GREEK PROSE PHRASE-BOOK

BASED ON
Thucydides, Xenophon, Demosthenes, Plato

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PREFACE

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

As to possible uses of the book,—it may be used (α) as a reference-book when writing Greek prose—*e.g.*, before translating a description of a siege, the *whole* section on sieges (pp. 48–50) might be read through carefully. (β) It may be used as an enlarged vocabulary-book, selected phrases being learned by heart. (γ) As a substitute for an English-Greek lexicon it may have its uses, especially as such a use of it necessitates a boy *thinking*. The index refers him to a page on which the word or similar *ideas* occur: he must select from the context according to his needs.

H. W. AUDEN.
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I THE WORLD AND NATURE.

THE ELEMENTS—WEATHER.

since the creation—ἀφ’ οὗ γεγόνασιν ἄνθρωποι.
the world—ἡ οἰκουμένη; cf. τὰ πάντα, τὸ πᾶν.
to be the most famous man in the world—μέγιστον ὄνομα ἔχειν ἐν πᾶσιν ἄνθρωποις.
the antipodes—τάπεκεύα τῆς γῆς.
the end of the world—τὰ ἔσχατα τῆς γῆς.
the most cunning man under the sun—δεινότατος πάντων ὑπὸ τὸν ἥλιον ἄνθρωπων.
gravity—ροπή.
velocity—φορά (Plat.)
a desert—ἡ ἄνυδρος, ἔρημος (sc. χώρα).
to lie waste as a desert—χερσεύειν.
the sea-shore, littoral—ἡ παράλιος.
those who dwell inland—οἱ τῆν μεσογείαν κατωκημένοι.
at that point on the mainland—ἐκεῖ τῆς ἡπείρου.
on a gentle slope—ἐν ἡρέμα προσάνεται.
all rivers are fordable if one approaches their source—πάντες οἱ ποταμοὶ προϊοῦσι πρὸς τὰς πηγὰς διαβατοὶ γίνονται.
the river discharges itself into the sea by seven mouths—ὁ ποταμὸς ἑπτὰ στόμασιν εἰς θάλασσαν ἐκβάλλει (ἐξιήσιν).
the mouth of a river—ἐκβολή.
an inundation—ἡ ἐπίκλυσις, ὁ κατακλυσμός.
the trade winds—αἱ ἐτησίαι.
a gentle breeze—πνεῦμα μέτριον.
to windward—προσήνεμος (opp. ὑπήνεμος).
the wind went down—τὸ πνεῦμα κατηί (ἔληγε); cf. συνιζάνειν.
the wind is fair behind us—κατὰ πρόμινα ἱσταται τὸ πνεῦμα
; cf. κατὰ οὐρὸν φέρεσθαι, οὐρίῳ πλώ χρήσασθαι, ἐς οὕρον καταστῆναι.
a storm of rain—χειμῶν νοτερὸς.
they were caught in a heavy storm—ἐνέπεσεν αὐτοῖς χειμῶν τε μέγας καὶ πολὺς ἄνεμος.
there was a thin layer of ice—κρύσταλλος ἐπεπήνγει οὗ βέβαιος.
during a very hard frost—ὁ ὄντος πάγου οὗ καὶ πολὺς ἄνεμος.
rain, a rain-shower—ὕετος.
heavy rain, a thunderstorm—ὀμβρός; cf. ὄδωρ πολὺ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, βρονταί.
a drizzle—ψακάς.
I. THE WORLD AND NATURE.

a gust of rain—καταφορὰ ύετοῦ.
it rarely rains in Assyria—ἡ γῆ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων ύεται ὀλίγω.
the north—ὁ βορρᾶς (lit. north wind).
the south—ὁ νότος, ἡ μεσημβρία.
the east—αἱ ἀνατολαί (sc. τοῦ ἥλιου), ἔως, ἥλιος ὁ ἀνατέλλων.
the west—αἱ δυσμαί.
facing east—πρὸς τὰς ἀνατολὰς τετραμμένος.
to the north-east—πρὸς ἀρκτὸν τε καὶ τὸν ἥλιον ἀνατέλλοντα.
the east wind—ἀπηλιώτης.
the west wind—ζέφυρος.
waiting till a snowy night—νύκτα τηρήσαντες ὑπονιφομένην.
the snow lies six feet deep—τῆς χιόνος ἐστὶ τὸ βάθος ὀργυία.
there is a (slight) fall of snow—(ὑπο)νιφεῖ.
falling snow usually { νιφετός, νιφάδες.
fallen snow ὑπονιφές.
snow-covered mountains—ὁρὰς ἀεὶ κατανιφόμενα.
there was an eruption of Etna—ἐκ τῆς Αἴτνης ῥυάς πυρὸς ἐγένετο.

there was an earthquake in Delos shortly before this—ἡ Δῆλος ἐκινήθη ὀλίγων πρὸ τοῦ τούτος.
at the beginning of the same month there was an earthquake—τοῦ αὐτοῦ μηνὸς ἵσταμένου ἐσείσε.
shallows—τὰ βράχη, τὰ τενάγα.
the sea is navigable after March—ἡ θάλαττα πλώϊμος ἐστὶν ἐκ τῶν Διονυσίων.
a strait—ὁ πορθμός.
the Straits of Gibraltar—αἱ Ἡρακλέους στῆλαι.
promontories—αἱ ἀνέχουσαι ἀκραί.
want of room at sea—ἡ στενοχωρία. 1

to complete a bridge—γέφυραν ζευγνύναι; cf. γεφυρώ.
the river runs strongly—δῖε μέγας (πολύς) ὁ ποταμός.
to be drown in the eddies—ἐν ταῖς δίναις ἀποπνίγεσθαι.
to dive—κατακολυμβᾶν.
when the weather is fine—ὅταν εὐδία γένηται, εὐημερίας γενομένης.
dull weather—αἱ συννεφεῖς ἡμέραι.
calm in the air—νηνεμία.
calm at sea—γαλήνη.
owing to the clouded state of the atmosphere—διὰ τὰ ἐν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ξυννέφελα ὄντα.

1 For similar compounds cf. ἐυρυχωρία, δυσχωρία.
a planet—ἀστήρ ἀστάθμητος (Xen.), πλανήτης.
there is an eclipse of the moon—ἡ σελήνη ἐκλείπει; cf. τοῦ ἡλίου ἐκλιπέσι τι ἐγένετο.
fixed stars—τὰ ἀστρα ἐνδεδεμένα.
there was an echo—βόμβος τι ἐγίγνετο (Plat.)
a thunderstorm came on—ὕδωρ πολὺ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ μετὰ βροντῆς ἐπεγένετο; cf. ὕδατα ἀστραπαία.
the storm is passing over—παραφέρεται ὁ χειμών.
a storm is threatening—ξυννένοφε καὶ βροντὰ.

II SPACE AND TIME.

TRAVEL—SITUATION.

the island lies well for a coasting voyage—ἡ νῆσος καλῶς κεῖται τοῦ παράπλου.
Epidamnus lies on the right as one enters the Ionian Gulf—Ε. ἔστι πόλις ἐν δεξιᾷ ἐσπλέουτι τοῦ Ἰόνιον κόλπον.
a considerable distance—ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας.
to go straight to ...—τὴν ἐνθεῖαιν (sc. ὅδον) ιέναι.
to go for a walk—εἰς περίπατον ἐρχεσθαι (Plat.)
travelling-expenses—τὰ πρὸς τὴν πορείαν ἀναλώματα.
journey money—ἐφόδιον.
an inn—πανδοκεῖον.
to come often to a place—θαμίζειν (Plat.)
to put up, lodge—καταλύειν, ξενίζεσθαι, κατάγεσθαι παρὰ τινι.
fellow passengers (on board ship)—οἱ συμπλέοντες.
to travel on horseback (in a vehicle)—ὁδουπορεῖν, πορεύσθαι, ἐφ᾽ ὕππου (ἐφ᾽ ἀμάξης), or ἱππω (Ἀρματι) χρησάμενος.
the intervening space—ὁ μεταξὺ τόπος.
the shortest way—ἡ ταχύτητι, ἡ σύντομος.
to bridle a horse—χαλινὸν ἐμβάλλειν ἵππῳ.
to hunt on horseback—ἀφ᾽ ἵππων θηρᾶν.
to find a person at his dinner (Lat. offendere)—καταλαμβάνειν τινὰ δειπνοῦντα.
a suburb (or country round a town)—ἡ περιοικίς.
opposite to (a place)—ἐν τῷ ἀντιπέρας τυός.
neighbouring people—οἱ ὁμοροί, οἱ πρόσοικοι, τὰ κύκλῳ ἔθνη.
neighbouring cities—αἱ ἀστυγείτονες, αἱ πλησιόχωροι πόλεις.
II. SPACE AND TIME.

on the north (south) side—πρὸς ἄρκτον, πρὸς Βορράν (πρὸς Νότον, μεσημβρίαν).

to the place in Egypt called the Delta—εἰς τὸ Δέλτα καλούμενον τῆς Αἰγύπτου.

at right angles—πρὸς ὀρθὴν (sc. γωνίαν).

four days’ voyage—τεττάρων ἡμερῶν πλοῦς.

after going a day’s journey—προελθὼν ἡμερήσιαν ὁδὸν.

to be a short distance from—δὶ ὀλίγου εἶναι; μικρὸν ἀπέχει, διαστῆναι.

it is distant by sea 60[2] stades—ἀπέχει θαλάσσης μέτρον ἑξήκοντα σταδίους.

the road leading through Oeta—ἡ δι’ Οἴτης τείνουσα (φέρουσα) ὁδός.

he will lead us wherever there is a good road—ἡ ἄν εὖδον ἥ ταύτῃ ἡμᾶς ἄξει.

to go to meet—ἀπαντᾶν.

to meet accidentally—περιτυχεῖν τινι.

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

I had all but arrived—ὅσον οὔπω παρῆν.

to follow closely—ἰέναι κατὰ πόδας τινός.

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

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

to collect together—συλλέγεσθαι, συναθροίζεσθαι, ἀλίζεσθαι, συνελθεῖν εἰς χωρίον.

a mob, rabble—ξύγκλυδες (ἄνθρωποι).

my contemporaries—οἱ ἐπ’ ἐμοῦ, οἱ καθ’ἡμᾶς; cf. ἡλικιώτης.

to live to see...ἐπιδεῖν; cf. ἐπιβιῶναι.

how long it is since I saw you—ὡς χρόνιος ἥλθες.

not long ago—ἐξ οὗ χρόνος οὐ πολύς.

at last they were persuaded—τελευτώντες ἐπείσθησαν.

2 Greek measures of distance may be thus stated:—

δάκτυλος (finger-breadth) = \( \frac{3}{4} \) inch.

4 δάκτυλοι = 1 παλαστή (palm).

4 παλασταί = 1 πούς (foot)=11\( \frac{1}{2} \) inches.

\( 1 \frac{1}{4} \) πόδες = 1 πήχεα (cubit)=17\( \frac{1}{2} \) inches.

4 πήχεις = 1 ὀργυιά (fathom, strecht of the arms)=5 feet 10 inches.

16\( \frac{2}{3} \) ὀργυιαί = 1 πλέθρον (“furrow-long,” furlong)=97 feet.

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

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

3 For the predicative use of the participle, cf. ἀρχόμενος, “at first”; τί διατρίβεις ἔχων; —Plat., “Why do you keep shilly-shallying?” τί μαθὼν μέμφη μοι; “What induces you to blame me?” ἥκω ἔχων, φέρων, ἄγων, “I came with...”
two years ago—προπέρυσι.
two (four) days ago—τρίτην (πέμπτην) ἡμέραν ταύτην.
last year—πέρυσι.
the magistrates of last year—οἱ περυσινοὶ ἀρχοντες.
to continue to do—διατελεῖν πράττων; cf. συνεχῶς πράττειν.
after ages—οἱ ἔπειτα, οἱ ἐπιγιγνόμενοι.

**TIME—SEASONS—NUMBER.**

in the early morning—πρωί.
in the forenoon—περὶ πλῆθουσαν ἄγοραν.
at midday—τῆς μεσημβρίας.
late in the afternoon—περὶ δείλην.
in the evening—τῆς ἐσπέρας, περὶ λύχνων ἄφας.
as soon as it grew dark—ἐπειδὴ συνεσκότασεν.
night interrupted the proceeding—νὺξ ἐπέλαβεν τὸ ἔργον.
midnight—μέσαι νύκτες.
waiting till it was dawn—τὸ περίορθρον φυλάξαντες.
cock crow—ὄρθρος, ἢ ἡ φθεγγομένων ἀλεκτρυόνων.
daily—όσημέραι.
the first ten days of the month—μὴν ἰστάμενος.
the second ten days of the month—μὴν μεσών.
the third ten days of the month—μὴν φθίνων.
the first day of the month—νουμηνία.
the fourth day of the month—τετάρτη ἰσταμένον.
the twelfth day of the month—δευτέρα μεσοῦντος, ορ δυωδεκάτη.
the twentieth day of the month—εἰκάς.
the twenty-first day of the month—δεκάτη φθίνοντος.
the thirtieth day of the month—ἐν καὶ νέα.
at the end of the month—τελευτώτων τοῦ μηνός.
shortly after midsummer—τοῦ σίτου ἀκραμάζοντος.
about the fall of the year—περὶ τὸ φθινόπωρον (τοῦ θέρους).
early summer—θέρος.
late summer—ὀπώρα.
autumn—φθινόπωρον.
at the Dionysiac festival—Διονυσίωις.
about midwinter—ἄμφι πλειάδων δύσιν.
Yule-tide—Ἀπατουρία.
about June—ἄμφι πλειάδων ἐπιτολήν.

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4Cf. Hippocr. περὶ δίαιτ. 3, 68. (1) χειμώνα μὲν ἀπὸ πλειάδων δύσιος ἄχρι ἰσημερινῆς ἱματίας. (2) ἦ δὲ ἀπὸ ἰσημερινῆς μέχρι πλειάδων ἐπιτολής. (3) θέρος δὲ ἀπὸ πλειάδων μέχρι ἀρκτούρου ἐπιτολής. (4) φθινόπωρον δὲ ἀπὸ ἀρκτούρου μέχρι πλειάδων δύσιος.
about September—ἀμφὶ Ἀρκτούρου ἐπιτολήν.
to some degree—μέχρι τοῦ.
immediately—αὐτίκα δῆ μάλα.
the other day—ἐναγχος.
until a short time ago—μέχρι χθες καὶ πρώην.
before midnight—πρωάτερον μέσων υμντῶν, περὶ πρῶτον ὑπνον.

before dawn—{ ἔτι βαθέος ὥρθου (Plat.)  ἀμία ἔω.  ὅτε ὑποφαίνει ἡμέρα (Plat.)

formerly—πρὸ τοῦ.
it is too late at night—λίαν πόρρω τῶν υμντῶν ἔστι (Plat.)
in the evening—{ σκοταίος.  ἐσπέριος.

he came on the second, third day. { δευτεραῖος  τριταῖος ἐλθὲ.
from dawn—ἐξ ἔωθινοῦ.
in the morning—{ ὥρθιος.  ἐωθινὸς.
at sunrise—ἀμ’ ἡλίω ἀνίσχοντι.
he was away 30 days in all—ἔμεινεν τρίακοντα τὰς πάσας ἡμέρας.
their numbers amounted to nearly 200—βραχὺ ἀπέλιπον διακόσιοι γενέσθαι.
10,000 in all—τὰ πάντα μύρια.
the Athenians were the first to give up wearing swords—ἐν τοῖς (sc. καταθεμένοις) πρώτοι Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν σίδηρον κατέθεντο.
a very small number of—πολλοστὸν μέρος.
Pericles was general, with two colleagues—Περικλῆς ἐστρατήγει τρίτος αὐτός.
then, next—τοῦντεῦθεν (Plat.)
to-day—ἡ τήμερον ἡμέρα.
yesterday—ἡ χθες ἡμέρα.
to-morrow—ἡ αὔριον ἡμέρα.
too soon—πρὸ τοῦ δέοντος.
the sequel—τὰ ἐφεξῆς, τὰ ἀποβάντα.
events at that date—τὰ τότε.

5 The correspondence of Attic to English months may be thus roughly given:—1. Ἐκατομβαιῶν=July. 2. Μεταγειτνιῶν=August.
3. Βοηδρομιῶν=September. 4. Πυανεψιῶν=October. 5. Μαιμακτηριῶν=November. 6. Ποσειδεών=December.
7. Γαμηλιῶν=January. 8. Ἀνδεστηριῶν=February. 9. Ἐλαφηβολιῶν=March.
10. Μουνιχιῶν=April. 11. Θαργηλιῶν=May. 12. Σκιροφοριῶν=June.
after a day’s interval—διαλιπούσης ἡμέρας.
he is more than 30 years old—ἐκβαίνει τὰ τριάκοντα ἔτη.
he has been commandant for more than two years without intermission—συνεχῶς ἡδη τρίτον ἔτος τούτι στρατηγεῖ.
he has been dead these three years—τέθνηκε ταῦτα τρία ἔτη.
it was seven days since Mytilene was taken—ἡμέραι ἡμέρας ἡ ἔκβασις ἡ ἡμέρα.
two years ago we took the field against Panactus—ἐξήλθομεν ἓτος τουτὶ τρίτον εἰς Πάνακτον.
at first, for the second time, at last—τὸ πρῶτον, τὸ δεύτερον, τὸ τελευταῖον; cf. τὸ πάλαι, τὸ πρὸ τοῦ, τὸ νῦν, τὸ ἔπειτα, τὸ λοιπὸν.

III THE HUMAN BODY.

PROPERTIES OF THE BODY.

on tiptoe—ἐπ' ἄκρων ποδῶν, ἄκροις τοῖς ποσίν.
to within earshot—εἰς ἐπήκοον (Xen.), ἐξ ὀσου τις ἔμελλεν ἀκούσεσθαι.
to hear with one’s own ears—αὐτήκοος εἶναι τινὸς.
the right, left hand—ἡ δεξιά, ἀριστερὰ (χεῖρ).
to be short-sighted—ἐπὶ σμικρὸν ὁρᾶν.
keen-sighted—ὀξὺς βλέπειν, δέρκεσθαι.
the eye can see many furlongs—τὸ ὀμμα ἐπὶ πολλὰ στάδια δύναται ἐξικνεῖσθαι.
worth seeing—ἀξιοθέατος.
the enemy came into sight—καταφανείς ἐγένοντο ὑπὸ τοὺς πολέμιοι; cf. ὤφθησαν.
blinded—διεφθαρμένος τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς.
before the eyes—ἐν ὑπνῷ, ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς, ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ.
to keep one’s eye on a thing—ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἐχειν, φυλάττειν τι.
to see with one’s own eyes—αὐτόπτης εἶναι τινὸς; cf. αὐτοψεῖ.
the eye loses its acuteness—ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς λήγει τῆς ἀκμῆς.
to fall asleep—εἰς ὑπνὸν πίπτειν, ὑπὸ καταλαμβάνεσθαι, τοῦ ὑπνοῦ ἡπτάσθαι.
to sleep badly—δυσωπυνεῖν, ἀγρυπνία κατέχεσθαι.
III. THE HUMAN BODY.

HEALTH.

a disease attacks ...—νόσος (ἐπι)λαμβάνει τυά, ἐπιγίγνεται, ἐμπίπτει τυά.
to recover—ῥαΐσαι, σῴζεσθαι (ἐκ τῆς νόσου).
a fracture—ῥήγμα.
a strain—στρέμμα.
he pleads indisposition—ἀῤῥωστεῖν προφασίζεται.
an indisposition—ἀῤῥώστημα.
the state of a person’s health—tà περὶ τῆν ὑγίειαν (εὔεξίαν) τοῦ σώματος.
when his health failed—γενομένης ἀῤῥωστίας αὐτῷ.
men whose bodily strength has failed—οἱ σώμασιν ἀπειρηκότες.
of sound constitution—ἐῤῥωμένος.
to be in good health—ὑγίης εἶναι, εὐρωστεῖν, ὑγιείας χρησθαί.
with his shoulder-blade broken and his hand maimed—τὴν κλεῖν κατεαγὼς καὶ τὴν χεῖρα πεπηρωμένος.
paralysed limbs—tà παραλελυμένα τοῦ σώματος.
an attack of fever—καταβολὴ πυρετοῦ.
a headache—κεφαλῆς διάτασις (Plat.) ; cf. κεφαλαλγεῖν, καρηβαρεῖν, ἀλγεῖν τὴν κεφαλήν.
valetudinarianism—νοσοτροφία (Plat.)
desperate remedies—διασκεκινδυνευμένα φάρμακα (Isoc.)

