ ἵππῳ· ἄρον ἐκ τοῦ ἐμοῦ βάρους, εἰ θέλεις εἶναί με σῶν. Ὁ δὲ οὐκ ἐπέισθη· ὁ δὲ ὄνος πεσὼν ἐκ τοῦ κόπου ἐτελεύτησε. Τοῦ δὲ δεσπότητος πάντα ἐπιθέντος αὐτῷ καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν τοῦ ὄνου δοράν, θρηγῶν ὁ ἵππος ἔβόα· οἴμοι τῷ παναθλίῳ, τί μοι συνέβη τῷ ταλαιπώρῳ; μὴ θελήσας γὰρ μικρὸν βάρους λαβεῖν, ἰδοὺ ἅπαντα βαστάζω, καὶ τὸ δέρμα.

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι τοῖς μικροῖς οἱ μεγάλοι συγκοινωνοῦντες ἀμφοτέροι σωθήσονται ἐν βίῳ.

## 24. The Ant and the Dove.

Μύρμηξ διψήσας, κατελθὼν εἰς πηγὴν, παρασυ-  
 ρεῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ ρεύματος ἀπεπνίγεται. Περιστερὰ δὲ τοῦτο  
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 ἔρριψεν, ἐφ' οὗ καὶ καθίσας ὁ μύρμηξ διεσώθη. Ἰξευ-  
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 ρακῶς τὸν τοῦ ἰξευτοῦ πόδα ἔδακεν. Ὁ δὲ ἀλγίστας  
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 φηγεῖν ἐποίησεν.

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι δεῖ τοῖς εἰεργέταις χάριν ἀπο-  
 διδόναι.

## 25. The Nightingale and the Hawk.

Ἀηδὼν ἐπὶ τινος ὑψηλῆς δρυὸς καθημένη κατὰ τὸ  
 σύνθηδες ἦδεν· ἰέραξ δὲ αὐτὴν θεασάμενος, ὡς ἠπόρει  
 τροφῆς, ἐπιπτὰς συνέλαβεν· ἡ δὲ μέλλουσα ἀναιρεῖσθαι  
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 εἶην, εἰ τὴν ἐν χερσὶν ἐτοίμην βορὰν ἀφείς τὰ μηδέπω  
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 γιστοὶ εἰσιν, οἳ δι' ἐλπίδα μειζόνων τὰ ἐν χερσὶν ὄντα  
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 προΐενται.

## MYTHOLOGY.

### I. General Account of the Gods.

1. Ὁ οὐρανὸς χαλκοῦς ἐστὶ τὰ ἔξω. Ὑπερβάντι δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ νότου γενομένη φῶς τε λαμπρότερον φαίνεται καὶ ἥλιος καθαρώτερος καὶ ἄστρα διαγέστερα καὶ χρυσοῦν τὸ δάπεδον. Εἰσιόντι δὲ ἑκείνων μὲν οἰκοῦσιν αἱ Ὠραι· πυλωροῦσι γάρ· ἔπειτα δὲ ἡ Ἴρις καὶ ὁ Ἑρμῆς, ὄντες ὑπηρέται καὶ ἀγγελιαφόροι τοῦ Διὸς. Ἐξῆς δὲ τοῦ Ἡφαίστου τὸ χαλκίον, ἀνάμεστον ἀπάσης τέχνης· μετὰ δὲ αἱ τῶν θεῶν οἰκίαι καὶ τοῦ Διὸς τὰ βασιλεία, ταῦτα πάντως περικαλλῆ, τοῦ Ἡφαίστου κατασκευάσαντος. Οἱ δὲ θεοὶ „πὰρ Ζηνὶ καθήμενοι“ εὐωχοῦνται, νέκταρ πίνοντες καὶ ἀμβροσίαν ἐσθίοντες. Πάλαι μὲν οὖν καὶ ἄνθρωποι συνεισιῶντο καὶ συνέπινον αὐτοῖς, ὁ Ἰξίων καὶ ὁ Τάνταλος· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔσαν ὑβρισταὶ καὶ λάλοι, ἐκεῖνοι μὲν ἔτι καὶ νῦν κολάζονται, ἄβατος δὲ τῷ θνητῶν γένει καὶ ἀπόδητος ὁ οὐρανός.

2. Οἱ θεοὶ οὔτε σίτον ἐσθίουσιν οὔτε πίνουσιν οἶνον, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἀμβροσίαν παρατίθενται καὶ τοῦ νέκταρος μεθύσκονται, μάλιστα δὲ ἤδονται σιτούμενοι τὸν ἐκ τῶν θυσιῶν καπνὸν αὐτῇ κνίσσῃ ἀνενηνεγμένον καὶ τὸ αἶμα τῶν ἱερείων, ὃ τοῖς βωμοῖς οἱ θύοντες περιχέουσι.

3. Θεσίας ἄλλοι ἄλλας τοῖς θεοῖς προσάγουσι· βοῶν μὲν ἔγεωργός, ἄρνα δὲ ὁ ποιμὴν καὶ αἶγα ὁ αἰπόλος· ὁ

δέ τις λβανατὸν ἢ πόπανον· ὁ δὲ πένης ἰλάσκεται τὸν θεὸν φιλήσας μόνον τὴν αὐτοῦ δεξιάν.

4. Οἱ πλάσται τὸν μὲν Δία ἀναπλάττουσι γενειήτην καὶ σκῆπτρον ἔχοντα, Ποσειδῶνα κνανοχαίτην, τὴν Ἀθηρᾶν παρθένον καλήν, γλαυκῶπιν, αἰγίδα ἀνεξωσμένην, κόρυν φέρουσαν, δόρυ ἔχουσαν, τὴν Ἥραν λευκῶλενον, εὐῶπιν, εὐείμονα, βασιλικήν, ἰδρυμένην ἐπὶ χρυσοῦ θρόνου, Ἀπόλλωνα μειράκιον γυμνὸν ἐν χλαμυδίῳ, τοξότην, διαβεβηκότα τοῖς ποσίν, ὡσπερ θεόντα.

Ἐκαστος τῶν θεῶν τέχνην τινὰ ἔχει ἢ θεοῖς ἢ ἀνθρώποις χρησίμην. Ὁ Ἀπόλλων μαντεύεται· ὁ Ἀσκληπιὸς ἰᾶται· ὁ Ἑρμῆς παλαίειν διδάσκει· ἡ Ἀρτεμις μαιεύεται· οἱ Διόσκουροι τοὺς ἐν θαλάσῃ χειμαζόμενους ναύτας σώζουσιν, ἄλλοι δὲ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα ἐπιτηδεύουσιν.

5. Τοὺς Διὸς ἐκγόνους φασὶ γενέσθαι, θεὰς μὲν, Ἀφροδίτην καὶ Χάριτας, πρὸς δὲ ταύταις Εἰλείθυιαν καὶ τὴν ταύτης συνεργὸν Ἀρτεμιν, καὶ τὰς προσαγορευομένας Ὠρας, Εὐνομίαν τε καὶ Δίκην, ἔτι δ' Εἰρήνην· θεοὺς δέ, Ἥφαιστον καὶ Ἄρην καὶ Ἀπόλλωνα, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Ἑρμῆν. — Τούτων δὲ ἐκάστῳ μυθολογοῦσι τὸν Δία τῶν εὐρεθέντων ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ συντελουμένων ἔργων τὰς ἐπιστήμας καὶ τὰς τιμὰς τῆς εὐρέσεως ἀπονεῖμαι, βουλόμενον αἰώνιον αὐτοῖς περιποιῆσαι μνήμην παρὰ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις. Παραδοθῆναι δὲ τῇ μὲν Ἀφροδίτῃ τὴν τε τῶν παρθένων ἡλικίαν, ἐν οἷς χρόνοις δεῖ γαμεῖν αὐτάς, καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἐπιμέλειαν, τὴν ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἐν τοῖς γάμοις γινομένην μετὰ θυσιῶν καὶ σπονδῶν, ὡς ποιοῦσιν ἄνθρωποι τῇ θεῷ ταύτῃ. Ταῖς δὲ Χάρισι δοθῆναι τὴν τῆς ὕψεως κόσμησιν, καὶ τὸ κατάρχειν εὐ-

εργασίας, καὶ πάλιν ἀμείβεσθαι ταῖς προσηκούσαις χάρισι τοὺς εὖ ποιήσαντας.

6. Εἰλείθριαν δὲ λαβεῖν τὴν περὶ τὰς τικτούσας ἐπιμέλειαν καὶ θεραπείαν τῶν ἐν τῷ τίκτειν κακοπαθοσσῶν· διὸ καὶ τὰς ἐν τοῖς τοιούτοις κινδυνεύουσας γυναῖκας ἐπικαλεῖσθαι μάλιστα τὴν θεὸν ταύτην. Ἄρτεμιν δὲ φασὶν εὑρεῖν τὴν τῶν νηπίων παιδίων θεραπείαν καὶ τροφὰς τινὰς ἀρμοζούσας τῇ φύσει τῶν βρεφῶν· ἀφ' ἧς αἰτίας καὶ Κουροτρόφον αὐτὴν ὀνομάζεσθαι. Τῶν δὲ ὀνομαζομένων Ὠρῶν ἐκάστη δοθῆναι τὴν ἐκπύουσαν τάξιν τε καὶ τοῦ βίου διακόσμησιν ἐπὶ τῇ μεγίστῃ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὠφελείᾳ· μηδὲν γὰρ εἶναι μᾶλλον θανάμιον εὐδαίμονα βίον παρασκευάσαι τῆς Εὐνομίας καὶ Ἀτίης καὶ Εἰρήνης.

7. Ἀθηνᾶ δὲ προσάπτουσι τὴν τε τῶν ἐλαιῶν ἡμέρωσιν καὶ φντεῖαν παραδοῦναι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις καὶ τὴν τοῦ καρποῦ τούτου κατεργασίαν· πρὸς δὲ τούτοις τὴν τῆς ἐσθῆτος κατασκευὴν καὶ τὴν τεκτονικὴν τέχνην, ἔτι δὲ πολλὰ τῶν ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις ἐπιστήμασι εἰσηγήσασθαι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις· εὑρεῖν δὲ καὶ τὴν τῶν αὐλῶν κατασκευὴν, καὶ τὴν διὰ τούτων συντελουμένην μουσικὴν, καὶ τὸ σύνολον πολλὰ τῶν φιλοτέχνων ἔργων, ἀφ' ὧν Ἐργάνην αὐτὴν προσγορεύεσθαι.

8. Ταῖς δὲ Μούσαις δοθῆναι παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς τὴν τῶν γραμμάτων εὑρεσιν, καὶ τὴν τῶν ἐπῶν σύνθεσιν τὴν προσγορευομένην ποιητικὴν. Ἥφαιστον δὲ λέγουσιν εὑρετὴν γενέσθαι τῆς περὶ τὸν σίδηρον ἐργασίας ἀπάσης καὶ τῆς περὶ τὸν χαλκὸν καὶ χρυσὸν καὶ ἄργυρον, καὶ τῶν ἑλλῶν ὅσα τὴν ἐκ τοῦ πυρὸς ἐργασίαν ἐπιδέχεται. Τὸν Ἄρην δὲ μυθολογοῦσι πρῶτον κατασκευάσαι πανοπλίαν καὶ στρατιώτας καθοπλίσαι, καὶ τὴν ἐν ταῖς μᾶ-

χαις ἐναγώνιον ἐνέργειαν εἰσηγήσασθαι, φονεῖοντα τοὺς ἀπειθοῦντας τοῖς θεοῖς.

9. Ἀπόλλωνα δὲ τῆς κηθάρας εὐρετὴν ἀναγορεύοισι καὶ τῆς κατ' αὐτὴν μουσικῆς· ἔτι δὲ τὴν ἰατρικὴν ἐπιστήμην ἐξενεγκεῖν, τὴν διὰ τῆς ματικῆς τέχνης γινομένην, δι' ἧς τὸ παλαιὸν συνέβαινε θεραπείας τυγχάνειν τοὺς ἀρρώστοῦντας· εὐρετὴν δὲ καὶ τοῦ τόξου γενόμενον διδάξαι τοὺς ἐγχωρίους τὰ περὶ τὴν τοξείαν. Ἀπόλλωνος δὲ καὶ Κορωνίδος Ἀσκληπιὸν γεννηθέντα, καὶ πολλὰ παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς τῶν εἰς ἰατρικὴν μαθόντα, προσεξευρεῖν τὴν τε χειρουργίαν καὶ τὰς τῶν φαρμάκων σκευασίας καὶ ῥιζῶν δυνάμεις, καὶ καθόλου προβιβάσαι τὴν τέχνην ἐπὶ τσοσῶτον, ὥστε ὡς ἀρχηγὸν αὐτῆς καὶ κτίστην τιμᾶσθαι.

10. Τῷ δ' Ἑρμῇ προσάπτουσι τὰς ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις γινομένας ἐπικηρυκείας καὶ διαλλαγὰς καὶ σπονδάς. Φασὶ δ' αὐτὸν καὶ μέτρα καὶ σταθμὰ καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῆς ἐμπορίας κέρδη πρῶτον ἐπινοῆσαι, καὶ τὸ λάθρα τὰ τῶν ἄλλων σφετερίζεσθαι. Εἰσηγητὴν δ' αὐτὸν καὶ παλαιόστρας γενέσθαι καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς χελώνης λύραν ἐπινοῆσαι. Διόνυσον δὲ μυθολογοῦσιν εὐρετὴν γενέσθαι τῆς τ' ἀμπέλου καὶ τῆς περὶ ταύτην ἐργασίας, ἔτι δ' οἰνοποιίας, καὶ τοῦ πολλοὺς τῶν ἐκ τῆς ὀπώρας καρπῶν ἀποθησαυρίζεσθαι.

11. Αἱ Μοῦσαι Διὸς καὶ Μνημοσύνης θυγατέρες εἶναι λέγονται. Ἡσίοδος τὰ ὀνόματα αὐτῶν ἀποφραίνει-  
ται οὕτως·

Κλειώ τ' Εὐτέρπη τε, Θάλεια τε Μελπομένη τε,  
Τερψιχόρη τ' Ἑρατώ τε, Πολύμνια τ' Οὐρανίη τε,  
Καλλιόπη θ'. ἡ δὲ προφερεστάτη ἔστιν ἀπασέων.

\* \* \*

12. Ὁ πολὺς ὄμιλος, οὗς ἰδιώτας οἱ σοφοὶ καλοῦσιν, Ὀμήρῳ τε καὶ Ἡσιόδῳ πειθόμενοι, τόπον τινα ὑπὸ τῆς γῆς πάνυ βαθὺν Ἄϊδην ὑπειλήφασιν, μέγαν δὲ καὶ πολύχωρον τοῦτον εἶναι καὶ ζοφερὸν καὶ ἀνήλιον. Βασιλεύειν δὲ τοῦ χάσματος ἀδελφὸν τοῦ Διός, Πλούτωνα κεκλημένον. Περιβρεῖσθαι δὲ τὴν χώραν αὐτοῦ ποταμοῖς μεγάλοις τε καὶ φοβεροῖς καὶ ἐκ μόνων τῶν ὀνομάτων· Κωκυτοὶ γὰρ καὶ Πυριφλεγέθροντες καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα κέκληνται. Τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ἢ Ἀχερουσία λίμνη πρόκειται, πρώτη δεχομένη τοὺς ἀπαντιῶντας, ἣν οὐκ ἐν διαπλευσῶσι ἢ παρελθεῖν ἄνευ τοῦ πορθμείως. Πρὸς δὲ αὐτῇ τῆς καθόδου καὶ πύλης ἀδαμαντίνη ἀδελφιδούς τοῦ βασιλέως Διάκος ἔστηκε τὴν φρουρὰν ἐπιτετραμμένος, καὶ παρ' αὐτῷ κύων τρικέφαλος. Περαιωθέντας δὲ τὴν λίμνην λειμῶν ὑποδέχεται μέγας καὶ ποτὸν μνήμης πολέμιον· λήθης γοῦν διὰ τοῦτο ὠνόμασται. Ὁ μὲν οὖν Πλούτων καὶ ἡ Περσεφόνη δυναστεύουσιν, ὑπηρετοῦσι δ' αὐτοῖς Ἐριννύες καὶ Φόβοι καὶ Ἐρμῆς. Δικασταὶ δὲ κἀθήνται δύο, Μίνως τε καὶ Ραδάμανθυς, Κρητῆς ὄντες καὶ υἱοὶ τοῦ Διός. Οὗτοι δὲ τοὺς μὲν ἀγαθοὺς τῶν ἀνδρῶν καὶ δικαίους πέμπουσιν εἰς τὸ Ἥλιον πεδίον, τῷ ἀρίστῳ βίῳ συνεσομένους· τοὺς δὲ πονηροὺς ταῖς Ἐριννύσι παραδόντες εἰς τὸν τῆς κολάσεως χῶρον ἐκπέμπουσιν.

13. Ὁ Κέρβερος, ὁ τοῦ ἄδου φρουρός, εἶχε τρεῖς μὲν κυνῶν κεφαλὰς, τὴν δὲ οὐρὰν δράκοντος, κατὰ δὲ τοῦ νότου παντοίων ὄφρων κεφαλὰς. 14. Ὁ Τάρταρος τόπος ἐστὶν ἐρεβώδης ἐν ἄδου, τοσοῦτον ἀπὸ γῆς ἔχων διάστημα, ὅσον ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ γῆ.

II. Apollo and Artemis (Diana).

1. *Λητώ*, ἡ τοῦ *Κοίου* *Θυγάτηρ*, συνελθοῦσα *Διὶ* κατὰ τὴν γῆν ἅπασαν ὑφ' Ἡρας ἠλαύνετο, μέχρις εἰς *Δῆλον* ἐλθοῦσα γεννᾷ πρώτην *Ἄρτεμιν*, ὑφ' ἧς μαιωθεῖσα ὕστερον *Ἀπόλλωνα* ἐγέννησεν. — *Ἄρτεμις* μὲν οὖν τὰ περὶ *Θήραν* ἀσκήσασα παρθένος ἔμεινεν· *Ἀπόλλων* δὲ τὴν *μαντικὴν μαθὼν* παρὰ τοῦ *Πανός* ἦκεν εἰς *Δελφούς*, χρησμφδούσης τότε *Θέμιδος*. Ὡς δὲ ὁ φρουρῶν τὸ *μαντεῖον Πύθων* ὄφρις ἐκώλυεν αὐτὸν παρελθεῖν ἐπὶ τὸ χάσμα, τοῦτον ἀνελὼν τὸ *μαντεῖον* παραλαμβάνει.

2. *Ἀπόλλων Ἀδμήτω*, τῷ βασιλεῖ τῶν *Φερῶν* ἐν *Θεσσαλίᾳ*, ἐθήτευσε καὶ ἠτήσατο παρὰ *Μοιρῶν*, ἵνα, ὅταν *Ἀδμητος* μέλλῃ τελευτᾶν, ἀπολυθῆ τοῦ *θανάτου*, ἂν ἐκουσίως τις ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ θνήσκῃν ἔλπηται. Ὡς δὲ ἦλθεν ἡ τοῦ *θνήσκῃν* ἡμέρα, μήτε τοῦ πατρὸς μήτε τῆς μητρὸς ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ θνήσκῃν *θελόντων*, *Ἀλκηστis* ἡ αὐτοῦ ἄλοχος ὑπεραπέθανε. Καὶ αὐτὴν πάλιν ἀνέπεμψεν ἡ *Κόρη* ὡς δὲ ἔνοιόι λέγουσιν, *Ἡρακλῆς* μαχεσάμενος τῷ *Θανάτῳ*.

3. *Ἀπόλλων* καὶ *Ποσειδῶν*, τὴν *Λαομέδοντος* ὕβριν πειράσσει *θελόντες*, εἰκασθέντες ἀνθρώποις, ὑπέσχοντο ἐπὶ *μισθῷ* *τειχιεῖν* τὸ *Πέργαμον*· τοῖς δὲ *τειχίσασι* τὸν *μισθὸν* οὐκ ἀπέδιδον. Διὰ τοῦτο *Ἀπόλλων* μὲν *λοιμὸν* ἐπέμψε, *Ποσειδῶν* δὲ *κῆτος*, ὃ τοὺς ἐν τῷ *πεδίῳ* *συνήραπεν* ἀνθρώπους. *Χρησμῶν* δὲ *λεγόντων*, ἀπαλλαγὴν ἔσεσθαι τῶν *συμφωρῶν*, ἐὰν *προθῆ* *Λαομέδων* *Ἥσιόνην* τὴν *θυγατέρα* αὐτοῦ *βορὰν* τῷ *κῆτι*, οὗτος *προῦθηκε*, ταῖς *πλησίον* τῆς *θαλάσσης* *πέτραις* *προσερτήσας* αὐτήν. Ταύτην *ιδὼν* *ἐκκειμένην* *Ἡρακλῆς* *ὑπέ-*

σχετο σώσειν αὐτήν, εἰ τὰς ἵππους παρὰ Λαομέδοντος λήψεται, ὃς ὁ Ζεὺς ποιήν τῆς Γανυμήδους ἀρπαγῆς ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ· δώσειν δὲ Λαομέδοντος εἰπόντος, κτείνας τὸ κῆτος Ἑσιώνην ἔσωσε. Μὴ βουκομένου δὲ τὸν μισθὸν ἀποδοῦναι, Ἑρακλῆς αὐτὸν ἀπέκτεινε καὶ τὴν πόλιν εἶλεν.

4. Ταντάλου ἐγένετο Πέλοψ υἱὸς καὶ Νιόβη θυγάτηρ. Αὕτη δ' ἐγέννησεν υἱοὺς ἑπτὰ καὶ θυγατέρας τὰς ἵσας, εὐπρεπεῖα διαφερούσας. Ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ πλήθει τῶν τέκνων μέγα φροσσημένη πλεονάκις ἐκαυχᾶτο, καὶ τῆς Λητοῦς ἑαυτὴν εὐτεκνοτέραν ἀπεφαινετο. Εἶς ἡ μὲν Λητὴ χολωσαμένη προσέταξε τῷ μὲν Ἀπόλλωνι κατατοξεῦσαι τοὺς υἱοὺς τῆς Νιόβης, τῇ δ' Ἀρτέμιδι τὰς θυγατέρας. Τούτων δ' ὑπακουσάντων τῇ μητρὶ, καὶ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν κατατοξευσάντων τὰ τέκνα τῆς Νιόβης, συνέβη αὐτὴν ὑφ' ἑνα καιρὸν ὀξέως ἅμα εὐτεκνον καὶ ἄτεκνον γενέσθαι. 5. Νιόβη δὲ Θήβας ἀπολιπούσα πρὸς τὸν πατέρα Τάνταλον ἦκεν εἰς Σίπυλον τῆς Ἀσίας· κακεῖ Διὶ εὐξαμένη τὴν μορφήν εἰς λίθον μετέβαλε, καὶ χεῖται δάκρυα νύκτωρ καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν.

6. Ἀκταίων, Ἀυτονόης καὶ Ἀρισταίου παῖς, τραφεὶς παρὰ Χείρωνι, κνηγὸς ἐδιδάχθη, καὶ ὕστερον κατεβρώθη ἐν τῷ Κιθαιρώσι ὑπὸ τῶν ἰδίων κνηῶν. Καὶ τοῦτον ἐτελεύτησε τὸν τρόπον, ὅτι τὴν Ἄρτεμιν λουμένην εἶδε. Καὶ φασὶ, τὴν θεὸν παραχρῆμα αὐτοῦ τὴν μορφήν εἰς ἔλαφον ἀλλάξαι, καὶ τοῖς ἐπομένοις αὐτῷ πεντήκοντα κυσὶν ἐμβαλεῖν λύσσαν, ὑφ' ὧν κατὰ ἄγνοιαν ἐβρώθη· ἀπολομένου δὲ Ἀκταίονος, οἱ κύνες ἐπιζητούντες τὸν δεσπότην κατωρόντο, καὶ ζήτησιν ποιούμενοι παρεγένοντο ἐπὶ τὸ τοῦ Χείρωνος ἄντρον, ὃς εἰ-

δωλον κατασκευάσει Ἀπταίονος, ὃ καὶ τὴν λήληθιν αὐτῶν ἔπαυσεν.

7. Ἀσκληπιὸς Ἀπόλλωνος παῖς ἦν καὶ Κορωνίδος. Τοῦτον, τῆς αὐτοῦ μητρὸς ἀποθανούσης, ἔει βρέφος ὄντα, πρὸς Χείρωνα τὸν Κένταυρον ἤνεγκεν Ἀπόλλων, παρ' ᾧ καὶ τὴν ἰατρικὴν καὶ τὴν κυνηγετικὴν τρεφόμενος ἐδιδάχθη. Καὶ γενόμενος χειρουργικὸς καὶ τὴν τέχνην ἀσκήσας ἐπὶ πολὺ, οὐ μόνον ἐκώλυε τινὰς ἀποθνήσκειν, ἀλλ' ἀνῆγειρε καὶ τοὺς ἀποθανόντας. Ζεὺς δὲ φοβηθεὶς, μὴ λαβόντες οἱ ἄνθρωποι θεραπείαν παρ' αὐτοῦ βοηθῶσιν ἀλλήλοις, ἐκεραύνωσεν αὐτόν· καὶ διὰ ταῦτα ὀργισθεὶς Ἀπόλλων κτείνει Κύνλωπας, τοὺς τὸν κεραυνὸν Διὶ κατασκευάσαντας. Ζεὺς δὲ ἐμέλλησε ῥίπτειν αὐτόν εἰς Τάρταρον· δεηθείσης δὲ Ἀητῆς, ἐκέλευσεν αὐτόν ἐναντὸν ἀνδρὶ θεγεῦσαι. Ὁ δὲ παραγεγόμενος εἰς Φεράς πρὸς Ἀδμητον τὸν Φερίτος τούτῳ λατρεύων ἐποιμαίνε, καὶ τὰς θηλείας βόας πάσας διδυματόκους ἐποίησεν.

### III. Dionysus (Bacchus).

1. Ζεὺς Σεμέλης ἐρασθεὶς συνωμίλησεν αὐτῇ. Ἡ δὲ, κατανεύσαντος αὐτῇ Διὸς πᾶν τὸ αἰτηθὲν ποιήσειν, αἰτεῖται τοιοῦτον αὐτὸν ἐλθεῖν, οἷος ἦλθε μνηστευόμενος Ἥραν. Ζεὺς δὲ, μὴ δυνάμενος ἀνανεῦσαι, παραγίγνεται εἰς τὸν θάλαμον αὐτῆς ἐφ' ἄρματος ἀστραπαῖς ὁμοῦ καὶ βρονταῖς, καὶ κεραινὰν ἔχει. Σεμέλης δὲ διὰ τὸν φόβον ἐκλιπούσης, ὁ θεὸς τὸ αὐτῆς βρέφος ἐκ τοῦ πυρὸς ἀρπάσας, ἐνέρξαψε τῷ μηρῷ. Κατὰ δὲ τὸν χρόνον τὸν καθήμοντα Διόνυσον γεννᾷ Ζεὺς, λύσας τὰ ῥάγματα, καὶ δίδωσιν Ἐριμῇ· ὃ δὲ κομίζει πρὸς Ἰνῶ καὶ Ἀφάμαντα, καὶ πείθει τρέφειν ὡς κόρην.

2. Ἀγανακτήσασα δὲ Ἥρα μανίαν αὐτοῖς ἐνέβαλε. Καὶ Ἀθάμας μὲν τὸν πρεσβύτερον παῖδα Λέαρχον ὡς ἔλαφον θηρεύσας ἀπέκτεινεν· Ἰνὰ δέ, τὸν Μελικέρτην εἰς πεπυρωμένον λέβητα ῥίψασα, εἶτα βαστάσασα, μετὰ νεκροῦ τοῦ παιδὸς ἤλατο κατὰ βυθῶν· καὶ Λευκοθέα μὲν αὐτὴ καλεῖται, Παλαίμων δὲ ὁ παῖς, οὕτως ὀνομασθέντες ὑπὸ τῶν πλεόντων· τοῖς χειμαζομένοις γὰρ βοήθοῦσιν. Ἐτέθη δὲ ἐπὶ Μελικέρτη ἄγων τῶν Ἰσθμίων, Σισύφου θέντος.

3. Λυκούργος, παῖς Δρύαντος, Ἡδωνῶν βασιλεύων, οἷ Στρυμόνα ποταμὸν παροικοῦσιν, ἐξέβαλε Διόνυσον σὺν ταῖς Βάκχαις εἰς Θράκην ἐλθόντα. Καὶ Διόνυσος μὲν εἰς θάλασσαν πρὸς Θέτιν τὴν Νηρέως κατέφυγε, Βάκχαι δὲ ἐγένοντο αἰχμάλωτοι καὶ τὸ συνεπόμενον Σατύρων πλήθος αὐτῶ. Αἱ δὲ Βάκχαι ἐλύθησαν ἐξαιφνης, Λυκούργῳ δὲ μανίαν ἐνεποίησε Διόνυσος. Ὁ δὲ μεμηνῶς Δρύαντα τὸν παῖδα, ἀμπέλου νομίζων κλῆμα κόπτειν, πελέκει πλήξας ἀπέκτεινε, καὶ ἀκρωτηριάσας ἐαυτὸν ἐσωφρόνησε. Τῆς δὲ γῆς ἀκάρπου μενούσης, ἔχρησεν ὁ θεός, καρποφορήσειν αὐτήν, ἂν θανατωθῇ Λυκούργος. Ἡδωνοὶ δὲ ἀκούσαντες, εἰς τὸ Παγγαῖον αὐτὸν ἀπαγαγόντες ὄρος ἔδησαν· κάκει κατὰ τὴν Διονύσου βούλησιν ὑφ' ἵππων διασφαρεῖς ἀπέθανεν.

4. Διελθὼν δὲ Θράκην καὶ τὴν Ἰνδικὴν ἅπασαν, στήλας ἐκεῖ στήσας ἦκεν εἰς Θήβας, καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας ἠνάγκασε καταλιπούσας τὰς οἰκίας βακχεύειν ἐν τῷ Κιθαιρῶνι. Πενθεὺς δὲ, Ἐχίονος υἱός, παρὰ Κάδμου ἐλληφῶς τὴν βασιλείαν, διεκώλυε ταῦτα γίνεσθαι, καὶ παραγενόμενος εἰς Κιθαιρῶνα τῶν Βακχῶν κατάσκοπος ὑπὲρ τῆς μητρὸς Ἀγαῆς κατὰ μανίαν ἐμελεῖσθαι· ἐνόμισε γὰρ αὐτὸν θηρίον εἶναι.

5. Βουλόμενος δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰκαρίας εἰς Νάξον διακομισθῆναι, Τυρρηνῶν ληστροκίην ἐμισθώσατο τριήρη· οἱ δὲ αὐτὸν ἐνθήμενοι Νάξον μὲν παρέπλεον, ἠπείγοντο δὲ εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἀπεμπολήσοντες. Ὁ δὲ τὸν μὲν ἰστὸν καὶ τὰς κώπας ἐποίησεν ὄφεις, τὸ δὲ σκάφος ἐπλησε κισσοῦ καὶ βοῆς αὐλῶν· οἱ δὲ ἐμμανεῖς γενόμενοι, κατὰ τῆς θαλάσσης ἔφυγον καὶ ἐγένοντο δελφῖνες.

6. Ἰκάριος τὸν Διόνυσον εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐλθόντα ὑπεδέξατο, καὶ λαμβάνει παρ' αὐτοῦ κλῆμα ἀμπέλου. Καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν οἴνοποιίαν μανθάνων καὶ τὰς τοῦ θεοῦ δωρήσασθαι θέλων χάριτας ἀνθρώποις, ἀφικνεῖται πρὸς τινὰς ποιμένας, οἱ γευσάμενοι τοῦ ποτοῦ καὶ χωρὶς ὕδατος δι' ἡδονὴν ἀφειδῶς ἐλκύσαντες, πεφαρμάχθαι νομίζοντες, ἀπέκτειναν αὐτόν. Μεθ' ἡμέραν δὲ νοήσαντες ἔθαψαν αὐτόν. Ἡριγόνῃ δὲ τῇ θυγατρὶ τὸν πατέρα μαστευούσῃ κύνων συνήθης, ὄνομα Μαίρα, ἣ τῷ Ἰκαρίῳ συνείπετο, τὸν νεκρὸν ἐμήνυσε· κάκεινη ὀδυρομένη τὸν πατέρα ἐαυτὴν ἀνήρτησεν.

#### IV. Hermes (Mercury).

1. Ἑρμῆς, Μαίας καὶ Διὸς υἱός, ἔτι ἐν σπαργάνοις ὄν, ἐκδύς εἰς Πιερίαν παραγίγνεται, καὶ κλέπτει βόας, αἷς ἔνεμεν Ἀπόλλων. Ἴνα δὲ μὴ φωραθεῖ ὑπὸ τῶν ἰχνῶν, ὑποδήματα τοῖς ποσὶ περιέδηκε, καὶ κομίσας εἰς Πύλον εἰς σπήλαιον ἀπέκρυψε. Καὶ ταχέως εἰς Κυλλήνην ᾤχετο, καὶ εὗρισκει πρὸ τοῦ ἄντρου νεμομένην χελώνην. Ταύτην ἐκκαθάρας, εἰς τὸ κύτος χορδὰς ἐντίνας, λύραν εὔρε καὶ πλῆκτρον. — Ἀπόλλων δὲ τὰς βόας ζητῶν εἰς Πύλον ἀφικνεῖται, καὶ τοὺς κατοικοῦντας ἀνέκριεν. Οἱ δὲ ἰδεῖν μὲν παῖδα ἐλαύνοντα ἔφασκον, ἀνὴρ ἔχειν δὲ εἰπεῖν, ποῦ ποτὲ ἠλάθησαν, διὰ τὸ μὴ εὔρεῖν

ἔγχος δύνασθαι. Μαθῶν δὲ ἐκ τῆς μαντικῆς τὸν κεκλοφῶτα πρὸς Μαΐαν εἰς Κυλλήνην παραγίγνεται, καὶ τὸν Ἑρμῆν ἤτιᾶτο· ἡ δὲ ἀπέδειξεν αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς σπαργάροις. Ἀπόλλων δὲ αὐτὸν τὸν παῖδα πρὸς Δία κομίσας τὰς βόας ἀπήτει. Διὸς δὲ κελεύοντος ἀποδοῦναι, ἤρνεῖτο. Μὴ πείθων δὲ ἄγει τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα εἰς Πύλον, καὶ τὰς βόας ἀποδίδωσιν. — Ἀκούσας δὲ τῆς λύρας ὁ Ἀπόλλων, ἀντιδίδωσι τὰς βόας. Ἑρμῆς δὲ ταύτας νέμων, σύριγγα πηξάμενος ἐσύριζεν. Ἀπόλλων δὲ καὶ ταύτην βουλόμενος λαβεῖν, τὴν χρυσῆν ῥάβδον ἐδίδου αὐτῷ, ἣν ἐκέκτητο βουκολῶν, καὶ τὴν μαντικὴν ἐδιδάξατο αὐτόν. Ζεὺς δὲ αὐτὸν κήρυκα ἑαυτοῦ καὶ θεῶν ἐποχθονίων τίθεισιν.

#### V. Athena.

1. Κέκροψ αὐτόχθων, συμφυρὲς ἔχων σῶμα ἀνδρὸς καὶ δράκοντος, τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐβασίλευσε πρῶτος, καὶ τὴν γῆν πρότερον λεγομένην Ἀκτὴν ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ Κεκροπίαν ὠνόμασεν. Ἐπὶ τούτου, φασίν, ἔδοξε τοῖς θεοῖς πόλεις καταλαβέσθαι, ἐν αἷς ἔμελλον ἔχειν τιμὰς ἰδίας ἕκαστος. Ἦγεν οὖν πρῶτος Ποσειδῶν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν, καὶ πλήξας τῇ τριαινῇ κατὰ μέσσην τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ἀνέφηνε θάλασσαν, ἣν νῦν Ἑρεχθίδα καλοῦσι. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον ἦγεν Ἀθηναῖα, καὶ ἐφύτευσεν ἐλαίαν, ἣ νῦν ἐν τῷ Πανδροσίῳ δείκνυται. Γενομένης δὲ ἔριδος ἀμφοῖν περὶ τῆς χώρας, Ἀθηναῖαν καὶ Ποσειδῶνα διαλίσας Ζεὺς κριτὰς ἔδωκε θεοὺς τοὺς δώδεκα. Καὶ τούτων δικαζόντων, ἡ χώρα τῆς Ἀθηναῖας ἐκρίθη, Κέκροπος μαρτυρήσαντος, ὅτι πρῶτον τὴν ἐλαίαν ἐφύτευσεν. Ἀθηναῖα μὲν οὖν ἀφ' ἑαυτῆς τὴν πόλιν ἐκάλεσεν Ἀθήνας· Ποσειδῶν

δὲ θυμῷ ὀργισθεὶς τὸ Θριάσιον πεδῖον ἐπέκλυσε καὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ὕφαλον ἐποίησεν.

2. Ἦν παρὰ Θηβαίους μάντις Τειρεσίας, Εὐήρους καὶ Χαρικλοῦς νύμφης, γενόμενος τυφλὸς τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς. Οὗ περὶ τῆς πηρώσεως καὶ μαντικῆς λόγοι λέγονται διάφοροι. Ἄλλοι μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸν ὑπὸ τῶν Θεῶν φασὶ τυφλωθῆναι, ὅτι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, ἃ κρύπτειν ἤθελον, ἐμήνυεν· ἄλλοι δέ, ὑπὸ Ἀθηναῶς αὐτὸν τυφλωθῆναι, ὅτι αὐτὴν γυμνὴν ἐν λουτρῷ εἶδε. Χαρικλοῦς δὲ δεομένης τὴν Θεόν (ἦν δὲ προσφιλεῖς τῇ Ἀθηναῖ ἢ Χαρικλώ) ἀποκαταστήσαι πάλιν τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, ἢ Θεὸς μὴ δυναμένη τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, τὰς ἀκοὰς διακαθάρασα, πᾶσαν ὀρνίθων φωνὴν ἐποίησε συνέναι, καὶ σκῆπτρον αὐτῷ ἐδωρήσατο, ὃ φέρων ὁμοίως τοῖς βλέπουσιν ἐβάδιζεν.

## VI. Herakles (Hercules).

1. Πρῶτα μὲν ἐν Νεμέᾳ βριαρὸν κατέπεφνε λέοντα.  
 Δεύτερον ἐν Λέρῃ πολυαίχενον ἔκτανεν ὕδραν.  
 Τὸ τρίτον αὐτ' ἐπὶ τοῖς Ἐρμιάνοιον ἔκτανε κάπρον.  
 Χρυσόκερων ἔλαφον μετὰ ταῦτ' ἤγρευσε τέταρτον.  
 Πέμπτον δ' ὀρνίθας Στυμφαλίδας ἐξεδίωξεν.  
 Ἑκτον Ἀμαζονίδος κόμισε ζωστήρα φαεινόν.  
 Ἑβδομον Ἀγγείου πολλὴν κόπρον ἐξεκάθηρεν.  
 Ὀγδοον ἐκ Κρήτηδε πυρίπνοον ἤλασε ταῦρον.  
 Εἵνατον ἐκ Θρήκης Διομήδεος ἤγαγεν ἵππους.  
 Γηρύονου δέκατον βόας ἤλασεν ἐξ Ἐρυθείης.  
 Ἐνδέκατον κίνα Κέρβερον ἤγαγεν ἐξ Αἴδαο.  
 Δωδέκατον δ' ἤρεγκεν ἐς Ἑλλάδα χρύσεια μῆλα.
2. Ἡρακλέα μυθολογοῦσιν ἐκ Διὸς γενέσθαι. Οὗτος ῥώμῃ σώματος πολὺ τῶν ἀπάντων διενέγκας ἐπῆλθε τὴν

οἰκουμένην, κολάζων μὲν τοὺς ἀδίκους, ἀναιρῶν δὲ τὰ τὴν χώραν ἀοίκητον ποιοῦντα θηρία· πᾶσι δ' ἀνθρώποις τὴν ἐλευθερίαν περιποιήσας ἀήτητος μὲν ἐγένετο καὶ ἄτρωτος, διὰ δὲ τὰς εὐεργεσίας ἀθανάτου τιμῆς ἔτυχε παρ' ἀνθρώποις.

3. Ἡρακλέους παιδὸς ὄντος ὀκταμηναίου, δύο δράκοντας ὑπερμεγέθεις Ἥρα ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ εὐνὴν ἔπεμψε, διαφθαρήναι τὸ βρέφος θέλουσα. Ἐπιβουμένης δὲ Ἀλκμήνης Ἀμφιτρύωνα, Ἡρακλῆς διαναστὰς ἄγχων ἐκατέραις ταῖς χερσὶν αὐτοὺς διέφθειρεν. 4. Εὐρυσθεὺς ἐπέταξε τῷ Ἡρακλεῖ τοῦ Νεμέου λέοντος τὴν δορὰν κομίζειν. Τοῦτο δὲ ζῶον ἦν ἄτρωτον, ἐκ Τυφῶνος γεγεννημένον. Πορευόμενος οὖν ἐπὶ τὸν λέοντα καὶ εἰς τὴν Νεμέαν ἀφικόμενος, τὸν λέοντα ἐτόξευσε πρῶτον. Ὡς δὲ ἔμαθεν ἄτρωτον ὄντα, ἀνατεινόμενος τὸ ῥόπαλον ἐδίωκε. Φυγόντος δὲ τοῦ λέοντος εἰς ἀμφίστομον σπήλαιον αὐτοῦ, Ἡρακλῆς τὴν ἑτέραν ἀπφοδόμησεν εἰσοδον, διὰ δὲ τῆς ἑτέρας ἐπεισῆλθε τῷ θηρίῳ, καὶ περιθεὶς τὴν χεῖρα τῷ τραχήλῳ κατέσχευ ἄγχων, ἕως ἔπνιξε, καὶ θέμενος ἐπὶ τῶν ὠμῶν ἐκόμιζεν εἰς Μυκήνας. 5. Ἐκτον ἐπέταξεν ἄθλον αὐτῷ τὰς Στυμφαλίδας ὄρνιθας ἐκδιῶξαι. Ἦν δὲ ἐν Στυμφάλῳ, πόλει τῆς Ἀρκαδίας, Στυμφαλὶς λεγομένη λίμνη, πολλῇ συνηρεφῆς ὕλη. Εἰς ταύτην ὄρνεις συνέφυγον ἄπλετοι. Ἀμηχανοῦντος οὖν Ἡρακλέους, πῶς ἐκ τῆς ὕλης τὰς ὄρνιθας ἐκβάλλη, χάλκεα κρόταλα δίδωσιν αὐτῷ Ἀθηναῖοι παρ' Ἡφαίστου λαβοῦσα. Ταῦτα κρούων ἐπὶ τινος ὄρους τῆς λίμνης παρακειμένου τὰς ὄρνιθας ἐφόβει. Αἱ δὲ τὸν δούπον οὐχ ὑπομένουσαι μετὰ δέους ἀνίπταντο, καὶ τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον Ἡρακλῆς ἐτόξευσεν αὐτάς.

6. Λιβύης ἐβασίλευε παῖς Ποσειδῶνος, Ἀνταῖος,

ος τοὺς ξένους ἀναγκάζων παλαίειν ἀνήρει. Τούτῳ δὲ παλαίειν ἀναγκαζόμενος Ἡρακλῆς, ἀράμενος ἄμμασι μετέωρον ἀπέκτεινε· ψάοντα γὰρ γῆς ἰσχυρότατον συνέβη γίγνεσθαι. Διὸ καὶ Γῆς τινὲς ἔφασαν τοῦτον εἶναι παῖδα. 7. Μετὰ Λιβύην Ἡρακλῆς Αἴγυπτον διεξῆει. Ταύτης ἐβασίλευε Βούσιρις, Ποσειδῶνος παῖς. Οὗτος τοὺς ξένους ἔθνευ ἐπὶ βωμῶ Διὸς κατὰ τι λόγιον. Ἐννεὰ γὰρ ἔτη ἀφορία τὴν Αἴγυπτον κατέλαβε. Φρασίος δὲ ἑλθὼν ἐκ Κύπρου, μάντις τὴν ἐπιστήμην, ἔφη τὴν ἀφορίαν παύσεσθαι, εἰ ξένον ἄνδρα τῷ Διὶ σφάξωσι κατ' ἔτος. Βούσιρις δὲ ἐκείνῳ πρῶτον σφάξας τὸν μάντιν πάντας τοὺς κατιόντας ξένους ἔσφαξε. Συλληφθεῖς οὖν καὶ Ἡρακλῆς τοῖς βωμοῖς προσεφέρετο· τὰ δὲ δεσμὰ διαρρήξας τὸν τε Βούσιριν καὶ τὸν ἐκείνου παῖδα Ἀμφιδάμαντα ἀπέκτεινεν.

8. Μεταστάντος δὲ Ἡρακλέους εἰς θεοὺς, οἱ παῖδες αὐτοῦ φηγόντες Εὐρυσθέα ἦλθον εἰς Ἀθήνας, καὶ καθεσθέντες ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλέου βωμὸν ἠξίουν βοηθεῖσθαι. Εὐρυσθέως δὲ ἐκείνους ἐκδιδόναι λέγοντος καὶ πόλεμον ἀπειλοῦντος, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ ἐκδιδόντες αὐτοὺς πόλεμον πρὸς αὐτὸν ὑπέστησαν. Καὶ τοὺς μὲν παῖδας αὐτοῦ ἀπέκτειναν· αὐτὸν δὲ Εὐρυσθέα φεύγοντα ἐφ' ἄρματος κτείνει διώξας Ὑλλος, καὶ τὴν μὲν κεφαλὴν ἀποτεμῶν Ἀλκμήνῃ δίδωσιν· ἣ δὲ κερκίσι τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐξώρυξεν αὐτοῦ.

## VII. The Argonautic Expedition.

1. Φοῖβον τὸν Ἀθάμαντος μυθολογοῦσι διὰ τὰς ἀπὸ τῆς μητριᾶς ἐπιβουλὰς ἀναλαβόντα τὴν ἀδελφὴν Ἑλλην φυγεῖν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Περαιουμένων δὲ αὐτῶν κατὰ τινα θεῶν πρόνοιαν ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν

ἐπὶ κριοῦ χρυσομάλλου, τὴν μὲν παρθένον ἀποπεσεῖν εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, ἦν ἀπ' ἐκείνης Ἑλλήσποντον ὀνομασθῆναι, τὸν δὲ Φριξὸν εἰς τὸν Πόντον πορευθέντα κατακθῆναι μὲν πρὸς τὴν Κολχίδα, κατὰ δέ τι λόγιον θύσαντα τὸν κριὸν ἀναθεῖναι τὸ δέρας εἰς τὸ τοῦ Ἄρεος ἱερόν. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα βασιλεύοντι τῆς Κολχίδος Αἰήτη χρησμῶν ἐκπεσεῖν, ὅτι τότε καταστρέψει τὸν βίον, ὅταν ξένοι καταπλεύσαντες τὸ χρυσομάλλον δέρας ἀπενέγκωσι. Διὰ δὴ ταύτας τὰς αἰτίας καὶ διὰ τὴν ἰδίαν ἰσχύτητα καταδείξαι θύειν τοὺς ξένους, ἵνα, διαδοθείσης τῆς φήμης εἰς ἅπαντα τόπον περὶ τῆς Κόλχων ἀγριότητος, μηδεὶς τῶν ξένων ἐπιβῆται τολμήσῃ τῆς χώρας.

2. Τῷ Πελίᾳ, τῆς Ἰωλκοῦ ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ βασιλεῖ, ἐθέσπισεν ὁ θεός, τὸν μονοσάνδαλον φυλάξασθαι. Τὸ μὲν οὖν πρῶτον ἠγνόει τὸν χρησμὸν· ὕστερον δὲ αὐτὸν ἔγνω. Τελῶν γὰρ ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ Ποσειδῶνι θυσίαν, ἄλλους τε πολλοὺς ἐπὶ ταύτῃ καὶ τὸν Ἰάσονα μετεπέμψατο. Ὁ δὲ πόθῳ γεωργίας ἐν τοῖς χωρίοις διατελῶν, ἔσπευσεν ἐπὶ τὴν θυσίαν. Διαβαίνων δὲ ποταμὸν Ἄνακρον ἐξῆλθε μονοσάνδαλος, τὸ ἕτερον ἀπολέσας ἐν τῷ ρεῖθρῳ πέδιλον. Θεασάμενος δὲ Πελίας αὐτὸν καὶ τὸν χρησμὸν συμβαλῶν, ἠρώτα προσελθῶν, τί ἂν ἐποίησεν ἐξουσίαν ἔχων, εἰ λόγιον ἦν αὐτῷ πρὸς τινος φωνευθήσεσθαι τῶν πολιτῶν; Ὁ δὲ ἔφη· τὸ χρυσομάλλον δέρας προσέταπτον ἂν φέρειν αὐτῷ. Τοῦτο Πελίας ἀκούσας, εὐθύς ἐπὶ τὸ δέρας ἐλθεῖν ἐκέλευσεν αὐτόν. Τοῦτο δὲ ἐν Κόλχοις ἦν, ἐν Ἄρεος ἄλσει κρεμάμενον ἐκ δρυός, ἐφρουρεῖτο δὲ ὑπὸ δράκοντος ἀύπνου. — Ἐπὶ τοῦτο πεμπόμενος Ἰάσων, Ἄργον παρεκάλεσε τὸν Φριξὸν· κἀμῖνος, Ἀθηναῖς ὑποδεμένης, πεντηκόντορον

ναῦν κατεσκευάσε, τὴν προσογορευθεῖσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ κατασκευάσαντος Ἀργώ· κατὰ δὲ τὴν πρῶραν ἐνήρμοσεν Ἀθηνᾶ φωνῆν φηγοῦ τῆς Ἀωδωνίδος ξύλον· ὡς δὲ ἡ ναῦς κατεσκευάσθη, χρωμένῃ ὁ θεὸς πλεῖν ἐπέτρεψε συναθροίσαντι τοὺς ἀρίστους τῆς Ἑλλάδος.

3. Οὗτοι ναυαρχοῦντος Ἰάσονος ἀναχθέντες καταπύουσι εἰς τὴν τῆς Θράκης Σαλμυδρῶσόν, ἔνθα ἔκει Οἰνοὺς μάντις τὰς ὕψεις πεπηρωμένος. Τούτον οἱ μὲν Ἀγίνορος εἶναι λέγουσιν, οἱ δὲ Ποσειδῶνος υἱόν· καὶ πηρωθῆναι φασὶν αὐτόν, οἱ μὲν ὑπὸ θεῶν, ὅτι προύλεγε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὰ μέλλοντα, οἱ δέ, ὑπὸ Βορέου καὶ τῶν Ἀργοναυτῶν, ὅτι πεισθεὶς μητριᾷ τοὺς ἰδίους ἐτύφλωσε παῖδας. Ἐπεμψαν δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ τὰς Ἀρπυίας οἱ θεοί. Πτερωταὶ δὲ ἦσαν αὐταί, καὶ ἐπειδὴ τῷ Οἰνεῖ παρετίθετο τράπεζα, ἐξ οὐρανοῦ καθιπτάμεναι, τὰ μὲν πλείονα ἀνῆραζον, ὀλίγα δὲ ὅσα ὁσμῆς ἀνάπλεα κατέλειπον, ὥστε μὴ δύνασθαι προσενέγκασθαι. Βουλομένοις δὲ τοῖς Ἀργοναύταις τὰ περὶ τοῦ πλοῦ μαθεῖν ὑποθήσεσθαι τὸν πλοῦν ἔφη, ἐὰν τῶν Ἀρπυιῶν αὐτὸν ἀπαλλάξωσιν. Οἱ δὲ παρέθεσαν αὐτῷ τράπεζαν ἐδεσμάτων. Ἀρπυιαὶ δὲ ἐξαίφνης σὺν βοῇ καταπτάσαι τὴν τροφήν ἤραζον. Θεασάμενοι δὲ οἱ Βορέου παῖδες, Ζήτης καὶ Κάλαις, ὄντες πτερωτοί, σπασάμενοι τὰ ξίφη δι' ἄερος ἐδίωκον. Ἦν δὲ ταῖς Ἀρπυίαις χρεῶν τεθνήαια ὑπὸ τῶν Βορέου παιδῶν, τοῖς δὲ Βορέου παισὶ τότε τελευτήσῃν, ὅταν διώκοντες μὴ καταλάβωσι. Διωκομένων δὲ τῶν Ἀρπυιῶν, ἡ μὲν εἰς ποταμόν τινα ἐμπίπτει, ἡ δὲ ἑτέρα μέχρις Ἐχινάδων ἤλθε νήσῶν, αἷ τῶν ἀπ' ἐκείνης Στροφάδες καλοῦνται· ἐστράφη γάρ, ὡς ἤλθεν ἐπὶ ταύτας, καὶ γενομένη κατὰ τὴν ἡμίονα ὑπὸ καμάτου πίπτει σὺν τῷ διώκοντι. Ἀπολλώνιος δὲ ἔως

Στροφάδων νήσων φησὶν αὐτὰς διωχθῆναι, καὶ μηδὲν παθεῖν, δούσας ὄρκον, τὸν Φινέα μὴκέτι ἀδικήσειν.

4. Ἀπαλλαγεῖς δὲ τῶν Ἀρπυιῶν Φινεὺς ἐμίνυσε τὸν πλοῦν τοῖς Ἀργοναύταις, καὶ περὶ τῶν Συμπληγάδων ὑπέθετο πετρῶν τῶν κατὰ τὴν τοῦ Πόντου εἴσοδον. Ἦσαν δὲ ὑπερμεγέθεις αὐται, συγκρούμεναι δὲ ἀλλήλαις ὑπὸ τῆς τῶν πνευμάτων βίας τὸν διὰ θαλάσσης πόρον ἀπέκλειον. Ἐφέρετο δὲ πολλὴ μὲν ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὀμίχλη, πολὺς δὲ πάταγος· ἦν δὲ ἀδύνατον καὶ τοῖς πετεινοῖς δι' αὐτῶν ἔλθεῖν. Εἶπεν οὖν αὐτοῖς ἀφεῖναι πελειάδα διὰ τῶν πετρῶν, καὶ ταύτην ἐὰν μὲν ἴδωσι σωθεῖσαν, διαπλεῖν καταφρονοῦντας· ἐὰν δὲ ἀπολομένην, μὴ πλεῖν βιάζεσθαι. Ταῦτα ἀνήγογτο ἀκούσαντες, καί, ὡς πλησίον ἦσαν τῶν πετρῶν, ἀφιάσιν ἐκ τῆς πρώρας πελειάδα· τῆς δὲ ἵπταμένης τὰ ἄκρα τῆς οὐρᾶς ἢ σύμπτωσις τῶν πετρῶν ἀπεθέρισεν. Ἀναχωρούσας οὖν ἐπιτηρήσαντες τὰς πέτρας, μετ' εἰρεσίας ἐντόνου, συλλαβομένης Ἦρας, διήλθον, τὰ ἄκρα τῶν ἀφλάστων τῆς νεῶς περικοπείσης. Αἱ μὲν οὖν Συμπληγάδες ἔκτοτε ἔστησαν· χρεῶν γὰρ ἦν αὐταῖς, νεῶς περαιωθείσης, στῆναι παντελῶς.

5. Οἱ δὲ Ἀργοναῦται παραπλεύσαντες Θερμῶδοντα καὶ Καύκασον ἐπὶ Φᾶσιν ποταμὸν ἦλθον. Οὗτος τῆς Κολχικῆς ἐστὶ γῆς. Καθορμισθείσης δὲ τῆς νεῆς, ἦκε πρὸς Αἰήτην Ἰάσων, καὶ τὰ ἐπιταγέντα ὑπὸ Πελίου λέγων παρεκάλει δοῦναι τὸ δέρας αὐτῷ, διδῶσιν ὑπέσχετο, ἐὰν τοὺς χαλκόποδας ταύρους μόνος καταζεύξῃ· ἦσαν δὲ ἄγριοι παρ' αὐτῷ οὗτοι οἱ ταῦροι δύο, μεγέθει διαφέροντες, δῶρον Ἡφαιστοῦ, οἳ χαλκοῦς μὲν εἶχον πόδας, πῦρ δὲ ἐκ στομάτων ἐφύσων. Τούτους αὐτῷ ζεύξαντι ἐπετάσσετο σπείρειν δράκοντα ἰλίαντα· εἶχε

γὰρ λαβὼν παρ' Ἀθηναῖς τοὺς ἡμίσεις ὧν Κάδμος ἔσπει-  
 ρεν ἐν Θήβαις.

6. Ἀποροῦντος δὲ τοῦ Ἰάσονος, πῶς ἂν δύναται  
 τοὺς ταύρους καταζευξάει, Μήδεια αὐτοῦ ἔρωτα ἴσχει·  
 ἦν δὲ αὐτῆ θυγάτηρ Αἰήτου καὶ Ἰδυίας τῆς Ὠκεανοῦ,  
 φαρμακίς. Δεδοικυῖα δέ, μὴ πρὸς τῶν ταύρων δια-  
 φθαρῆ, κρύφα τοῦ πατρὸς συνεργήσειν αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν  
 κατάζευξιν τῶν ταύρων ἐπηγγείλατο καὶ τὸ δέρας ἐγγει-  
 ρεῖν, ἐὰν ὁμόση αὐτὴν ἔξειν γυναῖκα, καὶ εἰς Ἑλλάδα  
 σύμπλον ἀγάγηται. Ὀμόσαντος δὲ Ἰάσονος, φάρμακον  
 δίδωσιν, ᾧ καταζευγνύναι μέλλοντα τοὺς ταύρους ἐκέ-  
 λευσε χρῆσαι τὴν τε ἀσπίδα καὶ τὸ δόρυ καὶ τὸ σῶμα·  
 τούτῳ γὰρ χρισθέντα, ἔφη, πρὸς μίαν ἡμέραν μῆτε ὑπὸ  
 πυρὸς ἀδικηθήσεσθαι μῆτε ὑπὸ σιδήρου. Ἐδήλωσε δὲ  
 αὐτῷ, σπειρομένων τῶν ὀδόντων, ἐκ γῆς ἄνδρας μέλ-  
 λειν ἀναδύεσθαι ἐπ' αὐτὸν καθωπλισμένους, οὓς ἐπει-  
 δὰν ἀθρόους θεάσεται, ἐκέλευσε βάλλειν εἰς μέσον λί-  
 θους ἄποθεν· ὅταν δὲ ὑπὲρ τούτου μάχωνται πρὸς ἀλ-  
 λήλους, τότε κτείνειν αὐτούς.

7. Ἰάσων δὲ τοῦτο ἀκούσας καὶ χρισάμενος τῷ  
 φαρμάκῳ, παραγενόμενος εἰς τὸ τοῦ νεῷ ἄλλος ἐμά-  
 στευσε τοὺς ταύρους, καὶ σὺν πολλῶ πυρὶ ὀρμήσαντας  
 αὐτούς κατέζευξε. Σπείροντος δὲ αὐτοῦ τοὺς ὀδόντας,  
 ἀνέτελλον ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἄνδρες ἔνοπλοι· ὁ δέ, ὅπου πλεί-  
 ονας ἑώρα, βάλλων ἐξ ἀφανοῦς λίθους πρὸς αὐτούς,  
 μαχομένους πρὸς ἀλλήλους προσιῶν ἀνήρει. Κατεζευ-  
 γμένων δὲ τῶν ταύρων, οὐκ ἐδίδου τὸ δέρας Αἰήτης·  
 ἐβούλετο δὲ τὴν τε Ἀργῶ καταφλέξει καὶ κτείνειν τοὺς  
 ἐμπλέοντας. Φθάσασα δὲ Μήδεια τὸν Ἰάσονα νυκτὸς  
 ἐπὶ τὸ δέρας ἤγαγε, καὶ τὸν φυλάσσοντα δράκοντα κα-  
 τακομίσασα τοῖς φαρμάκοις, μετὰ Ἰάσονος, ἔχουσα τὸ

δέρας, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀργῶ παρεγένετο. Συνείπετο δὲ αὐτῇ καὶ ὁ ἀδελφὸς Ἄψυρτος. Οἱ δὲ νυκτὸς μετὰ τούτων ἀνήχθησαν.

8. Πελίας δὲ ἀπογνοὺς τὴν ὑποστροφὴν τῶν Ἀργοναυτῶν Αἴσωνα τὸν Ἰάσωνος πατέρα κτεῖναι ἤθελεν· ὁ δὲ, αἰτησάμενος ἑαυτὸν ἀνελεῖν, θυσίαν ἐπιτελῶν, ἀδεῶς τοῦ τάρου αἷμα σπασάμενος ἀπέθανεν. Ἡ δὲ Ἰάσωνος μήτηρ ἐπαρασαμένη Πελία, νήπιον ἀπολιποῦσα παῖδα Πρόμαχον, ἑαυτὴν ἀνήρτησε· Πελίας δὲ καὶ τὸν καταλειφθέντα παῖδα ἀπέκτεινεν αὐτῆς. Ὁ δὲ Ἰάσων κατελθὼν τὸ μὲν δέρας ἔδωκε· περὶ ὧν δὲ ἡδίκηθη, μετελθεῖν ἐθέλων καιρὸν ἐξεδέχετο. Καὶ τότε μὲν εἰς Ἴσθμὸν μετὰ τῶν ἀριστέων πλεύσας, ἀνέθηκε τὴν ναῦν Ποσειδῶνι· αὐτὸς δὲ Μῆδειαν παρακαλεῖ ζητεῖν, ὅπως Πελίας αὐτῷ δίκας ὑπόσχη. Ἡ δὲ εἰς τὰ βασίλεια τοῦ Πελίου παρελθοῦσα πείθει τὰς θυγατέρας αὐτοῦ τὸν πατέρα κρεουργῆσαι καὶ καθεψῆσαι, διὰ φαρμάκων αὐτὸν ἐπαγγελλομένη ποιήσειν νέον· καὶ τοῦ πιστεῦσαι χάριν κριὸν μελίσασα καὶ καθεψήσασα ἐποίησεν ἄρα. Αἱ δὲ πιστεύσασαι τὸν πατέρα κρεουργοῦσι καὶ καθεψουσιν. Ἄκαστος δὲ μετὰ τῶν τὴν Ἴωλκὸν οἰκούντων τὸν πατέρα θάπτει, τὸν δὲ Ἰάσωνα μετὰ τῆς Μηδείας τῆς Ἴωλκοῦ ἐκβάλλει.

#### VIII. Orpheus.

Ὅρφεύς, Καλλιόπης Μούσης καὶ Οἰάγρου υἱός, ἄδων ἐκίνει λίθους τε καὶ δένδρα. Ἀποθανούσης δὲ Εὐρυνδίκης, τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ, δηχθείσης ὑπὸ ὄφεως, κατῆλθεν εἰς ἄδου καὶ Πλούτωνα ἔπεισεν ἀναπέμψαι αὐτὴν. Ὁ δὲ ἐπέσχετο τοῦτο ποιήσειν, ἂν μὴ πορευό-

πιστραφῆ, πρὶν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ

παραγενέσθαι. Ὁ δὲ ἀπιστῶν ἐπιστραφεὶς ἐθεάσατο τὴν γυναῖκα· ἡ δὲ πάλιν ὑπέστρεψεν.

IX. Phaethon.

Πολλοὶ τῶν ποιητῶν φασὶ Φαέθοντα τὸν Ἥλιον μὲν υἷόν, παῖδα δὲ τὴν ἡλικίαν ὄντα, πείσαι τὸν πατέρα, μίαν ἡμέραν παραχωρῆσαι τοῦ τεθρίππου. Συγχωρηθέντος δὲ αὐτῷ τοῦτου, τὸν μὲν Φαέθοντα ἐλαύνοντα τὸ τέθριππον μὴ δύνασθαι κρατεῖν τῶν ἡνιῶν, τοὺς δὲ ἵππους καταφρονήσαντας τοῦ παιδὸς ἐξενεχθῆναι τοῦ συνήθους δρόμου· καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον κατὰ τὸν οὐρανὸν πλανωμένους ἐκκυρῶσαι τοῦτον, καὶ ποιῆσαι τὸν νῦν γαλαξίαν καλούμενον κύκλον· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πολλὴν τῆς οἰκουμένης κατακαίειν χώραν. Διὸ καὶ τὸν Δία ἀγανακτήσαντα ἐπὶ τοῖς γεγενημένοις κεραυνῶσαι μὲν τὸν Φαέθοντα, ἀποκαταστήσαι δὲ τὸν Ἥλιον ἐπὶ τὴν συνήθη πορείαν. Τοῦ δὲ Φαέθοντος πεσόντος πρὸς τὰς ἐκβολὰς τοῦ νῦν Πάδου καλουμένου ποταμοῦ, τὸ δὲ παλαιὸν Ἡριδανῷ προσαγορευομένου, θρηγῆσαι μὲν τὰς ἀδελφὰς αὐτοῦ τὴν τελευταίην, διὰ δὲ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς λύπης μετασχηματισθῆναι τὴν φύσιν, γενομένης αἰγείρους. Ταύτας δὲ κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ὥραν δάκρυον ἀφιέναι, καὶ τοῦτο πηγνύμενον ἀποτελεῖν τὸ καλούμενον ἤλεκτρον.

X. Prometheus.

Προμηθεύς, Ἰαπετοῦ καὶ Ἀσίας υἷός, ἐξ ὕδατος καὶ γῆς ἀνθρώπους πλάσας, ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς καὶ πῦρ λάθρα Διός, ἐν νάρθητι κρύψας. Ὡς δὲ ἤσθετο Ζεὺς, ἐπέταξεν Ἡφαίστῳ τῷ Κανκάσῳ ἕρπει τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ προσηλώσαι. Τοῦτο δὲ Σκυθικὸν ὄρος ἐστίν. Ἐν δὲ

## XIV. Minos.

Μίνως θαλασσοκρατῶν ἐπολέμησε στόλῳ τὰς Ἀθίνας, καὶ Μέγαρα εἶλε, Νίσου βασιλεύοντος, τοῦ Πανδίοнос. Ἀπέθανε δὲ ὁ Νίσος διὰ θυγατρὸς προδοσίαν. ἔχοντι γὰρ αὐτῷ πορφυρέαν ἐν μέσῃ τῇ κεφαλῇ τρίχα, ἣς ἀφαιρεθείσης αὐτὸν μοῖρα ἦν τελευτᾶν, ἣ θυγάτηρ αὐτοῦ Σκύλλα, ἐρασθεῖσα Μίνως, ἐξεῖλε τὴν τρίχα κοιμωμένην. Μίνως δὲ Μεγάρων κρατήσας ἀπέπλευσε, καὶ τὴν Σκύλλαν τῆς πρύμνης τῶν ποδῶν ἐκδήσας ὑποβρύχιον ἐποίησεν.

## XV. The Sphinx.

Σφίγγα μυθολογοῦσι, θηρίον δίμορφον, παραγενομένον εἰς τὰς Θήβας αἰνίγμα προτιθέναι τῷ δυναμένῳ λύσαι, καὶ πολλοὺς ὑπ' αὐτῆς δι' ἀπορίαν ἀναιρεῖσθαι. Ἦν δὲ τὸ προτεθὲν ὑπὸ τῆς Σφιγγός· τί ἐστὶ τὸ αὐτὸ δίπουν, τρίπουν, καὶ τετράπουν·

ἀλλ' ὄπταν βαίγη πλείστοισι πόδεσσι,

ἐνθα μένος γυίοισιν ἀφανρότατον πέλει αὐτοῦ.

Ἀπορομένων δὲ τῶν ἄλλων, ὁ Οἰδίπους ἀπεφίγητο, ἄνθρωπον εἶναι τὸ προβληθὲν· νήπιον μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸν ὑπάρχοντα τετράπουν εἶναι· αὐξήσαντα δὲ δίπουν· γηράσαντα δὲ τρίπουν, βακτηρίᾳ χρώμενον διὰ τὴν ἀσθένειαν. Ἐνταῦθα τὴν μὲν Σφίγγα ἐαυτὴν κατακρημνίσαι, τὸν δὲ Οἰδίπουν γῆμαι τὴν ἀγνοουμένην ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ μητέρα, τῷ λύσαντι ἔπαθλον προτιθεμένην.

