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SALAMIS
in easy Attic Greek

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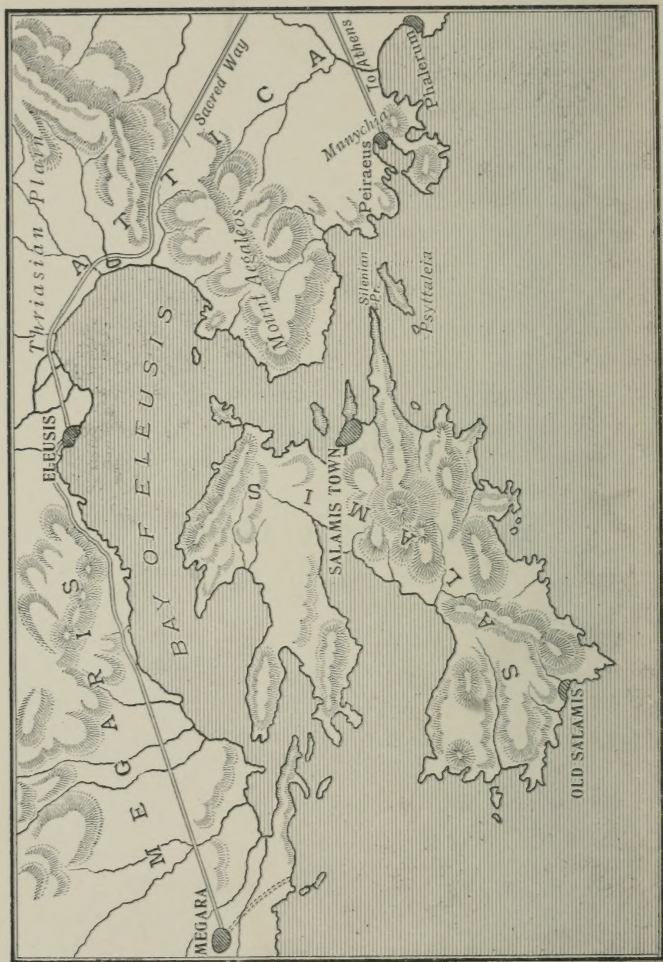
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Salamis

in easy Attic Greek



Map of Salamis

Salamis

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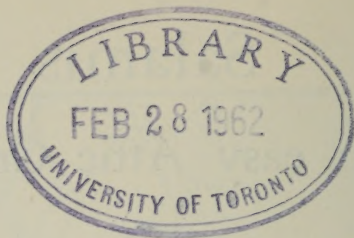
With Introduction, Notes and Vocabulary

by

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PREFACE

THIS adaptation of part of Herodotus, much shortened and simplified, is intended for students in their second year of Greek reading. The re-written text is mainly Attic; but a few Ionic touches have been retained for their literary value. The subject-matter is of great and varied interest; and there is abundance of useful idiom. The excellent editions of Dr Shuckburgh and Messrs How and Wells and Dean Blakesley's admirable Excursus on the battle of Salamis have been found very useful.

G. M. E.

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NOTE.—The illustration of the trireme is reproduced by permission of Mr Cecil Torr. A full explanation of its details will be found in his work on *Ancient Ships* (p. 45, n. 109) or in *A Companion to Greek Studies* (p. 486).

INTRODUCTION

THE Battle of Salamis is one of the most thrilling stories in the 'eternal struggle' between East and West. To explain its importance, we must make a brief survey of the events immediately preceding. To meet the invasion of the Persian king Xerxes in 480 B.C., the congress of Greek commanders at the Isthmus of Corinth decided to face the enemy by land and sea,—(1) to send troops to hold the narrow pass of Thermopylae between Mount Oeta and the Malian Gulf; (2) to request the various Greek states which could provide ships to send them to Pogon, the harbour of Troezen in Argolis, in order to sail together to Artemisium, the northern promontory of Euboea, less than three miles from the Thessalian coast. While the Greek contingents were hurrying to their respective posts at Thermopylae and Artemisium, Xerxes was advancing through Thessaly; and the two arms of the Persian host were steadily converging. Three days' fighting in the famous Battle of Thermopylae, chiefly remarkable for the splendid heroism of the Spartan king Leonidas, ended in the betrayal and defeat of the Greeks. This left the way open for Xerxes to advance on Athens, the

main object of his expedition ; but 20,000 barbarians had been slain in the battle.

During the fighting at Thermopylae the Greek and Persian fleets had been engaged at Artemisium and the neighbourhood ; but the results were less decisive. The losses on both sides were severe. During operations extending over three days the Persians lost no less than 600 triremes in two violent storms ; and the Greeks suffered heavily in much desperate fighting. Then the news of Thermopylae settled the question. The Greeks sailed with all speed to the Isthmus of Corinth ; this was to be their next line of defence. The consternation at Athens, thus sacrificed to the Barbarian, was extreme. But Themistocles bade the people abandon their city and trust to their ' Wooden Walls.' The fleet was first employed in conveying the non-fighting population to various places of safety ; and then it took up its position in the land-locked bay of Salamis, in order to protect the Isthmus from attack by sea.

After the mustering of the Greek fleet at Salamis, Xerxes occupied Athens and burnt it to the ground, and ravaged the deserted country of Attica. He had with him the expelled family of Peisistratus the Tyrant, who doubtless looked on their restoration as already certain, together with a few Athenian exiles attached to their interest. About the time of the destruction of Athens the Persian fleet arrived in the bay of

Phalerum, reinforced by ships from various Greek islands, and numbering in all not far short of a thousand vessels.

The Greek fleet at Salamis consisted of 366 ships. Of these no less than two hundred were furnished by Athens. Forty came from Corinth, thirty from Aegina, twenty from Megara, sixteen from Sparta, etc. As Grote observes, 'Salamis was not only the most favourable position, in consequence of its narrow strait, for the inferior numbers of the Greeks, but could not be abandoned without breaking up the unity of the allied fleet; since Megara and Aegina would thus be left uncovered, and the contingents of each would immediately retire for the defence of their own homes,—while the Athenians also, a large portion of whose families were in Salamis and Aegina, would be in like manner distracted from combined maritime efforts at the Isthmus.'