DEATH.

to be dead—οὐκέτ’ εἶναι.
natural death—ὁ κατὰ φύσιν θάνατος, αὐτόματος θάνατος.
suicide—αὐθαίρετος θάνατος.
to breathe one’s last—ἀποψύχειν.
nearly dead—ἐγγὺς τοῦ τεθνάναι.
a happy death—εὐθανασία (Cic.)
the dead—οἱ κεκμηκότες (Plat.), οἱ ἀπογενόμενοι.
at the point of death—ἤδη πρὸς τῷ τελευτᾶν ὄν.
invalids—οἱ κάμνοντες, οἱ πονοῦμενοι.
to be carried off by death—ἀναιρεθῆναι.
to die of hunger—λίμῳ ἀποθνῄσκειν.
to make a funeral speech—λέγειν ἐπὶ τοῖς θαπτομένοις, τετελευτηκόσιν.
to attend a person’s funeral—ἀκολουθεῖν ἐπ’ ἐκφοράν, συνεκφέρειν τυά.
in case I should die—εἰ τι πάθοιμι.
to perform the last rites for a man—tà νομιζόμενα ποιεῖν
GREEK PROSE PHRASE-BOOK.

τινι, ταφὰς ποιεῖσθαί τινος.

BIRTH—AGE.

to be a nurse—τιτθεύειν, τίθη, τροφὸς εἶναι.
to hold the naming-feast—τὴν δεκάτην θείεν, ἐστιάν.
to lull restless children to sleep—κατακοιμίζειν τὰ δυσυπνοῦντα τῶν παιδίων (Plat.)
from the cradle up ...—ἐκ σπαργάνων (swaddling-bands).
toys—δέραια (necklace), πλαταγαί (rattle), ἀμαξίς (go-cart), κόρη (doll), τροχός (hoop), ρόμβος (top).
doll-makers—κοροπλάθοι, οἱ τοὺς πηλίνους πλάττοντες.
to be in child-bed—λοχεύεσθαι.
nurses’ tales (prov.)—γραῶν, τιτθῶν μῦθοι (ὑθλος).
blood relations—οἱ ἀπὸ γένους.
connections—οἱ (φύσει, γένει) προσήκοντες, οἱ συγγενεῖς, οἱ οἰκεῖοι.
to be next of kin, heir-at-law—ἀγχιστεύειν τινι.
relationship by marriage—κήδος, κήδευμα.
a man of my age—ἄνηρ ἡλίκος ἕγω.
old enough to bear arms
{oí ek καταλόγου.
oi ta στρατεύσιμα ἔτη ἔχοντες.
to be of age to marry—ώραιος εἶναι γάμου.
manly, vigorous age—ἡβη, ἡλικία.
still a child—ἔτι ἐν ἡλικίᾳ ὄνω, οὕτω ἡλικίαν ἔχων.
for his age—εἰς ὅσον ἡλικίας ἔχει.
in the prime of life, middle age (constans ætias)—ὅντες ἐν τῇ καθεστηκυίᾳ ἡλικίᾳ.
sucklings—οἱ ἐν γάλακτι ὄντες.
in the meanwhile—ἔν τούτω τῷ χρόνῳ, μεταξῦ.
at his prime—ἀκμάζων.
after a short interval he died—οὐ πολὺ δὲ διαλιπὼν ἐτελεύτησεν.
to come of age—εἰς ἀνήρας τελείν, δοκιμασθῆναι.
to behave in youthful fashion—νεανιεύεσθαι.
to tend in old age—γηροτροφεῖν.
advanced in years—πόρρῳ τῆς ἡλικίας ὄν.
to make due return to parents for one’s upbringing—τὰ τροφεία ἀποδιδόναι τοῖς τοκεῦσι (τῇ πατρίδι, &c.)

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

7 These dolls or images were made of clay and painted.
IV  HUMAN LIFE ; ITS VARIOUS RELATIONS.

EFFORT—SUCCESS—ADVANTAGE.

without any trouble—ἀκονιτί.
slackness, lethargy—ῥασσώνη, ῥαθυμία.
we are inactive and idle—ἀργούμεν καὶ καθήμεθα οὐδὲν ποιοῦντες.
whilst we delay he spreads his toils around us—μέλλοντας ἡμᾶς περιστοιχίζεται.
he became more lethargic—ἐπὶ τὸ ῥαθυμεῖν ἀπέκλινεν.
with might and main—παντὶ σθένει, κατὰ κράτος.
what we have lost by our inactivity—τὰ κατερραθυμημένα.
it remains for us to fight like men for our very existence—τὸ λοιπὸν δὴ ἔργον ἡμέτερον ἀνδρείως κρίνειν περὶ τῶν ὀλων.
you are absolutely inactive—πανταλέος ἀργῶς ἔχετε.
notwithstanding all his efforts—πάντα ποιοῦντος τοῦτον.
to be content with what one has done—ἀγαπήσας τοῖς πεπραγμένοις ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν.
to be employed on a matter—Άμφι τι εἶναι, ἔχειν, διατρίβειν; ἐνδιατρίβειν (ἐν) τινι; ἐν χερσίν ἔχειν.
greedy—τοῦ πλείονος ὀρεγόμενος.
following a selfish policy—ἅπαντα πρὸς ἡδονὴν ζητοῦντες.
ambition—πλεονεξία, φιλοτιμία.
useless labours—Πηνελοπῆς ιστὸν μεταχειρίζεσθαι (Plat.).
he considered that this would be in favour of the enemy—τοῦτ’ ἐνόμιζε πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων μᾶλλον εἶναι.
to be beneficial—προὔργον εἶναι (Plat.).
it is not the least use—οὐδὲν ὀφελός ἐστιν οὔτε μικρὸν οὔτε μέγα (Plat.).
unseasonable—οὐδὲν ἐν καιρῷ.
consider his extremity your opportunity—τὴν ἀκαίριαν ἐκείνου καιρὸν ὑμέτερον νομίζετε.
when there was opportunity—ἐὗ παρασχόν.
to incur a charge of folly—ἀνοιαν ὀφλισκάνειν.
all considerations make this advisable—χρηστὰ δ’ ἂν εἴη παντὸς εἶνεκα.
in an exceptional degree—πάντων διαφερόντως.
this is unsatisfactory—δοκεῖ τοῦτο οὐχὶ καλὼς πεπράχθαι.
**CRISIS—DELAY.**

The present juncture more than all others calls for most careful consideration—ὁ παρὼν καιρός, εἶπερ ποτέ, πολλῆς φροντίδος καὶ βουλῆς δεῖται.

Good counsel, soundness of judgment—εὐβουλία.

Affairs have reached such a point ...—εἰς τοῦτο προήκει τὰ πράγματα ώστε ...

We are in a very critical position—περὶ ἐσχάτων ἆδη κινδυνεύομεν, ἐς τοῦσχατον ἣλθε τὰ πράγματα.

Whilst affairs are satisfactory—ἐὐθενούντων τῶν πραγμάτων.

Inveterate procrastinators—οἱ μελλήσοντες.

To anticipate the future—προκαταλαβεῖν τὸ μέλλον.

To procrastinate—διακρούσασθαι τὸν παρόντα χρόνον.

To cause delay—ἀναβολὴν ποιεῖν τινος; χρόνον, διατριβὴν ἐμποιεῖν.

A perfect sea of troubles had overwhelmed Thebes—Ἰλιὰς κακῶν περιειστήκει τοὺς Θηβαίους.

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

Matters being still unsettled—τῶν πραγμάτων ὄντων ἐπὶ μετεώρων.

Everything depends on this—ἐκ τοῦτο πάντα ἀνήρτηται, κρεμάννυται.

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

To recognise the greatness of the issues—γνῶναι περὶ ὅσων ὁ ἀγών ἐστι.

In any emergency—ἐν τῷ παρατυχόντι.

They were aware that their position had not improved—ἐγνωσαν τὰ ἐκατόν ὅνἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον χωρούντα.

The uncertainty of the future—τοῦ μέλλοντος τὸ ἀστάθμητον.

**DIGNITY—REPUTATION—STANDARD.**

To distinguish oneself, become prominent—ἀριστεῦειν.

They have the reputation of ...—δόξαν ἐχουσιν ὡς ...

The leading man of the thirty—ὁ πρωτεύων ἐν τοῖς τριάκοντα.

It is creditable to us—κόσμον ἤμιν φέρει.

Prominent men—οἱ προὔχοντες.

In comfortable circumstances—τοῖς ἐκτὸς ἀγαθοῖς ἰκανῶς πράσσειν.

To be prosperous—εὐθενεῖν, εὔπραγεῖν, εὐτυχεῖν, καλῶς πράσσειν.

Men of property—οἱ ἔχοντες.
to be undeservedly successful—ἐὐ πράττειν παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν.
a prosperous man—ὁ μάλιστα εὐθενῶν (Plat.)
prosperity—ἐὐετηρία (Plat.)
to be very popular—μάλιστα εὐδοκιμεῖν, ἐλλόγιμος, ἐντιμος εἶναι.
famous—περιβόητος (Lyc.)
to be in high repute—ἐἶναι ἐν ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστῶν.
to bring into repute—ἐπὶ πλέον δόξης προάγειν.
to be in ill repute with—κακῶς ἀκούειν παρὰ τυι.
to reap the glory of ... τὴν δόξαν καρποῦσθαι.
he has lost favour—ἀδοξεῖ, ἄδοξος γεγένηται.
to excite a prejudice against me—φθόνον τινὰ ἐμοὶ συνάγειν διὰ τῶν λόγων.
this accursed fellow—οὗτος ὁ θεοῖς ἐχθρός.
his ambition is unbounded—ἡ φιλοτιμία ἀνυπέρβλητος ἐστὶ;
cf. δόξης ἐπιθυμία, τὸ φιλότιμον.
to be proud—μέγα φρονεῖν, καλλωπίζεσθαι, ἀγάλλεσθαι, ἐπὶ τυι;
cf. σεμνύνεσθαι, ὀγκοῦσθαι, τετυφῶσθαι, μεγαλύνεσθαι.
to suffer a reverse—πταίσαι τι; cf. ἀτυχεῖν, ἔλασσοῦσθαι,
σφάλλειν, ἀτυχήμασι περιπίπτειν, ἐναντιοῦταί τι μοι.
has important influence on ...μεγάλην ῥοπὴν ἔχει πρὸς ... worth notice, considerable—ἀξιόλογος.
I get no advantage—πλέον ἐστὶ μοι οὐδέν.
to be at a disadvantage—ἐλασσόν ἔχειν.
to improve—ἐπὶ βέλτιον ἐπιδιδόναι, καθιστάναι, προάγειν
(intrans., ἐπίδοσιν λαμβάνειν; cf. προκόπτειν).
to come off worse—κάκιον ἀπαλλάττειν.
the matter turned out satisfactorily for us—ἔμοιγε κατὰ νοῦν ἀπέβη τὸ πράγμα.
to become supreme in ...—κύριος τῶν πραγμάτων γίγνεσθαι.
to be inferior ...—παραχωρεῖν τινὶ τυως.
to come to an end—πέρας ἔχει (e.g., ὁ πόλεμος).
a finished, perfect tyrants—ἄπειρασμένοις τύραννος.
to render, make, cause to be (with adj.)—καθιστάναι,
ἀπεργάζεσθαι, παρέχειν, παρέχεσθαι, ἀποφαίνειν,
ἀποδεικνύειν, τιθέναι, παρασκεύαζειν.
they compared the ignorance and cowardice of their own
leader with the science and daring of his opponent—
ἀνελογίζοντο τὴν ἑκείνου ἡγεμονίαν πρὸς οἷαν ἐμπειρίαν καὶ
tόλμην μετὰ οἷας ἀνεμπιστημοσύνης καὶ μαλακίας γενήσοιτο.

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8 Greek is rich in expressive verbs denoting state or disposition,— εὐδοκιμεῖν, ἀκοσμεῖν, εὐνομεῖν εἰρηνεύειν, εὐθενεῖν (prosper), ὑσανασχετεῖν (be vexed), &c., &c.
in comparison with a thing—παρά τι ; παραβαλλόμενός τινι ; ώς πρός τι.
to adopt this standard, apply this criterion—τούτω τῷ κανόνι χρῆσθαι.
to refer to, make a standard of ...—ἀναφέρειν εἰς τι.
diametrically opposite—ὡς οἶόν τε ἐναντιώτατος.
to be the opposite of—ἀντιστρόφως ἔχειν, ἀντικεῖσθαι, ἀνθίστασθαι.
to be made similar to—ἀφομοιοῦσθαι, ἐξισοῦσθαι, παραπλήσιος γένεσθαι.
what has the law to do with torture?—τί τῷ νόμῳ καὶ τῷ βασάνῳ ;

GOODWILL—FRIENDSHIP—APPROVAL.

to become intimate with—ἐς συνήθειάν τινι ἔρχεσθαι.
to be acquainted with—γνωρίμως ἔχειν τινά.
to give a hearty welcome to—ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀσπάζεσθαι τινα ; εὐνοικῶς, οἰκείως, φιλικῶς ἔχειν τινά (πρός τινα).
to be friendly disposed—φιλοφρόνως προσφέρεσθαι, δεικεῖσθαι.
God forbid—ὁ μὴ γένοιτο; εὐφήμει.
I wish you luck!—ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ.
to be treated kindly—εὖ πάσχειν.
a kindness like that is never forgotten—τοιοοποτόπο τοιουτοτρόπου εὐεργετήματος λήθη οὐδαμῶς γίγνεται.
to behave in a friendly way—διὰ φιλίας ἰέναι τινά, φιλία χρῆσθαι περί τινα.
to make oneself agreeable to—φιλοφρονεῖσθαι τινα (τινα) (Plat.)
before they were friends—οὐτ’ οὔπω τὰ αὐτὰ ἔφρονον.
to care for—ἐντρέπεσθαι (τινος), ἐπιμελεῖσθαι; cf. φροντίζειν, προμηθεῖσθαι, προνοεῖν.
not to trouble oneself about—ὀλιγώρως ἔχειν περὶ; cf. ἀμελεῖν, παραμελεῖν, ἀφροντιστεῖν, ὀλιγωρεῖν τινος.
to bring disgrace upon—αισχύνην καὶ ἀδοξίαν τινὶ φέρειν, περιάπτειν, κατασκευάζειν.
to be satisfied with a person—ἐπαινεῖν τινα, οὐ μέμφεσθαι τινι.
to be content with a thing—ἀγαπᾶν, στέργειν τι, also ὅτι with verb.
to live contentedly—πανῦ εὐκόλως ζῆν, αὐταρκέστατα ζῆν.
he was not content to ...—οὐ γὰρ ἔξηρκεσεν αὐτῷ τὸ ...
it is sufficient—ἀπόχρη, ἀρκεῖ; adv. ἀποχρωντῶς. this makes up for, compensates that—ἀὕτη ἐστὶν ἀνάληψις ἐκεῖνοῦ.

to congratulate on his good fortune—εὐδαιμονίσαι τινὰ τῆς τύχης.

worthy of admiration—ἀξιοθαύμαστος. he will prize the idea of peace—εἰρήνης ἐγκώμια ἐρεῖ. set more value on—ἐλέσθαι τι πρὸ τινος.

to praise and value—διὰ ἐπαίνου καὶ διὰ τιμῆς ἔχειν 9 (τι, τινά).

they can throw no imputation on your courage—ἀνεξέλεκτον αὐτοῖς τὸ ἀνδρεῖον ἔχετε.

unanimously—μιᾷ γνώμῃ, κοινῷ λόγῳ χρώμενοι.

without recriminations—ἀνεπικλήτως.

no objection can be raised to your safeguarding your own interests—πάσιν ἀνεπίφθονον ἔστι τὰ τὰ ὑμέτερα φυλάσσειν.

V MIND.

CONCEPTION—INTENTION.

you ought to have a very clear conception of Philip’s present position—ἀξιόν ἐνθυμηθῆναι καὶ λογίσασθαι τὰ πράγματα ἐν ὦ καθέστηκε 11 γυνὶ τὰ τοῦ Φιλίππου.

it would be most surprising—ἀτοπωτάτων ἂν εἴη.

slaves to every new paradox—δοῦλοι τῶν ἂεί ἀτόπων.

to consider unimportant—ἐν οὐδενός ποιεῖσθαι μέρει, παρ’ οὐδέν τιθέναι, οὐδενός ποιεῖσθαι, ἐν οὐδενί λόγῳ τίθεσθαι.

to estimate more highly—περὶ πλεῖονος ποιεῖσθαι.

careless of all in comparison with …τῶν πάντων ἀπερίστοι παρὰ τὸ …

to give a person the choice of …αἵρεσιν διδόναι τινί.

10These long “reflective “ adjectives, usually compounded with α- negative, are peculiarly Thucydidean; cf. ἀνυπέρβλητος, unsurpassable; ἀναμφισβήτητος beyond discussion; ἄληπτος, not amenable; ἀνεμέσητος, without offence; ἀπερίστοις, ἀνύποπτος, ἀνεπιτίμητος, ἀναπόδεικτος, τὸ ἀνεπιβούλευτον, &c.

11καθέστηκε, lit. “has become fixed,” often equals little more than ἐστι. Other frequent substitutes for ἐστι, especially in the orators, are πέρωκε, is by nature; ὑπάρχει, is to start with; γεγένηται, has become; ἐξωμβεβήκε, has turned out to be; τυχάναι ὡν = little more than ἐστι; ἐβέβηκε = stands, locally; προσαγορεύεται = is called, is predicated of. Cf. too, innumerable adverbs with ἔχειν, καλῶς ἔχει = καλὸν ἔστι, &c.

9For ἔχειν similarly used, cf. διὰ φιλίας, ψόγου, μνήμης, αἰτίας όργῆς, φροντίδος ἔχειν τινά.
we do a thing unconsciously—λανθάνομεν ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ποιοῦντες τι.

stupidity—εὐήθεια, ἀβελτερία.
you are so wanting in perception—οὐτως ἀγνωμόνως ἔχετε.
your want of discernment—to ἔλλιπες τῆς γνώμης.
to pay close attention to—ἀποβλέπειν εἰς (πρὸς).
if you think it over—δόντες ύμιν αὐτοῖς λόγον.
with deliberate malice—ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς.
as a makeshift—ἐξ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς.
intentionally—ἐξεπίτηδες, ἐκ προαιρέσεως, βεβουλευμένως.
no one, if he can help it—εὐθεῖας ἐκὼν εἶναι.
offhand—ἐξ ἐπιδρομῆς.
to the best of one’s power—κατὰ δύναμιν, κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν, ὡς οἶδ᾽ εἰς μάλιστα ; cf. τὸ κατ᾽ ἐμαυτόν.
they did not consider the war a secondary matter—οὐκ ἐκ παρέργου ἐποιοῦντο τὸν πόλεμον.
there is no other alternative—οὐκ ἔστιν άλλα παρὰ ταῦτα.
in my opinion—κατ᾽ ἐμὴν δόξαν.
I am certain—οἴδ᾽ ὅτι (parenthetic).
it is certainly monstrous (absurd)—πῶς οὐκ ἡ ἀτοπώτατον (ἀτοπώτατον) ; cf. δεινὸν ἔστι καὶ ὑπερβάλλον.
to be eager—σπουδάζειν, λιπαρῶν ἔχειν (Plat.)
to inspire eagerness—προθυμίαν ἐμβάλλειν, ἐπιπνεῖν τιν.
with great eagerness—διατεταμένοι (Plat.)
to be on the alert—ἐπαίρεσθαι.

**HOPE—PROMISE—COUNSEL.**

to be buoyed up with hopes—ἐπ’ ἐλπίδος όχείσθαι.
as he thought over the loss of his honours and the downfall of his hopes—ἐνθυμοῦμενος καὶ οἴων τιμῶν καὶ οἴων ἐλπίδων ἀποστεροῦτο.
you have robbed me of my hope—ἐκκέκρουκάς με τῆς ἐλπίδος (Plat.)

hopeful—εὔελπις.
to have high hopes—ἐν φρονήματι ἔστι.
they expected the city to be taken—ἐπίδοξος ἦν ἄλωναι ἡ πόλις.

disappointed of his hopes, unsuccessful—ἄπρακτος.
kept in suspense by vain hopes and promises—ἀναρτώμενοι ἐλπίσιν ἐξ ἐλπίδων καὶ ὑποσχέσεσιν.

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12The so-called interrogatio, ἐρώτημα. ; cf. τίς οὐχὶ ἣν σοῦ κατέπτυσεν (Dem.) ; τίς οὕκ οἶδεν ; πῶς γὰρ οὕ ; πῶς οὐ δεινὸν ἔστι ; κ.τ.λ.
to promise, pledge oneself, undertake—ἐγγυᾶσθαι.
to entertain a proposal—τοὺς λόγους δέχεσθαι, ἔπαινεῖν, προσδέχεσθαι.
the promise was fulfilled—ἡ ὑπόσχεσις ἀπέβη.
why?—τοῦ χάριν; τίνος ἔνεκα; διὰ τί; to be the cause of a thing—αἴτιος γίγνεσθαι τινός.
to tend towards (of things)—συντείνειν εἴς τι.
to forget oneself—ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι ἑαυτοῦ; opp.
ἀναμιμνήσκεσθαι ἑαυτοῦ.
thank you for reminding me—εὖ ποιεῖς ἀναμνήσας με (opp. ἄδικεῖς), ἐς καλὸν με ὑπέμνησας.
to communicate a thing—(ἀνα)κοινοῦν (οὖσθαι) τινί τι; cf. κοινωνὸν ποιεῖσθαι.
to urge, induce—προτρέπειν, ἐπαίρειν, προάγειν εἰς τι.
to take counsel about—κοινολογεῖσθαι περὶ τινός.
to leave no resource untried—ἐπὶ πᾶν ἐλθεῖν.