## XVI. Helen.

Ἑλένη, Ἀήδας καὶ Τυνδάρεω θυγάτηρ, ὡς δὲ ἄλλοι λέγουσι, Διὸς, κάλλιε ἦν διαπρεπής. Παρεγένοντο δὲ

ἑαυτῷ προσέτασσε θύειν· καὶ βύρσας μὲν ἐξηραμμένας ἐξ ἄρματος μετὰ λεβήτων χαλκῶν σίρων, ἔλεγε βροντᾶν· βάλλων δὲ εἰς οὐρανὸν αἰθομένας λαμπάδας, ἔλεγεν ἀστράπτειν. Ζεὺς δὲ αὐτὸν κεραυνώσας, τὴν κτισθεῖσαν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πόλιν καὶ τοὺς οἰκήτορας ἠφάνισε πάντας.

XIII. The Daughters of Danaus.

Βῆλος, ὁ Αἰγύπτου βασιλεὺς, παῖδας εἶχε διδύμους, Αἴγυπτον καὶ Δαναόν. Αἰγύπτῳ μὲν ἐγένοντο παῖδες πενήκοντα, θυγατέρες δὲ Δαναῶ πενήκοντα. Στασιασάντων δὲ αὐτῶν πρὸς ἀλλήλους περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ὕστερον, Δαναὸς τοὺς Αἰγύπτου παῖδας δεδοικῶς, ὑποθεμένης Ἀθηναῖς αὐτῷ, καὶν κατεσιλεύσατο πενήκοντορον, καὶ τὰς θυγατέρας ἐνθήμενος ἔφηνεν εἰς Ἄργος. Οἱ δὲ Αἰγύπτου παῖδες καὶ αὐτοὶ εἰς Ἄργος ἐλθόντες τῆς τε ἔχθρας παύσασθαι παρεκάλουν τὸν Δαναόν, καὶ τὰς θυγατέρας αὐτοῦ γαμεῖν ἤξιον. Δαναὸς δὲ ἅμα μὲν ἀπιστιῶν αὐτῶν τοῖς ἐπαγγέλμασιν, ἅμα δὲ καὶ μνησικακῶν περὶ τῆς φυγῆς, ὠμολόγει τοὺς γάμους καὶ διεκλήρου τὰς κόρας· ὡς δὲ ἐκληρώσαντο τοὺς γάμους, ἐστιάσας ἐγχειρίδια δίδωσι ταῖς θυγατέρασιν· αἱ δὲ κοιμωμένους τοὺς νυμφίους ἀπέκτειναν, πλὴν Ὑπερμνήστρας. Αὕτη δὲ Λυγκέα τὸν ἑαυτῆς νυμφίον διέσωσε· διδὸν καθείρξας αὐτὴν Δαναὸς ἐφροῦρει. Αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι τῶν Δαναοῦ θυγατέρων τὰς μὲν κεφαλὰς τῶν νυμφίων ἐν τῇ Λέργῃ κατάρουξαν, τὰ δὲ σώματα πρὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐκήδευσαν. Καὶ αὐτὰς ἐκάθησαν Ἀθηναῖα τε καὶ Ἐρμιῆς, Διὸς κελεύσαντος. Δαναὸς δὲ ὕστερον Ὑπερμνήστραν Λυγκεῖ συνήμισε· τὰς δὲ λοιπὰς θυγατέρας εἰς γυμνικὸν ἀγῶνα τοῖς νικῶσιν ἔδωκεν.

## XIV. Minoas.

Μίνως θαλασσοκρατῶν ἐπολέμησε στόλῳ τὰς Ἀσί-  
 νας, καὶ Μέγαρα εἶλε, Νίσου βασιλεύοντος, τοῦ Παν-  
 δίονος. Ἀπέθανε δὲ ὁ Νίσος διὰ θυγατρὸς προδοσίαν.  
 ἔχοντι γὰρ αὐτῷ πορφυρέαν ἐν μέσῃ τῇ κεφαλῇ τρίχα,  
 ἣς ἀφαιρεθείσης αὐτὸν μοῖρα ἦν τελευτᾶν, ἣ θυγάτηρ  
 αὐτοῦ Σκύλλα, ἐρασθεῖσα Μίνως, ἐξεῖλε τὴν τρίχα  
 κοιμωμένην. Μίνως δὲ Μαγάρων κρατήσας ἀπέπλευσε,  
 καὶ τὴν Σκύλλαν τῆς πρύμνης τῶν ποδῶν ἐκδήσας ὑπο-  
 βρύχιον ἐποίησεν.

## XV. The Sphinx.

Σφίγγα μυθολογοῦσι, θηρίον δίμορφον, παραγε-  
 νομένον εἰς τὰς Θήβας αἶνιγμα προσιθῆναι τῷ δυναμέ-  
 νῳ λύσαι, καὶ πολλοὺς ὑπ' αὐτῆς δι' ἀπορίαν ἀναιρεῖ-  
 σθαι. Ἦν δὲ τὸ προσηθέν ὑπὸ τῆς Σφιγγός· τί ἐστὶ τὸ  
 αὐτὸ δίπουν, τρίπουν, καὶ τετράπουν·

ἀλλ' ὅπταν βαιῆη πλείστοισι πόδεσσι,

ἐνθα μένος γυίοισιν ἀφανρότατον πέλει αὐτοῦ.

Ἀπορομένων δὲ τῶν ἄλλων, ὁ Οἰδίπους ἀπεφίηατο,  
 ἄνθρωπον εἶναι τὸ προβληθέν· νήπιον μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸν  
 ὑπάρχοντα τετράπουν εἶναι· αὐξήσαντα δὲ δίπουν· γη-  
 ράσαντα δὲ τρίπουν, βακτηρίᾳ χρώμενον διὰ τὴν ἀσθέ-  
 νειαν. Ἐνταῦθα τὴν μὲν Σφίγγα ἑαυτὴν κατακρημνίσαι,  
 τὸν δὲ Οἰδίπουν γῆμαι τὴν ἀγνοουμένην ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ μη-  
 τέρα, τῷ λύσαντι ἔπαθλον προσιθεμένην.

## XVI. Helen.

Ἑλένη, Ἀήδας καὶ Τυνδάρεω θυγάτηρ, ὡς δὲ ἄλλοι  
 λέγουσι, Διός, κάλλι ἦν διαπρεπής. Παρεγένοντο δὲ

εἰς Σπάρτην ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτῆς γάμον πολλοὶ τῶν βασιλευ-  
όντων Ἑλλάδος. Τούτων ὄρων τὸ πλῆθος Τυνδάρεως  
ἐδεδοίκει, μή, κριθέντος ἑνός, στασιάζωσιν οἱ λοιποί·  
ὑποθεμένον δὲ τοῦ Ὀδυσσέως ἐξορκίζει τοὺς μνηστῆρας  
βοηθήσειν, ἐὰν ὁ προκριθεὶς νυμφίος ὑπὸ ἄλλου τινός  
ἀδικῆται περὶ τὸν γάμον, καὶ αἰρεῖται τὸν Μενέλαον  
νυμφίον, καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν τῆς Σπάρτης αὐτῷ παρα-  
δίδωσιν.

XVII. Thetis.

Ἡ Θέτις ἐκ Πηλέως βρέφος ἐγέννησε, τὸν Ἀχιλλέα.  
Ἀθάνατον δὲ θέλουσα ποιῆσαι τοῦτο, κρύφα Πηλέως  
εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἐγκρυβοῦσα τῆς νυκτός, ἔφθειρεν ὃ ἦν αὐτῷ  
θνητὸν πατρῷον· μεθ' ἡμέραν δὲ ἔχριεν ἀμβροσίᾳ.  
Πηλεὺς δὲ ἐπιτηρήσας καὶ ἀσπαίροντα τὸν παῖδα ἰδὼν  
ἐπὶ τοῦ πυρός, ἐβόησε· καὶ Θέτις κωλυθεῖσα τὴν προ-  
αίρεσιν τελειῶσαι, νήπιον τὸν παῖδα ἀπολιποῦσα, πρὸς  
Νηρηίδας ὤχετο. Κομίζει δὲ τὸν παῖδα πρὸς Χείρωνα  
Πηλεὺς. Ὁ δὲ λαβὼν αὐτὸν ἔτρεφε σπλάγχνοις λεόν-  
των καὶ συῶν ἀγρίων καὶ ἄρκτων μυελοῖς.

XVIII. Aeacus.

Αἰακός, ὁ Διὸς ἔκγονος, τοσοῦτον διήνεγκεν, ὥστε,  
γενομένων ἀχμῶν ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησι καὶ πολλῶν ἀνθρώ-  
πων διαφθαρέντων, ἐπειδὴ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς συμφορᾶς  
ὑπερέβαλεν, ἦλθον οἱ προεστῶτες τῶν πόλεων ἐκετεύ-  
οντες αὐτόν, νομίζοντες διὰ τῆς συγγενείας καὶ τῆς εὐ-  
σεβείας τῆς ἐκείνου τάχιστ' ἂν εὐρέσθαι παρὰ τῶν θεῶν  
τῶν παρόντων κακῶν ἀπαλλαγὴν. Σωθέντες δὲ καὶ τυ-  
χόντες ὧν ἐδεήθησαν, ἱερὸν ἐν Αἰγίῃη κατεστήσαντο  
κοινὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων, οὐπερ ἐκεῖνος ἐποιήσατο τὴν εὐ-

χίν. Καὶ κατ' ἐκείνον μὲν τὸν χρόνον ἕως ἦν μετ' ἀνθρώπων, μετὰ καλλίστης δόξης ὧν διετελέσεν· ἐπειδὴ δὲ μετέλλαξε τὸν βίον, λέγεται παρὰ Πλούτων καὶ Κόρη τιμὰς μεγίστας ἔχων παρεδρεῖν ἐκείνοις. — Τούτου δὲ παῖδες ἦσαν Τελαμῶν καὶ Πηλεὺς. Ὡν ὁ μὲν ἕτερος μεθ' Ἡρακλέους ἐπὶ Λαομέδοντα στρατεύσας, τῶν ἀριστείων ἔτυχε· Πηλεὺς δὲ ἐν τε τῇ μάχῃ τῇ πρὸς Κενταύρους ἀριστεύσας, καὶ κατὰ πολλοὺς ἄλλους κινδύνους εὐδοκίμησας, Θέτιδι τῇ Νηρέως, θνητὸς ὧν ἀθανάτῳ, συνήκησε, καὶ μόνον τούτου φασὶ τῶν προγεγενημένων ὑπὸ θεῶν ἐν τοῖς γάμοις ὑμῆναιον ᾄδῆναι. Τούτων δ' ἐκατέρου, Τελαμῶνος μὲν Αἴας καὶ Τεῦκρος ἐγενέσθη, Πηλέως δ' Ἀχιλλεύς, οἱ μέγιστον καὶ σαφέστατον ἔλεγχον ἔδοσαν τῆς αὐτῶν ἀρετῆς. Οὐ γὰρ ἐν ταῖς αὐτῶν πόλεσιν ἐπρώτευσαν μόνον οὐδὲ ἐν τοῖς τόποις, ἐν οἷς κατέμουν· ἀλλὰ στρατείας τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἐπὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους γενομένης, καὶ πολλῶν μὲν ἐκατέρωθεν ἀθροισθέντων, οὐδενὸς δὲ τῶν ὀνομαστῶν ἀπολειφθέντος, ἐν τούτοις τοῖς κινδύνοις Ἀχιλλεύς μὲν ἀπάντων διήνεγκεν, Αἴας δὲ μετ' ἐκείνον ἠρίστευσε· Τεῦκρος δὲ τῆς τε τούτων συγγενείας ἄξιος καὶ τῶν ἄλλων οὐδενὸς χείρων γενόμενος, ἐπειδὴ Τροίαν συνεξείλεν, ἀφικόμενος εἰς Κύπρον Σαλαμίνα κατέμικεν.

#### XIX. Theseus.

Θησεὺς ὁ Αἰγέως, Ασπίθαις σύμμαχος γενόμενος καὶ στρατεύσας ἐπὶ Κενταύρους τοὺς διφρεῖς, οἱ καὶ τάχει καὶ ῥώμῃ καὶ τόλμῃ διέφερον, τούτους μάχῃ νικήσας, εὐθὺς μὲν τὴν ἕβρην αὐτῶν ἔπαυσεν, οὐ πολλῶν δ' ἕστερον χρόνῳ τὸ γένος ἐξ ἀνθρώπων ἠράκησεν. — Κατὰ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῷ Μινω-

ταύρω, τῷ ἐν Κρήτῃ τραφέντι, δασμὸν ἀπέστειλαν δις ἑπτὰ παῖδας, οὓς ἰδὼν ἀγομένους, οὕτως ἠγανάκτησεν, ὡς ἤγγιστο κρεῖττον εἶναι τεθνήαι, ἢ ζῆν ἄρχων τῆς πόλεως τῆς οὕτως οἰκτρὸν τοῖς ἐχθροῖς φόρον ὑποτελεῖν ἠγαγκασμένης. Σύμπλους δὲ γενόμενος, καὶ κρατήσας φύσεως ἐξ ἀνδρὸς καὶ ταύρου μεμιγμένης, τοὺς μὲν παῖδας τοῖς γονεῦσιν ἀπέδωκε, τὴν δὲ πατρίδα οὕτως δεινοῦ προστάγματος ἠλευθέρωσεν.

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## GRECIAN HISTORY.

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### I. Kodrus.

Ἀθηναίους καὶ Πελοποννησίους πόλεμος ἦν. Ὁ δὲ θεὸς ἔχρησε νικᾶν Ἀθηναίους, εἰ ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν ἀποθάνοι ὑπὲρ ἀνδρὸς Πελοποννησίου· ἦν δὲ τότε βασιλεὺς Ἀθηναίων Κόδρος. Τοῖς οὖν πολεμίοις τὸ λόγιον εἰδόσι κοινὸν ἦν παράγγελμα ἐν ταῖς μάχαις ἀπέχεσθαι Κόδρου. Ὁ δὲ (ἦν γὰρ ἐσπέρα) σχῆμα φρυγανιστήρος λαβών, τοῦ χάρακος προελθὼν, ἔτεμνε τὴν ὕλην. Ἔτυχον δὲ καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι ἄνδρες μετὰ φρυγανισμόν ἦγοντες· τούτοις μάχεται Κόδρος, ὥστε καὶ τὸ δρέπανον ἐπὶ αὐτοὺς ἀνατεινόμενος ἔτρωσέ τινα αὐτῶν. Οἱ δὲ φθάσαντες κατακτείνουσιν αὐτὸν τοῖς δρεπάνοις καὶ ἀπηλλάγησαν, ὡς δὴ ἀγαθὸν τι πεποιημένοι. Τηρικῶντα παιανίσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς τοῦ λογίου τετελεσμένου, θυμῷ καὶ ῥώμῃ πλείονι πορεύονται ἐς μάχην, καὶ πρὸ τῆς μάχης κήρυκα πέμψαντες ἤτησαν ἀναίρεσιν τοῦ βασιλέως. Οἱ οὖν Πελοποννήσιοι, συνέντες τὸ γεγονός, ἔφυγον.

### II. Victory of the Athenians at Marathon, B. C. 490.

Ἰατίς καὶ Ἀρταφέρνης μετὰ τριάκοντα μυριάδων ἐν Μαραθῶνι ἐστρατοπεδεύσατο, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐνα-

όδους τηροῦντες τοιοῦτον ἔσχον τοῦ βίου τὸ τέλος· ὧν τὰς ἀρετὰς τίς οὐκ ἂν θαυμάσειεν; οἱ τινες μιᾷ γνώμῃ χρησάμενοι τὴν μὲν ἀφωρισμένην τάξιν ὑπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος οὐκ ἔλιπον, τὸν ἑαυτῶν δὲ βίον προθύμως ἐπέδωκαν εἰς τὴν κοινὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων σωτηρίαν, καὶ μᾶλλον εἰλοντο τελευτᾶν καλῶς ἢ ζῆν αἰσχροῦς.

IV. Building of the Walls of Athens by Themistocles,  
B. C. 479.

1. Ἀθῆναι τρόπῳ τοιῶδε περιτειχίσθησαν· ἐπειδὴ Μῆδοι ἀνεχώρησαν ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης, νικηθέντες καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῶ ὑπὸ Ἑλλήνων, καὶ οἱ καταφυγόντες αὐτῶν ταῖς ναυσὶν εἰς Μυκάλῃ διεφθάρησαν, Λεωνυχίδης μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, ὅσπερ ἠγεῖτο τῶν ἐν Μυκάλῃ Ἑλλήνων, ἀπεχώρησεν ἐπ' οἴκου, ἔχων τοὺς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου ξυμμάχους· οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ Ἰωνίας καὶ Ἑλλησπόντου ξύμμαχοι, ἤδη ἀφεστηκότες ἀπὸ βασιλέως ὑπομείναντες Σηστὸν ἐπολιόρκουν, Μίδων ἐχόντων καὶ ἐπιχειμάσαντες εἶλον αὐτήν, ἐκλιπόντων τῶν βαρβάρων· καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀπέπλευσαν ἐξ Ἑλλησπόντου ὡς ἕκαστοι κατὰ πόλεις. — 2. Ἀθηναίων δὲ τὸ κοινόν, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς οἱ βάρβαροι ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἀπῆλθον, διεκομίζοντο εὐθύς, ὅθεν ὑπεξέθεντο, παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας, καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀνοικοδομεῖν παρεσκευάζοντο καὶ τὰ τεῖχη· τοῦ τε γὰρ περιβόλου βραχέα εἰστήκει, καὶ οἰκίαι αἱ μὲν πολλαὶ ἐπεπτύκασαν, ὀλίγα δὲ περιῆσαν, ἐν αἷς αὐτοὶ ἐσκήνησαν οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν Περσῶν. — 3. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τὸ μέλλον ἦλθον πρεσβεῖα, τὰ μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἴδιον ἂν ὄρωντες μήτε ἐκείνους, μήτ' ἄλλον μηδένα τεῖχος ἔχοντα· τὸ δὲ πλεόν, τῶν ξυμμάχων ἔσοτρυνόντων

καὶ φοβουμένων τοῦ τε ναυτικοῦ αὐτῶν τὸ πλῆθος, ὃ πρὶν οὐχ ὑπῆρχε, καὶ τὴν ἐς τὸν Μηδικὸν πόλεμον τόλμαν γενομένην. — 4. Ἡξίουσαν τε αὐτοὺς μὴ τειχιζέειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἔξω Πελοποννήσου μᾶλλον, ὅσοις ξυνηστήκει περιβόλος, ξυγκαθελεῖν μετὰ σφῶν τοὺς περιβόλους· τὴν ἀληθεῖ γνῶμην οὐ δηλοῦντες ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἀλλὰ φάσκοντες κελεύειν ταῦτα, ἵνα ὁ βάρβαρος, εἰ αὐθις ἐπέλθοι, μὴ ἔχοι ἀπ' ἐχυροῦ τινος τόπου, ὡσπερ νῦν ἐκ τῶν Θηβῶν, ὀρμᾶσθαι· τὴν τε Πελοπόννησον πᾶσιν ἔφασαν ἰκανὴν εἶναι ἀναχώρησίν τε καὶ ἀφορμῆν. — 5. Οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, Θεμιστοκλέους γνῶμην, τοὺς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους ταῦτ' εἰπόντας, ἀποκρινάμενοι, ὅτι πέμψουσιν ὡς αὐτοὺς πρέσβεις περὶ ὧν λέγουσιν, εὐθύς ἀπήλλαξαν· ἑαυτὸν δ' ἐκέλευεν ὡς τάχιστα ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, ἄλλους δὲ πρὸς ἑαυτῷ ἐλομένους πρέσβεις μὴ εὐθύς ἐκπέμπειν, ἀλλ' ἐπισχεῖν μέχρι τοσούτου, ἕως ἂν ἰκανὸν τὸ τεῖχος ἄρῳσιν, ὥστε ἀπομάχεσθαι; εἰ δέοι· τειχιζέειν δὲ πάντας πανδημεῖ τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ αὐτοὺς καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ παῖδας, φειδομένους μήτε ἰδίου μήτε δημοσίου οἰκοδομήματος, ὅθεν τις ὠφέλεια ἔσται ἐς τὸ ἔργον, ἀλλὰ καθαιροῦντας πάντα. — 6. Καὶ ὁ μὲν, ταῦτα διδάξας καὶ ὑπειπὼν, τᾶλλα ὅτι αὐτὸς τάκεῖ πράξει, ὤχητο. Καὶ ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ἐλθὼν οὐ προσήει πρὸς τὰς ἀρχάς, ἀλλὰ διῆγε καὶ προὔφασίζετο. Καὶ ὁπότε τις αὐτὸν ἔροιτο τῶν ἐν τέλει ὄντων, ὃ τι οὐκ ἐπέρχεται ἐπὶ τὸ κοινόν, ἔφη, τοὺς ξυμπρέσβεις ἀναμένειν, ἀσχολίας δὲ τινος οὐσης αὐτοὺς ὑπολειφθῆναι· προσδέχεσθαι μέντοι, ἐν τάχει ἤξειν, καὶ θανατᾶζειν, ὡς οὔπω πάρεσιν. — 7. Οἱ δὲ ἀκούοντες τῷ μὲν Θεμιστοκλεῖ ἐπειθόντο διὰ φιλίαν αὐτοῦ· τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἀφικνουμέ-

νων καὶ σαφῶς κατηγορούντων, ὅτι τειχίζεται τε καὶ ἤδη ὕψος λαμβάνει, οὐκ εἶχον ὅπως χρῆ ἀπιστῆσαι. Γνούς δὲ ἐκεῖνος κελεύει αὐτοὺς μὴ λόγοις μᾶλλον παράγεσθαι, ἢ πέμψαι σφῶν αὐτῶν ἄνδρας οἵτινες χρηστοὶ καὶ πιστῶς ἀπαγγελοῦσι σκεψάμενοι. — 8. Ἀποστέλλουσιν οὖν· καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις κρύφα πέμπει, κελεύων, ὡς ἤμισα ἐπιφανῶς κατασχεῖν καὶ μὴ ἀφιέναι, πρὶν ἂν αὐτοὶ πάλιν κομισθῶσιν· (ἤδη γὰρ καὶ ἦκον αὐτῷ οἱ Ξυμπρέσβεις, Ἀβρώνυχός τε ὁ Λυσικλέους, καὶ Ἀριστείδης ὁ Λυσιμάχου, ἀγγέλλοντες ἔχειν ἱκανῶς τὸ τεῖχος)· εφοβεῖτο γάρ, μὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι σφᾶς, ὅποτε σαφῶς ἀκούσειαν, οὐκέτι ἀφῶσιν. — 9. Οἱ τε οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς πρέσβεις, ὡςπερ ἐπεστάλη, κατεῖχον· καὶ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐπελθὼν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐνταῦθα δὴ φανερώως εἶπεν, ὅτι ἡ μὲν πόλις σφῶν τετειχίσται ἤδη, ὥστε ἱκανῆ εἶναι σώζειν τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας· εἰ δέ τι βούλονται Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἢ οἱ ξύμμαχοι πρῆσβεύεσθαι παρὰ σφᾶς, ὡς πρὸς διαγιγνώσκοντας τὸ λοιπὸν ἵεναι τά τε σφίσι αὐτοῖς ξύμφορα καὶ τὰ κοινά. — 10. Τὴν τε γὰρ πόλιν ὅτε ἐδόκει ἐκλιπεῖν ἄμεινον εἶναι, καὶ ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβῆναι, ἄνευ ἐκείνων γνόντες τολμῆσαι· δοκεῖν οὖν σφίσι καὶ νῦν ἄμεινον εἶναι τὴν ἑαυτῶν πόλιν τεῖχος ἔχειν, καὶ ἰδίᾳ τοῖς πολίταις καὶ ἐς τοὺς πάντας ξυμμάχους ὠφελιμώτερον ἔσσεσθαι. — 11. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀκούσαντες ὀργὴν μὲν φανερὰν οὐκ ἐποιοῦντο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐπὶ κωλύμῃ, ἀλλὰ γνώμης παραινέσει δῆθεν τῷ κοινῷ ἐπρῆσβεύσαντο· ἅμα δὲ καὶ προσφιλεῖς ὄντες ἐν τῷ τότε διὰ τὴν ἐς τὸν Μῆδον προθυμίαν τὰ μάλιστα αὐτοῖς ἐτύγγανον· τῆς μέντοι βουλήσεως ἀμαρτάνοντες ἀδήλως ἤχθοντο. Οἱ τε πρέσβεις ἐκατέρων

ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἶκον ἀνεπικλήτως. — 12. Τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν πόλιν ἐτείχισαν ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ· καὶ δῆλη ἡ οἰκοδομία ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἔστιν ὅτι κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐγένετο. Οἱ γὰρ θεμέλιοι παντοίων λίθων ὑπόκεινται καὶ οὐ ξυνηργασμένων ἔστιν ἤ, ἀλλ' ὡς ἕκαστοὶ ποτε προσέφερον· πολλαὶ τε στῆλαι ἀπὸ σημάτων καὶ λίθοι εἰργασμένοι ἐγκατελέγησαν· μάλιστα γὰρ ὁ περιβολὸς πανταχῆ ἐξήχθη τῆς πόλεως καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πάντα ὁμοίως κινῶντες ἠπειρίγοντο.

V. Treachery and Death of Pausanias, B. C. 471.

1. Ἐπειδὴ Πausanias ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος τὸ πρῶτον μεταπεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ Σπαρτιατῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ καὶ κριθεὶς ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ἀπελίθη μὴ ἀδικεῖν, δημοσίᾳ μὲν οὐκέτι ἐξεπέμφθη, ἰδίᾳ δὲ αὐτὸς τριήρη λαβὼν Ἐρμιονίδα ἄνευ Λακεδαιμονίων ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ἑλλησπόντον, τῷ μὲν λόγῳ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν πόλεμον, τῷ δὲ ἔργῳ τὰ πρὸς βασιλέα πράγματα πράσσειν, ὡς περ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἐπεχείρησεν, ἐφιέμενος τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἀρχῆς. — 2. Εὐεργεσίαν δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦδε πρῶτον ἐς βασιλέα κατέθετο καὶ τοῦ παντὸς πράγματος ἀρχὴν ἐποιήσατο. Βυζάντιον γὰρ ἔλῳν τῇ προτέρᾳ παρουσίᾳ μετὰ τὴν ἐκ Κύπρου ἀναχώρησιν, βασιλέως προσήκοντάς τινας καὶ ξυγγενεῖς ἔλαβε· τότε δὲ τούτους ἀποπέμπει βασιλεῖ κρύφα τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων· τῷ δὲ λόγῳ ἀπέδρασαν αὐτόν. Ἐπράσσε δὲ ταῦτα μετὰ Γογγύλου τοῦ Ἐρετριέως, ᾧ περ ἐπέτρεψε τότε Βυζάντιον καὶ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους. — 3. Ἐπεμψε δὲ καὶ ἐπιστολὴν τὸν Γογγύλον φέροντα αὐτῷ· ἐνεγέγραπτο δὲ τάδε ἐν αὐτῇ, ὡς ὕστερον ἀνευρέθη· „Πausanias ὁ ἡγεμὼν τῆς Σπάρτης τούσδε τέ σοι χαρίζεσθαι βουλόμενος ἀπο-

πέμπει δορὶ ἐλών· καὶ γνώμην ποιῶμαι, εἰ καὶ σοὶ δοκεῖ, θυνγατέρα τε τὴν σὴν γῆμαι, καὶ σοὶ Σπάρτην καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Ἑλλάδα ὑποχείριον ποιῆσαι. Δυνατὸς δὲ δοκῶ εἶναι ταῦτα πράξαι, μετὰ σοῦ βουλευόμενος· εἰ οὖν τί σε τούτων ἀρέσκει, πέμπτε ἄνδρα πιστὸν ἐπὶ θάλασσαν, δι' οὗ τὸ λοιπὸν τοὺς λόγους ποιησόμεθα.“

4. Τοσαῦτα μὲν ἡ γραφὴ ἐδήλου· Ξέρξης δὲ ἴσθη τε τῇ ἐπιστολῇ καὶ ἀποστέλλει Ἀρταβάζον τὸν Φαρνάκου ἐπὶ θάλασσαν, καὶ κελεύει αὐτὸν τὴν τε Δασκυλίτιν σατραπείαν παραλαβεῖν, Μεγαβάτην ἀπαλλάξαντα, ὃς πρότερον ἔρχε· καὶ παρὰ Πανσανίαν ἐς Βυζάντιον ἐπιστολὴν ἀντεπετίθει αὐτῷ ὡς τάχιστα διαπέμψαι καὶ τὴν σφραγίδα ἀποδειξαι, καὶ ἦν τι αὐτῷ Πανσανίας παραγγέλλη περὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ πραγμάτων, πράσσειν ὡς ἄριστα καὶ πιστότατα. — 5. Ὁ δὲ ἀφικόμενος τὰ τε ἄλλα ἐποίησεν, ὡς περ εἴρητο, καὶ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν διέπεμψεν· ἀντεγέγραπτο δὲ τάδε· „Ὡδε λέγει βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης Πανσανίᾳ· Καὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν οὓς μοι πέραν θαλάσσης ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἔσωσας, κεῖταί σοι εὐεργεσία ἐν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ οἴκῳ ἐς αἰὶ ἀνάγραφτος, καὶ τοῖς λόγοις τοῖς ἀπὸ σοῦ ἀρέσκομαι. Καὶ σε μήτε νῦξ μήθ' ἡμέρα ἐπισχέτω, ὥστε ἀνεῖναι πράσσειν τι ὃν ἐμοὶ ὑπισχνῆ, μηδὲ χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου δαπάνη κενωλίσθω, μηδὲ στρατιᾶς πλήθει, εἴ ποὶ δεῖ παραγίγνεσθαι· ἀλλὰ μετ' Ἀρταβάζου ἀνδρὸς ἀγαθοῦ, ὃν σοὶ ἔπεμψα, πράσσειε θαρσῶν καὶ τὰ ἐμὰ καὶ τὰ σά, ὅπη κάλλιστα καὶ ἄριστα ἔξει ἀμφοτέροις.“

6. Ταῦτα λαβὼν ὁ Πανσανίας τὰ γράμματα, ὧν καὶ πρότερον ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ τὴν Πλαταιαῖσιν ἡγεμονίαν, πολλῶν τότε μᾶλλον ἦρτο, καὶ οὐκέτι ἡδύνατο ἐν τῷ καθεστηκότι τρόπῳ

βιοτεύειν, ἀλλὰ σκευὰς τε Μηδικὰς ἐνδύόμενος ἐκ τοῦ Βυζαντίου ἐξήρει, καὶ διὰ τῆς Θράκης πορευόμενον αὐτὸν Μῆδοι καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι ἐδορυφόρον, τράπεζάν τε Περσικὴν παρετίθετο, καὶ κατέχειν τὴν διάνοιαν οὐκ ἠδύνατο, ἀλλ' ἔργοις βραχέσι προῦδήλου, ἃ τῇ γνώμῃ μειζόνως ἐς ἔπειτα ἔμελλε πράξειν. — 7. Ἀνσπρόσοδόν τε αὐτὸν παρεῖχε, καὶ τῇ ὀργῇ οὕτω χαλεπῇ ἐχρήτο ἐς πάντας ὁμοίως, ὥστε μηδένα δύνασθαι προσίεναι· διώπερ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οὐχ ἦμιστα ἢ ξυμμαχία μετέστη.

8. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι αἰσθόμενοι τό τε πρῶτον δι' αὐτὰ ταῦτα ἀνεκάλεσαν αὐτόν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ τῇ Ἐρμιονίδι ἠῆ τὸ δεύτερον ἐκπλεύσας οὐ κελυσάντων αὐτῶν τοιαῦτα ἐφαίνεται ποιῶν, καὶ ἐκ Βυζαντίου βία ἐπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐκπολιορκηθεὶς ἐς μὲν τὴν Σπάρτην οὐκ ἐπανεχώρει, ἐς δὲ Κολωνὰς τὰς Τρωάδας ἰδρυθεὶς, πρᾶσσων τε ἐξηγγέλλετο αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ οὐκ ἐπ' ἀγαθῶ τὴν μονὴν ποιούμενος, οὕτω δὴ οὐκέτι ἐπέσχον, ἀλλὰ πέμψαντες κήρυκα καὶ σκντάλην οἱ ἔφοροι εἶπον τοῦ κήρυκος μὴ λείπεσθαι, εἰ δὲ μή, πόλεμον αὐτῷ Σπαρτιάτας προαγορεύειν. — 9. Ὁ δὲ βουλόμενος ὡς ἦμιστα ὑποπίτος εἶναι καὶ πιστεύων, χρήμασι διαλύσειν τὴν διαβολήν, ἀνεχώρει τὸ δεύτερον ἐς Σπάρτην. Καὶ ἐς μὲν τὴν εἰρκτὴν ἐσπίπτει τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφόρων (ἔξεστι δὲ τοῖς ἐφόροις τὸν βασιλέα δρᾶσαι τοῦτο), ἔπειτα διαπραξάμενος ὕστερον ἐξῆλθε, καὶ καθίστησιν ἑαυτὸν ἐς κρίσιν τοῖς βουλομένοις περὶ αὐτὸν ἐλέγγειν. — 10. Καὶ φανερόν μὲν εἶχον οὐδὲν οἱ Σπαρτιάται σημεῖον οὔτε ἢ πᾶσα πόλις, ὅτι ἂν πιστεύσαντες βεβαίως ἐτιμωροῦντο ἄνδρα γένους τε τοῦ βασιλείου ὄντα καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι τιμῆν

ἔχοντα (Πλείσταρχον γὰρ τὸν Λεωνίδου ὄντα βασιλέα καὶ νέον ἔτι ἀνεψιὸς ὧν ἐπετρόπενεν)· ὑποψίας δὲ πολλὰς παρείχε τῇ τε παρανομίᾳ καὶ ζηλώσει τῶν βαρβάρων μὴ ἴσος βούλεσθαι εἶναι τοῖς παροῦσι, τὰ τε ἄλλα αὐτοῦ ἀνεσκόπων, εἴ τί που ἐξεδεδιήτητο τῶν καθεστῶτων νομίμων, καὶ ὅτι ἐπὶ τὸν τρίποδά ποτε τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς, ὃν ἀνέθεσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀπὸ τῶν Μήδων ἀκροθίνιον, ἤξιωσεν ἐπιγράψασθαι αὐτὸς ἰδίᾳ τὸ ἐλεγεῖον τόδε,

Ἑλλήνων ἀρχηγὸς ἐπεὶ στρατὸν ὤλεσε Μήδων,  
 Πανσανίας Φοίβῳ μνήμ' ἀνέθηκε τόδε.

11. Τὸ μὲν οὖν ἐλεγεῖον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐξεκόλαιψαν εὐθύς τότε ἀπὸ τοῦ τρίποδος τοῦτο καὶ ἐπέγραψαν ὀνομαστὶ τὰς πόλεις, ὅσαι ξυγκαθελοῦσαι τὸν βάρβαρον ἔστησαν τὸ ἀνάθημα· τοῦ μέντοι Πανσανίου ἀδίκημα καὶ τοῦτ' ἐδόκει εἶναι, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐν τούτῳ καθειστήκει, πολλῶ μᾶλλον παρόμοιον πραχθῆναι ἐφαίνετο τῇ παρούσῃ διανοίᾳ. Ἐπυνθάνοντο δὲ καὶ ἐς τοὺς Εἰλωτας πράσσειν τι αὐτόν, καὶ ἦν δὲ οὕτως· ἐλευθέρωσιν τε γὰρ ὑπισχεῖτο αὐτοῖς καὶ πολιτείαν, ἣν ξυνεπαναστῶσι καὶ τὸ πᾶν ξυγκατεργάσωνται. — 12. Ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὡς οὐδὲ τῶν Εἰλώτων μηνυταῖς τισι πιστεύσαντες ἤξιωσαν νεώτερόν τι ποιεῖν εἰς αὐτόν, χρώμενοι τῇ τρόπῳ ᾗπερ εἰώθασιν ἐς σφᾶς αὐτούς, μὴ ταχεῖς εἶναι περὶ ἀνδρὸς Σπαρτιάτου ἄνευ ἀναμφισβητήτων τεκμηρίων βουλευσαί τι ἀνήκεστον, πρὶν γε δὴ αὐτοῖς, ὡς λέγεται, ὁ μέλλων τὰς τελευταίας βασιλεῖ ἐπιστολὰς πρὸς Ἀρτάβαζον κομιεῖν ἀνὴρ Ἀργίλιος, παιδικὰ ποτε ὧν αὐτοῦ καὶ πιστότατος ἐκεῖνῳ, μηνυτὴς γίγνεται, δείσας κατὰ ἐνθύμησίν τινα, ὅτι οὐδεὶς πω τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἀγγέλων πάλιν ἀφίκετο· καὶ παραποησά-

μενος τὴν σφραγίδα, ἵνα, ἢν ψευσθῆ τῆς δόξης, ἢ καὶ ἐκεῖνός τι μεταγράψαι αἰτήσῃ, μὴ ἐπιγνῶ, λύει τὰς ἐπιστολάς, ἐν αἷς ὑπονοήσας τι τοιοῦτο προσεπεστάλθαι καὶ αὐτὸν εὖρεν ἐγγεγραμμένον κτείνειν.

13. Τότε δὲ οἱ ἔφοροι, δείξαντος αὐτοῦ τὰ γράμματα, μᾶλλον μὲν ἐπίστευσαν, αὐτήκοι δὲ βουλευθέντες ἔτι γενέσθαι αὐτοῦ Πανσανίου τι λέγοντος, ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐπὶ Ταίναρον ἰκέτου οἰχομένου καὶ σκηνησαμένου διπλῆν διαφράγματι καλύβην, ἐς ἣν τῶν ἐφόρων ἐντός τινος ἔκρυψε, καὶ Πανσανίου ὡς αὐτὸν ἐλθόντος καὶ ἐρωτῶντος τὴν πρόφασιν τῆς ἰκετείας, ἤσθοντο πάντα σαφῶς· ἤτιᾶτο γὰρ ὁ ἀνθρώπος τὰ τε περὶ αὐτοῦ γραφέντα καὶ τᾶλλ' ἀπέφαινε καθ' ἕναστος, ὡς οὐδὲν πώποτε αὐτὸν ἐν ταῖς πρὸς βασιλέα διακονίαις παραβάλοιτο, προτιμηθεὶς δ' ἐν ἴσῳ τοῖς πολλοῖς τῶν διακόνων ἀποθανεῖν, κἀκεῖνος αὐτὰ ταῦτα ξυνημολόγει καὶ περὶ τοῦ παρόντος οὐκ εἶα ὀργίζεσθαι, ἀλλὰ πίστιν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἐδίδου τῆς ἀναστάσεως καὶ ἰξίου ὡς τάχιστα πορεύεσθαι καὶ μὴ τὰ πρᾶσσόμενα διακωλύειν. — 14. Ἀκούσαντες δὲ ἀκριβῶς τότε μὲν ἀπῆλθον οἱ ἔφοροι, βεβαίως δὲ ἤδη εἰδότες ἐν τῇ πόλει τὴν ξύλληψιν ἐποιοῦντο. Λέγεται δ' αὐτὸν μέλλοντα ξυλληφθίσεσθαι ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, ἐνὸς μὲν τῶν ἐφόρων τὸ πρόσωπον προσιόντος ὡς εἶδε, γνῶναι ἐφ' ᾧ ἔχῳρει, ἄλλον δὲ νεύματι ἀφανῆ χρησαμένου καὶ δηλώσαντος εὐνοίᾳ, πρὸς τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς Χαλκιοίκου χωρῆσαι δρόμῳ καὶ προκαταφυγεῖν· ἦν δὲ ἐγγὺς τὸ τέμενος. — 15. Καὶ ἐς οἴκημα οὐ μέγα, ὃ ἦν τοῦ ἱεροῦ, ἐξελθὼν, ἵνα μὴ ὑπαίθριος ταλαιπωροῖη, ἡσύχαζεν. Οἱ δὲ τὸ παρατύχη μὲν ὑστέρησαν τῇ διώξει, μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο τοῦ τε οἰκήματος τὸν ὄροφον ἀφεῖλον καὶ τὰς

θύρας, ἔνδον ὄντα τηρήσαντες αὐτὸν καὶ ἀπολαβόντες εἴσω, ἀπρωκοδόμησαν, προσκαθεζόμενοι τε ἐξεπολιόρ- κησαν λιμῶ. — 16. Καὶ μέλλοντος αὐτοῦ ἀποψύχειν ὥσπερ εἶχεν ἐν τῷ οἰκήματι, αἰσθόμενοι τε ἐξάγουσιν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἔτι ἔμπνουν ὄντα, καὶ ἐξαχθεὶς ἀπέθανε παραχρῆμα.

#### VI. The Fate of Themistocles, B. C. 471—464.

1. Τοῦ μηδισμοῦ τοῦ Πανσανίου οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, πρέσβεις πέμπσαντες παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ξυνεπη- τιῶντο καὶ τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα, ὡς εὕρισκον ἐκ τῶν περὶ Πανσανίαν ἐλέγχων· ἠξίου τε τοῖς αὐτοῖς κολάζεσθαι αὐτόν· οἱ δὲ πεισθέντες (ἔτυχε γὰρ ὠστρακισμένος καὶ ἔχων δίαιταν μὲν ἐν Ἀργεῖ, ἐπιφοιτῶν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον) πέμπουσι μετὰ τῶν Λακεδαι- μονίων ἐτοιμῶν ὄντων, ἄνδρας, οἷς εἴρητο ἄγειν, ὅπου ἂν περιτύχωσιν. — 2. Ὁ δὲ Θεμιστοκλῆς προαισθό- μενος φεύγει ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ἐς Κέρκυραν, ὣν αὐ- τῶν εὐεργέτης. Δεδιέναι δὲ φασκόντων τῶν Κερκυ- ραίων ἔχειν αὐτόν, ὥστε Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ Ἀθηναί- οισ ἀπεχθέσθαι, διακομίζεται ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν ἠπει- ρον τὴν καταντικρῦ. — 3. Καὶ διωκόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν προστεταγμένων κατὰ πύστιν ἢ χωροίη, ἀναγκάζεται παρὰ Ἀδμητρον τὸν Μολοσσῶν βασιλέα, ὄντα αὐτῷ οὐ φίλον, καταλῦσαι. Καὶ ὁ μὲν οὐκ ἔτυχεν ἐπιδημῶν· ὁ δὲ, τῆς γυναικὸς ἰκέτης γενόμενος, διδάσκεται ὑπ' αὐτῆς τὸν παῖδα σφῶν λαβὼν καθέζεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν ἐστίαν. — 4. Καὶ ἐλθόντος οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον τοῦ Ἀδ- μίτου, δηλοῖ τε ὅς ἐστι, καὶ οὐκ ἀξιοῖ, εἴ τι ἄρα αὐτὸς ἀντεῖπεν αὐτῷ Ἀθηναίων δεομένῳ, φεύγοντα τιμω- ρεῖσθαι. Ἄμα δ' αὐτῷ εἶπεν, ὑφ' ὧν καὶ ἐφ' ᾧ διώ-

κεται· ὁ δὲ ἀκούσας ἀνίστησί τε αὐτὸν μετὰ τοῦ· εἰ-  
 τοῦ υἱέος, ὡςπερ καὶ ἔχων αὐτὸν ἐκαθέζετο· καὶ μέ-  
 γιστον ἦν ἱκέτευμα τοῦτο. — 5. Καὶ ὕστερον οὐ πολλῶ  
 τοῖς τε Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ἔλθοῦσι καὶ  
 πολλὰ εἰποῦσιν οὐκ ἐκδίδωσιν, ἀλλ' ἀποστέλλει, βου-  
 λόμενον ὡς βασιλέα πορευθῆναι, ἐπὶ τὴν ἐτέραν θά-  
 λασσαν περὶ, εἰς Πύδναν τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου. — 6. Ἐν  
 ἧ ὀλκάδος τυχὼν ἀναγομένης ἐπ' Ἰωνίας καὶ ἐπιβάς,  
 καταφέρεται χειμῶνι εἰς τὸ Ἀθηναίων στρατόπεδον, ὃ  
 ἐπολιόρχει Νάξον· καὶ (ἦν γὰρ ἀγνώσ τοῖς ἐν τῇ νηϊ)  
 δεῖσας φράζει τῷ ναυκλήρῳ, ὅστις ἐστί, καὶ δι' αὐτὸν φεύ-  
 γει· καί, εἰ μὴ σώσει αὐτόν, ἔφη ἔρειν, ὅτι χρήμασι  
 πεισθεὶς αὐτὸν ἄγει· τὴν δὲ ἀσφάλειαν εἶναι, μηδένα  
 ἐκβῆναι ἐκ τῆς νεὼς μέχρι ἂν πλοῦς γένηται· πειθο-  
 μένῳ δ' αὐτῷ χάριν ἀπομνήσεσθαι ἀξίαν. Ὁ δὲ ναύ-  
 κληρος ποιεῖ τε ταῦτα, καὶ ἀποσαλεύσας ἡμέραν καὶ  
 νύκτα ὑπὲρ τοῦ στρατοπέδου, ὕστερον ἀφικνεῖται εἰς  
 Ἐρεσον. — 7. Καὶ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐκείνόν τε ἐθερά-  
 πεισε χρημάτων δόσει (ἦλθε γὰρ αὐτῷ ὕστερον ἕκ τε  
 Ἀθηναίων παρὰ τῶν φίλων, καὶ ἐξ Ἀργούς, ἃ ὑπεξέ-  
 κειτο), καὶ μετὰ τῶν κάτω Περσῶν τινος πορευθεὶς  
 ἄνω, ἐσπέμπει γράμματα εἰς βασιλέα Ἀρταξέρξην τὸν  
 Ξέρξου, νεωστὶ βασιλεύσαντα. — 8. Ἐδήλου δὲ ἰ γρα-  
 φή, ὅτι „Θεμιστοκλῆς ἦμω παρὰ σέ, ὃς κακὰ μὲν πλει-  
 στα Ἑλλήνων εἴργασμαι τὸν ὑμέτερον οἶκον, ὅσον χρό-  
 νον τὸν σὸν πατέρα ἐπιόντα ἐμοὶ ἀνάγκη ἡμυνόμη·  
 πολὺ δ' ἔτι πλείω ἀγαθὰ, ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ μὲν  
 ἐμοί, ἐκείνῳ δὲ ἐν ἐπικινδύνῳ πάλιν ἢ ἀποκομιδῇ  
 ἐγίγνετο. Καὶ μοι εὐεργεσία ὀφείλεται“ (γράψας τὴν  
 τε ἐκ Σαλαμίνας προάγγελσιν τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως, καὶ  
 τὴν τῶν γεφυρῶν, ἦν ψευδῶς προσηποιοῦσατο, τότε δι'

αὐτὸν οὐ διάλυσιν) „καὶ νῦν ἔχων σε μεγάλα ἀγαθὰ δρᾶσαι πάρεμι, διωκόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ τὴν σὴν φιλίαν. Βούλομαι δ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἐπισχῶν, αὐτὸς σοι περὶ ὧν ἤκω δηλώσαι.“

9. Βασιλεὺς δέ, ὡς λέγεται, ἐθαύμασέ τε αὐτοῦ τὴν διάνοιαν καὶ ἐκέλευσε ποιεῖν οὕτως. Ὁ δ' ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ, ὃν ἐπέσχε, τῆς τε Περσίδος γλώσσης ὅσα ἠδύνατο κατενόησε καὶ τῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων τῆς χώρας. —

10. Ἀφικόμενος δὲ μετὰ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν, γίγνεται παρ' αὐτῷ μέγας καὶ ὅσος οὐδεὶς πω Ἑλλήνων, διὰ τε τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν ἀξίωσιν καὶ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ἐλπίδα, ἣν ὑπετίθει αὐτῷ δουλώσειν· μάλιστα δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ πείραν διδοὺς ξυνετὸς φαίνεσθαι. — 11. Ἦν γὰρ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς βεβαιότατα δὴ φύσεως ἰσχὴν δηλώσας, καὶ

διαφερόντως τι ἐς αὐτὸ μᾶλλον ἑτέρου ἄξιος θαυμάσαι. Οἰκεία γὰρ ξυνέσει, καὶ οὔτε προμαθῶν ἐς αὐτὴν οὐδέν, οὔτ' ἐπιμαθῶν, τῶν τε παραχρῆμα δι' ἐλαχίστης βουλῆς κράτιστος γνώμων, καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ἐπὶ πλείστον τοῦ γενησομένου ἄριστος εἰκαστής· καὶ ἃ μὲν μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχοι, καὶ ἐξηγήσασθαι οἷός τε· ὧν τε ἄπειρος εἶη, κρῖναι ἰκανῶς οὐκ ἀπῆλλακτο· τό τε ἄμεινον ἢ χεῖρον ἐν τῷ ἀφανεῖ ἔτι ὃν προεώρα μάλιστα, καὶ τὸ ξύμπαν εἰπεῖν, φύσεως μὲν δυνάμει, μελέτης δὲ βραχύτητι, κράτιστος δὲ οὗτος αὐτοσχεδιάζειν τὰ δέοντα ἐγένετο. — 13. Νοσήσας δὲ τελευτᾷ τὸν βίον. Λέγουσι δὲ τινες καὶ ἐκούσιον φαρμάκῳ ἀποθανεῖν αὐτόν,

ἀδύνατον νομίσαντα εἶναι ἐπιτελέσαι βασιλεῖ ἃ ὑπέσχετο. Μνημεῖον μὲν οὖν αὐτοῦ ἐν Μαγνησίᾳ ἐστὶ τῇ Ἀσιανῇ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ· ταύτης γὰρ ἦρχε τῆς χώρας, δόντος βασιλέως αὐτῷ, Μαγνησίαν μὲν ἄρτον, ἣ προσέφερε πεντήκοντα τάλαντα τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ· Λάμψακον δὲ

οἶνον (ἐδόκει γὰρ πολυοινότατον τῶν τότε εἶναι)· Μυσῶντα δὲ ὄψον. — 14. Τὰ δὲ ὅσα κομισθῆναι αὐτοῦ οἱ προσήκοντες οἴκαδε κελεύσαντος ἐκείνου καὶ τεθῆναι κρύφα Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ. Οὐ γὰρ ἐξῆν θάπτειν, ὡς ἐπὶ προδοσίᾳ φεύγοντος. Τὰ μὲν κατὰ Πανσανίαν τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον καὶ Θεμιστοκλέα τὸν Ἀθηναῖον, λαμπροτάτους γενομένους τῶν καθ' ἑαυτοὺς Ἑλλήνων, οὕτως ἐτελεύτησεν.

Conquest and Destruction of Thebes by Alexander the Great, B. C. 335.

1. Ἐν τούτῳ τῶν φυγάδων τινὲς τῶν ἐκ Θηβῶν φευγόντων παρελθόντες νύκτωρ ἐς τὰς Θίβας, ἐπαγομένων τινῶν αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ νεωτερισμῶ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, Ἀμύνταν μὲν καὶ Τιμόλαον τῶν τὴν Καδμείαν ἐχόντων οὐδὲν πολέμιον ὑποπτήσαντας ἔξω τῆς Καδμείας ἀπέκτειναν ξυλλαβόντες· ἐς δὲ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν παρελθόντες ἐπῆραν τοὺς Θηβαίους ἀποστῆναι ἀπὸ Ἀλεξάνδρου, ἐλευθερίαν τε προῖσχύμενοι, καὶ τῆς βαρύτητος τῶν Μακεδόνων ἤδη ποτὲ ἀπαλλαγῆναι. — 2. Πιθανώτεροι δὲ ἐς τὸ πλήθος ἐφαίνοντο, τεθνημέναι Ἀλέξανδρον ἰσχυριζόμενοι ἐν Ἰλλυριοῖς· καὶ γὰρ καὶ πολλὸς ὁ λόγος οὗτος καὶ παρὰ πολλῶν ἐφοίτα, ὅτι τε χρόνον ἀπῆν οὐκ ὀλίγον, καὶ ὅτι οὐδεμία ἀγγελία παρ' αὐτοῦ ἀφῆκτο· ὥστε (ὅπερ φιλεῖ ἐν τοῖς τοιοῖσδε), οὐ γινώσκοντες τὰ ὄντα, τὰ μάλιστα καθ' ἡδονὴν σφισιν εἰκαζον. — 3. Πυθομένῳ δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τὰ τῶν Θηβαίων οὐδαμῶς ἐδόκει ἀμελητέα εἶναι, τὴν τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλιν δὲ ὑποψίας ἐκ πολλοῦ ἔχοντι, καὶ τῶν Θηβαίων τὸ τόλμημα οὐ φαῦλον ποιουμένῳ, εἰ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τε πάλαι ἤδη ταῖς γνώμαις ἀφεστημότες, καὶ τινες καὶ

ἄλλοι τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ καὶ Αἰτωλοὶ οὐ βέβαιοι ὄντες συνεπιλήφοντα τοῦ νεωτερισμοῦ τοῖς Θηβαίοις.

— 4. Ἄγων δὴ παρὰ τὴν Ἑορδαίαν τε καὶ τὴν Ἑλυμιῶτιν καὶ παρὰ τὰ τῆς Στυμφαίας καὶ Παρναίας ἄκρα, ἑβδομαῖος ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Πελλίναν τῆς Θετταλίας. Ἐνθεν δὲ ὀρηθεὶς ἕκτη ἡμέρᾳ ἐσβάλλει ἐς Βοιωτίαν, ὥστε οὐ πρόσθεν οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἔμαθον εἶσω Πυλῶν παρεληλυθότα αὐτόν, πρὶν ἐν Ὀγχηστῶ γενέσθαι ξὺν τῇ στρατιᾷ πάση. — 5. Καὶ τότε δὲ οἱ πράξαντες τὴν ἀπόστασιν στράτευμα ἐκ Μακεδονίας Ἀντιπάτρου ἀφίχθαι ἔφρασκον, αὐτὸν δὲ Ἀλέξανδρον τεθνάναι ἰσχυρίζοντο, καὶ τοῖς ἀπαγγέλλουσιν, ὅτι οὗτος αὐτὸς προσάγει Ἀλέξανδρος, χαλεπῶς εἶχον· ἄλλον γὰρ τινα ἦκειν Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Ἀερόπου. — 6. Ὁ δὲ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐξ Ὀγχηστοῦ ἄρας τῇ ὑστεραία προσῆγε πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τῶν Θηβαίων κατὰ τὸ τοῦ Ἰολάου τέμενος. Οὗ δὴ καὶ ἐστρατοπέδευσεν, ἐνδιδούς ἔτι τοῖς Θηβαίοις τριβὴν, εἰ μεταγνόντες ἐπὶ τοῖς κακῶς ἐγνωσμένοις πρεσβεύσαιντο παρ' αὐτόν. — 7. Οἱ δὲ τοσούτου ἐδέησαν ἐνδόσιμόν τι παρασχεῖν ἐς ξύμβασιν, ὥστε ἐκθέοντες ἐκ τῆς πόλεως οἱ τε ἱππεῖς καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν οὐκ ὀλίγοι ἔστε ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἡμροβολίζοντο ἐς τὰς προφυλακάς, καὶ τινες καὶ ἀπέκτειναν οὐ πολλοὺς τῶν Μακεδόνων. Καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐκπέμπει τῶν ψιλῶν καὶ τοξοτῶν, ὥστε αὐτῶν ἀναστεῖλαι τὴν ἐκδρομὴν· καὶ οὗτοι οὐ χαλεπῶς ἀνέστειλαν ἤδη τῷ στρατοπέδῳ αὐτῷ προσφερομένους. — 8. Τῇ δὲ ὑστεραία ἀναλαβὴν τὴν στρατιὰν πᾶσαν καὶ περιελθὼν κατὰ τὰς πύλας τὰς φερούσας ἐπ' Ἑλευθεράς τε καὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν, οὐδὲ τότε προσέμιξε τοῖς τείχεσιν αὐτοῖς, ἀλλ' ἐστρατοπέδευσεν οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχων τῆς Καδμείας, ὥστε ἐγγὺς εἶναι ὠφέλειαν

τῶν Μακεδόνων τοῖς τὴν Καδμείαν ἔχουσι. — 9. Οἱ γὰρ Θηβαῖοι τὴν Καδμείαν διπλῆ χάρακι ἐφρούρουσιν ἀποτειχίσαντες, ὡς μήτε ἔξωθεν τινα τοῖς ἐγκατελιγμένοις δύνασθαι ἐπωφελεῖν, μήτε αὐτοὺς ἐκδέοντας βλέπτειν τι σφᾶς, ὅποτε τοῖς ἔξω πολεμίοις προσφέρουτο. Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ (ἔτι γὰρ τοῖς Θηβαίοις διὰ φιλίας ἔλθειν μᾶλλον τι ἢ διὰ κινδύνου ἦθελε) διέτριβε πρὸς τῇ Καδμείᾳ κατεστρατοπεδευκώς. — 10. Ἐνθα δὴ τῶν Θηβαίων οἱ μὲν τὰ βέλτιστα ἐς τὸ κοινὸν γιγνώσκοντες ἐξελθεῖν ὤρηγντο παρ' Ἀλέξανδρον καὶ εὐρέσθαι συγγνώμην τῷ πλήθει τῶν Θηβαίων τῆς ἀποστίας· οἱ δὲ φηγάδες καὶ ὅσοι τοὺς φηγάδας ἐπικεκλημένοι ἴσαν, οὐδενὸς φιλανθρώπου τιχεῖν ἂν παρ' Ἀλεξάνδρου ἀξιοῦντες, ἄλλως τε καὶ βουωταρχοῦντες ἔστιν οἱ αὐτῶν παντάπασιν ἐνήγον τὸ πλῆθος ἐς τὸν πόλεμον. Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ οὐδ' ὡς τῇ πόλει προσέβαλεν. — 11. Ἀλλὰ Περδίκκας προτεταγμένος τῆς φυλακῆς τοῦ στρατοπέδου σὺν τῇ αὐτοῦ τάξει, καὶ τοῦ χάρακος τῶν πολεμίων οὐ πολὺ ἀφεστηκώς, οὐ προσμείνας παρ' Ἀλεξάνδρου τὸ ἐς τὴν μάχην ξύνθημα αὐτὸς πρῶτος προσέμιξε τῷ χάρακι· καὶ διασπάσας αὐτὸν ἐπέβαλεν ἐς τῶν Θηβαίων τὴν προφυλακίην. — 12. Τούτῳ δὲ ἐπόμενος Ἀμύντας ὁ Ἀνδρομένοσ, ὅτι καὶ ξιντεταγμένος τῷ Περδίκκᾳ ἦν, ἐπήγαγε καὶ αὐτὸς τὴν αὐτοῦ τάξιν, ὡς εἶδε τὸν Περδίκκαν προεληλυθότα εἴσω τοῦ χάρακος. Ταῦτα δὲ ἰδὼν Ἀλέξανδρος, ὡς μὴ μόνοι ἀπολειφθέντες πρὸς τῶν Θηβαίων κινδυνεύσειαν, ἐπῆγε τὴν ἄλλην στρατιάν. Καὶ τοὺς μὲν τοξότας καὶ τοὺς Ἀγριᾶνας ἐκδραμεῖν ἐσήμηνεν εἴσω τοῦ χάρακος, τὰ δὲ ἀγήματα καὶ τοὺς ὑπασπιστάς ἔτι ἔξω κατεῖχεν. — 13. Ἐνθα δὴ Περδίκκας μὲν τοῦ δευτέρου χάρακος

εἶσω παρελθεῖν βιαζόμενος, αὐτὸς μὲν βληθεὶς πίπτει αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀποκομίζεται κακῶς ἔχων ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον· καὶ χαλεπῶς ἐσώθη ἀπὸ τοῦ τραύματος. Τοὺς μέντοι Θηβαίους ἐς τὴν κοίλην ὁδὸν τὴν κατὰ τὸ Ἡράκλειον φέρουσαν οἱ ἅμα αὐτῷ εἰσπεσόντες ἑαυτοῦ τοῖς παρ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τοξόταις συνέκλεισαν. — 14. Καὶ ἔστε μὲν ἐπὶ τὸ Ἡράκλειον ἀναχωροῦσιν εἶποντο τοῖς Θηβαίοις· ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἐπιστρεψάντων αὐθις σὺν βοῇ τῶν Θηβαίων φυγὴ τῶν Μακεδόνων γίνεται· καὶ Εὐρυβάτας τε Κρηῆς πίπτει ὁ τοξάρχης, καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν τοξοτῶν ἐς ἑβδομήκοντα· οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ κατέφυγον πρὸς τὸ ἄγγμα τὸ τῶν Μακεδόνων καὶ τοὺς ὑπασπιστάς τοὺς βασιλικούς. — 15. Κὰν τούτῳ Ἀλέξανδρος τοὺς μὲν αὐτοῦ φεύγοντας κατιδὼν, τοὺς Θηβαίους δὲ λεληκτότας ἐν τῇ διώξει τὴν τάξιν, ἐμβάλλει ἐς αὐτοὺς συντεταγμένη τῇ φάλαγγι. Οἱ δὲ ὠθοῦσι τοὺς Θηβαίους εἶσω τῶν πυλῶν· καὶ τοῖς Θηβαίοις ἐς τοσόνδε ἡ φυγὴ φοβερὰ ἐγίνετο, ὥστε διὰ τῶν πυλῶν ὠθούμενοι ἐς τὴν πόλιν οὐκ ἔφθησαν συγκλείσαντες τὰς πύλας· ἀλλὰ συνειπίπτουσι γὰρ αὐτοῖς εἶσω τοῦ τείχους, ὅσοι τῶν Μακεδόνων ἐγγὺς φευγόντων εἶχοντο, ἅτε καὶ τῶν τειχῶν διὰ τὰς προφυλακὰς τὰς πολλὰς ἐρήμων ὄντων. — 16. Καὶ προελθόντες εἰς τὴν Καδμείαν οἱ μὲν ἐκεῖθεν κατὰ τὸ Ἀμφεῖον σὺν τοῖς κατέχουσι τὴν Καδμείαν ἐξέβαινον ἐς τὴν ἄλλην πόλιν, οἱ δὲ κατὰ τὰ τείχη ἐχόμενα ἤδη πρὸς τῶν συνεισπεσόντων τοῖς φεύγουσιν ὑπερβάντες ἐς τὴν ἀγορὰν δρόμῳ ἐφέροντο. — 17. Καὶ ὀλίγον μὲν τινα χρόνον ἔμειναν οἱ τεταγμένοι τῶν Θηβαίων κατὰ τὸ Ἀμφεῖον· ὡς δὲ πανταχόθεν αὐτοῖς οἱ Μακεδόνες καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ἄλλοτε ἄλλη ἐπιφαινόμενος προσέκειντο, οἱ μὲν ἵππεῖς τῶν Θηβαίων διεκπεσόντες

διὰ τῆς πόλεως ἐς τὸ πεδῖον ἐξέπιπτον, οἱ δὲ πεζοί, ὡς ἐκάστοις προὔχωρει, ἐσώζοντο. — 18. Ἐνθα δὲ ὀργῇ οὐχ οὕτω τι οἱ Μακεδόνες, ἀλλὰ Φωκεῖς τε καὶ Πλαταιεῖς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι δὲ Βοιωτοὶ οὐδὲ ἀμυνομένους ἔτι τοὺς Θηβαίους οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ ἔκτεινον, τοὺς μὲν ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις εἰσπίπτοντες, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἐς ἀλκῆν τετραμμένους, τοὺς δὲ καὶ πρὸς ἱεροῖς ἵκετεύοντας, οὔτε γυναικῶν οὔτε παιδῶν φειδόμενοι.

19. Καὶ τὸ πάθος τοῦτο μεγέθει τε τῆς ἀλούσης πόλεως καὶ ὀξύτητι τοῦ ἔργου, οὐχ ἴμισα δὲ τῷ παραλόγῳ ἔς τε τοὺς παθόντας καὶ τοὺς δράσαντας, οὐ μείον τι τοὺς ἄλλους Ἑλληνας ἢ καὶ αὐτοὺς τοὺς μετασχόντας τοῦ ἔργου ἐξέπληξεν. — 20. Τὰ μὲν γὰρ περὶ Σικελίαν Ἀθηναίοις ξυνενεχθέντα, εἰ καὶ πλήθει τῶν ἀπολομένων οὐ μείονα τὴν ξυμφορὰν τῇ πόλει ἤνεγκεν, ἀλλὰ τῷ τε πόρρω ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκείας διαφθαρεῖναι αὐτοῖς τὸν στρατὸν καὶ τὸν πολὺν ξυμμαχικὸν μᾶλλον ἢ οἰκείον ὄντα, καὶ τῷ τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῖς περιλειφθῆναι, ὡς καὶ ἐς ὕστερον ἐπὶ πολὺ τῷ πολέμῳ ἀντισχεῖν Λακεδαιμονίοις τε καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις καὶ μεγάλῳ βασιλεῖ πολεμοῦντας, οὔτε αὐτοῖς τοῖς παθοῦσιν ἴσῃ τὴν αἰσθησιν τῆς ξυμφορᾶς προσέδηκεν, οὔτε τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἑλλησι τὴν ἐπὶ τῷ πάθει ἐκπληξιν ὁμοίαν παρέσχεν. — 21. Καὶ τὸ ἐν Αἰγὸς ποταμοῖς αὐθις Ἀθηναίων πταῖσμα ναυτικόν τε ἦν, καὶ ἡ πόλις, καίπερ τῶν μακρῶν τειχῶν καθαιρέσει καὶ νεῶν τῶν πολλῶν παραδόσει καὶ στερέσει τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐς ταπεινότητα ἀφικομένη, τό τε σχῆμα τὸ πάτριον ὁμως ἐφύλαξε, καὶ τὴν δύναμιν οὐ διὰ μακροῦ τὴν παλαιὰν ἔλαβεν· ὡς τὰ τε μακρὰ τεῖχη ἐκτειλίσαι, καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης αὐθις ἐπικρατῆσαι, καὶ τοὺς τότε φοβερούς σφισιν Λακεδαι-

μονίους καὶ παρ' ὀλίγον ἐλθόντας ἀφανίσει τὴν πόλιν αὐτοὺς ἐν τῷ μέρει ἐκ τῶν ἐσχάτων κινδύνων διασώσασθαι. — 22. Λακεδαιμονίων τε αὖ τὸ κατὰ Λεῦκτρα καὶ Μαντίνειαν πταῖσμα τῷ παραλόγῳ μᾶλλον τι τῆς ξυμφορᾶς ἢ τῷ πλήθει τῶν ἀπολομένων τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐξέπληξεν· ἴ τε ξὺν Ἐπαμεινώνδῃ Βοιωτῶν καὶ Ἀρκάδων γενομένη προσβολὴ πρὸς τὴν Σπάρτην καὶ αὐτῇ τῷ ἀήθει τῆς ὕψεως μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ ἀκριβείᾳ τῶν κινδύνων αὐτοὺς τε τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμετασχόντας αὐτοῖς τῶν τότε πραγμάτων ἐφόβησεν. — 23. Θηβαίοις δὲ τὰ τῆς ἀποστάσεως ὄξεα καὶ ξὺν οὐδενὶ λογισμῷ γεγόμενα, καὶ ἡ ἄλωσις δι' ὀλίγον τε καὶ οὐ ξὺν πόνῳ τῶν ἐλόντων ξυνενεχθεῖσα, καὶ ὁ πολὺς φόνος, οἷα δὴ ἐξ ὁμοφύλων τε καὶ παλαιᾶς ἀπεχθείας ἐπεξιόντων, καὶ ὁ τῆς πόλεως παντελὴς ἀνδραποδισμὸς, δυνάμει τε καὶ δόξῃ ἐς τὰ πολέμια τῶν τότε προεχούσης ἐν τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, οὐκ ἔξω τοῦ εἰκότος εἰς μῆνιν τοῦ θείου ἀνηρέθη. — 24. Ἐνομίζοντο γὰρ οἱ Θηβαῖοι τῆς τε ἐν τῷ Μηδικῷ πολέμῳ προδοσίας τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ μακροῦ ταύτην δίκην ἐκτίσαντες, καὶ τῆς Πλαταιέων ἐν τε ταῖς σπονδαῖς καταλήψεως καὶ τοῦ παντελοῦς ἀνδραποδισμοῦ τῆς πόλεως καὶ τοῦ χωρίου τῆς ἐρημώσεως, ἐν ὧν οἱ Ἕλληνες παραταξάμενοι Μίδου ἀπεώσαντο τῆς Ἑλλάδος τὸν κίνδυνον· καὶ ὅτι Ἀθηναίους αὐτοὶ τῇ ψήφῳ ἀπώλλουν, ὅτε ὑπὲρ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ τῆς πόλεως γνώμη προτέθη ἐν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίων ξυμμάχοις. — 25. Τοῖς δὲ μετασχοῦσι τοῦ ἔργου ξυμμάχοις, οἷς δὴ καὶ ἐπέτρεψεν Ἀλέξανδρος τὰ κατὰ τὰς Θίβας διαθεῖναι, τὴν μὲν Καδμείαν φρουρᾷ κατέχειν ἔδοξε, τὴν πόλιν δὲ κατασκάψαι εἰς ἔδαφος, καὶ τὴν χώραν κατανεῖμαι τοῖς

ξυμμάχοις, ὅση μὴ ἱερά αὐτῆς· παῖδας δὲ καὶ γυναῖ-  
κας, καὶ ὅσοι ὑπελείποντο Θηβαίων, πλὴν τῶν ἱερέων  
τε καὶ ἱερείων καὶ ὅσοι ξένοι Φιλίππου ἢ Ἀλεξάνδρου  
ἢ ὅσοι πρόξενοι Μακεδόνων ἐγένοντο, ἀνδραποδίσαι. —  
26. Καὶ τὴν Πινδάρου δὲ τοῦ ποιητοῦ οἰκίαν καὶ τοὺς  
ἀπογόνους τοῦ Πινδάρου λέγουσιν, ὅτι διεφύλαξεν  
Ἀλέξανδρος αἰδοῖ τῇ Πινδάρου· ἐπὶ τούτοις Ὀρχόμε-  
νόν τε καὶ Πλαταιᾶς ἀναστῆσαι τε καὶ τειχίσαι οἱ ξύμ-  
μαχοι ἔγνωσαν.