It may seem strange to check a prose writer of history by a dramatic poet; but it is certainly possible to correct defects in the story of Herodotus from the brilliant picture of the battle of Salamis which Aeschylus lays before us. His play called the *Persians*, produced at Athens in 472 B.C., was the work of one who in all probability had himself fought at Salamis: and it was performed before an audience many of whom had witnessed the stern realities of the conflict.

It is evident that Herodotus relies mainly on the gossip of Athenian sailors, magnified by tradition. He loves to chronicle individual acts of bravery, isolated incidents in a scene of wild confusion. He takes no interest in the brain-work of admirals, in the ordered plans of naval warfare; but he describes with eagerness the petty jealousies and angry disputes of the Greek commanders. Above all, he delights to honour the wise counsel and splendid courage of Artemisia, Queen of his own city of Halicarnassus. As Dean Blakesley points out, 'the facts of Herodotus were a generation old. The Athenians of his time were the sons and grandsons of those before whom the *Persians* was acted; and in the forty years or more which had elapsed since the battle, its story had been told over and over again in every family. It is not necessary to suppose wilful misrepresentation on the part of those who fought their battles thus again.' He therefore assumes it as an axiom that, when Aeschylus does relate any particulars of the action which must have come under the notice of eye-witnesses, his narrative possesses paramount authority; and that if any incident or any special notice of time or place appears in Herodotus irreconcilable with these, it must be regarded as erroneous.

A very graphic account of the battle, certainly more intelligible than that of Herodotus, is put by Aeschylus into the mouth of the messenger

who brings the news of the Persian disaster to Queen Atossa. To paraphrase the Aeschylean narrative:—The Persian Admiral, having received the treacherous message of Themistocles, at once gives up all thoughts of fighting and stakes his all on preventing the escape of the supposed fugitives. At once (says the Messenger), not comprehending the trick of the wily Greek, he publishes an order to his captains, which is to be carried out as soon as it is dark. Meanwhile all necessary preparations are made. The evening meal is served; and oars are made fast to the pins.

Night is falling (the Messenger goes on); every master of an oar goes to his ship and every master of weapons (i.e. every sailor and marine). Crew cheers on crew, as they go to the posts appointed for them. Their orders are to block each outlet of the channel of Salamis with a triple line of galleys and to post others all round the island. If the Greeks are suffered to escape their fate, the Persians in fault will lose their heads. All night the captains are cruising backwards and forwards. Night is passing; yet—how strange!—the Greek host has nowhere made an attempt to escape. Morning breaks in all its splendour; a cheer from the Greeks rings loud like a triumph song; and shrill and clear it echoes from the island cliffs. Fear rises in every Persian heart. Poor fools! they are deluded. The Greeks are

chanting their solemn paean,—not seeking to escape, but advancing to battle with daring courage. Then a trumpet-call fires all their line to action, and with foaming dash of oars in unison they smite, to the word of command, the resounding surge. And at once all of them come plain into view. The right wing is leading in perfect order, and after that their whole armament comes on, and withal loud shouts are heard, ‘Onward, children of Greece! Deliver your country, deliver your children and your wives, the temples of your fathers’ gods, the tombs of your ancestry. Now is your all at stake.’

Then a babel of Persian tongues meets them from our line. No time for delay! At once ship against ship strikes its beak of bronze. ’Twas a Greek galley began the charge, breaking off complete a Phœnician stern. Then every captain rammed a foeman’s ship. At first our Persian armament could hold its own; it was indeed a stream of ships,—*ῥεῦμα Περσικοῦ στρατοῦ*. But our galleys multitudinous were crowded in the narrows; and rendered no aid one to another, being rammed by the bronze beaks of their friends, and splintering their whole broadside of oars; while the Greek ships all round kept charging them on every side. The sea was no longer visible; so choked was it with wrecks and slaughtered men. The shores and reefs were full of them. Then in utter rout every ship of the barbarian host essayed

to row away. But the Greeks were in close pursuit, like fishermen after tunny shoals, with broken oars and splinters of wreckage; and the wail of anguish spread o'er the open sea till night ended the pursuit.

It is very important to study the following notes from Blakesley and others, with the help of the Map of Salamis given in this book :—

(i) The original station of the Persian fleet is along the coast of Attica, with its head-quarters in the bay of Phalerum. The original station of the Greek fleet is in the bay before the town of Salamis, in the portion of the island facing Mount Aegaleos in Attica.

(ii) At the point where the description of Aeschylus begins we find that the great bulk of the Persian war-ships have on the day before the action advanced from the bay of Phalerum towards Salamis too late in the day for beginning an engagement. Accordingly, all they do is to make arrangements for fighting on the morrow.

(iii) The whole of the coast behind them is lined with the flower of the Persian army, so that, if it is necessary to beach their ships, they will be secure of protection. A large Persian force has also been landed on the little island of Psyttaleia.

(iv) By day-break on the day of battle the Greek fleet is drawn up near the eastern entrance to the channel, between the Silenian Promontory and the coast of Attica, to receive the enemy.

(v) The western-most squadron of the Persian line (i.e. the Egyptians) would have moved in the night to block the narrow (western) outlet between Salamis and the coast of Megaris. From the Persian point of view, the outlets once blocked, the Greeks are caught.

(vi) It is very important to observe that the object of the stratagem of Themistocles was not merely to induce the enemy to surround the Greeks and so compel them to fight ; but also to cause the Persians to be *just entering* the narrow channel at the beginning of the engagement.

(vii) The Persian seamen had been on ship-board all night engaged in making the movement which had brought them into their actual position ; while the Greek seamen now began their work, without previous fatigue, fresh from the animated harangues of Themistocles and their other leaders.