VI ARTS AND SCIENCES.

MUSIC—MEDICINE.

to adapt to music—εἰς τὰ κιθαρίσματα ἐντείνειν.
music—μουσική.
to make a poem of—ἐς ᾠδάς τε καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ποίησιν θεῖναι (Plat.)
to refuse to licence a play—χόρον οὐ διδόναι.
an expert—ὁ ἐπαίων (Plat.), ὁ τριβήν ἔχων ἐν τινί.
to take up, take in hand—θεραπεύειν, μεταχειρίζεσθαι.
whether experts or amateurs—εἴτε δεινοί εἴτε ἰδιώται.
a specialist—ὁ καθ’ ἐκαστὸν πεπαιδευμένος.
worth taking trouble about—ἀξιοσπούδαστος.
to apply oneself to, grapple with—ὁμόσεχωρεῖν τῷ ἔργῳ.
to write history—ξυγγράφειν.
to compile annals—ξυντιθέναι.
professors of medicine—οἱ μεταχειρίζομενοι τὴν ἰατρικήν.
to dissect—ἀνατέμνειν.
a doctor’s fee—τὰ σῶστρα, τὰ ἱατρεῖα.
the member of the college of physicians—ὁ τῶν Ἀσκληπιαδῶν (Plat.)
a most skilful doctor—ἰατρικωτάτος τις.
to prescribe a certain treatment—θεραπείαν τινὰ προστάτευειν.
I submit to surgeon’s knife and caustic—παρέχω ἑμαυτῶν
EDUCATION.

tέμνειν καὶ καίειν.

to go to school—φοιτᾶν εἰς διδασκάλου, εἰς διδασκάλειον.
to be an utter ignoramus (prov.)—μήτε νείν μήτε γράμματα ἐπίστασθαι (Plat.)
well-trained—ὁ καλῶς ἡγμένος (Plat.)
pupils—οἱ φοιτηταί, οἱ τρόφιμοι (Plat.)
a boy’s slave-tutor—παιδαγωγός.
the superintendent of education—ὁ ἀρχων ὁ τῆς παιδείας ἐπιμελητής πάσης.
to keep school (i.e., teach reading, writing, and arithmetic, ψῆφοι)—διδάσκειν γράμματα.
the study of geography—ἡ περὶ γεωγραφικὴν διατριβή.
geometrical figures—διαγράμματα (Plat.)
to bisect—δίχα τέμνειν
arithmetic—ψῆφοι, λογισμός, ἀριθμητική.
to divide in seven—ἐπτὰ μέρη τέμνειν.
physical training (carried on in the παλαίστρα under a παιδοτρίβης)—γυμναστική.
to read aloud and learn by heart—ἀναγιγνώσκειν καὶ ἐκμανθάνειν.
Homer’s poems—τὰ τοῦ Ὁμήρου ἔπη.
to know by heart—ἀπὸ στόματος εἰπεῖν.
to give a liberal education—ἐν μουσικῇ καὶ γυμναστικῇ παιδεύειν.
propriety, etiquette—εὐκοσμία.
with grace and dignity like a gentleman—εὐσχημονῶς καὶ καλοῦ κάγαθος τρόποις.
with downcast eyes—κάτω κεκυφώς.
to deliver lectures—ἐπιδείξεις, ἄκροασείς, ποιεῖσθαι.
to attend the lectures of Sophists—τῶν Σοφιστῶν ἄκροασθαι.
practising javelin-throwing with his comrades in the gymnasium—μελετῶν μὲτα τῶν ἡλίκων ἄκοντίζειν ἐπὶ τῷ γυμνασίῳ.
long-distance runners develop the muscles of their legs—οἱ δολιχοδρόμοι τὰ σκέλη παχύνονται.
you admire some people for their wisdom—ἐστιν οὐστινας τεθαύμακας ἐπὶ σοφία.

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

SPEECH IN GENERAL.

with a loud voice—μεγαλῇ φωνῇ.
rough voiced—τραχὺς τῇ φωνῇ.
what every one talks of—τὸ θρυλούμενον.
to converse, argue with—διὰ λόγων ἔρχεσθαι τινι, εἰς λόγους ἰέναι τινι; διαλέγεσθαι.
to begin to argue—εἰς ἁγώνα λόγων ἀφίκεσθαι.
by way of insult—κατ’ ἐπήρειαν.
his abused me in most shocking language—ἐμὲ ρητὰ καὶ άῤῥητα κακὰ ἔξειπε.
to speak ill of—διείδη περιάπτειν.
to interchange arguments—λόγου δοῦναι τε καὶ δέξασθαι.
the disputed points—τὰ ἀμφισβητούμενα.
what we call technical—ἄ δὴ τεχνικὰ προσαγορεύομεν.
to applaud—ἀνακροτεῖν τινι.
to express approval of—ὁποδέχεσθαι.
to speak through an interpreter—διὰ ἑρμηνέως λέγειν.
to be long-winded—μακρηγορεῖν.
a clever speaker—δεινὸς λέγειν, εἰπεῖν.
to speak grandiloquently—καλλιεπεῖσθαι (Plat.)
witty, clever—ἀστεῖος, εὐτράπελος.
a brief, pithy remark—ῥῆμα βραχὺ καὶ συνεστραμμένον.
to say a smart thing—κομψεύεσθαι (Plat.)

PUBLIC SPEAKING—DELIVERY.

public speakers—){ οἱ λογοποιοῦντες (Dem.)
οἱ παριόντες.
to speak in public—δημηγορεῖν, παρελθεῖν πρὸς τὸ βῆμα.
to follow an argument closely—παρακολουθεῖν λόγω.
it occurs to me—{ παρίσταται (παρέστηκέ) μοι.
ές ἐπίνοιαν ἔρχομαι ὡς ... I have finished my speech—καταβάινω, ἐξέρα τὸ ὕδωρ.
to speak ex tempore—ἐξ ὑπογυίου, ἐκ τοῦ παραχρήμα λέγειν.
to curry favour by one’s speeches—πρὸς χάριν δημηγορεῖν.
to cheat his hearers’ ears—κλέπτειν τὴν ἀκρόαι (Æsch.)
to speak without pretence—οὐδὲν ὑποστειλάμενος λέγειν; παῤῥησιάζεσθαι.
during the time allotted for my speech—ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ ὕδατι.

14 Cf. δεινὸς πίνειν; δεινὸς φαγεῖν, a glutton; ὀξὺς βλέπειν, keen-sighted.
the sense (of a passage)—ἡ διάνοια (Plat.), ὁ νοεῖ ὁ λόγος.
he hinted, insinuated—ὑπηνύττετο καὶ παρεδήλου.
to sum up, put in shortly—ὡς ἐν κεφαλαίῳ, ὡς συνελόντι, ὡς συντόμως, ὡς ἐν συντόμῳ εἰπεῖν.
in short—ἐνὶ λόγῳ, ἐν κεφαλαίοις.
...speaking generally ...ὡς τὸ ὅλον, τὸ καθόλου εἰπεῖν, ὅλως δέ.
between ourselves—ὡς ἐν ἡμῖν εἰρήσθαι.
impossible! How could he?—πόθεν;
but I shall be told—ἀλλὰ νὴ Δία.
not to go into detail—ἲνα μὴ καθ᾽ ἔκαστα λέγω.
expressly—διαφρήδην, ἀντικρυς.
not a syllable—οὐδὲ γρῦ.
he never opened his mouth—οὐ διήρε τὸ στόμα.
to prevent from getting a hearing—ἐκκλείειν τινὰ τοῦ λόγου τυγχάνειν.
as to our neighbours,—I mean the Phocians ...—περὶ δὲ τῶν ἐγγύς,—λέγω δὲ τῶν Φωκέων.
now as proof of this—σημεῖον δέ.
the phrase, “I can’t say”—τὸ οὐκ ἔχω εἰπεῖν.
as Solon used to say—to Σόλωνος.
you have asked a hard question, one which a person like myself can find no answer for—χαλεπὸν ἤρου καὶ οἶω γε ἐμοὶ παντάπασιν ἀποροφ.
there seems to be something in what you say—δοκεῖς τι λέγειν.
to have on the tip of one’s tongue—ἀνὰ στόμα ἔχειν.
indescribable—λόγου μεῖζων.
words could not do justice to the deplorable state of affairs—οὐδ’ ἢν εἰς δύνατ’ ἐφίκεσθαι τῷ λόγῳ τῶν ἐκεί κακῶν.
this stops their mouths—τοῦτο ἐμφράττει τὸ στόμα.
reason (or the reason of a thing), ratio evincit—ὁ λόγος αἱρεῖ.
in a few words—διὰ βραχέων.
to quote, cite—εἰς μέσου φέρειν, προφέρειν, ἐπάγεσθαι.

**STYLE—READING.**

prose—ψιλὸς λόγος (also in plur.)
in prose—ἄνευ μέτρου.
in verse—ἐν μέτρῳ.
tragic poets—οἱ περὶ τραγῳδίαν ποιηταί (Plat.)
to tell of in verse—ἐν ἔπεοι ποιεῖν.
I will say nothing not to the point—οὐδὲν ἔξω τοῦ πράγματος λέξω.
VIII. PHILOSOPHY.

KINDS OF PHILOSOPHY—METHOD.

Zeno and Socrates and their schools or successors—Ζήνων καὶ Σωκράτης καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ τὰ παρ’ ἑκατέρου διαδεχόμενοι.
the reformed school of Epicurus—οἱ ἐπανορθούμενοι τά τοῦ Ἐπικούρου.
those who dip deep into philosophy—οἱ πορρῶ ἀεὶ φιλοσοφίας ἐλαύνοντες.
Thales’, Plato’s school—οἱ ἀμφὶ Θαλῆν, οἱ ἀπὸ Πλάτωνος.
philosophers—οἱ ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ διατρίβοντες.
a feast of reason—ἐὐωχεῖσθαι τοῦ λόγου, ἐστιάν τινα καλῶν λόγων (Plat.)
the sensual life—ἀπολαυστικὸς βίος ; cf. φιληδής.
the contemplative—θεωρητικός.
the intellectual—διανοητικός.
life of sensation—ζωὴ αἰσθητική.
life of nourishment and growth—ζωὴ θρεπτική καὶ αὐξητική.
an individual living a solitary life—ὁ ζῶν βίον μονώτην.
active life—ὁ κατ’ ἐνέργειαν βίος.
to play the honest man—ἀνδραγαθίζεσθαι.
men of practical sense—οἱ φρονιμοί.
too superficial for our purpose—ἐπιπολαιότερον τοῦ ζητουμένου.
to refine about—ἐξακριβῶθεν περὶ (ὑπὲρ).
to sketch—ὑποτυποῦν, ὑπογράφειν.
to fill in—ἀναγράφει, πυκνὰ ἀπεργάζεσθαι.
roughly and in outline—παχυλῶς καὶ τύπῳ.
to draw conclusions—συμπεραίνειν, συλλογίζεσθαι καὶ συνάγειν.
it obscures the judgment—ἐπισκοτεῖ τῇ κρίσει.
to criticise—ἀποδέχεσθαι (ἡ δυσχεραίνειν).
unprejudiced (lit. unbribed)—ἀδέκαστοι.
current opinions—αἱ μάλιστα ἐπιπολάζουσαι δόξαι, τὸ νομίζομενον περὶ.
I consider worth mentioning—μνησθῆναι ἄξιῶ; cf. ἄξιόλογος.
to resume—ἐπανελθεῖν ἐπὶ.
to return—λέγομεν ὅθεν παρεξέβημεν.
to speculate in vain—τὴν ἄλλως θεωρεῖν.
to repeat—ὑμνεῖν (Plat.)
the discussion will be endless—εἰς ἄπειρον πρόεισιν ὁ λόγος.
conceise—συνεστραμμένος.
to narrate—διϊέναι, διεξελθεῖν.
to begin thoroughly to investigate (Prov.)—ἀφ’ ἑστίας ἄρχεσθαι ἐξετάζειν (Plat.)
the premises—ἐξ ὧν ὁ λόγος.
before the discussion is finished—μεσοῦντος τοῦ λόγου.
a mere truism—ὁμολογούμενον τι.
to speak frankly—παρφησιάζεσθαι.

ARGUMENT—INFERENCE—DEBATE.

deductive
inductive
reasoning
{oิ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρχῶν
{oι ἐπὶ τάς ἀρχὰς
λόγοι.

by the way—μεταξὺ τῶν λόγων.
generalities—τὰ ωὲς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ.
over and over again—ἐπαναλαμβάνων.
to pass on—ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἀφείσθω (παραλείπομεν) ; cf. ἐὼ χαίρειν.
so far so good—καὶ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα.
this makes me hesitate to speak—τοῦτο ὁκνον ἐντίθησι (τοῦ) λέγειν.
in order to follow the argument easily—τοῦ εὐπαρακολουθήτου ἐνεκα.
to maintain a paradox—θέσιν διαφυλάττειν.
at random (to speak)—εἰκῆ, φορτικῶς, χύδην, ὅτι ἄν ἐπέλθη λέγειν (Isocr.)
to have an instinctive idea—μαντεύομαι.
to extemporise (also to act or speak unadvisedly)—αὐτοσχεδιάζειν.
to analyse a matter—διέλεσθαι πρᾶγμα.
to elucidate—διασαφῆσαι.
to define—τιθέναι.
to agree—συνάδει (ὁ λόγος).
to be out of harmony with—διαφωνεῖν.
development—ἐπίδοσις.
the sequel, result—τὰ ἐπόμενα, τὸ σύμβαινον.
it jars on one’s feelings—πλημμέλεις ἄν εἶ ; cf. θλίβει καὶ λυμαίνεται.
it differs in importance—διαφέρει μεγέθει καὶ μικρότητι.
it affects, influences—ἐχει ῥοπὴν (καὶ βρῖθος) πρός τι (cf. Lat. momentum).

PHILOSOPHICAL TERMS.

the fact—τὸ ὅτι.
the reason—τὸ διότι.
the relation—τὸ πρός τι.
relatively—τὰ μὲν ἡμῖν (πρὸς ἡμᾶς).
absolutely—τὰ δὲ ἀπλῶς, καθ’ αὐτά, ἀτεχνῶς.
semblance—τὸ τί ἐστι.
we must define moderation—τί τὸ μέτριον ῥητέον.
value, quality—τὸ ποῖον.
quantity—τὸ πόσον.
is predicated in as many senses—ἰσαχὼς λέγεται.
objective—τὸ τοῦ πράγματος.
relative—τὸ πρὸς ἡμᾶς.
doubt, hesitation—τὸ ἀμφιδοξεῖν; cf. ἐπαμφοτερίζειν.
induction—ἐπαγωγή.
the universal—τὸ καθόλου.
the particular—τὸ κατὰ μέρος, τὸ καθ’ ἐκαστὸν.
the inseparable properties of magnitudes—τὰ συμβεβηκότα πάθη τοῖς μεγέθεσι.
principle, deliberate choice—προαίρεσις.
moral principle—ἠθική (Arist.)
appetites—ὁρμαί (Arist.)
to gravitate towards—ἀπονεύειν πρὸς.
excellence—τὸ εὖ.
good and so forth—ἀγαθὸν καὶ πᾶν ὃ τι τοιοῦτον.
distinctive, the proper term, absolute—κύριος.
to know by hearsay, tradition—ἀκοήντινος παραδέχεσθαι.
give audience to—λόγον διδόναι (Dem.)
to be keen on a thing—σπουδάζειν ἐπὶ.
attend—προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν, τὴν γνώμην.
his sole interest is—οὐδὲν ἂλλο μέλει ἡ.
aim at—στοχάζομαι (τυνος).
I am absorbed in—ὁλος πρὸς τινι γίγνομαι.
his object—οὐ ἔφιεται.
aim and object—ἄθλον καὶ τέλος.
to use all his endeavours—πάντα τὰ αὐτοῦ εἰς τοῦτο συντείνειν.
eagerly—συντόνως.
of some such sort—τοιοοτότροπος.
hardly any one—οὐδείς ὡς ἐπος εἰπεῖν (with negatives and numerals), ἡ τις ἡ οὐδείς.
hardly anything—ὅλιγου οὐδέν.
much less I then—πολλοῦ ἃρα δέω ἔγγωγε.
in all probability—ἐκ τῶν εἰκότων.
pretty nearly, as a rule—σχεδόν τι.
most certainly, above all—παντός μᾶλλον, πρὸ παντός.
somehow or other—ἄμως γέ πως.
partly—τὸ μὲν τὸ δ’ οὖ.
not only ...but also, for one thing ...for another—άμα μὲν ...
...άμα δὲ.
IX. EMOTIONS, CHARACTER.

DESPAIR—FEAR.

despondency—τὸ ἄθυμον (τῆς γνώμης).
in utter despair—ἀπογνόντες ἅπαντα.
they were despondent and retreated—
(άτε) ἄθυμοντες
διὰ τὴν ἄθυμιαν
πολλῇ ἄθυμια
διὰ τὸ ἄθυμείν
διὰ τὸ ἄθυμον τῆς γνώμης
ἐν ὕ ήθυμον
ἀθυμως ἔχοντες
δι’ ἄθυμίας ἐλθόντες
εἰς τοσοῦτο ἄθυμιας ἦλθον ὡστε
ἀπεκλάσθηντες εὐθυμοῦντες
they lost heart—ἥττηντο ταῖς γνώμαις.
worn out—κόπῳ ἑαλωκότες, ἀπειρηκώς, ἀπειπών.
to be broken in spirit—ἐπικλασθῆναι τῇ γνώμῃ.
makes him despondent—ἄθυμιαν αὐτῷ παρέχει.
" with his tail between his legs "—ὡσπερ ὅνοι τὰ ὦτα ἐπὶ τῶν ὦμων ἔχοντες (Plat.)

his success has begun to cause disaffection—τὸ εὗ πράττειν ἀφορμὴ τοῦ κακῶς φρονεῖν γίγνεται.

17 For answers in dialogue, cf. δῆλον ὅτι; μᾶλιστα certainly ; ἣκιστά γε ; πάνυ μὲν οὖν ; πώς γὰρ οὖ ; παντάπασι γε ; πάνυ γε ; τί μὴν, of course ; ἐμοίγε δοκεῖ ; πάντως δῆσου ; ἐοίκεν, it seems so ; φαίνεται ; κυνωνικεῖ, it seems probable, perhaps ; ἐστι γάρ ; ναι, yes ; οὐ δήτα, οὐδαμῶς, not at all ; ἀληθῆ, καλῶς λέγεις.

18 For the substitution of neuter participles and adjectives for substantive ideas, cf. τὸ φιλότιμον, ambition ; τὸ φιλόπολι, patriotism ; τὸ θαρσοῦν courage ; τὸ ὄργῳζομενον τῆς γνώμης, indignation ; τὸ ἀνειμένον τῆς γνώμης, vacillation ; τὸ ἀπαραγμον, inactive people ; τὸ δραστήριον, vigorous people ; τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, the Greeks ; τὸ ἐπικουρικόν, the auxiliary forces ; τὸ τοῦ πολέμου, the war.
he could not decide on his course of action—ἀπόρως εἶχε τί χρότο τῷ πράγματι.

if it does not seem too incredible to say so—μὴ λίαν παράδοξον ἢ εἰπεῖν.