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## THE CHIEF DATES IN GRECIAN HISTORY.

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N.B. Those in brackets [ ] are mythical dates computed by the ancients; but they are of no chronological authority. — Literary names are printed in *Italics*.

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### I. MYTHICAL AGE.

B. C.

- [1856] Inachus founds Argos and Sicyon.
- [1796] The Deluge of Ogyges.
- [1550] The Deluge of Deucalion.  
The Hellenes begin to displace the Pelasgians.  
Cecrops leads a colony from Saïs, in Egypt to Attica.  
Cadmus, the Phœnician, founds Thebes, and introduces the alphabet.
- [1500] Danaus arrives in Argolis.
- [1383] Erechtheus, a native Ionian, founds the worship of Athena at Athens.
- [1283] Pelops migrates from Lydia to the Peloponnesus.  
Naval power and legislation of Minos, King of Crete.
- [1225] The Argonautic expedition.  
Age of *Orpheus*, the Musician.
- [1213] Expedition of the Seven against Thebe.

B. C.

- [1198] Thebes destroyed by the Epigoni.  
 [1183] Destruction of Troy.  
 [1104] Return of the Heraclids, and Dorian settlement  
 of the Peloponnesus.  
 [1045] Death of Codrus, last King of Athens.  
 Perpetual Archons at Athens, till B. C. 753.  
 [1044] The Great Ionian Migration to Asia.  
 [1040] Institution of the Amphictyons.  
 [1000] Period of the transition from patriarchal monar-  
 chies to aristocratic republics.  
 [807] Legislation of Lycurgus at Sparta.

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## II. HISTORICAL AGE.

- 776 Beginning of the Olympiads, from the victory of  
 the Elean Coroebus in the foot-race at Olympia.  
 752 Decennial Archons at Athens, till B. C. 683.  
 748 Phidon, tyrant of Argos, flourishes, he coined  
 money at Aegina, and introduced the Aegine-  
 tan standards of weights and measures.  
 745 The Bacchiadae rule at Corinth, by an annual  
 Prytanis (or Council).  
 743 The First Messenian War: to B. C. 723.  
 735 Colonies founded in Sicily and Italy.  
 712 *Callinus*, of Ephessus, poet, fl.  
 700 Corinth powerful at sea.  
 693 *Simonides*, of Amorgos, poet.  
*Glauco*, of Chios, statuary in metal.  
 687 *Archilochus*, of Paros, poet, fl.  
 685 Second Messenian War, till B. C. 668.  
 •(According to other accounts 679 — 662).  
 683 Creon, the first annual archon at Athens.

B. C.

- Tyrtæus*, the Athenian poet, animates the Spartans in the Messenian War.
- 672 *Alcman*, of Lydia, lyric poet at Sparta.
- 664 The most ancient sea-fight on record, between the Corinthians and Corcyraeans.
- 662 Zaleucus, the lawgiver at Locri in Italy.
- 657 Byzantium founded by the Megarians.
- 655 Cypselus tyrant of Corinth, till B. C. 625.
- 625 Peisander succeeds Cypselus at Corinth, reigns to B. C. 585.
- 621 Legislation of Draco at Athens.
- 620 Conspiracy of Cylon at Athens.
- 611 Pittacus overthrows tyranny at Mytilene in Lesbos.  
— Age of the "Seven Sages" of Greece.  
*Sappho* and *Alcæus*, lyric poets in Lesbos.
- 596 Epimenides, the Cretan, visits Athens.
- 595 The "Sacred War" about Cirrha, to B. C. 586.
- 594 Legislation of Solon at Athens.
- 586 Epoch of the Isthmian and Pythian Games.
- 566 The Panathenaic festival instituted at Athens.
- 560 Usurpation of Peisistratus at Athens.  
His tyranny lasts to B. C. 527.
- 559 Cyrus founds the Persian Empire.  
The lyric poet *Anacreon* fl.
- 548 The temple at Delphi burnt.
- 546 Cyrus takes Sardis and conquers the Lydian empire in Asia Minor.
- 538 Babylon taken by Cyrus.
- 535 *Thespis*, the Athenian, first exhibits tragedy.
- 532 Polycrates tyrant of Samos.
- 531 *Pythagoras*, philosopher, and *Anacreon*, poet.
- 529 Death of Cyrus: he is succeeded by Cambyses.

B. C.

- 527 Death of Peisistratus: his sons Hippias and Hipparchus joint tyrants of Athens.
- 525 Cambyses conquers Egypt.  
Birth of the tragic poet *Aeschylus*.
- 522 Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, put to death.
- 521 Death of Cambyses: usurpation of the Magian Smerdis: and accession of Darius, the son of Hystaspes, as King of Persia.
- 518 Birth of the lyric poet *Pindar*, of Thebes.
- 514 Hipparchus slain by Harmodius and Aristogeiton.
- 510 Hippias and all the Peisistratids expelled from Athens (in the same year as the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome).  
Cleisthenes reforms the constitution of Athens.
- 499 Revolt of the Ionians from Persia: aided by the Athenians, they burn Sardis.  
*Aeschylus* (aged 25) first exhibits tragedy.
- 497 Death of the philosopher *Pythagoras*.
- 495 Birth of the tragedian *Sophocles*.
- 492 First Persian Invasion of Greece.  
Mardonius conquers Macedonia.
- 491 Darius demands earth and water of the Greeks.  
War between Athens and Aegina.
- 490 Second Persian Invasion. Datis and Artaphernes defeated at Marathon.
- 485 Death of Darius: he is succeeded by Xerxes.
- 484 Birth of the historian *Herodotus*.
- 483 Ostracism of Aristides.  
Administration of Themistocles at Athens.
- 480 Third Persian Invasion, under Xerxes.  
Battles of Thermopylae, Artemisium, and Salamis.  
Birth of the tragedian *Euripides*.

B. C.

- 479 Battles of Plataeae in Boeotia and Mycale in Asia  
Minor, on the same day (Sept. 25).
- 478 The Greeks take Sestos.  
The walls of Athens built.
- 477 Beginning of the Athenian supremacy.
- 471 Ostracism of Themistocles.  
Treason and death of Pausanias.
- 468 Birth of *Socrates*.  
First tragic victory of *Sophocles*.
- 466 Revolt and subjugation of Naxos.  
Double victory of Cimon at the river Eurymedon.
- 465 Death of Xerxes: he succeeded by Artaxerxes I  
Longimanus.
- 461 Ostracism of Cimon.
- 460 Revolt of Egypt from Persia.  
The Athenians aid the Egyptians.
- 457 The Athenians at war in Peloponnesus.
- 455 *Euripides* first gains the tragic prize.
- 454 *Cratinus*, the comic poet, fl.
- 450 Five years' truce between the Athenians and Peloponnesians.
- 449 Death of Cimon. End of the Wars with Persia.
- 448 Athenian power at its height. Sacred War between  
the Delphians and Phocians: leading to war between  
the Athenians and Lacedaemonians.
- 447 The Athenians defeated by the Boeotians at Coronea.
- 445 Thirty years' truce.
- 444 Administration of Pericles.
- 435 War between the Corinthians and Coreyraeans.
- 431 Beginning of the Peloponnesian War.
- 430 The Great Plague at Athens.
- 429 Death of Pericles.
- 427 The Peloponnesians take Plataeae.

B. C.

- Aristophanes* first exhibits comedy.
- 425 Success of Cleon at Sphacteria.  
Death of Artaxerxes I. Longimanus, King of Persia :  
brief reigns of Xerxes II. and Sogdianus: accession  
of Darius II. Nothus.
- 424 Campaign in Thrace about Amphipolis.
- 423 Banishment of the historian *Thucydides*.
- 422 Deaths of Brasidas and Cleon.
- 421 Truce for fifty years: but the war does not cease.
- 420 Alcibiades becomes a political leader at Athens.
- 415 Athenian expedition to Sicily.  
Flight of Alcibiades to Sparta.
- 413 Destruction of the Athenians in Sicily.
- 411 Democracy abolished at Athens.
- 406 Naval victory of the Athenians at the Arginusae.  
Deaths of *Euripides* and *Sophocles*.
- 405 Destruction of the Athenian fleet at Aegospotami.  
Darius II. succeeded by Artaxerxes II. Mnemon.
- 404 Athens taken by Lysander.  
End of the Peloponnesian War.  
The Thirty Tyrants at Athens.
- 403 The oligarchy overthrown by Thrasybulus.
- 401 The Expedition (*Anabasis*) of Cyrus the younger.
- 400 Return of the Ten Thousand Greeks.
- 399 Condemnation and death of Socrates.
- 396 Agesilaus fights in Asia against the Persians.
- 394 Greek confederacy against Sparta.  
Agesilaus, recalled, gains the battle of Coronea.  
Naval victory of Conon at Cnidus.  
Banishment of *Xenophon*.
- 393 Conon rebuilds the Long Walls of Athens.
- 389 *Plato* (aged 40) goes to Sicily.
- 387 The Peace of Antalcidas.
- 384 Birth of *Aristotle*.

B. C.

- 382 Birth of *Demosthenes*.
- 378 War of Thebes and Athens against Sparta.
- 371 The Thebans excluded from the peace of Sparta.  
Battle of Leuctra. Foundation of Megalopolis.
- 367 Death of Dionysius I., tyrant of Syracuse, after a  
reign of 38 years.
- 362 Death of Epaminondas at Mantinea.  
Conclusion of *Xenophon's* Greek History.
- 361 General peace: Lacedaemon excluded.  
Death of Agesilaus in Egypt.
- 359 Accession of Philip II., the Great, in Macedonia.  
Death of Artaxerxes II. Mnemon: he is succeeded by  
Artaxerxes III. Ochus.
- 358 Philip takes Amphipolis.
- 357 The Athenian Allies revolt.  
The Social and Sacred Wars begin.
- 356 Birth of Alexander the Great.  
Dionysius II. expelled from Syracuse.
- 355 End of the Social War.  
The Allies of Athens independent.
- 353 Death of Dion, tyrant of Syracuse.
- 352 Progress of Philip in Northern Greece.  
He is repulsed from Thermopylae.  
"First Philippic" of Demosthenes.
- 349 Philip attacks Olynthus.  
The "Olynthiacs" of Demosthenes.
- 347 Philip takes and destroys Olynthus.  
Death of *Plato*, aged 82.
- 346 Peace between Philip and the Athenians.  
Philip ends the Sacred War.
- 342 Aristotle at the court of Philip.  
Death of the comic poet *Menander*.
- 341 Birth of the philosopher *Epicurus*.

B. C.

- 340 *Isocrates* (aged 96) completes his Panathenaic Oration.
- 338 Philip chosen general of the Amphictyons.  
His victory at Chaeronea. Death of *Isocrates*.  
Extinction of liberty in Greece.  
Congress at Corinth: Philip named general of the  
Greeks for the war with Persia.  
Ochus, King of Persia, succeeded by Arses.
- 336 Assassination of Philip: accession of Alexander the  
Great. Murder of Arses: accession of Darius III. Co-  
domannus, last King of Persia.
- 335 Revolt and destruction of Thebes.
- 334 Alexander marches against Persia.  
His victory at the Granicus.
- 333 He defeats Darius at Issus.
- 332 He takes Tyre, and conquers Egypt.
- 331 His decisive victory at Arbela.  
Agis III. defeated and slain by Antipater.
- 330 Alexander in Central Asia.  
Murder of Darius Codomannus by Bessus.  
Pacification of Greece by Antipater.  
Speeches of *Aeschines* and *Demosthenes* "On the Crown."
- 329 Alexander's campaign in India.
- 323 Death of Alexander, and division of his empire.  
Ptolemy I. founds the Greek Kingdom of Egypt.
- 322 Deaths of Demosthenes and Aristotle.
- 321 *Menander* first exhibits Comedy.
- 318 Phocion put to death at Athens.
- 316 Death of Eumenes. Antigonus master of Asia.
- 312 Seleucus I. Nicator founds the Greek kingdom of  
Syria. Era of the Seleucidae.
- 306 *Epicurus* settles at Athens.
- 301 Battle of Ipsus and death of Antigonus: end of the  
wars of Alexander's successors.

B. C.

- 295 Athens taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes.
- 288 Death of Agathocles, King of Sicily.
- 280 Pyrrhus crosses into Italy.
- 279 The Gauls under Brennus invade Greece, and are repulsed at Delphi.
- 272 Death of Pyrrhus.
- 251 Rise of the Achaean League.
- 241 Attempted reform, and death, of Agis IV., King of Sparta.
- 225 Reforms of Cleomenes III. at Sparta.
- 220 Philip V. King of Macedonia.  
Power of the Aetolian League.  
The Social War begins: ends B. C. 217.
- 215 Treaty of Philip with Hannibal.
- 213 Murder of Aratus by Philip.
- 212 Syracuse taken by the Romans.  
Death of the mathematician *Archimedes*.
- 211 Treaty of Rome with the Aetolians.
- 208 Philopoemen general of the Achaean League.
- 200 War between Philip and Rome.
- 197 Defeat of Philip at Cynoscephalae.
- 196 Liberation of Greece by T. Q. Flamininus.
- 191 Antiochus III. the Great defeated by the Romans at Thermopylae.
- 183 Death of Philopoemen.
- 179 Death of Philip V.: he is succeeded by Perseus.
- 171 War between Perseus and Rome.
- 168 Perseus defeated and taken at Pydna by Aemilius Paulus.
- 147 Macedonia made a Roman province.  
War between the Romans and Achaeans.
- 146 Destruction of Corinth by Mummius.  
Greece made a Roman province.
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A SHORT INTRODUCTION  
TO THE  
POLITICAL AND MILITARY ANTIQUITIES  
OF GREECE.

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CHAPTER I.

THE HELLENIC STATES.

The name of *Greece* was first brought into use by the Romans.

The native name of *Hellas* included all the settlements of the people called *Hellenes*.

A. IN GREECE PROPER.

Subdivided into the *Peloponnesus* and *Northern Greece*.

There were four chief races, speaking distinct dialects: the *Achaeans* and *Ionians*, the *Aeolians* and *Dorians*; these pairs indicating their nearer affinities. But, in the historic age, the four dialects were *Aeolic*, *Doric*, *Ionic* and *Attic*, the last having sprung from the *old Ionic*.

I. *In the Mythical and Homeric Age.*

The **Achaeans** were the dominant race, occupying the southern and eastern parts of Peloponnesus.

The **Ionians** held the N. coast of the Peloponnesus (afterwards Achaea) and the peninsula of Attica.

The **Aeolians** prevailed widely in the W. of Peloponnesus, the adjacent islands, and the greater part of Northern Greece.

The **Dorians** are said to have had for their original seat a small region in Northern Greece.

II. *In Historical Times.*

The **Dorians** became the dominant race in Peloponnesus, in the former settlements of the Achaeans; and in large portions of Northern Greece.

The **Achaeans**, displaced by the Dorians, occupied Achaea, driving out the Ionians.

The **Ionians** in Attica became the chief people of Northern Greece: the rest of them emigrated to Asia Minor.

The **Aeolians** held their ground in the W. of Peloponnesus, and in parts of Northern Greece and the islands: but many of them emigrated to Asia Minor.

The **Arcadians**, in the centre of Peloponnesus, were a primitive pastoral people, supposed to be more ancient than any of these four. Remnants of older races (e. g. the **Pelasgians**) were also found in other parts of Greece.

**Epirus**, the N. W. country of Greece, had also a population older than the other races.

**Macedonia**, whose Kings became ultimately the masters of Greece, was outside of the Hellenic world.

## B. THE HELLENIC COLONIES.

These were spread over the following regions.

1. *Asia Minor*: on the western shores and the adjacent islands.

i. **Aeolis**, to the north, on the coast of Mysia, with the islands of Lesbos and Tenedos.

ii. **Ionia**, in the centre, on the coast of Lydia, with the islands of Chios and Samos.

iii. **Doris**, at the S. W. angle, with the islands of Rhodes and Cos.

Nearly all of these belong to the prehistoric age.

2. *Sicily*, and the *Southern part of Italy*, called *Magna Graecia*, and the W. parts of the Mediterranean.

Some of these colonies belong to the mythical period, but most of them were founded in the 8th century B. C. Of the extreme western colonies, the most important was *Massalia* (Marseille) founded B. C. 600.

3. *The N. coast of Libya or Africa*: **Cyrene** (about B. C. 630) and the neighbouring cities.

4. The shores of *Epirus*, *Macedonia*, *Thrace*, and the *Eurine* (Black Sea). Of these the most important was **Byzantium** (afterwards Constantinople).

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## CHAPTER II.

### THEIR POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

#### A. INDEPENDENCE OF THE CITIES.

A **City** (*Polis*), with its immediate territory, formed a Grecian state: not a whole country, nor even (at least in early times) a considerable district.

Each colony was a city, carrying with it the complete constitution of the mother city (*Metropolis*).

#### B. THEIR FEDERATIONS.

1. The cities inhabited by the same race, and in the same region, formed leagues for mutual defence and common interests, and held periodical meetings at the temple of their chief god. Such were the Federations of the Twelve cities of Ionia (*Dodecapolis*), and of the Six cities of Doris (*Hexapolis*); and other cases (*Tripoleis*, *Pentapoleis*, &c.).

#### 2. *The Peloponnesian Confederacy.*

After the Dorian Conquest of the Peloponnesus, the prevalence of a common blood, as well as their geographical position, led the states of Peloponnesus to meet for the decision of common questions, especially war and peace, by a majority of votes, usually at the Isthmus or at Sparta. It was such a Congress that began the Peloponnesian War.

#### C. TERRITORIAL STATES.

In some cases a powerful city swallowed up the political being of the smaller cities about it, either by attraction or conquest. Thus **Athens** ruled over Attica, and **Sparta** over Laconia and Messenia (though in different ways); while **Thebes** only partially succeeded in becoming the head of the Boeotian cities.

## D. IMPERIAL ALLIANCES.

Peculiar circumstances raised particular cities to a supremacy (*Hegemonia*), over a number of allied states, more or less subject to it.

1. *The old Argive Supremacy.*

In the legends of the Trojan War, the Argive house of the Atridae hold a sort of headship of the united Greeks, in virtue of which Agamemnon, King of Mycenae, is commander in chief of the expedition.

2. *The Lacedaemonian Supremacy.*

The necessity of common action in the Persian War bought the united Greeks to a voluntary admission of the headship of Sparta, till, disgusted by the arrogance of Pausanias, they transferred the Hegemony to Athens.

3. *The Athenian Supremacy.*

This was gradually transformed into the absolute rule of Athens over her maritime allies as subjects, whose attempts to secede were punished as rebellion. Their successful revolts at length led to the fall of Athens in the Peloponnesian War, B. C. 404.

4. From that time there was always one dominant state in Greece, maintaining its power by wars and alliances, but always resisted by some of the states. This sort of supremacy was held by **Sparta** (B. C. 404 — 371), and **Thebes** (B. C. 371 — 361); till Philip the Great raised his power on the dissensions of the states, and brought Greece under the **Macedonian Empire** (B. C. 338).

## E. HELLENIC UNITY.

From the earliest times, the independent states of Greece were united, not only by a common blood, language and religion, but by common institutions.

1. The Mythical Traditions of the *Argonautic Voyage* and the *Siege of Troy* testify to united action, like that of the *Persian Wars* in the historical age. The *Peloponnesian*

*War* professed to aim at bringing back one overweening state to its due relation to the rest.

### 2. *The Amphictyonies and Amphictyonic Council.*

The *Amphictyonies* were associations of neighbouring cities or tribes for common religious rites. The greatest of these was the *Amphictyonic Council* of Northern Greece, representing 12 tribes, and holding its meetings at Delphi. As guardian of the sanctity of the great national god, it assumed the right to call for aid from all the Grecian states. The election of Philip as its general was the formal act which led to the subjugation of Greece.

3. The *Delphic Oracle*, of which the Amphictyons were the guardians, was itself a great instrument of Hellenic unity. There were several oracles in Greece, which were consulted on all great occasions of public and private life: but the most celebrated oracle was that of Apollo at Delphi. Its ancient name was Pytho. In the centre of the temple there was a small opening (χάσμα) in the ground, from which, from time to time, an intoxicating smoke arose, which was believed to come from the spring of Cassotis, which vanished into the ground close by the sanctuary. Over this chasm there stood a high tripod, on which the *Pythia*, led into the temple by the 'prophet' (προφήτης), took her seat whenever the oracle was to be consulted. The smoke rising from under the tripod affected her brain in such a manner that she fell into a state of delirious intoxication, and the sounds which she uttered in this state were believed to contain the revelations of Apollo. These sounds were carefully written down by the prophet, and afterwards communicated to the persons who had come to consult the oracle. The Delphians, or, more properly speaking, the noble families of Delphi, had the superintendence of the oracle. Most of the oracular answers which are extant are in hexameters, and in the Ionic dialect. Sometimes, however, Doric forms also were used. The Delphic oracle had at all times a leaning in favour of the Greeks of the Dorian race, and at the time of the Peloponnesian War the Athenians began to lose all reverence and

esteem for it, and the oracle became a mere instrument in the hands of a political party.

#### 4. *The four Great National Festivals.*

I. The *Olympia*, or Olympic Games, were celebrated every four years at Olympia in Elis, a small plain to the west of Pisa, on the banks of the river Alpheus. Olympia does not appear to have been a town, but rather a collection of temples and public buildings, the chief of which was that of Zeus Olympius. The festival was of very great antiquity. It is said to have been revived by Iphitus, with the assistance of Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver. The interval of four years between each celebration of the festival was called an *Olympiad*; but the Olympiads were not employed as a chronological era till the victory of Coroebus in the foot-race, B. C. 776. A stop was put to all warfare for the month in which the games were celebrated, and this was called the *sacred month*. No one was allowed to contend in the games but persons of pure Hellenic blood. Deputies (*θεωροί*) were sent to represent the various states of Greece. The Olympic festival was celebrated on the first full moon after the summer solstice. It lasted, after all the contests had been introduced, five days, from the 11th to the 15th days of the month inclusive, the 14th being the day of the full moon. — The contests consisted of various trials of strength and skill, which were increased in number from time to time. There were in all twenty-four contests; eighteen in which men took part, and six in which boys engaged; though they were never all exhibited at one festival. The most important were: 1. The foot-race (*δρόμος*), which was the only contest during the first 13 Olympiads. 2. The *δίαιλος*, or foot-race in which the stadium was traversed twice, first introduced in Ol. 14. 3. The *δόλιχος*, a still longer foot-race than the *δίαιλος*, introduced in Ol. 15. 4. Wrestling (*πάλη*), and, 5. The Pentathlum (*πένταθλον*), which consisted of five exercises, both introduced in Ol. 18. 6. Boxing, (*πυγμή*) introduced in Ol. 23. 7. The chariot-race, with four full-grown horses (*ἵππων τελείων δρόμος*, *ἄρμα*), introduced in Ol. 25. 8. The Pan-

cratium (*παγκράτιον*) and 9. The horse-race (*ἵππος κέλης*), both introduced in Ol. 33. — The judges in the Olympic Games, called *Hellanodicae* (*Ἑλλανοδίκαι*), were appointed by the Eleans, who had the regulation of the whole festival. The only prize given to the conqueror was a garland of wild olive (*κότινος*), cut from a sacred olive tree which grew in the sacred grove called *Altis*, in Olympia. Palm branches, the common tokens of victory on other occasions, were placed in his hands. The name of the victor, and that of his father and of his country, were then proclaimed by a herald before the representatives of assembled Greece. A conqueror usually had immunities and privileges conferred upon him by the gratitude of his fellow-citizens. On his return home the victor entered the city in a triumphal procession, in which his praises were celebrated, frequently in the loftiest strains of poetry. As persons from all parts of the Hellenic world were assembled together at the Olympic Games, it was the best opportunity which the artist and the writer possessed of making their works known. Herodotus is said to have read his history at this festival; and there are numerous other writers who thus published their works, as the sophist Hippias, Prodicus of Ceos, Anaximenes, the orator Lysias, Dion Chrysostom, &c.

II. The *Pythia*, or Pythian Games, were celebrated in the Crissaeon plain in the neighbourhood of Delphi, anciently called Pytho, in honour of Apollo, Artemis, and Leto. The Pythian Games are said to have been instituted by Apollo himself, and to have been at first only a musical contest, in honour of the Pythian god; but gradually all the various contests were introduced, which occur in the Olympic Games. In the third year of Ol. 48, after the Crissaeon war, the Amphictyons took the management under their care. Previous to this date the Pythian Games had been celebrated at the end of every eighth year; but now, like the Olympia, they were held at the end of every fourth year; and a Pythiad, therefore, from the time that it was used as an era, comprehended a space of four years, commencing with the third year of every Olympiad. They were in all probability held in the spring.

III. The *Nemea*, or Nemean Games, were held at Ne-

mea, in Argolis, and were said to have been originally instituted by the Seven against Thebes in commemoration of the death of Opheltes, afterwards called Archemorus. The games were revived by Hercules, after he had slain the Nemean lion; and were from this time celebrated in honour of Zeus. They were at first of a warlike character, and only warriors and their sons were allowed to take part in them; subsequently, however, they were thrown open to all the Greeks. The prize given to the victors was at first a chaplet of olive-branches, but afterwards a chaplet of green parsley. The presidency of these games, and the management of them, belonged at different times to Cleonae, Corinth, and Argos. They were celebrated twice in every Olympiad, namely at the commencement of every second Olympic year, in the winter, and soon after the commencement of every fourth Olympic year, in the summer.

IV. The *Isthmia*, or Isthmian Games, derived their name from the Corinthian Isthmus, where the festival was held in honour of Poseidon. The celebration of the Isthmia was conducted by the Corinthians, but Theseus, their reputed founder, had reserved for his Athenians some honourable distinctions. In times of war between the two states a sacred truce was concluded. These games were celebrated every other year, in the first and third years of each Olympiad. The contests and games of the Isthmia were the same as those at Olympia. The prize of a victor in the Isthmian games consisted at first of a garland of pine-leaves, and afterwards of a wreath of ivy.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

Most of the Greek States passed through the following stages.

##### A. HEROIC AGE.

*Patriarchal Monarchies*, as depicted by Homer.

### 1. The King (*Basileus*, *Anax*) and his Council.

The King derived his authority and its limitations, not from any written code, but from Jove, whose descendant he claimed to be. He was surrounded by a body of chiefs or nobles, whose power was but little inferior to that of the kings themselves and who are also called *Kings* (*Βασιλεῖς*). These formed his Council (*βουλή*). The characteristic emblem of the kingly office was the staff called *scptre* (*ἄσπερον*). The only Greek state which retained the kingly office in historic times was Sparta. (See below).

### 2. The People and their *Assembly* (*Agora*).

The Greeks in the Heroic age were divided into the three classes of *Nobles*, *common Freemen*, and *Slaves*.

The *Nobles* were raised far above the rest of the community in honour, power, and wealth. They were distinguished by their warlike prowess, their large estates, and their numerous slaves.

The condition of the general mass of *Freemen* is rarely mentioned. They possessed portions of land as their own property, which they cultivated themselves; but there was another class of poor freemen, called *Thètes*, who had no land of their own, and who worked for hire on the estates of others.

The *Agora* or the general assembly of the people seems to have been considered an essential part of the constitution of the early Grecian states. It was usually convoked by the king, but occasionally by some distinguished chieftain, as, for example, by Achilles before Troy. The King occupied the most important seat in these assemblies, and near him sat the nobles, while the people stood or sat in a circle around them. The people appear to have had no right of speaking or voting in these assemblies, but merely to have been called together to hear what had been already agreed upon in the council of the nobles, and to express their feelings as a body.

## 3. The Slaves.

Slavery was not so prevalent in the Heroic age as at a later time, and it appears in a less odious aspect. The nobles alone possessed slaves, and they treated them with a degree of kindness which frequently secured for the masters their affectionate attachment.

B. SECOND PERIOD. — *Aristocracies* or *Oligarchies*, and *Tyrannies*.

1. Hereditary monarchies became elective; the different functions of the king were distributed; he was called *Archon* (ἄρχων), *Cosmus* (κόσμος), or *Prytanis* (πρύτανις), instead of *Basileus* (βασιλεύς), and his character was changed no less than his name. Noble and wealthy families began to be considered on a footing of equality with royalty; and thus in process of time sprang up *aristocracies* or *oligarchies*.

*Aristocracy* (ἀριστοκρατία), signifies literally "the government of the best men," and as used by Plato, Aristotle, Polybius, &c., it meant the government of a class whose supremacy was founded, not on wealth merely, but on personal distinction; and this was assumed to be hereditary in noble families. As soon as the government ceased to be conducted with a view to the promotion of the general interests, instead of the exclusive or predominant advantage of the privileged class, or whenever the only title to political power in the dominant class was the possession of *superior wealth*, the constitution was termed an *Oligarchy* (ὀλιγαρχία), which, in the technical use of the term, was always looked upon as a corruption of an aristocracy\*. The governing body in an Oligarchy was called the *Few* (οἱ ὀλίγοι) as distinguished from the *Many* or the *Commons* (οἱ πολλοί), and these names denoted the two parties which in every Greek state, more or less, strove for the mastery.

The principal families contended with each other for the greatest share of power. The people, oppressed by the privi-

\* It is to be noted that the word ἀριστοκρατία is never, like the English term *aristocracy*, the name of a class, but only of a particular political constitution.

leged classes. began to regret the loss of their old paternal form of government, and were ready to assist any one who would attempt to restore it. Discontented nobles were soon found to prosecute schemes of this sort, and they had a greater chance of success if descended from the ancient royal family. Pisistratus is an example; he was the more acceptable to the people of Athens as being a descendant of the family of Codrus.

2. Thus in many cities arose that species of monarchy which the Greeks called *Tyrannis* (τυραννίς), which meant only a *Despotism*, or the irresponsible dominion of one man. Sometimes the conflicting parties in the state, by mutual consent, chose some eminent man, in whom they had confidence, to reconcile their dissensions; investing him with a sort of dictatorial power for that purpose, either for a limited period or otherwise. Such a person they called *Arximateles* (ἀριστήτης). The name of *Tyrant* was originally far from denoting a person who abused his power, or treated his subjects with cruelty. Afterwards, when tyrants themselves had become odious, the name also grew to be a word of reproach, just as *rex* did among the Romans. The general characteristics of a *tyranny* were, that it was bound by no laws, and had no recognised limitation to its authority, however it might be restrained in practice by the good disposition of the tyrant himself, or by fear, or by the spirit of the age. Even where the father set a good example, it was seldom followed by the son; and few dynasties lasted beyond the third generation. Most of the tyrannies, which flourished before the Persian war, are said to have been overthrown by the exertions of Sparta, jealous, probably, of any innovation upon the old Doric constitution.

Upon the fall of *Tyranny*, the various republican forms of government were established, the Dorian states generally favouring Oligarchy, the Ionian Democracy.

Of the tyrants of a later period, the most celebrated are the two Dionysii.

### C. THIRD PERIOD. — *Republican Governments.*

Democracy (δημοκρατία) is that form of constitution in

which the sovereign political power is in the hands of the *Demus* (δημος) or commonalty. In a passage of Herodotus (III. 80), the characteristics of a democracy are specified to be — 1. Equality of legal rights. 2. The appointment of magistrates by lot. 3. The accountability of all magistrates and officers. 4. The reference of all public matters to the decision of the community at large. It is somewhat curious that neither in practice nor in theory did the representative system attract any attention among the Greeks. That diseased form of a democracy, in which, from the practice of giving pay to the poorer citizens for their attendance in the public assembly, and from other causes, the predominant party in the state came to be in fact the lowest class of the citizens, was by later writers termed an *Ochlocracy* (ὄχλοκρατία, the dominion of the mob).

The two great types of Oligarchy and Democracy are the constitutions of Sparta and Athens.

The great distinction, common to all Hellenic states, was that into the two classes of *freemen* and *slaves*; and the most important privilege of freemen was the *citizenship*.

**Citizens.** — Aristotle defines a *citizen* (πολίτης) to be *one who is a partner in the legislative and judicial power*. A state in the heroic ages was the government of a prince; the citizens were his subjects, and derived all their privileges, civil as well as religious, from their nobles and princes. The dominant class, which gradually overthrew the monarchies of ancient Greece, was distinguished by good birth and the hereditary transmission of privileges, the possession of land, and the performance of military service. To these characters the names *ganori* (γάμοροι), *knights* (ἑπταίης), *eupatridae* (εὐπατρίδαι), &c. severally correspond. Strictly speaking, these were the only citizens; yet the lower class were quite distinct from bondsmen or slaves. It commonly happened that the nobility occupied the fortified towns, while the *demus* (δημος) lived in the country and followed agricultural pursuits. Whenever the latter were gathered within the walls, and became seamen or handicraftsmen, the difference of ranks was soon lost, and wealth was made the only standard. The quarrels of the

nobility among themselves, and the admixture of population arising from immigrations, all tended to raise the lower orders from their political subjection. The possession of domestic slaves gave them leisure to attend to the higher duties of a citizen.

There were also naturalized citizens, and a class of foreigners, the **Proxeni**, who at Athens, in after times, obtained rights only inferior to actual citizenship. Sometimes particular privileges were granted: as *ἐπιγαμία*, the right of intermarriage; *ἐγκτησις*, the right of acquiring landed property; *ἀτελεία*, immunity from taxation, especially *ἀτέλεια μετοικίου*, from the tax imposed on resident aliens. All these privileges were included under the general term *ἰσοτέλεια*, or *ἰσοπολίτεια*, and the class who obtained them were called *ἰσοτέλεις*. They bore the same burthens with the citizens, and could plead in the courts or transact business with the people, without the intervention of a *προστάτης*, or patron.

The **Resident Aliens (Metoeci)**. — What we know of those is almost peculiar to Athens.

**Slaves.** — Slavery existed almost throughout the whole of Greece. Aristotle says that a complete household is that which consists of slaves and freemen, and he defines a slave to be a living working-tool and possession. We find them in the Homeric poems, though by no means so generally as in later times, mostly confined to the houses of the wealthy. They are usually prisoners taken in war, who serve their conquerors: but we also read of the purchase and sale of slaves.

There were two kinds of slavery among the Greeks. One species arose when the inhabitants of a country were subdued by an invading tribe, and reduced to the condition of serfs or bondsmen. They lived upon and cultivated the land which their masters had appropriated to themselves, and paid them a certain rent. They also attended their masters in war. They could not be sold out of the country or separated from their families, and could acquire property. Such were the *Helots* of Sparta and the *Penestæ* of Thessaly.

The other species of slaves consisted of domestic slaves acquired by purchase, who were entirely the property of

their masters, and could be disposed of like any other goods and chattels: these were the *δοῦλοι* properly so called, and were the kind of slaves that existed at Athens and Corinth. In commercial cities slaves were very numerous, as they performed the work of the artisans and manufacturers of modern towns. In poorer republics, which had little or no capital, and which subsisted wholly by agriculture, they would be few. The majority of slaves were purchased. Almost all slaves in Greece, with the exception of the serfs above mentioned, were barbarians. The chief supply seems to have come from the Greek colonies in Asia Minor, and from Thrace. At Athens the number of slaves was far greater than the free population. — Slaves either worked on their masters' account or their own (in the latter case they paid their masters a certain sum a day); or they were let out by their master on hire. The rowers on board the ships were usually slaves. The condition of Greek slaves was upon the whole better than that of the Roman, with the exception perhaps of Sparta. Those who were manumitted (*ἀπελεύθεροι*) did not become citizens, as they might at Rome, but passed into the condition of *metoeci*. They were obliged to honour their former master as their patron (*προστάτης*), and to fulfil certain duties towards him, the neglect of which rendered them liable to the *δίκη ἀποστασίου*, by which they might again be sold into slavery.

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#### CHAPTER IV.

##### THE SPARTAN CONSTITUTION.

The design of Spartan institutions was evidently to unite the governing body among themselves against the superior numbers of the subject population.

The progress of Sparta from the second to the first place among the states in the peninsula was mainly owing to the military discipline and rigorous training of its citizens. The singular constitution of Sparta was unanimously ascribed by the ancients to the legislator Lycurgus, who lived probably about B. C. 776.

A. *Classes of the People.* — The people who inhabited the city of Lacedaemon and its territory, Laconia, were called by the general name of *Lacedaemonians*, which properly belonged only to the freemen.

The population of Laconia was divided into the three classes of Spartans, Perioeci, and Helots.

1. The **Spartans** were the descendants of the leading Dorian conquerors. They formed the sovereign power of the state, and they alone were eligible to honours and public offices. They lived in Sparta itself, and were all subject to the discipline of Lycurgus. They were divided into three tribes, — the *Hylleis*, the *Pamphylis*, and the *Dymānes*, — which were not, however, peculiar to Sparta, but existed in all the Dorian states. Each tribe was divided into ten phratries.

In legal rights all Spartans were equal: but there were yet several gradations, which, when once formed, retained their hold on the aristocratic feelings of the people. First, there was the dignity of the Heraclid families; and, connected with this, a certain preeminence of the Hyllean tribe. Another distinction was that between the *Homoioi* (*ὄμοιοι*) and *Hypomeiones* (*ὑπομείονες*), which, in later times, appears to have been considerable. The latter term probably comprehended those citizens who, from degeneracy of manners or other causes, had undergone some kind of civil degradation. The citizens of Sparta, as of most oligarchical states, were landowners.

Lycurgus is said to have divided the land belonging to the Spartans into 9000 equal lots, and the remainder of Laconia into 30,000 equal lots, and to have assigned to each Spartan citizen one of the former of these lots, and to each Perioecus one of the latter.

2. The **Perioeci** (i. e. *dwellers around the city*) were personally free, but politically subject to the Spartans. They possessed no share in the government, and were bound to obey the commands of the Spartan magistrates. They appear to have been the descendants of the old Achæan population of the country, and they were distributed into a hundred townships, which were spread through the whole of Laconia.

3. The **Helots** were serfs bound to the soil, which they tilled for the benefit of the Sparta proprietors. Their condition was very different from that of the ordinary slaves in antiquity, and rather similar to the villenage of the middle ages. They lived in the rural villages, as the Perioeci did in the towns, cultivating the lands and paying over the rent to their masters in Sparta, but enjoying their homes, wives, and families, apart from their master's personal superintendence. They appear to have been never sold, and they accompanied the Spartans to the field as light-armed troops. But, while their condition was in these respects superior to that of the ordinary slaves in other parts of Greece, it was embittered by the fact that they were not strangers like the latter, but were of the same race and spoke the same language as their masters, being probably the descendants of those of the old inhabitants who had offered the most obstinate resistance to the Dorians, and had therefore been reduced to slavery. As their numbers increased, they became objects of suspicion to their masters, and were subjected to the most wanton and oppressive cruelty. Occasionally the ephors selected young Spartans for the secret service (*κρυπτεία*) of wandering over the country, in order to kill the Helots. The Helots might be emancipated, but there were several steps between them and the free citizens, and it is doubtful whether they were ever admitted to all the privileges of citizenship.

#### B. THE SPARTAN DISCIPLINE.

The position of the Spartans, surrounded by numerous enemies, whom they held in subjection by the sword alone, compelled them to be a nation of soldiers.

1. **Education.** — To accomplish this, the education of a Spartan was placed under the control of the state from his earliest boyhood. Every child after birth was exhibited to public view, and, if deemed deformed or weakly, he was exposed to perish on Mount Taygétus. At the age of seven he was taken from his mother's care, and handed over to the public classes. He was not only taught gymnastic games and military exercises, but he was also subjected to

severe bodily discipline, and was compelled to submit to hardships and suffering without repining or complaint. One of the tests to which he was subjected was cruel scourging at the altar of Artemis (Diana), until his blood gushed forth and covered the altar of the goddess. It was inflicted publicly before the eyes of his parents and in the presence of the whole city; and many Spartan youths were known to have died under the lash without uttering a complaining murmur. No means were neglected to prepare them for the hardships and stratagems of war. They were obliged to wear the same garment winter and summer, and to endure hunger and thirst, heat and cold. They were purposely allowed an insufficient quantity of food, but were permitted to make up the deficiency by hunting in the woods and mountains of Laconia. They were even encouraged to steal whatever they could; but if they were caught in the fact, they were severely punished for their want of dexterity. Plutarch tells us of a boy who, having stolen a fox and hid it under his garment, chose rather to let it tear out his very bowels than be detected in the theft.

2. **Discipline of the Men.** A Spartan was not considered to have reached the full age of manhood till he had completed his thirtieth year. He was then allowed to marry, to take part in the public assembly, and was eligible to the offices of the state. But he still continued under the public discipline, and was not permitted even to reside and take his meals with his wife. It was not till he had reached his sixtieth year that he was released from the public discipline and from military service.

3. **The Syssitia.** — Public tables were provided, at which every male citizen was obliged to take his meals. Each table accommodated fifteen persons, who formed a separate mess, into which no new member was admitted except by the unanimous consent of the whole company. Each sent monthly to the common stock a specified quantity of barley-meal, wine, cheese, and figs, and a little money to buy flesh and fish. No distinction of any kind was allowed at these frugal meals. Meat was only eaten occasionally; and one of the principal dishes was black broth.

4. **Female Life.** — The Spartan women in their earlier

years were subjected to a course of training almost as rigorous as that of the men, and contended with each other in running, wrestling, and boxing. At the age of twenty a Spartan woman usually married, and she was no longer subjected to the public discipline. Although she enjoyed little of her husband's society, she was treated by him with deep respect, and was allowed a greater degree of liberty than was tolerated in other Grecian states. Hence she took a lively interest in the welfare and glory of her native land, and was animated by an earnest and lofty spirit of patriotism.

### C. THE GOVERNMENT.

The functions of the Spartan government were distributed among two kings, a senate of thirty members, a popular assembly, and an executive directory of five men called the Ephors.

1. The **Kings**. — At the head of the state were the two hereditary kings. The existence of a pair of kings was peculiar to Sparta, and is said to have arisen from the accidental circumstance of Aristodemus having left twin sons, Eurysthènes and Procles. This division of the royal power naturally tended to weaken its influence, and to produce jealousies and dissensions between the two kings. The royal power was on the decline during the whole historical period, and the authority of the kings was gradually usurped by the Ephors, who at length obtained the entire control of the government, and reduced the kings to a state of humiliation and dependence.

2. The **Senate** — (*Gerusia*, or *Council of Elders*). This consisted of thirty members, among whom the two kings were included. These 30 *Elders* (*γέροντες*) corresponded to the 30 *Obae*. They were obliged to be upwards of sixty years of age, and they held their office for life. They possessed considerable power, and were the only real check upon the authority of the Ephors. They discussed and prepared all measures which were to be brought before the popular assembly, and they had some share in the general administration of the state. But the most important of their functions was, that they were judges in all criminal

causes affecting the life of a Spartan citizen. They also appear to have exercised, like the Areopagus at Athens, a general superintendence and inspection over the lives and manners of the citizens.

3. The *Ecclisia*. — The Popular Assembly was of little importance, and appears to have been usually summoned only as a matter of form, for the election of certain magistrates, for passing laws, and for determining upon peace and war. It would appear that open discussion was not allowed, and that the assembly rarely came to a division.

4. The *Ephors* (*Overseers*). — This Council of Five was of later origin, and did not exist in the original constitution of Lycurgus. They may be regarded as the representatives of the popular assembly. They were elected annually from the general body of Spartan citizens, and seem to have been originally appointed to protect the interests and liberties of the people against the encroachments of the kings and the senate. They correspond in many respects to the tribunes of the plebs at Rome. Their functions were at first limited and of small importance; but in the end the whole political power became centred in their hands. They possessed judicial authority in civil suits, and also a general superintendence over the morals and domestic economy of the nation, which in the hands of able men would soon prove an instrument of unlimited power. Their jurisdiction and power were still further increased by the privilege of instituting scrutinies (*εἰσθεταί*) into the conduct of all the magistrates. Even the kings themselves could be brought before their tribunal, as Cleomenes was for bribery. In extreme cases, the ephors were also competent to lay an accusation against the kings, as well as against the other magistrates, and bring them to a capital trial before the great court of justice.

The Spartan government was in reality a close oligarchy, in which the kings and the senate, as well as the people, were alike subject to the irresponsible authority of the five Ephors.

## CHAPTER V.

## THE ATHENIAN CONSTITUTION.

## A. LEGENDARY PERIOD.

Athens affords an example of all the stages from patriarchal monarchy to extreme democracy.

The **Autochthones**. — Attica was, from the earliest traditions, the territory of an Ionian people, who claimed to be children of the soil, and recognised Athens as their chief city.

**Athens and the twelve towns**. — The land was divided into 12 districts, with their respective towns, each of which is said to have had originally its own King. The transference of all the rights of citizenship to Athens is ascribed to Theseus.

The **Attic Monarchy** is said to have been founded by **Cecrops**, who led a colony from Saïs in Egypt, and built *Cecropia* (afterwards the *Acropolis*), and to have ceased with **Codrus**, who devoted himself to death for his country during an invasion of the Dorians. Resolved that he should have no less worthy successor, the Athenians abolished royalty: but this reason is clearly fabulous.

**Archons for Life**. — The regal office, however, was preserved in the family of Codrus, under the new title of **Archon** (*Ruler*): and twelve of his descendants held this office.

**Decennial Archons**. — Under Alcmaeon, the 13th descendant of Codrus, the archonship was limited to 10 years (B. C. 752). In B. C. 714, it was extended from the family of Medon, the son of Codrus, to all the nobles.

Such is the legendary account of what seems to have been a peaceful transition from a monarchy to an oligarchy.

## B. THE AGE OF OLIGARCHY.

**College of Annual Archons**. — In B. C. 683 (at which date Attic history really begins), the archonship was made an annual office, and its duties were distributed among *Nine Archons* in the following manner. The first was called

nobility among themselves, and the admixture of population arising from immigrations, all tended to raise the lower orders from their political subjection. The possession of domestic slaves gave them leisure to attend to the higher duties of a citizen.

There were also naturalized citizens, and a class of foreigners, the **Proxeni**, who at Athens, in after times, obtained rights only inferior to actual citizenship. Sometimes particular privileges were granted: as *ἐπιγαμία*, the right of intermarriage; *ἐγκτησις*, the right of acquiring landed property; *ἀτελεία*, immunity from taxation, especially *ἀτέλεια μετοικίου*, from the tax imposed on resident aliens. All these privileges were included under the general term *ἰσοτέλεια*, or *ἰσοπολίτεια*, and the class who obtained them were called *ἰσοτέλεις*. They bore the same burthens with the citizens, and could plead in the courts or transact business with the people, without the intervention of a *προστάτης*, or patron.

The **Resident Aliens (Motoeci)**. — What we know of those is almost peculiar to Athens.

**Slaves.** — Slavery existed almost throughout the whole of Greece. Aristotle says that a complete household is that which consists of slaves and freemen, and he defines a slave to be a living working-tool and possession. We find them in the Homeric poems, though by no means so generally as in later times, mostly confined to the houses of the wealthy. They are usually prisoners taken in war, who serve their conquerors: but we also read of the purchase and sale of slaves.

There were two kinds of slavery among the Greeks. One species arose when the inhabitants of a country were subdued by an invading tribe, and reduced to the condition of serfs or bondsmen. They lived upon and cultivated the land which their masters had appropriated to themselves, and paid them a certain rent. They also attended their masters in war. They could not be sold out of the country or separated from their families, and could acquire property. Such were the *Helots* of Sparta and the *Penestæ* of Thessaly.

The other species of slaves consisted of domestic slaves acquired by purchase, who were entirely the property of

**Legislation of Draco.** B. C. 624. — The government of the Eupatrids was oppressive; and the discontent of the people at length became so serious, that Draco was appointed in 624 B. C. to draw up a written code of laws. They were marked by extreme severity. He affixed the penalty of death to all crimes alike; to petty thefts for instance, as well as to sacrilege and murder. Hence they were said to have been written not in ink but in blood.

**Expulsion of the Alcmaeonidae.** — Twelve years later (B. C. 612), Cylon, one of the nobles, attempted to seize the tyranny as champion of the people; and a sacrilege committed in the slaughter of his adherents led to the expulsion of the Alcmaeonidae, which greatly weakened the party of the nobles.

**Attic Factions.** — Attica was now divided into 3 hostile factions: the *Pedieis*, or wealthy Eupatrid inhabitants of the plains; the *Diacrii*, or poor inhabitants of the hills in the E. & N.; and the *Parali*, or mercantile population, who had sprung up along the coasts. The poor were crushed by debts, to satisfy which their noble creditors reduced them to the state of serfs, or even sold them into foreign slavery.

**Legislation of Solon.** B. C. 594. — To avert a revolution, the nobles made Solon archon. Having first abolished personal slavery for debt, and repealed the laws of Draco, Solon next proceeded to draw up a new constitution.

1. *Classification of the Citizens.* — Solon distributed them into *four classes* according to the amount of their property, thus making wealth and not birth the title to the honours and offices of the state. — The test was a man's annual income reckoned in *medimni* of corn. **First Class:** *Pentacosimedimni*: 500 medimni\*. **Second Class:** *Knights*: between 300 and 500 medimni, named from their being able to furnish a war-horse. **Third Class:** *Zeugitae*: between 200 and 300 medimni, named from their being able to keep a yoke of oxen for the plough. **Fourth Class:** *Thêtes*: all whose property fell short of 200 medimni.

The *first class* were alone eligible to the archonship and

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\* The medimnus was about one bushel and a half.

the higher offices of the state. The *second* and *third classes* filled inferior posts, and were liable to military service, the former as *horsemen*, and the latter as *heavy-armed soldiers on foot (hoplitæ)*. The *fourth class* were excluded from all public offices, and served in the army only as *light-armed troops*. Solon, however, allowed them to vote in the public assembly, where they must have constituted by far the largest number.

2. *The Popular Assembly (Ecclesia)*. — He gave the assembly the right of electing the archons and the other officers of the state; and he also made the archons accountable to the assembly at the expiration of their year of office.

3. *The Senate (Boulé)*. Solon created the Senate, or Council of Four Hundred, with the special object of preparing all matters for the discussion of the public assembly, of presiding at its meetings, and of carrying its resolutions into effect. No subject could be introduced before the people, except by a previous resolution of the Senate. The members of the Senate were elected by the public assembly, one hundred from each of the four ancient tribes, which were left untouched by Solon. They held their office for a year, and were accountable at its expiration to the public assembly for the manner in which they had discharged their duties.

4. *The Areopagus*. — The Senate of the Areopagus\* is said by some writers to have been instituted by Solon; but it existed long before his time, and may be regarded as the representative of the Council of Chiefs in the Heroic age. Solon enlarged its powers, and intrusted it with the general supervision of the institutions and laws of the state, and imposed upon it the duty of inspecting the lives and occupations of the citizens. All archons became members of it at the expiration of their year of office.

The constitution of Solon left the government in the hands of an oligarchy of wealth: but the new rights of

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\* It received its name from its place of meeting, which was a rocky eminence opposite the Acropolis, called ὁ Ἄρειος πάγος, the *Hill of Ares* (Mars' Hill).

the popular assembly, and the admission to it of the lowest class, prepared the transition to democracy.

C. TYRANNY OF THE PISISTRATIDS B. C. 560 — 510.

The supreme power was seized by **Pisistratus**; but he preserved the forms of Solon's constitution, and was a magnificent patron of art and letters (B. C. 560—527). His sons, *Hippias* and *Hipparchus*, governed in the same spirit, till the latter was slain by Harmodius and Aristogeiton, B. C. 514; when Hippias became a cruel tyrant. The exiled Alcmaeonidae, headed by *Cleisthenes*, obtained the aid of the Spartans, who expelled Hippias in B.C. 510.

D. THE ATHENIAN DEMOCRACY. B. C. 509.

*Cleisthenes* now introduced a new democratic constitution, which was extended by *Pericles* after the Persian Wars. Neither the old aristocracy, nor the oligarchy of wealth, had any place (as such) in the government of the state. The former merely enjoyed such honour as men chose to pay to birth: the latter were only distinguished by an extra share of public burthens.

*New Classification of the People.*

**The Tribes and Demi.** — The basis of the reforms of *Cleisthenes* was the redistribution of the population of Attica into *ten new local tribes*. He abolished the four ancient Ionic tribes, and enrolled in the ten new tribes all the free inhabitants of Attica, including both resident aliens and even emancipated slaves.

He divided the tribes into a certain number of cantons or townships, called *demi*\*, each possessing its town. There were originally 10 demi to each tribe, but afterwards they were increased by subdivision to 174. Every Athenian citizen was obliged to be enrolled in a demus, each of which, like a parish in England, administered its own affairs. It had its public meetings, it levied rates, and was under the superintendence of an officer called *Demarchus*. Each *demus* had its own temples and religious worship.

\* Δημος properly signifies a country district inhabited and cultivated.

**The Senate (Boulé).** — The establishment of the ten new tribes led to a change in the number of the Senate. It had previously consisted of 400 members, but it was now enlarged to 500, fifty being selected from each of the ten new tribes.

The *Bouleutae* (*βουλευται*) or Councillors were appointed by lot. They were required to submit to a scrutiny (*docimasia*), in which they gave evidence of being genuine citizens, of never having lost their civic rights by *atimia* (i. e. a sentence of disgrace), and also of being above 30 years of age. They remained in office for a year, receiving a drachma for each day on which they sat.

**The Prytanes.** — The senate of 500 was divided into ten sections of fifty each, the members of which were called *Prytānes* (*πρυτάνεις*), and were all of the same tribe. They acted as presidents both of the council and the assemblies during thirty-five or thirty-six days, as the case might be, so as to complete the lunar year of 354 days ( $12 \times 29\frac{1}{2}$ ). The period of office was called a *prytany* (*πρυτανεία*). Each fifty was subdivided into five bodies of ten each; its prytany also being portioned out into five periods of seven days each; so that only ten senators presided for a week over the rest, and were thence called *proedri* (*πρόεδροι*). Again out of these proedri an *epistates* (*ἐπιστάτης*) was chosen for one day to preside as a chairman in the senate and the assembly of the people; during his day of office he kept the public records and seal. The prytanes had the right of convening the council and the assembly (*ἐκκλησία*). The duty of the proedri and their president was to propose subjects for discussion, and to take the votes both of the councillors and the people. The *senate house* was called *Bouleuterion* (*βουλευτήριον*). The prytanes also had a building to hold their meetings in, where they were entertained at the public expense during their prytany. This was called the *Prytaneum* and was used for a variety of purposes.

**The Popular Assembly (Ecclesia).** — The Ecclesia, or formal assembly of the citizens, was now summoned at certain fixed periods; and Cleisthenes transferred the government of the state, which had hitherto been in the hands of the archons, to the senate and the ecclesia.

These assemblies were either *ordinary* (νόμιμοι or κνρλαί), held four times in each prytany, or *extraordinary*, that is, specially convened, upon any sudden emergency, and therefore called *σύγκλητοι*. The place in which they were anciently held was usually the *Pnyx*, which had a stone platform or hustings called *Bema* (βήμα), ten or eleven feet high, with an ascent of steps. The prytanes not only gave a previous notice of the day of assembly, and published a programme of the subjects to be discussed, but also, it appears, sent a crier round to collect the citizens. All persons who did not obey the call were subject to a fine, and, whenever an assembly was to be held, certain public slaves were sent round to sweep the agora, and other places of public resort, with a rope coloured with vermilion, and those who refused to go were marked by the rope and fined. An additional inducement to attend, with the poorer classes, was the pay which they received for it. The privilege of addressing the assembly was not confined to any class or age among those who had the right to be present: all, without any distinction, were invited to do so by proclamation. After the speakers had concluded, any one was at liberty to propose a decree, which, however, it was necessary to present to the proedri. The chairman could prevent its being put to the vote, unless his opposition was overborne by threats and clamours. The decision of the people was given either by show of hands, or by ballot. The determination or decree of the people was called a psephisma (ψηφισμα), which properly signifies a law proposed to an assembly and approved of by the people. An assembly was sometimes broken up, if any one, whether a magistrate or private individual, declared that he saw an unfavourable omen, or perceived thunder and lightning.

**Courts of justice.** — Cleisthenes increased the judicial as well as the political power of the people; and enacted that all public crimes should be tried by the whole body of citizens above thirty years of age, specially convoked and sworn for the purpose. The assembly thus convened was called *Heliæa* and its members *Heliasts*.

All ordinary causes were tried by the citizens, acting as

**Dicasts** (*δικασταί*), which means not so much judges as jurymen, of whom 6000 were selected by lot for the service of every year. The whole number so selected was again divided by lot into ten sections of 500 each, together with a supernumerary section, consisting of 1000 persons, from among whom the occasional deficiencies in the sections of 500 might be supplied. A new allotment took place, under the conduct of the thesmothetae, every time that it was necessary to impanel a number of dicasts. Each dicast received a staff, on which was painted the letter and the colour of the court awarded him. While in court, he received the token or ticket that entitled him to receive his fee (*δικαστικόν*). This payment is said to have been first instituted by Pericles, and was originally a single obolus; it was increased by Cleon to thrice that amount, about the 88th Olympiad. The court of dicasts (*δικαστήριον*) sat under the presidency of a magistrate (*ἡγέμων δικαστηρίου*), who seems to have been usually one of the six archons named Thesmothetae. They gave their judgment by ballot.

**Ostracism.** — Cleisthenes also introduced the *Ostracism*, by which an Athenian citizen might be banished, without special accusation, trial, or defence, for ten years, which term was subsequently reduced to five. The Ostracism was the means devised by Cleisthenes for removing quietly from the state a powerful party leader, before he could carry into execution any violent schemes for the subversion of the government. Every precaution was taken to guard this institution from abuse. The senate and the ecclesia had first to determine by a special vote whether the safety of the state required such a step to be taken. If they decided in the affirmative, a day was fixed for the voting, and each citizen wrote upon a tile or oyster-shell (*ostrakon*) the name of the person whom he wished to banish. The votes were then collected, and if it was found that 6000 had been recorded against any one person, he was obliged to withdraw from the city within ten days; if the number of votes did not amount to 6000, nothing was done.

**Executive Government.** — **The Strategist.** — The office and title of **General** (*στρατηγός*) seems to have been more especially peculiar to the democratic states of ancient

Greece. When the tyrants of the Ionian cities in Asia Minor were deposed by Aristagoras, he established strategi in their room, to act as chief magistrates. The strategi at Athens were instituted after the remodelling of the constitution by Cleisthenes, to discharge the duties which had in former times been performed either by the king or the archon polemarchus. They were ten in number, one for each of the ten tribes, and were chosen by the suffrages (*χειροτονία*) of the people. They were, as their name denotes, entrusted with the command on military expeditions, with the superintendence of all warlike preparations, and with the regulation of all matters in any way connected with the war department of the state. They levied and enlisted the soldiers, either personally or with the assistance of the *taxiarchs*. They were entrusted with the collection and management of the property taxes (*εὐσφοραὶ*) raised for the purposes of war; and they presided over the courts of justice in which any disputes connected with this subject or the trierarchy were decided. They nominated from year to year persons to serve as trierarchs. They had the power of convening extraordinary assemblies of the people in cases of emergency. As war was the usual condition of the republic, these powers constituted the chief Strategus a prime minister; and it was in such a capacity that Pericles and other statesmen governed Athens. The choice of eminent men to this office counteracted that absence of any security for merit which marked the ordinary elections.

**Election of Magistrates.** — One of the most curious results of the perfect equality established at Athens was the election of the senators, magistrates, and jurymen by lot. The plan seems absurd: but, if it gave no security for the choice of fit men, it prevented the wilful choice of the unfit. Care must be taken not to confound the *lot*, which is *no voting* at all, but an appeal to *chance*, with election by *ballot*, which is a machinery for secret *voting*.

**Accountability of Office-bearers.** — The **Scrutiny (Docimasia)**. — When any citizen of Athens was either appointed by lot, or chosen by suffrage, to hold a public office, he was obliged, before entering on its duties, to submit to a scrutiny (*δοκιμασία*) into his previous life and conduct, in

which any person could object to him as unfit. It had reference to his proper citizenship, as well as to his character. The *docimasia*, however, was not confined to persons appointed to public offices; for we read of the denouncement of a scrutiny against orators who spoke in the assembly while leading profligate lives, or after having committed flagitious crimes.

The Account (*Euthyné*). — All public officers at Athens were accountable for their conduct and the manner in which they acquitted themselves of their official duties. The judges in the popular court seem to have been the only authorities who were not responsible, for they were themselves the representatives of the people, and would therefore, in theory, have been responsible to themselves. This account, which officers had to give after the time of their office was over, was called *εὐθύνη*, and the officers subject to it *ὑπεύθυνοι*, and, after they had gone through the *euthyné*, they became *ἀνεύθυνοι*. Every public officer had to render his account within thirty days after the expiration of his office, and at the time when he submitted to the *euthyné* any citizen had the right to come forward and impeach him. The officers before whom the accounts were given were at Athens ten in number, called *εὐθύναι* or *λογισταί*.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### THE GREEK ARMIES.

#### 1. *The Spartan Army.*

**The Phalanx.** — In all the states of Greece, the general type of their military organisation was the *phalanx*, a body of troops in close array, with a long spear as their principal weapon.

**Hoplites.** — The strength of their military array consisted in the heavy-armed infantry (*ὁπλίται*). The Thessalians and Boeotians were the only Greek people who distinguished themselves much for their cavalry. Every Spartan citizen was liable to military service (*ἐμφορευτος*) from the age of *twenty* to the age of *sixty* years.

**Divisions.** — They were divided into six divisions, called *μόραι*, under the command or superintendence of a polemarch, each *mora* being subdivided into four *λόχοι* (commanded by *λοχαγοί*), each *λόχος* into two *πεντηκοστῦες* (headed by *πεντηκοστήρες*), each *πεντηκοστῦς* into two *ἐνωμοτίαι* (headed by enomotarchs). The *ἐνωμοτίαι* were so called from the men composing them being bound together by a common oath. To judge by the name pentecostys, the normal number of a *mora* would have been 400; but 500, 600 and 900 are mentioned as the number of men in a *mora* on different occasions.

**Cavalry.** — When in the field, each *mora* of infantry was attended by a *mora* of cavalry, consisting at the most of 100 men, and commanded by an hipparmost (*ἵππαρμωστής*). The cavalry seems merely to have been employed to protect the flanks, and but little regard was paid to it. The corps of 300 *ἵππεις* formed a sort of bodyguard for the king, and consisted of the flower of the young soldiers. Though called horsemen, they fought on foot.

**Battle Array.** — A Spartan army, divided as above described, was drawn up in the dense array of the phalanx, the depth of which depended upon circumstances. An *ἐνωμοτία* sometimes made but a single file, sometimes was drawn up in three or six files (*ζύγα*). The commander-in-chief, who was usually the king, had his station sometimes in the centre, but more commonly on the right wing. In later times the king was usually accompanied by two ephors, as controllers and advisers. The Spartan hoplites were accompanied in the field by helots, partly in the capacity of attendants, partly to serve as light-armed troops. In extraordinary cases, helots served as hoplites, and in that case it was usual to give them their liberty.

**Arms.** — The arms of the phalanx consisted of the long spear and a short sword (*ξυγήλη*). The chief part of the defensive armour was the large brazen shield, which covered the body from the shoulder to the knee, suspended, as in ancient times, by a thong round the neck, and managed by a simple handle or ring (*πόρπαξ*). Besides this, they had the ordinary armour of the hoplite. The heavy-armed soldiers wore a scarlet uniform.

**Camps.** — The Spartan encampments were circular. Only the heavy-armed were stationed within them, the cavalry being placed on the look out, and the helots being kept as much as possible outside the camp.

**Battle.** — Preparatory to a battle the Spartan soldier dressed his hair and crowned himself, as others would do for a feast. The signal for attack was given, not by the trumpet, but by the music of flutes, and sometimes also of the lyre and cithara, to which the men sang the battle song (*παιάν ἐμβατήριος*). The rhythmical regularity of movement was a point to which the Spartans attached great importance.

## 2. *The Athenian Army.*

In Athens, the military system was carried out with less exactness, inasmuch as when Athens became powerful greater attention was paid to the navy.

**Order of Service.** — Of the four classes into which the citizens were arranged by the constitution of Solon, the citizens of the first and second served as cavalry, or as commanders of the infantry (still it need not be assumed that the *ἱππῆς* never served as heavy-armed infantry), those of the third class (*ξυγγίτας*) formed the heavy-armed infantry. The Thetes served either as light-armed troops on land, or on board the ships. Every citizen was liable to service from his eighteenth to his sixtieth year. Members of the senate during the period of their office, farmers of the revenue, choreutae at the Dionysia during the festival, in later times traders by sea also, were exempted from military service. The resident aliens commonly served as heavy-armed soldiers, especially for the purpose of garrisoning the city. They were prohibited from serving as cavalry. Slaves were only employed as soldiers in cases of great necessity.

**Battle Array.** — Of the details of the Athenian military organisation we have no such distinct accounts as we have of those of Sparta. The heavy-armed troops, as was the universal practice in Greece, fought in phalanx order. They were arranged in bodies in a manner dependent on the political divisions of the citizens. The soldiers of each tribe (*φύλις*) formed a separate body in the army, also call-

ed a *φυλή*, and these bodies stood in some preconcerted order. It seems that the name of one division was *τάξις*, and of another *λόχος*. but in what relations these stood to the *φυλή*, and to each other, we do not learn. Every hoplite was accompanied by an attendant (*ὑπηρέτης*), to take charge of his baggage and carry his shield on a march. Each horseman also had a servant, called *ἱπποκόμος*, to attend to his horse. For the command of the army, there were chosen every year ten generals (*strategi*), and ten *taxiarchs* (*ταξίαρχοι*), and for the cavalry two *hipparchs* (*ἵππαρχοι*) and ten *phylarchs* (*φύλαρχοι*).