(viii) At the beginning of the battle the leading ships of the Persians are immediately crippled, and drift back upon those who advance to support them from the rear. Their triple line is thrown into disorder ; and the crowd of advancing vessels, each pressing forward as best it can, presents the appearance so graphically described by Aeschylus as a 'stream of ships.' As the head of the column gets clear of the narrow passage, it is surrounded by the Greek line and at once destroyed. This state of things would go on so long as the invaders continued their attempt to force the passage ; but, when they gave this up and retreated, the pursuit would continue on the 'open sea' (*πελαγίαν ἄλλα*), over which (as Aeschylus says) the cries of the enemy were heard as they were being destroyed.

On the day after Salamis the Greeks found no Persian ships to fight with. In the night the enemy had departed from Phalerum for the Hellespont. The Greek fleet went in pursuit as far as the island of Andros. Xerxes, with the bulk of his army, took the land-route through Thrace. His losses by famine and disease were

stupendous. He found that the Hellespont bridges had been broken up by a storm; but the fleet was there to take the Persian troops across; and they wintered at Sardis. Mardonius went into winter quarters in Thessaly (ch. xvii).

Meanwhile part of the Greek fleet remained engaged in the siege of Andros. It was the policy of Themistocles to punish, especially by forced contributions, the islanders who had helped the Persians; and thereby to have funds for a permanent fleet to keep the Aegean safe from the enemy in future. The gods of Athens are more potent than the gods of Andros (ch. xvii).

Then in high dudgeon at the action of his colleagues, who assigned him the prize for generalship by second votes only—each commander voting the *ἀριστεία* to himself—Themistocles turns to the Spartans; who give him the finest car in their city, a wreath of olive, and a splendid send-off (ch. xviii).

Chapter xix brings us to the following spring (479 B.C.). The Persian fleet musters at Samos, ready to meet any attack from Ionia. Mardonius is intent on crushing the Greeks on the main-land. The Greek fleet assembles at Aegina, where they are met by envoys from Ionia asking for help. They go as far as the island of Delos; but nothing will induce them to sail further. The historian is much impressed with the nervousness of the Greeks in this respect. ‘Everything beyond,’ he

writes, 'was terrible to them. They knew not the geography of the Aegean, which seemed to them all full of armed men. They thought Samos quite as far off as the Pillars of Hercules.' So we leave the Greeks and Persians at Delos and Samos, watching each other's movements, but neither willing to strike the first blow (ch. xix).

The visit of Alexander the Macedonian to Athens, at the bidding of Mardonius, is an instructive episode (chs. xx-xxii). It arouses great alarm among the Spartans, who send envoys to counteract the offers of the Persian. 'It is madness,' cries Alexander, 'to fight with the Great King and to thwart his long arm, his superhuman strength, in that whereon his heart is set. And remember that your Attica is the special battleground of East and West.'

The Athenians reply to Mardonius, through Alexander, that, as long as the sun proceeds in the same path as at present, they will never make terms with Xerxes. Their answer to the Spartans is a splendid vindication of what they call the 'Athenian spirit' (τὸ Ἀθηναίων φρόνημα) contrasted with the selfish caution of their rivals. They will never enslave Greece and thus betray the many bonds of union summed up in the term τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, 'Hellenic nationality.' As long as a single Athenian survives, there will be no terms with the Persian monarch.

CHAPTER I

Gathering of the Greek ships at Salamis

Ὁ δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ναυτικός στρατός ἀπ' Ἀρτεμισίου, τῶν Ἀθηναίων δεομένων, εἰς Σαλαμῖνα ἔσχε τὰς ναῦς. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβούλοντο παῖδάς τε καὶ γυναῖκας πέμπειν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς. καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν ἔμελλον βουλὴν 5 ποιήσεσθαι, ὥς ἐψευσμένοι τῆς γνώμης. νομίζοντες γὰρ εὐρήσειν Πελοποννησίους πανδημεὶ ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ μένοντας τὸν βάρβαρον, οὐχ εὖρον, ἀλλὰ ἤκουον τὸν Ἰσθμὸν αὐτοὺς τειχίζειν, τὴν Πελοπόννησον περὶ πλείστου ποιουμένους. οὕτω 10 δὴ ταῦτα πυνθανόμενοι, ἐδέοντο αὐτῶν σχεῖν εἰς Σαλαμῖνα.

Οἱ μὲν δὴ ἄλλοι ἔσχον εἰς Σαλαμῖνα, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ εἰς τὴν ἑαυτῶν. κήρυγμα δὲ ἐποίησαντο, ἥ τις Ἀθηναίων δύναται. σφάζειν τοὺς παῖδας τε 15 καὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας. ἐνταῦθα οἱ μὲν πλείστοι εἰς Τροιζῆνα ἔπεμψαν, οἱ δὲ εἰς Λῆγμαν, οἱ δὲ εἰς Σαλαμῖνα. ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ ἀπ' Ἀρτεμισίου εἰς Σαλαμῖνα ἔσχον τὰς ναῦς, συνῆλθε καὶ ὁ λοιπὸς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ναυτικός στρατός ἐκ Τροιζήνος. 20 ἐκεῖσε γὰρ προεῖρητο συλλέγεσθαι. συνελέχθησαν

τε δὴ πολλῶ πλείονες νῆες ἢ ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ
 ἐναυμάχουν, καὶ ἀπὸ πόλεων πλειόνων. ναύαρχος
 δὲ ἐπὴν ὁ αὐτὸς ὅσπερ ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ, Εὐρυβιάδης
 ἀνὴρ Σπαρτιάτης. ναῦς δὲ πολλῶ πλείστας καὶ
 5 ἄριστα πλεούσας παρείχοντο Ἀθηναῖοι.

CHAPTER II

Debate of the Greek commanders.