I was no longer embarrassed—ἡ θρασύτης μοι συνηγείρετο (Plat.)

if it does not seem too incredible to say so—μὴ λίαν παράδοξον ἢ εἰπεῖν.

sufferings too deep for tears—μεῖζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα πεπονθέναι.

they changed,—as a mob usually does—μετέβαλον τὰς γνώμας,—ὅπερ φιλεῖ ὁμιλος ποιεῖν.

they regretted they had rejected the truce—μετεμέλοντο τὰς σπονδὰς οὐ δεξαμενοι.

they surpassed themselves in courage—θαρσαλεώτεροί εἰσιν ἑαυτῶν.

what makes you forbid this?—τί παθὼν ἀπαγορεύεις τοῦτο;

**DISPOSITION—TEMPER.**

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

rash and headstrong nature—θρασύτης καὶ προπέτεια.

to act moderately—μετριάζειν.

it is human nature to tyrannise over the weak—πέφυκε τὸ ἀνθρώπειον διὰ παντὸς ἄρχειν τοῦ εἴκοστος.

orderly behaviour—τὸ εὔκοσμον.

modest—προσεσταλμένος (Plat.)

to be angry—δυσκολῶς ἔχειν, ἐν ὀργῇ ποιεῖσθαι (Dem.), δι’ ὀργῆς ἔχειν τινά, ὀργίλως έχειν τινά, θυμοῦσθαι, ὀργίζεσθαι.

to inflict blows on—πληγάς ἐντείνειν τινί.
besides the insults I sustained—χωρὶς ᾧν ὑβρίσθην.
the victim of many outrages—ἄλλα πολλὰ καὶ βίαν παθὼν.
to behave insolently on every occasion—ἀσελγείᾳ χρῆσθαι
πρὸς ἀπαντας ἀεί.
to be at variance with—διαβεβλημένος εἶναι πρὸς (Arist.),
διαφόρως ἔχειν πρὸς.
to blame, rebuke—ἐν αἰτίᾳ ἔχειν τινά, ἐπιτιμᾶν τιν (Dem.),
ἐπιπλήττειν.
to be liable to an imputation—αἰτίαν ἔχειν.
to behave in hostile (friendly) fashion to—ἐχθρῶς (φιλικῶς)
προσφέρεσθαι, διακεῖσθαι, πρὸς; cf. φίλον ἐμαυτὸν παρέχω.
to despise—ἐν ὀλιγωρίᾳ ποιεῖσθαί τινα.
to depreciate—ψέγειν, καταμέμφεσθαι, διασύρειν.
to esteem—περὶ παντὸς ποιεῖσθαι.
to be grateful—χάρων τιν ἔχειν, εἰδέναι.
to serve—διακονεῖν, ὑπηρετεῖν, ὑποργεῖν, μισθοφορεῖν,
δουλεύειν.
to intend—ἐν νῷ ἔχειν, ἐπικείσθαι, γνώμην,
διάνοιαν ἔχειν.
it occurs to me to ...παρίσταταί μοι ...(inf.) (Dem.)
to be vexed—δυσχερῶς ἔχειν, δυσχεραίνειν, δυσανασχετείν.
to suspect—ὑποπτεύειν, ὑποτοπεύειν, ὑφορᾶν.
to admire—ἄγαμαι (Plat.)
to court, flatter—θωπεύειν, κολακεύειν.
to be careful—εὐλαβεῖσθαι.
to dissemble—ὑποστέλλεσθαι.
a rational man—ὁ λόγον ἔχων.
eccentric people—οἱ ἀλλόκοτοι (Plat.)
sensible people—οἱ νοῦν ἔχοντες ; cf. νουνεχόντως.
to enjoy brilliant success—τύχῃ λαμπρᾷ χρῆσθαι.
to be unfortunate—συμφοραίς περιπεσεῖν, κακοπαθεῖν καὶ
ἀτυχεῖν τὰ μέγιστα.
puffed up by success—τῷ ὀρθομένῳ ἐπαιρόμενος.
he does not succeed in ...—οὐ προχωρεῖ αὐτῷ.
wanting in feeling—ἀναισθητος ; cf. ἀναλγησία.
he sympathised with me in my undeserved distress—σφόδρα
ἔσπινόδασεν ἐφ’ οἷς ἡδικημένῳ μοι συνήδει.
versatility—εὐτραπελία, τὸ εὐτράπελον.
foolish and somewhat flippant—εὐθῆς καὶ ὑπὸ τι ἀσεβῆς.
to consider fools those who gave their lives for freedom—τῶν
ὑπερ τῆς ἔλευθερίας τελευτήσαντων παράνοιαν καταγινώσκει.
ABILITY—REFINEMENT.

a gentle man—γεννάδας τις καὶ πρᾶος.
men of refinement—οἱ χαρίεντες.
lack of education—ἀπαιδευσία.
to be very circumspect about—πολλὴν περιωπὴν τινὸς ποιεῖσθαι.
shrewd—ἀγχίνους.
conservative—φυλακτικός.
vulgarity and want of taste—βαναουσία καὶ ἀπειροκαλία.
anybody, ordinary—ὁ τυχών.
average mortals—οἱ πολλοί.
extravagant—οἱ περισσοί.
inconsistent and volatile—ποικίλος τις καὶ εὐμετάβολος.
any one can do ...—παυτός ἑστι τὸ ...(inf.)
men of respectable ability—οἱ σπουδαῖοι (opp. φαῦλος).
individual character—τὸ αὐτοφυὲς ἑκάστου.
those who are incapable of excellence—οἱ πεπηρωμένοι πρὸς ἄρετην.
one of the ablest men of his day—ξύνεσιν οὐδενὸς τῶν ἐφ᾽ έαυτοῦ λειπόμενος.
uniting power to his natural common-sense—γενόμενος μετὰ τοῦ ξυνετοῦ καὶ δυνατός.
men of administrative ability—οἱ πράγμασι χρῆσθαι ἐπιστάμενοι.
vigorous all round—δραστήριος ἐς τὰ πάντα.
disagreeable in society—βαρὺς τοῖς συνοῦσι, χαλεπὸς συγγενέσθαι.
to be troublesome—πράγματα παρέχειν.
in jest and earnest—μετὰ τε παιδίας καὶ σπουδῆς.
to have little common-sense—σμικρὸν νοῦν κεκτῆσθαι.
a one-sided man—τὴν φύσιν μονόκωλον ἔχειν (Arist.)
they were now less sensitive to their individual losses—ἀμβλύτεροι ἢδη περὶ τὰ οἰκεῖα σφάλματα ὁντες.
masterly in power of conception and power of expression—κράτιστος ἐνθυμηθῆναι γενόμενος καὶ ἀ γνοή εἴπειν.
the whole Greek world was in suspense—πᾶσα ἡ Ἑλλάς μετέωρος ἦν.
the majority were angry with the Athenians—οὕτως ὅργῃ εἶχον οἱ πλειοῦς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους (so ἐν ὅργῃ ἔχειν).
the most prominent men in Greece—πασῶν τῶν πόλεων οἱ μάλιστα ἐν τέλει καὶ ἄξιολογήται.
they were very much vexed at having to desert their homes—ἐβαρύνοντο καὶ χαλεπῶς ἔφερον οἰκίας καταλιπόντες; cf.
χαλεπαίνειν.
the land being still unharmed by plunderers—τῆς γῆς ἔτι ἀκεραίου οὖσης.

X VIRTUE AND VICE.

we should all run away from intemperance—ἀκολασίαν
hereditary virtues—αἱ προσήκουσαι ἀρεταί.
to make excuses—σκήπτεσθαί τι.
to have recourse to excuses—εἰς προφάσεις καὶ σκήψεις
to deceive—παρακρούειν καὶ φενακίζειν.
there is nothing sound about him—ἐν αὐτῷ οὐχ ὢτιοῦν ἔσθ’ ύπνες.
a man of unimpeachable veracity—ἀνὴρ οὐδαμῶς οἶός τε ψευδεσθαί.
to persuade by deceitful means—ἀπάταις καὶ ψευδολογίαις
I am not posing and pretending in the face of recent events—
he pretended to be grieved—οὐδὸρεσθαί δὴ προσεποιεῖτο.
to be allured by ...—διελεάζεσθαι ύπο.
to make specious, alluring proposals—ἐφολκά, ἐπαγωγὰ (καὶ
more specious than true—προσαγωγότερον τῇ ἀκροάσει ἡ
ostensibly ...really—πρόφασιν μὲν ...τὸ δὲ ἀληθὲς
more specious than true—προσαγωγότερον τῇ ἀκροάσει ἡ
ostensibly ...really—πρόφασιν μὲν ...τὸ δὲ ἀληθὲς.
to pursue one’s private advantages—ἐπὶ τὸ λυσιτελοῦν
a man of unimpeachable veracity—ἀνὴρ οὐδαμῶς οἶός τε ψευδεσθαί.
to be selfish—πολλὰ ἰδίᾳ πλεονεκτῆσαι.
to meddle—κινεῖν τὰ ἀκίνητα, περισσὰ πράσσειν.
to mould, oneself to a worse type—αὐτὸν ἐκμάττειν τε καὶ ἐνιστάναι εἰς τοὺς τῶν κακιόνων τύπος
your own deficiencies—τὰ καθ’ ὑμᾶς ἑλλειμματα.
the man who said this was a worthless casuist and shall
smart for it—πονηροῦ ταύτ’ ἐστὶ σοφίστου καὶ οἴμωξομένου ;
the man who said this was a worthless casuist and shall
smart for it—πονηροῦ ταύτ’ ἐστὶ σοφίστου καὶ οἴμωξομένου ;
cf. κλαίων.
to play the coward—φιλοψυχεῖν.
drunken revellers—οἱ παρουσιῶτες.
a foot-pad, cut-purse—ἀυποδύτης.
a burglar—τοιχώρυχος.
sacrilege—ἰερῶν κλοπαί.
XI RELIGION.

worship of the gods, religion—ἡ τῶν θεῶν θεραπεία, τὰ ἱερά, τὰ θεία,19 θρησκεία.
by God’s will—σὺν Θεῷ, οὐκ ἄνευ θεοῦ.
to be religions—ἐὐσεβεῖν περὶ τοὺς θεούς.
religious liberty—ἡ ἑλευθερία ἡ περὶ τὰ θεία.
a teacher of religion—ὁ τῶν θείων διδάσκαλος, ἱερολόγος, ἱεροφάντης.
religious mysteries—aι τελεταί.
you have several claims on Heaven’s favour—πολλὰς ἀφορμὰς εἰς τὸ τὴν παρὰ θεῶν εὔνοιαν ἔχειν κεκτῆσθε.
as an act of religion—τοῦ θείου χάριν.
to keep a birthday feast—τὰ γενέθλια ἑστιᾶν.20
to Apollo’s temple—εἰς Ἀπόλλωνος.
to dedicate a statue in a temple—εἰς τὸ ιερὸν ἁγαλμα ἀνατιθέναι.
to set up a bronze statue of a man—Χαλκοῦν τινα ἱεράναι.
to celebrate sacred rites—θεραπεύειν τὰ ἱερά.
the sacrifices before crossing were unfavourable—τὰ διαβατήρια οὐ προὐχώρει αὐτῷ.
from heaven—ἀπὸ τοῦ θείου.
to sacrifice—θύειν, θυσίαν ποιεῖν (ποιεῖσθαι), ιερεύειν (of the priest).
to say one’s prayers—ἐυχὰς ποιεῖσθαι, εὐχεσθαι τῷ θεῷ.
my prayer has been heard—ἐυξάμενος ἔτυχον ὅν ἔδεηθην.
to pour a libation—σπένδειν.
the oracle ordains—ἀναιρεῖ ὁ θεὸς (c. inf.) ; cf. χρῄζειν, χρησμῳδεῖν.
to consult an oracle—μαντεύεσθαι, χρῆσθαι τῷ θεῷ, ἑρωτᾶν, ἐπέρεσθαι τὸν θεὸν, χρηστηριάζεσθαι.
Athena, our tutelary deity—ἡ Ἑθῆνα ἡ τὴν πόλιν εἰληχυία.

XII DOMESTIC LIFE.

domestic arrangements—τὰ ἀμφὶ τὴν δίαιταν.

19 For τὰ θεία lit. all we hold sacred, religion, as an abstract, cf. the Thucy-
didean τὸ φιλόπολι, patriotism; τὸ φιλότιμον, ambition; τὸ θυμούμενον τῆς
γνώμης, indignation; τὸ θαρσοῦν, courage; τὸ ἀστάθμητον τοῦ μέλλοντος,
the uncertainty of the future; &c.
20 Cf. ἑορτάζειν, θείου, πανηγυρίζειν τὰ σωτηρία, τὰ μειλίχια, τὰ γαμήλια,
tὰ διαβατήρια, τὰ εὐαγγέλια, τὰ ἐπινίκια, τὰ ἐτήσια, τὰ εἰσιτήρια, τὰ
catoikêsinia.
to live at home—ἐνδοῦν διατρίβειν.
to be away from home on business—ἀποδημεῖν κατὰ ἐργασίαν, ἐμπορίαν.
to live a conventional life—ἐν τῷ καθεστηκότι (εἰωθότι) τρόπῳ βιοτεύειν, διάγειν.
goods, fixtures, apparatus—ἡ κατασκευὴ.
mode of life—δίαιτα.
pursuits—ἐπιτηθεύματα.
to have social intercourse with—ὁμιλεῖν, συνεῖναι, συγγίγνεσθαι, συνδιατρίβειν, πλησιάζειν.
nighbours—οἱ ἐχόμενοι, οἱ πέλας, οἱ πλήσιον, οἱ πρόσοικοι.
our social intercourse is unrestrained—ἀνεπαχθῶς τὰ ἰδία προσομιλοῦμεν.
to be a cleverer cook—καλλίον φρονεῖν περί ὧς τὴν σκευασίας (Plat.)
at dinner—ἐπὶ δείπνῳ, μεταξύ δειπνοῦντες.
to sing over one’s cups—ἐπὶ τῇ κύλικα ἄδειαν.
to drink water to one’s food—ἐπὶ τῶν ὕδωρ πίνειν.
about breakfast-time—περὶ ἀρίστου ὥραν.
to recline (for meals)—κατακλίνεσθαι, κατάκειμαι.
light breakfast—ἀκρατισμός.
lunch (about noon)—ἀριστόν.
to lunch—ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι.
dinner (about 4 or 5 p.m.)—δείπνον.
supper—δόρπον.
to dine together, sharing the expenses—ἀπὸ συμβολῶν δειπνεῖν.
to serve up porridge, fish, bread—παρατιθέναι μᾶζαν, ἰχθὺς, ἄρτον.
to take a siesta—μεσημβριάζων εὔδειν.
clothing himself as a beggar—λαβὼν πτωχικὴν στολὴν.
the second storey of a house—τὸ υπερῷον.
to knock at the door—κόπτειν, κρουέιν τὴν θύραν, κρουέιν τὰ κόπτρα (the knocker).
the house has a southern aspect—ἡ οἰκία πρὸς μεσημβρίαν ἀναπέπταται.
the foundations are of various kinds of stone—οἱ θεμέλιοι παντοῖων λίθων ὑπόκεινται.
furniture—τὰ ἔπιπλα.
the windows—ἀἱ θυρίδες.
to shut the door—ἐφελκύσασθαι, ἐπισπάσασθαι τὴν θύραν; cf. ἐπισπαστήρ, a handle.
he slammed the door to with all his might—ὡς οἶδος τ’ ἦν ἐπήραξε τὴν θύραν (Plat.)
to answer the door to some one—ὑπακούειν τινι (Plat.)
is the lady of the house at home?—ἀρ’ ἔνδον ἡ δέσποινα;
she is engaged—οὐ σχολὴ αὐτῆ.
at a social gathering—ἐν συνουσίᾳ τινι καὶ διατριβῇ, ἐν
dείπνῳ καὶ συνόδῳ κοινῇ.
the events of everyday life—τὰ ἐγκύκλια καὶ τὰ καθ’ ἡμέραν
γιγνόμενα.
in the regular round of duty—ἐν τῇ καθεστηκυίᾳ περιόδω.

XIII COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

FARMS—PRODUCE.

those of you engaged in agriculture—οἱ γεωργοῦντες ύμῶν.
the price of corn fell—ἐπανέστηκεν ὁ σῖτος.

farms bringing in an income of £235—γεωργίαι τάλαντον
ἐχουσαι πρόσοδον.
mountain pastures—ἐσχατιαί, φελλεῖς.

plantations (vineyards or orchards)—γῆ πεφυτευμένη.
arable land—γῆ ψιλή.
to grow olive-oil (wine)—γεωργεῖν τὸ ἔλαιον (σῖνον).
to farm—τὴν γῆν ἔργαζε σοθα, θεραπεύειν (Plat.)

plants, crops—τὰ ἐκ γῆς φυόμενα.
butter—ἐλαῖον ἀπὸ γάλακτος.

barrenness (thin soil)—τὸ λεπτὸ γεών.
produce in season—τὰ ὦραῖα.
vine-dressing—ἡ ἀμπελουργική.
Land enough for pasture and tillage—χώρα ἱκανή νέμειν τε
καὶ ἄρουν.
to break up land into furrows with the plough—ἀρότρῳ
ἀναῤῥηγνύναι (Herod.)
cream—τὸ ἐφιστάμενον (γάλα) (Herod.)
to reap as one sows (prov.)—αἰσχρῶς μὲν ἔσπειρας κακῶς δὲ
ἐθέρισας.
to sow on stony ground (prov. of wasted labour)—σπείρειν
εἰς πέτρας τε καὶ λίθους.
to reap barley—κριθὰς θερίζειν.
ground corn—σῖτος ἀληθευμένος.
to breed horses—ἵπποτροφεῖν.
to tame (an animal)—τιθασεύειν.
to tend flocks (i.e., any four-footed tame animals)—πρόβατα
XIII. COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

When there was a world-wide famine—σιτοδείας παρὰ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις γενομένης.

BUSINESS—MANUFACTURES.

The ports are closed—τὰ ἐμπόρια κεκλειμένα ἦν. There was much difficulty in selling goods—πολλὴ ἀπρασία ἦν. Manufactures—τὰ δημιουργουμένα (Plat.) business—ἐργασία. Below its value—ξικότου τῆς ἄξιας. To make a profit of ...(metaph.)—ἐργολαβεῖν ἐν τινὶ ; cf. μισθαρεῖν. To have business with—χρηματίζεσθαι, πράττειν, τινὶ περὶ τινος. To reap profit from a thing—λῆμα λαβεῖν ἀπὸ τινος. To pay by instalments—ταξάμενος ἐκτίνειν ; κατὰ χρόνους ἀποδοῦναι. In the forenoon—περὶ πλῆθουσαν ἀγοράν. A barber’s, leatherseller’s, perfumer’s shop—κουρεῖον, σκυτοτομεῖον, μυροπώλιον. A shop—ἐργαστήριον. He was proprietor of a brass-foundry—ἐκέκτητο χαλκοτύπους. To melt down a bronze statue—χαλκοῦν ἀνθρίαντα συγχωνεύειν. Mining works—ἐργαστήριον μεταλλικόν. To get a statue made according to a written contract—ἀνθρίαντα ἐκθέτειν κατὰ συγγραφὴν. Commerce, exchange—ἡ μεταβλητικὴ (sc. τέχνη) (Arist.) wholesale merchants—ἐμποροὶ. Retail dealers—κάπηλοι. Shopwomen—αἱ ἐπὶ ἐργαστήριον καθεζόμεναι.


BANKING—EXPORT AND IMPORT.

the bankers—οἱ τραπεζῖται, οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν τραπεζῶν.
to bank with some one—χρῆσθαι τῇ τραπέζῃ τινός.
a deposit at the bank—παρακαταθήκη.
a banker’s account—τραπεζιτικὸς λόγος.
a great deal of money passes through bankers’ hands—οἱ ἐπὶ ταῖς τραπέζαις πολλὰ χρήματα διαχειρίζονται.
to exchange gold for silver—χρυσωνεῖν.
to exchange gold for smaller coins—κατακερματίζειν.
false coin—ἀργύριον κίβδηλον (opp. δόκιμον); cf. παρακόπτειν.
to embezzle—ὑφαιρεῖσθαί τινός τι; (of public monies) κλέπτειν τὰ δημόσια, σφετερίζεσθαι.
a forgery (general), a fraud—πλάσμα τι καὶ σκευώρημα.
he forged a seal and opened the letter—παραποιησάμενος σφραγίδα λύει τὰς ἐπιστολὰς.
to forge (a document)—παραχαράττειν; cf. διαφθείρειν.
a deposit, earnest-money—ἀῤῥαβών, τὸ προτίμιον, ἡ πρόδοσις.
lending money on ships or exported goods, bottomry—ἐκδοσις, τόκοι ναυτικοί.
freight, money paid for transport—ἀγωγῆς μισθός, τὸ ναῦλον.
a loan on freightage for the journey out (and back)—δάνεισμα ἐπὶ ναύλῳ ἐτερόπλουν (ἀμφοτερόπλουν).
22\(\frac{1}{7}\) talent (£352)—τρία ἡμιτάλαντα.
23\(\frac{1}{2}\) talents—τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον.
to sail as supercargo—συμπλεῖν διοπτεύων τὴν ναῦν.
exertation—κατακομιδή (lit., bringing down to the sea for export), ἐκκομιδή, ἐξαγωγή, τὸ ἐξεμπολᾶν.
imported corn—σῖτος ἐπείσακτος.
articles of export—τὰ ἐξαγώγιμα (opp. τὰ εἰσαγώγιμα).