The **Archon Polemarch** was *Commander-in-chief*. The number of *strategi* sent with an army was not uniform. Three was a common number. Sometimes one was invested with the supreme command; at other times, they either took the command in turn (as at Marathon), or conducted their operations by common consent (as in the Sicilian expedition).

**Pay.** — The practice of paying the troops when upon service was first introduced by Pericles. The pay consisted partly of wages (*μισθός*), partly of provisions, or, more commonly, provision-money (*σιτηρέσιον*). The ordinary *μισθός* of a hoplite was two obols a day. The *σιτηρέσιον* amounted to two obols more. Hence the life of a soldier was called, proverbially, *τετρωβόλου βίος*. Officers received twice as much; horsemen, three times; generals, four times as much. The horsemen received pay even in time of peace, that they might always be in readiness, and also a sum of money for their outfit (*κατάστασις*).

**Military Force.** — As regards the military strength of the Athenians, we find 10,000 heavy-armed soldiers at Marathon, 8,000 heavy-armed and as many light-armed at Plataeae; and at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war there were 18,000 heavy-armed ready for foreign service, and 16,000 for garrison service, consisting of those beyond the limits of the ordinary military age and of the *metoeci*.

**Peltasts.** — The *Peltastae* (*πελτασταί*), so called from the kind of shield which they wore, were a class of troops of which we hear very little before the end of the Peloponnesian war. The Athenian general Iphicrates introduced

some important improvements in the mode of arming them, combining as far as possible the peculiar advantages of heavy (ὀπλίται) and light-armed (ψιλοί) troops. He substituted a linen corslet for the coat of mail worn by the hoplites, and lessened the shield, while he doubled the length of the spear and sword.

**Mercenaries.** — When the use of mercenary troops became general, Athenian citizens seldom served except as volunteers, and then in but small numbers. The employment of mercenaries led to considerable alterations in the military system of Greece. War came to be studied as an art, and Greek generals, rising above the old simple rules of warfare, became tacticians. Epaminondas was the first who adopted the method of charging in column, concentrating his attack upon one point of the hostile line, so as to throw the whole into confusion by breaking through it.

### 3. *The Macedonian Army.*

Philip II., king of Macedonia, made several improvements in the arms and arrangement of the phalanx.

**Arms.** — The spear (σάρισσα or σάρισα), with which the soldiers of the Macedonian phalanx were armed, was as much as 24 feet long; but the ordinary length was 21 feet, and the lines were arranged at such distances that the spears of the fifth rank projected three feet beyond the first, so that every man in the front rank was protected by five spears. Besides the spear, they carried a short sword. The shield was very large and covered nearly the whole body, so that on favourable ground an impenetrable front was presented to the enemy. The soldiers were also defended by helmets, coats of mail, and greaves; so that any thing like rapid movement was impossible.

**Macedonian Phalanx.** — The ordinary depth of the phalanx was sixteen files, though depths of eight and of thirty-two are also mentioned. Each file of sixteen was called λόχος. Two lochi made a *dilochia*; two dilochiae made a *τετραρχία*, consisting of sixty-four men; two tetrarchies made a *τάξις*; two *τάξεις* a *σύνταγμα* or *ξεναγία*, two syntagmata formed a *pentacosiarchia*, two of which made a *χιλιαρχία*, containing 1024 men; two chiliarchies made a *τέλος*, and two *τέλη* made a *phalangarchia* or *phalanx* in the narrower

sense of the word, the normal number of which would therefore be 4096. It was commanded by a polemarch or strategus. Four such bodies formed the *larger phalanx*, the normal number of which would be 16,384. When drawn up, the two middle sections constituted what was termed the *ὄμφαλός* or *centre*, the others being called *κέρατα* or *wings*. The phalanx-soldiers in the army of Alexander amounted to 18,000, and were divided not into four, but into six divisions, each named after a Macedonian province, from which it was to derive its recruits. These bodies are oftener called *τάξεις* than *φάλαγγες* by the historians, and their leaders *taxiarchs* or *strategi*.

The **Light-armed troops** were arranged in files (*λόχοι*) eight deep. Four lochi formed a *σύστασις*, and then larger divisions were successively formed, each being the double of the one below it; the largest (called *ἐπίταγμα*) consisting of 8192 men.

The **Cavalry** were arranged in an analogous manner, the lowest division or squadron (*ἄλλη*), containing 64 men, and the successive larger divisions being each the double of that below it; the highest (*ἐπίταγμα*) containing 4096. Both Philip and Alexander attached great importance to the cavalry, which, in their armies, consisted partly of Macedonian nobles, and partly of Thesalians.

**Hypaspistæ.** — There was also a guard of foot soldiers (*ὑπασπισταί*), whom we find greatly distinguishing themselves in the campaigns of Alexander. They seem to be identical with the *πεζῆταιροι*. They amounted to about 3000 men, arranged in six battalions (*τάξεις*).

The **Argyraspids**, so called from the silver with which their shields were ornamented, seem to have been a species of *peltastæ*. Alexander also organised a kind of troops called *διμάχαι*, who were something intermediate between cavalry and infantry, being designed to fight on horseback or on foot, as circumstances required.

**Artillery.** — It is in the time of Alexander the Great, that we first meet with artillery in the train of a Grecian army. His *balistæ* and *catapeltæ* were frequently employed with great effect, as, for instance, at the passage of the Jaxartes.

The details of this subject are too complicated for the beginner. It is enough for him to know that *the months were strictly lunar*, of 30 and 29 days alternately. The ordinary year consisted of 354 days; and its disagreement with the solar year was set right by a system of intercalated months.

The regular Attic year began at *Midsummer*, with the summer solstice. The following table shews the months of our Calendar in which the several Attic months began in a regular year.

1. Hecatombæon	had 30 days :	began on	JUNE 21st.
2. Metageitnion	" 29 " :	"	JULY 21st.
3. Boedromion	" 30 " :	"	AUGUST 19th.
4. Pyanepsion	" 29 " :	"	SEPTEMBER 18th.
5. Maemacterion	" 30 " :	"	OCTOBER 17th.
6. Poseideon	" 29 " :	"	NOVEMBER 16th.
7. Gamelion	" 30 " :	"	DECEMBER 15th.
8. Anthesterion	" 29 " :	"	JANUARY 14th.
9. Elaphebolion	" 30 " :	"	FEBRUARY 12th.
10. Munychion	" 29 " :	"	MARCH 14th.
11. Thargelion	" 30 " :	"	APRIL 12th.
12. Scirophorion	" 29 " :	"	MAY 12th, end June 10th.

The Intercalary Month was a *Second Poseideon* of 29 or 30 days, inserted about mid-winter every other year, which was therefore a year of 383 or 384 days. The average ( $368\frac{1}{4}$  or 369 days) being too long, the intercalation was sometimes omitted.

Other states had other Calendars. The *Macedonian months* are the most important to be known for later Greek history.

### OLYMPIADS.

This Era is explained on p. 109.

The beginning of the Olympiads is commonly fixed in the year 3938 of the Julian period, or in B.C. 776. If we want to reduce any given Olympiad to years before Christ, *e. g.* Ol. 87, we take the number of the Olympiads actually elapsed, that is, 86, multiply it by 4, and deduct the number obtained from 776, so that the first year of the 87th Ol. will begin in the year 432 B.C. If the number of Olympiads amounts to more than 776 years, that is, if the Olympiad falls after the birth of Christ, the process is the same as before, but from the sum obtained by multiplying the Olympiads by 4 we must deduct the number 776, and what remains is the number of the years after Christ. As the Olympic games were celebrated 293 times, we have 293 Olympic cycles, that is, 1172 years, 776 of which fall before, and 396 after Christ.

But, as this rule is troublesome, a comparative Table of Olympiads and years of our era is given in the *Smaller Dictionary of Antiquities*. In using this table, it must be remembered that, as the Olympiads began at *Midsummer*, each Greek year corresponds to the second and first halves of two consecutive Christian years. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ol. 1, 1} &= \text{B. C. 776, 2nd half} \\ &+ \text{B. C. 775, 1st half} \end{aligned}$$

and so on.

*The neglect of this point may cause an error of 18 months in the date of an event.*

# LEXICON

## TO FIRST GREEK READING BOOK.

### ABBREVIATIONS.

Acc.	== Accusative.	Intr.	== Intransitive.
Act.	== Active Voice.	lit.	== literally.
Adj.	== Adjective.	Midd.andM.	== Middle Voice.
(3 and 2 signifies, sometimes with 3 terminations, sometimes with 2.)		Neg.	== Negative.
Adv.	== Adverb.	Opt.	== Optative.
anc.	== anciently.	orig.	== originally.
Aor.	== Aorist.	Part.	== Participle.
Att.	== Attic.	Pass. and P.	== Passive Voice.
Comp.	== Comparative.	Patron.	== Patronymic.
Conj.	== Conjunction.	Perf.	== Perfect.
Dat.	== Dative.	Pers.	== person.
Defect.	== Defective.	Pl.	== Plural.
Dem.	== Demonstrative.	Plup.	== Pluperfect.
der.	== derived, derivative.	Prep.	== Preposition.
Dim.	== Diminutive.	Pron.	== Pronoun.
Enc.	== Enclitic.	q. v.	== quod vide ( <i>which see, i. e. refer to</i> ).
esp.	== especially.	redupl.	== reduplicated.
fig.	== figuratively.	Rel.	== Relative.
fr.	== from.	Rt.	== Root.
Fut.	== Future.	sc.	== scilicet ( <i>understand or supply</i> ).
Gen.	== Genitive.	Sing.	== Singular.
gen.	== generally.	Subj.	== Subjunctive.
Imper.	== Imperative.	Subs.	== Substantive (gen. an Adj. used as).
Imperf.	== Imperfect.	Sup.	== Superlative.
Impers.	== Impersonal.	Term.	== Termination.
Ind.	== Indicative.	Trans.	== Transitive.
Indcl.	== Indeclinable.	usu.	== usually.
Indef.	== Indefinite.	vulg.	== vulgar (speech).
Inf.	== Infinitive.	== means equivalent to.	
Inter.	== Interrogative.		
Interj.	== Interjection.		

The Genders of Nouns and Adjectives are indicated by the Article  $\delta$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\tau\acute{o}$ : and the Declension of Nouns by the addition of the Genitive.

Principal Parts of Verbs. — Of the Regular Verbs only the Future is given, except where other parts occur with some peculiarity which might puzzle the learner. Of the Irregular Verbs all the Principal Parts are given: except in one or two cases, referred to the Grammar. The Principal Parts of the Simple Verbs are not repeated under the Compounds, except for special reasons.

## Ἄβρωνυχος.

## A.

- Ἄβρωνυχος, ου, ὁ, Abronychus, an Athenian, p. 79.
- Ἄγαθοκλῆς, ἑους, ὁ, Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse, and king of Sicily, fl. ab. B.C. 300.
- ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὄν, good, brave: τὰ ἀγαθὰ, the blessings.
- ἄγαν, Adv., exceedingly: too much.
- ἀγανακτέω, ἦσω, be indignant, be angry.
- Ἄγαυή, ης, ἡ, Agāve, the mother of Pentheus.
- ἀγγελία, ας, ἡ, message, embassy, news.
- ἀγγελιαφορός, ὄν, bearing a message. Subs. messenger.
- ἀγγέλλω, εἰῶ, 1 Aor. ἤγγειλα, Perf. ἤγγελλα, with Dat. of pers., announce, tell, carry a message.
- ἄγγελος, ου, ὁ, messenger.
- ἀγέραςτος, ου, unhonoured (with gifts).
- ἄγημα, ατος, τό, (= *agmen*), army, esp. the Guards in the Macedonian army.
- Ἀγήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Agēnor, King of Phoenicia, father of Cadmus, and (some said) of Phineus.
- Ἀγησίλαος, ου, ὁ, Agesilāus, King of Sparta (B. C. 398—360), famous for his wars in Asia and Greece.
- ἄγισ, ιδος, ὁ, Kings of Sparta. Agis IV. (B. C. 244—240) was celebrated as a reformer.
- ἄγνοεῶ, ἦσω, not know, be ignorant of, not understand. Pass. be unknown, not recognized.
- ἄγνοια, ας, ἡ, ignorance, uncertainty. κατ' ἄγνοιαν, in ignorance.
- ἄγνώς, ὄτος, ὁ, ἡ, unknown.
- ἀγορά, ἄς, ἡ, agora, market-place; the place of general assembly in a Greek city: πληθούσης ἀγορᾶς,

## ἀδικεῶ.

- the time of day when the Agora was full.
- ἀγρόμματος, ου, unlettered.
- ἀγρεύω, σω, catch (in hunting); said of a pursued enemy.
- ἀγριαίνω, ανῶ, Trans., drive wild: Intr., be wild or savage.
- Ἀγριαῖνες, ων, οἱ, Agriānes, a people of Macedonia, who served as light armed troops.
- ἄγριος, α, ου, wild, savage.
- ἀγριότης, ητος, ἡ, savageness, cruelty.
- ἄγροικος, ου, rustic. (lit. and fig.).
- ἀγρός, ου, ὁ, field.
- ἀγρυπνέω, ἦσω (Prefix ἀ and ὕπνος), lie awake, watch.
- ἄγχω, ξω (= *ango*) press tight, strangle, throttle.
- ἄγω, ἄξω, Perf. ἤγα, ἀγήοχα, lead, carry, bring, conduct, march, (sc. στρατόν). Mid. ἄγεσθαι γυναικα, marry, lit. take the bride home.
- ἀγών, ὠνος, ὁ, contest, struggle, game (esp. the athletic games), festival.
- ἀγωνίζομαι, ἴσομαι, contend, strive; with cognate Acc., maintain.
- ἀδαμάντινος, η, ου, adamantine, of adamant (ἀδάμας, a very hard rock, or steel.)
- Ἀδείμαντος, ου, ὁ, (ἀ, δειμαίνω), Adimantus, the Spartan commander at Salamis, B. C. 490.
- ἀδελφή, ἡς, ἡ, sister.
- ἀδελφίδους, ου, ὁ, a brother's or sister's son, nephew.
- ἀδελφός, ου, ὁ, brother, kindred, fellow.
- ἄδηλος, ου, unperceived. Adv. —ως, privately, secretly.
- Ἄιδης, ου, ὁ, Hades = Pluto, the god of the infernal regions. τὸ Ἄιδου (sc. δῶμα), aft. simply Ἄιδου and Ἄιδης, hell.
- ἀδικεῶ, ἦσω, do wrong or injustice, offend: (with Acc. of Pers.)

ἀδίκημα.

injure, hurt. Pass. περί τι, be wronged, suffer injuries.  
 ἀδίκημα, ατος, τό, wrong, offence.  
 ἀδικία, ας, ἡ, injustice.  
 ἀδικος, ον, unjust.  
 \* Ἀδμητος, ου, ὁ (i. e. unsubdued), Admētus. 1. King of Pherae in Thessaly, whom Apollo served as herdsman. 2. King of the Molossians in Epirus, who protected Themistocles.  
 ἀδολέσχης, ου, ὁ, babbler.  
 ἀδύνατος, ον, impossible.  
 \* Ἀδραστος (i. e. the inevitable, fr. α, διδράσκω), Adrastus, son of Gordias, King of Phrygia, p. 10.  
 αἶ, Adv., always.  
 αἶδω, ᾄδω, ᾄσομαι, 1 Aor. Pass. ἦσαν. Inf. ᾄσῆναι, sing.  
 αἶετός, οὔ, ὁ, eagle.  
 αἰθῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, nightingale.  
 αἰτῆς, ες, unwonted, unaccustomed. τὸ αἰτῆς, the unwonted nature.  
 αἶρ, ἔρος, ὁ, air.  
 ἀήττητος, ον, (Neg. verbal of ἡττάω), unconquered, invincible.  
 \* Ἀθάμας, αντος, ὁ, Athāmas, son of Aeolus, King of Orchomenus in Boeotia, loved Ino, and was the foster-father of Dionysus.  
 ἀθάνατος, ον, immortal.  
 \* Ἀθηναῖα, ᾄς, ἡ, Athēna = Minerva.  
 \* Ἀθῆναι, ὦν, αἱ, Athens, the chief city of Attica. \* Ἀθήνησι, old Dative, at Athens.  
 \* Ἀθηναῖος, α, ον, Athenian.  
 \* Ἀθηνόδωρος, ου, ὁ (\* Ἀθηναῖα, δῶρον), Athenodōrus, of Imbros, a friend of Phocion.  
 ἀθλητής, ου, ὁ, athlete, i. e., a combatant in the gymnastic contests.  
 ἀχλός, α, ον, miserable, wretched, i. e. bad.  
 ἀχλον, ου, τό, prize (of a contest).  
 ἀχλος, ου, ὁ, contest, labour.  
 ἀσπρίζω, σω, assemble.

αἶνγμα.

ἄσπρος, α, ον, assembled, in full number.  
 Ἀλακός, οὔ, ὁ, Æacus, mythical king of Ægina, and after his death a judge in the world below.  
 Ἄλας, αντος, ὁ, Ajax (Telamonius), the son of Telamon, a Greek hero in the Trojan War, second only to Achilles.  
 αἰγίρος, ου, ἡ, the black poplar.  
 Αἰγεύς, ἕως, ὁ, Aegeus, a mythical king of Attica, father of Theseus, drowned in the sea named from him Aegean.  
 Αἰγίνα, ης, ἡ, Ægina, an island in the Saronic Gulf, between Attica and Peloponnesus.  
 Αἰγινητής, ου, ὁ, Aeginetan.  
 αἰγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, goat-skin, esp. the aegis of Jove and Athena.  
 Αἰγὸς ποταμοί, Ægospotāmi (the goat's rivers), a river and town on the Thracian Chersonese, where Lysander destroyed the Athenian fleet B. C. 405.  
 Αἰγύπτιος, α, ον, Egyptian.  
 Αἰγυπτος, ου, 1) ἡ, Egypt. 2) ὁ, Ægyptus, son of Belus, mythical king of Egypt.  
 \* Ἀἰδης, αο, ὁ, epic form of \* Ἀιδης.  
 αἰδώς, οὔς, ἡ, shame, respect for others: (with πρός), shame before (with Gen.). δὲ αἰδοῦς ἄγειν, to hold in reverence.  
 Αἰήτης, ου, ὁ, Aēsētes, mythical king of Colchis, father of Medea.  
 Αἰθιοπία, ας, ἡ, Ethiopia. (1) The whole region S. of Egypt. (2) The central parts of Africa.  
 αἰψω, only in Pres., light up, kindle. Pass. blaze.  
 αἶμα, ατος, τό, blood.  
 Αἰνείας, ον, ὁ, Aenēas, son of Anchises and Aphrodite (Venus), the chief Trojan hero after Hector, in the Trojan War.  
 αἶνγμα, ατος, τό, a riddle.

## αἴξ

- αἴξ, αἴγος, ἡ, goat.  
 Αἰολικός, ἡ, ὄν, Aeolian.  
 αἰκόλος, οὐ, ὄ, goatherd.  
 αἰρετός, ἡ, ὄν, desirable. Comp.  
 αἰρετώτερος, preferable.  
 αἰρέω, ἡσω, ἤρηκα, 2 Aor. εἶλυν  
 (rt. Féλ), take, captivate. Midd.  
 take for oneself, choose.  
 αἶρω (contr. fr. αἰρέω), ἄρω, 1 Aor.  
 ἤρα, Midd. ἤράμην, take up,  
 hold up, take, relieve (another)  
 of, break up (a camp). Pass. be  
 puffed up.  
 αἰσθάνομαι, ἦσομαι, 2 Aor. ἤσθό-  
 μην, perceive (by the senses),  
 feel, observe, learn, understand.  
 αἰσθησις, εως, ἡ, perception, feeling.  
 αἰσχρός, ἄ, ὄν, ugly, disgraceful.  
 αἰσχύνη, ἡς, ἡ, shame, disgrace.  
 αἰσχύνω, ἠώ, put to shame: Midd.  
 and Pass. be ashamed.  
 Αἰών, ονος, ὄ, Aeson, son of Cre-  
 theus and Tyro, and father of Ja-  
 son, was king of Iolcus in Thes-  
 saly.  
 αἰτέω, ἡσω, and M., ask (for a thing),  
 beg, request, demand.  
 αἰτία, ας, ἡ, cause, reason, blame,  
 charge.  
 αἰτιάομαι, ἦσομαι, accuse, charge  
 (a person with a crime), upbraid  
 with. (Gen. of thing).  
 αἴτιος, α, ον, the cause of, to blame  
 for. (Gen. of thing).  
 Αἰτωλοί, ὦν, οί, the Aetolians, a  
 people in the S. W. of N. Greece,  
 E. of Acarnania.  
 αἰχμάλωτος, ον. (αἰχμή, αἰίσκω),  
 taken captive (at the point of the  
 spear). Subs. a prisoner (of war).  
 αἰχμή, ἡς, ἡ, the point of any  
 weapon, spear.  
 αἰών, ὦνος, ὄ, a period of time,  
 age; δι' αἰῶνος, for ever.  
 αἰώνιος, ον, lasting, eternal.  
 Ἀκαδημία, ας, ἡ, Academy (the  
 grove of the hero Academus),  
 a gymnasium in the suburb of

## ἄκρος

- Athens, with walks planted with  
 trees, where Plato taught.  
 ἄκανθος, ον, ἡ, prop. acanthus,  
 (bear's breech); also gen. in pl.  
 thorns.  
 ἄκανθεύδης, ες, overgrown with  
 thorns.  
 ἄκαρπος, ον, unfruitful, barren.  
 Ἀκαστος, ον, ὄ, Acastus, son of  
 Pelias.  
 ἀκμάζω, ἄσω (ἀκμή), flourish.  
 Part. ἀκμάζων, in the prime of  
 life.  
 ἀκμή, ἡς, ἡ, point, summit: fig.  
 height (of prosperity), prime of  
 life.  
 ἀκοή, ἡς, ἡ, hearing: Pl. ears.  
 ἀκολουθεῖω, ἡσω (ἀ, together, κέ-  
 λευτος, a way), accompany.  
 ἀκοντιζέω, ἴσω, shoot at, hurl a  
 javelin at.  
 ἀκόντιον, ον, τό, javelin.  
 ἀκούω, σομαι, ἀκήκοα, Perf. Pass.  
 ἤκουσμαι, 1 Aor. ἤκουσθη, with  
 Gen. and Acc., hear, hearken,  
 listen; am told of; am spoken of.  
 ἄκρα, ας, ἡ, (1) summit, promon-  
 tory; (2) citadel, generally built  
 on the top of a rock or hill.  
 ἀκριβεία, ας, ἡ, exactness, reality,  
 force.  
 ἀκριβής, ἐς, exact, accurate, care-  
 ful, real.  
 ἀκριβώς, exactly, accurately,  
 clearly.  
 ἀκροάομαι, ἄσομαι, hear, listen to.  
 ἀκροασία, ας, ἡ, a hearing.  
 ἀκροατής, οῦ, ὄ, hearer.  
 ἀκροβολίζομαι, σομαι, hurl mis-  
 siles.  
 ἀκροβότιον, ον, τό, and Pl., an offer-  
 ing of the first fruits, of produce,  
 booty, &c.  
 ἀκρόπολις, εως, ἡ, (lit. upper city),  
 1) the citadel of a Greek city  
 (gen. on a rock): 2) esp. the  
 Acropolis of Athens.  
 ἄκρος, α, ον, highest, at the sum-

ἀκρωτηριάζω.

mit: τὸ ἄκρον and Pl., point, tip, summit, mountain, promontory.

ἀκρωτηριάζω, ἄσω, cut off the extremities, mutilate.

ἀκρωτήριον, οὐ, τό, extremity, promontory.

Ἄκταίων, ονος, ὁ, Actæon, son of Aristæus and Autonoe, a Theban huntsman, was transformed by Artemis into a stag, and devoured by his own hounds.

ἄκτις, ἤς, ἡ, 1) a promontory; 2) Acte, the old name of Attica.

ἄκων, οῦσα, ον (ἀ, ἐκῶν) unwilling, unintentionally. ā.

ἀλαλά, ἤς, ἡ, battle-cry.

ἀλγέω, ἤσω, be in pain: (with Acc.), have a pain in.

ἄλγηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, pain.

ἄλγος, οὐς, τό, pain, grief.

ἄλεινός, ἡ, ὄν (ἀλεΐς, from ἀλέα, heat, esp. of the sun), warm.

ἀλείφω, ψω, anoint. hence (fig.), prepare (for a struggle).

ἄλεκτος, ον, (Neg. verbal of λέγω), unsaid.

ἄλεκτρών, ἑνος, ὁ, cock.

Ἄλέξανδρος, οῦ, ὁ, Alexander. (1) Also called Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy. (2) Alexander I., king of Macedonia, ab. B.C. 500—455, p. 86. (3) The Great, king of Macedonia, son of Philip II., lived B.C. 356—323. (4) Tyrant of Phærae, in Thessaly, B.C. 369—367. (5) The son of Aëropus, a Macedonian. p. 89.

ἀλήθεια, ας, ἡ, truth.

ἀληθής, ἑς, true.

ἀληθίνος, ἡ, ὄν, true, real.

ἄλις, Adv., enough.

ἀλίσκομαι, (rt. Fall), ἀλώσομαι, ἐάλωκα, 2. Aor. ἐάλων, Inf. ἀλῶναι, Part. ἀλούς, to be taken (captive): used as Pass. of αἰρέω.

ἀλώπηξ.

ἀλκή, ἤς, ἡ, strength, courage, resistance.

Ἄλκηστις, ἰδος, ἡ, Alcestis, wife of Admetus, king of Phærae.

Ἀλκιβιάδης, οῦ, ὁ (orig. a patronymic, of Ἄλκιβιος, fr. ἀλκή and βίος, or fr. ἀλκή and βίαι), Alcibiades, son of Clinias, an Athenian celebrated for splendour, cleverness and insolence, lived B. C. 450—404.

Ἀλκμαίων, ὠνος, ὁ, a Greek hero, son of Amphiarus.

Ἀλκμήνη, ἤς, ἡ, Alcmena, the mother of Hercules.

ἄλλά, but, surely; ἀλλά — γε, but in fact; ἀλλά καί, and besides; ἀλλά μὲν, nay but, at all events; ἀλλά γάρ, but yet, however; ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ὀλίγον, not ever so little. ἀλλάσσω, ξω, 2 Aor. pass. ἡλλάγην, change, exchange.

ἄλλη (sc. ὁδῶ), another way; ἄλλους ἄλλη, in different directions. ἀλλήλων, (Nom. wanting), one another.

ἄλλοῦ, Adv. elsewhere.

ἄλλομαι, (= *salio*) ἀλούμαι, 1 Aor. ἡλάμην 2 Aor. ἡλόμην, leap.

ἄλλος, ἡ, ο, another, other.

ἄλλοσε, Adv. to another place.

ἄλλοτε, at another time or place, ἄλλοτε ἄλλη, on all sides, at each moment. p. 91.

ἄλλότριος, α, ον, with Gen., belonging to another, foreign.

ἄλλως, Adv., otherwise, especially, even.

ἄλογος, ον, irrational.

ἀλόγιστος, ον (Neg. verbal of λογίζομαι), unreasoning, irrational, silly: lit. uncalculating.

ἄλογος, οῦ, ἡ, (α, λέχος), wife.

ἄλλος, οὐς, τό, grove.

ἄλφιτον, οῦ, τό, barley-meal, barley-bread (gen. in Plural).

ἄλωπέκιον, οῦ, τό, young fox.

ἄλώπηξ, εκος, ἡ, fox.

**ἄλωσις.**  
**ἄλωσις, εως, ἡ,** capture, conquest.  
**ἄμα, Adv.** (fr. a root signifying *one*) at the same time; with *Dat.*, together with; **ἄμα ἡμέρα,** at daybreak.  
**Ἄμαζονίς, ἰδος, and Ἄμαζών, ὄνος, ἡ,** an Amazon; the queen of the Amazons p. 59.  
**ἄμαθής, ἐς,** unlearned.  
**ἀμαρτάνω, ἴσομαι, ἡμάρτηκα,** 2 Aor. **ἡμαρτον,** with *Gen.*, miss (a mark), fail of, be disappointed of: err, sin.  
**ἀμάω, ἴσω,** reap: Midd. earn, win.  
**ἀμβροσία, ας, ἡ,** (i. e. immortal, or incorruptible food), ambrosia, the food of the gods.  
**ἀμείβω, ψω,** exchange. Midd. with *Dat.*, return, respond to, answer; with *Acc.* of person, requite.  
**ἀμελέω, (ἀ, μελεῖ), ἴσω,** be negligent; with *Gen.*, neglect.  
**ἀμελητέος, ον,** to be neglected.  
**ἀμηχανέω, ἴσω,** be at a loss, at one's wit's end.  
**ἀμιλλάομαι, ἴσομαι,** compete, vie.  
**ἀμνημονέω, (ἀ, μνήμων), ἴσω,** be unmindful.  
**ἄμμα, τος, τό (ἄπτω),** fastening, knot, noose, Pl. hugging (the arms of an autagonist in wrestling).  
**ἀμοιβή, ἧς, ἡ, (ἀμείβω),** recompense.  
**Ἄμοργος, ον, ἡ,** Amorgus, an island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Sporades.  
**ἄμορφος, ον (ἀ, μορφή),** deformed, ugly, plain.  
**ἄμπελος, ον, ἡ,** 1) vine; 2) vineyard. p. 46.  
**Ἄμύντας, ον, ὁ,** Amyntas, a Macedonian officer, p.88: another p.90.  
**ἀμύνω, υνῶ.** ward off, defend, protect. Midd. defend oneself from, fight for (*Dat.*) against; or *f.* against ... for, with *Acc.* of enemy, ὑπέρ of the cause.

**ἀνά-γραφτος.**  
**Ἄμφειον, ον, τό.** Amphēum, the temple of Amphion at Thebes.  
**ἀμφί, Prep. I.** with *Gen.*, on both sides, about, around. II. with *Dat.*, about. III. with *Acc.*, about (the time of).  
**Ἄμφιαράς, ον, ὁ,** Amphiarāus, an Argive seer and hero, took part in the war of the "Seven against Thebes", and was swallowed up by the earth.  
**Ἄμφιδάμας, αντος, ὁ,** Amphidāmas, son of Busiris.  
**ἀμφισβητέω, ἴσω,** dispute, contend, τιλὲ περί τινος.  
**ἀμφισβήτητος, ον,** doubtful.  
**ἀμφίστομος, ον,** with two mouths.  
**Ἄμφιτρυών, ωνος, ὁ,** Amphitryōn, king of Tiryns, and afterwards of Thebes, husband of Alcmena.  
**ἀμφοτέρως, α, ον,** each of two: Pl. both: **κατ' ἀμφοτέρους,** on both sides.  
**ἄν,** a particle used to mark the conclusion of a hypothetical proposition: not translated: after the relative it makes the sense more general.  
**ἀνά, Prep. with Acc.,** up, on, back: of time, through: causal, about.  
**ἀνα-βαίνω, go up.**  
**ἀνάβασις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναβαίνω) lit.** going up; expedition, procession.  
**ἀνα-βοάω, ἴσω,** cry out.  
**ἀν-αγγέλλω, ελῶ,** announce.  
**ἀνα-γιγνώσκω, γνώσω, ἔγνωκα,** 2 Aor. **ἔγγων,** read (esp. aloud).  
**ἀναγκάζω, ἄσω,** compel.  
**ἀναγκαῖος, α, ον,** necessary, indispensable. τὰ ἀναγκαῖα, necessary business, p. 37.  
**ἀνάγκη, ἧς, ἡ,** necessity: *Dat.*, of necessity, by compulsion.  
**ἀν-αγορεύω, εὔσω,** proclaim, call, name, surname.  
**ἀνά-γραφτος, ον,** inscribed, recorded, p. 81 (referring to the Persian custom of recording in

## ἀνα-γράφω.

the royal archives the names of those who had done good service to the king: see Esther VI. 1, 2).

ἀνα-γράφω, inscribe, record.

ἀν-άγω, lead up, draw up. Pass. and Midd. put to sea; ἀνά (up) being used of motion seaward, κατά (down) landward.

ἀνα-δέω, tie up. Midd. attach to oneself: lit. take in tow.

ἀνα-δίδωμι, give, present, repay.

ἀνα-δύω, ύσω, 2 Aor. ἔδυν, bring up; Perf. and 2 Aor. Intr., rise up, rise (of the sun): Midd., rise up, spring up; draw back.

ἀνα-ζεύγνυμι, yoke or harness again; break up (an encampment).

ἀνα-ζητέω, seek, search out.

ἀνα-ζώννυμι, gird, gird up: Perf. Pass. Part. ἀνεζωσμένος, girt, begirt.

ἀνά-θημα, ατος, τό, (ἀνατίθημι), an offering dedicated to a god.

ἀν-αίρεσις, έως, ή, the taking up of a dead body for burial.

ἀν-αιρέω, ήσω, take up, away, remove, kill: εαυτὸν ἀνελεῖν, to put himself to death. Midd. take up, gain, win.

ἀνα καλέω, recal, summon.

ἀνά-κειμαι, be deposited, hung up (as a map. p. 30).

ἀνακρίνω, examine (judicially).

ἀνα-λαμβάνω, take up, assume, put on, take with one, catch; εἰς τὸ μέσον, surround ('place between two fires').

ἀνα-μαστεύω, σω, pursue.

ἀνα-μένω, wait for.

ἀνά-μεστος, ον, filled, full.

ἀναμφισβήτητος, ον, indubitable, unquestionable.

ἀνανεύω, σω, refuse (lit. shake the head).

Ἄναξιμένης, ους, ὁ (ἄναξ, μένος), Anaximenes of Lampsacus, an

## ἀναχώρησις.

historian and rhetorician, who flourished at the court of Alexander the Great, B. C. 334.

ἀνα-πειθω, σω, persuade, overpersuade.

ἀνα-πέμπω, send back, restore (from the dead, p. 67).

ἀναπέτομαι, fly up, fly away.

ἀνα-πλάσσω, model, make (as a statue), represent.

ἀνάπλευρος, ον (Att. εως, εων), full.

ἀν-άπτω, ψω, kindle.

ἀν-αρπάζω, snatch away, carry off.

ἀν-αρτάω, hang up: hang (by the neck).

ἀνα-ἄρωννυμι, Intr. recover (from an illness); lit. recover strength.

ἀνα-σκοπέω, look up, look back upon, look closely into.

ἀνάστασις, εως, ή, (lit. standing up again), departure, p. 84.

ἀνα-στέλλω, ελω, έσταλαξα, 2 Aor. Pass. έστάλην, drive away, repulse; (of dress) tuck up. 2 Aor. Pass. gave up.

ἀνα-στρέφω, turn about, upside down. Midd. (= *versor*), dwell, conduct oneself (like the O. E. have one's *conversation*).

ἀνα-τείνω, stretch forth, lift up (e.g. the hands, a weapon &c.).

ἀνα-τέλλω, τελω, Trans. cause to spring up. Intr. rise, spring up.

ἀνα-τίθημι, set up, dedicate. Midd. take up.

Ἄναυρος, ου, ὁ, the Anaurus, a river of Thessaly.

ἀνα-φαίνω, ανῶ, cause to appear; shew, demonstrate. Pass. appear, be found.

ἀνα-φέρω, bring up, deliver up, carry up, carry off, bring back, refer, p. 93. Pass. be borne up, mount up.

ἀνα-χωρέω, ήσω, go back, move apart, p. 64.

ἀναχώρησις, εως, ή, return, retreat, refuge.

<p>ἀνδραγαθία.  ἀνδραγαθία, ας, ἡ (ἀνὴρ, ἀγαθός),  virtue, valour, excellence.  ἀνδραποδίζω, ἴσω, enslave, sell  into slavery.  ἀνδραποδισμός, οὔ, ὁ, enslaving.  ἀνδράποδον, ου, τό, a slave.  ἀνδρεία, ας, ἡ, and ἀνδρία, ας, ἡ,  courage, lit. manliness, fr. ἀνὴρ,  like <i>virtus</i>, fr. <i>vir</i>.  ἀνδρείος, α, ον, brave, courageous.  ἀνδριάς, ἀντος, ὁ (ἀνὴρ), statue.  Ἀνδρομένης, ους, ὁ, Andromenes,  a Macedonian, father of Amyntas.  ἀνδρῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, a man's room,  the men's part of the house: Pl.  the men's chambers.  ἀν-εγείρω, wake up; raise (the dead).  ἀν-εimi, go up.  ἀνεπίληπτος, ον, Adv. ὧς, unattacked  by censure, unblameable.  ἀνεπιτηδεύτως, Adv. (lit. without  care or practice), without affectation.  ἀνευ, Adv. and Prep. with Gen.,  without, without authority (or  commission) from, p. 80.  ἀν-εuriσκα, find out, discover.  ἀν-έχω, hold up, stop. M. endure.  ἀνεψιός, οὔ, ὁ, cousin.  ἀνήκεστος, ον, (Neg. verbal of  ἀκέομαι, heal), irremediable.  ἀν-ήκω, ξω, reach, attain.  ἀνήλιος, ον, sunless.  ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ, man: often  omitted in translation, as ἀνὴρ  φίλος, a friend.  Ἀνθεμιών, ὠνος, ὁ, Anthemion, the  father of Anytus.  ἄνθος, ους, τό, (1) bloom: (2)  adornment.  ἄνθρωπος, ον, ὁ, man: Pl. people.  ἀν-ήμι, remit, relax, neglect.  ἀν-ίπταμαι (redupl. fr. πετ), fly up.  ἀν-ίστημι, Trans. set up, cause  to rise up, restore. Intr. stand  up, rise up.  Ἀννικερῆς, Annicëris, a philosopher</p>	<p>ἀντι-τάσσω.  of Cyrene, contemporary with  Plato.  ἀνόητος, ον, foolish.  ἀν-ουκοδομέω, ἡσω, rebuild.  Ἄνταιος, ου, ὁ, Antæus, son of Po-  seidon, and king of Libya, was  conquered by Hercules.  Ἄνταλκίδας, ου, ὁ (ἀντί, ἀλκή),  a Spartan, who negotiated the  "peace of Antalcidas" between  the Greeks and Persia, B.C.  387.  ἀντ-εἶπον, opposed (by speaking).  ἀντεπι-τίθημι, enjoin besides to  do a thing in reply (e. g. send  a letter, p. 81).  ἀντ-ερωτάω, ἡσω, ask in reply.  ἀντ-έχω, hold out, endure.  ἀντί, Prep. with Gen., instead of,  in return for, for: lit. over against,  opposite to.  Ἄντιγενίδας, ου, ὁ (Patron. fr.  Ἄντιγένης), Antigenidas, a ce-  lebrated Theban flute-player in  the time of Epaminondas.  ἀντι-γράφω, ψω, write back, ans-  wer, reply (to a letter): ἀντε-  γέγραπτο τάδε, the reply was  as follows, p. 81.  ἀντι-δίδωμι, give in exchange.  ἀντι-λέγω, ξω, contradict.  ἀντίος, α, ον, (Adv. ἀντίον and ἀν-  τία), opposite.  Ἄντιοχος, ου, ὁ, Antiöchus, 1) An  Athenian pilot, a friend of Al-  cibiades. 2) The name of most  of the Greek kings of Syria.  Ἄντιπατρος, ου, ὁ, (i. e. equal to  his father), Antipäter, regent of  Macedonia under and after  Alexander the Great, died B. C.  319.  Ἄντισθένης, ους, ὁ, Antisthënes,  of Athens, a disciple of Socra-  tes, and founder of the Cynic  school of philosophy; lived about  B. C. 450—380.  ἀντι-τάσσω, array against.</p>
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ἀντι-τίθημι.	ἀπο-δίδωμι.
ἀντι-τίθημι, set over against; give as a compensation for (with Dat.).	ἀπειθεῖω, ἦσω, be disobedient to, disobey (Dat. of person).
ἀντι-φημί, reply.	ἀπειλέω, ἦσω, threaten (with Dat. of person).
ἀντι-φιλοτιμέομαι, vie with another (in honour, or liberality).	ἄπ-εἰμι (εἶναι), be absent.
ἄντρον, οὐ, τό, cave.	ἄπ-εἰμι, (εἶναι), go away.
Ἄνυτος, οὐ, ὅ, Anŷtus, an Athenian, the son of Anthemion, and the accuser of Socrates.	ἄπειρος, οὐ, without experience of.
ἀνύω and ἀνύτω, ὕσω, 1 Aor. Pass. ἤνυσζην, perform, accomplish.	Ἄπελλῆς, οὐ, ὅ, Apelles, the most celebrated Greek painter, lived under Alexander the Great.
ἄνω, Adv. above, upwards, up the country, inland, opp. to κάτω.	ἀπεμ-πολέω, ἦσω, sell to another: Fut. Part. intending to sell him (for a slave), p. 57.
ἀνωτέρω not so close, p. 41.	ἀπ-έρχομαι, go away, depart.
ἄξιος, α, ον, with Gen., worthy, worth.	ἀπ-εχθάνομαι, be hated by, obnoxious to.
ἀξιόω, ὠσω. (with Gen. of thing) deem worthy of, condemn to, deign, desire (a person to do a thing), claim, demand, expect, dare.	ἀπέχθεια, ας, ἡ, hatred, enmity, grudge.
ἀξιόμα, ατος, τό, esteem, honour, renown.	ἀπ-έχω, Trans. hold back. Intr. be distant. Midd. with Gen., refrain, abstain from, retire.
ἀόικητος, ον, uninhabitable.	ἀπήνη, ης, ἡ, cart, carriage.
ἀπ-αγγέλλω, announce, report, repeat.	ἀπιστέω, ἦσω, mistrust, distrust.
ἀπ-άγω, lead away, carry off (as a captive). Intr. go away.	ἀπιστος, ον (Neg. verbal of πιστομαί), untrustworthy.
ἀπαίδευτος, ον, uneducated.	ἄπλετος, ον, unapproachable, out of reach.
ἄπαις, δος, ὅ, ἡ, childless.	ἀπληστία, ας, ἡ, insatiability.
ἀπ-αιτέω, ἦσω, ask back, demand the restitution of.	ἄπληστος, ον, (Neg. verbal of πίμπλημι) with Gen., insatiable.
ἀπαλλαγῆ, ἡς, ἡ, removal, release, deliverance.	ἀπό, Prep. with Gen., from (of motion), off, taken from.
ἀπ-αλλάσσω, ξω. (ἀπό, ἄλλος), 2 Aor. Pass. ἀπηλλάγην. change, leave off, remove, deliver, release (with Gen.), dismiss, relieve (a predecessor in office). Pass. with Gen., be freed from, depart; be at a loss, p. 81.	ἀπο-βάλλω, throw away, lose.
ἀπ-αντάω, ἦσω, meet, arrive.	ἀποβίωσις, εως, ἡ, decease.
ἄπαξ, Adv., once, at once, once for all.	ἀπο-γεύομαι, have a taste of.
ἅπας, ασα, αν, the whole. Pl. all (collectively).	ἀπο-γινώσκω, give up (the expectation of).
ἀπειθεῖα, ας, ἡ, disobedience.	ἀπόγονος, ον, ὅ, descendant.
	ἀπο-δείκνυμι, (ἀπο-δεικνύω), ξω, display, exhibit, elect, appoint.
	ἀπο-δειλιάω, ἄσω, play the coward before.
	ἀπο-δέχομαι, receive (with favour), accept.
	ἀπο-διδράσκω, δράσσομαι, 2 Aor. ἀπέδρην, run away, escape from (with Acc.)
	ἀπο-δίδωμι, give back, restore,

## ἀποδεν.

- render (accounts), pay, χάριν, be grateful, return a kindness.
- ἀποδεν and ἀποδεν, Adv. from a distance. Lat. *eminus*.
- ἀπο-δερζω, ἴσω, cut off.
- ἀπο-δησαυρίζω, ἴσω, lay up in store, treasure up.
- ἀπο-δνήσκω, die, 2 Aor. be killed, die: οἱ ἀποθανόντες, the dead.
- ἀπο-κλείω, σω, shut up.
- ἀπο-κοδομέω, ἴσω, build up.
- ἀποκαῶ-ιστημι, restore.
- ἀπο-καλέω, 1) call back: 2) call (by a name).
- ἀπο-κομιδή, ἴς, ἴ, return.
- ἀπο-κομιζω, ἴσω, carry off.
- ἀπο-κόπτω, cut off: Pass. with Acc., have (e. g. his hands) cut off, p. 75.
- ἀπο-κρίνομαι, οὔμαι, answer.
- ἀπο-κρούω, σω, repulse (lit. dash away).
- ἀπο-κρύπτω, hide, hide away. Midd. keep secret.
- ἀπο-κτείνω, ενώ, 1 Aor. ἀπέκτεινα, Perf. ἀπέκτενα, 2 Aor. ἀπέκτανον, kill. Pass. fall (in battle).
- ἀπο-λαμβάνω, take, take away, shut up.
- ἀπο-λαύω, σω, with Gen., enjoy, derive benefit from.
- ἀπο-λείπω, ψω, leave, leave behind, abandon, depart from. Pass. be left (e. g. an orphan, p. 14), be at a loss, p. 35.
- ἀπο-όλλυμι, ὀλέσω, 1 Aor. ὄλεσα, Perf. ἀπολώλεκα, 2 Aor. Midd. ἀπωλόμην, destroy, lose. Intr. and Midd. perish, be lost. Opt. as a execration, ἀπολοῖσθε, May you perish!
- \* Ἀπόλλων, υνος, ὁ, Apollo, a Greek god, son of Zeus and Latona.
- \* Ἀπολλώνιος, ου, ὁ, Apollonius of Rhodes, wrote a poem on the Argonautic voyage, B. C. 200.
- ἀπολογοέμαι, ἴσομαι (ἀπό, λέγω,

## ἀπο-τειχίζω.

- lit. speak off), defend, make one's defence (on a trial).
- ἀπολογία, ας, ἡ, excuse, defence.
- ἀπο-ολοφύρομαι, οὔμαι, lament, bewail.
- ἀπο-λύω, set free, release, rescue, deliver, acquit.
- ἀπο-μάχομαι, defend: lit. fight from (a wall).
- ἀπο-μνησκόω, remind: Midd. remember: χάριν be grateful, make a recompense (like 'remember' a person).
- ἀπο-νέμω, (with Dat. of person), distribute, assign.
- ἀπο-πέμπω, ψω, send away, conduct.
- ἀπο-πίπτω, fall off, fall away.
- ἀπο-πλανάομαι, ἴσομαι, wander away from.
- ἀπό-πληκτος, ου (lit. stricken), senseless.
- ἀπο-πνέω, expire.
- ἀπο-πνίγω, ξοῦμαι, choke, stifle. Pass. be choked, be drowned.
- ἀποπέω, ἴσω, be at a loss, be in want of (with Gen.).
- ἀπορία, ας, ἡ, want, failure.
- ἀπορος, ου, (ἀ, πόρος), in want.
- ἀπόβητος, ου, 1) not to be spoken, secret, forbidden; 2) unfit to be spoken, abusive (language).
- ἀπο-σαλεύω, σω (nautical), keep out at sea, stand off and on.
- ἀποστάς, 1 Aor. Part. of ἀφίστημι.
- ἀπόστασις, εως, ἡ, revolt.
- ἀπο-στέλλω, bring back a message, send forth (as an envoy or messenger); send (as a present); δόξαν απέστειλε τῷ Πέρσῃ προσκυνήσεως, made the Persian believe that he had adored him (lit. conveyed to the P. the appearance of worship), p. 32.
- ἀπο-στερέω, deprive.
- ἀπο-τελέω, accomplish, make, form.
- ἀπο-τειχίζω, wall round.

ἀπο-τίθημι.

ἀπο τίθημι, put off, lay down; abdicate (with ἀρχήν); devote. Midd. lay up, deposit.

ἀπο-τυγχάνω, and ἀπο-τυχέω, with Gen., fail to win.

ἀπο-φαίνω, show, display, reveal, regard (as an example), p. 35.

Midd. declare, explain, shew oneself, vaunt oneself (= vulg. shew off).

ἀπο-φέρω, carry away.

ἀπόφθεγμα, ατος, τό, judgment, decision (lit. utterance).

ἀπο-χωρέω, with Gen., retire.

ἀπο-ψύχω, ξω (lit. leave off breathing), expire.

ἄπρακτος, ον, (neg. verbal of πράσσω), without accomplishing (one's purpose), unsuccessful.

ἄπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, unseemliness.

ἄπτερος, ον, without wings.

ἄπτω, ψω, Midd. lay hold of, touch, fasten on; take up, assume.

ἄπ-ωθέω, (lit. push back) drive away, repulse. 1 Aor. Midd. Att. ἀπεωσάμην, p. 93.

\* Ἀρβήλα, ων, τά, Arbēla, a city of Assyria, 50 miles from which Alexander finally defeated Darius, B. C. 331.

\* Ἀργεῖος, α, ον, Argive, i. e. of Argos: Subst. an Argive.

\* Ἀργίλιος, α, ον, of Argilus, a city of Thrace.

\* Ἀργοναύτης, ου, ὁ, an Argonaut; lit. a sailor in the Argo.

ἀργός, ὄν, (contr. fr. ἀεργός), untilled, barren.

\* Ἄργος, ου, ὁ, Argus, son of Phrixus, builder of the ship Argo.

\* Ἄργος, ους, τό, Argos, a chief city of the Peloponnesus.

ἀργύρεος, α, ον, silver, i. e. made of silver (ἄργυρος).

ἀργύριον, ου, τό, silver money.

\* Ἀργώ, ους, ὁ (ἀργός, swift), the Argo, in mythology, the first ship built by Greeks.

\* Ἀρκάς.

ἀρέσκω, ἀρέσω, please: Midd. with Dat., be pleased at.

ἀρετή, ἡς, ἡ, virtue, valour, excellence: as a proper name, p. 3.

\* Ἀρίβαζος, ου, ὁ, Aribazus.

\* Ἀριζμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in numbers. Subst. an accountant.

\* Ἀριμένης, ους, ὁ, Arimēnes, a Persian prince, brother of Xerxes.

\* Ἀρισταῖος, ου, ὁ, Aristaeus, son of Apollo and Cyrene, and father of Actaeon, and after death a patron deity of agriculture and especially of bee-keepers.

ἄριστάω, ἡσω, to breakfast.

\* Ἀριστείδης, ου, ὁ, Aristides, the great Athenian statesman, and rival of Themistocles, fl. about B. C. 490—470.

ἀριστεῖον, ου, τό, and Pl., the prize of valour.

ἀριστερός, ἄ, ὄν, left; lit. the better, as a euphemism: ἀριστερά (sc. χεῖρ), the left hand.

ἀριστεύς, εως, ὁ, chieftain.

ἀριστεύω (ἄριστος), with Gen., excel, be distinguished, bear the palm (lit. be best).

\* Ἀριστιππος, ου, ὁ, Aristippus, of Cyrene, a disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school of philosophy, fl. B. C. 370.

ἄριστον, ου, τό, breakfast.

ἀριστοποιεῖομαι, breakfast.

ἄριστος, η, ον, best; Sup. of ἀγαθός. Adv. ἄριστα. in the best way.

\* Ἀριστοτέλης, ους, ὁ, Aristotle, of Stagira, in Macedonia, the great philosopher, preceptor of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic sect, lived B. C. 384—322.

\* Ἀρίστων, ωνος, ὁ, Ariston, the father of Plato.

\* Ἀρκαδία, ας, ἡ, Arcadia, the central district of Peloponnesus.

\* Ἀρκάς, ἄδος, ὁ, an Arcadian.

ἀρκέω.	ἄσχημος.
ἀρκέω, ἔσω, suffice. Imp. ἀρκεῖ, it suffices (with Dat.); Midd. with Dat., be content with.	ἀρχεῖα, ων, τά, (prop. Neut. Pl. of ἀρχεῖος, fr. ἀρχή), magistrates.
ἄρκτος, ου, ᾠ, ἡ, a bear: in astronomy, the Great Bear; hence, the North.	'Αρχελαος, ου, ὁ, (ruler of the people), Archelaus, King of Macedonia, B. C. 413—399.
ἄρμα, ατος, τό, chariot.	ἀρχή, ης, ἡ, 1) beginning, origin; 2) rule, government, empire.
ἄρματοτροχία, ας, ἡ, wheel-track.	Pl. αἱ ἀρχαί, the authorities.
ἀρμόδιος, ὅ and 2, fitting, suitable.	ἀρχηγός, ου, ὁ (ἀρχω. ἄγω, lit. chief or first leader), leader, author, founder.
'Αρμόδιος, ου, ὁ, Harmodius. 1.	'Αρχίδαμος (ἀρχω, δᾶμος, Dor. = δημος), Kings of Sparta:
An Athenian, celebrated, with Aristogiton, for the tyrannicide of Hipparchus, B. C. 514. 2. A descendant of the above, p 4.	1) the most famous was Archidamus II (B. C. 469—427), who began the Peloponnesian War. 2)
ἀρμόζω and ἀρμόττω, ἔσω, fit together, fit, suit.	Archidamus III, son of Agesilaus, reigned B. C. 361—338.
ἀρμονία, ας, ἡ, harmony, music.	ἀρχω, ξω, with Gen., be first, lead, rule. ὁ ἀρχων, the ruler or leader.
ἀρνεόμαι, ἡσوماί, deny.	Midd. begin (ἀρχεῖν ἀπό, begin with). Pass. Part. οἱ ἀρχόμενοι, subjects.
ἀρνίον, ου, τό, lamb.	'Ασία, ας, ἡ, Asia. 1) The continent: originally, the W. part of Asia Minor. 2) A nymph, mother of Prometheus.
ἄρνος, ι, α, Gen. Dat. Acc. (from rt. αρν) ram; Nom. ἀμνός, late ἀρνός.	'Ασιανός, ἡς, ὄν, Asiatic.
ἀρπαγή, ης, ἡ, rape, plunder, robbery.	ἀσκέω, ἡσώ, Intr. and Trans., practise, train, be devoted to.
ἀρπάζω, ξω, 1) snatch, seize; 2) rob, plunder.	'Ασκληπιός, ου, ὁ, Aesculapius, the god of medicine, son of Apollo and Coronis.
ἄρπαξ, αχος, ὁ, ἡ, (= ραπαξ; rt. ἀρπαγ = rapax), rapacious.	ἀσπαίρω, αρῶ, pant, gasp, writhe.
"Αρπυιαί (snatchers or spoilers), the Harpies, winged monsters.	ἀσπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, shield.
ἀρρωστέω, ἡσώ, be weak, sick, ill.	ἀστήρ, ἑρος, ὁ, star.
ἄρρωστος, ου, (Neg. verbal of ῥώνυμι), weak, invalid, feeble.	ἀστός, ου, ὁ, citizen, fellow-citizen.
'Αρτάβαζος, ου, ὁ, Artabāzus, a noble Persian.	ἀστράπτω, ἡσώ, lighten.
'Αρταξέρξης, ου, ὁ, Artaxerxes, kings of Persia. 1) ὁ Μακρόχειρ, Longimanus (the long handed), B. C. 465—424. 2) ὁ Μνήμων, Mnemon (with the good memory), B. C. 405—362. 3) ὁ Ὠχος, Ochus, B. C. 362—338.	ἀστραπή, ης, ἡ, and Pl., lightning.
"Αρπυιαί (snatchers or spoilers), the Harpies, winged monsters.	ἄστρον, ου, τό, star.
ἀρρωστέω, ἡσώ, be weak, sick, ill.	ἄστν, εος, τό, city.
ἄρρωστος, ου, (Neg. verbal of ῥώνυμι), weak, invalid, feeble.	ἀσφάλεια, ας, ἡ, safety, safe course.
'Αρτάβαζος, ου, ὁ, Artabāzus, a noble Persian.	ἀσφαλής, ἐς (ᾶ, and σφάλλω, make to fall), safe, secure.
'Αρταξέρξης, ου, ὁ, Artaxerxes, kings of Persia. 1) ὁ Μακρόχειρ, Longimanus (the long handed), B. C. 465—424. 2) ὁ Μνήμων, Mnemon (with the good memory), B. C. 405—362. 3) ὁ Ὠχος, Ochus, B. C. 362—338.	ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ, in safety.
"Αρπυιαί (snatchers or spoilers), the Harpies, winged monsters.	ἀσφαλῶς, safely, securely.
ἀρρωστέω, ἡσώ, be weak, sick, ill.	ἀσχημονέω, ἡσώ, to be unseemly.
ἄρρωστος, ου, (Neg. verbal of ῥώνυμι), weak, invalid, feeble.	ἄσχημος, ου, unseemly.
'Αρτάβαζος, ου, ὁ, Artabāzus, a noble Persian.	
'Αρταξέρξης, ου, ὁ, Artaxerxes, kings of Persia. 1) ὁ Μακρόχειρ, Longimanus (the long handed), B. C. 465—424. 2) ὁ Μνήμων, Mnemon (with the good memory), B. C. 405—362. 3) ὁ Ὠχος, Ochus, B. C. 362—338.	
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ἀσχολία.

ἀσχολία, ας, ἡ, want of leisure, pressing affairs.  
 ἄτακτος, ον, without order (lit. not in battle array). Adv. — ως.  
 ἄτεκνος, ον, childless.  
 ἄτε, neut. Pl. of ὄστε, used as Adv., especially as.  
 ἀτιμία, ας, ἡ, disgrace.  
 ἀτίμος, ον, without honour, disgraced.  
 ἄτοπος, ον, absurd, impertinent.  
 ἄτρεπτος, ον, unmoved (by fear).  
 ἄτρωτος, ον, (neg. verbal of τρωώσχω), invulnerable.  
 Ἄττικός, ἡ, ὄν, Attic, i. e. of Athens: Subst. an Athenian: ἡ Ἄττικῆ (sc. γῆ), Attica.  
 Ἄτυς, υος, ὄ, Atys, the younger son of Cræsus, king of Lydia.  
 ἀτύφως, Adv. without pride.  
 ἀτυχέω, ἤσω, (ἀτυχής), be unlucky or unfortunate. Trans. fail in, fail to obtain (τι ἐκ τι-νος).  
 ἀτυχία, ας, ἡ, misfortune.  
 αὖ, Adv. again.  
 Αὐγέας, ον, ὄ, (poët. Αὐγείας), Augeas, a mythical king of Elis.  
 αὖτις, Adv. again.  
 αὐλέω (αὐλός), ἤσω, play the flute.  
 αὐλητής, οὔ, ὄ, flute-player.  
 αὐλός, οὔ, ὄ, pipe, flute: also in Plur., for the double-flute commonly used by the ancients.  
 αὐξάνω and αὐξώ (= *augeo*), αὐξήσω, 1 Aor. ἠύξησα, Perf. Pass. ἠύξημαι, increase (trans.)  
 M. and P. grow, increase (intr).  
 ἄϋπνος, ον, sleepless.  
 αὐριον, Adv., to-morrow.  
 αὐτάρχεια, ας, ἡ, contentment.  
 αὐτάρχεις, ες, self sufficing, content.  
 αὐτήκοος, ον, hearing with one's own ears.  
 αὐτίχα, Adv., immediately.  
 αὐτόντι and αὐτοῦ, Adv., there, on the spot.

ἀφ-ίστημι.

αὐτόματος, ον (αὐτός, and rt. μα, move), Adv. — ως, of one's own accord, spontaneously.  
 Αὐτονόη, ἡς, ἡ, Autonöë, a Theban princess, daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, and wife of Aristæus.  
 αὐτόπυρος, ον, wholly of wheat.  
 αὐτός, ἡ, ὄ, Pronoun, properly emphatic (= *ipse*, Lat.). 1) In Nom. *self*, alone or with Art. and Noun. αὐτός ὁ ἀνὴρ, or ὁ αὐτός ἀνὴρ, the man himself; 2) *same*, following the Art. ὁ αὐτός ἀνὴρ, the same man; 3) in the oblique cases, a simple Determinative (= *is*, Lat.) he, she, it. Dat. followed by Subst., and *all*, e. g. αὐτῇ κνίσσῃ, fat and all.  
 αὐτοσχεδιάζω, do off hand.  
 αὐτόχθων, ονος, ὄ, ἡ, an Autochthon, indigenous, lit. sprung from the earth itself.  
 αὐχμός, οὔ, ὄ, drought.  
 ἀφ' = ἀπό before an aspirate.  
 ἀφ-αιρέω, take away, abolish.  
 ἀφ-άλλομαι, αλοῦμαι, leap off. 2 Aor. Inf. ἀφαλέσθαι.  
 ἀφανής, ἐς (ἀ, φαίνω), obscure, inconsiderable, unseen, private; ἐξ ἀφανοῦς, from an unseen position, unobserved.  
 ἀφανίζω, ἴσω (ἀφανής), do away with, get rid of, destroy: lit. *make to vanish*.  
 ἀφανρός, ὄν, weak, feeble.  
 ἀφειδῶς, unsparingly.  
 ἀφελῆν, 1 Aor. Pass. of ἀφίημι.  
 ἀφελῶς, Adv. simply, moderately.  
 ἀφρονος, ον, (lit. ungrudging), abundant.  
 ἀφρόνως, abundantly, freely.  
 ἀφ-ίημι, let go, dismiss, set free, send forth.  
 ἀφικνεόμαι, (rt. ικ), ἔξομαι, ἔγμαι, 2 Aor. ικόμην, arrive, come, be brought.  
 ἀφ-ίστημι, Trans. remove, cause to

ἄφλαστον.	βασιλικός.
<p>revolt. Intr. fall away, rebel, leave, separate one's self from, refrain from, abstain from, desist: 2 Aor. Inf. ἀποστῆναι, to abdicate, p. 16: Perf. be distant from.</p>	<p>βάθος, ους, τό, depth. βαθύς, εἶα, ὕ, deep. βαίνω (rt. βα, βη), βήσομαι, βέβηκα, 2 Aor. ἔβην, walk, ascend.</p>
<p>ἄφλαστον, ου, τό, (Lat. <i>aplustre</i>), an ornament at the stern of a ship. (See Dict. of Antiq.)</p>	<p>βακτηρία, ας, ἡ, (βαίνω), staff, walking stick.</p>
<p>ἄφνω, Adv., suddenly.</p>	<p>Βάκτρα, ων, τά, Bactra, the capital of Bactria.</p>
<p>ἄφορία, ας, ἡ, dearth, famine.</p>	<p>Βακτριανή (sc. χώρα), Bactria, a province of the Persian empire, in Central Asia.</p>
<p>ἀφορίζω, mark out, assign.</p>	<p>βακχεύω, σω. Trans. intoxicate, inspire with religious frenzy. Intr. be a Bacchanal, revel, be frenzied.</p>
<p>ἀφορμή, ἧς, ἡ, rallying point, head quarters, (lit. a place from which to begin a movement).</p>	<p>Βακχή, ἧς, ἡ, a Bacchanté, or female Bacchanal.</p>
<p>ἄφορος, ον, (ἀ, φέρω), unfruitful.</p>	<p>Βακχός, οὔ, ὅ, a Bacchanal, or companion of Dionysus.</p>
<p>Ἄφροδίτη, τς, ἡ, Aphrodite, Venus.</p>	<p>βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβηκα, 2 Aor. ἔβαλον, throw, cast, pelt.</p>
<p>ἄφνης, ἐς, (lit. not blessed by nature) unskilful. Adv. ἀφῶδες, clumsily.</p>	<p>βαρβαρίζω, ἴσω, commit a barbarism (in speech).</p>
<p>Ἀχαιοί, Achæan: οἱ Ἀχαιοί, the Greeks (in Homer; since the Achæans then held the supremacy).</p>	<p>βαρβαρικός, ἡ, ὄν and βάρβαρος, ον, barbarian, i. e. speaking another language, a name applied to non-hellenic peoples, especially Asiatics.</p>
<p>ἀχαριστέω, ἦσω, disoblige, refuse a favour, be ungrateful.</p>	<p>βάρος, ους, τό, weight, load, burthen.</p>
<p>Ἀχερουσία λίμνη, ἡ, the Acherusian lake. 1) on the W. coast of Epirus: 2) in hell: named from the river Acheron.</p>	<p>βαρύς, εἶα, ὕ, heavy, burthensome. Adv. βαρέως, severely; βαρέως φέρειν, to be distressed.</p>
<p>ἄχζομαι, ἡσομαι, 1 Aor. ἤχζεσθην, be vexed, grieve.</p>	<p>βαρύτης, ητος, ἡ, heaviness, weight, oppression.</p>
<p>Ἀχιλλεύς, ἑως, ὅ, Achilles, son of Peleus and Thetis, the great hero of the Trojan war and of the Iliad.</p>	<p>βασανίζω, ἴσω, torture.</p>
<p>ἄχρειος, 2 and 3, and</p>	<p>βασίλειᾶ, ας, ἡ, (Fem. form of βασιλεύς), queen.</p>
<p>ἄχρηστος, ον, useless.</p>	<p>βασίλειᾶ, ας, ἡ, (Fem. Sing. of βασίλειος, sc. ἀρχή), kingdom, royal power.</p>
<p>ἄχρη, up to, until.</p>	<p>βασίλειᾶ, ων, τά, (Neut. Pl. of βασίλειος, sc. δώματα), palace.</p>
<p>Ἄψυτος, ου, ὄ, Absyrtus, brother of Medea.</p>	<p>βασίλειος, α, ον, royal, kingly.</p>
<p>B.</p>	<p>βασιλεύς, ἑως, ὅ, king. (Stem βασιλεF).</p>
<p>Βαβυλών, ὠνος, ἡ, Babylon.</p>	<p>βασιλικός, ἡ, ὄν, royal, kingly:</p>
<p>Βαβυλώνιος, α, ον, Babylonian.</p>	
<p>βαδίζω, ἴσω (rt. βα in βαίνω), go, walk, march.</p>	

**βασιλικῶς.**  
 queenly p. 49. τὸ βασιλικόν (sc. ταμειῶν) the king's treasury.  
 βασιλικῶς, Adv. royally.  
 βασιλεύω, σω, with Gen., be king, reign over, come to the throne; be lord of. ἑ βασιλεύων, the king.  
 βαστάζω, ἄσω, bear, carry, take up.  
 βάτος, ου, ἡ, bramble.  
 βέβαιος, 3 and 2, strong, firm, sure, steadfast.  
 βεβαιῶς, Adv., safely, surely, confidently.  
 βέλος, ους, τό (βάλλω) dart, missile.  
 βελτίων, βέλτιστος, used as Comp. and Sup. of ἀγαθός, better, best; properly in war (rt. same as in βέλος). ὦ βέλτιστε, good sir! my friend!  
 Βῆλος, ου, ὁ, Belus, a mythical king of Egypt.  
 βῆμα, ατος, τό, a step: the *Bema*, or platform whence the orators at Athens addressed the assembly, like the Roman *rostra*.  
 βία, ας, ἡ, force, violence.  
 βιάζω, force, constrain. Midd. carry a thing by force, try: μὴ πλεῖν βιάζεσθαι, not to try and force a passage.  
 βιβλίον, ου, τό, book.  
 βιβρώσκω (redupl. fr. rt. βορ or βρο), βρώσομαι, βέβρωκα, 2 Aor. ἔβρων, eat, devour, feed upon.  
 βίος, ου, ὁ, life, mode of life.  
 βιοτεύω, live, pass one's life, regulate one's life.  
 Βίτων, ωνος, ἑ. Biton, an Argive, brother of Cleobis: see p. 7.  
 Βίων, ωνος, ὁ, Bion, of Borysthenes, on the Black Sea, a Cyrenaic philosopher, noted for his witty sayings, fl. about B. C. 250.  
 βλάπτω, η, ου, injurious.  
 βλάπτω, (rt. βλαβ), ψομαι, Perf.