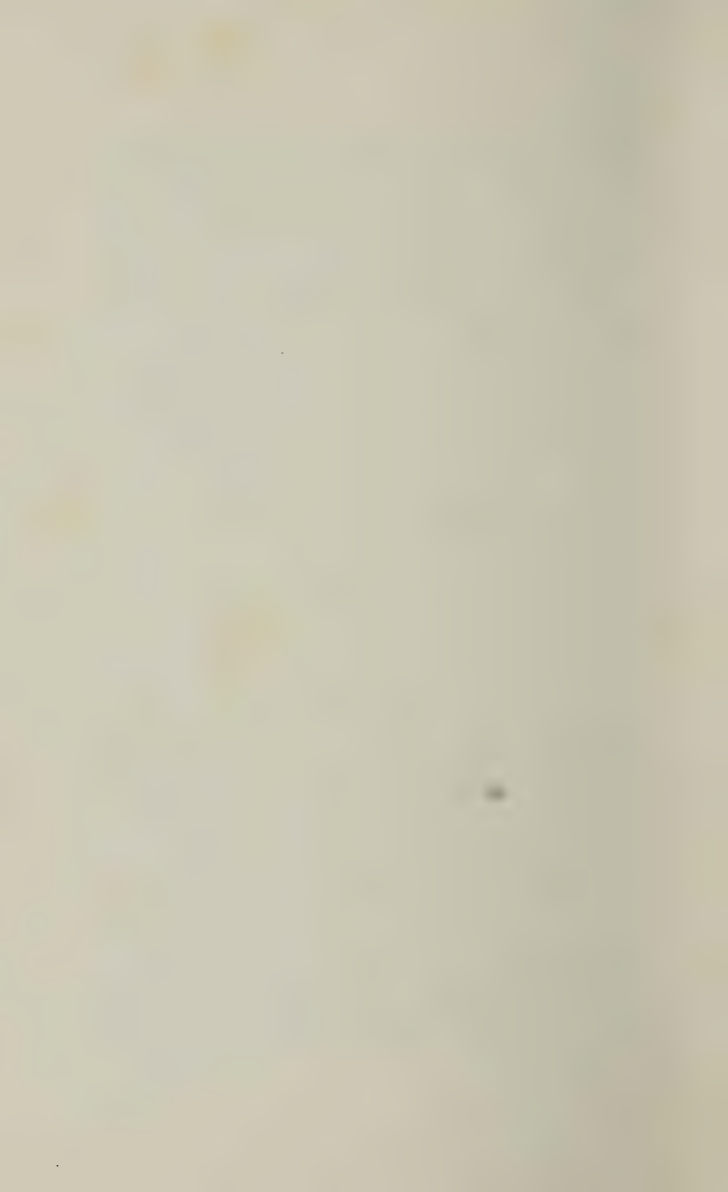
Occupation of Athens

Ὡς δὲ εἰς τὴν Σαλαμῖνα συνῆλθον οἱ στρατηγοί,
 ἐβουλεύοντο ὅπου δοκοίη ἐπιτηδειότατον εἶναι
 ναυμαχίαν ποιεῖσθαι ὧν τόπων αὐτοὶ ἐγκρατεῖς
 εἰσί. αἱ δὲ γινώμει τῶν λεγόντων αἱ πλείσται
 10 συνέπιπτον, πρὸς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν πλεύσαντας
 ναυμαχεῖν πρὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου. καὶ τότε
 ἐπέλεγον, ὥς, ἐὰν νικηθῶσι τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, ἐν
 Σαλαμῖνι μὲν ὄντες πολιορκήσονται ἐν τῇ νήσῳ,
 πρὸς δὲ τῷ Ἰσθμῷ εἰς τοὺς ἐαυτῶν ἀποφεύξονται.
 15 ταῦτα δὴ τῶν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου στρατηγῶν
 λεγόντων, ἦλθεν ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, ἀγγέλλων ἥκειν
 τὸν βάρβαρον εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ πᾶσαν αὐτὴν
 καίειν. ὁ γὰρ διὰ Βοιωτίας τραπόμενος στρατὸς
 ἔκαυσε Θεσπειάς τε καὶ Πλαταιάς, πυθόμενος
 20 Θηβαίων ὅτι οὐκ ἐμῆδιζον· ἤκε τε εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας,
 καὶ πάντα ἐκεῖνα ἐδήου.

Καὶ αἰροῦσι ἐρήμην τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τινες
 ὀλίγους εὐρίσκουσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ



Athens and the Acropolis



οντας, ταμίαις τε τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ πένητας ἀνθρώπους·
 οἱ, φραζάμενοι τὴν ἀκρόπολιν θύραις τε καὶ
 ξύλοις, ἠμύνοντο τοὺς ἐπιόντας. διὰ γὰρ πένειαν
 οὐκ ἔφυγον ἐς Σαλαμῖνα ἢ αὐτοὶ νομίζοντες
 ἐξευρηκέναι τὸ μαντεῖον. ὃ ἡ Πυθία ἔχρησε, τὸ 5
 ξύλινον τεῖχος ἀνάλωτον ἔσεσθαι. οἱ οὖν πολιορ-
 κούμενοι ἠμύνοντο, καίπερ εἰς τὸ ἔσχατον κακοῦ
 ἰλθόντες. οὐδὲ λόγους τῶν Πεισιστρατιδῶν
 προσφερόντων περὶ ὁμολογίας ἐδέχοντο. ἀμυνό-
 μενοι δὲ ἄλλα τε ἐμηχανῶντο καὶ δὴ καί, 10
 προσιόντων τῶν βαρβάρων πρὸς τὰς πύλας,
 μεγάλους λίθους ἔβαλλον, ὥστε Ξέρξην ἐπὶ
 χρόνον συχῶν ἀπορία ἔχεσθαι μὴ δυνάμενον
 αὐτοὺς ἐλεῖν.