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

23 The Attic money-table:

| 6 ὀβολοί | = 1 δραχμή = about a franc. |
| 100 δραχμαί | = 1 μνᾶ = about £4. |
| 60 μναὶ | = 1 τάλαντον = about £235. |

Thus 1 ὀβολός = about 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) d.
importation—ἀντίληψις, ἐσκομιδή, ἐπαγωγή.
inspectors of corn imports—οἱ σιτοφύλακες.
import duty—φόρος ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰσαγωγίμων φορτίων.
to import corn—σιτηγεῖν.
a bond in acknowledgment of a loan—συμβόλαιον, συγγραφή.
mercantile contracts—τὰ συμβόλαια, τὰ ἐμπορικά; cf. συνθῆκαι, συγγραφαί.
an acknowledgment, I.O.U.—χειρόγραφον, ἀποχή.
a bond for money lent on freights to Athens—τὰ Ἀθήναζε συμβόλαια.

**CREDIT—RATE OF INTEREST.**

to settle with, satisfy my creditors—διαλύειν οἰς ὥφειλον.
to become bankrupt—ἄνασκευάζεσθαι, ἐκστῆναι τῶν ὄντων, χρήμασιν ἀπειπεῖν.
to buy on credit—ἐπ’ ἀναβολῇ ὑπερὶ ποιεῖσθαι.
credit is the soul of commerce—πίστις ἐφ’ ἀρχαίον κεφάλαιον.
interest—τόκος.
to borrow (lend) at interest—ἐπὶ τόκῳ δανείζεσθαι (δανείζειν).
the principal—τὸ ἀρχαῖον, τὸ κεφάλαιον.
interest at 1 (2) per cent—ἡ ἑκατοστή (πεντηκοστή).
10 per cent—ἐπὶ πέντε ὁβολοῖς (i.e., five obols per month for every mina), or τόκοι ἐπιδέκατοι (i.e. interest at the rate of a tenth).
16 per cent—ἐπὶ ὀκτώ ὁβολοῖς.
17 ¼ per cent—ἡμιμναῖος τόκος.
12 per cent—ἐπὶ δραχμῇ, or ἐπόγδοοι τόκοι. 24
20 per cent—τόκος ἐπίπεμπτος.
5 per cent—ἐπὶ τρίτῳ ἡμιοβολίῳ; cf. εἰκοστή.
to bring in interest—τοκοφορεῖν.
compound interest—τόκοι τόκων, τόκοι ἐπίτοκοι.
the landlord ...the tenant—ὁ μισθόων (ὁ γεωμόρος) ...ὁ μισθούμενος (Dem.)
a dwelling-house (let to tenants) brings in rent—συνοικία

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

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

property bringing in interest—χρήμα ἐνεργόν (opp. ἀργόν).
real property—ἐγγειός, φανερὰ οὐσία; cf. ἄγροι, κλῆρος.
to convert real property into money—φανερὰν οὐσίαν ἐξαργυρίζειν; cf. ἀφανῆ καταστῆσαι τὴν οὐσίαν.
security on movable property—ἐνέχυρον.
security on real property—ὑποθήκη.
property mortgaged—οὐσία υπόχρεως.
to mark a house as mortgaged—ὁρον (a stone slab) ἐπιστῆσαι ἐπὶ τῆς οἰκίας.
an unencumbered estate—ἄστικτον χώριον.
to borrow (lend) on mortgage—ἀποτιμᾶν.

XIV THE STATE.

OFFICE—POLITICS.

to take up politics—τὰ πολιτικὰ, τὰ δημόσια πράττειν, τὰ τῆς πόλεως μεταχειρίζεσθαι.
the government—οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν πράγματος, οἱ προεστῶτες.
the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Treasurer—ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς διοικήσεως (ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει), οἱ ταμίαι.
the ministers—οἱ πολιτευόμενοι, οἱ σύμβουλοι, οἱ τὰ κοινὰ πράττοντες.
public conduct, policy—τὰ πεπολιτευμένα; cf. πολιτεία, τὸ ἐπιτήδειμα.
the commonwealth—τὸ κοινὸν τῆς πόλεως (Plat.)
state secrets—ἀπόῤῥητα (Dem.)
a cabinet minister—ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀποῤῥήτων.
to direct the course of events—ἀπευθύνειν τὰ πράγματα.
he considers his share of glory less than his success warrants—τὴν δόξαν ἐλάττω ἦ πρὸς τὸ κατόρθωμα νομίζει.
our prestige—τὸ ἀξίωμα τῆς πόλεως.
a statesman with some useful proposal—χρήσιμόν τι ἐσκεμμένος.
you must grapple with your political difficulties—ἀντιληπτέον υμῖν ἐστι τῶν πραγμάτων.
he especially excels in military organisation—πρὸς τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ταχὺ καὶ κατὰ καιρὸν πράττεσθαι πολλῷ προέχει.
there is not the least excuse now for you to refuse to do your duty—οὐδὲ λόγος οὐδὲ σκῆψις ἢθεν ὑμῖν τοῦ μὴ τὰ δέοντα ποιεῖν ἐθέλειν υπολείπεται.

in rent at the rate of $8\frac{4}{7}$ per cent of the capital.
you neglect present interests, and think that the future will
take care of itself—τὸ μὲν παρὸν ἀεὶ προϊέμενοι τὰ μέλλοντα
αὐτόματα οἰσεσθε σχῆσειν καλῶς.
to be careless, slack—ῥᾳθυμεῖν
we have given Philip unprecedented power—κατεστήσαμεν
Φ. τηλικοῦτον ἥλικος οὐδείς πω βασίλευς γέγονε.
it is a statesman’s duty to give advice as to the course each
juncture demands—τὸ ὑπὲρ τῶν παρόντων ὃ τι δεῖ
prάττεσθαι ἄποφαίνεσθαι, τοῦτ’ ἔστι συμβούλου.

FINANCE—PUBLIC DUTIES.

the question of finance—περὶ χρημάτων πόρου.
the treasury—τὸ ταμιεῖον.
joint contribution—συντέλεια.
to provide triremes at one’s own expense—ἐκ τῶν ἱδίων
τριηρεῖς παρασκευάζειν.
regular public services—ἐγκύκλιοι λειτουργίαι, i.e., χορηγία,
γυμνασιαρχία, ἁρχιθεωρία, ἐστίασις.
to cut down expenses—ἐς ἐντέλειαν σωφρονίσαι,
ζυυντέμειν, συστέλλεσθαι, τὰ ἀναλώματα.
to be flush of money—(χρημάτων) εὐπορεῖν.
to make voluntary contributions—εἰσφέρειν χρήματα.
the Phocians have exhausted their funds—χρήμασιν
ἀπειρήκασιν οἱ Φωκεῖς.
our financial resources are great—πολλὰς ἔχομεν χρημάτων
ἀφορμάς.
I have something to start with, I have still at my command—
ὑπάρχει τί μοι.
they decided on their quota of expense—χρήματα ἐτάξαντο
τὸ ἵκνομεν ἀνάλωμα φέρειν.
our national debt—τὰ δημόσια ωφελημένα.
our annual expenses—τὰ κατ’ ἐτος ἀναλωμένα.
to get revenue from harbour-dues and market-fees—τοὺς
λιμένας καὶ τὰς ἀγοράς καρποῦσθαι; cf. χώραν καρποῦσθαι.
revenue—πόροι, πρόσοδοι.

The orators usually write ῥρ, where Thuc. ῥσ.
26 " " ττ συν ἕς.
" " συν " " ἕς.
28 In the earlier days of Athens the temples were the chief receptacles of trea-
sure; hence the important officers known as oἱ ταμίαι τῶν ἱερῶν χρημάτων
τῆς Ἀθηναίας, or ταμίαι τῆς θεοῦ.
28 The regular sources of Athenian revenue (as distinct from the extraordi-
nary τριηραρχία and εἰσφορά) were as follows: (1) τέλη, duties; (2) τιμήματα,
he will find very great difficulty in obtaining supplies for his
mercenaries—εἰς στενὸν κομιδῇ τὰ τῆς τροφῆς τοῖς ξένοις
αὐτῷ καταστήσεται.
tax-farmers—τελῶναι.
tax-collectors—ἐκλογεῖς.
a politician guilty of embezzlement of the public funds—
ῥήτωρ ὁ κλέψας τὰ τῆς πόλεως.
import and export duties (2 per cent)—ἡ πεντηκοστή.
both our home and foreign policy are unsatisfactory—τὰ τε
ἐνθάδε πράγματα καὶ τὰ ἐξωθην ἐν πάσῃ ἀπορίᾳ ἔστι.
those of Philip’s party
{oί Φιλιππίζοντες.

we have been successful—πολλὰ τροπαία ἡ πόλις ἔστησεν,
πάντα προφύρησεν ἡμῖν.
those in authority, the magistrates—οἱ ἀρχοντες, οἱ ἐν τέλει
(δύνες), οἱ ἐν ἄξιωμα δύνες, οἱ πολιτεύομενοι.

**CONSTITUTION—REVOLUTION.**

the present constitution—τὰ νυνὶ καθεστῶτα.
Draco introduced some salutary changes in the
administration of criminal justice—ὁ Δράκων ἐστιν ἐφ’ ἐν
ἐνεωτέρισεν περὶ τοῦ τούς ἀδικοῦντας δικάζειν.
to be of revolutionary tendency—νεωτερίζειν, νεωτεροποιὸς
eῖναι.
caring nothing for the specious autonomy of the Athenians—
τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθ. ὑπολογούν αὐτονομίαν οὐ προτιμήσαντες.
one period of civil strife was followed by another—μόλις δὲ
ἡσυχάσαντες ἐστασίαζον πάλιν.
to be the victim of a conspiracy—καταστασιασθῆναι.
the city is in an independent position—ἡ πόλις αὐτάρκηθε
κεῖται.
their constitution was a close oligarchy, not a republic—
δυναστεία μᾶλλον ἡ ισονομία ἔχρωντο.
they welcomed the reform of their constitution—ἀσμένοις
ἐγένετο ἡ μετάστασις τοῦ κόσμου (τῆς πολιτείας).
he caused many innovations—πολλὰ ἐνεοχίμωσεν.
to give them their independence—αὐτονόμους ποιεῖν.
to have equal rights—τῆς ἴσης καὶ ὁμοίας μετέχειν.

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fines ; (3) φόροι, tribute from allies ; (4) λειτουργίαι ἐγκύκλοι, regular public
burdens, e.g. χορήγια, γυμνασιαρχία.
hereditary monarchies with defined privileges—ἐπὶ ρητοῖς γέρασι πατρικαὶ βεσιλεῖαι.
to choose a line of policy—προαιρεῖσθαι (inf.)
to establish an oligarchy in Sicyon—τὰ ἐν Σικιῶνι ἐς ὀλίγους καταστῆσαι.
to follow a retrograde policy—τὰ ἀρχαῖα ποθεῖν.
what policy he pursues—ἐς τίνα τάξιν ἐαυτὸν ἔταξεν οὗτος ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ.
his public acts and speeches—τὰ πεπραγμένα καὶ δεδημηγορημένα; cf. τὰ πεπολιτευμένα.
the position of affairs has improved—τὰ τῆς πόλεως ἐκ φαύλων χρηστὰ γέγονε.
to outdo in diplomacy—καταπολιτεύεσθαι τινα.
tributary subjects—ὑποτελῆς φόρου, δασμοφόρος.
those in office—οἱ ἐφεστηκότες, προεστηκότες, οἱ ἐν τέλει, οἱ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔχοντες, οἱ τὰ τέλη ἔχοντες.
the office (power) devolves on—ἡ ἀρχή (ἡ δύναμις) ἀφικνεῖται, καταβαίνει εἰς τινα.
the city enjoys goods laws—εὐνομεῖται ἡ πόλις.
in accordance with hereditary usage—καθ᾽ ὁ πάτριον ἐστὶ.
they were enfranchised—ἐπίτιμοι ἐγένοντο.
the common weal—τὰ κοινά.
those who take part in politics—ὅσοι πρὸς τὰ κοινὰ προσέρχονται, οἱ τὰ τῶν κοινῶν πράττοντες.
to get one’s accounts audited—εὐθύνας διδόναι, ὑποσχεῖν (before the εὐθυνοι).
liable to give an account, responsible (of an official at expiry of office)—ἐτι ὑπεύθυνος (opp. ἀνυπεύθυνος).

**INTRIGUE—LEGISLATION.**

to bribe—διαφθείρειν (ὑπὸ χρημάτων), δωροδοκεῖν.
without bribery—ἀδωροδοκήτως.
corrupt, venal—κρείττων χρημάτων.
having sold himself—διεφθαρμένος καὶ πεπρακὼς ἐαυτὸν; cf. μισθώσας ἐαυτὸν.

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29 The different Greek words for *old* may thus be distinguished by comparison with the Latin:—παλαιός = vetus; παλαιοὶ φίλοι, παλαιὸς οἴνος = “what has long existed and still exists.” Opposite, νεός; cf. πάλαι. ἀρχαῖος = antiquus, and priscus (opposite καινός) = “what existed long ago at the beginning,” “original,” e.g., τὸ ἀρχαῖον, “the original sum,” “capital;” ἡ ἀρχαῖον ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, “in the fashion of the good old times.” Similarly—ἀρχαιότης = antiquity, παλαιότης = “age.” πρότερος = pristinus, “former”; ἡ πρώτη δημοκρατία. πρέσβυς, πρεσβύτης, γέρων = senex.
those intriguing with the Athenians—οἱ πρὸς τοὺς Α.
πράττοντες.
the people of Acanthus decided by a majority to secede—οἱ δ’
Ἀκάνθιοι ἔγνωσαν οἱ πλείους ἀφίστασθαι τῶν Ἀθηναίων.
we are aware that to people like us a democracy is
unwelcome—γιγνώσκομεν τοῖς οἵοις ἥμιν χαλεπὴν οὖσαν
τὴν δημοκρατίαν.
party-spirit ran high in the city, and there was much
contention—κατὰ ξυστάσεις γενόμενοι οἱ πολίται ἐν πολλῇ
ἐριδὶ ἦσαν.
our state enjoys a constitution which has nothing to learn
from that of neighbouring nations—χρώμεθα πολιτείᾳ οὐ
ζηλούσῃ τοὺς τῶν πέλας νόμους.
a bill before Parliament—ἐξήγησις; cf. ἐξηγεῖσθαι.
to get one’s proposal carried—ψήφισμα νικαῖ (so γνώμην,
δίκην νικαῖ).
the Speaker asked strangers to withdraw—ὁ ἐπιστάτης
μετεστήσατο τοὺς ἰδιώτας.
Parliament met—ἐγίγνετο ἐκκλησία; οἱ Ἀθηναίοι ἐκκλησίαι
ἐποίησαν.
the Senate-house, Houses of Parliament—τὸ βουλευτήριον
; in small towns—τὸ ἀρχεῖον.
to propose an amendment—παρεισφέρειν, ἀντεισφέρειν,
παραγράφεσθαι.
to make a proposal to the House—εἰσφέρειν περὶ τινὸς εἰς
τὰς βουλὰς.
the meeting was adjourned—ἡ ἐκκλησία ἄνεβληθη.
Parliament rose—οἱ Αθηναῖοι διελύθησαν ἐκ τοῦ ξυλλόγου.
to start on an embassy—ἀπαίρειν πρεσβεῖαν, οἴχεσθαι
πρεσβεύων.
to vote—χειροτονεῖν, ψήφον φέρειν (τίθεσθαι, ψηφίζεσθαι)
γνώμην ἀποφαίνειν.
to put to the vote—ἐπιψηφίζειν τι, ψήφον ἐπάγειν
(προτιθέναι) ἐπιχειροτονεῖν, προτιθέναι τὴν διαψήφισιν.
public records, archives—συγγράμματα δημόσια.
the depository of the state-archives (lit., Cybele’s temple)—
τὸ Μητρῷον; cf. τὸ ἀρχεῖον, τὸ δημόσιον.
keeper of the records—γραμματοφύλαξ.
XV LAW AND JUSTICE.

CONVICTION—PENALTY.

to exact a penalty—δίκην λαβεῖν, πράξαι.
to obtain one’s rights—τυχεῖν τῶν δικαίων (opp. ἀποτυχεῖν).
pardonable—εἰκότως ἂν συγγνώμης τύχῃ.
to plead, fight a case—ἀγωνίζεσθαι.
to plead on behalf of—συνηγορεῖν τυι.
the contrary vote—ἡ ἐναντία (ψήφος).
to put a price on a man’s head—χρήματα ἐπικηρυκεύειν τυι.
the people condemned him to death—κατεχειροτόνησεν θάνατον αὐτόν ὁ δήμος; cf. καταψηφίζεσθαι καταγγέλειν.
to stone to death—καταλεύσαι, καταπετρόω.
to execute—θανάτῳ ζημιῶσαι.
the executioner—ὁ δημόσιος (sc. δοῦλος); ὁ ἐπὶ τῷ ὀρύγματι.
on condition that they were not put to death—ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ ἀποθανεῖν.
to be the defendant on a capital charge—θανάτου δίκην φεύγειν.
to be reckoned among, to side with ...—ἐξετάζεσθαι μετὰ.
they are proved to have been accomplices of Philip—ἐξελέγχονται συναγωνισάμενοι Φιλίππῳ.
to punish with exile (a fine)—ζημιοῦντιναφυγῇ (χρήμασι).
to be thrown into prison by some one—εἰς εἰρκτὴν εἰσπίπτειν ὑπὸ τινος.
to put out of the way, remove a person—ἀναίρειν, ὑπεξαίρειν, κρύφα ἀποκτείνειν.
to banish—μεταστήσασθαι (Thuc.), ἐκβάλλειν.
to be banished—τῆς πατρίδος στέρεσθαι, ἐκπίπτειν.
to summon as a witness (cf. antestari)—κλητεύειν.
banishment would be a most pre-eminently suitable punishment for him—μονώτατος δ’ ἂν προσηκόντως ἐξορισθεῖν τῆς πατρίδος.
caught in the act—ἐπ’ αὐτοφώρῳ ληψεῖς.
to speak the truth as the result of torture—ἐκ βασάνου τάληθες λέγειν.
to convict of theft—αἱρεῖν (ἐλεῖν) τινα κλέπτοντα.
those who have got a conviction—οἱ ἔλοντες (opp. οἱ

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

unwritten laws, decrees—ἄγραφα δόγματα.
advocates, barristers—οἱ παράκλητοι, οἱ συνήγοροι.
the police—οἱ τοξόται, οἱ Σκύθαι; cf. οἱ ἑνδεκά.
counsel for the defence—σύνδικος (opp. συνήγορος, counsel for the prosecution).
the prosecutor, pursuer—ὁ διώκων.
the defendant—ὁ κρινόμενος; cf. οὑτοσί.

he has got many opportunities for upsetting his adversary—
pολλὰς ἀφορμὰς ἔλαβε τοῦ τὸν ἀντίδικον ῥᾳδίως ὑποσκελίσαι.
to speak on a man’s behalf—λέγειν ἑπέρ τυνος.
to speak at some length—λόγους μηκύνειν.
to bring to trial—κρίνειν τυνά.
to get leave to sue a person—δίκην λαγχάνειν τυνί.
to arrest—ξυλλαβεῖν, ἀπάγειν (= summarily; cf. ἀπαγωγή).
to accuse, summon, sue—κατηγορεῖν, αἰτιᾶσθαι, προκαλεῖσθαι, διώκειν, ἐπεξίεναι, γράφεσθαι, εἰσάγειν (εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον) τυνά τυνος.
litigious, a busybody—φιλοπράγμων.
to bring a false accusation, to blackmail—ξυλλαβεῖν, ἀπάγειν (= summarily; cf. ἀπαγωγή).
to refer to an arbitrator—μέσῳ δικαστῇ (διαιτητῇ) ἐπιτρέπειν, δίαιταν ἐπιτρέπειν τυνί.
the present case—ὁ νῦν ἐνεστηκὼς ἀγών.
responsible for, guilty of, liable—ἀίτιος, ὑποαίτιος, ἔνοχος, ὑπόδικος τυνος.
to make oneself responsible, take the blame upon oneself—
τὴν αἰτίαν ἀναδέχεσθαι, εἰς αὐτὸν ποιεῖσθαι.
to be condemned to pay ten talents—δέκα τάλαντα ὀφλεῖν.
on bail—ἐξηγγυημένος

31Cf. λόγος, “a speech”; distinguish λέγειν=dicere, “say,” “tell,” usually referring to the content of what is said. Cf. οὐδὲν λέγεις, “there’s nothing in what you say.” Under the same head come εἰπεῖν and ἔρευν. φθέγγεσθαι=Lat. loqui, is the expression for the human voice in its manifold variety. φωνεῖν implies a raised or resonant voice or tone, thus φωνή, “the voice,” “tone.” φημί=Lat. aitio, with less reference to the true meaning than the preceding. Cf. τί φημί; as formula admirantis. φάσκω= “say frequently,” “allege,” often of what is not true. Cf. dictito, sometimes. φασκεῖν=“point out,” “tell.” λαλεῖν=sermocinari, “chatter,” “talk.” διαλέγεσθαι=colloqui, “converse.” Similarly, διάλεκτος=sermo, “conversation”; λέξις=dictio, “style”; λόγος=oratio; ἰθωρ=orator; ἱτηρικὴ τέχνη=ars dicendi.
I am certain our opponents can bring no counter-plea—οὐδέν, οἶδ᾿ ὃτι ἔξοψαν οἱ ἐναντίοι δικαιολογεῖσθαι. they gave false evidence against their master—τὰ μὴ ὄντα τοῦ αὐτῶν δεσπότου κατεψεύσαντο. to give information against—μηνυτὴς κατὰ τινος γίγνεσθαι. reward for information—τὰ μήνυτρα. to be liable, because of having passed the prescribed time-limit—ὑπερήμενος γίγνεσθαι. wherever the Athenians have no rights of reprisal—ὅπου ἂν μὴ σύλαι ὄντι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. granting an amnesty to the rest—τοῖς ἄλλοις ὡς ὁ μηνησικακοῦντες. legal order was at an end—νόμοι πάντες ξυνεταράχθησαν. to act illegally in public matters—εἰς τὰ δημόσια παρανομεῖν. the law has exactly defined this under a specific term—τοῦτο ὁ νόμος σφόδρα περιείλησε ἐνὶ ὀνόματι προσαγορεύσας. they would not proceed to extremities without unequivocal proofs—μὴ ἄνευ ἀναμφισβητήτων τεκμηρίων ἠθελον βουλεύσαι τι ἀνήκεστον. deprived of the power of defending himself—ὁ τὴν ἔξοψιαν τῆς ἀπολογίας περιηρημένος.