**βραχύς.**  
 Pass. βέβλαμμαι, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐβλάβην, injure, ill-treat. Pass. suffer injury or loss.  
 βλέμμα, ατος, τό, look, countenance.  
 βλέπω, ψω, see, look.  
 βοάω, ἦσω, shout, cry out.  
 βοή, ἦς, ἡ, battle-cry, cry, shout, noise.  
 βοήθεια, ας, ἡ, help, aid.  
 βοηθῶ, ἦσω, with Dat., come to the help of, defend.  
 βοηθός, ὄν (βοή), auxiliary: β. αὐτοῖς, to help them, p. 4.  
 βουωταρχέω, ἦσω, be a Boetarch; the name of the chief magistrates of Thebes.  
 Βοιωτία, ας, ἡ, Boeotia, a district of N. Greece, NW. of Attica.  
 βορά, ἄς, ἡ, food, prey.  
 Βορέας, ου, ὁ, Borëas, the god of the N. or NNW. wind, son of Astræus and Eos (Aurora), and father of Cleopatra, the wife of Phineas.  
 βουκολέω, ἦσω, be a herdsman, tend cattle.  
 βουκόλος, ου, ὁ, herdsman: lit. tender of oxen.  
 βούλευμα, ατος, τό, plan, contrivance.  
 βουλεύω, σω (βουλή), with Dat., advise. Midd. consult, consider, discuss, decide, resolve on.  
 βουλή, ἦς, ἡ, 1) counsel: 2) council, an assembly.  
 βούλησις, εως, ἡ, will, wish, purpose.  
 βούλομαι, ἦσομαι, βεβούλημαι, wish, please, will.  
 βοῦς, βοός, ὁ, and ἡ, (rt. βοF: = *bos*, *bovis*), ox, cow: αἱ θῆλειαι βόες, the cows.  
 Βούσιρις, ιδός, ὁ, Busiris, son of Poseidon, a king of Egypt, killed by Hercules.  
 βραχύς, εἶα, ὕ, short, brief, slight.  
 Nent. Pl. βραχέα, small portions.

βραχύτης, ητος, ἡ, shortness, brevity, quickness.  
 βριαρός, ἄ, ὄν, strong.  
 βρέφος, ους, τό, babe.  
 βροντάω, ἦσω, thunder.  
 βροντή, ἡς, ἡ, thunder.  
 βροτός, ἡ, ὄν, mortal.  
 βρώμα, ατος (βιβρώσκω), τό, food.  
 Βυζάντιον, ου, τό, Byzantium, a Greek colony on the Bosporus, aft. Constantinople.  
 Βυζάντιος, ου, ὁ, Byzantine.  
 βυβός, οὔ, ὁ, abyss, the deep; κατὰ βυβῶν, down into the depths (of the sea), p. 56.  
 βύρσα, ης, ἡ, hide.  
 βωμός, οὔ, ὁ, altar.

## Γ.

γάλα, ακτος, τό, milk.  
 γαλαξία, ας, ἡ (γάλα), the Galaxy or Milky Way.  
 γαμβρός, οὔ, ὁ, (= γαμερός, sc. υἱός, fr. γαμέω,) son-in-law.  
 γαμέω, ὦ, (ἦσω, late), 1 Aor. ἔγημα, marry.  
 γάμος, ου, ὁ, marriage, wedding.  
 γάρ, Conj. for.  
 γαστήρ, τρός, ἡ, belly.  
 Γανυμήδης, ους, ὁ, Ganymede, son of Laomedon, carried off by Jove.  
 γε, (enclitic), at least, indeed; yes! (= *quidem*).  
 γείτων, ους, ὁ, neighbour.  
 γελάω, ἄσω, laugh.  
 Γέλων, υνος, ὁ, Gelon, tyrant of Agrigentum in Sicily.  
 γέλως, ωτος, ὁ, laughter.  
 γέμω (Pres. and Imperf. only) with Gen., be filled, laden.  
 γενεά, ἄς, ἡ, birth, race.  
 γενειήτης, ου, Adj. bearded.  
 γεννάω, ἦσω, 1. Aor. ἐγέννησα and ἐγεινάμην (direct fr. rt. γεν), beget, give birth to.  
 γένος, ους, τό, birth, race, family.

## γλωσσαλία.

γέρων, οντος, ὁ, old man.  
 γεύω, σμαι, give to taste: Midd. taste, enjoy.  
 γέφυρα, ας, ἡ, bridge.  
 γεφύριον, ου, τό (dim. of the above) bridge.  
 γεωργία, ας, ἡ, husbandry, tillage, cultivation. τῆς αὐτοῦ γ., of his own growing, p. 34.  
 γεωργός, οὔ, ὁ (γῆ and rt. ἐργ) husbandman.  
 γῆ, γῆς, ἡ, the Earth, earth, land.  
 γηράσκω, ἄσω, Aor. Infin. γηρᾶναι (later γηρᾶσαι), Perf. Act. γεγήρακα, grow old.  
 Γηρυόνης, ου, ὁ, Geryōnes or Geryōn, mythical king of Erytheia in the extreme West.  
 γίγας, αντος, ὁ, giant.  
 γίγνομαι (redupl. fr. rt. γεν): γενήσμαι, 2 Aor. ἐγενόμην, 1 Perf. γεγένημαί, 2 Perf. γέγονα, become, be, happen, take place, be found, appear, arise. τῆς μάχης γενομένης, the battle having been fought, p. 12. γενόμενος, shown, proved, obtained. τὸ γεγονός, what had happened. 1 Aor. ἐγεινάμην (trans.), beget: οἱ γεινάμενοι, parents.  
 γιγνώσκω or γινώσκω, γνώσμαι, ἔγνωκα, 2 Aor. ἔγνω (redupl. fr. rt. ΓΝΩ = know), discover: Imperf. Tenses, be discovering, perceive, think: Perf. and Aor., know; counsel, resolve: 2 Aor. Part. γνωῦς, being informed. Perf. Pass. Part. τὰ ἐγνωσμένα, resolutions taken.  
 γλαυκῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, bright-eyed, with fierce eyes (others, with light blue eyes, like an owl γλαύξ), an epithet of Athena.  
 γλυκύς, εἶα, ὄ, sweet, pleasant.  
 γλυκύτης, ητος, ἡ, sweetness.  
 γλώσσα, ης, ἡ, tongue, speech.  
 γλωσσαλία, ας, ἡ, loquacity.

γναφεῖον, ου, τό, fulling-mill.  
 γνώμη, ης, ἡ, (γυγνώσκω), opinion, resolution, spirit, intention, advice, deliberation. γνώμην ποιοῦμαι, I propose; γνώμη, purposely.  
 γνώμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, knowing, aware of.  
 γνώριμος, η, ου, (rt. γνω: the r appears also in Lat. *gnarus*), well-known, distinguished. Subst. acquaintance, familiar friend or companion.  
 Γόγγυλος, ου, ὁ, Gongylus, of Eretia, was an agent in the treason of Pausanias, p. 80.  
 γονεύς, ἑως, ὁ, father, Pl. parents.  
 γόνυ, γόνατος, τό, knee.  
 Γορδίας, ου, ὁ, Gordias, a king of Phrygia, whence, the 'Gordian knot'.  
 γοῦν, (γὲ οὖν), at least: an inferential particle.  
 γράμμα, ατος, τό, a letter (of the alphabet). Pl. letters, writing, a letter (= *litterae*).  
 Γράνκος, ου, ὁ, the Granicus, a small river of Mysia, where Alexander first defeated the Persians, B. C. 334.  
 γραῦς, γρῶς, ἡ, old woman.  
 γραφή, ἡς, ἡ, a writing, letter, indictment.  
 γραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, a judge of painting. Comp. a better judge &c.  
 γράφω, ψω, write, paint, shew (on a picture or map, p. 30).  
 Γρύλλος, ου, ὁ, Gryllus, son of Xenophon, killed at the battle of Mantinea, B. C. 362.  
 γυῖον, ου, τό, limb.  
 γυμνάσιον, ου, τό, *gymnasium*, a place for bodily exercises.  
 γυμνικός, ἡ, ὄν, gymnastic (with ἄγών).  
 γυμνός, ἡ, ὄν, naked (absolutely, and also without upper clothing).  
 γυνή, αικῶς, ἡ, woman, wife.

δεδίττομαι.  
 Δ.  
 δαιμόνιος, α, ου, lit. divine, inspired by a god; strange, remarkable, excessive; τὰ δαιμόνια, divine knowledge.  
 δαίμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (δαίω, divide), divinity, *dæmon* (a tutelar spirit assigned to each man).  
 δάκνω, δήξομαι, δέδηχα, 2 Aor. ἔδακον, bite.  
 δάκρυνον, ου, τό, a tear.  
 δακρῦω, weep.  
 δακτύλιος, ου, ὁ, a ring.  
 δάκτυλος, ου, ὁ, a finger.  
 Δαναΐς, ἰδος, ἡ, a Danaid. Pl. αἱ Δαναΐδες, the Danaids, daughters of Danaus.  
 Δαναός, οὔ, ὁ, Danäus, son of Belus, king of Egypt, fled with his 50 daughters to Argos.  
 δανείζω, σω, put out on loan, lend. Midd. borrow, ask a loan.  
 δανειστής, οὔ, ὁ, money-lender.  
 δαπάνη, ης, ἡ, expense, expenditure, outlay.  
 δάπεδον, ου, τό, ground, floor, pavement.  
 δαρεικός, οὔ, ὁ, daric, a Persian gold coin = above a guinea.  
 Δαρεῖος, ου, ὁ, Darius, kings of Persia. 1) son of Hystaspes, B. C. 521—485. 2) Nothus (i. e. Bastard) B. C. 424—405. 3) Codomannus, the last king of Persia, B. C. 336—331.  
 Δασκυλίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, Adj., of Dascylium, a city of Bithynia.  
 δασμός, οὔ, ὁ, tribute.  
 δέ Conj. but, sometimes and; illative, then; μὲν — δέ, indeed — but; (the μὲν is generally left untranslated, simply pointing to the coming δέ); καὶ — δέ but also.  
 —δε, Enc. term., to a place.  
 δεδίττομαι, M. frighten. P. fear.

## δέδουκα.

δέδουκα, I fear. 1 Perf. of δέιδω. δεῖ impers., see δέω.

δέιδω, σομαι, 1 Aor. ἔδεισα, 1 Perf. δέδουκα, 2 Perf. δέδιχα. fear.

δείκνυμι, and δεικνύω, δείξω, (same rt. as in Latin *dig-itus*), point at, show.

δειλία, ας, ἡ, cowardice.

δειλός, ἡ, ὄν. (δέιδω), coward.

δεινός, ἡ, ὄν, 1) dreadful, terrible, τὰ δεινά, evils; 2) clever (at anything, with Inf.).

δειπνέω, ἦσω (δειπνόν), sup.

δειπνίζω, ἴσω, sup: Trans. entertain.

δειπνόν, ου, τό, supper (the principal meal of the Greeks): banquet, feast.

δέκατος, η, ου, tenth.

Δεκελειός, ἡ, ὄν, Decelian, i. e. of Decelēa, a town of Attica, fortified by the Lacedæmonians in the Peloponnesian war, p. 28.

δελεάζω, ἄσω (δέλεαρ, a bait), and Midd., entice, allure, deceive.

δελφίς, ἴνος, ὁ, dolphin.

Δελφοί, ὦν, οἱ, Delphi, a city in Phocis, celebrated for its oracle of Apollo, so called from its inhabitants, οἱ Δελφοί, the Delphians; before called Πυθώ.

δένδρον, ου, τό, tree.

δεξιόμυται (δεξιά, right hand), ὥσομαι, embrace, welcome.

δεξιός, ἄ, ὄν, right; clever. δεξιά (sc. χεῖρ) right (hand).

δέομαι, see δέω.

δέος, ους, τό, fear.

Δερκυλλίδας, ου, ὁ, Dercyllidas, a Spartan general, B.C. 399—396.

δέρας, ατος, τό, skin, fleece.

δέρμα, ατος, τό, skin.

δέρις, ἰδος, ἡ, skin.

δεσμεύω, σω, (δεσμός), bind.

δέσμη, ης, ἡ, bundle.

δεσμός, οὔ, ὁ, fetter; Pl. τὰ δεσμά, bonds.

## Δημήτριος.

δέσποινα, ης, ἡ, and δεσπότις, ἰδος, ἡ, mistress.

δεσπότης, ου, ὁ, lord, master.

Δευκαλίων, ὠνος, ὁ, Deucalion, son of Prometheus, preserved in the great deluge.

δεύτερον, Adv., the second time.

δεύτερος, α, ου, second.

δέχομαι, ξομαι. receive.

δέω, δήσω, δέδεχα, Perf. Pass. δέδεμαι, 1 Aor. ἐδέσθην, bind: Impers. δεῖ, it is necessary; δεῖται, it ought; τὸ δεῖν the necessity.

δεῖν τοσούτου, want so much of, be at such a distance, p. 24.

Midd. δέομαι, need; with Gen. of person, pray, ask: οἱ δεόμενοι, petitioners, p. 32.

δή, an illative and intensive particle; then, now, now then.

δήθεν, Particle, indeed, then. Adv., perhaps, I suppose, forsooth.

δηλός, η, ου, evident, manifest.

δηλός ἦν, with Part., he evidently was or did &c. δηλόν, it is evident.

Δηλός, ου, ἡ, Delos, an island in the centre of the Aegean Sea, sacred to Apollo.

δηλώω, ὠσω, shew, make manifest, declare, recite.

δημάδης, ου, ὁ, Demādes, son of Demeas, a celebrated Athenian orator, put to death by Antipater, B.C. 319.

Δημάρατος, ου, ὁ, Demarātus, a Rhodian, friend of Phocion, and brother of Spartan.

δημηγορέω, ἦσω, harangue (a popular assembly).

Δημήτριος, ου, ὁ, Demetrius, surnamed Poliorcetes (*Besieger*), son of Antigonon, king of Asia, reigned in Macedonia B. C. 294—287, and ruled over Greece as captain-general.

Δημήτηρ, τρος, ἡ, Demeter, Ceres, the goddess of agriculture.

Δημήτριος, ου, ὁ, Demetrius, surnamed Poliorcetes (*Besieger*), son of Antigonon, king of Asia, reigned in Macedonia B. C. 294—287, and ruled over Greece as captain-general.

δημοκρατία.	δυνα-πορεύω.
δημοκρατία, ας, ἡ, (δῆμος, κράτος), democracy.	δια-δίδωμι, distribute. Pass. spread abroad.
δῆμος, ου, ὁ, 1) people: 2) a country district (esp. in Attica).	δια-ἔρεω, search out, discover.
δημόσιος, α, ου, (δῆμος), public: τὸ δημόσιον, the public treasury: δημοσίᾳ, as a public act, by the state, at the public expense.	δίαίτα, ης, ἡ, life, mode of life: δίαιταν ἔχειν, to live.
δημόδης, ες (δῆμος = Lat. <i>vulgatus</i> ), commonly known.	δια-καθαίρω, purify, purge (in the poetic sense, e. g. the ears) p. 59.
δήπου, Adv. surely.	δια-καρτέρεω, ἴσω (διά, κρατερός), endure, bear.
διά, Prep. I. with Gen. 1) of place, through: 2) of time, after, in course of, in: 3) causal, a) through, by means of: b) in; πᾶσι διὰ στόματος, in the mouth of all, i. e. spoken of; διὰ φίλης, in friendship, i. e. as friends; διὰ κινδύνου, in danger, δι' ἔχθρας, at enmity. II. with Acc., for the sake of, on account of, for: διὰ τί, why? wherefore?	δια-κληρώω, ὠσω, distribute by lot. Midd. cast lots for.
δια-βαίνω, go through, over, across. διαβεβηκότα τοῖς πόσιν, with his feet wide apart.	δια-κομίζω, convey across. Pass. take passage, pass over.
δια-βάλλω, accuse, calumniate, censure.	διακονία, ας, ἡ, service, mission.
δια-βιδώω, ὠσω, live through, spend one's life.	διάκονος, ου, ὁ, servant.
δια βοᾶω, ἴσω (διά, βοή a cry), proclaim, celebrate. Pass. to be in every man's mouth, be noised abroad.	διακόσμησις, ἑως, ἡ, ordering, arrangement.
διαβολή, ἡς, ἡ, accusation, calumny.	δια-κρίνω, distinguish, decide.
δια-βουλευόμαι, resolve.	δια-κωλύω, hinder, forbid.
δι-αγγέλλω, announce.	δια-λαλέω, ἴσω, talk (with another).
δια-γινώσκω, decide, distinguish. ὡς πρός διαγινώσκοντας κ. τ. λ. (he said) they must approach them for the future as these able to decide &c.	διαλλαγῆ, ἡς, ἡ, reconciliation, treaty of peace.
δι-άγω, ξω, pass (time); delay; καλῶς δ. live well.	δια-λέγομαι, Midd. with 1 Aor. Pass., converse, discourse.
διάδημα, ατος, τό, diadem, a jewelled band worn round the head as the sign of royalty in Asia.	διάλειμμα, ατος, τό (διαλείπω), space, interval.
	δια-λείπω, Trans. leave an interval. Intr. vanish.
	δια-λογίζομαι, converse.
	διαλογισμός, ου, ὁ, conversation.
	διάλυσις, εως, ἡ, breaking up, destruction.
	δια-λύω, 1) part asunder, dissolve: 2) put an end to, get rid of: hence, 3) reconcile (put an end to a contest), p. 59.
	διανίστημι, set up, rouse. 2 Aor. Part. διαναστάς, starting up.
	διάνοια, ας, ἡ, mind, thoughts, purpose, cleverness.
	δια-πέμπω, send over, despatch (a letter), p. 81.
	δια-περαίνω, ανῶ, go through with, complete.
	διαπλέω, sail across, sail through.
	δια-πορεύω, σσμαι, lead through. Midd. pass through, march through.

## δια-πράσσω.

δια-πράσσω, ξω, perform, achieve.

Midd. manage, effect a settlement; διαπραξάμενος, having effected his release, p. 82.

διακρεπής, ες, excellent, surpassing (in beauty).

διαρκής, ες, sufficient, adequate.

δια-ρήγνυμι, burst asunder, tear.

δια-σπᾶω, ἄσσομαι, tear asunder, break through.

διάστημα, ατος, τό, distance.

δια-στέλλω, ελῶ, ἐσταλα, send away, distribute.

δια-σῶζω, σω, save, rescue.

Midd. escape, pass safe through.

δια-τείνω, ενῶ, 1 Aor. ἔτεινα, Perf.

τέτᾶκα, Pass. τέτᾶμαι: stretch forth. Midd. stretch forth, wield.

δια-τελέω, ἐσω, finish, go on; to be constantly doing a thing;

abide; spend one's time, accomplish (a period of time) p. 68;

with Part., translate as adverb, always: with ὦν, continue to be,

spend one's life.

δια-τίθημι, Perf. Inf. δια-τεθῆναι, appoint, ordain, manage, dispose of.

δια-τρέπω, ψω, turn (from a course) change. Pass. be ashamed.

διατριβή, ἧς, ἡ, occupation, mode of life.

δια-τριβω, ψω, frequent (a place), resort, live, remain, delay.

διαυγής, ες (lit. transparent), brilliant, radiant.

διαφερόντως, conspicuously.

δια-φέρω, with Gen. (lit. bear apart from), differ from, excel, be distinguished.

διαφέρων, ουσα, ον, distinguished, excelling; with Gen. of comparison, and Dat. of degree.

δια-φεύγω, flee away: 2 Aor. escape.

δια-φθείρω, ερω, ἐφθαρκα, 2 Perf. ἐφθόρα, Perf. Pass. ἐφθάρμαι,

Per. Pass. ἐφθάρην, destroy,

## δίκη.

ravage, corrupt, devour; tear

in pieces p. 56. Intr. and

Pass. perish; also used of any

organic defect, e. g. διέφθαρτο,

was deficient (of a dumb per-

son); both on p. 9: with Acc.,

διεφθαρμένον τὴν ἀκοήν, hav-

ing lost his hearing.

διαφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, difference, variance.

διάφορος, ον, different, distinguished, eminent.

διάφραγμα, ατος, τό, (φράσσω), partition.

δια-φιλᾶττω, preserve, protect.

δια-χέω, εύσσομαι, pour out, dis-

solve: metaph. soften: διαχυθεῖς

τῷ προσώπῳ, with softened

countenance.

διδάσκαλος, ου, ὁ, teacher.

διδάσκω (redupl. fr. rt. δα), ξω,

δεδίδαχα, 2 Aor. ἐδίχην (Intr.):

with 2 Acc., teach, inform. Pass.

be brought up or trained as

(with Nom. in the predicate).

δίδυμος, η, ον, double, Pl. twins.

δίδωμι (Rt. ΔΟ, orig. *pu.*), δῶσω,

1 Aor. ἔδωκα, Perf. δέδωκα,

2 Aor. ἔδων, part. δούς: give,

place, send. Midd. permit, allow.

διεχ-πίπτω, rush out, through.

διέξ-εμι, go through, deliver (a

discourse).

διήγημα, ατος, τό, story, anecdote.

δικάζω, ἄσω, judge, decide.

δικαίος, α, ον, just, fair, right:

with Inf. worthy, deserving.

Adv. — ως, rightly, justly.

δικαιοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (δικαίος), justice,

fairness: as a proper name, p. 3.

δικαίωω, ὦσω, esteem right; re-

quire; judge.

δικαστής, οὔ, ὁ, judge: (at Athens)

rather, jurymen.

δίκη, ης, ἡ, 1) satisfaction: δι-

κην δίδωμι, to be punished (lit.

give satisfaction): 2) justice:

3) a trial.

Δίκη.	δυνατός.
<p>Δίκη, Dicé, Justice, a goddess.                  διμορφος, ον (μορφή), two-formed.                  διό and διόπερ (διά ὃ), wherefore.</p>	<p>δόξα, ης, ἡ, opinion, belief, expectation; reputation; renown.                  δορά, ἄς, ἡ, skin, hide.                  δόρυ, ατος, τό, spear; Dat. δόρατι and δορί.</p>
<p>Διογένης, ους, ὁ (Ζεὺς, γένος, Jove-born), Diogēnes, of Sinope, surnamed ὁ κύων (the Dog), a leader of the Cynic school of philosophy, lived B.C. 412—323.</p>	<p>δορυφορέω, ἦσω, bear a spear, be a body-guard, attend.                  δορυφόρος, ου, ὁ, spear-bearer; body-guard.</p>
<p>Διομήδης, ους, ὁ, Diomēdes or Diomed. 1) A king of Thrace, killed by Hercules. 2) A king of Argos, celebrated by Homer.</p>	<p>δόσις, εως, ἡ, gift.                  δουλεία, ας, ἡ, slavery.                  δουλεύω, σω, be a slave, serve.                  δούλη, ης, ἡ, a female slave.</p>
<p>Διομέδων, οντος, ὁ, (Ζεὺς, μέδω), Diomēdon, p. 9.</p>	<p>δούλος, ου, ὁ, slave.                  δουλόω, σω, enslave.</p>
<p>Διονύσιος, ου, ὁ, Dionysius, tyrants of Syracuse. 1) ὁ πρεσβύτερος, the Elder; B. C. 405—367. 2) ὁ νεώτερος, the Younger, B. C. 367—343.</p>	<p>δοῦπος, ου, ὁ, noise.                  δράκων, οντος, ὁ, serpent: hence our 'dragon'.                  δράω, δράσω, δέδρακα, 1 Aor. ἔδρασα, do, treat, do anything to (with 2 Accusatives).</p>
<p>Διονύσος, ου, ὁ, Dionysus or Bacchus, the god of wine.</p>	<p>δρέπανον, ου, τό, sickle, bill-hook.                  δρέπω, ψω, pluck (fruit). Midd. gain, win.</p>
<p>Διός, Δί, Δία, oblique cases of Ζεὺς, Jove.</p>	<p>δριμύς, εἶα, ὕ, stern, angry. Adv. δριμύ, sternly.</p>
<p>Διόσκουροι, οἱ, (the boys of Jove), the Dioscūri, Castor and Pollux.</p>	<p>δρόμος, ου, ὁ, running, course (of a chariot, &amp;c.): δρόμω, at a run.</p>
<p>διπλός, η, ον, double.</p>	<p>Δρύας, αντος, ὁ, Dryas, kings of the Edonians in Thrace: 1) father of Lycurgus: 2) son of Lycurgus.</p>
<p>δίπους, ουν, with two feet, biped.</p>	<p>δρῦς, υός, ἡ, oak.</p>
<p>δίς, Adv., twice; twice (a day), p. 3.</p>	<p>δύναμαι, δυνήσομαι, 1 Aor. Pass. ἔδυνήσην, can (as a Verb of Mood), also with an object (like can in O. E. and können in German), e. g. τὸ πᾶν δύναται, have all power, p. 15.</p>
<p>δισμύριοι, αι, α, (2 × 10,000), twenty thousand, 20,000.</p>	<p>δύναμις, εως, ἡ, power, strength, military force: Pl. powers properties (e. g. of medicine).</p>
<p>διφυής, ἐς, of double nature (e. g. Centaurs, p. 93).</p>	<p>δυναστεύω, σω, rule.</p>
<p>διψάω, ἦσω, thirst, be thirsty.</p>	<p>δυναστής, ου, ὁ, ruler, lord.</p>
<p>διωγμός, οῦ, ὁ, pursuit.</p>	<p>δυνατός, ἡ, ὄν, able, powerful: οἱ δυνατοί, the leaders, principal persons.</p>
<p>διώκω, ξω, chase, pursue.</p>	
<p>Δίων, ωνος, ὁ, Dion, tyrant of Syracuse, B. C. 356—353, and a disciple of Plato.                  διώξις, εως, ἡ, pursuit.                  δοκέω, δόξω, 1 Aor. ἔδοξα, Perf. Pass. δέδογμαί, believe, think, seem, appear. Impers. δοκεῖ, it seems, is supposed, seems good: ἡ δοκεῖ σοι ὁ καὶ τῷ πατρὶ, dost thou agree with thy father? ὡς εμοὶ δοκεῖν, as it seems to me. 1 Aor. Inf. δόξαι, to seem.</p>	

<p>ἄφλαστον.  revolt. Intr. fall away, rebel, leave, separate one'self from, refrain from, abstain from, desist: 2 Aor. Inf. ἀποστῆναι, to abdicate, p. 16: Perf. be distant from.</p> <p>ἄφλαστον, ου, τό, (Lat. <i>aplustre</i>), an ornament at the stern of a ship. (See Dict. of Antiq.)</p> <p>ἄφνω, Adv., suddenly.</p> <p>ἄφορία, ας, ἡ, dearth, famine.</p> <p>ἀφ-ορίζω, mark out, assign.</p> <p>ἀφορομή, ἡς, ἡ, rallying point, head quarters, (lit. a place from which to begin a movement).</p> <p>ἄφορος, ον, (ἄ, φέρω), unfruitful.</p> <p>Ἄφροδίτη, ης, ἡ, Aphrodite, Venus.</p> <p>ἄφνης, ἐς, (lit. not blessed by nature) unskilful. Adv. ἀφνωῶς, clumsily.</p> <p>Ἄχαιοίς, Achæan: οἱ Ἀχαιοί, the Greeks (in Homer; since the Achæans then held the supremacy).</p> <p>ἀχαριστέω, ἦσω, disoblige, refuse a favour, be ungrateful.</p> <p>Ἄχερουσία λίμνη, ἡ, the Acherusian lake. 1) on the W. coast of Epirus: 2) in hell: named from the river Acheron.</p> <p>ἄχζομαι, ἡσσομαι, 1 Aor. ἡχζέσθην, be vexed, grieve.</p> <p>Ἄχιλλεύς, ἕως, ὁ, Achilles, son of Peleus and Thetis, the great hero of the Trojan war and of the Iliad.</p> <p>ἄχρειος, 2 and 3, and ἄχρηστος, ον, useless.</p> <p>ἄχρι, up to, until.</p> <p>Ἄψυστος, ου, ὁ, Absyrtus, brother of Medea.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">B.</p> <p>Βαβυλών, ὄνος, ἡ, Babylon.</p> <p>Βαβυλώνιος, α, ον, Babylonian.</p> <p>βαδίζω, ἴσω (rt. βα in βαίνω), go, walk, march.</p>	<p>βασιλικός.</p> <p>βάθος, ους, τό, depth.</p> <p>βαθύς, εἶα, ὕ, deep.</p> <p>βαίνω (rt. βα, βη), βήσομαι, βέβηκα, 2 Aor. ἔβην, walk, ascend.</p> <p>βακτηρία, ας, ἡ, (βαίνω), staff, walking stick.</p> <p>Βάκτρα, ων, τά, Bactra, the capital of Bactria.</p> <p>Βακτριανή (sc. χώρα), Bactria, a province of the Persian empire, in Central Asia.</p> <p>βακχεύω, σω. Trans. intoxicate, inspire with religious frenzy. Intr. be a Bacchanal, revel, be frenzied.</p> <p>Βακχή, ἡς, ἡ, a Bacchanté, or female Bacchanal.</p> <p>Βακχός, οὔ, ὁ, a Bacchanal, or companion of Dionysus.</p> <p>βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, 2 Aor. ἔβαλον, throw, cast, pelt.</p> <p>βαρβαρίζω, ἴσω, commit a barbarism (in speech).</p> <p>βαρβαρικός, ἡ, ὄν and βάρβαρος, ον, barbarian, i. e. speaking another language, a name applied to non-hellenic peoples, especially Asiatics.</p> <p>βάρος, ους, τό, weight, load, burthen.</p> <p>βαρύς, εἶα, ὕ, heavy, burthensome. Adv. βαρέως, severely; βαρέως φέρειν, to be distressed.</p> <p>βαρύτης, ητος, ἡ, heaviness, weight, oppression.</p> <p>βασανίζω, ἴσω, torture.</p> <p>βασίλειᾶ, ας, ἡ, (Fem. form of βασιλεύς), queen.</p> <p>βασίλειᾶ, ας, ἡ, (Fem. Sing. of βασίλειος, sc. ἀρχή), kingdom, royal power.</p> <p>βασίλειᾶ, ων, τά, (Neut. Pl. of βασίλειος, sc. δώματα), palace.</p> <p>βασίλειος, α, ον, royal, kingly.</p> <p>βασιλεύς, ἕως, ὁ, king. (Stem βασιλεF).</p> <p>βασιλικός, ἡ, ὄν, royal, kingly:</p>
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εἰδέναι.	εἶ.
1) if, whether; 2) although; 3) that, because (where there is some shade of contingency such as, if it really is so), p. 9. εἰ μὴ, unless; otherwise. εἰ ποτε, if at any time, whenever.	εἰρήνη, ἡς, ἡ, peace: Irēnē, Pax, Peace, a goddess.
εἰδέναι, to know. Infin. of οἶδα.	εἰρκτή, ἡς, ἡ, prison.
εἶδος, οὗς, τό, (rt. FID, see), outward form, beauty.	εἰρητο, was said, commanded.
εἶδωλον, οὐ, τό, image, phantom.	Plup. Pass. of rt. εἶρ, cf. ἡρόμην.
εἶδε, Adv., would that! I could wish that!	εἰς or εἰς, Prep. with Acc. into, on to, upon, to, against (of motion); at, in, on, upon (of position, with motion implied): 2) of time: up to, till: 3) causal: for, in relation to.
εἶην, ἡς, ἡ, Opt. of εἰμί, be.	εἰς, μία, ἓν, G. ἐνός, μιᾶς, ἐνός, one.
εἰκάζω, ἄσω, make like, compare, conjecture. Pass. be like, assume the likeness of (with Dat.).	εἰς-αγγέλλω, announce, report.
εἰκαστής, οὔ, ὁ, diviner: lit. one who sees resemblances, forms conjectures.	εἰς-άγω, ξω, 2 Aor. ἡγαγον, bring in, introduce.
εἰκός (Nent. of εἰκώς, Part. of εἰκα), likely, reasonable, probable. ὥσπερ εἰκός, as was natural, p. 36.	εἰς-ακοντίζω, ἴσω, shoot at, hurl javelins upon.
εἴκοσι (v), twenty.	εἰς-ακούω, with Gen., hear, hearken, listen to.
εἰκότως, Adv., reasonably, naturally, probably.	εἰς- (and εἰς-), βαίνω, go in, enter, embark.
εἰκών, ὄνος, ἡ, likeness, image, picture, statue.	εἰς- (and εἰς-) βάλλω, (sc. στρατεύμα), invade.
Ἐλειθυία, ας, ἡ, Ilithyia, a goddess, daughter of Jove.	εἰς-εἰμι, } go in, come in, enter.
Εἰλως, ὠρος, ὁ, Helot, the name of the Laconian serfs.	εἰς-έρχομαι, } go in, come in, enter.
εἰμί, Inf. εἶναι, (rt. EΣ, see Grammar) am, be; περὶ τι, engaged in; with Dat. of Person, have; ἔστιν ἡ, in some parts, p. 80.	εἰς-ηγέομαι, ἡσομαι, bring in, lead in, introduce, invent.
εἶμι, Inf. εἶναι, (rt. I) go, am going.	εἰς-ηγητής, οὔ, ὁ, introducer, inventor.
εἵνατος, ἡ, ον, Poet. for ἔνατος, ninth.	εἰς-κομίζω, and Midd., carry in, usher in.
εἶπον, Defect. 2 Aor. (rt. Fεπ), say, tell (with Dat.) Augment kept through the moods.	εἰς-ίπταμαι, πτάσω, fly in.
εἴπερ, Conj. if, indeed.	εἰσοδος, οὐ, ἡ, entrance.
εἴργω (rt. εργ. anc. Fεργ), ξω, Perf. Pass. ἡργμαι, shut in, restrain, compel.	εἰς-οπτρίζομαι, (lit. look in a mirror, εἰσοπτρον), examine oneself.
εἴρεσία, ας, ἡ, rowing (cf. ἔντονος).	εἰς-πέτομαι, fly in.
	εἰς-πίπτω, fall in, fall upon, rush into, be cast in.
	εἰσφορά, ἄς, ἡ, contribution, revenue, impost.
	εἴσω, Adv., inwards, within.
	εἴτα, Adv., then.
	εἴωθα, (ἔως), Defect. 2. Perf. (Pres. supplied by εἴθίζω), am accustomed, Plup. εἴωθειν, used.
	εἶ, εἶξ, Prep. with Gen., 1) of place:

Ἐκαστος.	ἔκ-φεύγω.
out of, from, (from a point of view, even when looking inwards, p. 15); by (p. 71). 2) of time: from: since, at the time of: <i>ἐκ δευτέρου</i> , the second time. 3) causal: from, off; at the expense of (p. 11); prescribed by, (p. 32); with, i. e. by means of; <i>ἐκ τούτου</i> , thus, p. 35.	the animal out of a tortoise-shell, p. 58).
<i>Ἐκαστος</i> , η, ον, each: <i>ὡς ἕκαστοι</i> , severally: <i>κατ' ἕκαστον</i> , one by one.	<i>ἔκειμαι</i> , lie out: be cast out or exposed.
<i>ἐκότερος</i> , α, ον, either of two.	<i>ἐκκλησία</i> , ας, ἡ, ( <i>ἐκκαλέω</i> ), <i>Ec-clesia</i> , the assembly of the people in a Greek republic.
<i>ἐκατέρωθεν</i> , on both sides.	<i>ἐκ-κολάπτω</i> , ψω, erase, lit. beat out with a chisel.
<i>ἕκατον</i> , a hundred.	<i>ἐκ-κομίζω</i> , ἴσω, carry out, remove. Midd. have removed (by others).
<i>ἐκ-βαίνω</i> , go out.	<i>ἐκ-λέγω</i> , elect.
<i>ἐκ-βάλλω</i> , cast away, throw down, cast out, drive out, expel: Intr. fall out, disembody (of a river); make a sally.	<i>ἐκ-λείπω</i> , Trans. (lit. leave behind by going out of), leave, leave out, evacuate (a city), p. 77. Intr. leave off, fail, faint.
<i>Ἐκβάτανα</i> , ὠν, τά, <i>Ecbatāna</i> , the capital of Media.	<i>ἐκούστος</i> , α, ον, Adv. — <i>ὡς</i> , of free will, freely, of one's own accord, voluntarily.
<i>ἐκ-βοάω</i> , ἦσω, shout out.	<i>ἔκπαλαι</i> , Adv. long since.
<i>ἐκ-βολή</i> , ἡς, ἡ ( <i>ἐκβάλλω</i> ), the mouth of a river.	<i>ἐκ-πέμπω</i> , send away.
<i>ἐκγονος</i> , ον ( <i>ἐκ</i> and <i>rt.</i> <i>γεν</i> , in <i>γίγνομαι</i> ), born of, springing from. Subst. offspring, child.	<i>ἐκ-πηδάω</i> , leap, spring, hurry, out. <i>ἐκ-πίπτω</i> , 1) fall out, be expelled, sally forth: 2) come to, be sent to (said of an oracle).
<i>ἐκδέω</i> , fasten so as to hang from.	<i>ἐκ-πλέω</i> , sail out, sail away.
<i>ἐκ-δέχομαι</i> , 1) receive; 2) (like <i>ἐκπίπτω</i> ), await, expect, <i>καιρόν</i> , bide one's time.	<i>ἐκ-πληξίς</i> , astonishment, terror.
<i>ἐκ-διαταίω</i> , gen. Midd., transgress in one's mode of life. Plup. Midd. doubly redupl., <i>ἔξεδεδιήτητο</i> , p. 83.	<i>ἐκ-πληττω</i> , ξω, 2 Aor. Pass. <i>ἔξεπλάγην</i> , strike with surprise, terror, wonder: Pass. be terrified or astonished: with <i>τί</i> or <i>τινί</i> , — at.
<i>ἐκ-δίδωμι</i> , give up, surrender.	<i>ἐκ-πολιορκέω</i> , drive out (of a city by force of arms); <i>λιμῶ</i> , starve out.
<i>ἐκδιώκω</i> , hunt down.	<i>ἐκπυρόω</i> , ὶσω, set on fire, burn up. <i>ἐκπώμα</i> , ατος, τό ( <i>ἐκ</i> , <i>πω</i> , <i>rt.</i> of <i>πίνω</i> ), drinking vessel, cup.
<i>ἐκδρομή</i> , ἡς, ἡ, sally.	<i>ἐκ-τευχίζω</i> , ἴσω, rebuild.
<i>ἐκ-δύω</i> , put off, throw off: Midd. get out of, undress.	<i>ἕκτος</i> , η, ον, sixth.
<i>ἐκεῖ</i> , Adv., there.	<i>ἐκτοτε</i> , Adv. thenceforth.
<i>ἐκεῖθεν</i> , Adv., thence.	<i>ἐκ-τρέχω</i> , run out, or forward.
<i>ἐκεῖνος</i> , η, ο, Dem. Pron. (= Lat. <i>ille</i> ), that; he, she, it; the other.	<i>ἐκ-φέρω</i> , ἐξοίσω, 2 Aor. <i>ἐξήνεγκον</i> , carry out, work out. Midd. rush beyond bounds, out of the course (p. 67).
<i>ἐκεῖσε</i> , Adv., thither.	<i>ἐκφοβέω</i> , ἦσω, frighten.
<i>ἐκ-θέω</i> , ἦσω, sally, out.	<i>ἐκ-φεύγω</i> , escape.
<i>ἐκ-καθαίρω</i> , clean out (of taking	

ἐκ-φοιτάω.	ἐμπνους.
ἐκ-φοιτάω, ἦσω (lit. roam abroad), become known.	ἐλκύω, ἔλκω, ξῶ, 1 Aor. ἐλέξα, draw, drag, drain, swallow.
ἐκχέω, pour out, spill.	Ἑλλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Hellas, Greece.
ἐκὼν, οὔσα, ὄν, willing, as Adv., willingly, voluntarily.	Ἑλλη, ἡς, ἡ, Hellé, sister of Phrixus, drowned in crossing the Hellespont.
ἐλαία, ας, ἡ, olive-tree.	Ἑλλήν, ἡνος, ὁ, Greek, Grecian.
Ἐλαία, ας, ἡ, Elaea, a city in Æolis.	Ἑλληνικός, ἡ, ὄν, Greek, Grecian; becoming to or worthy of a Greek. τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, Greece, or the dominion over Greece, p. 86.
ἐλασις, εως, ἡ, driving.	Ἑλληνικῶς, like Greeks, in a Grecian spirit.
ἐλάττω, ὄν, less, inferior.	Ἑλλησποντος, ου, ὁ, (sea of Helle), the Hellespont ( <i>Dardanelles</i> ) the strait connecting the Aegean Sea and the Propontis, and dividing Europe from Asia.
ἐλάττωμα, ατος, τό, defeat, reverse (of fortune).	ἔλος, ους, τό, swamp.
ἐλαύνω, ἐλάσω (Att. ἐλῶ), 1 Aor. ἤλασα, Perf. ἐλήλακα, ἐλήλαμαι, 1 Aor. Pass. ἠλάθην, Trans. drive: hence Intr. (ob). understood, ἵππον, ἄρμα, &c.), ride, march, travel; with Acc. of place, march through.	ἐλπίζω, ἴσω, hope, expect.
ἐλαφος, ου, ἡ and ὁ, stag, doe, deer.	ἐλπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, hope.
ἐλαγύς, εἶα, ὄ, little: Pl. few. Comp. ἐλάττων, and Sup. ἐλάχιστος, supply those of μικρός.	ἐλώδης, ες, swampy.
ἐλεγείον, ου, τό, elegy, epigram, couplet: a short, pointed piece of poetry, in alternate Hexameters and Pentameters.	Ἐλυμιῶτις, ἰδος, ἡ, Elymiotis, a district in the S. W. of Macedonia.
ἐλεγχος, ους, τό, blame, censure.	ἐμ-αυτοῦ, ἡς, my own. (No Nom.)
ἐλεγχος, ου, ὁ, proof.	ἐμ-βαίνω, go upon, embark.
ἐλέγχω, ξῶ, put to the proof, convict of (with Particip.), reprove: with περί, examine the case about.	ἐμ-βάλλω, (Acc. of thing, Dat. of person), throw in, bring upon, smite with. Intr., fall on, attack, charge.
Ἑλένη, ἡς, ἡ, Helen, daughter of Leda and Tyndareus (or Jove), the wife of Menelaus, carried off to Troy by Paris.	ἐμ-βατεύω, σω (ἐμβάτης, fr. ἐν and βαίνω), with Gen., step in, mount, stand on; ἐ. τοῦ ἄρματος, chariot-driving.
ἔλεος, ου, ὁ, pity, compassion: Pity, personified as a deity, p. 61.	ἐμβολή, ἡς, ἡ, invasion.
Ἐλεύθερα, ὦν, αἰ, Eleutheræ, a city of Boeotia.	ἐμμανής, ἐς (μαίνομαι), mad, frantic.
ἐλευθερία, ας, ἡ, freedom.	ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν, my, mine.
ἐλεύθερος, α, ὄν, free. οἱ ἐλεύθεροι, the free men.	ἐμ-πήγνυμι, fix in, entangle.
ἐλευθερώω, ὦσω, set free, liberate, emancipate.	ἐμ-πλήρωμι, πλήσω,πέπληκα, with Gen., fill, satisfy.
ἐλευθέρωσις, εως, ἡ, emancipation.	ἐμ-πίπτω, fall in, plunge into.
	ἐμ-πλέω, sail in, embark on: οἱ ἐμπλέοντες, the voyagers.
	ἐμποιέω (Dat. of person), put into, create in, smite with.
	ἐμπνους, ουν, breathing, living.

δια-πράσσω.	δίκη.
δια-πράσσω, ξω, perform, achieve. Midd. manage, effect a settlement; διαπραξάμενος, having effected his release, p. 82.	ravage, corrupt, devour; tear in pieces p. 56. Intr. and Pass. perish; also used of any organic defect, e. g. διέφθαρτο, was deficient (of a dumb person); both on p. 9: with Acc., διεφθαρμένον τὴν ἀκοήν, having lost his hearing.
διακρητής, ἐς, excellent, surpassing (in beauty).	διαφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, difference, variance.
διαρκής, ἐς, sufficient, adequate.	διαφορός, ον, different, distinguished, eminent.
διαρρήγνυμι, burst asunder, tear.	διάπραγμα, ατος, τό, (φράσσω), partition.
διασκάω, ἀσμαι, tear asunder, break through.	διαφυλάττω, preserve, protect.
διάστημα, ατος, τό, distance.	διαχέω, εύσομαι, pour out, dissolve: metaph. soften: διαχυθεὶς τῷ προσώπῳ, with softened countenance.
διαστέλλω, ελῶ, ἐσταλα, send away, distribute.	διδάσκαλος, ου, ὁ, teacher.
διασώζω, σω, save, rescue.	διδάσχω (redupl. fr. rt. δα), ξω, δεδίδαχα, 2 Aor. ἐδίδην (Intr.): with 2 Acc., teach, inform. Pass. be brought up or trained as (with Nom. in the predicate).
Midd. escape, pass safe through.	δίδυμος, η, ον, double, Pl. twins.
διατείνω, εἰῶ, 1 Aor. ἔτεινα, Perf. τέτακα, Pass. τέταμαι: stretch forth. Midd. stretch forth, wield.	δίδωμι (Rt. ΔΟ, orig. put.), δῶσω, 1 Aor. ἔδωκα, Perf. δέδωκα, 2 Aor. ἔδων, part. δούς: give, place, send. Midd. permit, allow.
διατελέω, ἔσω, finish, go on; to be constantly doing a thing; abide; spend one's time, accomplish (a period of time) p. 68; with Part., translate as adverb, always: with ὦν, continue to be, spend one's life.	διεκπίπτω, rush out, through. διέξιμι, go through, deliver (a discourse).
διατίθημι, Perf. Inf. διατεθήναι, appoint, ordain, manage, dispose of.	διήγημα, ατος, τό, story, anecdote.
διατρέπω, ψω, turn (from a course) change. Pass. be ashamed.	δικάζω, ἄσω, judge, decide.
διατριβή, ἡς, ἡ, occupation, mode of life.	δικαιός, α, ον, just, fair, right: with Inf. worthy, deserving. Adv. — ως, rightly, justly.
διατρέβω, ψω, frequent (a place), resort, live, remain, delay.	δικαιοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (δικαίος), justice, fairness: as a proper name, p. 3.
διανγής, ἐς (lit. transparent), brilliant, radiant.	δικαιῶ, ὦσω, esteem right; require; judge.
διαφερόντως, conspicuously.	δικαστής, ου, ὁ, judge: (at Athens) rather, jurymen.
διαφέρω, with Gen. (lit. bear apart from), differ from, excel, be distinguished.	δίκη, ης, ἡ, 1) satisfaction: δίκην δίδωμι, to be punished (lit. give satisfaction): 2) justice: δ) a trial.
διαφέρων, ουσα, ον, distinguished, excelling; with Gen. of comparison, and Dat. of degree.	
διαφεύγω, flee away: 2 Aor. escape.	
διαφθείρω, ερῶ, ἐφθάρκα, 2 Perf. ἐφθόρα, Perf. Pass. ἐφθάρμαι, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐφθάρην, destroy,	

Δίκη.	δυνατός.
Δίκη, Dicé, Justice, a goddess. διμορφος, ον (μορφή), two-formed. διο and διόπερ (διὰ ὅ), where- fore.	δόξα, ης, ἡ, opinion, belief, ex- pectation; reputation; renown. δορά, ἄς, ἡ, skin, hide. δόρυ, ατος, τό, spear; Dat. δό- ρατι and δορί.
Διογένης, ους, ὁ (Ζεὺς, γένος, Jove- born), Diogēnes, of Sinope, sur- named ὁ κύων (the Dog), a leader of the Cynic school of philosophy, lived B.C. 412—323.	δορυφορέω, ἤσω, bear a spear, be a body-guard, attend. δορυφόρος, ου, ὁ, spear-bearer; body-guard.
Διομήδης, ους, ὁ, Diomēdes or Diomed. 1) A king of Thrace, killed by Hercules. 2) A king of Argos, celebrated by Homer.	δόσις, εως, ἡ, gift. δουλεία, ας, ἡ, slavery. δουλεύω, σω, be a slave, serve.
Διομέδων, οντος, ὁ, (Ζεὺς, μέδω), Diomēdon, p. 9.	δούλη, ης, ἡ, a female slave. δούλος, ου, ὁ, slave.
Διονύσιος, ου, ὁ, Dionysius, tyrants of Syracuse. 1) ὁ πρεσβύτερος, the Elder; B. C. 405—367. 2) ὁ νεώτερος, the Younger, B. C. 367—343.	δουλόω, σω, enslave. δούπος, ου, ὁ, noise. δράκων, οντος, ὁ, serpent: hence our 'dragon'.
Διόνυσος, ου, ὁ, Dionysus or Bac- chus, the god of wine.	δράω, δράσω, δέδρακα, 1 Aor. ἐδρασα, do, treat, do anything to (with 2 Accusatives).
Διός, Διί, Δία, oblique cases of Ζεὺς, Jove.	δρέπανον, ου, τό, sickle, bill-hook. δρέπω, ψω, pluck (fruit). Midd. gain, win.
Διόσκουροι, οί, (the boys of Jove), the Dioscūri, Castor and Pollux.	δριμύς, εἶα, ὕ, stern, angry. Adv. δριμύ, sternly.
διπλός, η, ον, double.	δρόμος, ου, ὁ, running, course (of a chariot, &c.): δρόμω, at a run.
δίπους, ουν, with two feet, biped.	Δρύας, αντος, ὁ, Dryas, kings of the Edonians in Thrace: 1) fa- ther of Lycurgus: 2) son of Lycurgus.
δίδυμοι, αι, α, (2 × 10,000), twenty thousand, 20,000.	δρύς, υός, ἡ, oak.
διφυής, ἐς, of double nature (e. g. Centaurs, p. 93).	δύναμαι, δυνήσμαι, 1 Aor. Pass. ἐδυνήσην, can (as a Verb of Mood), also with an object (like can in O. E. and können in Ger- man), e. g. τὸ πᾶν δύναται, have all power, p. 15.
διψᾶω, ἤσω, thirst, be thirsty.	δύναμις, εως, ἡ, power, strength, military force: Pl. powers pro- perties (e. g. of medicine).
διωγμός, οῦ, ὁ, pursuit.	δυναστεύω, σω, rule.
διώκω, ξω, chase, pursue.	δυνάστης, ου, ὁ, ruler, lord.
Δίων, ωνος, ὁ, Dion, tyrant of Sy- racuse, B. C. 356—353, and a disciple of Plato.	δυνατός, ἡ, ὄν, able, powerful: οἱ δυνατοί, the leaders, principal persons.
δῶξις, εως, ἡ, pursuit. δοκέω, δόξω, 1 Aor. ἔδοξα, Perf. Pass. δέδογμαί, believe, think, seem, appear. Impers. δοκεῖ, it seems, is supposed, seems good: ἡ δοκεῖ σοι ὁ καὶ τῷ πατρί, dost thou agree with thy father? ὡς εμοὶ δοκεῖν, as it seems to me. 1 Aor. Inf. δόξαι, to seem.	

δύο.	εἰ.
δύο, δυοῖν, two.	ἐβδομήκοντα, seventy.
δυσγένεια, ας, ἡ, (δυσγένης, fr. δύς, γένος), low birth.	ἐβδομος, η, ον, seventh.
δυσειδής, ἐς, (δύς, εἶδος), ugly, plain; τὸ δυσειδέες, ugliness.	ἐγ-γράφω, write on, inscribe, write (in a letter).
δυσπρόσδοτος, ον. (= <i>difficilis</i> ), difficult of access, reserved.	ἐγγυάω, ἄσω, pledge. Midd. be surety, betroth.
δυστυχέω, be unfortunate, unhappy.	ἐγγύς, Adv. with Gen., near.
δυστυχής, ἐς, unfortunate, unhappy.	ἐγείρω, ἐρώ, ἐγήγερκα, wake; 2 Perf. ἐγήγορα, intr., awake.
δυστυχία, ας, ἡ, misfortune.	ἐγ-καλλωπίζομαι, ἴσσομαι (ἐν, κάλλος, ὤψ, lit. put. a fair face on), beautify, decorate oneself.
δυσχείρωτος, ον, difficult to deal with, unmanageable.	ἐγκατα-λαμβάνω, shut in.
δυσχεραίνω, ἀνώ, be indignant.	ἐγκατα-λέγω, lay in.
δυσχωρία, ας, ἡ, difficult ground.	ἐγκατα-λείπω, leave behind in.
δώδεκα (δύο, δέκα, 2 + 10), twelve.	ἐγ-κελεύομαι, entreat.
δωδέκατος, η, ον, twelfth.	ἐγκράτεια, ας, ἡ, temperance, continence.
Δωδωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Adj., of Dodona.	ἐγκρατής, ἐς (ἐν, κράτος), lit. self-mastering, self-controlling; temperate, continent, moderate.
Δώδωνα, ης, ἡ, Dodona, a city in Epirus, with the most ancient oracle of Jove.	ἐγκρύπτω, hide in.
δῶμα, ατος, τό, house.	ἐγκωμιάζω, ἄσω, praise, eulogize.
δωρεά, ἄς, ἡ (δῶρον), present, free gift.	ἐγκώμιον, ον, τό, praise, eulogy.
δωρέομαι, ἡσσομαι, with Dat. of person, present, bestow, impart (gifts).	Fr. ἐν and κῶμος, a revel, esp. the Bacchic festivals, when the victor in the musical contests was carried home in triumph.
δῶρον, ον, τό, gift, present.	ἐγ-τυγχάνω, with Dat., light upon, meet: ὁ ἐγτυγχάνων, the first comer, any one.
δωροφορέω, ἡσω, bring a present.	ἐγχειρίδιον, ον, τὸ (ἐν, χεῖρ, hand), dagger.
E.	ἐγ-χειρίζω, ἴσω, place in one's hands, entrust to one; make one master of.
Ἐάλων, 2 Aor. Pass. of ἀλίσκω, was taken.	ἐγγέω, εὔσσομαι, pour in.
ἐάν (εἰ, ἄν), Conj. with Subj., if.	ἐγγώριος, ον, ὁ, native, inhabitant.
ἔαρ, ἔαρος, τό, the spring.	ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ, enclit. μου. I. — Ἐγώγε, I for my part.
ἐαρινός, ἡ, ὄν, of spring, spring (adj.), springlike.	ἔδαφος, ουσ, τό, ground, foundations.
ἑαυτοῦ, ἡς, himself, herself, itself; his own &c., his &c. (No Nom.).	ἔδεσμα, τος, τό, food: Pl. eatables, viands.
ἔάω, ἄσω, Imperf. εἶων, 1 Aor. εἶασα, let, suffer, permit, leave: οὐκ ἔαν, entreat not to be or do &c., forbid.	ἐθέλω and θέλω, wish (see θέλω).
ἐβδομαῖος, α, ον, on the seventh day.	ἔθνος, ουσ, τό, people.
ἐβδομάς, ἄδος, ἡ, week.	ἔθος, ουσ, τό, custom.
	εἰ, Conj. with Ind. and Optat.,

εἰδέναι.	εἶ.
1) if, whether; 2) although; 3) that, because (where there is some shade of contingency such as, if it really is so), p. 9. εἰ μὴ, unless; otherwise. εἴ ποτε, if at any time, whenever.	εἰρήνη, ἡς, ἡ, peace: Irēné, Pax, Peace, a goddess.
εἰδέναι, to know. Infin. of οἶδα.	εἰρκτή, ἡς, ἡ, prison.
εἶδος, οὐς, τό, (rt. FID, see), outward form, beauty.	εἰρητο, was said, commanded.
εἶδωλον, οὐ, τό, image, phantom.	εἰς or εἰς, Prep. with Acc. into, on to, upon, to, against (of motion); at, in, on, upon (of position, with motion <i>impliéd</i> ): 2) of time: up to, till: 3) causal: for, in relation to.
εἶθε, Adv., would that! I could wish that!	εἰς, μία, ἓν, G. ἐνός, μιᾶς, ἐνός, one.
εἶην, ἡς, ἡ, Opt. of εἰμί, be.	εἰς-αγγέλλω, announce, report.
εἰκάζω, ἄσω, make like, compare, conjecture. Pass. be like, assume the likeness of (with Dat.).	εἰς-άγω, ξω, 2 Aor. ἤγαγον, bring in, introduce.
εἰκαστής, οὐ, ὁ, diviner: lit. one who sees resemblances, forms conjectures.	εἰς-ακοντίζω, ἴσω, shoot at, hurl javelins upon.
εἰκός (Neut. of εἰκώς, Part. of εἰκα), likely, reasonable, probable. ὡσπερ εἰκός, as was natural, p. 36.	εἰς-ακούω, with Gen., hear, hearken, listen to.
εἴκοσι (v), twenty.	εἰς- (and εἰς-), βαίνω, go in, enter, embark.
εἰκότως, Adv., reasonably, naturally, probably.	εἰς- (and εἰς-) βάλλω, (sc. στρατεύμα), invade.
εἰκών, ὄνος, ἡ, likeness, image, picture, statue.	εἰς-εἰμι, } go in, come in, enter.
Ἐλειθυία, ας, ἡ, Ilithyia, a goddess, daughter of Jove.	εἰς-ἐργόμαι, ἡσομαι, bring in, lead in, introduce, invent.
Ἐλωσ, ὠτος, ὁ, Helot, the name of the Laconian serfs.	εἰς-εἰρητοῦ, οὐ, ὁ, introducer, inventor.
εἰμί, Inf. εἶναι, (rt. EΣ, see Grammar) am, be; περί τι, engaged in; with Dat. of Person, have; ἔστιν ἡ, in some parts, p. 80.	εἰς-κομίζω, and Midd., carry in, usher in.
εἶνατος, ἡ, οὐ, Poet. for ἔνατος, ninth.	εἰς-ίπταμαι, πτάσω, fly in.
εἶπον, Defect. 2 Aor. (rt. Fεπ), say, tell (with Dat.) Augment kept through the moods.	εἰσοδος, οὐ, ἡ, entrance.
εἶπερ, Conj. if, indeed.	εἰς-οπτρίζομαι, (lit. look in a mirror, εἰσοπτρον), examine oneself.
εἶργω (rt. εργ, anc. Fεργ), ξω, Perf. Pass. ἤργμαι, shut in, restrain, compel.	εἰς-πέτομαι, fly in.
εἶρεσία, ας, ἡ, rowing (cf. ἔντονος).	εἰς-πίπτω, fall in, fall upon, rush into, be cast in.
	εἰσφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, contribution, revenue, impost.
	εἶσω, Adv., inwards, within.
	εἶτα, Adv., then.
	εἶωθα, (ἔωθος), Defect. 2. Perf. (Pres. supplied by ἐθίζω), am accustomed, Plup. εἰώθειν, used.
	εἶ, εἶ, Prep. with Gen., 1) of place:

ἕκαστος.	ἐκ-φεύγω.
out of, from, (from a point of view, even when looking inwards, p. 15); by (p. 71). 2) of time: from: since, at the time of: ἐκ δευτέρου, the second time. 3) causal: from, off; at the expense of (p. 11); prescribed by, (p. 32); with, i. e. by means of; ἐκ τούτου, thus, p. 35.	the animal out of a tortoise-shell, p. 58).
ἕκαστος, η, ον, each: ὡς ἕκαστοι, severally: καθ' ἕκαστον, one by one.	ἔκειμαι, lie out: be cast out or exposed.
ἐκάτερος, α, ον, either of two.	ἐκκλησία, ας, ἡ, (ἐκκαλέω), <i>Ecclesia</i> , the assembly of the people in a Greek republic.
ἐκατέρωθεν, on both sides.	ἐκ-κολάπτω, ψω, erase, lit. beat out with a chisel.
ἕκατον, a hundred.	ἐκ-κομίζω, ἴσω, carry out, remove. Midd. have removed (by others).
ἐκ-βαίνω, go out.	ἐκ-λέγω, elect.
ἐκ-βάλλω, cast away, throw down, cast out, drive out, expel: Intr. fall out, disambogue (of a river); make a sally.	ἐκ-λείπω, Trans. (lit. leave behind by going out of), leave, leave out, evacuate (a city), p. 77. Intr. leave off, fail, faint.
Ἐκβάτανα, ων, τά, Ecbatāna, the capital of Media.	ἐκούστος, α, ον, Adv. — ὡς, of free will, freely, of one's own accord, voluntarily.
ἐκ-βοάω, ἦσω, shout out.	ἐκπαλαι, Adv. long since.
ἐκ-βολή, ἡς, ἡ (ἐκβάλλω), the mouth of a river.	ἐκ-πέμπω, send away.
ἔκγονος, ον (ἐκ and rt. γεν, in γίγνομαι), born of, springing from. Subst. offspring, child.	ἐκ-πηδάω, leap, spring, hurry, out.
ἐκδέω, fasten so as to hang from.	ἐκ-πίπτω, 1) fall out, be expelled, sally forth: 2) come to, be sent to (said of an oracle).
ἐκ-δέχομαι, 1) receive; 2) (like <i>expectere</i> ), await, expect, καιρόν, bide one's time.	ἐκ-πλέω, sail out, sail away.
ἐκ-διαιτιάω, gen. Midd., transgress in one's mode of life. Plup. Midd. doubly redupl., ἐξεδεδιήτητο, p. 83.	ἐκ-πληξίς, astonishment, terror.
ἐκ-δίδωμι, give up, surrender.	ἐκ-πληττω, ξω, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐξεπλάγην, strike with surprise, terror, wonder: Pass. be terrified or astonished: with τί or τινί, — at.
ἐκδιώκω, hunt down.	ἐκ-πολιορκέω, drive out (of a city by force of arms); λιμῶ, starve out.
ἐκδρομή, ἡς, ἡ, sally.	ἐκπυρόω, ὤσω, set on fire, burn up.
ἐκ-δύω, put off, throw off: Midd. get out of, undress.	ἐκπωμα, ατος, τό (ἐκ, πω, rt. of πίνω), drinking vessel, cup.
ἐκεῖ, Adv., there.	ἐκ-τευχίζω, ἴσω, rebuild.
ἐκεῖθεν, Adv., thence.	ἐκτος, η, ον, sixth.
ἐκεῖνος, η, ο, Dem. Pron. (= Lat. <i>ille</i> ), that; he, she, it; the other.	ἐκτοτε, Adv. thenceforth.
ἐκεῖσε, Adv., thither.	ἐκ-τρέχω, run out, or forward.
ἐκ-τέω, ἦσω, sally, out.	ἐκ-φέρω, ἐξοίσω, 2 Aor. ἐξήνεγκον, carry out, work out. Midd. rush beyond bounds, out of the course (p. 67).
ἐκ-καθαίρω, clean out (of taking	ἐκφοβέω, ἦσω, frighten.
	ἐκ-φεύγω, escape.

ἐκ-φοιτάω.	ἔμπνους.
ἐκ-φοιτάω, ἦσω (lit. roam abroad), become known.	ἐλαύω, ἐλαω, ἔω, 1 Aor. ἐλεῖα, draw, drag, drain, swallow.
ἐκχέω, pour out, spill.	Ἑλλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Hellas, Greece.
ἐκών, οὔσα, ὄν, willing, as Adv., willingly, voluntarily.	Ἑλλη, ἡς, ἡ, Hellé, sister of Phrixus, drowned in crossing the Hellespont.
ἔλαια, ας, ἡ, olive-tree.	Ἑλλην, ἡνος, ὁ, Greek, Grecian.
Ἐλαία, ας, ἡ, Elaea, a city in Æolis.	Ἑλληνικός, ἡ, ὄν, Greek, Grecian; becoming to or worthy of a Greek. τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, Greece, or the dominion over Greece, p. 86.
ἔλασις, εως, ἡ, driving.	Ἑλληνικῶς, like Greeks, in a Grecian spirit.
ἐλάττων, ον, less, inferior.	Ἑλλησποντος, ου, ὁ, (sea of Helle), the Hellespont ( <i>Dardanelles</i> ) the strait connecting the Aegean Sea and the Propontis, and dividing Europe from Asia.
ἐλάττωμα, ατος, τό, defeat, reverse (of fortune).	ἔλος, ους, τό, swamp.
ἐλαύνω, ἐλάσω (Att. ἐλῶ), 1 Aor. ἤλασα, Perf. ἐλήλακα, ἐλήλαμαι, 1 Aor. Pass. ἠλάσθη, Trans. drive: hence Intr. (obj. understood, ἵππον, ἄρμα, &c.), ride, march, travel; with Acc. of place, march through.	ἐλπίζω, ἔσω, hope, expect.
ἔλαφος, ου, ἡ and ὁ, stag, doe, deer.	ἐλπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, hope.
ἐλαγύς, εἶα, ὄ, little: Pl. few. Comp. ἐλάττων, and Sup. ἐλάχιστος, supply those of μικρός. ἐλεγείον, ου, τό, elegy, epigram, couplet: a short, pointed piece of poetry, in alternate Hexameters and Pentameters.	ἐλώδης, ες, swampy.
ἔλεγχος, ους, τό, blame, censure.	Ἐλυμιώτις, ἰδος, ἡ, Elymiotis, a district in the S. W. of Macedonia.
ἔλεγχος, ου, ὁ, proof.	ἐμαυτοῦ, ἡς, my own. (No Nom.)
ἐλέγχω, ἔω, put to the proof, convict of (with Particip.), reprove: with περί, examine the case about.	ἐμ-βαίνω, go upon, embark.
Ἑλένη, ἡς, ἡ, Helen, daughter of Leda and Tyndareus (or Jove), the wife of Menelaus, carried off to Troy by Paris.	ἐμ-βάλλω, (Acc. of thing, Dat. of person), throw in, bring upon, smite with. Intr., fall on, attack, charge.
ἔλεος, ου, ὁ, pity, compassion: Pity, personified as a deity, p. 61.	ἐμ-βατεύω, σω (ἐμβάτης, fr. ἐν and βαίνω), with Gen., step in, mount, stand on; ἐ. τοῦ ἄρματος, chariot-driving.
Ἑλευθεραί, ὄν, αἰ, Eleutheræ, a city of Boeotia.	ἐμβολή, ἡς, ἡ, invasion.
ἔλευθερία, ας, ἡ, freedom.	ἐμμανής, ἐς (μαίνομαι), mad, frantic.
ἐλεύθερος, α, ου, free. οἱ ἐλεύθεροι, the free men.	ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν, my, mine.
ἐλευθερώω, ὄσω, set free, liberate, emancipate.	ἐμ-πήγνυμι, fix in, entangle.
ἐλευθέρωσις, εως, ἡ, emancipation.	ἐμ-πέπλημι, πλήσω, πέπληκα, with Gen., fill, satisfy.
	ἐμ-πίπτω, fall in, plunge into.
	ἐμ-πλέω, sail in, embark on: οἱ ἐμπλέοντες, the voyagers.
	ἐμποιέω (Dat. of person), put into, create in, smite with.
	ἔμπνους, ουν, breathing, living.