Χρόνῳ δ' ἐκ τῶν ἀπόρων ἐφαίη τις εἴσοδος τοῖς 15
 βαρβάροις. ἔμπροσθε γὰρ πρὸ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως,
 ὅπισθε δὲ τῶν πυλῶν, ἣ οὔτε τις ἐφύλαττεν οὔτ'
 ἐφοβεῖτο μή τις κατὰ ταῦτα ἀναβαίη, ταύτῃ
 ἀνέβησάν τινες, καίπερ ἀπὸ κρημνοῦ οὐτοῦ τοῦ
τόπου. ὥς δὲ εἶδον αὐτοὺς ἀναβεβηκότας οἱ 20
 Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, οἱ μὲν ἔρριπτον
 ἑαυτοῖς κατὰ τοῦ τείχους καὶ διεφθείροντο, οἱ
 δὲ εἰς τὸ μέγαρον κατέφευγον. τῶν δὲ Περσῶν οἱ
 ἀναβεβηκότες πρῶτον μὲν ἐτράποντο πρὸς τὰς
 πύλας, ταύτας δὲ ἀνοίξαντες τοὺς ἰκέτας ἀπέ- 25
 κτεινον· τὸ δὲ ἱερὸν συλήσαντες ἔκαυσαν πᾶσαν
 τὴν ἀκρόπολιν. συχῶν δὲ παντελῶς τὰς Ἀθήνας, συ. βο
 Ξέρξης ἀπέπεμψεν εἰς Σοῦσα ἄγγελον ἰππέα
 Ἀρταβάνῳ ἀγγελοῦντα τὴν παροῦσαν ἑαυτῷ
 εὐτυχίαν. συγκαλέσας δὲ Ἀθηναίων τοὺς φυγάδας, 30

ἐκέλευε τρόπῳ τῷ σφετέρῳ θῦσαι τὰ ἱερά, εἴτε δὴ
ἐνύπνιον τι εἶδε, εἴτε καὶ ἐνθύμιον αὐτῷ ἐγένετο
κατακαύσαντι τὸ ἱερόν.

Σπύρος

CHAPTER III

Alarm in the Greek fleet. Policy of Themistocles

Οἱ δὲ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι Ἕλληνες, ὡς ἡγγέλθη
5 τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἀθηνῶν ἀκρόπολιν, εἰς τοσοῦτον
θόρυβον ἀφίκοντο, ὥστε ἔνιοι τῶν στρατηγῶν
οὐδὲ κυρωθῆναι ἔμενον τὸ προκείμενον πρᾶγμα,
ἀλλ' εἰς τὰς ναῦς εἰσέπιπτον καὶ ἰστία ἤρουντο.
τοῖς δὲ ὑπολειπομένοις αὐτῶν ἔδοξε πρὸ τοῦ
10 Ἰσθμοῦ ναυμαχεῖν. νύξ τε ἐγίγνετο, καὶ δια-
λυθέντες ἐκ τοῦ συνεδρίου εἰσέβαινον εἰς τὰς ναῦς.
ἐνταῦθα δὴ Θεμιστοκλέα ἐλθόντα ἐπὶ τὴν ναῦν
ἡρώτα Μνησίφίλος, ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, ὃ τι εἶη
βεβουλευμένον. πυθόμενος δὲ αὐτοῦ ὡς εἶη
15 δεδογμένον πρὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ναυμαχεῖν,
εἶπεν·

“Οὔτοι ἄρα περὶ οὐδεμιᾶς ἔτι πατρίδος ναυ-
μαχήσεις. κατὰ γὰρ πόλεις ἕκαστοι τρέφονται·
καὶ οὔτε αὐτοὺς Εὐρυβιάδης κατέχειν δυνήσεται
20 οὔτε τις ἀνθρώπων ἄλλος, ὥστε μὴ οὐ δια-
σκεδασθῆναι τὴν στρατιάν. ἀπολείται τε ἡ
Ἑλλάς. ἀλλ', εἴ τις ἔστι μηχανή, ἣτι καὶ πειρῶ
διαχέαι τὰ βεβουλευμένα.”

Μάλιστα δὴ τῷ Θεμιστοκλεῖ ἤρεσκε τοῦτο·
25 καὶ οὐδὲν ἀποκρινάμενος ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν ναῦν τὴν

Εὐρυβιάδου. ἀφικόμενος δὲ ἔφη ἐθέλειν αὐτῷ
 πρῶγμα τι κοινοῦσθαι. ὁ δὲ αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν ναῦν
 εἰσβάντα ἐκέλευε λέγειν, εἴ τι βουλοῖτο. ἐνταῦθα
 οὖν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς λέγει αὐτῷ ἐκεῖνά τε πάντα
 ἃ ἤκουσε Μησιφίλου, ἑαυτοῦ ποιούμενος, καὶ 5
 ἄλλα πολλὰ προστιθείς· τέλος δὲ ἔπεισεν αὐτὸν
 ἐκ τῆς νεῶς ἐκβῆναι συλλαξαι τε τοῖς στρατηγοῖς
 εἰς τὸ συνέδριον. ὥς δὲ ἄρα συνελεχθήσαν, πρὶν
 τὸν Εὐρυβιάδην προθεῖναι τὸν λόγον. πολὺς ἦν ὁ
 Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐν τοῖς λόγοις. λέγοντος δὲ αὐτοῦ, 10
 ὁ Κορίνθιος στρατηγὸς Ἀδείμαντος εἶπεν· “ὦ
 Θεμιστόκλει, ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσιν οἱ προεξαριστάμενοι
ῥαπιζονται.” ὁ δὲ ἀπολυόμενος ἔφη· “Οἱ δὲ γε
 ἐγκαταλειπόμενοι οὐ στεφανοῦνται.” τότε μὲν 15
 ἠπίως πρὸς τὸν Κορίνθιον ἀπεκρίνατο· πρὸς δὲ 15
 τὸν Εὐρυβιάδην ἔλεγειν οὐκέτι οὐδὲν τῶν πρότερον
 λεχθέντων. παρόντων γὰρ τῶν συμμάχων οὐκ
 ἔφερεν αὐτῷ κόσμον οὐδένα κατηγορεῖν.