XVI MILITARY MATTERS.

THE ARMY—ITS DIVISIONS.

to realise in time the uncertainty of war—τοῦ πολέμου τὸν παράλογον ὡς ἔστι προδιαγνώνωσαι. the war had not yet broken out—ὁ γε πόλεμος ὡς ἐστιν ξυνεῤῥώγη. they have lost the flower of the army—τὸ κράτιστον τῆς στρατίας, ὃτι ἦν αὐτῶν ἄνθος, ἀπολώλει. troops of distinguished valour—οἱ ἀρετῇ πρωτεύοντες. the cavalry—ἡ ὑππος, τὸ ἱππικόν, ὁἱ ἵππεις, ὁἱ ἀφ᾿ ἱππων μαχόμενοι. the heavy-armed troops—οἱ ὀπλῖται, τὸ ὀπλιτικόν. the light-armed troops—οἱ πελτασταί, οἱ ψιλοί, τὸ πελταστικόν, οἱ γυμνῆτες, ἡ γυμνητεία. javelin-men—ἀκοντισταί. to desert—ἀυτομολέειν, αυτόμολος γίγνεσθαι. a cavalry-troop—εἴλη.

32 For οἶδ᾿ ὃτι, parenthetical, cf. δῆλον ὃτι, frequent in Demosthenes.
cavalry-general—ἵππαρχος.
the total number of the cavalry with the force was almost
1000—ἱππῆς δὲ οἱ πάντες ἱκολούθουν ὀλίγου ἐς χιλίους.
slingers—σφενδονῆται.
leaden sling-bullets—μολυβδίδες.
a company—λόχος (from 24 to 100 men).
captain of company—λοχαγός
to maintain mercenaries—ξενοτροφεῖν.
mercenary troops—οἱ μισθοφόροι, οἱ μισθοφοροῦντες.
to fight a decisive battle—περὶ τῶν ἀπάντων ἀγωνίσασθαι.
to fight as volunteers—ἐθελοντηδὸν στρατεύειν.
a despatch in cipher (lit., Spartan general’s staff, round
which the despatch was wound and written; it could only be
read by some one possessing an exactly similar staff)—ἡ
σκυτάλη.
bearers, camp-followers—οἱ σκευοφόροι, οἱ ἀκόλουθοι.
baggage animals—ὑποζύγια σκευοφόρα.
to go to war—ἐς πόλεμον καταστῆναι, πόλεμον ξυνάπτειν
πρὸς.

A SIEGE—FORTIFICATION.
to attack the city at the most easily assailable point—
προσβάλλειν τῇ πόλει κατὰ τὸ ἐπιμαχώτατον
(εὐπροσοδώτατον).
a frontier-fort, fort for offensive purposes—ἐπιτείχισμα.
military works—ἔρυμα, τὸ.
easy of circumvallation—ἐὐαποτείχιστος.
to surround with a rampart—ἀποταφρεύειν.
to set guards in the forts—φυλακὴν ἐφιστάναι (καθιστάναι)
eἰς τὰ ἔρυματα.
a mantlet, pent-house—Χελώνη.
a battering-ram—κριός (ό).
they used skins and rough hides as screens—
παρακαλύμματα εἶχον δέρρεις καὶ διφθέρας.
artillery—μηχαναί—e.g., κατάπελται, πετροβόλος, ἀφετήρια
ὄργανα.
though they employed every device, they were unable to take
the city—τὴν πόλιν πᾶσαν ἰδέαν πειράσαντες οὐκ ἐδύναντο
ἔλειν.
they brought a siege-train against Potidæa—μηχανὰς τῇ
Ποτιδαίᾳ προσέφερον, προσῆγον.
their attempt to take the city did not succeed—οὐ προὕρωρει
αὐτοῖς ἢ αἴρεσις τῆς πόλεως.
owing to the cold drenching rains which fell with little intermission, the situation of the besieged was disastrous in the extreme—τοῖς ἀποτειχισθεῖσιν ύετῷ ψυχρῷ μόνον οὐ κυκλῳ περιστήματι, προσκαθέξεσθαι πόλιν.

unable to carry on a siege—τειχομαχεῖν οὐ δυνατοί.

to storm—προσβάλλειν τῷ τείχει, κατὰ κράτος (βία) ἐλεῖν τὴν πόλιν, ἑσδραμῶν ἐλεῖν.

to blockade by sea—ἐφορεῖν τινί.

a blockade, besieging—προσεδρεία.

to blockade by land and sea—κατὰ γῆν τε καὶ θάλασσαν πολιορκεῖν, ναοῦ τε ἀμα καὶ πέζῳ.

to demolish the walls—τὰ τείχη κατασκάπτειν.

a breastwork—ἐπάλξεις.

to throw up earthworks—χώμα χέειν.

walls round a city—οἱ περίβολοι τῆς πόλεως.

shut in within the palisade—καθειργμένοι ἐν τῷ σταυρώματι.

a mine—ὁ ὑπόνομος.

to take at the first rush—αὐτοβοεῖ ἐλεῖν.

to make a sally—ἐκδραμεῖν, ἐπεκδρομὴν ποιεῖσθαι.

the breach in the wall—τὸ διῃρημένον τοῦ τείχους.

wherever the rocks on the island allowed a passage—κατὰ τὸ ἀεὶ παρεῖκον τοῦ κρημνώδους τῆς νήσου (προσβαίνω).

they took off the roof and barricaded the doors—τὸν όροφον ἀφεῖλον καὶ τὰς θύρας ἀπωκοδόμησαν.

to repair a wall—τεῖχος ἐπισκευάζειν.

he dismantled and razed Lecythus—τὴν Λήκυθον καθελὼν καὶ ἀνασκευάσας τέμενος ἀνήκεν ἄπαν.

they razed the long walls to the ground—τὰ μακρὰ τείχη κατέσκαψαν ἐλόυτες ἐς ἔδαφος.

they sent guards to the stations at short notice—φύλακας ώς ἐξ ὁλίγου διεπεμψαν.

they worked by relays—διάδοχοι ἐφοίτων ἐπὶ τὸ ἔργον; cf. ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῷ μέρει, διηρημένοι κατὰ ἀναπαύλας.

to fortify a position—κρατύνειν χωρίον, ἔχυροιν, (περί)-τειχίζειν, ἐρυμοῦν, ἑρύματα περιβάλλειν τυπί.

they raised a palisade where necessary—ἀπεσταύρουν εἰ τῇ δέοιτο τι.

to fortify the city with a palisade and fosse—χαρακοῦν καὶ ταφρεύειν τὴν πόλιν.
down hill, downwards—εἰς τὸ κάταντες.
up hill—πρὸς ὀρθοῦν (ιέναι).
the dwellers on the coast—οἱ κάτω.
occupying the high ground—τῶν χωρίων τὰ μετεωρότατα
laβόντες.
the strongest positions in the district—τὰ κράτιστα τῆς
χώρας.
the neighbouring nations—τὰ κύκλῳ ἔθνη.
they took Acragas by long blockade—λιμῷ εἷλον Ἀκράγαντα.
to surround with a rampart about six feet high—περιβάλλειν
(τινὶ) σταύρωμα ὡς ἀνδρόμηκες ὃν.
they were within a night of taking Eion—τὴν Ηἰόνα παρὰ
νύκτα ἐγένετο λαβεῖν.
Descriptions of Sieges—
Thuc. VII. 43, 44.
" IV. 26, 29-30—Sphacteria.
" VII. 48, 69.
" VI. 102.
" II. 75, 77.
Xen. Anab. 2, 3, 11.
Arrian, An. 2, xv.
" An. 20, 2-23—Halicarnassus.
Blockade, Thuc. VII. 70-71—blockade of Syracuse by sea.
Arrian, An. 2, xv. 6-24.

THE ATTACK CLOSE—QUARTERS.

to raise a war-chant—παίανα ἔξαρχειν.
to make a pretended attack—ὁσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἕνεκεν
προσβάλλειν (i.e., with a war-cry, but nothing more).
to invade—ἐμβάλλειν, εἰσβάλλειν, εἰσβολὴν ποιεῖσθαι εἰς,
ἐπιστρατεύειν τινί (or εἰς τινα), στρατείαν ποιεῖσθαι, ὑπά
ἐπιφέρειν ἐπὶ τινα.
to engage, begin the fight—μάχην ξυνάπτειν, ἔργου ἔχεσθαι,
ξυμμιγνύναι τινί, προσμιγνύναι, ξυνιέναι, ξύνοδον
ποιεῖσθαι.
the attack was sounded—οἱ σαλπιγκταὶ ξύνοδον ἐπώτρυνον
τοῖς ὀπλίταις.
when the bugle sounded—ἐπεὶ ἐσαλπιγξὲ (sc. ὁ σαλπιγκτῆς),
ἐπεὶ ἐσήμηρε τῇ σάλπιγγι.
to give the word, command—παραγγέλλειν.

33 The various Greek words for order, tell, &c., may be thus distinguished —
κελεύω=jubeo, bid, tell ; comparatively weak, often of a mere suggestion ; cf.
according to military orders—κατὰ τὰ παρηγγελμένα, τὰ παραγγέλματα.
to pass the watchword from man to man—παραγγέλλειν τὸ ξύνθημα.
according to agreement—ἀπὸ τοῦ ξυγκειμένου, ὡσπερ ξυνέκειτο.
the battle-array—τὸ ἀντιπαραταχθέν.
a hand-to-hand combat—μάχη σταδία.
to press hard on—ἐγκεῖσθαι, προσκεῖσθαί τινι, πέζειν τινά.
the fight was now at close quarters—ἐν χειρὶν ἢδη ἢν ἡ μάχη.
to attack—ἐπιφέρεσθαι, ἐπιτίθεσθαι, προσβάλλειν,
ἐπικεῖσθαι, ἐπιπύπτειν τιν, ἐφοδον ποιεῖσθαι, προσβολὴν,
όρμην ποιεῖσθαι.
to receive the enemy at close quarters—εἰς χεῖρας δέχεσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους, ἐκ χειρὸς μάχεσθαι.
to charge, come to close quarters—εἰς χεῖρας ἵναι, ὡμὸς χωρεῖν, ἵναι, προσθέειν,
ἐλαύνειν, φέρεσθαι.
to withstand the charge—τοὺς ἐπίόντας, τὴν πρώτην ἐφοδον δέχεσθαι.
the enemy could not withstand the charge of the Athenians—
οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ῥύμῃ ἀνυποστάτω τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐμπίπτουσι.
to charge at the double—δρόμῳ ὧμος φέρεσθαι (χωρεῖν).
to advance in bad order—ἀτάκτως, οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ χωρεῖν.
to halt, rest, pile arms—ἀσπίδας θέσθαι, ὀπλα θέσθαι.

**LOSSES—FAILURE—CAPTURE.**

exposed to the fire of the enemy in commanding eminences—
τοῖς ἐκ τῶν ἄκρων εὐεπίθετοι ὄντες.
between two fires—ἐν ἁμφίβολῳ ὄντες.
he was nearly captured—παρ’ ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο ἀλὼναι.
they lost above 600 men—τῶν σφετέρων πλείους ἐξακοσίων ἀπέβαλον.
he found the soldiers roused to ferocity—ηὔρε τοὺς στρατιώτας πολὺ εἰς ὥμοτητα ἐπιδεδωκότας.

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παρακελεύεσθαι=adhortari.
νουθετεῖν (=moneo, roughly), to “abuse,” often to lecture, school a person.
σημαίνειν=præcipere, to instruct, issue instructions, often military, to give
the signal, in which case it =imperare.
παραγγέλλειν is the complement of σημαίνειν, to order, and get the order
passed from rank to rank.
προστάσειν and ἐπιτάσσειν= to give definite and authoritative orders, and
thus=imperare.
ἐπιστέλλειν=mandare, used of imposts and military demands.
a revolt—ἐπανάστασις.
to desert—ἀὐτομολεῖν, μεταστῆναι, ἀποδιδράσκειν.
the men were disheartened—ἐν πάση ἀθυμίᾳ ἦσαν, (ἐν παντὶ ἀθυμίας).
they failed to effect the object of their expedition—ἀπρακτοὶ ἐπανήσαν.
to do much damage by javelins—δεινὰ ἐργάζεσθαι ἀκοντίζοντες.
to lose the best of his heavy-armed troops—τῷ βελτίστῳ τοῦ ὀπλιτικοῦ βλαφθῆναι.
the dead (in battle)—οἱ ἀναλωθέντες.
war-chariots, with scythes attached—ἁρματα δρεπανηφόρα.
they shot at them from a raised position on the right. (As only the left side was protected by a shield, this was the most favourable position for an enemy)—ἐκ τῶν ὑπερδεξίων ἐβάλλον αὐτούς.
their only object was to escape with their lives—πάντα ἥδη ὑστερα ἐνόμιζοντο τοῦ σωθῆναι.
to take prisoner—ζωγρεῖν.
a prisoner of war—αἰχμάλωτος.
a prisoner in custody—δεσμώτης, ὁ ἐν φυλακῇ ὤν.
troops worn out by exertion and hunger—πόνῳ τε καὶ ἀσιτίᾳ τετρυχωμένοι.
they killed them all except those whom they took prisoners—τοὺς πολλοὺς ἀπέκτειναν πλὴν ὃσον οὖς ἐζώγρησαν.
the natives kept up a desultory fire at our troops—οἱ βάρβαροι ἀναμίξ τε καὶ συνεκάς ἐβαλον τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.
the nature of the ground made our position unassailable—τῇ τῶν χωρίων φύσει οὐκ ἐπίμαχοι ἦμεν.
the barbarians’ onslaught proved irresistible, and the Athenians were almost annihilated—οἱ βάρβαροι ῥύμη ἀνυποστάτῳ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὅσον οὐ πανωλεθρίᾳ διέφθειραν.
both armies fought with that courage which nothing but desperation can inspire—ἐκάτεροι ὡς ἀπονενοημένοι ἦδη πολὺ μάλλον, ὅπερ φιλεῖ γίνεσθαι, εἰς τὸ φιλονεικεῖν παρωξύνοντο.
to surrender absolutely, unconditionally, to the Lacedæmonians—παραδίδοναι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς Λακεδαιμονίοις χρῆσθαι ὅτι βούλονται.
being in a very critical state—ἀσθενεῖς καὶ ἐπὶ μιᾶς ροπῆς ὄντες.
to succeed to, relieve—διαδέχεσθαι τινα (also τινι).
the admiral who succeeded Astyochus—ὁ διάδοχος τῆς
Ἀστυόχου ναυαρχίας.
he has reduced these positions—ταῦτα τὰ χωρία κατέστραπται, ὑπ’ ἑαυτῷ πεποίηται.
they lost 50 men at least—πεντήκοντα ἄνδρας τούλαχιστον ἀπέβαλον.
200 were killed—εἰς τοὺς διακοσίους ἀπέθανον.
night stopped the action—νυξ ἔπέλαβε τὸ ἔργον, ἐπεγένετο τῷ ἔργῳ.
war will find out the weak points of his position—ἐυρήσει ὁ πόλεμος τὰ σαθρὰ τῶν ἐκείνου πραγμάτων.
to defend themselves at any cost—πᾶσχειν ὁτιοῦν ἀμυνόμενοι.
to make a desperate attempt to ...—διακινδυνεύειν ποιῶν.

COMMISSARIAT—PLUNDER.

to cut off the enemy’s supplies—τοῖς πολεμίοις ἀποκλείειν τὰς ἐφόδους τῶν ἐπιτηδείων.
supplies, commissariat—τὰ ἐπιτηδεία, τὰ ἀναγκαία.
to victual the army—ἐπισιτίζεσθαι.
a foraging expedition—ἐπισιτισμός, προνομή.
the army maintains itself by food obtained in the district—αὐτόθεν βιοτεύει τὸ στράτευμα.
money for provisions—σιτηρέσιον.
to go out to collect firewood—ἐπὶ φρυγανισμόν, ἐπὶ φρυγάνων ξυλλογῆν, ἔξελθειν.
fetching water—ὕδρεια.
to make a foray—ἀρπαγήν ποιεῖσθαι.
the despatch of supplies—πολεμισμός.
bases of operation—ὁρμητήρια; cf. ὁρμᾶσθαι ἀπὸ.
the issue of battle was doubtful—ἰσοῤῥόπου τῆς πεζομαχίας καθεστηκυίας; cf. ἀγχώμαλος μάχη, ἀγχώμαλα ναυμαχεῖν.
he captured a remarkable amount of property—χρήματα ἐλαβε θαυμάσια ὡςα.
to hem in—ἐγκαταλαμβάνειν τινά; cf. ἐν μέσῳ ἀπειλημένος.
easy to conquer—εὐκαθαίρετος.
they turned to plundering—πρὸς ἀρπαγήν ἐτράποντο.
they plundered the sea-board district—τὰ ἐπιθάλασσα ἔτεμνον.
a great exploit—ἀγώνισμα.
to set up a trophy (after a victory)—τροπαῖον στῆσαι.
raids—καταδρομαί.

to ravage the enemy’s country—краπτειν και καίειν τέμνειν και καίειν} τὴν
πολεμίαν χώραν, πορθεῖν, ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν, ἀνάστατον
ποῦσατο, ἥμουν, κατατρέχειν; cf. δενδροτομεῖν.
he ravaged the country of the allies by piracy—τὴν
ξυμμαχίδα ληστείας ἐπόρθηε.
to ruin a person—ἐξώλη ποιεῖν τινα.
the militia—οἱ περίπολοι.
marching in time—ὄμολως μετὰ ρυθμοῦ βαίνειν.
on the march—κατὰ πορείαν.
a march—ἐμβατήριον (μέλος).
to make an attack by sea—ἐπαναγωγὴν ποιεῖσθαι.
to make an attack by land—ἔφοδον ποιεῖσθαι.
signal fires—τὰ πυρὰ (these were guarded by οἱ φρυκτωροί).
an outpost—τὸ περιπόλιον.
a pitched battle—μάχη ἐγένετο ἐκ παρασκευῆς.
to levy—ξυλλέγειν στρατιώτας ἐκ καταλόγου.\[34]
to put one’s personal service at the disposal of the generals—
παρέχειν τὸ σῶμα τάξαι τοῖς στρατηγοῖς.

**TACTICS—MANŒUVRES.**

the left wing—τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας.
the vanguard—οἱ ἡγούμενοι, οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος.
to make a cavalry attack on the rear of the Mantineans—εἰς
τὰ ὅπισθεν περιελαύνειν τῶν Μαντινέων.
the rearguard—οἱ ἀπ' οὐρᾶς, οἱ ὀπισθε, οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες.
to attack on the flank—κατὰ κέρας ἐπιπεσεῖν.
to out-manœuvre an enemy (of generals)—καταστρατηγεῖν
τινα.
in the front line—ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν.
to deploy, to extend the front of a battalion (by bringing up
the rear-men)—ἐξελίσσειν τὴν φάλαγγα, ἐκτείνειν.
to stand in line—εἰς μέτωπον στῆναι; cf. ἐν μετώπῳ
παρατάξασθαι, ἐπὶ φάλαγγος ἄγειν.
to deepen the phalanx by wheeling men to the rear from both
flanks—ἀναπτύσσειν τὴν φάλαγγα.
to extend the line by wheeling men from rear to front—
ἀναπτύσσειν τὸ κέρας.
ground suitable for manœuvres—ἡ ἐὐρυχωρία (opp.
στενοχωρία).
to draw up in column—ὁρθίους ποιεῖσθαι τοὺς λόχους.