<p>ἐμπορία, <i>ας, ἡ</i>, trade, commerce, intercourse.</p> <p>ἐμπροσθεν, Adv., in front.</p> <p>ἐμφανής, <i>ές</i>, visible, distinguished, celebrated.</p> <p>ἐμ-φανίζω, make known.</p> <p>ἐν, Prep. with Dat., in, on, upon, among: ἐν τούτῳ (sc. χρόνῳ), meanwhile, p. 88; with Gen., (sc. οἴκῳ), in the house of, with (= Lat. <i>apud</i>, French <i>chez</i>).</p> <p>ἐν-άγω, drive on.</p> <p>ἐναγώνιος, <i>ον</i> (ἀγών, lit. in a contest), warlike.</p> <p>ἐν-αρμόζω, <i>όσω</i>, fit or fix in or on.</p> <p>ἐνδεκα, eleven.</p> <p>ἐνδέκατος, <i>η, ον</i>, eleventh.</p> <p>ἐνδον, Adv., within.</p> <p>ἐνδοξος, <i>ον</i> (ἐν, δοξα), renowned, famous, distinguished.</p> <p>ἐνθάσμος, <i>ον</i>, prelude. Neut. Subst. prelude, occasion.</p> <p>ἐν-δύω, <i>ύσω, 2 Aor. ἐνέδυν</i> (Intr.). Trans. put on: Intr. and Midd. 1) put on (oneself), assume, dress in; 2) come in, enter.</p> <p>ἐνεκα, Prep. with Gen., on account of.</p> <p>ἐνέργεια, <i>ας, ἡ</i> (ἐν, εργον), energy: lit. inner working.</p> <p>ἐνθα, Rel. and Dem. Adv. of place and time, then, there: ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα, here and there: ἐνθάδε, to that place, there.</p> <p>ἐνδύμησις, <i>εως, ἡ</i>, inspiration, intuition, conjecture.</p> <p>ἐνί = ἐνεστί, it is in one's power. ὡς ἐνί μάλιστα, as much as is in my power.</p> <p>ἐνιαυτός, <i>οῦ, ὁ</i>, year. Gen. yearly, <i>per annum</i>.</p> <p>ἐνοι, <i>αι, α</i>, (Plur. only), some.</p> <p>ἐνίστε, Adv. sometimes.</p> <p>ἐννακισχίλιοι, nine thousand, 9000.</p> <p>ἐννέα, indecl., nine.</p> <p>ἐννυχώτερον, Comp. Adv. of ἐννυχος, earlier in the night.</p> <p>ἐνόπλιος and ἐνοπλος, <i>ον</i>, in arms,</p>	<p>ἐξηραμμένας.</p> <p>armed (both with weapons and armour).</p> <p>ἐν-οχλέω, <i>ήσω</i>, worry (vulg. <i>bore</i>); Pass. to be weary of.</p> <p>ἐν-ράπτω, <i>ψω, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐνεράφα</i>ρη, sew in.</p> <p>ἐνταῦθα, Adv. of place and time, there, then, thereupon.</p> <p>ἐν-τείνω, stretch on.</p> <p>ἐν-τέλλω, <i>ελώ, 1 Aor. ἔτειλα</i>, Perf. Pass. ἐντέταλμαι: enjoin upon, command (with Dat. of person): usually in Midd.</p> <p>ἐντεῦθεν, Adv., thence.</p> <p>ἐν-τήρημι, put in, put on board. Midd. embark.</p> <p>ἐντονος, <i>ον</i>, strained; μετ' εἰρεσίας ἐντόνου, rowing with all their might.</p> <p>ἐντός, Adv. with Gen., within.</p> <p>ἐν-τυγχάνω, with Dat., light upon, meet; have an audience of (a king, p. 32); appeal to.</p> <p>ἐνύπνιον, <i>ου, τό</i> (ἐν, ὕπνος), dream, vision.</p> <p>ἐξ-άγω (lit. drive out), carry back, extend (to wider limits), carry out.</p> <p>ἐξακισ-χίλιοι, <i>αι, α</i>, six thousand (lit. 6 times 1000).</p> <p>ἐξ-αμαρτάνω, err, be wrong.</p> <p>ἐξαν-ίστημι, Trans. set up, rouse (from sleep): Intr. rise up.</p> <p>ἐξ-ελαύνω, drive out.</p> <p>ἐξ-εἶμι and ἐξ-έρχομαι } go out.</p> <p>ἐξ-εστί, with Dat., it is permitted: e. g. τοῖς βουλομένοις ἐξῆν ἀκούειν, those who chose might listen.</p> <p>ἐξετασμός, <i>οῦ, ὁ</i>, investigation, enquiry, discernment.</p> <p>ἐξ-ηγείμαι, carry out, lead out, relate.</p> <p>Ἐξηραμισίδης, <i>ου, ὁ</i>, Execestides, the father of Solon.</p> <p>ἐξηραμμένας (sc. βύρσας) dried, Perf. Pass. Part. of ξηραίνω.</p>
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ἐξῆς.	ἐπι-βαίνω.
ἐξῆς (ἐχω), Adv. next, further.	ἐπ-αράομαι (ἀρα), ἀσομαι, with Dat., imprecate curses on.
ἐξόπισθεν, Adv., from behind, from the rear.	ἐπ-αρκέω, ἐσω, help, impart a share of (with Gen.).
ἐξ-οπλιζω, ἴσω, arm, equip: Perf.	ἐπαρχός, οὐ, ἑ (ἐπί, ἄρχω), governor.
Pass. ἐξώπλισμαι, I am armed.	ἐπαυλις, εως, ἡ, farm buildings, country house, hut.
ἐξ-ορκίζω, ἴσω, bind by an oath.	ἐπ-εγείρω, ερωῶ, rouse (from sleep), wake up, rouse, excite. Pass. awake.
ἐξ-ορύσσω, ξω, dig out, tear out.	ἐπεί, Conj. with Ind., when.
ἐξοστρακισμός, οὐ, ὁ, ostracism, i. e. banishment by a vote taken by writing the name of the person on pieces of tile (ὄστρακον).	ἐπειγώ, ξω, press. Midd., be pressed, be hurried.
ἐξ-οτρύνω, ᾧ, urge on.	ἐπειδάν, with Subj., as soon as.
ἐξουσία, ας, ἡ (ἐξεστι), permission, power.	ἐπειδή, with Ind., when, since.
ἐξω, with Gen., without, outside of: τὰ ἔξω, on the outside.	ἐπεικον, add (words), (e. g. to a present, p. 34).
ἐξωθεν, Adv., outwards; with art., the outward, the outside.	ἐπειτα, Adv., next, afterwards: ἐς ἔπειτα, in the future.
ἕοικα, Defect. 2 Perf. (rt. ικ, like), resemble, appear, seem likely: Impers. it seems, is probable.	ἐπέξ-εμι, with Gen., follow up.
Ἐορδαία, ας, ἡ, Eordaea, a district in the N.W. of Macedonia.	ἐπ-έρχομαι, go through, traverse.
ἐορτή, ἡς, ἡ, feast, festival.	ἐπ-ερωτάω, ἴσω, ask further.
ἐπάγγελμα, ατος, promise, profession.	ἐπ-έχω, hold up, stop (trans. and intr.), delay, wait. 2 Aor. Inf. ἐπισχεῖν, p. 77.
ἐπ-αγγέλλω, tell, proclaim. Midd., promise, offer, make a show of, profess (to teach).	ἐπί, Prep. I. with Gen., 1) of place: at, in (a country), towards, ἐπ' οἴκου, homewards, for home: 2) of time: in the time of; under (the reign &c. of): 3) causal: a. with, b. after, c. about. II. with Dat. 1) of place: at, upon, near; νοσεῖν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ, to be sick unto death: 2) causal: a. by: b. under, εἶναι ἐπὶ τινι, to be under any one's protection; under the pressure of: c. for, on the ground of, about, to the aid of, for (a consideration, price or bribe): d. in the power of; ἐφ' ἡμῶν αὐτοῖς ἐστί, it depends on ourselves: e. in honour of. III. with Acc. 1) of place: to, upon: 2) of time: to, to the length of: 3) causal: a. for (i. e. with a view to): b. against.
ἐπ-άγω, bring in, lead on. Midd., call in to one's aid.	ἐπι-βαίνω, with Gen. reach; ap-
ἐπ-αῖλον, ου, τὸ, the prize (of a contest).	
ἐπ-αινέω, ἐσω, praise, applaud.	
ἐπαινος, ου, ὁ, praise, renown.	
ἐπ-ακούω, σω, listen to: ἐπήκουσε ἀναγορεύεσθαι, allowed himself to be addressed as, p. 3.	
Ἐπαιμεινώνδας, ου, ὁ, Epaminondas, the great Theban general and statesman, died B. C. 362.	
ἐπανα-χωρέω, }	return, retreat.
ἐπάν-εμι, }	
ἐπαν-έρχομαι, }	
ἐπανόρθωσις, εως, ἡ, correction, restoration.	
ἐπάνω, above, aloft, at the top of (with Gen.).	

## ἐπι-βιβάω.

proach: go on board (a ship): with Dat. withstand.

ἐπι-βιβάω, ὤσω, survive, thrive. ἐπιβοᾶω, ἦσω, cry out to, call to help.

ἐπι-βουλεύω, εὐσω, 1) with Dat., plot or conspire against, attack: 2) with Acc., plan, contrive.

ἐπι-βουλῆ, ἦς, ἡ, plot, conspiracy. ἐπι-γυγνώσκω, find out, recognize. ἐπι-γνώσις, εως, ἡ, recognition, knowledge (of one another).

ἐπι-γράφω, ψομαι, write up, write upon, inscribe.

ἐπι-δακρύω, with Dat., weep for. ἐπι-δείκνυμι, (δεκνύω), ξω, show, display, exhibit, prove.

ἐπι-δέχομαι, admit.

ἐπι-δημέω, be at home.

ἐπι-δίδωμι, give in addition, contribute, impart.

ἐπίδοσις, εως, ἡ, contribution. (See *Smaller Dict. of Antiq.* s. v.).

ἐπιεικῶς, Adv., with good reason.

ἐπι-θαυμάζω, wonder at, be surprised at.

ἐπι-θυμέω, ἦσω, with Gen., desire, wish for.

ἐπιθυμητής, οὔ, ὁ, follower, admirer.

ἐπιθυμία, ας, ἡ, desire.

ἐπι-καλέω, call upon, name. Pass. be surnamed. Midd. invoke, call to (for one's help).

ἐπίκειται, Impers., it is appointed.

ἐπικηρυκτεία, ας, ἡ, negociation through a herald.

ἐπικίνδυνος, ον, dangerous; ἐν ἐπικινδύνω, in peril.

ἐπικλήσις, εως, ἡ, name.

ἐπικλύζω, ὕσω, flood.

ἐπι-κρατέω, with Gen., have the dominion of.

ἐπι-κύπτω, ψω, stoop down.

ἐπι-λαμβάνω. Midd. with Gen., lay hold of, p. 75; take to (e. g. their ships, *ibid*).

ἐπι-λανθάνω, with Acc., be con-

## ἐπιτήδευμα.

cealed from. Midd. with Gen., forget.

ἐπι-μανθάνω, learn after, acquire knowledge (by experience).

ἐπιμέλεια, ας, ἡ, care, diligence, arrangements.

ἐπι-μελέομαι, ἦσομαι, with Gen., care for, be careful of, preserve.

Ἐπιμηθεύς, εως, ὁ, (After-thought) Epimetheus, brother of Prometheus (Fore-thought), joined with him in creating animals.

ἐπι-νοέω, ἦσω, contrive, invent, discover.

ἐπι-πέτομαι, fly upon, pounce upon (as a bird of prey).

ἐπι-πλήττω, ξω, with Dat., rebuke., (lit. strike at).

ἐπι-σημαίνω, point at: Pass. be approved, distinguished; like the Latin *monstrari digito*.

ἐπίσημος, ον, distinguished.

ἐπισκεπτός, α, ον (verbal of the following), to be considered.

ἐπι-σκέπτομαι, consider, regard (lit. look upon).

ἐπίσταμαι, Imperf. ἠπιστάμην, (the only Tenses) know.

ἐπιστατής, οὔ, ὁ, overseer.

ἐπιστήμη, ἦς, ἡ, knowledge, science: Pl. mastery (of an art).

ἐπιστήμων, ον, with Gen., knowing, understanding.

ἐπιστολή, ἦς, ἡ (ἐπι-στέλλω), commission, letter.

ἐπι-στρατεύω, σω, march; with Dat., march against, make war upon.

ἐπι-στρέφω, Trans. and Intr., turn about, look back.

ἐπισυν-ίστημι (lit. set together face to face), introduce to (with Dat).

ἐπι-τάσσω, ξω, command, enjoin, impose, besides.

ἐπι-τεγίζω, fortify, add walls to.

ἐπιτήδευμα, ατος, τό, custom.

ἐπιτηδεύω.	ἐρώτημα.
ἐπιτηδεύω, σω, care for, provide with, supply with.	Ἐργάνη, ης, ἡ, the Worker, a surname of Athena.
ἐπι-τηρέω, ἦσω, watch.	ἐργασία, ας, ἡ, working, workmanship.
ἐπι-τίθημι, τίησω, put on. Midd. with Dat., set oneself to, aim at, attempt.	ἐργάτης, ου, ὁ, worker.
ἐπι-τρέπω (lit. turn over to), commit to, permit. Midd., entrust to. Pass., be entrusted with (Acc. of thing).	ἐργον, ου, τό, work, deed, art, labours (of the field, including the standing produce).
ἐπι-τροπεύω, εὖσω, (ἐπίτροπος, guardian), with Acc. of person, be guardian of.	ἐρεβώδης, ες, gloomy.
ἐπι-φαίνω, shew, declare. Pass. appear, appear before.	ἐρέσθαι, Inf. of the defective 2 Aor. ἠρόμην, ask.
ἐπιφανής, ἐς, manifest, conspicuous, illustrious (= the literal sense of the Latin <i>illustis</i> ).	Ἐρεχθίδης, ἰδος, ἡ (sc. θάλασσα), Erechtheis, the spring of Erechtheus.
ἐπιφανῶς, openly, manifestly: ὡς ἥκιστα ἐπιφανῶς, with the least possible appearance of doing so p. 79.	ἐρημία, ας, ἡ, destitution.
ἐπι-φοιτάω, ἦσω, go about.	ἐρημος, ον, deserted, destitute, bereaved, orphan.
ἐπι-χειμάζω, ἄσω, winter at (a place).	ἐρήμωσις, εως, ἡ, desolation, destruction.
ἐπι-χειρέω, ἦσω, attempt, undertake: lit. put the hand to.	ἐρίζω, ἴσω, contend, strive.
ἐπιχώριος, ον (ἐπί, χώρα), of the country, national.	ἔριον, ου, τό, and Plur., wool.
ἔπλησα, 1 Aor. of πῖμπλημι, fill.	ἔρις, ἰδος, ἡ, strife, discord.
ἔπομαι (rt. σεπ = Lat. <i>seq-uor</i> )	Ἐριννύς, ὕος, ἡ, Erinnyes, the avenging goddess. Pl. the Furies.
ἔψομαι, 2 Aor. ἐσπόμην, with Dat., follow.	ἐρμηνεύς, εως, ὁ, interpreter.
ἔπος, ους, τό, word, verse, saying. Pl. verses, poetry.	Ἐρμῆς, οὔ, ὁ, the god Hermes (Mercury), messenger of Jove.
ἐπριάμην (a defective Aorist), I bought.	Ἐρμιονίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (sc. ναῦς), of Hermiöne, a sea-port in Argolis.
ἐπτά, seven.	Ἐρυσία, ας, ἡ, (Ion. η, ης), Erytheia ( <i>red</i> ), in mythical geography, an island in the extreme W., afterwards identified with Gades ( <i>Cádiz</i> ).
ἐπώνυμος, ον, named after.	ἐρυθρός, ἄ, ὄν, red.
ἐπι-ωφελέω, come to the help of.	Ἐρυμάντιος, α, ον, Erymanthian, i. e. of Erymanthus, a mountain in Arcadia.
ἐραστής, οὔ, ὁ, lover, friend, admirer; — εἰναί τινος, eagerly desirous of.	ἔρχομαι (Pres. only, parts supplied fr. root ελυθ), ἐλεύσομαι, ἐλήλυθα, 2 Aor. ἤλθον, come, go: also as a verb of mood, ἐλθόντας ἀφανίσει, going to destroy.
Ἐρατώ, οὔς, ὁ (lovely), Eräto, the Muse of erotic poetry.	ἐρῶ, Fut. of φημί, say.
ἐρώω, Midd. ἔρωμαι, (Pres. and Imperf. only), with Gen., love, be enamoured of: ἐρῶν, a lover.	ἔρως, ωτος, ὁ, love.
	ἐρωτάω, ἦσω, ask, ask about.
	ἐρώτημα, ατος, τό, and ἐρώτησις, εως, ἡ, asking, questioning.

## ἐς.

ἐς = εἰς, into, to, against. N.B. for compounds with ἐς, see εἰς. ἐσθής, ἦτος, ἦ, (rt. Fες, same as in Lat. *ves-tis*), clothing, dress. ἐσθίω (ἔδω), eat: only in Pres. and Imperf., Indic. and Infin. ἐσθλός, ἦ, ὄν, good, brave. ἐσμέν, we are. 1 Pers. Pl. of εἶμι. ἐσπέρα, ας, ἦ, evening, the West: (orig. with F, = *vespera*). ἔστε, Adv. and Conj., until. ἐστία, ας, ἦ, 1) the hearth, 2) the goddess Hestia = *Vesta*. ἐστίασις, εως, ἦ, banquet, entertainment. ἐστίαω, ἄσω, entertain (at a feast). Midd. and Pass. feast. ἔστιν ὅ (= *sunt qui*), some. ἔσχατος, η, ὄν, last. ἑταῖρος, ου, ὄ, companion, comrade, friend, courtier. ἕτερος, ου, ὄ (Comp. of εἷς, one), one of two, the one, the other; Pl. others; οἱ ἕτεροι, the rest. ἔτι, Adv., still, yet, moreover: ἔτι καὶ νῦν, even to the present time. ἔτοιμος, ον, ready, willing. ἐτοίμως, readily, eagerly. ἐτοιμότης, ητος, ἦ, readiness. ἔτος, ους, τό, year. κατ' ἔτος, year by year, every year. εὖ, Adv., well. In Compos., easy, favourable, happy, blest. Εὐβοεύς, εως, ὄ, Eubœan, i. e. of Eubœa. Εὐβοία, ας, ἦ, Eubœa (*Negropont*), an island lying off the E. coast of Attica and Bœotia. εὐγένεια, ας, ἦ, high birth, εὐγενής, ἐς, (εὖ and γένος) of high birth, noble. εὐδαιμονία, ας, ἦ, happiness, prosperity. εὐδαίμων, ον, fortunate, happy, wealthy. εὐδοκμέα, and Midd., be renowned, be applauded, find approval.

## εὐπρεπῶς.

εὐδόκιμος, ον, approved, renowned. εὐδοξία, ας, ἦ, glory. εὐείμων, ον, with a beautiful robe. εὐεργεσία, ας, ἦ, benefit, kindness; gratitude, p. 81. εὐεργετέω, ἦσω, with Acc. of Pers., benefit; τὰ μέγιστα, confer the greatest benefits upon. εὐεργέτης, ου, ὄ, benefactor: as a surname, Euergetes, p. 8. εὐζωνος, ον (εὖ, ζώνη: lit. well-girt), active, quick. Εὐήρης, ους, ὄ, Evêres, the father of Tiresias. Εὐθύδημος, ου, ὄ, Euthydemus, of Chios, a sophist, who lived at Athens in the time of Socrates. εὐθύνω, ὑπῶ (lit., rectify, correct, εὐθύς), call to account. εὐθύς, εἶα, ὕ, straight. Adv., εὐθύς (ς) and εὐθέως, immediately. εὐκαιρος, α, ὄν, seasonable, suitable. εὐκαρπία, ας, ἦ, fruitfulness. εὐκαρπος, ον, fruitful. εὐκλέης, ἐς (εὖ, κλέος), of good fame, renowned, honourable. εὐκολος, ον, easy, Adv. — ὡς, easily. εὐλόγως, Adv., naturally, with good reason. εὐνή, ἦς, ἦ, bed. εὐνομία, ας, ἦ, 1) good order, law: 2) Eunomia, the goddess of order. εὐνους, ονν, well-disposed, ready. εὐνούχος, ους, (εὐνή, ἔχω), eunuch. εὐξείνους, ον (εὖ, ξένος), hospitable. Εὐξείνους πόντος, the Euxine or Black Sea; a euphemism for its original name Ἄξεινος, i. e. Inhospitable, significant of its stormy character. εὐπρέπεια, ας, ἦ, comeliness, beauty. εὐπρεπής, ἐς (εὖ, πρόπει), fair, comely, handsome. εὐπρεπῶς, becomingly, decently.

εὔρεσις.	ἔχω.
εὔρεσις, εως, ἦ, invention, discovery.	εὖωγέω (εὖ, ἔχω), feed well, feast (trans.) Midd. feast (intr).
εὐρέτης, ου, ὄ, inventor.	εὖωγία, ας, ἦ, good fare, banquet.
εὐρημα, ατος, τό, invention.	ἐφ' = ἐπί, before an aspirate.
εὐρίσχω (rt. εὐρ), ἦσω, ἡύρηκα, ἡύρημαι, 2 Aor. εὐρον, 1 Aor. Pass. ἡύρεθην, find, invent, discover.	Ἐφεσος, ου, ἦ, Ephesus, the chief city of Ionia.
εὔρος, ους, τό, breadth.	ἐφ-ίημι, send to, throw at. Midd. with Gen., aim at.
Εὐρυβώτας, ου or α, ὄ, Eurybōtas, a Cretan, commander of the Macedonian archers.	ἐφ-ικνέομαι, with Gen., attain to, win.
Εὐρυδίκη, ης, ἦ, Eurydice, a nymph, wife of Orpheus.	ἐφ-ίπταμαι, fly to.
εὐρύς, ετα, ύ, wide.	ἐφ-ίστημι, ἐπιστήσω (see ἴστημι), Trans. set over, stop. Intr. come near, stop, stop at, attain.
Εὐρυσθεύς, έως, ὄ, Eurystheus, son of Sthenelus, king of Mycenæ, who, by the artifice of Hera, had the mastery over Hercules.	Ἐφορος, ου, ὄ, Ephor (lit. overseer). The 5 Ephors were the supreme executive committee at Sparta, above even the 2 kings.
Εὐρώτας, ὄ, Dor. Gen. α, (= Att. ου), Eurotas, the river of Sparta.	Ἐχεκρατίδης, ου, ὄ, Echekratides, a friend of Phocion.
Εὐρώπη, ης, ἦ, Europe.	ἔχθος, ους, τό, hatred, enmity.
εὐσέβεια, ας, ἦ, piety.	ἐχθρός, ά, όν, (Adv. — ὤς), hostile. Subst. an enemy.
εὐσεβής, ές, pietus.	Ἐχινάδες (ων) νῆσοι, αι, the Echinades Is., a group of islands at the mouth of the river Achelōüs.
εὐσχεος, ον (εὖ and τέχνον), blest with children, fruitful.	ἔχισ, ιος and εως, ὄ, viper, adder.
Εὐτέρπη, ης, ἦ, (delightful), Euterpe, the Muse of lyric poetry.	Ἐχίων, ονος, ὄ, Echion, king of Thebes, father of Pentheus.
εὐτροπία, ας, ἦ, good character.	ἐχύρος, ά, ὄ, strong, firm.
εὐτυχέω, ἦσω, be fortunate.	ἔχω, ἔξω or σχήσω, ἔσχηκα, Imperf. εἶχον, 2 Aor. ἔσχον, hold, have: know how to (do): περί τι, be engaged in: with Adv., to be (in a certain condition): e. g. τοὺς φόρους μετρίως ἔχειν, that the taxes were moderate: διά τινος, keep in a certain condition (e. g. διά μνήμης, be mindful). ουκ ἔχων ὄ τι χροῖσται τῷ παρόντι, not knowing what to do at the moment p. 33. χάριτι, to be thankful, with Dat. of person. Midd. with Gen. (lit. lay hold of), apply or attach oneself to. Pass. to be in the power of, pressed by (e. g. συμφορᾷ, p. 9).
εὐτυχία, ας, ἦ, good fortune.	
εὐτύχημα, ατος, τό, a piece of good fortune.	
εὐτύχης, ές (εὖ, τύχη), fortunate, lucky.	
εὐφημία, ας, ἦ, good repute.	
εὐφορος, ον, fruitful.	
εὐφραίνω, ανῶ, Trans. delight, cheer (e. g. ψυχὴν, p. 34), rejoice, give pleasure to.	
εὐφρής, ές (lit. of a good nature), clever, of good natural parts.	
εὐχή, ης, ἦ, wish, vow, prayer.	
εὐχμαι, ξομαι, 1 Aor. ηὔξαμην, Perf. ηὔγμαι, wish, vow, pray.	
εὐώπις, ιδος, with beautiful eyes or face, beautiful.	

ἔωθα.	ἡμέρω.
<p>ἔωθα (ἔωος), Def. 2 Perf.: Part. εἰωθώς: am accustomed, wont. ἔωθεν, Adv., in the morning, early. εἶρων, I saw. Imperf. of ὄραω. ἔως, 1) Prep. with Gen., as far as. 2) Conj. with Ind., till. ἔως, ω, ἦ, dawn, morning, East.</p>	<p>ἦ, Adv., by or in what way. ἡγεμονία, ας, ἡ, command, leadership, supremacy; conduct, p. 81. ἡγεμών, όνος, ό, leader, commander, captain, general. ἡγέομαι, ἡσομαι, lead, conduct, think, believe. ἡδέως, Adv. (ἡδύς), with pleasure.</p>
Z.	
<p>ζάω, 2nd Pers. ζῆς, Inf. ζῆν, Fut. (rare) ζήσω, ομαι, live, be alive.</p>	<p>ἦδη, Adv., already: ἦδη ποτέ, now at length.</p>
<p>ζεύγνυμι (rt. ζυγ = <i>jug</i> in <i>jugum</i>), ζεύξω, Perf. Pass. ἔζευγμαi, 2 Aor. P. ἐζύγην, yoke = harness; join.</p>	<p>ἦδομαι, ἡσῶθησομαι, Aor. ἦσθην, be pleased, rejoice.</p>
<p>Ζεὺς, Διός, ό, (Poet. Gen. Ζηνός), Jove, the supreme Greek deity. (Stem ΖεF = <i>Jov</i>, in the Latin <i>Jupiter</i>, i. e. father Jove).</p>	<p>ἡδονή, ἡς, ἡ, pleasure, κατ' ἡδονήν, agreeable.</p>
<p>ζῆλος, ου, ό, and ζήλωσις, εως, ἡ, emulation; imitation, p. 83.</p>	<p>ἡδύς, εἶα, ύ, sweet, pleasant. Ἡδωνοί, ών, οί, the Edonians, a people of Thrace.</p>
<p>ζημία, ας, ἡ, fine, punishment.</p>	<p>ἦθος, ους, τό, manners, morals, character.</p>
<p>ζημιώω, ώσω, fine (lit. punish, cause damage to).</p>	<p>ἡίων, όνος, ἡ, shore.</p>
<p>ζητέω, ἦσω, seek, pursue.</p>	<p>ἦκιστα, (Superl. Adv. fr. the wanting Adj. ἦκως, little); least of all, by no means.</p>
<p>Ζήτης, ου, ό (pursuer), Zetes, a son of Boreas.</p>	<p>ἦκω, ἦξω, I am come, arrive.</p>
<p>ζήτησις, εως, ἡ, search, enquiry, investigation.</p>	<p>ἡλάσθησαν, 1 Aor. Pass. of ἐλαύνω, they were driven, p. 58.</p>
<p>ζοφερός, όν, gloomy.</p>	<p>ἡλεκτρον, ου, τό (<i>electrum</i>), amber.</p>
<p>ζωγραφείω, ἦσω, paint.</p>	<p>ἡλικία, ας, ἡ, age, youth. οί ἐν ἡλικίᾳ, the youth, those of the military age: τῆν ἡλικίαν, approaching manhood.</p>
<p>ζωγραφία, ας, ἡ, painting.</p>	<p>ἥλιος, ου, ό, the sun. As a Proper Noun; 1) the Sun (worshipped by the Persians); 2) Helios, the Greek Sun-god, sometimes identified with Apollo.</p>
<p>ζωγράφος, ου, ό (ζῶον, used for any figure, γράφω), painter.</p>	<p>Ἡλύσιος, α, ου, Elysian: τὸ Ἡλύσιον πεδῖον, the Elysian plain, the abode of the blessed after death.</p>
<p>ζωή, ἡς, ἡ, life.</p>	<p>ἡμεῖς, ών, ἐν. ᾤς, we: Plur. of ἐγώ.</p>
<p>ζῶον, ου, τό, animal.</p>	<p>ἡμέρα, ας, ἡ, day.</p>
<p>ζώος, ἡ, όν, alive, living.</p>	<p>ἡμερός, ον, mild, tame, gentle, clement.</p>
<p>ζωστήρ, ἡρος, ό (ζώννυμι, gird), girdle.</p>	<p>ἡμερώω, ώσω (lit. make tame), clear, cultivate (land).</p>
H.	
<p>*H, Conj. or: ἦ, — ἦ, either — or: after a Comparative, than. ἦ, 1) Interrogative particle (= <i>num</i>, not translated): hence, 2) surely.</p>	

ἡμέρωσις.

ἡμέρωσις, εὖς, ἡ, cultivation.  
 ἡμέτερος, α, ον, our, ours.  
 ἡμίονος, ου, ὄ, mule.  
 ἡμίσις, εια, υ, half: Pl. τοὺς ἡμί-  
 σεις (sc. φόρους) 50 percent, p. 4.  
 Subst. τὸ ἡμισυ, the half: τὰ  
 ἡμίση, the half (of a collection  
 of things) p. 15.  
 ἦν, was, 1st and 3rd Pers. Sing.  
 of εἶμι, I am.  
 ἦν, with Subjunct., = εἰάν, if.  
 ἦνα, ων, τὰ, reins.  
 ἦνικα, Conj., when.  
 ἦπαρ, ατος, τό, liver.  
 ἦπειρος, ου, ἡ, mainland.  
 Ἡπειρος (so called as distinguished  
 from the opposite islands), Epi-  
 rus, a district of Northern Greece  
 W. of Macedonia.  
 Ἥρα, ας, ἡ, Hera, a goddess, sister  
 and wife of Jove; identified by  
 the Romans with Juno.  
 Ἡράκλεια, ας, ἡ, Heraclēa, a Greek  
 colony on the Euxine, on the  
 N. coast of Asia Minor, in Pontus.  
 Ἡράκλειον, ου, τό, Heraclēum, a  
 temple of Hercules.  
 Ἡρακλῆς, εους, ὄ (contr. fr. Ἡρα-  
 κλέης, fr. Ἥρα and κλέος, re-  
 nowned by Hera, i. e. through  
 her persecution), Hercules, a  
 deified hero, son of Jove and  
 Alcmena. ὦ Ἡράκλεις, O Her-  
 cules! (= Lat. *hercule*), an ex-  
 clamation.  
 ἡρέμα, Adv., gently, quietly.  
 ἡρεμέω, ἦσω, keep quiet, or still.  
 Ἡριγόνη, ης, ἡ, Erigōne, daugh-  
 ter of Icarus, transformed into  
 the constellation Virgo.  
 Ἡριδανός, ου, ὄ, the river Eridā-  
 nus, aft. Padus, the Pō.  
 ἦρω, ωος, ὄ, hero.  
 Ἡσιόδος, ου, ὄ, Hesiod, of Asca  
 in Bœotia, the oldest epic poet  
 after Homer.  
 Ἡσιόνη, ης, ἡ, Hesione, daughter  
 of Laomedon, king of Troy.

ἄνυμαστός.

ἦσων, ον, Att. ἦττων, less. Comp.  
 of the wanting Positive ἦκως.  
 ἦσυχάζω, ἄσω, Trans. put to rest.  
 Intr. rest, remain quiet.  
 ἦσυχια, ας, ἡ, rest, quietness.  
 ἦσυχος, ον, quiet, at rest.  
 ἦττα, ης, ἡ, defeat (lit. the wor-  
 ser condition).  
 ἦττάω, ἦσω, defeat: Pass. with  
 Gen., be overcome or surpassed  
 by.  
 Ἡφαιστίων, ωνος (a patronymic  
 fr. Ἡφαιστός), Hephæstion, a  
 general of Alexander the Great.  
 Ἡφαιστός, ου, ὄ, Hephæstus (Vul-  
 can), god of fire and the arts  
 wrought by fire.

Θ.

Θάλαμος, ου, ὄ, chamber.  
 Θάλασσα, ης, ἡ (Att. ττα), 1) the  
 sea: sometimes, a particular sea,  
 as ἡ Ἐρυθρὰ Θάλαττα, the Red  
 Sea. 2) a salt-spring, p. 58.  
 Θαλασσοκρατέω, ἦσω, be master  
 (have the mastery), of the sea.  
 Θαλεία, ας, ἡ (blooming), Thalia,  
 the muse of Comedy.  
 Θάλπος, ους, τό, warmth.  
 Θάνατος, ου, ὄ, death; sentence of  
 death.  
 Θανατώω, ὠσω, put to death.  
 Θάπτω, ψω, τέταφα, 2 Aor. ἔτα-  
 φον (rt. ταφ), bury.  
 Θάρρέω, ἦσω, take courage. Part.  
 confidently, without hesitation.  
 Θάσσων, Comp. of ταχύς: Adv.  
 ἤσασον, the quicker, the sooner.  
 Θάτερος, = ὁ ἕτερος, the other.  
 Θαῦμα, ατος, τό, wonder, admira-  
 tion.  
 Θαυμάζω, ἄσω (θαῦμα), wonder  
 at, admire, τινά τινος, or τινός  
 τι. Pass. to be regarded with  
 wonder or admiration.  
 Θαυμάσιος, α, ον, and  
 Θαυμαστός, ἡ, ὄν, wonderful.

Σε.	Θριάσιον.
Σε, Σεν, Term., from a place.	daughter of Nereus, wife of Peleus and mother of Achilles.
Σεά, ἄς, ἡ, goddess.	Σεώ, Σεύσομαι, (Rt. ΣεF), run.
Σεά, ας, ἡ, sight.	Σεωρέω, ἴσω, behold.
Σεάμα, ατος, τό, sight, shew, spectacle.	Σεωρός, οὔ, ὁ, a religious envoy; a messenger to consult a god.
Σεατής, οὔ, ὁ, spectator (of a shew, e. g. in a theatre).	(Lit. a watcher or waiter on the god, fr. Σεός and ὦρα, care).
Σεάτρον, ου, τό (lit. place for seeing), theatre.	Θῆβαι, ὦν, αἱ, Thebes, the chief city of Bœotia in N. Greece.
Σεάω, ἄσω, and Midd., behold.	Θηβαῖος, ου, ὁ, Theban.
Σεῖος, α, ον, divine. τό Σεῖον, the deity.	Θῆλυς, εια, υ, female; belonging to women, as dress, &c.
Σεῖότης, ητος, ἡ (Σεῖος), divinity, divine power, sanctity.	Θῆρ, ρός, ὁ, wild beast; animal.
Σέλω = ἐθέλω, ἴσω, will, be willing.	Θῆρα, ας, ἡ, the chase, hunting.
Σεμελίον, ου, τό, foundation: Pl. οἱ Σεμελίοι, the foundations.	Θηράω, ἄσω (Θῆρ), take in hunting. τὰ Θηρηθέντα, the spoils (taken in war).
Θέμις, ἴδος, ἡ, Themis, the goddess of justice and prophecy.	Θηρίον, ου, τό (dim. of Θῆρ), wild beast.
Θεμιστοκλῆς, οὔ, ὁ (Θέμις, justice, κλέος), the great Athenian general and statesman, victor at Salamis, B. C. 480.	Θησαυρός, οὔ, ὁ, treasure, treasury.
Θεόπομπος, ου, ὁ, Theopompus, a Greek historian, lived about B. C. 378—305.	Θησεύς, ἕως, ὁ, Theseus, son of Aegeus, and king of Attica.
Θεός, οὔ, ὁ, god; ἡ, goddess.	Θητεύω (Θῆς, Θητός), serve (as a labourer, orig. as a serf, see p. 125).
Θεραπαινίς, ἴδος, ἡ, maid-servant.	Θλιβω, ψω, oppress, distress.
Θεραπεία, ας, ἡ, care, attendance, service, honour, healing,	Θνησκω (rt. ΘΑΝ), θανούμαι, τέθνηκα (and Inf. τεθνήκα), 3 Aor. ἔθανον, Fut. Perf. τεθνήξομαι, die, be put to death.
Θεραπεύω, σω, (Θεράπων), serve, treat, benefit, honour, reward.	Θνητός, ἡ, ὄν, mortal.
Θεράπων, οντος, ὅ, servant.	Θορυβέω, ἴσω, make a noise, shout: trouble. Pass. be in trouble.
Θερμοπύλαι, ὦν, αἱ, (the Gates of the Hot Springs), Thermopylae, the pass between Thessaly and Phocis.	Θόρυβος, ου, ὁ, noise, outcry.
Θερμός, ἡ, ὄν, warm, hot.	Θράκη (contr. fr. Θρητική), Thrace.
Θερμῶδων, οντος, ὅ, the Thermōdon, a river of Cappadocia, flowing into the Euxine.	Θράξ, κός, ὁ, a Thracian: οἱ Θράκες, the Thracians: contr. fr. old form Θρηξί.
Θέρος, ους, τό, summer.	Θράσος, ους, τό, boldness, courage.
Θεσπίζω, ἴσω, give an oracle.	Θρασύς, εἶα, ὄ, bold, courageous.
Θεσσαλία, ας, ἡ, Thessaly, a country of Northern Greece.	Θρασύτης, ητος, ἡ, boldness.
Θέτις, ἴδος, ἡ, Thetis, a sea-nymph,	Θρηνέω, ἴσω, lament.
	Θρηῖσσα, ης, ἡ (contr. fr. Θρηῖσσα), a Thracian woman.
	Θρίξ, τρίχος, ἡ, hair: Dat. Pl. θριξί. Θρόνος, ου, ὁ, chair, throne.
	Θριάσιον πέδιον, τό, the Thriasian

Ζυγάτηρ.

plain, a fertile plain in Attica, between Thria and Eleusis.  
 Ζυγάτηρ, τρός, ἡ, daughter.  
 Ζυμός, οὔ, ὁ, soul, mind, feelings, passions, anger. Ζυμῶ ὀργισθεῖς, being greatly incensed.  
 Ζύρα, ας, ἡ, door: ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ Ζύρας (τινός), to call upon.  
 Ζύσια, ας, ἡ, sacrifice (both the rite and the offering).  
 Ζυσιάζω, ἄσω, sacrifice.  
 Ζύω, Ζύσω, with Dat. of the god, sacrifice, offer.

I.

ἰάομαι, ἄσομαι, heal.  
 Ἰαπετός, οὔ, ὁ, Iapetus (= Japheth), a Titan, father of Prometheus.  
 Ἰάσων, ονος, ὁ, Jason, son of Aeson, and leader of the Argonauts.  
 ἰατρικός, ἡ, ὄν, relating to medicine, or, to the physician: ἡ — τέχνη, the science of medicine, the healing art.  
 ἰατρός, οὔ, ὁ, physician.  
 ἰδέα, ας, ἡ, form, figure.  
 ἰδίᾳ, privately, on one's own account (Dat. Fem. of following).  
 ἰδιος, α, ον, one's own.  
 ἰδιώτης, ου, ὁ, a private person, uninitiated.  
 ἰδρύω, ύσω, make to sit, found. Perf. Pass. Part. ἰδρυμένος, seated. 1 Aor. Pass. Part. ἰδρυθεῖς, settling down.  
 Ἰδυία, Ἰδυία, a nymph, daughter of Oceanus and mother of Medea.  
 ἰδών, looking, Participle of εἶδον.  
 ἰέραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, hawk, falcon.  
 ἰέρεια, ας, ἡ, priestess.  
 ἰερεῖον, ου, τό, victim, sacrifice.  
 ἰερεύς, έως, ὁ, priest.  
 ἱερός, ἄ, ὄν, sacred, holy: with Gen., sacred to. ἱερόν (δῶμα), temple, shrine, sanctuary. τὰ ἱερά (sc. θήρια), sacrifices.

Ἴδλαος.

ἔημι (rt. HE, see Grammar), let go, send, hurl, shoot.  
 ἱκανός, ἡ, ὄν, able, adequate, sufficient, enough.  
 Ἰκαρία, ας, ἡ, Icaria, a mountain of Attica, sacred to Bacchus.  
 Ἰκάρτιος, ου, ὁ, Icarius, who received Bacchus in Attica, and was transformed into the constellation Boötes (the Hunter).  
 ἱκεσία, ας, ἡ, supplication, the being a suppliant (i. e. in sanctuary).  
 ἱκέτευμα, ατος, τό, form of supplication, plea.  
 ἱκετεύω, σω (ἱκέτης), supplicate, beseech.  
 ἱκέτης, ου, ὁ suppliant; esp. taking sanctuary at the altar of a god.  
 ἰλάσκομαι, ἄσομαι, appease, propitiate.  
 ἤλως, ων, gracious.  
 Ἰλιον, ου, τό, and Ἴλιος, ου, ἡ, Ilium, Troy.  
 Ἰλισσός, οὔ, ὁ, the Ilissus, a river of Athens.  
 Ἰλλύριοι, ων, οἱ, the Illyrians, a people W. of Macedonia.  
 ἱμάτιον, ου, τό, (dim. of εἶμα), dress, robe, the upper garment.  
 ἱμεῖρω, (gen. Midd.) with Gen. or Inf., desire.  
 Ἰμέρα, ας, ἡ, Himera, a city in Sicily.  
 ἴνα, 1) Relat. Adv., when. 2) Conj., in order that.  
 Ἰνδικός, ἡ, ὄν, Indian. ἡ Ἰνδική (sc. γῆ), India.  
 Ἰνώ, οὔς, ἡ, Ino, daughter of Cadmus, beloved by Athamas, and transformed into the sea-nymph Leucothea.  
 ἰξευτής, οὔ, ὁ, fowler, bird-catcher.  
 Ἰξιῶν, ωνος, ὁ, Ixion, a mythical king of the Lapithæ, and a chief example of divine vengeance.  
 Ἰόλαος, ου, ὁ, Iöläus, son of Iphicles, a companion of Hercules.

## ἴος.

ἴος, οὔ, ὄ, arrow.

Ἱππάρχος, ου, ὄ (horse-tamer), Hipparchus; 1) son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. 2) Of Eubœa, a friend of Philip the Great.

Ἱππέλα, ας, ἡ, horsemanship.

Ἱππέυς, ἑως, ὄ, horseman: PL. cavalry, the knights.

Ἱππικός, ἡ, ὄν, pertaining to horsemanship. ἡ Ἱππική (sc. τέχνη), skill in cavalry. τὸ Ἱππικόν (sc. στρατεύμα), the cavalry.

Ἱπποκόμος, ου, ὄ, groom.

Ἱππος, ου, ὄ, horse: ἡ, mare.

Ἱπταμαι = πέτομαι, fly.

Ἴρις, ἰδος, ἡ, 1) the rainbow: 2) the goddess Iris, messenger of Jove.

Ἰσθμία, ων, τὰ, the Isthmian games.

Ἰσθμός, οὔ, ὄ, (passage, fr. εἶμι, go), the Isthmus of Corinth.

Ἰσμηνίας, ου, ὄ, Ismenias, a Theban, p. 32.

Ἴσος, η, ου, equal: PL. of like number: with Dat., content with; μὴ Ἴσος βούλεσθαι εἶναι τοῖς παροῦσι, of being unwilling to content himself with his present state. ἐν Ἴσῳ, on the same footing as, just like.

Ἰσοστάσιος, ου, of equal weight, and (hence) of equal worth.

Ἰστημι (rt. ΣΤΑ), στήσω, ἔστηκα, 2 Aor. (Intr.), ἔστην: set up, build. Intr. and Midd., stand, be fixed. Perf. ἔστηκα, I stand.

Ἰστός, οὔ, ὄ (Ἰστημι), the mast of a ship.

Ἰσχυρίζομαι, affirm, assure.

Ἰσχυρός, ἄ, ὄν, strong, firm, sure, mighty.

Ἰσχυρῶς, strongly, exceeding, vehemently.

Ἰσχύς, ὕος, ἡ, strength, power.

Ἰσχω (Rt. σϵχ, as in ἔχω), only in Pres., hold, conceive (a passion for, p. 65).

## καθ-εργω.

ἴσως, Adv., equally, probably, about.

Ἱφικράτης (Ἱφι, with strength, = very, κράτος), Iphicrātes, an Athenian general; fl. B.C. 394 — 350 (about).

Ἰχθύς, ὕος, ὄ, fish.

Ἰχνος, ους, τό, track, footprint.

Ἰχώρ, ὄρος, ὄ, ichor, the circulating fluid of the gods, instead of blood.

Ἰωλκός, οὔ, ἡ, Iolcus, a city of Magnesia in Thessaly.

Ἰωνία, ας, ἡ, Ionia, the country colonized by the Ionian Greeks, in the central part of the W. coast of Asia Minor.

## K.

Καδμείος, α, ου, Cadmean (fr. Cadmus, the founder of Thebes): Theban: ἡ Καδμεία (sc. πόλις), the Cadmēa, the citadel of Thebes.

καθαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, destruction: lit. taking down.

καθαίρω, ἤσω, take down, take up, take away, destroy.

καθαίρω, ἄρῳ (καθαρός), 1 Aor. ἐκάθηρα, 1 Aor. Pass. ἐκαθάρθην, with 2 Acc., purify; purify from, in the religious sense, with Gen. of the guilt in the Active, but Acc. in the Passive.

καθάπερ (κατὰ ἄπερ), just as.

καθάπτω, kindle: Midd. with Gen., be incensed at, upbraid.

καθαρός, ἄ, ὄν, clean, pure, clear, (of guilt): οὐ καθαρὸς χεῖρας, not with clean hands (said of a homicide, p. 9).

καθάρισις, εως, ἡ, purification.

καθέζομαι, (Rt. ἐδ), εδούμαι, sit; Perf. κάθημαι, 1 Aor. Pass. Part.

καθεσθίς (other tenses fr. καθίζω).

καθ-εργω, ξω, shut up.

**καθ-εύδω.**  
 καθ-εύδω, ἦσω, (augm. before the κ), sleep.  
 καθ-έψω, ἦσω, boil down.  
 καθ-ήκω, ἔω, lit. come down; be proper, suitable to; ὁ καθήκων χρόνος, due time.  
 καθ-ημαι (Defect. Perf.) sit, be seated: οἱ καθήμενοι, the audience.  
 καθ-ίζω, ἴσω, Trans. seat, cause to sit: Intr. and Midd. seat oneself, sit.  
 καθ-ίημι, let down.  
 καθ-ικετεύω, implore, supplicate.  
 καθ-ιχνόομαι, touch, attain.  
 καθ-ίπταμαι, καταπτήσομαι, 2 Aor. ἔπτην, Midd. ἀμην: fly down.  
 καθ-ίστημι, Trans. settle, establish; with εαυτόν, present or offer oneself (for trial, p. 82). ἐν τούτῳ καθίστηται, was involved in this suspicion. Intr., be established: νυκτός καθίστάσεως, when night had come on. καθίστηχώς τρόπος, established manner (i. e. of the Spartan discipline).  
 καθίσθος, ου, ἦ, descent, return.  
 καθόλου, on the whole, as a whole, in general.  
 καθ-οπλίζω, arm, arm fully. Perf. Pass. Part. καθωπλισμένοι, fully armed.  
 καθ-ορμίζω, ἴσω, bring to anchor.  
 καί, and, also, even; then, introducing the apodosis of a sentence: καί . . . καί, both . . . and, as well . . . as: καί—δέ, but also, and also: καί μήν, and nevertheless: καί δή, and in fact. Often united with the next word by Crasis, as κάκεινος.  
 καινός, ἦ, ὄν, new.  
 καίπερ, Conj., although.  
 καιρός, ου, ὁ, time, season, opportunity.  
 καίτοι, and yet.  
 κάκει = καί ἐκεῖ, and there.  
 κακοδαμονία, ας, ἡ, misery, adversity.

**καπηλεύω.**  
 κακοκατέω, ἦσω, suffer evil, do badly (in health).  
 κακός, ἦ, ὄν, Comp. κακίων, Sup. κακιστος, bad, wicked, evil. κάκιον, κάκιστα, as Adv., in a worse way, in the worst way. τὸ κακόν, evil, crime, wickedness.  
 κακουργέω, injure, defeat.  
 κακοῦργος, ου, injurious. Subst., an evil doer.  
 κακῶς, badly.  
 Κάλαις, ιδος, ὁ, Calais, son of Bo-reas, and one of the Argonauts.  
 κάλαμος, ου, ὁ, reed.  
 καλέω, ἔσω, Att. ᾶ, Midd. οὔμαι, Perf. κέκληκα, call, name, invite. Pass. to be named: οἱ καλούμενοι (with predicate), the so-called &c.  
 Καλλιμαχος, ου, ὁ, Callimachus, the Athenian polemarch (commander-in-chief), killed at Marathon.  
 καλλίνικος, ου (καλός, νίκη), gloriously triumphant: as a surname, Callinicus.  
 Καλλιόπη, ης, ἡ (beautiful-voiced), Calliope, the Muse of Epic poetry.  
 κάλλος, ους, τό, beauty.  
 καλός, ἦ, ὄν, Comp. καλλίων, Sup. κάλλιστος, good, beautiful. καλός κάγαθός, the Athenian phrase for a perfect gentleman. ἐν καλῷ ἔστιν, it is a good thing.  
 καλύβη, ης, ἡ, tent, hut.  
 καλῶς (καλός), Adv., well.  
 κάματος, ου, ὁ, labour, weariness, exhaustion.  
 Καμβύσης, ου, ὁ, Cambyses, 2nd king of Persia, son of Cyrus.  
 κάμηλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, camel.  
 κάμνω, (Rt. καμ), οὔμαι, Inf. εἶν, κέμηκα, labour, be weary.  
 κᾶν = καί ἐν, and in. κᾶν τουτῶ, and upon this, p. 91.  
 κᾶν = καί ἐάν, even if.  
 καπηλεύω, σω, traffic.

## καπνός.

καπνός, οὔ, ὄ, smoke, steam, savour (of burnt offerings, p. 48).  
 κάπρος, ου, ὄ (= *aper*), boar.  
 Κάρ, Καρός, ὄ, a Carian.  
 καρδία, ας, ἡ, heart.  
 Καρία, ας, ἡ, Caria, the SW. district of Asia Minor.  
 καρπός, οὔ, ὄ, fruit, produce.  
 καρποφορέω, ἴσω, become fruitful, bear fruit.  
 καρπώω, ὠσω, bear fruit. Midd. reap the fruit of, derive profit from, enjoy.  
 καρτερός, ἄ, ὄν, strong, complete.  
 κάρνον, ου, τό, chesnut, nut.  
 Καρχηδόνιος, ου, ὄ, Carthaginian.  
 κατά, Prep. I with Gen. 1) of place: down from, upon, along: 2) causal: about, against. II with Acc. 1) of place: down to: 2) of time: about; κατ' ἑαυτούς, of their time: 3) causal: about, concerning, belonging to, in relation to, according to, because of, in. κατά πολύ, by far. τὸ κατ' ἐμέ, as far as is in my power.  
 καταβαίω, come down, make a descent (as an invader).  
 κατάβασις, εως, ἡ, retreat, opposed to ἀνάβασις.  
 καταβρώσκω, eat up, devour.  
 καταγινώσκω, decide, condemn, pronounce sentence on (2 Acc.).  
 κατ-άγω, 1) carry down, send down (esp. to hell): 2) bring back, restore (from banishment).  
 καταγωγή, ἡς, ἡ, return, restitution, restoration.  
 καταδεικνύμι, shew, make known, publish.  
 κατάδηλος, ου, manifest, detected.  
 καταθύω, θύνω, σω, Tr. put down, sink. Intr. and Midd. hide oneself, go in, perish.  
 καταζεύγνυμι, yoke.  
 κατάζευξις, εως, ἡ, yoking, breaking in (horses).

## κατα-κράσσω.

κατα-θάρβέω, θαρσήσω, take courage.  
 κατα-θούναε, ἴσω, devour (lit. feast upon).  
 κατα-θύω, ὠσω, kill, sacrifice.  
 καταβιάτης, ου, ὄ, one who descends (as Jove from heaven, in thunder and lightning).  
 κατα-καίω, burn up.  
 κατα-κάμπτεω, ψω, bend down.  
 κατα-κοιμίζω, (σω, Trans. put to sleep. Intr. lie down to rest, fall asleep).  
 κατακοιμιστής, οὔ, ὄ, chamberlain.  
 κατα-κρημνίζω, ἴσω, throw headlong from a precipice.  
 κατα-λαμβάνω, seize, take possession of, prevail over. Midd. occupy, take to oneself.  
 κατα-λείπω (see λείπω), leave behind, leave.  
 κατα-λήγω, ξω, with Gen., put an end to, cease from.  
 κατάλυσις, εως, ἡ, destruction, end.  
 κατα-λύω, dissolve, destroy: break up (a camp): halt, rest (from a journey): (τὸν βίον) depart this life: παρά, take refuge with.  
 κατα-μανθάνω, learn, find out.  
 κατα-νέμω, divide, distribute.  
 κατα-νεύω, σω (lit. nod to), assent, consent.  
 κατα-νοέω, learn, perceive.  
 κατ-αντάω, ἴσω, reach.  
 καταντικρύ, Adv., opposite.  
 κατα-καλαίω, αίσω, throw in wrestling, conquer. ὁ κατακαλαίων, his antagonist, p. 28.  
 καταπελτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a catapult (καταπέλτης), or engine for shooting.  
 κατα-πίνω, drink down, swallow.  
 κατα-πλέω, arrive by sea.  
 κατα-πλήσσω, ξω, frighten, alarm, amaze.  
 κατα-πράσσω, ξω, perform, accomplish. Midd. carry through, obtain, succeed in.

κατα-πραΰνω	κεραμεύς.
κατα-πραΰνω, soften down.	κατ-έρχομαι (see ἔρχομαι), come down, come back; return (to earth, p. 14).
καταπτάς, ἄσα, ἄν, 2 Aor. Part.	κατ-εσθίω, ἐδομαι, ἐδήδοκα, eat up, devour.
Act. of κατίπτωμα, flying down.	κατ-εύχομαι, ξομαι, pray, beseech. κατ-έχω, κατέξω and κατασχίσω (&c. see ἔχω), lay hold of, seize, possess, master, detain, restrain, keep to oneself, p. 81.
κατάρχω, ξω, begin.	κατηγορέω, ἦσω, with Gen. of Pers., accuse, denounce, declare.
κατα-σκάπτω, ψω, turn up (by digging), destroy.	κατηγορία, ας, ἡ, accusation.
κατα-σκευάζω, ἄσω, and Midd. prepare, arrange, equip, adorn, build, fit up.	κατήγορος, ου, ο, accuser.
κατασκευή, ἦς, ἡ, preparation, arrangement, management, equipment.	κατ-οικέω (κάτοικος, a settler), inhabit: with Acc., ἐν, and Gen. (sc. μόρια, τόπον).
κατα-σκιάζω, ἄσω, overshadow.	κατ-οικτεῖρω, ἐρῶ, pity.
κατάσκοπος, ου, ό, a spy; (with Gen., upon any one).	κατ-ορύσσω, bury, hide (in the ground), p. 70, as opposed to κηδεύω, q. v.
κατάστασις, εως, ἡ, steadiness, presence (of mind).	κάτω, Adv., down, on, to the coast, opp. to ἄνω, inland. Comp., Sup., κατωτέρω, τάτω, lower, lowest.
κατα-στρατοπεδεύω, usually Midd., encamp against.	κατ-ωρύομαι, ὕσομαι, howl much, go about howling, p. 55.
κατα-στρέφω, overturn, overthrow.	Καύκασος, ου, ό, Mt. Caucasus.
κ. τὸν βίον, end one's life. Midd. subdue (to oneself).	καυχῶμαι, ἡσομαι, boast, vaunt oneself.
καταστροφή, ἦς, ἡ, end (said of a violent end), catastrophe.	κεῖμαι, lie: κεῖται, is laid up.
κατα-τίθημι, lay up, deposit: Midd. deposit with, bestow, treat: ὅποι ποτέ αὐτὸν κατάθωνται, what they could do for him. εὐεργεσίαν ἐπὶ, establish a claim of service towards, p. 80.	κεῖρω, κερῶ, 1 Aor. ἔκερσα, Perf. Pass. κέκαρμαι, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐκάρην, shear.
κατα-τοξεύω, σω, shoot (with bow and arrows); lit. shoot down.	Κεκροπία (sc. γῆ), Cecropia, i. e. the land of Cecrops, Attica.
καταφανής, ἐς, manifest, detected.	Κέκροψ, οπος, ό, Cecrops, the first king of Attica.
κατα-φέρω, carry out of one's course.	κελεύω, σω, order, bid, command, tell, p. 8: Gen. Abs. Καμβύσου κελύσαντος, by the order of Cambyses, p. 2.
κατα-φλέγω, ξω, and Midd., burn.	κενός, ἡ, έν, empty.
κατα-φρονέω, ἦσω, with Gen., despise (the danger, p. 64).	Κένταυρος, ου, ό, a Centaur: fabulous beings, half man, half horse, hence called διαυεῖς, p. 73.
κατα-φυτεύω, σω, plant, plant over.	κεράμιος, α, ου, made of pottery.
κάτ-εμι, go, down, return, arrive (at a place).	κεραμεύς, εως, ό, a potter.
κατέπεφνον, Defect. 2 Aor. (reduplicated fr. rt. ΦΕΝ), slew.	
κατ-εργάζομαι, work out, work upon, tend.	
κατεργασία, ας, ἡ, working, tending.	

κεραμεύω.	κουνός.
κεραμεύω, σω (κεραμεύς), to be a potter.	of Heracles on the Euxine, B.C. 365—353.
κέρμας, ου, ὄ, 1) clay; 2) anything made of clay, a piece of pottery, a tile.	κλείς, δός, ἡ, key.
κέρας, ατος, τό, horn; wing of an army.	Κλειτός, ου, ὄ, Clitus, 1) a friend of Alexander, who killed him in a fit of drunkenness. 2) A general in the wars following the death of Alexander.
κεραυνός, οὔ, ὄ, lightning, thunderbolt: used as an epithet of a person, p. 3.	κλείω, σω, shut.
κεραυνώω, ὠσω, strike with lightning, kill with a thunderbolt.	Κλειώ, οὔς, ἡ (the proclaimer), Clio, the muse of history.
Κέρβερος, ου, ὄ, Cerberus, the three-headed dog, guard or porter of the world below.	Κλέοβις, ιως, ὄ, Cleobis, an Argive, brother of Biton, see p. 7.
κερδαίνω, ανώ, gain, appropriate.	Κλεομένης, ους, ὄ (κλέος, μένος), Cleomenes; kings of Sparta: 1) son of Anaxandridas, B.C. 520—491; 2) son of Cleombrotus I, B.C. 370—309; 3) son of Leonidas II., celebrated for his reforming efforts, B.C. 236—222.
κέρδος, ους, τό, gain, profit.	κλέος, ους, τό, renown.
κερκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, pin, peg, a weaver's comb.	κλέπτῃς, ου, ὄ, thief.
Κέρκυρα, ας, ἡ, the island of Corcyra (Corfu) in the Ionian Sea.	κλέπτω, ψω, κέκλοφα, κέκλεμμαι, ἐκλέφθη, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐκλάφη, steal, obtain by craft.
κεφαλή, ἡς, ἡ, head.	κλήμα, ατος, τό, shoot (of a tree). κλήσις, εως, ἡ (καλέω), invitation.
κηδεύω, 1) take charge of, care for; 2) bury with due rites.	κλίνη, ης, ἡ, bed, couch.
κήρυξ, ὕκος, ὄ, herald, crier.	κλίνω, ενώ, κέκλιχα, lie down.
κηρύσσω, ξω, proclaim.	κλοπή, ἡς, ἡ, theft.
κῆτος, ους, τό, a sea-monster.	κλών, κλωνός, a young shoot, twig. κνίσσα or κνίσα, ης, ἡ, fat, esp. the savoury steam of fat in sacrifices, p. 48.
Κηφισσός, οὔ, ὄ, the Cephissus, one of the 2 rivers of Athens.	Κόδρος, ου, ὄ, Codrus, the last king of Athens, who devoted himself for his country.
Κιθαιρών, ὄνος, ὄ, Cithaeron, a mountain of Bœotia.	κοίλος, η, ου, hollow.
κιθάρα, ας, ἡ, the <i>cithāra</i> , a sort of harp, but more like the lute or guitar (D. of A. s. v. <i>Lyra</i> ).	κοιμάομαι, ἦσομαι, fall asleep. Pres. Pass. Part. κοιμωμένος, asleep.
κινδυνεύω, σω, be in danger, run the risk, stand the hazard, seem likely.	κοιῆ, Adv., in common; by common consent; in general (as contrasted with the particular example cited) p. 5.
κίνδυνος, ου, ὄ, danger.	κοινός, ἡ, ὄν, common. τὸ κοινόν and τὰ κοινά, (with Gen. of
κινέω, Midd., set going, press on, move.	
Κίος, ου, ἡ, Cius, a city of Bithynia, on the Propontis.	
κισσός, οὔ, ὄ, ivy.	
κίστη, ης, ἡ, chest.	
κλάδος, ου, ὄ, branch.	
κλαίω, αύσομαι, weep, suffer for.	
Κλέαρχος, ου, ὄ, Clearchus, tyrant	

Κοῖος.	κρίνω.
place or people), the community, state, people. ἐπὶ τὸ κοινόν, to a public conference. τῷ κοινῷ = ἐπὶ τὸ κοινόν, to the state (of Athens).	κόσμησις, εως, ἡ, ornamenting, beautifying, adornment.
<b>Κοῖος</b> , ου, ὁ, Coeus, a Titan, son of Uranus, and father of Latona.	κόσμος, ου, ὁ, order, ornament, beauty; οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ, at random.
κοίτη, ης, ἡ, bed.	<b>Κουροτρόφος</b> , ον (nurturing children) <i>Curotrophus</i> , a surname of Artemis.
κολάζω, ἄσω, punish.	κουφίζω, ἴσω, lighten.
κολακεία, ας, ἡ, flattery.	κούφος, η, ον, light.
κολακεύω, flatter.	<b>Κράτερος</b> , ου, ὁ, Cratærus, a general of Alexander the Great.
κόλαξ, ακος, ὁ, flatterer.	<b>κρατέω</b> , ἤσω, prevail, conquer: with Gen., be ruler over, govern: with Acc., prevail against, defeat, catch (of a dog and hare, p. 40).
κόλασις, εως, ἡ, punishment.	<b>κράτος</b> , ους, τό, strength, might. κατὰ κράτος, by storm.
κολοῖς, οῦ, ὁ, jackdaw.	[κράτους (in old Greek only), strong], Comp. κρείστων, ον, superior; Sup. κράτιστος, η, ον, best; with Gen, master of, having the power over, used as Comp. and Sup. of ἀγαθός.
κολούω, σω, Perf. Pass. ουμαί and ουμαί, with 2 Acc., cut short, mutilate.	κρέας, ατος, ως, τό, flesh.
κολυτώδης, ἡ, ὄν, flowing, loose.	<b>κρεμάννυμι</b> , κρεμάσω, Trans. hang up: abbreviated Midd., κρέμαμαι, hang (intr.) Part. κρεμάμενος, hanging.
<b>Κολχικός</b> , ἡ, ὄν, Colchian.	<b>κρουρέω</b> , ἤσω (κρουρέος, butcher, carver, lit. worker in flesh), cut up (into joints or pieces p. 66).
<b>Κολχίς</b> , (δος, ἡ, Colchis, a city and country about the river Phasis ( <i>Rhion</i> ) at the E. end of the Black Sea.	<b>κρήνη</b> , ης, ἡ, spring, fountain.
<b>Κόλχοι</b> , ὄν, οἱ, the Colchians, people of Colchis.	<b>Κρής</b> , τός, ὁ, Cretan, a native of Crete.
<b>Κολωνάι</b> , ὄν, αἱ, Colonae, a city of the Troad.	<b>Κρήτη</b> , ης, ἡ, Crete, a large island at the mouth of the Ægean Sea, now <i>Candia</i> . ἐκ Κρήτης, out of Crete (term. ἔε, from a place).
κονίζω, ἴσω, (Att. ἰῶ) convey, bring, bring over, carry; τινά, convoy, entertain: Midd., take with one: Pass. journey: with πάλιν, return safe.	<b>κρίνω</b> , ἤς, ἡ, (gen. Pl.), barley. κρίνω, (= <i>cerno</i> ), κρίνω, 1 Aor. ἔκρινα, Perf. κέκρινα, κέκριμαι, ἐκρίστην (lit. separate, distinguish), judge, bring to trial, decide, adjudge, condemn. Pass.
<b>Κόνων</b> , ωνος, Conon, a celebrated Athenian general, ab. B.C. 400.	
κόπος, ου, ὁ, toil, burthen.	
κόπτω, ψω, beat, cut, plague.	
κόπρος, ου, ἡ, dung.	
κόραξ, ακος, ὁ, raven.	
κόρη, ης, ἡ, 1) girl, damsel.	
2) Coré, a name of Proserpine.	
<b>Κορινθιακός</b> , ἡ, ὄν, and <b>Κορίνθιος</b> , α, ον, Corinthian.	
<b>Κόρινθος</b> , ου, ἡ, Corinth, a chief city of Greece, on the Isthmus.	
κόρυς, υθος, ἡ, helmet, crest.	
<b>Κορωνίς</b> , Ἰδος, ἡ, Coronis, a mortal, mother of Aesculapius.	
κοσμέω, ἤσω, adorn.	

κρός.	κλώω.
to be decided on: have the decision in one's favour.	Cyclops: Pl. the Cyclopēs (Eng. Cyclops), sons of Poseidon, one-eyed giants, shepherds and smiths, who forged the thunderbolts for Jove.
κρός, οὔ, δ, ram.	Κυλλήνη, ἡς, ἡ, Cyllēne, a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Hermes.
Κρίος, οὔ, δ, Crius, a prince of Eubœa.	κυνηγέσιον, ου, τό, the hunt, hunting.
κρίσις, εως, ἡ, decision, judgment, trial.	κυνηγέτης, ου, δ, hunter.
κριτής, ου, δ, judge.	κυνηγός, όν (κύων, ἡγέομαι, lit. dog-leading), hunting. Subst. huntsman, huntress.
Κροῖσος, ου, δ, Cræsus, son of Alyattes, and last king of Lydia, B.C. 560—546.	κυνικός, ἡ, όν, dog-like; Cynic, an epithet of Antisthenes and of his school.
κροκόδειλος, ου, δ, a lizard; esp. the crocodile.	κυπάρισσος, ου, ἡ, the cypress.
Κρόνος, ου, δ, Cronus, (Saturn), a Greek God, son of Uranus, and father of Zeus: also the Greek name of the Phœnician and Carthaginian god, Molech or Baal.	κύπελλον, ου, τό, cup.
κρόταλον, ου, τό, and Pl., rattle.	Κύπρος, ου, ἡ, the island of Cyprus.
κροτέω, ἤσω, (lit. rattle), applaud.	Κυρηναῖος, α, ου, Cyrenæan, Cyrenaic, i. e. of Cyrene in Libya.
κρούω, σω, knock, strike, dash together.	κυριεύω, σω (κύριος), with Gen., become master of.
κρούπτω, κρύψω, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐκρύβην (Act. ἔκρυβον, late), Act. and Midd. hide, conceal.	κύριος, ου, δ, lord, master.
κρύφα, (κρύπτω), secretly; without the knowledge of (with Gen.).	Κύρος, ου, δ, Cyrus: 1) the Elder (δ πρεσβύτερος, p. 4), son of Cambyses, and founder of the Persian monarchy: 2) the Younger, who led an expedition against his brother Artaxerxes II. Mnemon, and fell at Cunaxa, B.C. 401: 3) a river of Armenia, now the Kour.
κτάομαι, ἡσσομαι, obtain, acquire;	κύρτος, ου, ἡ, net.
Perf. κέκτημαι, possess.	κύτος, ους, τό, 1) any hollow; 2) the shell (of a tortoise p. 58).
κτείνω, κτενῶ, 1 Aor. ἔκτεινα, Perf. ἔκτακα, 2 Aor. ἔκτανον, kill. In prose usually ἀποκτείνω.	κύων, κυνός, δ, ἡ, dog.
κτενίζω, ἴσω (κτείς, comb), comb, curry.	Κωκυτός, οὔ, δ, (verbal of κωκύω), Cocytus, one of the rivers of hell. Pl. the rivers of hell in general, p. 52.
κτῆμα, ατος, τό, possession.	κωλύμη, ἡς, ἡ, hindering, hindrance. ἐπὶ κωλύμῃ, a question of stopping the work.
κτῆσις, εως, ἡ, possession, acquisition.	κωλύω, ὕσω, hinder, oppose, forbid.
κτιζώ, ἴσω, found, build (a city), settle (a country).	
κτίστης, ου, δ, founder.	
Κυναῖγιρος, ου, δ, Cynaegirus, brother of the poet Aeschylus, distinguished for his valour at Marathon.	
κυανοχαίτης, ου, δ, with dark hair.	
κυβερνήτης, ου, δ, steersman, pilot.	
κυκλος, ου, δ, circle, cycle.	
Κύκλωψ, ὀπος, δ (round-eyed), a	

κωμάζω.

κωμάζω, ἄσω (κῶμος, revel), go in a jovial rout.  
κῶμη, ης, ἡ, and κῶμιον, ου, τό, village.  
κῶπη, ης, ἡ, (same rt. as Lat. *cap*, hold); 1) handle, 2) oar.  
κωφός, ἡ, ὄν, deaf, dumb, deaf and dumb.