CHAPTER IV

Speech of Themistocles

‘Ο δὲ ἄλλου λόγου εἶχετο, λέγων τάδε·

“Ἐν σοὶ νῦν ἐστὶ σῶσαι τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἐὰν 20
 ἐμοὶ πείθῃ αὐτοῦ μένων ναυμαχίαν ποιεῖσθαι.
 ἀντίθες γὰρ ἐκάτερον ἀκούσας. πρὸς μὲν τῷ
 Ἰσθμῷ μαχόμενος, ἐν πελάγει ναυμαχήσεις, ὃ
 ἥκιστα ἡμῖν συμφέρει ναῦς ἔχουσι βαρυτέρας καὶ

ἀριθμὸν ἐλάττους· ἀπολείς δὲ Σαλαμῖνά τε καὶ
 Μέγαρα καὶ Αἰγίναν, εἴαν καὶ τὰ ἄλλα εὐτυχήσω-
 μεν. ἅμα γὰρ τῷ ναυτικῷ αὐτῶν ἔψεται καὶ ὁ
 πεζὸς στρατός. καὶ οὕτως ἄξεις αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν
 5 Πελοπόννησον, κινδυνεύσεις τε ἀπάσῃ τῇ Ἑλλάδι.

“Εἰ δὲ ἂν ἐγὼ λέγω ποιήσεις, τοσάδε χρηστὰ
 εὐρήσεις· πρῶτον μὲν ἐν στενῷ συμβάλλοντες
 ναῦσιν ὀλίγαις πρὸς πολλὰς πολὺ κρατήσομεν.
 τὸ γὰρ ἐν στενῷ ναυμαχεῖν πρὸς ἡμῶν ἐστίν,
 10 ἐν δὲ εὐρυχωρίᾳ πρὸς ἐκείνων. Σαλαμῖς δὲ
 περιγίγνεται, εἰς ἣν ἡμῖν ὑπέκκεινται παῖδες τε
 καὶ γυναῖκες. καὶ μὲν καὶ τόδε ἐν τούτοις
 ἔνεστιν, οὗ καὶ ἔχεσθε μάλιστα· ὁμοίως αὐτοῦ
 τε μένων ναυμαχήσεις πρὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου καὶ
 15 πρὸς τῷ Ἴσθμῳ, οὐδ’ αὐτοὺς, εἰ εὖ φρονεῖς, ἄξεις
 ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον.

“Εἴαν δέ γε ἂν ἐγὼ ἐλπίζω γένηται καὶ νικήσωμεν
 ταῖς ναῦσιν, οὔτε ὑμῖν εἰς τὸν Ἴσθμόν παρέσονται
 οἱ βάρβαροι, οὔτε προβήσονται εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν,
 20 ἀπίαςί τε οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ. Μεγάρους τε περιγιγνο-
 μένοις κερδανούμεν καὶ Αἰγίνη καὶ Σαλαμῖνι, ἐν
 ᾗ ἡμῖν καὶ λόγιόν ἐστι τῶν ἐχθρῶν νικήσειν.
 τὰ μὲν οὖν εἰκότα βουλευομένοις καὶ τοιαῦτα
 φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι, τὰ δὲ μὴ βουλευομένοις οὐκ ἐθέλει
 25 οὐδὲ ὁ θεὸς προσχωρεῖν πρὸς τὰς ἀνθρωπείας
 γνώμας.”

CHAPTER V

An angry discussion. Eurymbiades gives way.

Portents

Ταῦτα λέγοντος Θεμιστοκλέους, αὖθις ὁ Κορίνθιος Ἀδείμαντος ἐπέφερετο· σιγᾶν τε ἐκέλευεν ᾧ μὴ ἔστι πατρίς, οὐδὲ Εὐρυβιάδην εἶα ἐπιψηφίζειν ἀπόλει ἀνδρί. τοῦτο δὲ ἔλεγεν, ὅτι κατείχοντο αἱ Ἀθῆναι. τότε δὴ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς 5 ἐκεῖνόν τε καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους πολλὰ καὶ κακὰ ἔλεγεν. ἐδήλου τε ὡς ἑαυτοῖς εἶη καὶ πόλις καὶ γῇ μείζων ἢ ἐκείνοις, ἕως ἂν διακόσiai νῆες σφίσιν ὥσι πεπληρωμέναί. σημαίνων δὲ ταῦτα τῷ λόγῳ διέβαινεν εἰς Εὐρυβιάδην, λέγων σπου- 10 δαιότερον·

“Σὺ εἰ μενεῖς αὐτοῦ καὶ μένων ἔσει ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός,—εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἀνατρέψεις τὴν Ἑλλάδα. τὸ πᾶν γὰρ τοῦ πολέμου ἡμῖν φέρουσιν αἱ νῆες. ἀλλ’ ἐμοὶ πείθου. εἰ δὲ ταῦτα μὴ ποιήσεις, ἡμεῖς 15 μέν, ὡς ἔχομεν, ἀναλαμβάνοντες τοὺς οἰκέτας κομιούμεθα εἰς Σῆριν τὴν ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ, ἢ ἡμετέρα ἐστὶν ἐκ παλαιοῦ· καὶ τὰ λόγια λέγει ὑφ’ ἡμῶν αἰτὴν δεῖν οἰκισθῆναι. ὑμεῖς δὲ συμμάχους τοιούσδε ἀπολέσαντες μνησθήσεσθε τῶν ἐμῶν 20 λόγων.”