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\[34\] Cf. οἱ ἐν τῷ καταλόγῳ, *i.e.*, those on the register of men liable to serve in
the army.
to outflank—ὑπερέχειν τῷ κέρατι τῶν πολεμίων.
army of occupation, garrison—οἱ ἐμφρουροί, οἱ φύλακες.
to practise manoeuvres—ἀσκεῖν τὰ πολεμικὰ, ἄσκησιν ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον.
to lay an ambush—ἐνέδραν ποιεῖσθαι, τιθέναι, κατασκευάζειν, ἐνέδρευειν εἰς τινα; cf. λοχήσας ...πολλοὺς κατέκτευε.
to beset the roads with an ambuscade—προλοχίζειν (ἐνέδρας) τὰς ὁδοὺς; cf. αἱ προλελοχισμέναι ἐνέδραι.
to review, scrutinise—ἐξέτασιν δοκιμασίαν ποιεῖσθαι. e.g., τοῦ ἱππικοῦ.
to offer prizes for the best equipment—εὐοπλίας ἆθλα προτιθέναι.
six companies were formed of 100 men each—ἐποιήσαντο ἔξι λόχους ἀνὰ ἐκατὸν ἄνδρας.
three deep—ἐπὶ τριῶν πορεύεσθαι.
the Thebans were drawn up twenty-five deep—ἐπὶ ἀσπίδας πέντε καὶ εἰκοσὶ Θῆβαι έτάξαντο.
in single file—ἡ τάξις πορεύεται εἰς ἕνα.
they drew up each body of 10,000, 100 men deep every way—ἐταττον τὴν μυριοστὺν ἐκάστην εἰς ἐκατὸν πανταχῆ.
to be under arms—ἐν ὅπλοις εἶναι.
to wheel to the right (left)—ἐπὶ δόρυ, ἐπὶ δεξιά, ἀναστρέφεσθαι (ἐπ’ ἀσπίδα, ἐπ’ ἀριστερά).
50 men deep—ἐπὶ πεντήκοντα ἀσπίδων.
he considered this to be favourable to the enemy—τούτο πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων ἐνόμιζε μᾶλλον εἶναι.
the officer on guard—φρούραρχος.
he ordered the men to fall in—ἐς τάξιν καθίστασθαι ἐκέλευεν.
he formed squares—ξυνήγαγεν ἐς τετράγωνον τάξιν τοὺς ὁπλίτας.
half were drawn up in hollow square eight deep—τὸ δὲ ἦμισυ ἐν πλαισίῳ ἐπὶ δικτῳ ἦν τεταγμένον.
to be on the march—ἐν ὀδῷ εἶναι.
he surrounded the enemy as they marched up in the rear—κατὰ νότου βοηθοῦντας ἐν μέσῳ ἐποίησε τοὺς πολεμίους.
making short marches, they arrived in three days—κατ’ ὀλίγον προϊόντες τριτάξαι ἀφίκετο.
the men on guard—οἱ ἐπιτετραμμένοι τὴν φυλακήν.
THE FIGHT IN GENERAL.

the slingers were out of range of the javelin-throwers—οἱ ἀκοντισταὶ βραχύτερον ἥκοντιζον ή ὡστε ἐφικνεῖσθαι τῶν σφενδονητῶν.

to be surrounded—κυκλωθῆναι, ἔγκαταληφθῆναι.

to remain out of action—Ἦσυχίαν ἔχειν.

the groans of the dying—αἱ ὀλοφύρσεις τῶν ἀπογιγνομένων.

to shoot down—κατατοξεύειν, κατακοντίζειν.

to shoot down—κατατοξεύειν, κατακοντίζειν.

the wounded—οἱ τραυματίαι, οἱ τραυματισθέντες.

in a compact body—ξυστραφέντες.

in close order—ἀθρόος, ἀθρόοι συνασπιδοῦντες.

close order—τὸ ἀθρόον.

closing their ranks—ξυστρεφόμενοι.

within spear-range—ἐντὸς ἀκοντίσματος.

to change from column to line—ἐκ κέρατος εἰς φάλαγγα καταστῆσαι.

the front ranks—οἱ προτεταγμένοι.

skirmish—

σφετερίζειν—e.g., πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος.

skirmishers, tirailleurs—ἐκδρομοί.

to reconnoitre a position—κατὰ θέαν ἀναβαίνειν χωρίου.

they tried to find out our number by spies—κατασκοπαῖς ἔχρωντο ὁπόσοι ἦμεν.

the heavy-armed troops and also the cavalry—οἱ ὄπληται καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἰππεῖς.

troops in good condition—οἱ εὖ (ἀμεινον) τὰ σώματα ἔχουντες.

the general’s staff—οἱ ἁμφὶ, περὶ, τῶν στρατηγίων.

in bad order—ἀτάκτος, ἐν οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ.

an orderly march—ἐὐτάκτος πορεία.

making an ill-organised and impetuous attack—ἀπερισκέπτως προσπεσόντες καὶ ὡς ἀν μάλιστα διὰ ὁργῆς.

to take up a position in, occupy Tegea—καθέζεσθαι ἐν Τεγέᾳ.

subject to—ὑποχείριος.

they claimed Epidamnus—ἀντεποιοῦντο τῆς Ἐπιδάμνου.

to annex—σφέτεριζειν—e.g., Κόρινθον.

men of military age (18 to 60)—οἱ ἐν ἥλικίᾳ ὄντες (στρατευσίμῳ), οἱ ἐκ τοῦ καταλόγου.

superannuated,emeriti—οἱ ἔξω ἐκ τοῦ καταλόγου.

men of advanced age—οἱ προεληλυθότες ἢ ἡδη ταῖς ἥλικίαις.

wishing to wipe out their disgrace—τὸ σφέτερον ἀπρεπὲς εὖ θεῖναι θέλοντες.
the captain left nothing undone to remedy the mistake—ἐπὶ πᾶν ἀφίκετο ὁ λοχαγὸς ὅπως κατορθώσαι ἀ ἔπταισεν.

to learn the details of the battle—πυθέσθαι ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἑκαστα ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ἔκθεσιν.

**REINFORCEMENTS—CAMP.**

seeing that the position was the key to Sicily—ὁρῶντας προσβολὴν ἔχον τὸ χωρίον τῆς Ἱππηρᾶς.

to dislodge from a position—ἐκκρούειν, ἐκκόπτειν, ἐξελαύνειν, ἐκβάλλειν, ὡθεῖν, ἀποκρούειν, ἀπώσασθαι.
they sent round orders for help (mobilisation)—περιήγγειλαν βοήθειν.

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

to encourage the men to fight—παρακαλεῖν (παραξύνειν) τοὺς ἄνδρας πρὸς τὸ μάχην συνάπτειν.

to take up arms against—ὅπλα ἐπιφέρειν τινὶ.
there he made his headquarters for the war—ἐκεῖθεν ὁρμώμενος ἐπολέμει.

to billet soldiers—κατασκηνοῦν (εἰς κώμας) κατασταθεῖν.

messmates, comrades (Lat. contubernales)—σύσκηνοι.

to encamp—

an army in fighting order—ἡ ἡφαλάγια.

to strike camp—ἀφείν (τῷ στρατῷ), ἀναστῆσαι τὸ στρατόπεδον, ἀναζευγνύναι (τὸ στρατόπεδον).

to make ready to start (vasa colligere)—συσκευάζειν τὰ χρήματα, τὰ σκευή, συνεσκεύασθαι.

good discipline—εὐταξία (opp. ἀταξία).

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

well-trained cavalry—τὸ ἰππικὸν μεμελετηκός.
they made no counter-demonstration except with their cavalry—οὐκ ἀντεπεξήσαν ὅτι μὴ τοῖς ἰππεύσι.

35I.e., an army made up of hoplites, light-armed troops, and cavalry, with two wings. The whole front of an army in this order = μέτωπον or στόμα; the centre, τὸ μέσον; the wings, τὰ κέρατα; the flanks, πλευρά; the rear, οὐρά.
RETREAT—FLIGHT—PURSUIT.

when there was no doubt they were routed—ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡ τροπὴ ἐγένετο λαμπρῶς.
we repelled them single-handed—αὐτοὶ κατὰ μόνας ἀπεωσάμεθα τούσδε.
the Corinthians gained a decisive victory—οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐνίκησαν παρὰ πολὺ.
the whole army was nearly conquered—ἐς ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο τὸ πᾶν στράτευμα νικηθῆναι.
recklessness, despair—τὸ ἀλόγιστον.
in despair—ἀπονενοημένος.
the rest of the army was broken—παρεῤῥήγνυτο ἡ ἡδὴ καὶ ἄλλο στράτευμα.
the difference between a conquering and conquered army—οἷον μὲν εἰς ἕττημένου στράτευμα, οἷον δὲ νεωκυκνός.
to stake all—ἐς ἄπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναφρήπτειν.
the troops are in good spirits—εὐθυμοῦσιν οἱ στρατιώται.
with might and main—παντὶ σθενεῖ.
if there was anything else they could do—ἐι τοῦ ἄλλο ἐγκρατεῖς ἔσαν.
to be ready for any attempt—φιλοκινδύνως ἔσχειν.
to stake all—ἐς ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο τὸ πᾶν στράτευμα νικηθῆναι.
an adventurous spirit—παρὰ γνώμην κινδυνευτής.
they fled with all speed—ἔφευγον ὡς τάχους ἐκαστος εἶχεν.
to take to flight—ἐς φυγὴν τράπεσθαι (καταστῆναι, ὄρμασθαι).
they were seized with panic—φόβος ἐνέπεσεν αὐτοῖς.
to sound the retreat—σημαίνει (ὁ σαλπιγκτής) ὡς ἐς ἐπάνων.
to pursue—κατὰ πόδας ἰέναι τινός.
to flee headlong—προτροπάδην φεύγειν.
to alarm—ἐς ἐκπληξίν καθιστάναι.
they died at their posts—ἐνταξεὶς ἐντάχθησαν ἀπέθανον; cf. κατὰ χώραν.
to rout—τροπὰς ποιεῖν (τροπεῖσθαι) τινος.
to desert one’s post—τὴν τάξιν λείπειν; cf. λειποταξία.
to sound the retreat—ἀνακαλεῖσθαι τοὺς στρατιώτας τῇ σάλπιγγι.
the targeteers gave way—ἐνέκλιναν οἱ πελτασταί.
to retreat facing the enemy, leisurely—ἐπὶ πόδα ἀναχωρεῖν, ἄναγειν, ἀναχάζεσθαι.
success—τὸ ὀρθούμενον.
to be victorious—ἐπικρατέστεροι τῇ μάχῃ γενέσθαι.
to follow up their success—τῇ παρούσῃ τύχῃ ἑπεξελθεῖν.

ALLIANCE—TRUCE.

to hold a conference—εἰς λόγους ἐρχεσθαί τινι.
after a discussion—κοινολογοσάμενοι (πρός τινα).
to enjoy a long period of peace—ξυμμαχίας εἰρηνεύειν.
alliance (offensive and defensive)—ξυμμαχία.
alliance (defensive only)—ἐπιμαχία.
make peace—καταλύειν τὸν πόλεμον; σπένδεσθαι πρὸς.
truce, treaty—αἱ σπονδαί.
armistice—ἀνακωχή, ἐκεχειρία, διακωχή ; cf. ἀνακωχήν
ποιεῖσθαί, διὰ ἀνακωχῆς γίγνεσθαί.
to agree—τὰ αὐτὰ γιγνώσκειν.
to be reconciled—διαλλάττεσθαι, διαλύεσθαί τινι.
to exclude from the peace—ἐκσπονδόν τινα ἀποφαίνειν.
to agree to a treaty—τὰς σπονδὰς δέχεσθαι, ἐς τὰς σπονδὰς
ἔσελθεῖν.
to reduce by force of arms—βίᾳ χειρώσασθαί.
this truce will merely lead the way to slavery—αὐτῇ γε ἡ
ἐκεχειρία οὐκ ἄλλο τι ἡ δουλείας προκόψει (προοδοποιήσει
πρὸς ...)
they arrived at a mutual understanding—λέγοντες καὶ
ἀκούοντες συνεχώρουν.
an alliance was made on these terms—ἐγένοντο ὁρκοὶ καὶ
ξυμμαχία κατὰ τάδε.
to enter into a mutual defensive alliance—τῇ ἀλλήλων
ἐπιμαχεῖν. 36

to agree to the proclamation—προσίεσθαι τά κεκηρυγμένα.
the terms of the alliance—καθ’ ὅτι ἡ ξυμμαχία ἔσται.
on equal terms—ἐπὶ τοῖς ἰσοίς καὶ δικαίοις τὴν ξυμμαχίαν
ἐποίησαντο.
to annul a truce—σπονδῶν ξύγχυσιν ποιεῖσθαί.
to be at variance with—ἐς διαφορὰν καθεστάναι πρὸς.
to be neutral—μεσεῦειν, οὔτε μεθ’ ἑτέρων εἴναι, ἡσυχίαν
ἀγείν, ἡσυχάζειν.
to be an ally of—ἐνσπονδος εἴναι τινι.
to have a person on one’s side—ἐνδοπο ἐχεῖν τινά.
the revolutionary party—οἱ νεωτέρων ἐπιθυμοῦντες
πραγμάτων, οἱ νεωτερίζοντες.

36 For other useful compounds of -μαχεῖν, cf. ξυμμαχεῖν, ναυμαχεῖν,
καταναυμαχεῖν, πεζομαχεῖν, ἱππομαχεῖν, λόγομαχεῖν.
to give surety, pledges—πίστεις (-ιν), πιστὰ διδόναι (καὶ 
λαβεῖν).
to exchange oaths—ὅρκους διδόναι καὶ λαβεῖν παρά τυνος.
to keep one’s oath—τοῖς ὅρκοις ἐμμένειν.

PARTY SPIRIT—FACTION.

those who had been expelled by the democracy—οἱ 
ἐκπεπτωκότες ύπὸ τοῦ δήμου.
Athens itself was full of civil dissensions—αὐτοὶ ἐν ἑαυτοῖς 
éstasíaζον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι.
through party-spirit—φρονήματι φιλονεικῶν.
to be banished for his friendship to Sparta—φεύγειν ἐπὶ 
λακωνισμῷ.
to be well-disposed to—φιλικῶς ἔχειν, διακεῖσθαι πρὸς, διὰ 
φιλίας ἱέναι.
those of our party—οἱ τὰ ἡμέτερα φρονοῦντες.
the Jacobites—οἱ Ἰακωβίζοντες, οἱ τὰ τοῦ Ἰακώβου 
φρονοῦντες.
no one can object to our securing our own interests—πᾶσι δὲ 
ἀνεπίφθονον τὰ ξυμφέροντα εὐ τίθεσθαι.
they had no communication with the enemy without a flag of 
trace—οὐκ ἐπεμίγνυντο παρὰ ἀλλήλους ἀκηρυκτεί.
they showed no disposition to come to terms—οὔδὲν 
ξυμβατικὸν ἀπ’ αὐτῶν ἐφαίνετο.
I have described the succession of events in the war—τὰ τοῦ 
pολέμου ἔξης ἔκαστα ἐγίγνετο γέγραπται.
to bring over the city to the power of the Thebans—τὴν πόλιν 
Θηβαίως προσποιῆσαι.
they made no fresh movement—οὔδὲν ἐν τῇ πόλει 
ἐνεωτέριζον.
they made various preparations for defence to meet the 
emergency—πολλὰ ἔξηρτυν ἦ ἐκαστον ἐφαίνετο πρὸς τὰ 
pαρόντα ξύμφωρον ἔσεσθαι.
experienced in war—οὐκ ἀπειρος πολέμων.
Some noticeable passages :—

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SHIPPING IN GENERAL.

to be drowned—καταποντίζεσθαι (-ποντοῦσθαι), ἀποπνιγῆναι (Plat.)
to be lost at sea—ἀφανίζεσθαι, καταδύναι, καταδύεσθαι.
when evening came the Corinthian ships suddenly retired—ἡδὲ ὥπε ἦν καὶ οἱ Κορινθιακοὶ ἔξαπινης πρὸμον ἐκροῦντο.
to cut the anchor-cables—ἀποκόπτειν τὰς ἀγκύρας.
the ship is a very fast sailer—ἡ ναῦς προέχει τῶν ἀλλών τῷ ταχυναυτεῖν.
the slowest ships—αἱ βραδύτατα πλέουσαι ναύς.
the ships which sailed quickest—αἱ ναύς αἱ ἄμεινον (ἄριστα) πλέουσαι.
to be negligent in matters of naval defence—ἀμελέστερον ἔχειν περὶ τὸ ναυτικὸν.
to have no knowledge of naval tactics—ἀνεπιστημόνως ἔχειν τῶν εἰς ναυμαχίαν.
to maintain a fleet—ναυτικὸν βόσκειν.
your salvation depends on your position as a sea-power—ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης ἀπάσα ύμῖν ἠρτηται σωτηρία.
they did not think they were a match for the enemy at sea—οὐκ ἐνόμιζον, ὅσα γε τῶν ναυτικῶν εἴχετο, ἀξιόμαχοι εἶναι.
shallows—τὰ βράχεα, τὰ τενάγη.

37 Some of the various Greek words for “thinking,” “supposing,” may be thus compared with the Latin: νομίζειν, iudicare; ἡγεῖσθαι, existimare; δοξάζειν, opinari; πείθεσθαι, credere; πιστεύειν, confidere.
it has three natural harbours—τρεῖς ἔχει λιμένας αὐτοφυεῖς.
the ship foundered with all hands—ἡ ναῦς αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν κατέδυσε; ὑπ. σ. αὐτανδρος.
to embark—ἐμβαίνειν, εἰσβαίνειν.
to embark the crew—ἐπιβιβάζειν τοὺς ἀνδράς.
to row hard—ἐμβάλλειν ταῖς κώπαις.
to get well forward in rowing—προνεύειν.
to row—ἐλαύνειν (τὴν ναῦν).
to bring to shore—τὰς τριήρεις πρὸς τὴν γῆν ἀναβιβάζειν.
to run a ship on the shallows—ἐκέλλειν τὴν ναῦν ἐς τὰ βράχα.
to land in Sicily—προσβαλεῖν Σικελία.
to disembark troops—τοὺς ὑπάλληλος εἰς τὴν χώραν ἀποβιβάζειν (ἐκβιβάζειν).
to land (intr.)—ἀποβαίνειν, ἀπόβασιν ποιεῖσθαι.
to touch at Pylos—σχεῖν ἐς Πύλου.
to force a landing—ἀπόβασιν βιάζεσθαι.
being caught in a storm he put in at Chios—σχεῖν ἐς Πύλου.
when they touched the mainland they anchored at Cheimerium—ἐπειδὴ δὲ προσέμιξαν τῇ ἡπείρῳ ὁμίζουσιν ἐς Χειμέριον.
the ships sail in single line—ἐπὶ κέρως πορεύονται αἱ νῆες; ὑπ. κατὰ μίαν ναῦν τεταγμένοι (οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι).
the ships stopped, eased—ἐπέστησαν τοῦ πλοῦ.
ships with well-trained crews—ναῦς συγκεκροτημέναι.
he found the fleet disheartened—τὸ ναυτικὸν κατέλαβεν ἀθύμως ἔχον.
sailor-like, they persisted—ὁ δὲ ναῦται τοῦ ἔργου εἰχοντο.
admiral (at Sparta)—ναύαρχος, ἐπιστολεύς (prop. secretary).
lieutenant—ὕπαρχος (Τισσαφέρνους).
vice-admiral—ὁ ἄρχων τῶν κυβερνητῶν (Xen.)
at anchor—ἐφορμός, ἐπ’ ἀγκώρας.
to weigh anchor, start—ἀγκυραν αἴρειν; ἀνάγεσθαι; ἄραι ταῖς ναυσὶ.
to come to anchor in the harbour—ἐν τῷ λιμένι ὁμίζεσθαι, ὁμημῖν.
a favourable wind—οὖρος, πνεῦμα φορόν.
to sail down on the wind—εἰς οὖρον καταστήσαται.
they sailed along the high seas (not along the coast)—ἀνήγοντο πελάγιοι.
to sail—πλοῦν ποιεῖσθαι.
sideways—ἐκ πλαγίου.
a transport-ship—σιταγωγὸς ναῦς.
to prepare a naval expedition—στόλον (νεῶν) παρασκευάζεσθαι.
guard-ships—προφυλακίδες ναῦς, αἱ φρουρίδες (ναῦς).
a troop-ship—στρατιώτις (sc. ναῦς).
a cavalry transport—ἰππαγωγὸς (sc. ναῦς).
a war-ship—ναῦς μακρά, τριήρης.
a cargo-vessel—ναῦς (πλοῖον) στρογγύλη, ὀλκάς, πλοίον φορτηγικόν.
to let the islands maintain the fleet—ναυτικὸν τρέφειν ἐκ τῶν νήσων.
hoping to find Nisaea still untaken—οἰόμενος τὴν Νίσαιαν ἔτι καταλήψεσθαι ἀνάλωτον.
the ship succeeded in reaching a place of safety before Pausanias appeared—ἲφασεν τὸν Παυσανίαν ἐν ἀσφάλει γενομένη ἡ ναῦς.
before his arrival was known—πρὶν ἐκπυστος γένεσθαι.
to lose sight of land—τὴν γῆν ἀποκρύπτειν.
to double (a cape)—περιβάλλειν (c. acc.)
to tow—ἐλκεῖν, ῥυμουλκεῖν.
to be towed—ἀπὸ κάλω πλεῖν.