Λ.

Λᾶας, ος, ὁ, a stone: ἀπό τοῦ λᾶας, ὁ λίθος, from the word λᾶας (which means) stone, p. 69.  
λαβή, ης, ἡ, grip.  
λαβύρινθος, ου, ὁ, labyrinth.  
Λάγος, ου, ὁ, Lagus, a Macedonian, father of Ptolemy I., king of Egypt.  
λαγάνω (rt. λαγ), λήξομαι, ἐληγχα, ἔλαγον, with Gen. and Acc., obtain (as a thing allotted or assigned to one).  
λαγώς, ὦ, and λαγῶς, οὔ, ὁ, hare.  
λάτρη, Adv., secretly: (with Gen.) without the knowledge of.  
Λάκαινα, ης, ἡ, a Lacedæmonian woman.  
Λακεδαίμωνος, ὁ, Lacedæmonian, Pl. the Lacedæmonians.  
Λάκων, ωνος, ὁ, a Lacedæmonian.  
Λακωνικός, Laconic, becoming to the Lacedæmonians.  
λαλέω, ἴσω, talk, speak; τὰ λαλούμενα, conversation.  
λάλος, ον, talkative (esp. about forbidden things, p. 48).  
λαμβάνω (rt. ΛΑΒ), λήψομαι, ἐλήφα, ἔλαβον, ἐλήψομαι, ἐλήφθη, take, receive, obtain, seize, take up (arms); take (cities); get, catch (in hunting); attain: with eognate Acc., ἐλήφθη λάβην, was held fast, p. 79.  
λαμπάς, ἄσδος, torch.  
λαμπρός, ἄ, ἄν, bright, clear, conspicuous.

λεπτός.

Λάμψακος, ου, ἡ, Lampsacus, a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont.  
λανθάνω (rt. ΛΑΘ), λήσω, λέληθα, 2 Aor. ἔλαθον, escape notice or detection; with Acc., escape the notice of: with Part. or Adj., unobserved, unknown (the Part. or Adj. being translated as the principal verb); φίλος ἐλάνθανε, he was a friend, unknown to me, p. 27: with Part. and reflexive Pron., unawares, p. 28. μη λαθεῖν, to be found out. Midd. with Gen., forget.  
Λαομέδων, οντος, ὁ, Laomedon, king of Troy, son of Ilus and father of Priam.  
λαός, οὔ, ὁ, the people: Pl. 1) *origines*, = *homines*: 2) the people.  
Λαπίθαι, ων, οἱ, the Lapithæ, a mythical people of Thessaly, celebrated for their war with the Centaurs.  
λάρναξ, ακος, ἡ, box, chest, ark; any vessel; boat.  
λατόμαι, ὦν, αἱ, (λᾶς, τέμνω), Latomæ, the stone quarries near Syracuse, also used as a state prison.  
λατρεία, ας, ἡ, service, worship.  
λατρεύω, εὔσω (with Dat.), serve, worship.  
λάφυρον, ου, τό, booty: gen. in Pl. τὰ λάφυρα, spoils.  
λάχανον, ου, τό, vegetables, pot-herbs.  
Λέαρχος, ου, ὁ, Learchus, elder son of Athamas and Ino.  
λέαινα, ης, ἡ, lioness.  
λέβης, ητος, ὁ, cauldron.  
λέγω, ξω, say, speak, tell, utter: — κακῶς, revile.  
λειμών, ὦνος, ὁ, meadow.  
λείπω (rt. λιπ), ψω, Perf. λέλοιπα, Pass. λέλειμμα, 2 Aor. ἔλιπον, leave behind, leave: Midd. with Gen., leave, part from.  
λεπτός, α, ον (verbal of λέγω),

λεπτός.	Λύσανδρος.
to be spoken: τὰ λεπτέα, what ought to be said.	λίνας, α, ον, linen.
λεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, thin.	λιχνεία, ας, ἡ, daintiness, greediness.
Λέρνη, ης, ἡ, Lernē, a marsh or lagoon in Argolis.	λογίζομαι, ἴσομαι (λόγος), reckon, consider.
Λευκοθέα, ας, ἡ (the white or shining goddess), Leucothea, a sea nymph, transformed from the mortal Ino.	λόγιον, ου, τό, oracle, oracular response.
λευκός, ἡ, ὄν, white.	λογισμός, οὔ, ὁ, calculation.
Λευκτρα, ὠν, τά, Leuctra, a city of Bœotia, celebrated for the victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans, B.C. 371.	λόγος, ου, ὁ (λέγω), word, speech, discourse, argument, story, fable, a remark, an account: Πλ. accounts (of money). τῷ λόγῳ, in word, in pretence (opposed to τῷ ἔργῳ.) λέγους ποιέσθαι, to confer (with a person).
λευκώλενος, ον, with white arms.	λογγή, ἡς, ἡ, lance, spear.
λέων, οντος, ὁ, a lion.	λοιδορέω, ἤσω, revile.
Λεωνίδας, ου, ὁ, (patron. fr. λέων), Leonidas, the celebrated king of Sparta, who fell with the 300 at Thermopylæ.	λοιμός, οὔ, ὁ, plague.
λεώς, ὦ, ὁ (Att. for λαός), people.	λοιπός, ἡ, ὄν, left, remaining. Adv. λοιπόν, at last.
Λεωτυχίδης, ου, ὁ, Leontychides, king of Sparta, B.C. 491—469.	λουτρον, ου, τό, bath, (lit. an instrument for washing).
λήγω, ξω, cease.	λούω, σω, wash: Midd. wash oneself, bathe.
Λήδα, ας, ἡ, Leda, wife of Tyndareus, mother of Helen and Clytemnestra, and of the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux).	λόφος, ου, ὁ, 1) crest of a helmet: 2) crest or ridge of a hill.
λήθη, ης, ἡ. 1) forgetfulness: 2) Lethe, "the river of oblivion", a river of hell.	Λυγκεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Lynceus, the son of Aegyptus who was spared by his wife, when the rest were killed.
ληΐζω, ἴσω, rob, plunder.	Λυδία, ας, ἡ, Lydia, a country on the W. coast of Asia Minor: in the wider sense, the Lydian empire, comprising Asia Minor W. of the Halys.
ληστής, οὔ, ὁ, robber, pirate.	Λυδός, οὔ, ὁ, a Lydian.
ληστικός, ἡ, ὄν, piratical.	λύκος, ου, ὁ, wolf.
Λητώ, οὔς, ἡ, Latona, the goddess, daughter of the Titan Cœus, and mother of Apollo and Artemis.	Λυκοῦργος, ου, ὁ (λύκος and ἔργον) Lycurgus. 1) Mythical king of the Edonians of Thrace, driven mad and put to death for his resistance to Dionysus. 2) The great legislator of Sparta, lived before B.C. 800. 3) An Athenian orator, son of Lycophron, lived B.C. 396—323.
λίαν, Adv., excessively, too much, too.	λύπη, ης, ἡ, grief.
λιβανωτός, οὔ, ὁ, ἡ, frankincense.	λύρα, ας, ἡ, the lyre (D. of A. s. v.)
Λιβύη, ης, ἡ, Libyá, the Greek name of Africa.	Λύσανδρος, ου, ὁ, Lysander, the
λίθος, ου, ὁ (ἡ), stone.	
λίανον, ου, τό (lit. fan), basket, hurdle, cradle.	
λιμὴν, ἑνος, ὁ, harbour.	
λίμνη, ης, ἡ, lake, pool.	
λιμός, οὔ, ὁ, hunger, famine.	

**Λυσίας.**

Spartan general who finished the Peloponnesian war, B. C. 404, died B.C. 395.  
**Λυσίας**, ου, ὅ, Lysias, a celebrated Attic orator, lived B.C. 458—378.  
**Λυσικλῆς**, οὔς, ὅ, Lysicles, an Athenian, p. 79.  
**Λυσίμαχος**, ου, ὅ, Lysimachus, an Athenian, father of Aristides.  
**λύσσα**, ης, ἡ, frenzy, madness.  
**λύω**, ύσω, λέλυκα, Pass. λέλυμαι, 1 Aor. Pass. ἐλύζην, loose, set free, solve (a riddle), open (a letter), break (ranks): ὑπόσχεσιν, fulfil a promise.

**M.**

**Μαγνησία**, ας, ἡ, Magnesia (on the Mæander), a city of Lydia.  
**Μάγος**, ου, ὅ, a Magian, a class of religious leaders among the Medes.  
**μάζα**, ης, ἡ, barley-bread, a barley-cake.  
**μάθημα**, ατος, τό (rt. μαθ in μαθῶν), teaching, lesson, learning: Pl. sciences.  
**μαθητής**, οὔ, ὅ, disciple.  
**Μαία**, ας, ἡ, Maia, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, the eldest of the Pleiads, and the mother of Mercury.  
**μαιεύομαι** (μαία, a nurse), εὔσομαι and μιόσομαι, ώσομαι, preside over births, deliver, nurse.  
**μαίνομαι**, μανήσομαι, and οὔμαι, μέμνηα, ἐμάνην, go mad. μέμνηα, am mad.  
**Μαίρα**, ας, ἡ, Mæra, the favourite dog of Icarus, transformed into the constellation of Canis Minor.  
**μάκαρ**, αρος, ὅ, ἡ, blessed, happy, οἱ μάκαρες, the blessed (gods): Homeric Dat. Pl. μακάρεσσι, p. 28.  
**Μακεδονία** (sc. χώρα), Macedonia.

**Μεγαβάτης.**

**Μακεδονικός**, ἡ, ὄν, Macedonian.  
**Μακεδών**, ὄνος, ὅ, a Macedonian.  
**μακρολογέω**, make a long speech.  
**μακρός**, ἄ, ὄν, long. μακρὰ τείχη, long walls, i. e. parallel walls connecting a city with its port, especially Athens and the Piræus.  
**μάλα**, Adv., very. Comp. μᾶλλον, more: μᾶλλον τι, the more. Sup. μάλιστα, most, above all others.  
**μαλακία**, ας, ἡ, softness, effeminacy, cowardice.  
**μαλακός**, ἡ, ὄν, soft, smooth.  
**μαλλός**, ου, ὅ, a lock of wool.  
**Μάνης**, ους, ὅ, Manes, a slave of Diogenes.  
**μανθάνω** (rt. μαθ), μαθήσομαι, μαθήσῃκα, 2 Aor. ἐμαθον, learn.  
**μαντεῖον**, ου, τό, oracle.  
**μαντεύομαι**, ἴσομαι (μάντις), (lit. to be a seer, or act the seer): with Acc. 1) consult (as an oracle): 2) give or utter an oracle.  
**μαντικός**, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a prophet or seer; ἡ μαντική, divination.  
**Μαντίνεια**, ας, ἡ, Mantinæa, a city of Arcadia, celebrated for the battle in which Epaminondas fell, B.C. 362.  
**μάντις**, εως, ὅ, seer, prophet.  
**Μαραθῶν**, ὄνος, ὅ and ἡ, Marathon, a village and plain on the NE. coast of Attica, famous for the victory of the Athenians over the Persians, B.C. 490.  
**μαστεύω**, εὔσω, search for.  
**μαστιγέω**, ώσω, and μαστίγω, ἴσω, (μάστιξ, a whip), scourge, whip.  
**μάχη**, ης, ἡ, fight, battle.  
**μάχομαι**, ἴσομαι and ἡσομαι, Att. οὔμαι, Perf. μεμάχησμαι and μεμάχημαι, fight, contend; Intr. with Dat. of person; also Trans. with cognate Acc. μάχην.  
**Μεγαβάτης**, ου, ὅ, Megabates, a Persian satrap.

μεγαλοπρεπής. **μέλι**, ιτος, τό, honey.  
**Μελικέρτης**, ους, ὅ, Melicertes, younger son of Athamas and Ino, was transformed into the sea-god Palaemon.  
**μέλλω**, ἦσω, 1) to be about to (do, or happen), to have to (do anything = German *sollen*): with Inf. Pass. am on the point of being &c.: 2) delay. τὸ μέλλον, τὰ μέλλοντα, what is coming, the future.  
**Μελπομένη**, ης, ἡ (singing), Melpomène, the Muse of Tragedy.  
**μέλος**, ους, τό, 1) member, limb: 2) tune, song.  
**μέμφομαι**, ψομαι, with Dat., blame.  
**μέν**, particle, marking a clause to be followed by one containing (ὁδὲ but); generally untranslated; (but when emphatic) indeed, on the one hand. For ὁ μὲν, see ὁ. (Deriv., probably = μῆνε, stop, wait.)  
**Μενεκράτης**, ους, ὁ, Menecrætes, a Syracusan physician at the court of Philip of Macedon, B.C. 359 — 333.  
**Μενέλαος**, ου, ὁ, Menelæus, king of Sparta, brother of Agamemnon.  
**μέντοι**, however.  
**μένω**, μενῶ, 1 Aor. ἔμεινα, Perf. μεμένηκα, remain, abide.  
**μερίς**, ἰδος, ἡ, part, portion.  
**μέρος**, ους, τό, part: ἐν τῷ μέρει, partially, in some measure.  
**μεσημβρία**, ας, ἡ (μέσος, ἡμέρα), mid-day, noon, the South.  
**μεσημβρίζω**, ἴσω, rest at noon.  
**μεσογαία**, ας, ἡ, inland.  
**μέσος**, η, ου, middle. ἀπὸ μέσον, up or in the middle, through τὸ μέσον, in the centre, p. 75. ἐν μέσῳ, in the midst. εἰς μέσον, forward, forth.  
**Μεσσήνιος**, α, ου, Messenian, i. e. of Messene (Μεσσήνη), the S.W. district of Peloponnesus.

μεγαλοπρεπής, ἑς, (Adv. — ὡς), magnificent.  
**μεγαλοφρένως**, magnanimously. Comp. -φρονέστερον.  
**μεγαλόφρων**, ον, magnanimous, proud.  
**Μεγαρεύς**, ἑως, ὁ, Megarian, a man of Megara.  
**Μεγάρα**, ων, τὰ, Megära, a city of Peloponnesus, on the Isthmus.  
**μέγας**, ἄλη, α, (Comp. μεῖζων, contr. fr. μεγίων: Sup. μέγιστος), great: as a surname, the Great = Lat. *Magnus*, p. 3.  
**μεγαφρονέω**, ἦσω, be high minded, elated.  
**μέγεθος**, ους, τό, greatness, size.  
**μέγιστος**, η, ον, Sup. of μέγας. greatest, largest, very great, very large.  
**μέδιμνος**, ου, ὁ, *medimnus*, a dry measure, just a bushel and a half.  
**μέθη**, ης, ἡ, drunkenness.  
**μεῖ-ἵημι**, let go, release.  
**μεῖ-ἵστημι**, Trans. remove, alter: Intr. remove, get away, be off, pass or go over, p. 81.  
**μέθοδος**, ου, ἡ, method, system, trick.  
**μεθύσχω**, ὕσω (and other tenses as if fr. μεθύω), intoxicate. Midd. drink freely, be drunk: (also, in a lesser degree), cheer oneself with wine, p. 48.  
**μειδιάω**, ἄσω, smile.  
**μειζόνως**, Adv., on a larger scale, p. 81.  
**μεῖζων**, ον (fr. μεγίων), greater.  
**μειράκιον**, ου, τό, boy, youth.  
**μείων**, ον, less. Comp. of μικρός.  
**μέλας**, αἰνα, αν, black.  
**μέλει μοί τινος**, I care for it. Imperf. ἔμελε, Fut. μελήσει.  
**μελεῖζω** and **μελιζω**, ἴσω (μέλος), dismember, tear limb from, limb.  
**μελετή**, ἡς, ἡ, care, practice.

μετά.	μηνύω.
<p>μετά, Prep. I. With Gen., with, in the midst of, with the help of. II. With Acc., to: after (a person, time, or any thing, in order of succession): μετ' ἡμέραν, the day after, on the return of day: μετὰ ταῦτα, Adv., after this, next.</p>	<p>μετριότης, ητος, ἡ, moderation, simplicity, commonness.</p>
<p>μετα-βαίνω, go over. μετα-βάλλω (lit. thrown round, turn round), transform, change (trans. and intr.); with Acc. of relation, τὴν μορφήν, in form, p. 54. Midd. = Intrans. Act.</p>	<p>μέτριος, α, ον (μέτρον), moderate. μετρίως, Adv. in moderation. μ-εχειν, to be moderate.</p>
<p>μεταβολή, ἡς, ἡ, alteration, change. μετα-γυγνώσκω, change one's mind, repent.</p>	<p>μέτρον, ου, τό, measure. μέτωπον, ου, τό (μετὰ, ὠψ, i. e. behind the eyes): 1) forehead: 2) face.</p>
<p>μετα-γράφω, alter (in a letter), p. 84.</p>	<p>μέχρι and μέχρις, 1) with Gen., up to; μέχρις τινος, for some time. 2) Conj., until, so long as.</p>
<p>μετα-δίδωμι, share with: τινί τι-νος, allow.</p>	<p>μή, 1) not, in dependent senten-ces. 2) Interrog. (= is it not so?), gen. untranslated: in de-pendent questions, whether (or no).</p>
<p>μετα-λαγχάνω, with Gen., obtain. μετ-αλλάσσω, change, end: with τὸν βίον, end one's life, die.</p>	<p>μηδαμῶς, Adv., by no means. μηδέ, nor, not even.</p>
<p>μετα-μέλει, Impers. with μοι, σοι, αὐτῷ, repent.</p>	<p>Μήδεια, ας, ἡ, Medēa, daughter of Aëtes and wife of Jason.</p>
<p>μετ-ανίστημι, remove (properly to a higher place), translate.</p>	<p>μηδεῖς, μηδεμᾶ, μηδέν, no, none, no one, nothing.</p>
<p>μεταξύ, Adv. with Gen., between.</p>	<p>μηδέποτε, never. μηδέπω, not yet.</p>
<p>μετα-πέμπω, send forth: Midd. send for: Pass. be fetched.</p>	<p>Μηδικός, ἡ, ὄν, Median. μηδισμός, οὔ, ὁ, Medism, i. e. fa- vouring or having treasonable re- lations with the Persians.</p>
<p>μετα-στρέφω, turn about or away, return.</p>	<p>Μῆδος, ου, ὁ, Mede, Median, (of Media in Asia, the country E. of the Tigris-valley), often used as synonymous with 'Persian' in the wide sense, p. 77.</p>
<p>μετα-σχηματίζω, ἴσω, (σχῆμα) transform.</p>	<p>μηκέτι, no longer, no more. μηλέα, ας, ἡ, apple-tree.</p>
<p>μετα-φέρω, carry over, transfer. μεταφορικῶς, in a transferred sense, metaphorically.</p>	<p>μήκος, ους, τό, length. μήλον, ου, τό, an apple.</p>
<p>μετ-έρχομαι, (= <i>persequor</i>), go after, pursue, take vengeance on, p. 66 (sc. Πελᾶν).</p>	<p>μήν, Adv., surely, however: καὶ μήν, and surely, and yet = <i>atque</i>: οὐ μήν, not however.</p>
<p>μετ-έχω, with Gen., partake, share in.</p>	<p>μήν, μηνός, ὁ, month. μήνις, ιδος, ἡ, anger.</p>
<p>μετέωρος, ον (ἀήρ), in the air, aloft, high, lofty. τὰ μετέωρα, celestial things (e. g. astronomi- cal and meteoric phenomena): hence Eng., <i>meteor</i>, <i>meteoric</i>.</p>	<p>μηνύτης, οὔ, ὁ, informer. μηνύω, ὕσω, with Acc. of the thing, Dat. of the person, 1) inform (as a spy or informer), tell, (obj. Pers.); inform of (obj. thing),</p>

μήποτε.	μῦθος.
shew: αὐτῷ τοῦτο ἐμήνυσε, gave him this information, or told him this: 2) declare, decide (as an oracle).	brance. διὰ μνήμης ἔχοντες, bearing in mind.
μήποτε, Adv., never.	μνημονεύω, σὼ (μνήμων), call to remembrance (lit. be mindful of): mention, record, dwell upon.
μηρός, οὔ, ὄ, thigh.	μνημοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, 1) memory: 2) Mnemosýne, goddess of memory, mother of the Muses.
μήτηρ, μητρός, ἡ, mother.	μνήμων, ον, mindful, with a good memory: epithet of Artaxerxes II.
μητρική, ἄς, ἡ, step-mother.	μνηστικῶς, ἡσὼ (μυμνήσκω, χάχος), bear ill will.
μηχανή, ἡς, ἡ, device, resource, machine; esp. an engine of war.	μνηστεύω, court, woo, visit.
μία, one, Fem. of εἷς.	Μοῖραι, αἱ, the Fates, 3 goddesses who allotted the destinies of gods and men.
μίγνυμι, μίξω and ζομαί, Perf. Pass. μέμιγμαί, 1 Aor. Pass. ἐμίχθη, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐμίγη, mix, mingle.	Μολοσσοί, ὧν, οἱ, the Molossians, a people of Epirus.
Μίθρας, ου, ὄ, Mithra, the Persian sun-god.	μονάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a unit.
μικρός, ἄ, ὄν, little, small. Neut., a little: κατὰ μικρόν, little by little.	μονή, ἡς, ἡ (μένω), delay.
Μίλητος, ου, ἡ, Miletus, a city of Ionia.	μόνον, Adv., only.
Μιλτιάδης, ου, ὄ, Miltiades, the celebrated Athenian general, victor at Marathon, B.C. 490.	μόνος, η, ον (μένω), alone, unaided, hardly.
μυμνήσκω (rt. μυα, μνη), μνήσω, with Gen. of thing, remind, put in mind. Perf. Midd. and Pass. μέμιγμαί, remember, mention.	μονοσάνδαλος, ου, ὄ, ἡ, a person wearing only one sandal.
Μίνως, ως, Acc. ω, ὄ, Minos, mythical king of Crete and legislator, and after death a judge of hell.	μόριον, ου, τό (dim. of μέρος), a small portion.
Μινώταυρος, ου, ὄ (the bull of Minos), the Minotaur, a fabulous monster in Crete, half man half bull, slain by Theseus.	μόρος, ου, ὄ, fate.
μισέω, ἡσὼ, hate.	μορφή, ἡς, ἡ (= forma), form, shape.
μισητός, ἡ, ὄν, hated.	Μοῦσα, ἡς, ἡ, 1) a Muse: 2) song. Pl. the Muses, the 9 daughters of Mnemosýne (Memory), patron deities of music, poetry, and literature.
Μίσις, ου, ὄ, Mises, a Persian.	μουσικός, ἡ, ὄν, pertaining to the Muses, musical. Subst. ὄ, a musician: ἡ μουσική and τὰ μουσικά, music.
μισθός, οὔ, ἔ, pay, wages.	μουσικῶς, Adv., intellectually (in a way worthy of the Muses).
μισθώω, ὠσω, hire.	μοχθηρός, ἡ, ὄν, wretched, wicked.
μῖσος, ους, τό, hatred.	μυελός, οὔ, ὄ, marrow.
μνήμα, ατος, τό, memorial, monument, tomb.	μυθικός, ἡ, ὄν, mythical, fabulous.
μνημεῖον, ου, τό, monument.	μυθολογέω, ἡσὼ, relate (as a myth).
μνήμη, ἡς, ἡ, memory, remem-	μυθολόγος, ου, ὄ, mythologer, relater of myths or fables.
	μῦθος, ου, ὄ, a fable.

μυία.	νικάω.
<p>μυία, ας, ἡ, a fly.  <b>Μυκάλη</b>, ης, ἡ, Mycæle, a promontory on the W. coast of Asia Minor, where the Greeks defeated the Persian fleet, B.C. 479.  <b>Μυκῆναι</b>, ᾶν, αἱ, Mycenæ, the chief city of Argolis in the heroic age.  <b>Μύλασα</b>, ᾶν, τά, Mylasa, a city of Caria.  <b>Μύνδος</b>, ου, ἡ, Myndus, a city of Caria.  <b>Μύνδος</b>, α, ου, a Myndian, of Myndus.  <b>Μυοῦς</b>, οὔντος, ἡ, Myus, a city of Caria.  <b>μυριάς</b>, ἄδος, ἡ, a myriad = 10,000; the Greek indefinite for a large number.  <b>μυρῶς</b>, α, ου, countless. <b>μυρῶ</b>, 10,000 times, (indef.)  <b>Μυσία</b>, ας, ἡ, Mysia, the NW. district of Asia Minor.  <b>Μύσιος</b>, α, ου, Mysian.  <b>Μυσός</b>, οὔ, ὅ, a Mysian.</p>	<p><b>νεῖκος</b>, ους, τό, strife, contention.  <b>Νεῖλος</b>, ου, ὅ, the river Nile.  <b>νεκρός</b>, ᾶ, ὄν, dead. Subst. a dead person, a corpse.  <b>νέκταρ</b>, αρος, τό, nectar, the drink of the gods.  <b>Νεμέα</b>, ας, ἡ, Nemæa, a valley in Argolis.  <b>Νέμεος</b>, α, ου, Nemean, i. e. of Nemea: τὰ Νέμεα, the Nemean games, celebrated every 2nd and 4th year at Nemea.  <b>νέμω</b>, νεμῶ and ἤσω, 1 Aor. <b>ἔνειμα</b>, Perf. <b>νενέμηκα</b>, divide, deal out; feed (flocks or herds), pasture (trans.). Midd. feed, pasture. (intrans.).  <b>νέος</b>, α, ου, young; under age, p. 83: new.  <b>νεῦμα</b>, ατος, τό, nod, wink, hint.  <b>νεφέλη</b>, ης, ἡ, and <b>νέφος</b>, ους, τό, cloud  <b>νεώς</b>, ᾶ, ὅ, Attic = <b>νιός</b>, temple.  <b>νεωστί</b>, Adv., newly, lately,  <b>νεωτερίζω</b>, make an insurrection, attempt a revolution.  <b>νεωτερισμός</b>, οὔ, ὅ, insurrection, revolution.  <b>νεώτερος</b> (Comp. of <b>νέος</b>), new, fresh, strange: <b>νεώτερόν τι ποιεῖν</b> (= <i>gravius statueret</i>), take extreme measures.  <b>νήπιος</b>, ου (ἄν, not, επ, speak = <i>infans</i>), infant, little, young.  <b>Νηρεύς</b>, ἔως, ὅ, Nereus, an aged sea-god, son of Pontus and Gæa (Sea and Earth).  <b>Νηρηίδες</b>, ᾶν, αἱ, Nereïdes, sea-nymphs, daughters of Nereus.  <b>νησιώτης</b>, ου, ὅ, islander.  <b>νήσος</b>, ου, ἡ, island.  <b>νηφελίος</b>, α, ου, (νήφω), sober, discreet.  <b>νικάω</b> (νίκη), ἤσω, conquer; with Acc. both of the foe and the victory: <b>μύγην νικᾶν</b>, to win a battle; <b>μ. Ῥωμαίους νικᾶν</b>, to defeat the Romans in battle:</p>
N.	
<p><b>Ναί.</b> yes! true!  <b>Νάξος</b>, ου, ἡ, Naaxos, an island in the Aegean, one of the Cyclades, sacred to Dionysus.  <b>νάξ</b>, οὔ, ὅ, temple.  <b>νάριον</b>, κος, ὅ (= <i>ferula</i>), a hollow reed.  <b>ναυαρχέω</b>, ἤσω, command (a ship).  <b>ναύκληρος</b>, ου, ὅ, pilot, master of a ship, skipper, p. 40.  <b>ναυμαχέω</b>, ἤσω (νυῦς, μάχη), fight (in a naval battle).  <b>ναυμαχία</b>, ας, ἡ, seafight.  <b>ναῦς</b>, νεώς, ἡ, ship.  <b>ναυτικός</b>, ἡ, ὄν, naval; τὸ ναυτικόν, the fleet.  <b>νεανίας</b>, ου (νέος), youth, young man.  <b>νεανίσκος</b>, ου (dim. of <b>νεανίας</b>), youth, young man.</p>	

νίκη.  
 Ὀλύμπια νικᾶν, to gain an Olympic victory: νικᾶν, victorious.  
 νίκη, ης, ἡ, victory.  
 νικητής, οὔ, ὁ, victor.  
 Νικάνωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, (the Conqueror), Nicānor, a Macedonian officer in the service of Philip and Alexander.  
 Νικίων, ἄνους, ὁ, Nicion, a Macedonian general.  
 Νιόβη, ης, ἡ, Niōbe, daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, an example of divine vengeance.  
 Νίσος, ου, ὁ, Nisus, son of Pandion, a mythical king of Megara.  
 νοέω, ἦσω, perceive, think, come to one's senses; mean, signify.  
 νομίζω, ἴσω (νόμος), ordain as a law; believe, consider, esteem, account. νομιζόμενος, η, ου, accustomed, wonted: Neut. Pl. τὰ νομιζόμενα, customs.  
 νόμιμος, η, ου, lawful, established by law. τὰ νόμιμα, customs, institutions.  
 νόμος, ου, ὁ (νόμω), law, custom.  
 νόος, νοῦς, οὔ, ὁ, mind.  
 νοσέω, be sick, be ill (with cognate Acc. νόσον, of a disease).  
 νόσημα, ατος, τό, sickness.  
 νοσηματικός, ἡ, ἓν, sickly: delicate (in health).  
 νόσος, ου, ἡ, illness, disease, pestilence.  
 νύκτωρ, Adv., by night.  
 νυμφεύω (νύμφη), 1) Act. marry, lit. be a bride, said of the woman, with Dat. of the man: 2) Midd. marry, take to oneself a wife, said of the man, with Acc. of the woman.  
 νύμφη, ης, ἡ, bride.  
 νυμφίος, ου, ὁ, bridegroom.  
 νῦν, Adv., now: οἱ νῦν, those of the present day.  
 νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ, night.

ἑμπρέσβευς.  
 ὑώτος, ου, ὁ, back; hinder side, p. 48.

## Ξ

Ξανθίππη, Xanthippe, the wife of Socrates.  
 Ξάνθιππος, ου, ὁ, Xanthippus, an Athenian, father of Pericles.  
 ξένη, ης, ἡ (χώρα), a foreign country: ἐπὶ τῆς ξένης, abroad.  
 Ξενιάδης, ου, ἓ, Xeniades, a Corinthian, who purchased the philosopher Diogenes, and afterwards set him free.  
 ξένος, ου, ὁ, foreigner, stranger, guest, host: friend, by ties of hospitality. ὦ ξένε, my friend, my good sir (like the American *stranger!*).  
 Ξενοφών, ὄντος, ὁ, Xenophon, son of Gryllus, the celebrated Athenian philosopher, general, and historian, a disciple of Socrates, lived B.C. 444 (about) — after B.C. 360.  
 Ξέρξης, ου, ὁ, Xerxes, king of Persia, son and successor of Darius Hystaspis.  
 ξηραίνω, ἀνώ, Perf. Pass. ἐξήραμαι, dry, dry up.  
 ξηρός, ἄ, ὄν, dry.  
 ξίφος, ους, τό, sword.  
 ξυγγενής, ἓς = συγγενής, kindred.  
 ξυγκατ-αίρω, join with (another) in destroying or removing.  
 ξυγκατ-εργάζομαι, aid in effecting his purpose, p. 83.  
 ξύλινος, η, ου, wooden.  
 ξύλον, ου, τό, a log, timber: Pl. logs.  
 ξυμμαχία, ας, ἡ, alliance, confederacy.  
 ξυμμαχος, ου, (ξύν, μάχομαι), Attic for σύμμαχος, allied with. Subst. ally.  
 ξυμμετ-έχω, take part in.  
 ξυμπρέσβευς, εως, ὁ, colleague (in an embassy).

ξύν.

ξύν = σύν: for compounds with ξυμ and ξυν, see συμ and συν.  
 Ξυνεργασμένος (Perf. Pass. Part. of συνεργάζω), wrought, squared (stones).  
 Ξυνενεχθέντα, τὰ, the calamities that befel: fr. συμφέρω.  
 Ξυνεπ-αιτιάσμαι, join in an accusation (besides another).  
 Ξυνεπαν-ίστημι, Trans., raise up together; Intr., rise up together (in revolt).  
 Ξύνεσις, εως, ἡ, understanding.  
 Ξυνετός, ἡ, έν, intelligent.  
 Ξυνίστημι, see συνίστημι.  
 Ξυνομολογέω, ἡσω, consent, agree, confess.

O.

Ὅ, ἡ, τό, Def. Art. 2nd and 1st Decl., the; sometimes = Poss. Pron. ὁ μὲν — ὁ δὲ (without a Subst.) the former — the latter, the one — the other; ὁ δὲ alone, but the other; (with a Subst.), the —, but —; (with a proper Noun, e. g.) ὁ μὲν Κῦρος, Cyrus, ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος, but Clearchus. τὲ introduces a word or phrase quoted, e. g. τὸ χαίρειν, the word "hail".  
 ὀβολός, οὔ, ὁ, obol, a Greek weight and coin, 1—6th of the drachma; worth about 1½ d.  
 ὀγδοός, η, ον, eighth.  
 ὀγκάζομαι, ἡσομαι, bray.  
 Ὀγκηστός, οὔ, ὁ, Oncestus, a city of Boeotia.  
 ὀδε, ἡδε, τόδε, Dem. Pron. 2nd and 1st Decl., this (referring to what follows): followed by Art. ὀδε ὁ ἀνὴρ, this man.  
 ὀδεύω, σω, journey, travel.  
 ὀδμή, ἡς, ἡ, smell, scent.  
 ὀδός, οὔ, ἡ, way, road, journey.  
 ὀδύς, ὄντος, ὁ, tooth.  
 ὀδύνη, ης, ἡ, pain.

οἶος.

ὀδύρομαι, οὔμαι, bewail oneself, lament, bewail (also Trans).  
 ὄθεν, Adv., whence, wherefore.  
 Οἶαγρος, ου, ὅ, Oeäger, a mythical king of Thrace, father of Orpheus.  
 οἶδα (2 Perfect fr. rt. Ftδ, see), Inf. εἰδένα; Part. εἰδώς, know; (with ποτεῖν) know how = can.  
 οἶκαδε and οἶκόνδε, Adv., home (lit. to the house).  
 οἰκείος, α, ον (οἶκος), one's own, native, natural; Subst. ὁ —, relation, οἶ —, one's family: ἡ — (γῆ), one's native land, home.  
 οἰκέτης, ου, ὅ, a domestic slave.  
 οἰκέω, ἡσω, dwell, inhabit. ἡ οἰκουμένη, the (inhabited) world.  
 οἶκημα, ατος, τό, dwelling, chamber.  
 οἰκήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, inhabitant.  
 οἰκία, ας, ἡ, house, household, family.  
 οἰκοδόμημα, ατος, τό, building, structure.  
 οἰκοῦεν, from home, of one's own (goods).  
 οἶκοι, Adv. (old Dat. of οἶκος), at home.  
 οἶκος, ου, ὁ, house, household, family.  
 οἰκτείρω, ερω, 1 Aor. ἔπτειρα, pity, compassionate.  
 οἰκτρός, ἄ, ὄν (οἶκτος, ὁ, pity), lamentable.  
 οἶμοι, ah me! alas for me! used by the Tragedians: mock tragic in the fable at p. 46.  
 οἶνοποιία, ας, ἡ, wine-making.  
 οἶνος, ου, ὁ, (= vinum), wine.  
 οἶνωσις, εως, ἡ (οἶνος), love of wine, intemperance.  
 οἶομαι, ἡσομαι, think, suppose: οἶμαι, so I think; in my opinion.  
 οἶον, Adv. (prop. Acc. Masc. of οἶος, sc. τρόπος), for example.  
 οἶος, α, ον, what sort of! what!

οἶς	ὅτι
(= Lat. <i>quod</i> ): Rel. after τοῖος, as: οἶός τε εἰμι, I am able; οἶα, as is (was) natural.	ὄμνημα, ὄμνημα, 1 Aor. ὄμνησαι, Perf. ὄμνησασα, swear.
οἶς, οἶός, ἔ, ἦ, sheep Att. contr. fr. οἶς (= οἶα).	ὅμοιος, ο, ον, like, similar, equal. Fr. ὁμός.
ὄπισθεν, ατος, τό, arrow.	ὁμοίως, in like manner, alike, at once, p. 80.
ὄπισθεν, οὔ, ὄ, arrow.	ὁμολογέω, ἴσως, agree, grant, confess.
ὄσχομαι, ἴσχομαι, ἔσχημα, (ἔσχημα rare), go, am gone, am off to.	ὁμολογία, ας, ἦ, agreement, condition: Plur. terms.
ὄκταμηνος, ον, and ὄκταμηνιάος, ον, eight months old.	ὁμός, ἦ, ἔν, the same.
ὄλιγος, η, ον, little; ὀλίγον, as Adv. of time and space, a little, shortly. καθ' ὀλίγον, within a little; all but.	ὁμόσθε, Adv., together: lit to the same place: χωρεῖν, to go to meet (in battle), with Dative.
ὄλαξ, ἄδος, ἦ, a ship of burthen, a merchant ship.	ὁμοστράτεος, ου, ὄ, (ἔμός, τράπεζα), a fellow-banqueter.
ὄλος, η, ον, whole: τὰ ὄλα, the whole cause or issue.	ὁμοῦ, Adv., together. Fr. ὁμός.
*Ὀλυμπία, ας, ἦ, Olympia, a plain in Elis, where the Olympic games were held: derived fr. *Ὀλύμπιος, γ, ε.	ὁμόφυλος, ὄ, ἦ, of the same race.
*Ὀλυμπιονίκης, ου, ἔ, an Olympic victor.	ὁμώνυμος, ὄ ἦ, namesake.
*Ὀλύμπιος, α, ον, Olympian (esp. as an epithet of Jove); τὰ Ὀλύμπια, the Olympic Games.	ὁμῶς, Adv., however, nevertheless.
*Ὀλύμπος, ου, ὄ. Olympus, a mountain. 1. In Greece, on the NE. border of Thessaly. 2. The Mysian Olympus, in the N. of Asia Minor.	ὄν, ὄντος, τό (Neut. of ὄν, Pres. Part. of εἰμί), the reality.
ὄμνημα, ἦ, ὄν, alike, even, equal.	ὄναρ, τό (indeclin.), a dream
ὄμνησας, evenly, unanimously.	ὄνειδέω, ἴσως, reproach, upbraid.
ὄμβρος, ου, ὄ (= imber), rain, storm of rain.	ὄνειδος, ους, τό, reproach.
*Ὀμηρος, ου, ὄ, Homer, the father of epic poetry.	ὄνειρος, ου, ὄ, dream, vision.
ὄμιλέω, ἴσως, associate with.	ὄνήνημι (rt. ON), ὄνήσω, 2 Aor. Midd. ὄνήνημι or ὄνάμημι, benefit. Midd., gain profit or advantage.
ὄμιλητής, οὔ, ὄ, companion, disciple.	ὄνομα, ατος, τό, name: Acc. by name.
ὄμιλία, ας, ἦ, intercourse.	ὄνομάζω, ἄσως, call, name.
ὄμιλος, number, crowd. ὄ πολλός ὄμιλος (= vulgus), the common herd, men in general.	ὄνομαστός, ὄν, (verbal of ὄνομάζω), renowned.
ὄμίχλη, ης, ἦ, mist, spray, p. 64.	ὄνος, ου, ὄ, ass.
ὄμμα, ατος, τό, eye.	ὄντως, Adv., really, in reality. ἦ ὄντως εὐδαιμονία, real happiness, p. 35.
	ὄνουξ, υχος, ὄ, nail, claw, talon.
	ὄξεως, Adv., quickly, suddenly (= vulg. sharp in 'look sharp').
	ὄξυς, εἶα, ὄ, sharp, quick. τὰ ὄξέα, the suddenness.
	ὄξύτης, ητος, ἦ, sharpness, quickness.
	ὄπῃ, Adv., in whatever way.

ὄπισθεν.	ὄτε.
ὄπισθεν, Adv. with Gen., behind. ὄπισω, Adv., backwards, back.	(trans.). Midd. set about, be eager for, start (intr.), proceed to, attack.
ὄπλιζω, (σω, arm (trans.). Midd. arm (intrans.).	ὄρμη, ἦς, ἡ, impulse, zeal, scheme.
ὄπλιτης, ου, ὁ, hoplite, the Greek heavy-armed foot-soldier.	ὄρνις, ἰως, ὁ, ἡ, bird, hen.
ὄπλον, ου, τό, a weapon: Pl. arms.	ὄροντης, ου, ὁ, Orontes, a Persian noble, son-in-law of Artaxerxes.
ὄποι, Adv., whither: in what position (e. g. of honour, p. 35).	ὄρος, ου, ὁ, boundary.
ὄποιος, α, ου, of what sort.	ὄρος, ους, τό, mountain, chain of mountains.
ὄποσος, η, ου, so great; so much; how great, how much, as great or much as. Pl. as many as.	ὄροφή, ἦς, ἡ, and ὄροφος, ου, ὁ, roof.
ὄπότεν, with Subj., when.	ὄρτυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, quail.
ὄπότε, Conj., when.	ὄρυσσω, ξω, ὄρωρυχα, dig.
ὄπότερος, α, ου, which of the two.	ὄρφανός, 3. and 2. bereft.
ὄπου, Adv., where: with Gen., in what part of, whereabouts in.	ὄρφεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Orpheus, son of Oeager and Calliope, the great mythical bard of Greece.
ὄπώρα, ας, ἡ, autumn, harvest.	ὄρχέομαι, ἡσομαι, dance.
ὄπως, 1) Adv., how: 2) Conj., that, how that, in order that.	ὄρχόμενος, ου, ἡ, Orchomenus, a city of Boeotia.
ὄρασις, εως, ἡ, sight.	ὄς, ἡ, ὅ, Rel. Pron., who, which;
ὄραω, defective: Imperf. ἐώρων, Perf. ἐώρακα, Fut. (fr. rt. οπ) ὄψομαι, Perf. Pass. ὤμμαι, 1 Aor. Pass. ὠψην, 2 Perf. ὄπωπα; 2 Aor. (fr. rt. ἰδ = Fιδ) εἶδον, see. ὄραν ὄπως, to see that: ἡδισιν ὄραν, to prefer.	ὄς ἄν (= <i>quicumque</i> ), whoever.
ὄργη, ἦς, ἡ, anger, rage, passion: μετ' ὄργης, angrily.	ὄσιος, α, ου, holy.
ὄργίζομαι, τοῦμαι (Midd. of ὄργίζω, enrage), with Dat., become or be angry, enraged, incensed.	ὄσιότης, ητος, ἡ, uprightness.
ὄρεινός, ἡ, ὄν (ὄρος), mountainous.	ὄσμη, ἦς, ἡ, smell, scent, stench.
ὄρθός, ἡ, ὄν, Adv. ως, upright, right: κατὰ τὸ ὄρθόν, according to right, by rights.	ὄσον, Adv., as far as.
ὄρθώω, σω, set up, set right, direct.	ὄσος, η, ου, how great? how much? so great, so much, so, as. ὄσον.
ὄρθρος, ου, ὁ, dawn, morning.	ὄσα, as (after <i>as much</i> ), what.
ὄρίζω, ἰσω (ὄρος), bound. Midd. define. (Hence <i>horizon</i> ).	ὄσος μὴ, excepting what. Pl. all who.
ὄριον, ου, τό (dim. of ὄρος), border. Pl. parts.	ὄσπερ, ἧπερ, ὅπερ, Rel. Pron. (gen. in dependent sentences), who, what, which (περ = in fact, indeed, actually).
ὄρκος, ου, ὁ, oath.	ὄστέον, ου, τό, bone.
ὄρμαω, ἡσω, set in motion, start	ὄστις, ἧτις, ὅ τι, whoever, who (of all others), what.
	ὄστισοῦν, whosoever.
	ὄστρακίζω, ostracize, i. e., banish by ostracism. See p. 130.
	ὄστρακον, ου, τό, a piece of pottery; a vote of ostracism.
	ὄταν, with Subj., when.
	ὄτανης, ου, ὁ, Otanes, a noble Persian, son of Pharnaspes.
	ὄτε, Conj., when.

## ὄτι.

ὄτι, Conj., that, because; not translated before a dependent speech in the oratio directa (e. g. p. 4): with Superl. = ὡς, as — as possible, like Lat. *quam*.

ὄτου, ὄτω = οὐτινος, ὄτινι, Gen. and Dat. of ὄστις.

οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, not, no! οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ, nevertheless.

οὐ, Adv., where.

οὐδαμῆ (ῆ), Adv., nowhere, (in no direction).

οὐδαμοῦ, Adv., nowhere, (in no place).

οὐδαμῶς, Adv., by no means.

οὐδέ, nor, no more, not even; neither — nor: οὐδ' ὡς, not even so.

οὐδεὶς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, no (one), none: οὐδέν, Adv. not at all:

οὐδὲν χεῖρον, it is none the worse.

οὐδέποτε, and οὐδεπώποτε, Adv., never.

οὐκέτι, Adv., no more, never again.

οὐκοῦν, properly interrogative, (is it) not (so) then? hence illative, then, therefore.

οὐμνησόν, Adv., not at all.

οὐν, logical particle, therefore, then.

οὐποτε, Adv., never.

οὐπω, Adv., not yet.

οὐρά, ἄς, ῆ, tail.

Οὐρανία, ἄς (Ion. ῆ, ῆς) ῆ, (heavenly), Urania, the Muse of astronomy.

οὐρανός, οὐ, ὄ, heaven.

οὐς, ὠτός, τό, Pl. ὠτα, ear.

οὐσία, ἄς, ῆ, power, substance.

οὔτε, not even, neither: οὔτε — οὔτε, neither — nor.

οὔτοι, Adv., not at all.

οὔτος, αὐτή, τοῦτο, Dem. Pron., this; with Art. and Noun, οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ οὔτος, this man. (Stem *τοτο*, a reduplication of *το*, the stem of the article ὁ, ῆ, τό).

## Παλαίμων.

οὔτω, and οὔτως, so, thus; οὐκ οὔτω τι, not so much, p. 92.

οὐχί, Adv., not.

ὄφελος, οὐς, τό, profit, use, advantage.

ὄφθαλμός, οὔ, ὄ, eye. εἰς ὄφθαλμοὺς ἐλθεῖν, to be admitted to the presence (lit. sight) of.

ἔφις, εὠς, ὄ, serpent, snake.

ὄψις, εὠς, ῆ, face, sight. Pl. the eyes.

ὄψον, ου, τὸ, meat, condiments, i. e., all sorts of food over and above the necessaries of bread and wine, p. 88.

## Π.

Παγγαῖον, τὸ ὄρος, Mons Pangaeus, a mountain of Thrace, near the N. coast of the Aegean.

Πάδος, ου, ὄ (*Padis*), the river Po.

πάθος, οὐς, τό, any affection of which a person is the subject; esp. suffering, calamity.

παῖάν, ἄνος, ὄ, the Paean, a hymn to Apollo, sung on going into battle, and in celebration of victory.

παϊανίζω, ἴσω, raise the Paean.

παιδεύω, σω (παῖς), train, educate: Midd. train oneself, be practised (with Infin.).

παῖδικός, ῆ, ὄν, childish: S. τὰ παιδικά, a favourite.

παίζω, σω (ῥτ. παιδ, in παῖς), play, sport, jest.

παῖς, δός, ὄ, child, boy, youth; son; slave, like Lat. *puer*, and Fr. *garçon*: ῆ, daughter.

παῖω, παήσω (rarely παῖω), 1Aor. ἔπαισα, Perf. πέπαικα, beat.

πάλαι, Adv., in olden times, formerly. τὸ πάλαι, in the earliest times.

Πηλαίμων, ονος, ὄ, Palaemon, a sea god, transformed from the mortal Melicertes.

παλαιός.	παρα-κλέπτω.
παλαιός, <i>ά, όν</i> , old, ancient: τό παλαιόν, of old, anciently.	πάνυ, Adv., altogether, quite, certainly.
παλαιόστρα, <i>ας, ή</i> , palaestra, wrestling-school, wrestling-place; wrestling, conflict, struggle. Said of Sicily, as a seat of war, like 'cock-pit' of Belgium.	πάρ, Poet. contraction of παρά, p. 48.
παλαίω, <i>αίσω</i> , wrestle.	παρά, Prep., by, near. I. With Gen. 1) of place: from: 2) caus.: by. II. With Dat.: with (a Person), in the house of. III. With Acc.
πάλιν, Adv., again.	1) of place: at, near, among, by the side of: down by, p. 33: 2) of time: at, about, during: (3) causal: 1) against, contrary to: 2) in comparison of.
πάλλω, παλώ, brandish.	παρα-βαίνω, pass over, overstep, transgress.
πάμπουλος, πόλλη, πολυ, very much, very large: Pl. very many.	παρα-βάλλω, place before, supply. Midd., expose to danger, betray.
Πάν, Πανός, <i>ό</i> , Pan, the god of shepherds.	παραγγέλια, <i>ας, ή</i> , command.
πανάσλιος, <i>ία, ίον</i> , very wretched.	παρ-αγγέλλω, <i>ελώ</i> , with Dat. of Person, order, recommend.
πανθημέι, Adv., in mass, together: lit. with the whole people.	παρα-γίγνομαι, arrive at, be sent to, happen.
Πανδίων, <i>ονος, ό</i> , Pandion. 1. Mythical king of Athens, son of Erichthonius, and father of Procné. 2. King of Athens, and afterwards of Megara, and father of Nisus.	παρ-άγω, lead aside, lead astray: Pass. be misled, deceived.
Πανδρόσιον, <i>ου, τό</i> , Pandrosium, the shrine of Pandrosus.	παράδεισος, <i>ου, ό</i> (a Persian word), pleasure-grounds, park, garden.
Πανδώρα, <i>ας, ή</i> ( <i>πᾶς, δῶρον</i> , endowed with all gifts), Pandora, the first mortal woman, wife of Epimetheus.	παρα-δίδωμι, hand over, deliver, assign, consign, bestow, sentence.
πανοπλία, <i>ας, ή</i> (full) arms, armour, panoply.	παράδοξος, <i>ον</i> , contrary to expectation; τό παράδοξον, the surprise.
πανταχῆ, Adv., in all directions, every where.	παρθένος, <i>ου, ή</i> , virgin.
πανταχόθεν, Adv., from all sides.	παράδοσις, <i>εως, ή</i> , surrender.
πανταχοῦ, Adv., every where.	παραίνεσις, <i>εως, ή</i> , advice, counsel; γνώμης παραίνεσται, for expressing their opinion in the way of counsel.
παντελής, <i>ές</i> , complete.	παρ-αινέω, <i>έσω</i> , praise.
παντελώς, altogether.	παρ-αιτέω, beg off. Midd. 1) excuse oneself: 2) with Acc. of thing; decline, excuse oneself from.
πάντη, Adv., in every way, altogether.	παρα-καλέω, with Dat., exhort, bid; with Acc., call to one's aid.
παντοδαπός, <i>ή, όν</i> , of every sort.	παρα-κείμει, lie near, παρακείμενος, adjacent to.
παντοδαπώς, in all manner of ways.	παρα-κλέπτω, <i>ψω</i> , steal covertly.
πάντοθεν, Adv., from all sides.	
παντοίος, <i>α, ον</i> , of every sort, of all sorts.	
πάντως, Adv., at all events, in any case, entirely.	

παρα-λαμβάνω.	πατρώος.
παρα-λαμβάνω, λήψομαι. receive, retain, take home, entertain, succeed to, assume the government of.	πάρ-εμι and παρ-έρχομαι, pass by, approach, draw near, come in, come forward.
παράλιος, 3. and 2, lying on the sea. Subst. παραλία (sc. γῆ), coast, sea-board.	παρ-έχω, hold, furnish, render; with ἑαυτον, make or shew oneself. Midd. offer, promise.
παράλογος, ον, unexpected. τῷ παραλόγῳ, in a surprising way.	παρθένος, ου, ἡ, virgin.
παρανομία, ας, ἡ, violation of the laws.	Πάρθοι, οἱ, the Parthians.
παρα-πλέω, sail by, sail past.	Παρνασσός, ου, ὁ, Parnassus, a mountain on the borders of Phocis and Locris, sacred to the Muses.
παρα-ποιέομαι, counterfeit.	πάροδος, ου, ἡ, approach, passage, pass (e. g. mountain pass).
παρα-ρέω (see ρέω), flow by.	παροικίω, ἤσω, dwell beside or near.
παρα-σκευάζω, ἄσω, prepare, provide, fit out, equip. Midd. prepare oneself, make ready.	παρόμοιος, ον, just like, exactly, similar.
παρασκευή, ἡς, ἡ, preparation, equipment, apparatus. ἐκ παρασκευῆς, of set purpose; ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς, by arrangement.	παρ-οξύνω, sharpen, exasperate, exacerbate.
παρασύρω, ὑρῶ, sweep away.	παρ-οράω, overlook, neglect.
παρατάξις, εως, ἡ, an army in battle array. συμβληθείσης τῆς π., when battle was joined.	παρουσία, ας, ἡ, presence, coming, arrival.
παρα-τάσσω, draw up in array. Midd. draw oneself up against, oppose, emulate.	παρόρησια, ας, ἡ, freedom of speech; boldness, confidence.
παρα-τίθημι, set before, place beside: Midd. place beside oneself, have set before one, feast upon.	Παρυαία, ας, ἡ, Paryaea, a mountain on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly.
παραυτίκα, Adv., immediately; for the moment.	πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, Sing. 1) collective, all, the whole (of a person or thing; 2) distributive, each, every one: Plur. all.
παραύφορος, ον (lit. borne astray); π. πρὸς eager for p. 12.	πάσχω (rt. ΠΑΘ), πέλομαι, πέπονθα, ἔπαθον, suffer; to be affected in any way; εὖ πάσχειν, to be well treated, κακῶς π., to be ill treated.
παρα-φωνέω, say aside; throw in (a remark or correction), p. 25.	πάταγος, ου, ὁ, noise.
παραφρήμα. Adv., immediately, on the instant.	Πάταρα, ων, τὰ, Patára, a city of Lycia.
παρα-χωρέω, ἤσω, give place to, grant.	πατήω, ἤσω, tread on, trample.
πάρδαλις, εως, ἡ, panther.	πατήρ, τρός, ὁ, father.
παρεδρεύω, σω, sit beside, share the judgment seat of, p. 72.	πάτριος, α, ον, and πατρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a father, hereditary.
πάρ-εμι, I am here, come, come forward. τὰ παρόντα, the present, existing circumstances: ἡ παρούσα (sc. ἡμέρα), to day.	πατρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, country, lit. father's-land.
	πατρώος, 3 and 2, paternal, hereditary.

παῦλα.	πέρας.
παῦλα, ας, ἡ (παύω), rest, pause, end.	ἔπαρον, Perf. πέπαρκα, Pass. πέπαρμαι, pierce.
Παυσανίας, ου, ὁ, Pausanias, regent of Sparta (B.C. 479—470), victor over the Persians at Plataeae, afterwards put to death for treason.	Πεισίστρατος, ου, ὁ, Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, B.C. 560—527.
παύω, σομαι, put an end to, bring to an end, with Acc. of person and Gen. of indirect object: τὴν μητέρα τοῦ βίου ἐπεπαύκει, had put his mother to death: appease, assuage (with Acc. of thing, e. g. λύπην). Midd. come to an end, leave off, cease.	πέλαγος, ους, τό, (pelagus), sea.
Παφλαγονία, ας, ἡ, Paphlagonia, a district in the N. of Asia Minor.	πελειάς, ἀδος, ἡ, dove.
παχύς, εἶα, ὄ, thick, stout, fat.	πέλεκυς, εως, ὁ, axe, hatchet.
πεδιάς, ἀδος, ἡ, plain, even ground.	Πελλίνας, ου, ὁ, Pelias, king of Iolcus in Thessaly.
πέδιλον, ου, τό, sandal, shoe.	Πελλίνας, ας, ἡ, Pellina or Pellinna, a city of Thessaly.
πεδῖον, ου, τό, plain.	Πελοποννησιακός, ἡ, ὄν, and Πελοποννήσιος, ου, ὁ, Peloponnesian.
πεζός, οὔ, ὁ, a foot soldier: τὸ πεζόν, infantry, land force: ναυσι καὶ πεζῶ, by sea and land, p. 77.	Πελοπόννησος, ου, ἡ (Πέλοψ, νήσος, island of Pelops), the great peninsula of Southern Greece, now the <i>Morca</i> .
πεῖθω, rt. ΠΙΘ, πείσω, πέπεικα, 2 Perf. πέποιθα (Intr.), πέπεισμαι, 2 Aor. ἐπίθων (Intr.); persuade, convince; μὴ πείθων, not being believed, p. 58. Midd. obey, trust, follow. Pass. be persuaded, believe, consent. πεισθεῖς (with Dat.), at the instigation of, p. 63.	Πέλοψ, οτος, ὁ, Pelops, son of Tantalus, and founder of the royal house of Mycenae in Argolis.
πεῖρα, ας, ἡ, experiment, experience; πείραν λαβεῖν, gain experience; π. δίδοναι, prove by experience; πείραν παρέχειν, give proof.	πέμπτος, η, ου, fifth.
Πειραιεύς, εως, ὁ, Piraeus, the chief port of Athens.	πέμπω, ψω, πέπομψα, send, convey; send to enquire (of an oracle).
πειρατής, οὔ, ὁ (πειράω), pirate.	πένης, ητος, ὁ, ἡ, poor; Comp. πενέστερος, Sup. πενέστατος.
πειράω, and Midd., ἄσω and ἄσομαι (πεῖρα), try, endeavour, make a trial or experiment of, experience.	Πενθεύς, εως, ὁ, Pentheus, son of Echion, a king of Thebes, who was torn to pieces by the Bacchanals.
πεῖρω, περῶ, 1 Aor. ἔπειρα, 2 Aor.	πενία, ας, ἡ, poverty.

## Πέργαμον.

Πέργαμον, ου, τό, Pergamum, the citadel of Troy.

Περδικκας, ου, ό, Perdiccas, a general of Alexander the Great, and regent after his death.

περί, Prep., about. I With Gen., about, concerning, for. II With Dat., round about. III With Acc. 1) of place: about, at, near, around, in the region of: 2) of time: during: 3) causal: in relation to, about, in; εἶναι περί τι, to be engaged in: τὰ περί — the art of.

περι-αιρέω, take off, pluck off.

περι-αλγέω, ήσω, to be much grieved (with Dat.).

Περιανδρος, ου, ό, Periander, son of Cypselus, one of the 7 wise men of Greece, tyrant of Corinth, B.C. 625—585.

περι-βάλλω, throw around. Midd. put on, wear.

περιβολος, ου, ό, enclosure, circuit of the walls, fortifications.

περι-εἶμι (εἶμι), remain, survive.

περι-εἶμι (εἶμι), go about; λόγος περιεἶσιν, the saying is told.

περι-ελαύνω, drive round or about.

περι-ίστημι, Trans. place around, surround with: Intr. stand round, surround.

περικαλής, ές, right beautiful.

Περικλής, έους, ό (περί, κλέος), Pericles, son of Xanthippus, the most famous Athenian statesman, fl. B.C. 469—429.

περι-κόπτω, cut off, dock.

περίλυτος, ου, much grieved.

περίοδος, ου, ή, circuit, map.

περι-οικοδομέω, ήσω, build round; enclose with a wall.

περι-οράω, overlook; with Part. as object, permit, suffer.

περι-πατέω, ήσω, walk about.

περίπατος, ου, ό, a public walk.

περι-πίπτω (see πίπτω), fall (into trouble), fall among (thieves);

## πήγνυμι.

be involved in.

περι-ποιέω, ήσω (Dat. of person), leave over or remaining, make for, confer on, preserve: Midd. have left to one, obtain.

περι-βρέω, flow round. Pass. be surrounded by (rivers, &c.).

περίστασις, εως, ή, circumstances, state of affairs, occasion, emergency.

περιστέρα, άς, ή, dove.

περι-στέφω, crown; man (of walls), may be used p. 7, where women were behaving like men.

περι-τειχίζω, ίσω, surround with walls, fortify, put on.

περι-τίθημι, place around, invest with.

περι-τυγχάνω, with Dat., meet, light upon, find.

πορφωρος, ου (φώρ, a thief), detected in theft.

περι-χέω, pour round or about.

Περσεφόνη, ης, ή (= *Proserpina*), Persephōnē or Proserpine, daughter of Jove and Demeter (Ceres), carried off by Pluto to be his wife and the queen of hell.

Πέρσης, ου, ό, a Persian; ό Πέρσης, the Persian, i. e. the king; οι Πέρσαι, the Persians.

Περσικός, ή, όν, Persian.

Περσίς, ίδος, ή, 1) Persis, the original country of the Persians; 2) a Persian woman.

πετεινός, ή, όν, winged. τὰ πετεινά, birds.

πέτομαι, πτήσομαι, Aor. έπτόμην, and άμην, Inf. πέτσθαι and πτάσθαι, fly.

πέτρα, ας, ή, rock, stone.

πηγή, ης, ή, spring (of water), fountain.

πήγνυμι (= *pango*, rt. παγ, πηγ), πήξω, πέπηγα, 2 Aor. P. έπάγην, fix, fasten, construct, make, make solid, freeze: Midd. become solid, freeze.

Πηλεύς.

Πηλεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Peleus, king of the Myrmidons in Thessaly, son of Aeacus, husband of Thetis and father of Achilles.

πηῖρα, ας, ἡ, wallet.

πηρῶω, ὠσω, maim.

πηρῶσις, εως, ἡ, maiming, privation of sight, p. 59.

πῆχυς, εως, ὁ, cubit = a foot and a half, about.

Πιερία, ας, ἡ, Pieria, a district at the foot of Mt. Olympus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

πιθάνος, ἡ, ὄν, plausible, credible.

πιθῆκος, ου, ὁ, ape.

πικρός, ἄ, ὄν, bitter.

πικρῶς, bitterly.

πιμελής, ἐς, fat.

πίμπλημι (redupl. fr. rt. ΠΑΕ), πλήσω, 1 Aor. ἐπλήσα, Perf. Pass. πέπλησμαι, fill.

πίμπρημι, πρήσω, burn.

πίνακιον, ου, τό (dim. of πίναξ), a tablet, for writing or drawing or painting on.

Πίνδαρος, ου, ὁ, Pindar, of Thebes, the great lyric poet of Greece, about B.C. 522—422.

πίνω (Rt. ΠΙ and ΠΙΟ), πίομαι, πέπωκα, 2 Aor. ἐπιον, drink.

πιπράσκω, Fut. Perf. πεπράσομαι, πέπρωκα, Aor. Pass. ἐπράσθη, sell.

πίπτω (redupl. fr. root ΠΕΤ), πεσοῦμαι, πέπτωκα, 2 Aor. ἐπεσον, fall, be banished.

πιστεύω (πιστός), with Dat., trust, believe (a person): Acc., believe (a thing): with both Dat. and Acc., entrust (a thing to a person). Pass. be trusted.

πίστις, εως, ἡ, faith, trust, belief.

π. δίδοναι, to pledge one's faith.

πιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (verbal of πείθω), faithful: Pass. trusted.

πιστῶς, Adv. faithfully. Sup. πιστότατα.

πίτυς, υος, ἡ, pine.

πληρῶω.

πλάγιος, α, ον, from the side, oblique; τὰ πλάγια, the sides, flanks.

πλανάομαι, ἤσομαι, wander about.

πλάσσω, ἄσω, mould, form, make.

πλάστης, ου, ὁ (πλάσσω), a statuary, sculptor.

Πλαταιεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a Plataean, i. e. of Plataeae, a small Boeotian town firmly allied with Athens.

πλάτος, ους, τό, breadth.

πλατύς, εἶα, ὕ, broad.

Πλάτων, ωνος, ὁ, Plato, son of Ariston, the celebrated Athenian philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Academic school of philosophy, lived B. C. 429—347.

Πλεισταρχος, ου, ὁ, Pleistarchus, son of Leonidas, king of Sparta.

πλεῖστος, η, ον, most, (Superl. of πόλυς): πλείων, ον (Comp. of πόλυς), more. Pl. in large numbers (= *frequentes*, Lat.) τὸ πλεόν, still more, p. 77.

πλεονάκις, Adv., many times, constantly.

πλεονέκτης, ες, (πλέον, ἔχω), covetous.

πλευρά, ᾶς, ἡ, side, flank.

πλέω (rt. πλεF), πλεύσομαι or οὔμαι, 1 Aor. ἐπλευσα, πέπλευκα, sail, go on a voyage. ὀπλέοντες, sailors, voyagers.

πλήθος, ους, τό, multitude, number: τὸ π. the multitude (= *multitudo*).

πλήθω, only in Pres. and Imperf.; be or become full.

πλήκτρον, ου, τό, (πλήσσω, strike); the *plectrum*, for striking the strings of a lyre.

πλήν, Adv. with Gen., except.

πλήρης, ες, with Gen., full.

πληρῶω, ὠσω, fill; Perf. Pass. Part. πεπληρωμένος, full (lit. filled full): fulfilled.

## Πέργαμον.

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- Περδικκας, ου, ό, Perdiccas, a general of Alexander the Great, and regent after his death.
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- περι-εμυ (είμι), remain, survive.
- περι-εμυ (είμι), go about; λόγος περιεσιν, the saying is told.
- περι-ελαύνω, drive round or about.
- περι-ίστημι, Trans. place around, surround with: Intr. stand round, surround.
- περικαλής, ές, right beautiful.
- Περικλής, έους, ό (περι, κλέος), Pericles, son of Xanthippus, the most famous Athenian statesman, fl. B.C. 469—429.
- περι-κόπτω, cut off, dock.
- περίλυτος, ου, much grieved.
- περίοδος, ου, ή, circuit, map.
- περι-οικοδομέω, ήσω, build round; enclose with a wall.
- περι-οράω, overlook; with Part. as object, permit, suffer.
- περι-πατέω, ήσω, walk about.
- περίπατος, ου, ό, a public walk.
- περι-πίπτω (see πίπτω), fall (into trouble), fall among (thieves);

## πήγνυμι.

- be involved in.
- περι-ποιέω, ήσω (Dat. of person), leave over or remaining, make for, confer on, preserve: Midd. have left to one, obtain.
- περιβρέω, flow round. Pass. be surrounded by (rivers, &c.).
- περίστασις, εως, ή, circumstances, state of affairs, occasion, emergency.
- περιστερά, ας, ή, dove.
- περι-στέφω, crown; man (of walls), may be used p. 7, where women were behaving like men.
- περι-τεγίζω, ίσω, surround with walls, fortify, put on.
- περι-τίθημι, place around, invest with.
- περι-τυγχάνω, with Dat., meet, light upon, find.
- πορφωρος, ου (φώρ, a thief), detected in theft.
- περι-χέω, pour round or about.
- Περσεφόνη, ης, ή (= *Proserpina*), Persephóné or Proserpine, daughter of Jove and Demeter (Ceres), carried off by Pluto to be his wife and the queen of hell.
- Πέρσης, ου, ό, a Persian; ό Πέρσης, the Persian, i. e. the king; οι Πέρσαι, the Persians.
- Περσικός, ή, όν, Persian.
- Περσίς, ίδος, ή, 1) Persis, the original country of the Persians; 2) a Persian woman.
- πετεινός, ή, όν, winged. τὰ πετεινά, birds.
- πέτομαι, πτήσσομαι, Aor. έπτόμην, and άμην, Inf. πέσσαι and πτάσσαι, fly.
- πέτρα, ας, ή, rock, stone.
- πηγή, ης, ή, spring (of water), fountain.
- πήγνυμι (= *pango*, rt. παγ, πηγ), πήξω, πέπηγα, 2 Aor. P. έπάγην, fix, fasten, construct, make, make solid, freeze: Midd. become solid, freeze.