Ταῦτα δὲ Θεμιστοκλέους λέγοντος, ἀνεδιδάσκετο Εὐρυβιάδης, φοβούμενος, ὡς δοκεῖ μοι, μάλιστα τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, μὴ ἑαυτοὺς ἀπολίπωσιν,

ἐὰν πρὸς τὸν Ἴσθμὸν ἀνάγῃ τὰς ναῦς. ἀπολι-
 πόντων γὰρ Ἀθηναίων, οὐκέτι ἐγίγνοντο ἀξιόμαχοι
 οἱ λοιποί. ταύτην δὲ αἰρεῖται τὴν γνώμην, αὐτοῦ
 μένοντας διανauμαχεῖν. οὕτω μὲν οἱ περὶ Σαλα-
 5 μίνα λόγοις ἀκροβολισάμενοι, ἐπεὶ Εὐρυβιάδῃ
 ἔδοξεν, αὐτοῦ παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς ναυμαχήσοντες.
 ἅμα τε τῷ ἡλίῳ ἀνιόντι σεισμὸς ἐγένετο ἐν τε τῇ
 γῇ καὶ ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ. ἔδοξε δὲ αὐτοῖς εὐξασθαι
 τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ ἐπικαλέσασθαι τοὺς Αἰακίδας
 10 συμμάχους. ἔφη δὲ Δικαῖος ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, ὃς
 ἔτυχε τότε ὦν ἅμα Δημαράτῳ, ἰδεῖν κοινορτὸν
 χωροῦντα ἀπὸ Ἐλευσίνος ὡς ἀνδρῶν μάλιστα
 τρισμυρίων, καὶ φωνῆς ἀκούειν, καὶ ἑαυτῷ φαί-
 νεσθαι τὴν φωνὴν εἶναι τὸν μυστικὸν Ἰακχον.
 15 Δημαράτῳ δὲ ἐρωτῶντι ὅ τι τὸ φθεγγόμενον εἴη
 εἶπεν· “Οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως οὐ μέγα τι κακὸν ἔσται
 τῇ βασιλέως στρατιᾷ. θεῖον γὰρ τὸ φθεγγόμενον,
 ἀπὸ Ἐλευσίνος ἰὸν εἰς τιμωρίαν Ἀθηναίοις τε καὶ
 τοῖς συμμάχοις.” ἐκ δὲ τοῦ κοινορτοῦ ἐγένετο
 20 νέφος καὶ ^{ἡλικὸν καὶ} μετέωρον ἐφέρετο ἐπὶ Σαλαμῖνος ἐπὶ τὸ
 στρατόπεδον τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων.

CHAPTER VI

Persian council of war. Advice of Queen Artemisia

Οἱ δὲ εἰς τὸν Ξέρξου ναυτικὸν στρατὸν
 ταχθέντες ἔπλεον δι' Εὐρίπου καὶ ἐγένοντο ἐν
 Φαλήρῳ. ἐνταῦθα δὴ κατέβη αὐτὸς Ξέρξης ἐπὶ

τὰς ναῦς, βουλόμενος πυθέσθαι τῶν ἐπιπλεόντων
τὰς γνώμης. οἱ μὲν δὲ ἄλλοι κατὰ ταῦτό γνώμην
ἔλεγον, κελεύοντες ναυμαχίαν ποιεῖσθαι. Ἀρτε-
μισία δὲ τάδε ἔφη.

"Δέσποτα, τὴν γνώμην με δίκαιόν ἐστιν 5
ἀποδεικνυσθαι, ἃ τυγχάνω φρονοῦσα ἄριστα εἰς
πράγματα τὰ σά. καὶ τὰδε λέγω· φείδου τῶν νεῶν,
μηδὲ ναυμαχίαν ποιοῦ. οἱ γὰρ ἄνδρες τῶν σῶν
ἀνδρῶν κρείττονες τοσοῦτό εἰσι κατὰ θάλατταν,
ὅσον ἄνδρες γυναικῶν. τί δὲ πάντως δεῖ σε ναυ- 10
μαχίαις κινδυνεύειν; οὐκ ἔχεις μὲν τὰς Ἀθήνας,
ἔχεις δὲ τὴν ἄλλην Ἑλλάδα; ἐμποδῶν δέ σοι
ἴσταται οὐδεὶς.

"Ὡς δὲ ἐγὼ νομίζω ἀποβήσεσθαι τὰ τῶν
πολεμίων πράγματα, τοῦτο φράσω· ἐὰν μὲν μὴ 15
ἐπειχθῆς ναυμαχίαν ποιούμενος, ἀλλὰ τὰς ναῦς
αὐτοῦ ἔχῃς πρὸς γῇ μένων, ἢ καὶ προβαίνων εἰς
τὴν Πελοπόννησον, ῥαδίως σοί, δέσποτα, χωρήσει
ἃ ἐννοούμενος ἤκεις. οὐ γὰρ οἰοί τέ εἰσι πολὺν
χρόνον σοι ἀντέχειν οἱ Ἕλληνες· ἀλλὰ διασκεδᾷς 20
αὐτούς, κατὰ πόλεις δὲ ἕκαστοι ἀποφεύξονται.
οὔτε γὰρ σῖτος πάρεστιν αὐτοῖς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ὥς
ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι, οὔτε μελήσει αὐτοῖς πρὸ τῶν
Ἀθηναίων ναυμαχεῖν. εἰ δὲ αὐτίκα ναυμαχήσεις,
φοβοῦμαι μὴ ὁ ναυτικὸς στρατὸς κακωθεὶς τὸν 25
πεζὸν προσαπολέσῃ."

CHAPTER VII

Movement of the Persian ships and land forces

Ἐπεὶ δὲ αἱ γνώμαι ἠνέχθησαν εἰς Ξέρξην, μάλιστα ἦσθη τῇ γνώμῃ τῆς Ἀρτεμισίας· καὶ νομίζων ἔτι πρότερον σπουδαίαν εἶναι, τότε πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐπὶναι. ὅμως δὲ τοῖς πλείοσι πείθεσθαι
 5 ἐκέλευε, τάδε οἴόμενος, πρὸς μὲν Εὐβοίᾳ αὐτοὺς ἐκπλαγῆναι, ὥς οὐ παρόντος αὐτοῦ, τότε δὲ αὐτὸς παρεσκεύαστο θεᾶσθαι ναυμαχοῦντας.