SHIPBUILDING—CREW.
to build ships— ναυπηγεῖν.
dockyard— νεώριον, ναύσταθμον.
the expenses of a trierarch—τριηράρχημα (=40-60 minæ).
an arsenal—ἐπίνειον.
slips, docking-sheds— νεώσοικοι (part of a νεώριον).
the ships were refitted—αἱ νῆες ἐπεσκεύαζοντο.
the naval board, i.e., inspectors of ships, docks, and stores—οἱ ἐπιμεληταὶ τῶν νεωρίων; cf. οἱ ἀποστολεῖς, magistrates who supervised the fitting out of a squadron.
Director of the Admiralty—ἐπιστάτης τοῦ ναυτικοῦ; cf. Dem. 14, 16.
ship’s ensign (Lat. insigne)—παράσημον.
ship’s pennant—ταινία.
bulwarks—τὰ παραφράγματα.
the rudder—πηδάλιον.
to cast anchor—ἄγκῡραν καθιέναι, μεθιέναι, βάλλειν.
to ride at anchor—ἐπ’ ἄγκῡρας ὀρμεῖν, ἀποσάλευειν.
a cutter with sails and one bank of oars, a despatch-boat—κέλης; cf. ἄκατος and ἀκάτιον, also κέλης ὑπηρετικός.
skiffs, light vessels—τὰ λεπτὰ πλοῖα ἀ ἄγκῡρα.
a raft, float—σχεδία.
to pump water out of the hold—ἐξαντλεῖν.
to drive a ship on a sunken rock—περὶ ἕρμα περιβαλεῖν ναὸν.
the crew—τὸ πλήρωμα, ἡ ὑπηρεσία, οἱ ἐρέται.
the ship’s carpenter—ναυπηγός.
the boatswain—κελευστής.
to keep the rowers in time—ξυνέχειν τὴν εἰρεσίαν.
marines—οἱ ἐρέται.
pay and food allowance—μισθὸς καὶ σιτήρεσιον.
men who both rowed and fought—αὐτερέται.
seaworthy ships—πλοῖμοι ναῦς; cf. ὑγιὴς.
helaunched his triremes and put to sea—τὰς τριήρεις καθέλκων.
ships which were leaky—νῆες οὐδὲν στέγουσαι.
blockade—ἐφόρμησις.
owing to stress of weather—ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας.
when navigation became possible—πλωιμωτέρων γενομένων.
to back water, to stop the ship, retreat—ἀνακρούεσθαι,
πρύμναν κρούεσθαι, ἐπὶ πρύμναν κρούεσθαι.
ships with decks—κατάφρακτα πλοία.
undecked ships (naves apertæ)—ἄγρακτοι νῆες.

A SEA-FIGHT.

they advanced with loud uproar—κραυγῇ τε καὶ ὀλολυγῇ
χρώμενοι προσέβαλον.
to draw up the ships four-deep—ἐπὶ τεσσάρων τάττεσθαι τὰς
ναῦς.
to defeat at sea—καταναυμαχεῖν ναῦς.
open water (for a sea-fight)—εὐρυχωρία (opp. τὰ στενά).
grappling-irons—χεῖρες σιδηραῖ.
the ship’s beak—τὸ ἐμβολον, τὸ ἀκρωτήριον.

The crew (πλήρωμα) of an average Athenian trireme was as
follows:—
In command, τριήραρχος, who could, however, depute the actual command.
A steersman, κυβερνήτης.
A boatswain, κελευστής.
A carpenter, ναυπηγός.
About 10 marines, ἐρέται, armed hoplites taken ἐκ τοῦ καταλόγου.
About 174 ναῦται, ναυβάται, ἐρέται.
About 62 θρανῖται, who pulled (ἐλκεῖν) the longest oars.
About 58 θαλαμῖται, who pulled the oars of the middle tier.
About 54 θαλαμῖται, who pulled the oars of the lowest tier.

Dem. 4, 28, states that each man received 2 obols per day as μισθός, and
2 obols as σιτηρέσιον; but cf. Thuc. 3, 17, 6, 31.
to charge, ram—ἐμβάλλειν, ἐμβολὴν ποιεῖσθαι.
to attack—ἐπίπλουν ποιεῖσθαι, ἐπιτίθεσθαι.
to break the enemy’s line—διέκπλουν (Thuc. I. 49).
to drive on shore—ἐξωθεῖν (pass. ἐκπίπτειν).
sailing round, outflanking the enemy (as a manœuvre)—
περιπλοῦσαι.
ships sailing in line—μετωπηδῶν πλέουσαι.
ships sailing in column—ἐπὶ κέρως.
to carry on naval manœuvres for practice—ἀναπειράσθαι,
ἀσκησαι ποιεῖσθαι.
an armed fleet—νήτης στρατός.
our fleet had almost entirely disbanded—ὁσοῦ οὐ διελέλυτο
tὸ ναυτικὸν ἡμῶν.
he captured the ships, men and all—ἀὐτάνδρους τὰς ναῦς
ἔλαβε.
the armada was sighted in the offing—κατώφθη ὁ στόλος
cαταπλέων.
to fall back, retire—ἀναπίπτειν (also metaph. to lose heart).
we attacked and pursued close behind—ἐπιθέμενοι αὐτοῖς
cατὰ πόδας ἐξωκόμεν.
on the high seas—μετέωρος.
to make trial of a sea-fight—ναυμαχίας ἀπόπειραν
λαμβάνειν.
to disable a ship—κατατραμματίζειν, κόπτειν, τιτρώσκειν.
to be out at sea—μετεωρίζεσθαι (ἐν τῷ πελάγει).
to set fire to—πῦρ ἐμβάλλειν.
at the end of the engagement we had suffered hardly any
loss—ἡμεῖς διαναμαχήσαντες ἢ τι ἢ ὁδὴν ἐβλαπτόμεθα.
seven ships were disabled by their bows being rammed—
ἐπὶ τῆς ἄπλοι ἐγένοντο ἀντίπρωροι ἐμβαλλόμεναι.
to be in difficulties, hard pressed—ταλαιπωρεῖσθαι,
πέξεσθαι, ξυνέχεσθαι κακῶ, προσβιασθῆναι, ἐν πόνῳ εἶναι.
evenly matched—ἀντίπαλος.
being engaged in a naval conflict—ζυγεστώτες ναυτικῶ
ἄγων.
vessels with their foreship stove in—νῆς ἀναρραγείσαι τὰς
παρεξειρεσιάς.
N.B.—Some noticeable passages dealing with maritime
affairs :

Naval armament, Thuc. VI. 31, 32.
Naval terms, Xen. Hell. VI. 2.
Sea-fight, Thuc. II. 83, 84, 90-92.
" I. 47, 49.
almost—ὅσον ὡμόνοι, μόνον ὡμόν, ὡλίγον (Plat.)
after this—τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε.
above all—τὸ μέγιστον.
do you agree with me?—ἀποδέχετον λόγον;
it would be absurd if I ...—ἀτοπος ἂν εἴην.
on each occasion—ἐκάστοτε.
at the beginning—τὸ κατ’ ἀρχάς.
exceedingly—ἐς τὰ μακρότατα.
in a higher degree than the rest of Athens—τῶν ἄλλων Ἀθηναίων διαφέροντως.
I certainly am, am shown to be ...—ἐξετάζομαι ὡμ.
so far as teachers were concerned—ὁσα διδασκάλων ἔχετο (Plat.)
they were content to get the gifts—ἀγαπητῶς ἔτυχον τῶν δώρων.
of course (in dialogue)—εἰ μὴ ἄδικῳ (Plat.)
clearly—δῆλα δῆ.
there’s nothing like seeing what the law actually does say—ούδὲν γὰρ ὃν ἀκούειν αὐτοῦ τοῦ νόμου.
the same thing over again, just as I expected—ταὐτὸ τοὐτο (parenthetical),
in general—ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, ὡς πλῆθει (Plat.), ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλῆθος.
possessing a nominal and honorary immunity—τῷ ῥήματι καὶ τιμῇ ἀτέλεαιν ἔχον.
if anything happens—εἰ τι νέον ἐστί.

Under this head are placed phrases whose application is more general than those preceding: they are drawn chiefly from Plato’s dialogues.
whatever happens—μηδε ἂν ὀτιοῦν ἢ, ἐν τῶ παρατυχόντι. as things are—ἐκ τῶν παρόντων.
within a hair's-breadth—παρ' ἀκαρῆ (Plat.)
a piece of good luck—ἐρμαῖον.
about the same time—κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους, περὶ τὰς αὐτάς ἡμέρας.
in the meantime—ἐν τούτῳ, διὰ μέσου.
of old—ἀπὸ παλαιοῦ.
momentary fear—ὁ αὐτίκα φόβος.
perhaps he is angry with me—κινδυνεύει ἄχθεσθαί μοι (Plat.)
a substance, not a phantom—ὑπάροὐκ ὀναρ (Plat.)
in all human probability—ὅσα γε τάνθρωπεια.
it is absolutely impossible—τέχνη μηδὲ μηχανὴ μηδεμία ἐνδέχεται.
somehow or other—ἀμῶς γε πώς.
so careless are most men in inquiring into the truth—οὔτως ἀταλαίπωρος τοῖς πολλοῖς ἐστιν ἢ ζήτησις τῆς ἀληθείας.
when opportunity offers—παρτυχόν (acc. abs.) ; cf. παρόν.
for you know very well—οὐ γὰρ ἄγνοεῖτε.
I, so far from unjustly bringing this action ...—ἐγὼ τοίνυν τοσοῦτον ἀφέστηκα τοῦ ἀδίκως τὴν εἰσαγγελίαν ποιήσασθαι ...
all but actual war—ὁσον οὐ παρών πόλεμος.
he killed him while at dinner—μεταξὺ δειπνοῦντα ἐφόνευσεν αὐτὸν.
he laughed at everybody—οὔδενὸς ὅτου οὐ κατεγέλασεν.
it is harder to be poor after being rich than to have never been rich at all—χαλεπώτερον ἐκ πλουσίου πένητα γίγνεσθαι ἢ ἀρχήν μὴ πλουτήσῃ.
yes, very suitably—καὶ οὔδεν γε ἀπό τρόπου.
this has nothing to do with—οὔδεν ἐστι πρὸς (τι).
to consider of secondary importance, treat as a pastime—ἐν παρέργῳ τίθεσθαί τι.
it's not my business—ἐμὸν ἔργον οὐκ ἔστι.
I have no objection—φθόνος οὔδεις (sc. ἐστι).
unless you object—εἰ μή σὲ τί κωλύει, εἰ βουλομένῳ σοί ἐστι.
he may do so without offence—ἀνεμέσητον ἐστιν αὐτῶ (inf.)
it is reasonable—ἐχει λόγον (Plat.)
it is possible—ἐγχωρεῖ, ἐνδέχεται.
I do not like what you say—χαλεπώς φέρω ἃ (οίς) λέγεις.
we are bound to—ὁσιόν ἐστι (inf.)
of course—πῶς γὰρ οὐ, ἀλλὰ τί μήν.
it is manifestly absurd—πῶς οὐκ ἀτοποῦν.
we must be content with—ἀγάπητόν ἔστι.
you are wrong—οὐκ ἔγνως.
quite—κομιδῇ, ἀτεχνῶς (Plat.)
it is inexact—οὐκ ἔχει τάκριβες.
why are you still at your tricks?—τί δήτα ἐξων στρέφει; that’s no bad news—οὐ πόλεμόν γε ἄγγέλεις.
you are well up in your Lysias—τὸν Λυσίαν πεπάτηκας ἀκριβῶς.
that’s not pleasant hearing—οὐκ ἐπιτερπές ἀκούειν.
as I said before—τοῦτ’ ἐκεῖνο.
ostensibly ...really—πρόφασιν μὲν ...τὸ δὲ ἀληθές.
you can’t tell appearance from reality in ...—ὑπ’ αὐτί καὶ ὀνρ ἀγνοεῖς (περὶ τινος).
I can’t doubt you—οὐκ ἔχω ὄπως σοι ἀπιστῶ.
you build castles in the air—πολλὰ ὀνειροπολεῖς ἐν τῇ γνώμῃ.
I have an engagement—ἐμοὶ οὐκ ἀσχολία ἐστίν (Plat.)
...I am glad to say ...—καλῶς ποιῶν.
to yield to a person doubtful allegiance—ἐνδοιαστῶς ἀκροᾶσθαι τινός.
to retract one’s opinion—ἀνατίθεσθαι.
it is not irrelevant—οὐκ ἔστιν ἀπὸ τοῦ πράγματος.
the difference, deciding consideration—τὰ διαφέροντα.
take seriously, make much of—τὰ πρᾶγμα μειζόνως λαμβάνειν.
it was not as if ...—οὐκ ἐν τῷ ὀμοίῳ ἔστι καὶ εἰ ... to vie with—ἀμιλλὰν ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς τινά.
unexpectedly—ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀπροσδοκήτου.
there is no need—οὐδὲν ἔργον ἔστιν.
it is just as well—οὐδὲν χείρον.
to compare small with great—ὡς μικρὸν μεγάλῳ εἰκάσαι.
I don’t want any one to think ...—χρὴ δὲ παρεστάναι μηδενὶ ὡς ἄρα ...; παραστή δὲ μηδενὶ ὡς.
a love of aggrandisement in an Athenian is very excusable—τοὺς μὲν Ἀθηναίοὺς ταύτα πλεουνεκτεῖν πολλῇ ξυγγνώμῃ.
I am surprised you are not glad to see me—θαυμάζω εἰ μὴ ἄσμενοις ὑμῖν ἀφίγμα; cf. δυσχερὲς ποιοῦμαι εἰ ... they will not yield their point without a struggle—ἀνανταγώνιστοι ἀπ’ αὐτῶν ἀπίασι.
this made them hesitate to come—toῦτο ὄκνον παρέσχε μὴ ἐλθεῖν.
he offered of his own free will to pay the money—αὐτεπάγγελτος ἥθελησε τὰ χρήματα ἀποδοῦναι.

41 αὐτός in compounds forms several useful words—e.g., αὐτάγγελος, bringing news of what oneself has seen; αὐτανδρός, men and all; αὐτάρκης, independent; αὐτήκοος, one who actually heard; αὐτογνώμως, at one’s own dis-
the facts speak for themselves—αὐτόθεν ἄρα τὸ πράγμα φθέγγεται φωνὴν ἀφίεν.
over-hold and sanguine—παρὰ δύναμιν τολμηταὶ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς δεινοῖς εὐέλπιδες.
when we are in the lowest depths of destitution—ὅταν ἄρα αὐτοὶ ἀὑτῶν τυγχάνωμεν φαυλότατα διακειμένοι.
to encore—αὖθις βοᾶν.
every day—ὀσῆμεραι.
every year—δὸς ἐτη.
Noticeable passages:—
Characters.

Thuc. II. 65, 90, Pericles.
Thuc. VI. 15, Alcibiades.
Thuc. VIII. 68, Antiphon, Phrynichus, Theramenes.
Thuc. VIII. 89, Theramenes’ policy.
Isocrates, Evagoras, 41. (Or. XI. p. 196 and p. 192.)
Athens and Attica—Xen. de Vectigalibus.
στάσις, and its effect on national character—Thuc. III. 82, 83.
Virtue—Arist. Eth. 11, 4 (5).
A simple state—Plat. Rep. 11, 12.
Defence of Spartan character—Thuc. I. 84.
Real cause of Athenian superiority—Thuc. I. 89, 90.
Public funeral—Thuc. II. 34, cf. V. 11.

XIX  PROVERBS.

A few of the more noticeable Greek proverbial expressions are—

cretion; αὐτοκέλευστος, unbidden; αὐτοκράτωρ, plenipotentiary, arbitrary; αὐτόματος, spontaneous; αὐτομολεῖν, to desert; αὐτόνομος, autonomous; αὐτόπτης, an eyewitness; αὐτοσχεδιάζειν, to extemporise; αὐτουργοὶ γεωργοί, small farmers tilling their own land; αὐθαίρετος, self-incurred, e.g., κίνδυνος; αὐθημερόν, that very day.

42 Such repetitions are very frequent in Greek. Of the many varieties of repetition (Anaphora), the following may serve as typical instances: εἰςι γάρ, εἰςιν (Dein. Ol. iv. 18); ἐπὶ σαυτὸν καλεῖς, ἐπὶ τοὺς νόμους καλεῖς, ἐπὶ τὴν δημοκρατίαν καλεῖς (Æsch. Ctes. 202); αὐτὸς ἐμαυτὸν ἐβλασφα; αὐτὸς δι’ αὐτοῦ ὀλολέει; ἄλλος ἄλλα λέγει; ἄλλος ἄλλοθεν; οἷος ὢν ὦν ὦν ἔτυχες; οἶαν λατρεῖαν ἀνθ’ ὄσου ζηλοῦ τρέφει; ἔχω οὐκ ἔχομαι (Aristippus).
to bell the cat—ξυρεῖν λέοντα.
the next best thing (of rowing when the wind falls)—δεύτερος πλοῦς.
birds of a feather—κολοιός ποτὶ κολοιόν.
two of a trade never agree—κεραμεύς κεραμεῖ, sc. κοτέι. 
the beautiful is hard—χαλεπά τὰ καλὰ.
teach your grandmother—ὤς πρὸς Αθηναϊν, sc. ἔριν ἤρισεν.
who cares? —οὐ φροντὶς Ἰπποκλειδῆ.
no sin goes unpunished—δράσαντι παθεῖν.
coals to Newcastle—γλαῦκ' ἐς Αθήνας, ἱχθὺς εἰς Ἑλλήσσοντον (φέρειν).
a hot corner (of a bend in the Nile)—γλυκὺς ἀγκών.
a bull in a china-shop—βοῦς ἐν πόλει; cf. ὅς διὰ ῥόδων 
out of the frying-pan into the fire—καπνὸν φεύγων εἰς τὸ πῦρ, sc. ἔπεσεν.
to have two strings to one's bow—ἐπὶ δυοῖν ἀγκώραυν ὀρμεῖν.
a wolf in sheep's clothing (lit., he has a fox's tail)—τὴν ἀλώπεκα ἐλκεῖ μετόπισθεν.
to get off the course—ἐκτὸς τῶν ἐλαιῶν φέρεσθαι.
a burnt child dreads the fire—παθήματα μαθήματα.
we can't all have good luck—οὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς εἰς Κόρινθόν ἐσθ' ὁ πλοῦς.
a man who has swallowed the poker—ὁ τὴν δοκὸν φέρων.
moderation in all things—μηδὲν ἄγαν.
fiat experimentum in corpore vili—ἐν Καρὶ κινδυνεύειν.
charity begins at home; blood is thicker than water—ἀπωτέρω ἢ γόνυ κυήμη.
there's many a slip betwixt cup and lip—πολλὰ μεταξὺ πέλει κύλικος καὶ χείλεος ἄκρου; cf. ἐπὶ θύραις τὴν ύδριαν.
a day too late for the fair—κατόπιν ἐορτῆς.
well begun is half done—ἀρχὴ ἡμίσυ παντὸς.
a dog in the manger—κύων ἐν φάτνῃ.
to waste labour—ἐν ὤδαι χράφειν; cf. ὤδραν τέμνειν.
pigeon's milk—ὄρνιθος γάλα.
all about nothing—περὶ ὄνου σκίας.
in vino veritas—οἶνος καὶ ἀλήθεια.
one swallow maketh not summer—μία χελιδών ἔαρ οὐ ποιεῖ.
said of people or States who have survived prosperity—πάλαι ποτ’ ἡσαν ἄλκιμοι Μιλήσιοι.
one nail is driven out by another—ἡλῳ ὁ ἡλός, sc. ἐκκρούεται ; cf. set a rogue to catch a rogue,
as like as two peas—σῦκον σῦκῳ οὐδὲν ὀμοιότερον.
all things common among friends—κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων.
to leave no stone unturned—πάντα κινεῖν λίθον.
no sooner said than done—ἂμα ἔπος ἂμα ἔργον.
to sleep with one eye open—ὡς λαγώς καθεύδων εἶναι.
to be in clover—βοῦς ἐπὶ φάτνη.
the last hope—ἱερὰ ἄγκυρα.
a long story—νεῶν κατάλογος.
Queen Anne is dead—τοῦμόν ὀνείρου ἐμοί, sc. ἀγγέλεις.
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