πτόπανον.	προάγγελσις.
πτόπανον, ου, τό, a flat round cake, offered in sacrifice.	δών εἶχε μάλιστα, with all the speed he could, p. 35.
πορεία, ας, ἡ, passage, path, track. πορεύομαι, σομαι, (πόρος), go, go on, travel, march.	πράγμα, ατος, τό, thing, act, affair. Pl. affairs, business, power (in a state).
πορῶ (πέρω), ἤσω, destroy (a city); ravage (a country).	πρακτέος, α, ον (verbal of πράσσω), to be done. τὰ πρακτέα, what ought to be done.
πορῶμεύς, ἑως, ὁ, ferryman (esp. Charon).	πρᾶος, πρᾶον, and πρᾶύς, πραεῖα, πρᾶύ, (Adv., πρᾶύς), gentle, mild, quiet.
πορίζω, ἴσω (πόρος), provide, furnish, bestow; with Dat. of person, confer on, 4.	πρᾶξις, εως, ἡ, deeds.
πόρος, ου, ὁ, passage, way (to do a thing), means.	πράσσω, πράττω, πράξω (rt. πραγ), πέπραχα, 2 Perf. πέπραγα (Intr.) do, make, accomplish, achieve: with 2 Acc., to treat a person in a certain way, p. 8: with πρὸς and ἐς, have dealings with, tamper with, p. 83: with Adv. e. g. εὖ and κακῶς, to be, do, fare. Midd. πράττεσθαι τινα μισθόν, to exact pay of (take pay from) a person. τὰ πρασσόμενα, the business in hand.
πόρρω, Adv. with Gen., far from; far.	πρέπει, it is becoming, with Dat.
πόρρωθεν, Ad., from afar, from a distance.	πρεσβεία, ας, ἡ, embassy.
πορφύρα, ας, ἡ, the purple, sc. robe (one of the insignia of a king).	πρεσβεύομαι (Midd of πρεσβεύω), send an embassy.
πορφύρεος, α, ον, purple; of a purple colour.	πρεσβευτής, ου, ὁ, ambassador.
Ποσειδῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, Poseidon, Neptune, the Greek god of the sea, corresponding to the Latin <i>Nep-tunus</i> .	πρεσβεύω, send an embassy, conduct an embassy, go on an embassy, be an ambassador.
πόσος, η, ον, (= <i>quantus</i> ), how much, how great.	πρέσβυς (υος and εως), εια, υ, old; Subst. old man (= <i>elder</i> ): P. οἱ πρέσβεις, ambassadors.
ποταμός, ου, ὁ, river.	Πρηξάσπης, ου, ὁ, Prexaspes, a noble Persian.
ποτέ, Adv., once. ποτέ μὲν . . . . ποτέ δέ, at one time . . . . and at another time, now . . . . and then.	πρίασθαι (ἐπρίαμην), Defect. Aor., buy.
πότερα and πότερον, whether.	Πρίαμος, ου, ὁ, Priam, the last king of Troy.
πότερος, α, ον, which of two.	πρῶν, Adv. and Conj., before, before that.
ποτήριον, ου, τό, a drinking cup. (Fr. rt. πο, <i>drink</i> , in πότον, πότος, &c).	πρό, Prep. with Gen., before, for.
ποτόν, ου, τό, draught, drink.	προ-αγγέλλω, ελῶ, announce beforehand, warn (a person), betray (a scheme).
π. μνήμης πολέμου, the draught hostile to (or destructive of) memory, the river Lethe, p. 52.	προάγγελσις, εως, ἡ, warning.
πότος, ου, ὁ, drinking party.	
πού, where? πού, anywhere.	
πούς, ποδός, ὁ, foot; Poet. Dat. Pl. πόδεσσι, p. 70. ἐκ ποδῶν, out of the way, away. ἡ πο-	

## προ-αγορεύω.

- προ-αγορεύω, σω, proclaim.  
 προαίρεσις, εως, ἤ, principle, design, purpose.  
 προ-αίρέω, prefer. Midd. choose, select.  
 προ-αισθάνομαι, learn before, be forewarned.  
 προ-ακούω, hear first.  
 προ-βάλλω, put before, propose (for solution), whence πρόβλημα, a problem.  
 πρόβατον, ου, τό, sheep.  
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 πρό-γονος, ου, ὁ, ancestor.  
 προ-δηλόω, shew beforehand, betray (a purpose or disposition).  
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 προειδῶ, see προοράω.  
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 προ-έρχομαι, go forth.  
 προθυμία, ας, ἡ, readiness, zeal.  
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 προῖημι, forego.  
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## προς-βολή.

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 προ-νοέω, ἦσω, with Gen., take thought.  
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 πρόξενος, ου, ὁ, friend (by a tie of hospitality): the *proxeni*, as a class, enjoyed a modified citizenship.  
 προς-οράω, Pres. and Imperf. only, (see δράω), 2 Aor. προσίδου, Subj. -ειδῶ, foresee, be aware of.  
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 προς-αγορεύω, σω, call, name, address, salute. Pass. to be called, surnamed.  
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 προς-αρτάω, ἦσω, fasten or bind to.  
 προς-βάλλω, with Dat. invade, attack: lit. throw (an army) against.  
 προς-βολή, ἦς, ἡ, invasion, attack.

## προς-δραμών.

προς-δοκάω, ήσω, expect.  
 προς-δραμών, 2 Aor. Part. of προς-  
 τρέχω, running against.  
 προς-εϊμι, be near, by, at hand.  
 προς-εϊμι, (fr. εϊμι), and προς-έρ-  
 χομαι, go to, approach.  
 προςεξε-ευρίσκω, invent besides.  
 προςεπι-στέλλω, direct (something)  
 besides.  
 προς-έρχομαι (see έρχομαι), come  
 to, go to.  
 προς-έχω, with Dat. (sc. τὸν νοῦν,  
 lit. apply the mind to), incline  
 to, attend to, give heed to.  
 προς-ηκάμην, 1 Aor. Midd. of προς-  
 τημι, approach.  
 προς-ήκει, with Dat. it befits, be-  
 comes.  
 προςήκων, ουσα, ον, belonging to.  
 Subst. relation, connection. τὸ  
 προσήκον, one's duty.  
 προς-ηλώω, ώσω (ήλος, a nail)  
 fasten. 1 Aor. Pass. Part. προς-  
 ηλωθεϊς, impaled.  
 πρόσθεν, Adv., in front, before.  
 προς-ιτημι, let go to, apply: Midd.  
 admit, accept.  
 προς-ισχω, σχήσω, come to land  
 at.  
 προς-καθίζω, sit down against  
 (a city), blockade.  
 πρόσ-κειμαι, press hard.  
 προς-κομίζω, ίσω, bring to; with  
 Acc. of Pers., conduct: Dat. of  
 Pers., bring a present to, p. 33.  
 προς-κυνέω, ήσω (lit. fawn upon),  
 do homage to, worship.  
 προς-κύνησις, εως, ή, worship,  
 adoration.  
 προς-μίγνυμι, with Dat., join battle,  
 attack (lit. mingle with).  
 πρόσδοδος, ου, ή, approach, entrance.  
 Pl. revenue.  
 προςπαρα-τίθημι, set before in ad-  
 dition.  
 προς-πίπτω, πεσοῦμαι, πέπτωκα,  
 2 Aor. έπεσον, with Dat., fall  
 down before.

## πρόφασις.

προς-πέτομαι, πτήσομαι, 2 Aor.  
 έπηγην, fly to.  
 προς-ποιέομαι, ήσομαι, feign, pre-  
 tend.  
 πρόσταγμα, ατος, τό, command,  
 burthen (imposed by a superior).  
 προς-τάσσω, ξω, with Dat. of per-  
 son, command, impose (a law or  
 penalty) upon: with κατά and  
 Acc., commit or entrust to.  
 προς-τίθημι, δήσω, add, bring to.  
 Intr. in 2 Aor., gain (with Dat.  
 of the thing increased).  
 προς-τρέχω, run up.  
 προς-φέρω, bring to, near, or for-  
 ward; bring in (as revenue); be-  
 nefit, advantage. Midd. approach;  
 be engaged with an enemy;  
 bear oneself, behave, apply one-  
 self to. Pass. be set before;  
 served up (at table), p. 63.  
 προςφιλής, ές, with Dat. 1) *Sub-*  
*jective*, friendly, friendly dispos-  
 ed; 2) *Objective*, dear, valued.  
 προσγαίρω (lit. rejoice over), play  
 with, p. 40.  
 προς-χωρέω, go forward, advance,  
 succeed; get a chance, p. 92.  
 πρόσωπον, ου, τό, face, countenance,  
 look.  
 προ-τάσσω, with Gen., set over:  
 προτεταγμένος, having the com-  
 mand of.  
 πρότερος, α, ον, former, earlier.  
 (Comp. of πρό.)  
 προ-τίθημι, put forward, expose,  
 propose, promise (as a prize).  
 προ-τιμάω, ήσω, prefer, with Acc.  
 of object, and Gen. of compari-  
 son. Pass. be deemed worthy of,  
 doomed to.  
 προ-τρέπω, ψω, Act. and Midd., (lit.  
 turn to the front), incite, urge,  
 encourage.  
 προϋπάρχω, exist before.  
 προ-φασίζομαι, make excuses.  
 πρόφασις, εως, ή (προ, φαίνω),  
 pretext, reason, excuse.

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ράδιος.

ράδιος, α, ον, easy; Comp. ῥάων, Sup. ῥᾶστος.

ῥαδίως, easily, quietly, calmly. Comp. ῥᾶον, Sup. ῥᾶστα.

ῥαδύμως, Adv., indifferently (in an easy careless spirit).

ῥάμμα, ατος, τὸ, stitch, seam.

ῥᾶστα, Sup. of ῥαδίως, most easily.

ῥεῖθρον, ου, τὸ, stream.

ῥεῦμα, ατος, τό, stream, river.

ῥέω (rt. ῥεF), ῥεύσομαι or ῥυήσομαι, 1 Aor. ἔβρουσα, Perf. ἐβρύχηκα, 2 Aor. ἐβρύχην, flow.

ῥήγγυμι (same rt. as in *frango*), ῥήξω, 1 Aor. ἔβρηξα, 2 Perf. ἔβρωγα, break, burst, tear.

ῥῆμα, ατος, τό, word, expression.

ῥήτωρ, ορος, ὁ (rt. ερ or ρη, speak), orator, rhetorician.

ῥιγώω, ὡσα (ῥίγος, cold), be cold.

ῥίξα, ας, ἡ, root.

ῥίπτω, ῥίψω, 1 Aor. ἔβριψα, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐβρίσθην, throw, cast, hurl.

ῥίς, ῥινός, ἡ, nose.

Ῥόδιος, ου, ῥ, Rhodian, i. e. of the island of Rhodes.

ῥοδιά, ᾶς, ἡ, pomegranate (fruit and tree).

ῥόος, ῥοῦς, οὔ, ὁ (ῥέω), stream.

ῥόπαλον, ου, τό, club.

ῥυπάω, ἡσω, be dirty or squalid.

ῥώμη, ης, ἡ, strength.

ῥώννυμι, ῥώσω, Perf. Pass. ἔβρωμαται, 1 Aor. ἐβρώσθην, strengthen: Pass. be strong.

Σ.

Σαίω, σανῶ, 1 Aor. ἔσηνα, wag the tail, fawn upon.

Σαλαμίς, ἴνος, ἡ, Salamis: 1) an island off the coast of Attica, celebrated for the great naval victory over Xerxes, B.C. 480. 2) A city of Cyprus, founded by Teucer, when exiled from the former Salamis.

σθένος.

Σαλμυδησσός, οὔ, ἡ, Salmagedness, a city of Thrace, on the coast of the Euxine.

Σαλμωνεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Salmones, son of Aeolus, brother of Sisyphus, was king in Thessaly and Elis, and after death an example of divine vengeance.

σάλπιγξ, γγος, ἡ, trumpet.

Σάμιος, ου, ὁ, Samian, of Samos.

Σάμος, ου, ἡ, Samos, a large island off the coast of Ionia.

Σάρδεις, ἰων, (proper Ionic) or ἑων, αἱ, Sardis (Lat. *Sardes*), the capital of Lydia, on the river Pactolus.

Σατιβαρζάνης, ου, ὁ, Satibarzanes, chambertain of Artaxerxes Longimanus.

σατραπεῖα, ας, ἡ, satrapy; the name of the provinces of the Persian empire.

σατράπης, ου, ὁ, Satrap, the Persian name for the governor of a province.

σάτυρος, ου, ὁ, satyr: beings half men and half goats, companions of Bacchus.

σαφής, ἑς, (Adv., ὦς), clear. Comp. ἑστέρος, Sup. ἑστατος.

σεαυτοῦ, ἡς, of thyself, thine.

σέβομαι (Pres. only), worship.

σειώ, σω, shake, brandish; τριαιναν ἔσεισεν, — a trident, p. 3.

σελήνη, ης, ἡ, the moon.

σεμνός, ἡ, ὄν (σέβομαι), majestic, venerable.

σημα, ατος, τό, (sign), monument.

σημαίνω, ανῶ, 1 Aor. ἐσήμηνα (σημα), show, signify, reveal, relate, give a signal.

σημεῖον, ου, τό, sign, signal, indication, proof.

σημερον, Adv., to-day.

Σηστός, οὔ, ἡ, Sestus, a city on the Asiatic shore of the Hellespont.

σθένος, ους, τό, strength.

σιγή.  
 σιγή, ἡς, ἡ, silence.  
 σιδηρεος, α, ον, (contr. ους, ᾶ, ουν), of iron, iron (Adj.).  
 σίδηρος, ου, ὁ, iron, a sword or any weapon of iron.  
 Σικελία, ας, ἡ, Sicily.  
 Σικελιώτης, ου, ὁ, a Sicilian.  
 Σιναιτης, ου, ὁ, Sinaetes, a Persian, p. 33.  
 Σινωπεύς, έως, ὁ, a man of Sinope, a Greek city on the coast of Pontus.  
 Σίπυλος, ου, ὁ, Sipylus, a mountain in Asia Minor.  
 σιτέομαι, ήσομαι, with Gen., eat, have meals, feed upon.  
 σιτοδεία, ας, ἡ (σίτος, δέω), famine.  
 σίτος, ου, ὁ, 1) corn, esp. wheat: hence 2) bread, food.  
 σιωπάω, ήσω (σιωπή), be silent, keep silence.  
 σκάπτω, ψω, dig, dig about.  
 σκάφος, ους, τό, boat, skiff.  
 σκεδάννυμι, άσω, scatter.  
 σκέλος, ους, τό, leg.  
 σκέπτομαι, ψομαι (= *specto*), see for oneself, examine.  
 σκενάζω, άσω, prepare, arrange, fit out, equip.  
 σκευασία, ας, ἡ, preparation.  
 σκευή, ἡς, ἡ, equipment, preparation: Pl. robes, p. 81.  
 σκευος, ους, τό, furniture, vessels.  
 σκηνέω, encamp, take up quarters. Midd. build oneself a hut, pitch oneself a tent.  
 σκηνή, ἡς, ἡ, tent.  
 σκήπτρον, ου, τό (σκήπτομαι, lean), a staff (to lean upon), sceptre.  
 σκιά, ᾶς, ἡ, shadow.  
 σκιάζομαι, άσομαι, shade, overshadow: Part., in the shade.  
 σκοπέω, and Midd. (Pres. and Imperf. only: other parts fr. σκέπτομαι), consider, study.  
 σκοπός, ου, ὁ, (σκέπτομαι), aim, mark, target.

Σπαρτιάτης.  
 σκότος, ου, ὁ, and σκότος, ους, τό, darkness.  
 Σκυθής, ου, ὁ, a Scythian.  
 Σκυθικός, ἡ, ὄν, Scythian. τὰ Σκυθικά (sc. ἔρια), Scythia.  
 Σκύλλα, ἡς, ἡ, Scylla, daughter of Nisus, betrayed her father through love for Minos.  
 σκῦλον, ου, τό, and Pl. (= *spolia*), spoils, i. e. arms taken from a defeated enemy.  
 σκυτάλη, ἡς, ἡ, the scytalé, a sort of staff, used by the Spartan ephors in sending secret despatches to a general. See *Smaller Dict. of Ant.*  
 σκυτοτόμος, ου, ὁ (σκῦτος, hide, τέμνω), lit. leather-cutter; shoemaker.  
 σκώπτω, ψομαι, jest.  
 Σμέρδις, ιος, ὁ, Smerdis, a son of Cyrus, personated by the Magian Spendadates.  
 Σμίθυκος, ου, ὁ, Smithycus, a Macedonian at the court of Philip.  
 μικρός, ᾶ, ὄν, = μικρός, little.  
 σοβαρώς, Adv., haughtily.  
 Σόλων, ωνος, ὁ, Solon, the great Athenian lawgiver, and one of the Seven Sages, lived B.C. 638—558, about.  
 σός, σή, σόν, thy, thine.  
 Σούσα, ων, τά, Susa, the capital of Susiana, a Persian province.  
 σοφία, ας, ἡ, wisdom.  
 σοφιστής, ου, ὁ (σοφίζω, make clever or wise), a sophist, i. e., a professional teacher of rhetoric and philosophy. In a bad sense, a teacher of false wisdom and base arts of persuasion.  
 σοφός, ἡ, ὄν, wise, clever, skilful (in any art).  
 σπάργανον, τό, α, a swaddling-band. Pl. swaddling-clothes.  
 Σπάρτη, ἡς, ἡ, Sparta.  
 Σπαρτιάτης, ου, ὁ, a Spartan; οἱ Σπαρτιάται, the Spartans.

Σπάρτων.	στρέφω.
<p>Σπάρτων, ωνος, ὁ, Sparton, a Rhodian, friend of Phocion.                      σπάω, and Midd., ἄσω, ἔσπαξα, draw; drink a draught of, p. 66.                      σπείρω, σπερῶ, 1 Aor. ἔσπειρα, Perf. Pass. ἔσπαρμαι, 2 Aor. Pass. ἔσπαρην, sow.</p>	<p>στενω, ᾧ, groan, sigh, grieve (orig. Trans., straiten, from στενός).                      στέρησις, εως, ἡ, taking away, deprivation.                      στέρομαι, be bereft, robbed. Pass. to στερέω, bereave, rob.                      στέφανος, ου, ὁ, crown, fillet, garland.</p>
<p>Σπενδαδάτης, ου, ὁ, Spendadātes, the Magian who personated Smerdis.</p>	<p>στεφανῶν, ὄσω, crown.                      στεφάνωμα, ατος, τό, garland.                      στήλη, ης, ἡ, column, pillar (esp. one set up as a memorial).</p>
<p>σπένδω, σπείσομαι, pour. Midd. make a truce (with libations).                      σπέρμα, ατος, τό, (σπείρω), seed.                      σπεύδω, σω, 1) Trans. urge on: 2) Intr. be in haste, hasten.</p>	<p>στικτός, ἡ, ὄν, spotted.                      στίχος, ου, ὁ, line.                      στοιχείον, ου, τό, element.                      στολή, ης, ἡ, robe, dress.                      στόλος, ου, ὁ, equipment, journey, expedition, armament, esp. a naval armament, fleet.</p>
<p>Σπένσιππος, ου, ὁ, Speusippus, an Athenian philosopher, nephew of Plato, whom he succeeded as head of the Academy. B.C. 347—339.</p>	<p>στόμα, ατος, τό, mouth. διὰ στόματος, in the mouth of, i.e. spoken of: κατὰ στόμα, face to face (as we say 'in the teeth').                      στρατεία, ας, ἡ, expedition, campaign.</p>
<p>σπλάγγνον, ου, τό, in Pl. bowels.                      σπήλαιον, ου, τό, cave.                      σπουδή, ης, ἡ, in Pl. a truce (fr. the libations attending its sanction).                      σπουδάζω, ἄσω, with περί, concern oneself about, apply oneself to, cultivate, be in earnest about (with ὑπέρ).</p>	<p>στράτευμα, ατος, τό, army.                      στρατεύω, σω, and Midd., make an expedition or campaign.                      στρατηγία, ας, ἡ, generalship.                      στρατηγική, ης, ἡ, (sc. τέχνη), the art of war, strategy.                      στρατηγός, ου, ὁ, (στρατός, ἄγω), 1) general; 2) Strategus, the title of the ten commanders annually elected at Athens.</p>
<p>σπουδαῖος, α, ον, with Gen., zealous, earnest, serious.                      σπουδή, ης, ἡ, haste, zeal, diligence, interest in, devotion to (any object). κατὰ σπουδῆν, in haste.</p>	<p>στρατιά, ἄς, ἡ, army.                      στρατιώτης, ου, ὁ, soldier.                      στρατοπεδεία, ας, ἡ, and στρατόπεδον, ου, τό, camp, encampment, armament (naval, p. 86).                      στρατοπεδεύω, σω, gen. Midd., encamp.</p>
<p>σταδμῶς, ου, ὁ, standing, or stopping, or halting place, station, stage, quarters, abode. Irreg. Pl. σταδμᾶ, weights, standards of weight.</p>	<p>στρατός, ου, ὁ, army.                      στρεπτός, ου, ὁ, chain.</p>
<p>στασιάζω, ἄσω, strive, raise a strife or faction.                      στάσις, εως, ἡ, faction, division.                      στέλλω, ελῶ, 1 Aor. ἔστειλα, Perf. ἔσταλκα, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐστάλην, send. Midd. send on a message or embassy.</p>	<p>στρέφω, ψω, ἔστροφα, ἔστραμμαι, 1 Aor. Pass. ἐστράφθη, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐστράφην, turn, twist, Pass. double (said of one pursued).</p>
<p>στενός, ἡ, ὄν, narrow: strait = difficult.</p>	

Στροφάδες.	σύν.
Στροφάδες, ὠν, αἰ, the Strophædes, another name of the Echinades I., derived from στρέφω, p. 64.	σύλληψις, εὼς, ἤ, arrest.
Στρυμών, ὄνος, ὄ, the Strymon, a river of Thrace.	συμ-βαίνω, come together, happen, befall (with Dat.); Impers. it falls to one's lot; and, as a Verb of Mood, with Inf., one may, might.
στῶμα, ατος, τὸ. (rt. στρω, in στρώννυμι, spread), bed, bedding, coverlet.	συμ-βάλλω, compare (lit. put this and that together). Midd. with Dat., engage with (in fight). Pass. join (in battle).
Στυμφαία, ας, ἡ, Stympheea, a mountain on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly.	συμ-βουλεύω, σῶ, advise.
Στυμφαλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (sc. λίμνη), the Stymphealian lake (near Stymphealus): αἱ Στυμφαλίδες ὄρνιθες, the Stymphealian birds.	σύμβουλος, ου, ὄ, counsellor, adviser.
Στύμφαλος, ου, ἡ, Stymphealus, a city of Arcadia.	συμμαχικός, ἡ, ἐν, allied. σ. στρατός, an army of allies, p. 92.
σύ, σοῦ, thou, you.	σύμμαχος, ον, allied: Subst. ally.
συγγένεια, ας, ἡ, kindred: in p. 72, l. 1, sc. τοῖς θεοῖς.	συμπαθῶς, (συμπάσχω), Adv., with sympathy.
συγγενής, ἐς, akin, related (by blood).	συμ-παλαίω, σῶ, join in wrestling, share the exercises of.
συγ-γίνομαι, with Dat., be or come together, have an interview with.	σύμπας, ασα, αν, all together: τὸ ξύμπαν, the whole: Adv., in a word, p. 87.
συγ-γιγνώσκω, forgive.	συμ-πέμπω, ψα, with Dat., send with.
συγγνώμη, ης, ἡ, pardon.	συμ-πίνω, drink with, together.
συγκαθ-αιρέω, unite in destroying.	συμ-πλέκω, twine together: Midd. engage (in a conflict).
συγκάτ-εμι, with Dat. of person, go down with; σ. εἰς, enter with.	Συμπληγάδες (striking together), πέτραι, αἱ, the Symplegades rocks, two fabulous rocks at the entrance of the Euxine, which crushed ships between them; but were passed by the Argonauts.
συγ-κλείω, shut, shut up in.	σύμπλους, ον, companion (in a voyage), shipmate.
συγ-κρούω, σῶ, dash together (Trans.). Midd. and Pass., the same (Intrans.).	συμπόσιον, ου, τό, (συμ-πίνω), feast, banquet ( <i>symposium</i> ).
συγ-κοινωνέω, ἡσῶ, have fellowship or sympathy with or together.	σύμπτωσις, εὼς, ἡ, collision.
συγ-χωρέω, grant, allow, yield, consent.	συμ-φέρω, bring together, bring to the help of, aid. τὸ συμφέρον, what is advantageous.
σῦκον, ου, τό, a fig.	συμφορά, ἄς, ἡ, event, misfortune.
συλάω, ἡσῶ, and συλεύω, σῶ, rob, plunder.	συμφυής, ἐς, grown together, of mixed nature.
συλ-λαμβάνω, take with, take (prisoner), seize (as prey). Midd. aid, help.	σύν (ξύν), Prep. with Dat., with.
συλ-λέγω, ξῶ, gather together, collect.	οἱ σύν αὐτῷ, his companions, or confederates.

συν-άγω.	συντυχία.
συν-άγω, gather together; call (an assembly).	λόγοι, complimentary speeches. κατά τὸ σύνθηρες, according to its custom.
συν-αθροίζω, σω, assemble, collect.	συνηρεφής, ές, (lit. roofed in), covered, overgrown, p. 60.
συν-αινέω, έσω, assent.	σύνθημα, ατος, τό, sign, watchword, signal for battle, battle cry.
συνανα-γιγνώσκω, read with (another).	συν-θηράω, ήσω, join in hunting. συν-ήμι, understand (lit. put together).
συναρπάζω, άσω, (lit. catch up), devour.	συν-ίστημι, Trans. place together: Intr. stand together: Midd. organize. ξυν-ειστήκει, remained standing.
συν-δειπνέω, ήσω, with Dat., sup with (any one), share the meals of: alone, join the feast.	σύννοος, ό, ή, (contr. fr. σύννοος), meditating, reflecting, in deep thought.
συνδι-ημερεύω, pass the day (or, day after day) with.	σύννοδος, ου, ή, meeting, assembly. συν-οικέω, dwell together, be united (in marriage).
συνέδραμον, 2 Aor. of συντρέχω.	συν-οικίζω, ίσω, make or allow to live together, unite (in marriage).
συνεΐκα, Perf. of συνίημι.	σύνοικος, ό, ή, dwelling together: friend, companion.
σύν-ειμι, with Dat., be with, meet with, be familiar or conversant with: (βίω) pass, enjoy (life). οί συνοντες, companions, friends.	σύνολος, 2 and 3, all together: τὸ σύνολον, the whole; Adv. on the whole, in general, in a word.
συνεις-πίπτω, rush in together with.	συν-ομιλέω, ήσω, associate with, have connection with.
συνεξ-ομοιόω, ώσω, make quite like, assimilate to.	συνουσία, ας, ή, (σύνειμι), meeting, society, conversation, living with (as a disciple, p. 29).
συνεξ-αιρέω, join, or share, in taking.	συν-ταράσσω, trouble greatly.
συνεπι-λαμβάνω, Midd., take part in.	συν-τάσσω, draw up, post beside. συντεταγμένη φάλαγγι, in close order.
συν-έπομαι, with Dat. follow with, accompany, attend on.	συν-τελέω, έσω, finish, perfect, accomplish, make.
συν-εργέω, ήσω, (συνεργός), with Dat., assist, aid.	συν-τίθημι, place, bring together. Midd. make an agreement.
συνεργός, όν, working together. Subst. fellow-worker, assistant.	συν-τρέφω, bring up with.
συν-έρχομαι, come together, (with Dat.) come together with.	συν-τρέχω, run together, to a spot, to one's help.
σύνεσις, εως, ή, (συνίημι), intelligence.	συντυχία, ας, ή, chance, happy chance; meeting with, acquaintance.
συν-εστιάομαι, (augment ει), live with, feast together, feast with.	
συν-έχω, hold together, contain.	
συνεχής, ές, continuous.	
συνεχές, as Adv. continually.	
συνεχώς, Adv., continually.	
συνήθεια, ας, ή, custom, intercourse, familiarity.	
συνήθης, ες, (σύν, ήθης), customary, familiar, favourite (p. 57):	

## Συρακῶσιοι.

Συρακῶσιοι, *ων, οί*, the Syracusans, people of Syracuse.  
 σῦριγξ, γγος, the pan-pipes.  
 συρίζω, Att. συρίττω, ἔξω, play the pan-pipes, whistle, hiss (with Acc. of person).  
 σύρω (gen. in Pass.) 2 Aor. ἐσύρω, draw, drag (at the wheels of a chariot, p. 69).  
 σῦς, σῦός, *ός, ή*, a swine, boar, sow.  
 συ-σκητέω, ἦσω (with Dat.), share the tent of; lodge with.  
 σφάζω and σφάττω, ξω, slaughter, immolate, sacrifice.  
 σφάλλω, σφαλώ, 1 Aor. ἔσφηλα: Perf. Pass. ἔσφαλμαι, 2 Aor. ἐσφάλην, trip up, deceive. Midd. fail.  
 σφενδονήτης, *ου, ό*, slinger.  
 σφετερίζω, ἴσω, make one's own, appropriate.  
 σφέτερος, *α, ον*, your, yours.  
 Σφίγξ, γγος, ή, Sphinx, a fabulous monster, with a human head, a lion's body, and wings. (NB. The Greek sphinx is female, the Egyptian always male.)  
 σφόδρα, Adv., very, excessively.  
 σφοδρός, *ός, όν*, eager.  
 σφραγίς, ἴδος, ή, seal, signet-ring.  
 σχεδόν, Adv., (ἔχω), (almost).  
 σχῆμα, ατος, τό, (rt. σεχ, in ἔχω), form, appearance, constitution: lit. the way a thing 'has itself' (ἔχει).  
 σχολάζω, ἄσω, be at leisure.  
 σχολή, ής, ή, school, leisure.  
 σώζω, σω, save, keep safe, restore in safety, p. 81. Pass. recover. Midd. save oneself (by flight = *saute qui peut*, p. 92).  
 Σωκράτης, ους, *ός*, (σῶς, κράτος), Socrates, of Athens, the greatest of philosophers, lived B.C. 469—399.  
 σῶμα, ατος, τό, body, bodily state, health, p. 7.

## ταπεινότης.

σωματικός, ή, *όν*, bodily.  
 σώος, *α, ον*, safe, saved.  
 σωρεύω, (σωρός, a heap), heap up.  
 σωτήρ, ήρος, *ός*, saviour, deliverer: as a surname, Soter, p. 3.  
 σωφρονέω, ἦσω, be of sound mind, come to one's senses.  
 σωφροσύνη, ής, ή, moderation, temperance, prudence: as a proper name, Sophrosýnē, p. 3.  
 σώφρων, *ον*, (σῶς, φρήν), lit. sound-minded, moderate, temperate, prudent, wise.

## T.

Τάγαδά, contr. of τὰ ἀγαθά, good things, benefits.  
 Ταίναρος, *ου, ό*, Taenarum (*C. Matapan*), the S. headland of Laconia, with a temple of Poseidon.  
 τάκει = τὰ ἐκεῖ, the things there.  
 ταλαπυρέω, ἦσω, Trans. weary. Intrans. suffer.  
 ταλαπυρός, *ον*, laborious, wretched, miserable.  
 τάλαντον, *ου, τό*, the highest denomination of Greek weight and money = 60 Minæ = 6000 Drachmæ = 36,000 oboli. As money, it was a sum, not a coin. The Attic Talent was a little less than £ 245.  
 τάλας, *αινα, αν*, wretched.  
 τάλλα = τὰ ἄλλα, the rest.  
 ταμίας, *ου, ό*, (τέμνω), steward.  
 ταμειῖον, *ου, τό*, store-room.  
 Τάνταλος, *ου, ό*, Tantalus, a mythical king in Asia Minor; a chief example of divine vengeance.  
 τάξις, εως, ή, order, rank, place, post, office: a division of the Macedonian army.  
 ταπεινός, ή, *όν*, low.  
 ταπεινότης, ήτος, ή, lowliness, humiliation.

<p>ταράσσω, ξω, τετάραχα, τετάραγμα, disturb, confuse, confound.</p> <p>ταραχή, ἤς, ἤ, disturbance, confusion.</p> <p>Τάρταρος, ου, ὁ, Tartarus, a gloomy pit in hell, when the wicked were punished: 'the pit'.</p> <p>τάσσω, ξω, order, appoint; with Dat. of Person, impose on; draw up (an army).</p> <p>ταῦρος, ου, ὁ, bull.</p> <p>ταῦτα (Gen. τούτων), Neut. Pl. of οὗτος, these things, this.</p> <p>ταύτη, Adv., this way, here.</p> <p>ταύτης, ἡ, ἡν, Pl. ταύταις, ας, (Gen. τούτων), Fem. oblique cases of οὗτος, this.</p> <p>ταφή, ἤς, ἤ, funeral, burial.</p> <p>τάφος, ου, ὁ, (θάπτω), tomb.</p> <p>τάχος, ους, τό, quickness, speed.</p> <p>ταχύς, εἶα, ὕ, quick. ταχύ and ταχέως, Adv., quickly, fast, too soon.</p> <p>ταῦς, ὦ, ὁ, peacock.</p> <p>τέ, (= <i>que</i>), Conj., and; τέ — καί or τέ — τέ, both — and.</p> <p>τέτταριπος, ου (τέτταρες, ἑπκα), with four-horses abreast. Neut. (sc. ἄρμα) chariot = <i>quadriga</i>.</p> <p>Τειρεσίας, ου, ὁ, Tirésias, the blind prophet of Thebes.</p> <p>τεχνίζω, ἴσω (Att. ἰώ), build a wall round, fortify.</p> <p>τείχισις, εως, ἤ, circumvallation, fortification.</p> <p>τείχος, ους, τό, wall.</p> <p>τεκμήριον, ου, τό, indication, proof.</p> <p>τέκνον, ου, τό, child.</p> <p>τεκταίνω, (ανῶ), in Midd., build, construct.</p> <p>τεκτονικός, ἤ, ὄν, belonging to carpentry or building; — τέχνη, carpentry, building, architecture.</p> <p>Τελαμών, ὠνος, ὁ, Telamon, king of Salamis, son of Aeacus and father of Ajax Telamoni and Teucer.</p>	<p>Τιθραύστης.</p> <p>τέλειος, 2 and 3, perfect, full-grown.</p> <p>Τελέσιλλα, ἡς, ἤ, Telesilla, a lyric poet and heroine, of Argos, fl. B.C. 510.</p> <p>τελευταῖος, α, ου, last: Neut. as Adv., at last.</p> <p>τελευτάω, ἤσω, end; (with βίον, or simply), die.</p> <p>τελευτή, ἤς, ἤ, end, death.</p> <p>τελέω, ἔσω, accomplish, perform.</p> <p>Τέλλην, ηνος, ὁ, Tellen, a bad fluteplayer at Thebes, in the time of Epaminondas.</p> <p>τέλος, ους, τό, 1) end: as Adv., at last: 2) high station. οἱ ἐν τέλει ὄντες, those in authority.</p> <p>τέμενος, ους, τό, (rt. τεμ, of τέμνω = <i>tem-plum</i>, a place cut off and consecrated), sanctuary, shrine, grove, &amp;c.</p> <p>τέμνω, (rt. τεμ), τεμῶ, τέμμηκα, 2 Aor. ἔταμον, cut.</p> <p>τέρμα, ατος, τό, end, boundary.</p> <p>τέρπω, ψω, delight (trans.), please. Midd. delight (intrans.), be pleased.</p> <p>Τερψιχόρη, ἡς, ἤ, (delighting in dancing), Terpsichóré, the Muse of dancing.</p> <p>τέταρτος, η, ου, fourth.</p> <p>τετρακῆσται, αι, α, four hundred.</p> <p>τετράπους, ουν, with four feet. Subst. a quadruped.</p> <p>Τεῦκρος, ου, ὁ, Teucer, son of Telamon, and brother of Ajax.</p> <p>τέχνη, ἡς, ἤ, art, skill.</p> <p>τεχνίτης, ου, ὁ, artist.</p> <p>τηλικούτος, αὔτη, οὔτο, great, so much, such. Pl. so many, such.</p> <p>τηνκαῦτα, Adv., then, thereupon.</p> <p>τηρέω, ἴσω, keep, preserve.</p> <p>τί (Neut. of τίς), why?</p> <p>τίθημι (rt. ΘΕ), τίσω, (&amp;c. see Gram.), place, represent (in value in an account p. 15), make.</p> <p>Τιθραύστης, ου, ὁ, Tithraustes, a Persian officer.</p>
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## Συρακῆσιοι.

Συρακῆσιοι, ὧν, οἱ, the Syracusans, people of Syracuse.

σῦριγξ, γγος, the pan-pipes.

συρίζω, Att. συρίττω, ἔξω, play the pan-pipes, whistle, hiss (with Acc. of person).

σύρω (gen. in Pass.) 2 Aor. ἐσύρω, draw, drag (at the wheels of a chariot, p. 69).

σῦς, σός, ἐ, ἦ, a swine, boar, sow.

συ-σκηνέω, ἦσω (with Dat.), share the tent of; lodge with.

σφάζω and σφάττω, ξω, slaughter, immolate, sacrifice.

σφάλω, σφαλῶ, 1 Aor. ἐσφηλα: Perf. Pass. ἐσφαλμαι, 2 Aor. ἐσφάλην, trip up, deceive. Midd. fail.

σφενδονήτης, ου, ὁ, slinger.

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σχῆμα, ατος, τό, (rt. σχω, in ἔγω), form, appearance, constitution: lit. the way a thing 'has itself' (ἔχει).

σκολάζω, ἄσω, be at leisure.

σχολή, ἦς, ἦ, school, leisure.

σώζω, σω, save, keep safe, restore in safety, p. 81. Pass. recover.

Midd. save oneself (by flight) = *saute qui peut*, p. 92).

Σωκράτης, ους, ὁ, (σῶς, κράτος), Socrates, of Athens, the greatest of philosophers, lived B.C. 469—399.

σῶμα, ατος, τό, body, bodily state, health, p. 7.

## ταπεινότης.

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σῶος, α, ον, safe, saved.

σωρεύω, (σωρός, a heap), heap up. σωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, saviour, deliverer: as a surname, Soter, p. 8.

σωφρονέω, ἦσω, be of sound mind, come to one's senses.

σωφροσύνη, ης, ἦ, moderation, temperance, prudence: as a proper name, Sophrosyné, p. 8.

σώφρων, ον, (σῶς, φρήν), lit. sound-minded, moderate, temperate, prudent, wise.

## T.

Τάγαδά, contr. of τὰ ἀγαθά, good things, benefits.

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τάκεϊ = τὰ ἐκεῖ, the things there.

ταλαιπώρεω, ἦσω, Trans. weary. Intrans. suffer.

ταλαίπωρος, ον, laborious, wretched, miserable.

τάλαντον, ου, τό, the highest denomination of Greek weight and money = 60 Minæ = 6000 Drachmæ = 36,000 oboli. As money, it was a sum, not a coin. The Attic Talent was a little less than £ 245.

τάλας, αινα, αν, wretched.

τάλλα = τὰ ἄλλα, the rest.

ταμίας, ου, ὁ, (τέμνω), steward.

ταμιεῖον, ου, τό, store-room.

Τάνταλος, ου, ὁ, Tantalus, a mythical king in Asia Minor; a chief example of divine vengeance.

τάξις, εως, ἦ, order, rank, place, post, office: a division of the Macedonian army.

ταπεινός, ἦ, ὄν, low.

ταπεινότης, ητος, ἦ, lowliness, humiliation.

τρικέφαλος.	ὑπαίθριος.
τρικέφαλος, ον, three-headed (esp. of Cerberus).	τύφος, ου, ὄ, pride, assumption, boasting.
τριποῦς, ουν, with three feet: Subst. -οδος, ὄ, a tripod.	τυφῶω, ὠσω, puff up, make proud; Pass. to be proud.
τριμύριοι, αι, α, (i.e. 3×10,000), thirty thousand.	Τυφῶν, ὄνος, Typhon, a primeval monster, enemy of the gods.
τρίτος, η, ον, the third.	τύχη, ης, ἡ, fortune, (personified as a goddess), chance, misfortune.
τρίγυα, Acc. of Δρίξ, hair.	
τρόπαιον, ου, τό, (prop. Neut. of τροπαῖος, fr. τροπή, a turning, rout), trophy, i.e. a set of armour &c., hung up as a memorial on the scene of a victory.	
τρόπος, ου, ὄ, manner, course, custom, character.	
τροφή, ης, ἡ, (τρέφω), food, diet, nourishment, nurture.	
Τρωάς, ἄδος, Adj. 1) Of Troy; 2) sc. γῆ, the Troad, or country about Troy; 3) of the Troad.	
Τρωικός, ἡ, ὄν, Trojan.	
Τρῶς, Τρώες, a Trojan; οἱ Τρῶες, the Trojans.	
τυγχάνω, (rt. τυχ), τεύξομαι, τετύχηκα, 2 Aor. ἔτυχον, with Gen., hit (a mark), find, obtain.	
Intr. happen; with Dat., be on good terms with, p. 79. Pleonastically with ὦν, to be; with ἔχω, to have. ὁ τυχών, a person of distinction; οἱ τυχόντες, the better class.	
Τυνδαρέως, ω, ἑ, Tyndareüs, king of Sparta, husband of Leda.	
τύπτω, ψω, strike, beat.	
τυραννεύω and τυραννέω, σω, with Gen., be tyrant of, rule over.	
τυραννίς, ἰδος, ἡ, tyranny, irresponsible government usurped contrary to law.	
τύραννος, ου, ὄ, tyrant, in the original sense, i.e. despot: not necessarily <i>tyrannical</i> in conduct.	
Τυρρήνιος, οὔ, ὄ, a Tyrrhenian, i.e. of Etruria. The Tyrrhenians and oldest Greeks were akin.	
τυφλός, ἡ, ὄν, blind.	
τυφλώω, ὠσω, blind, strike blind.	
	Υ.
	Ἵβριζῶ, ἔσω, insult, behave arrogantly.
	Ἵβρις, εως, ἡ, insolence, violence. Ἵβριστής, οὔ, ὄ, an evil-doer, insult; Adj. arrogant, impious.
	Ἵβριστικῶς, Adv. insolently.
	ὑγιαίνω, ἄνω, (Lat. <i>valeo</i> ), to be sound (in health): also, in mind, hence the point of Agesilaus's reply to Menecrates, p. 5. "M. to A. I hope you're all right." "A to M. I hope you're all right."
	ὑγίεια, ας, ἡ, health.
	ὑγιεινός, ἡ, ὄν, and ὑγιής, ἑς, healthy, sound.
	ὑγρός, ἄ, ὄν, moist, wet.
	Ἵδρα, ας, ἡ, hydra, a water serpent, esp. the Lernean hydra.
	Ἵδωρ, Ἵδατος, τό, water.
	ἕτερός, οὔ, ὄ, rain.
	ὑἱδούς, οὔ, ὄ, grandson.
	υἱεύς, ἑος, and υἱός, οὔ, ὄ, son.
	ὑλακτέω, ἡσω, bark, bark at.
	Ἵλη, ης, ἡ, wood; properly, brushwood, as opposed to ξύλον, timber. πολλῆ Ἵλη, thick wood.
	Ἵλλος, ου, ὄ, Hyllus, son of Hercules.
	ὑμεῖς, ὦν, ἔν, ἄς, you. Pl. of σύ.
	Ἵμην, ἑνος, ὄ, Hymen, the god of marriage.
	ὑμναῖος, ου, ὄ (sc. ὕμνος), hymeneal or marriage song.
	Ἵμνος, ου, ὄ, hymn, song.
	ὑπαίθριος and ὑπαιθρος, ον, (ὑπό,

τίκτω.	τριήρης.
τίκτω, (redupl. fr. rt. TEK), τέξω or τέξομαι, τέτοκα, έτεκόμην, bring forth, give birth to; lay. τό τίκτεται, child-birth.	τοξεία, ας, ή, archery. τόξημα, ατος, τό, arrow. τοξεύω, σω, shoot (with the bow), kill (by shooting).
τίλλω, τιλώ, 1 Aor. έτιλα, Perf. Pass. τέτιλμαι, pluck.	τόξον, ου, τό, bow. τοξότης, ου, ό, archer.
τιμάω, ήσω (τιμή), honour, value, prize (with Gen., above).	τόπος, ου, ό, place, space, region. τοσόδε, ήδε, όνδε, so great, as great (as the following). τασώ, as Adv., so much, as much.
τιμή, ής, ή, 1) price, value, estimation: 2) honour, an office of dignity, p. 83.	τοσουτος, αύτη, ουτο, Adv. τοσουτον, as much, so much, so great (as the preceding).
Τιμόθεος, ου, ό, Timotheus, son of Conon, a celebrated Athenian general, fl. B.C. 378—354.	τότε, Adv., then, at that time, for the time, meanwhile. έν τώ τότε, for the time.
Τιμόλαος, ου, ό, Timoläus, a Macedonian officer.	τούμπαλιν = τό ζμπαλιν, back. τούπισω = τό όπίσω, back.
τιμωρέομαι, take vengeance on, punish.	τούτο, ου, Neut. of ουτος, this. τράγος, ου, ό, goat.
τιμωρία, ας, ή, vengeance, punishment, revenge.	τράπεζα, ης, ή, table. τραύμα, ατος, τό, wound.
τιμωρός, ου, ό, avenger.	τραχήλος, ου, ό, neck, throat. Τραχίνιος, ου, ό, a Trachinian, i.e. of Trachis in Thessaly.
τις, τί, Interrog. Pron., who? what?	τραχύς, εία, ύ, rough, rugged. τρεΐς, τρία, three.
τις, τι, Indef. Pron., any: a certain (Lat. <i>quidam</i> , not specifying whom or what); often equivalent to our Indef. Art. a, an: a certain person; somebody. ό τις (Lat. <i>est qui</i> ), some.	τρέπω, ψω, 2 Aor. έτραπον, Perf. Pass. τέτραμμαι, Trans. turn, rout. Midd. turn (Intr.), go over (to another party).
τιτρώσχω, τρώσω, wound.	τρέφω, ζρέψω, τέτροφα, Perf. Pass. τέτραμμαι, nourish, bring up.
τιω, τίνω, τίσω, έτισα, τέτιχα, τέτισμαι, set a price on, value, honour; pay, (a penalty, δίκην, or ας). Midd. avenge oneself.	τρίαινα, ης, ή, (τρεΐς), trident. τριάκοντα, thirty.
τοίνυν, then (illative).	τριακόσιοι, αι, α, three hundred. τριβή, ής, ή, delay.
τοιόςδε, άδε, όνδε (= <i>talis</i> ), such (as the following).	τριβω, ψω, rub down (a horse), wear out.
τοιούτος, αύτη, ουτο (v), such (as the preceding).	τριβων, ωνος, ό, (τριβω), a threadbare cloak, worn by philosophers.
τόκος, ου, ό, 1) childbirth; 2) offspring; 3) interest, i. e. what money produces.	τριήρης, ους, ή, (τρι, έρέσσω), <i>trireme</i> , man of war, a long vessel with 3 banks of oars, used as a ship of war.
τόλμα, ης, ή, courage, daring. τολμάω, ήσω, dare, venture.	
τόλμημα, ατος, τό, daring, courage.	
τοξάρχης, ου, ό, commander of the archers.	

ὑποστροφή.

back, retreat, vanish, p. 67.  
 ὑποστροφή, ἤς, ἡ, return.  
 ὑπόσχεσις, ἐως, ἡ, promise: ὑπόσχεσιν λύω, keep a promise, lit. discharge the obligation.  
 ὑπο-τελέω, pay tribute.  
 ὑποτελής, ἐς, tributary.  
 ὑπο-τίθῃμι, place under, lay down, assume. Midd. suggest, propose, warn. Ἀθηναῖς ὑποβλήμενης, by the counsel of Athena.  
 ἐλπίδα, hold out a hope.  
 ὑπο-τυγχάνω, interrupt, reply.  
 ὑποχείριος, α, ον, under the power of another, subject.  
 ὑποχθόνιος, ον (χθών), beneath the earth, infernal.  
 ὑποψία, ας, ἡ, suspicion.  
 Ἕρκανός, οὔ, ὁ, an Hyrcanian, i.e. of Hyrcania, a Persian province, near the Caspian.  
 Ἕστασπης, ου, ὁ, Hystaspes, a Persian nobleman, father of king Darius.  
 ὑστεραίος, α, ον, following; ἡ ὑστεραία (sc. ἡμέρα), the following day, the morrow.  
 ὑστερέω, ἦσω, with Gen., am too late in or for; hasten.  
 ὕστερος, α, ον, later, latter; ὕστερον, Adv. later, afterwards. τὰ ὕστερα, the end.  
 ὑφ' = ὑπό.  
 ὑφ-αίρέω, and Midd., take away secretly, steal.  
 ὑφαίνω, ἀνώ, weave.  
 ὕφαλος, ον, (ὑπό, ἄλς), under the sea.  
 ὑφάντης, ου, ὁ, weaver.  
 ὑφ-ήμι, with Gen., relax.  
 ὑφ-ίστημι, Trans. place under, undertake. Intr. and Midd. engage in, undertake.  
 ὑψηλός, ἡ, ὄν, lofty.  
 ὕψος, ους, τό, height.

Φ.

Φαέθων, οντος, ὁ (shining). Phaë-

φείδομαι.

thon, son of Helios, the Sun-god.  
 φαεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (φάος, light), shining.  
 φαιδρός, ἄ, ὄν, brilliant, bright, splendid, joyful.  
 φαίνω, φανῶ, πέφαγκα, 2 Perf. πέφηνα, 1 Aor. ἔφηνα, 2 Aor. Pass. ἐφάνην, show, discover; Midd., 2 Perf. Act., and 2 Aor. Pass. appear, shine.  
 φάλαγξ, γγος, ἡ, the phalanx, esp. the Macedonian column of infantry.  
 φανερός, ἄ, ὄν, clear, manifest, open: of a person, as predicate, well known; φ. γενόμενος, being made known: αὐτῷ φανερός ἦν κ. τ. λ. was well known to him to have been; ἐν τῷ φανερῷ εἶναι, to live in public. φανερόν ποιεῖν, to shew, display, demonstrate.  
 φαντασία, ας, ἡ, vision.  
 φάος, φάους, τό, light: usu. contr. φῶς, q. v.  
 φαρμακίς, ἴδος, ἡ, enchantress.  
 φάρμακον, ου, τό, drug, medicine, remedy, poison.  
 φαρμάσσω, ξω, 1) heal by drugs: 2) poison.  
 Φαρνάκης, ου, ὁ, Pharnāces, a noble Persian.  
 Φαρσάλιος, ου, ὁ, Pharsalian, i.e. of the city of Pharsalus in Thessaly.  
 φασιανός, οὔ, ὁ, (lit. the bird of the Phasis), pheasant.  
 Φᾶσις, ἴδος and τος, ὁ, the Phasis, a river of Colchis.  
 φάσχω, Pres. and Imp. only (Rt. φα in φημι), say, state, allege: οὐ φάσχω, deny, refuse.  
 φαυλίζω, ἴσω, disparage.  
 φαῦλος, ἡ, ον, bad, vile, trifling, contemptible.  
 φείδομαι, σομαι, with Gen., spare.

Φεραί.	φιλόφρων.
Φεραί, ὦν, αἰ, Phæræ, a city of Thessaly.	φθορά, ᾶς, ἡ, ruin, destruction.
Φεραῖος, ου, ὁ, Phærean, i. e. of Phæræ.	φιάλη, ης, ἡ, cup.
Φέρης, ητος, ὁ, Pheres, king of Phæræ in Thessaly, and father of Admetus.	φιλαλέξανδρος, ου, attached to Alexander, the friend of Alexander.
φέρω (= Lat. <i>fero</i> ), only in Pres. and Imperf., Fut. ὄσω, 1 Aor. ἤνεγα. Perf. ἐνήνοχα, carry, drag, bring, bear, endure, wear; look towards, (like 'bear' of position), lead to, or by; εἰς μέσον, bring forward or forth (Lat. <i>in medio ponere</i> ). βαρέως φέρειν, to take ill, to be distressed; φέρε, come! Pass. be borne aloft, rise, p. 64; Part. with ἐπί, invading, p. 75.	φιλανθρώπος, ου, friendly to man, kind, merciful. N. Subst. mercy.
φεύγω, ξομαι, 2. Perf. πέφευγα, fly, be banished, with Acc. be banished from; τὴν δίκην, be accused, be placed on one's trial; ὁ φεύγων, the defendant.	φιλανθρώπως, like a kind friend.
πηγός, οὔ, ἡ, (= <i>fagus</i> ), beech.	φίλεργος, ου, diligent, active.
φήμη, ης, ἡ, (= <i>fama</i> , rt. φα in φημι), saying, report.	φιλέω, ἡσω (φίλος), love, kiss, coax, p. 40: φιλεῖ, is usual.
φημί, φήσω, 2 Aor. ἔφην, say.	φιλία, ας, ἡ, friendship.
φθάνω, φθήσομαι and φθάσω, ἔφθασα, 1 Aor. ἔφασα, 2 Aor. ἔφστην, be before; anticipate; with Acc. of person, get before, get the start of: with Part., before (the Part. being translated as a Verb). Part. former; with Acc. of Pers., his former; ἡ φθ. ἀνδραγαθία, his former virtue. φθάσαντες, hastily, p. 74. οὐκ ἔφθασαν συγκλείσαντες, they had not time to shut, p. 91.	φιλικός, ἡ, ἐν, (Adv. ὤς), friendly.
φθέγγομαι, ξομαι, speak, utter a voice; said of animals, e.g. neigh, bray.	φίλιος, α, ου, friendly.
Φθία, ας, ἡ, Phthia, a city and district of Thessaly.	Φίλιππος, ου, ὁ, 1) Philip II., the Great, king of Macedonia (B.C.: 359—336), father of Alexander the Great. 2) Son of Antigonus.
φθονέω, ἡσω, be jealous of, grudge, envy (with Dat.). Pass. to be odious.	φιλοβασιλεύς, ἑως, attached to the king, the friend of the king.
φθόνος, ου, ὁ, envy, grudge.	φιλόζωος, ου, fond of life.
	φιλόδηρος, ου, ὁ, fond of hunting.
	φιλόξενος, ου, hospitable.
	Φιλόξενος, ου, ὁ, Philoxenus, a Greek poet of Cythera, flourished at the court of Dionysius the Elder, lived B.C. 435—380.
	φίλος, η, ου, dear. Subst. friend.
	φιλοσοφείω, ἡσω, study philosophy; lead the life of a philosopher.
	φιλοσοφία, ας, ἡ, philosophy, lit. love of wisdom.
	φιλόσοφος, ου, ὁ, philosopher. Adj. wise, philosophic.
	φιλότεχνος, ου, art-loving, belonging to the arts.
	φιλοτιμέομαι, be ambitious of, desire eagerly, take pride in, show liberality in.
	φιλοτιμία, ας, ἡ, ambition, pride, liberality.
	φιλότιμος, ου, (φίλος, τιμή), ambitious.
	φιλοφρόνως, Adv., in a friendly way, affably.
	φιλόφρων, ου, kind, well-disposed, affable.

Φινεύς.	φωνή.
Φινεύς, ἕως, ὁ, Phineus, of Salmydessus, a prophet consulted by the Argonauts.	φροντίζω, care: with Gen., care for, be concerned about.
φοβερός, ἄ, ὄν, formidable.	φροντίς, ἴδος, ἡ, thought, care, concern.
φοβέω, ἦσω, frighten. Midd. fear.	φρουρά, ἄς, ἡ, guard, garrison, body-guard.
φόβος, οὐ, ὁ, fear, terror. Prop. Name, Terror, the Terrors, deities.	φρουρέω, ἦσω, guard, watch over. φρουρός, οὐ, ὁ, guard.
Φοῖβος, οὐ, ὁ, Phoebus, an epithet of Apollo.	φρυσάττομαι, ἀξομαι (lit. snort, neigh), be elated, arrogant.
φοιτάω, ἦσω, roam; spread abroad (said of a rumour).	φρυγανιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ (φρύγανον, a dry stick, fire wood), a collector of fire-wood, a wood-cutter.
φονεύς, ἕως, ὁ, murthurer.	φρυγανισμός, οὐ, ὁ, wood-cutting.
φονεύω, σω (φόνος), murther, kill, slay.	Φρύξ, υγός, a Phrygian, i. e. of Phrygia in Asia Minor.
φόνος, οὐ, ὁ, murther, slaughter.	φυγᾶς, ἄδος, ὁ, fugitive, exile.
φορέω (φέρω), ἦσω, wear, have (a skin, p. 41).	φυγή, ἡς, ἡ, flight, banishment.
φόρος, οὐ, ὁ, revenue, tax, tribute.	φυλακῆ, ἡς, ἡ (φυλάσσω), watch, guard.
φορτικός, ἡ, ὄν, burthensome, heavy (said of feasts, p. 35).	φύλαξ, κος, ὁ, keeper, guardian.
φορτίον, οὐ, τό, burthen.	φυλάσσω, watch, guard, keep, observe (a law, p. 33), preserve.
πραγματός, οὐ, ὁ, hedge, fence.	Midd. beware of, guard against.
φράζω, ἄσω, say, tell, show, declare.	Φύξιος, ον, (the god) of flight or escape, p. 68.
Φρασίος, οὐ, ὁ, Phrasius, a Cyprian prophet.	φυσάω, ἦσω, breathe out, blow out.
φράσσω, ξω, enclose, fence in.	φυσικός, ὄν, natural.
φρέαρ, ατος, τό, well.	φύσις, εως, ἡ, nature, natural disposition, character; a creature, p. 73.
φρήν, φρενός, ἡ, mind. Pl. sense.	φυτεία, ας, ἡ, planting.
Φριξός, ου, ὁ, Phrixus, son of Athamas and Nephele, fled with his sister Helle on the golden-fleeced ram.	φυτεύω, σω, plant.
φρονέω (φρήν), ἦσω, think: lit. to be of a (certain) mind or disposition, e. g. μέγα φρονεῖν, to be high-minded, with ἐπί, to pride oneself upon. Λακωνικά φρονεῖν, to have the spirit of a Lacedæmonian.	φυτόν, οὐ, τό, plant.
φρόνημα, ατος, τό, thought, mind, spirit, high spirit, resolution, p. 3; temper.	φύω, σω, πέφυκα, 2 Aor. ἔφυον, Trans. bring forth, make: Intr. grow. Perf. to be by nature, to be wont.
φρόνησις, εως, ἡ, intelligence, prudence.	Φωκεύς, ἕως, ὁ, a Phocian, i. e. of Phocis.
φρόνιμος, ον (φρήν), intelligent, prudent.	Φωκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Phocis, a district of N. Greece, next Boeotia.
	Φωκίων, ωνος, ὁ, Phocion, a celebrated Athenian general and statesman, lived about B.C. 402
	—317.
	φωνή, ἡς, ἡ, voice, language.

## φωνήεις.

φωνήεις, εσσα, εν, speaking.  
 φωράω, άσω (φώρ = fur, thief),  
 search for, catch, a thief. Pass.  
 be caught or detected in a theft.  
 φώς, φωτός (contr. fr. φάος, φάους),  
 light: not to be confounded with  
 the poetic φώς, φωτός, a man.

## X.

Χαιρώνεια, ας, ή, Chaeronea, a city  
 in Boeotia, where Philip defeated  
 the Thebans and Athenians,  
 B.C. 338.

χαίρω, χαρήσσομαι, with Dat. or  
 Particip., rejoice; be in good  
 health: χαίρειν = Lat. vale,  
 hail! a greeting, in the begin-  
 ning of a letter, p. 5.

χαίτη, ης, ή, hair.

χαλεπός, ή, όν, hard, repulsive,  
 distant, violent (όργή), p. 81.  
 χαλεπώς, hardly; έχειν, to be  
 enraged, indignant.

χαλκείον, ου, τό, forge.

χάλκεος, α, εν, Adj., copper, bronze,  
 brazen, of brass.

Χαλκίαιος, εν, Chalchioecus, i. e.  
 of the Brazen House, an epi-  
 thet of Athena at Sparta.

χαλκόπους, οδος, with brazen feet,  
 or hoofs (p. 65).

χαλκός, ου, ό, copper, bronze,  
 brass.

χαλκότυπος, ου, ό, coppersmith,  
 worker in brass or bronze.

χάραξ, κος, ό, wall, rampart (of  
 a camp).

Χάρης, ήτος, ό, Chares, a profligate  
 Athenian general, about B.C.  
 360.

χαρίεις, εσσα, εν, agreeable.

χαρίζομαι, oblige, do a favour to,  
 do one a pleasure.

Χαρικλώ, ους, ή, Chariclo, a  
 nymph, mother of Tiresias.

χάρις, ιτος, ή, (rt. χαρ, sig. plea-  
 sure), favour, thanks, benefit.

## χίλιοι.

Pl. bounties. χάριν έχειν, to  
 be thankful: with Dat., to thank.  
 χάριν, after Gen., for the sake  
 of, for the purpose of, like gratia  
 and causa.

Χάριτες, αι, the Graces, 3 goddes-  
 ses, daughters of Jove.

χάσμα, ατος, τό (χαίλω, gape),  
 void, chasm, gulf, esp. the ra-  
 vine at Delphi, whence issued  
 the vapour that was supposed  
 to inspire the Pythian priestess.

χειλος, ους, τό, lip.

χειμάζω, άσω, expose to cold or  
 storm. Pass. be storm-tossed.

χειμών, ώνος, ό, winter, storm.

χείρ, χειρός and χερός, ή, hand.  
 μετά χείρας, in hand, p. 87.

χειρόομαι, ώσομαι (χείρων, lit.  
 make inferior to oneself), sub-  
 due, win over.

χειροτονέω, ήσω (χείρ, τείνω, lit.  
 referring to a shew of hands),  
 elect, choose.

χειρουργία, ας, ή (χείρ, έργον),  
 surgery, lit. (healing wrought  
 by the hand, not by drugs).

χειρουργικός, ή, όν, skilled in sur-  
 gery.

χείρων, εν, worse.

Χείρων, ωνος, ό, Chiron, a cele-  
 brated Centaur, tutor of Hercu-  
 les and many other heroes.

χειλιδών, όνος, ή, swallow.

χελώνη, ης, ή, tortoise, tortoise-  
 shell.

χέω, (rt. χεF), χεύσομαι, 1 Aor.  
 Att. έχεα, Perf. κέχυκα, κέχυ-  
 μαι, pour, pour forth.

χήν, χηνός, ό, goose.

χήρος, α, εν, bereaved, bereft of.  
 γυνή χήρα, a widow.

χθές, Adv., yesterday.

χιλιάρχος, ου, ό, chiliarch, a mili-  
 tary officer (lit. commander of  
 1000 soldiers); any officer (e. g.  
 p. 32).

χίλιοι, αι, α, a thousand, 1000.

χιτών.	Ψωφίς.
χιτών, ὄνος, ὄ, tunic, an undergarment.	χρηστός, ἦ, ὄν, useful, excellent, good.
χιών, ὄνος, ἦ, snow.	χρίω, ἴσω, anoint, smear.
χλαίνα, ἡς, ἦ, (lit. blanket), gown, robe, the Greek over dress.	χρονίζω, ἴσω (χρόνος), delay, tarry, be late.
χλαμύδιον, ου, τό, (dim. of foll.), a small robe or scarf.	χρόνος, ου, ὄ, time.
χλαμύς, ὕδος, ἦ, <i>chlamys</i> , a robe or scarf, chiefly worn by soldiers.	χρῦσος, α, ὄν, golden, gold.
χοῖνξ, ἰκος, ἦ, <i>choenix</i> , a dry measure = just a quart.	χρυσίον, ου, τό, gold, i.e. gold money.
χολή, ἡς, ἦ, the gall, bile.	χρυσόκερας, ὦν, Gen., ω (κέρας), with horns of gold.
χόλος, ου, ὄ, anger.	χρυσόμαλλος, ου (μαλλός), with golden wool.
χολῶω, ὦσω, make angry, enrage. Midd. and Pass. be angry.	χρῶμα, ατος, τό, colour.
χορδή, ἡς, ἦ (= <i>chorda</i> ), 1) gut, catgut: 2) the string of a lyre.	χῶλος, ἦ, ὄν, lame.
χορεύω, εὔσω, dance.	χώρα, ας, ἦ, country, place, region, realm (p. 52).
χορός, οὔ, ὄ, dance, chorus.	χωρέω, ἦσω, go.
χράω, give an oracle. Midd. with Dat., consult an oracle, p. 43: use, shew; (with person), use, treat; adopt (a resolution, p. 77). τὸ χρηστέν, the response of an oracle.	χωρίον, ου, τό, place, piece of ground, a fortified place. τὰ χωρία, the country.
χρεία, ας, ἦ, necessity, a necessary (e.g. of life). ἐν χρεῖα εἶναι τινος, to have need of.	χωρίς, with Gen., without, apart from.
χρεμετίζω, ἴσω, neigh.	χώρος, ου, ὄ, place, region.
χρέος, ους, τό, necessity, debt: Pl. debts.	Ψ.
χρεών, τό, destiny: χρ. ἐστὶ, it is fated: Neut. Part. Pres. of	Ψάλλω, ψαλῶ, Ξψαλλα, play the harp.
χρή, Impers., it is necessary. See χράω.	ψάω, σω, with Gen., touch.
χρήζω, σω, want, wish, need.	ψέγω, ξω, Perf. Ξψογα, blame, disparage; lit. lessen.
χρῆμα, ατος, τό, thing, affair, used pleonastically with Gen. for something great or strong, e.g. σοὺς χρῆμα, a great boar. Pl. wealth, money, treasures.	ψευδής, ὄ, ἦ, false: Subst. a liar. ψευδῶς, Adv. falsely.
χρήσιμος, 2 and 3, useful.	Ψευδόσμερδης, ἰος, ὄ, the false Smerdis.
χρησμός, οὔ, ὄ, (χράω), oracle; a saying (passing about as of divine authority).	ψεῦδω, σω, deceive. Midd. lie, speak falsely. Pass. with Gen., be mistaken in.
χρησμοδέω, ἦσω (χρησμός, ᾗδω), give oracles.	ψεύστης, ου, ὄ, liar.
	ψιλός, ἦ, ὄν, bare, uncovered, light-armed.
	ψόγος, ου, ὄ, blame.
	ψυχή, ἡς, ἦ, soul; life (i.e. the animal life).
	ψῦχος, ους, τό, cold, coolness.
	ψυχρός, ἄ, ὄν, cold.
	Ψωφίς, ἰδος, ἦ, Psophis, a city of Arcadia.

ᾠ	ὠφέλιμος.
Ω.	
ᾠ, Interj., o! with Gen. oh what, &c.!	Time; season: hour; ὠρα, it is time; 2) hour; 3) youth, beauty. ᾠραι, ὠν, αἱ, the Horæ, goddesses of the four seasons.
ὠδε, Adv., so, thus, in the following way.	ὠραῖος, α, ον, in season: with ἀποθανεῖν, to die in the fulness of years.
ὠδή, ῆς, ῆ, (contr. fr. ἀοιδῆ), song; crowing (of the cock).	ὠς, I. Adv., as, just as, as if; on the ground that: with Fut. Part., as one (those) who will; with the purpose of, to: as much as possible. II. Conj. that (ὠς οὐκ εἶη, that he was not), so that, in order that, with Part. as — ing, of — ing. III. Prep. with Acc. in Attic. = πρός, to.
ὠδέω, ῆσω, and ὠσω, 1 Aor. Att. ἔωσα, push, drive.	ὠς = οὕτως, thus.
ὠχύς, εἶα, ὄ, swift, quick.	ὠςπερ, Adv., just as.
ὠμος, ου, ὄ, shoulder.	ὠστε, Conj. with Ind. or Inf., 1) as that, that; 2) so that.
ὠμότης, ητος, ῆ, savage nature, fierceness, cruelty.	ὠτια, ears, Plur. of οὖς.
ὠνητο, 3 Sing. 2. Aor. Midd. of ὀννημι, gained profit or advantage.	ὠφέλεια, ας, ῆ, help, benefit.
ὠν, ούσα, ὄν, Pres. Part. of εἰμί, being: τὰ ὄντα, the reality.	ὠφέλω, with Acc., help, benefit.
ὠντος, α, ον, (= Lat. <i>venalis</i> ), for sale, to be bought for (with Gen.).	ὠφέλιμος, ον, useful, profitable, advantageous.
ὠόν, οῦ, τόν, egg.	
ὠρα, ας, ῆ, (= Lat. <i>hora</i> ), 1.	

THE END.