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ παρήγγελλον ἀναπλεῖν, ἀνῆγον τὰς ναῦς ἐπὶ τὴν Σαλαμῖνα. τότε μὲν οὖν οὐκ ἐδύ-
 10 ναντο ναυμαχίαν ποιεῖσθαι· νύξ γὰρ ἐπεγίγνετο. οἱ δὲ παρεσκευάζοντο εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν. τοὺς δὲ Ἕλληνας εἶχε φόβος, οὐχ ἥκιστα τοὺς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου. ἐφοβοῦντο δὲ ὅτι αὐτοὶ μὲν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι καθήμενοι ὑπὲρ γῆς τῆς Ἀθηναίων
 15 ναυμαχεῖν ἔμελλον, νικηθέντες δὲ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πολιορκήσονται.

Τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων ὁ πεζὸς ὑπὸ τὴν παροῦσαν νύκτα ἐπορεύετο ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον. καίτοι τὰ δυνατὰ πάντα ἐπράχθη ὅπως μὴ κατ' ἡπειρον
 20 εἰσβάλοιεν οἱ βάρβαροι. οἱ γὰρ Πελοποννήσιοι ὠκοδόμουν διὰ τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ τεῖχος· καὶ λίθοι καὶ πλίνθοι καὶ ξύλα καὶ φορμοὶ ψάμμου πλήρεις ἐφέροντο· καὶ ἡσύχαζον οὐδένα χρόνον οἱ βοηθήσαντες ἐργαζόμενοι, οὔτε νυκτὸς οὔτε ἡμέρας. οἱ
 25 δὲ βοηθήσαντες εἰς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν πανδημεὶ οὔδε

ἦσαν Ἑλλήνων, Λακεδαιμόνιοι τε καὶ Ἀρκεῖδες
 πάντες καὶ Ἠλεῖοι καὶ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Σικυνῶνιοι
 καὶ Ἐπιδαύριοι καὶ Φλιαῖσιοι καὶ Τροιζήνιοι καὶ
 Ἑρμιονεῖς. οὗτοι μὲν ἐβοήθησαν τῇ Ἑλλάδι
 κινδυνεύουσῃ· τοῖς δὲ ἄλλοις Πελοποννησίοις 5
 ἔμελεν οὐδέν.

CHAPTER VIII

Stratagem of Themistocles and its result

Οἱ μὲν οὖν ἐν τῇ Ἰσθμῷ τοιαῦτα ἐποιοῦν, ὅτε
 περὶ τοῦ παντὸς δρόμον θέοντες. οἱ δὲ ἐν Σαλα-
 μῖνι, καίπερ ταῦτα πυνθανόμενοι, ἐφοβούντο, οὐχ
 οὕτω περὶ ἑαυτῶν ὥς περὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου. 10
 τότε μὲν δὲ ἀνὴρ ἀνδρὶ παραστὰς σιγῇ λόγον
 ἐποιεῖτο· θαῦμα γὰρ ἐποιοῦντο τὴν Εὐρυβιάδου
 ἀβουλίαν. τέλος δὲ πολλὰ σαφῶς περὶ τῶν
 αὐτῶν ἔλεγον, οἱ μὲν ὥς ἔδει εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον
 ἀποπλεῖν, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ καὶ Αἰγινῆται καὶ Με- 15
 γαρεῖς αὐτοῦ μέροντας ἀμύνεσθαι. ἐνταῦθα δὲ
 Θემιστοκλῆς λαθὼν ἐξῆλθεν ἐκ τοῦ συνεδρίου.
 πέμπει δὲ εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον τὸ τῶν Μήδων
 ἄνδρα πλοῖον, κελεύσας αὐτὸν λέγειν ἔδει· ὃ ὕνομα
 μὲν ἦν Σίκιννος, παιδαγωγὸς δὲ ἦν τῶν Θेमιστο- 20
 κλέους παίδων. ὁ δὲ πλοῖον ἀφικόμενος ἔλεγε πρὸς
 τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν βαρβάρων τάδε·

“Ἐπεμψέ με ὁ στρατηγὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 λάθρα τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων. τυγχάνει γὰρ
 φρονῶν τὰ βασιλέως καὶ βουλόμενος μᾶλλον τὰ 25

ὑμέτερα νικήσειν ἢ τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πράγματα. οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες φυγὴν βουλεύονται· καὶ νῦν ὑμεῖς δύνασθε κάλλιστον ἔργον ἐξεργάσασθαι, εἰ μὴ περιῖδητε φεύγοντας αὐτούς. οὔτε γὰρ ἀλλήλοις
 5 ὁμοφρονοῦσιν οὔτ' ἔτι ἀντιστήσονται ὑμῖν. πρὸς ἑαυτούς τε ὄψεσθε ναυμαχοῦντας τοὺς τὰ ὑμέτερα φρονοῦντας καὶ τοὺς μή."

Ὁ μὲν οὖν ταῦτα σημήνας αὐτοῖς ἐκποδὼν ἀπηλλάττετο· οἱ δέ, ὥς πιστὰ νομίζοντες τὰ
 10 ἀγγελθέντα, πρῶτον μὲν εἰς τὴν νησίδα τὴν Ψυττάλειαν, τὴν κειμένην μεταξὺ Σαλαμῖνός τε καὶ τῆς ἠπείρου, πολλοὺς τῶν Περσῶν ἀπεβίβασαν. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐγίγνοντο μέσαι νύκτες, ἀνῆγον τὸ ἀφ' ἐσπέρας κέρας κυκλούμενοι πρὸς τὴν
 15 Σαλαμῖνα, κατεῖχον τε μέχρι Μουνυχίας πάντα τὸν πορθμὸν ταῖς ναῦσιν.

CHAPTER IX

Debate of the Greek captains. Intervention of Aristides

Τῶν δὲ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι στρατηγῶν πολλὴ ἔρις ἐγίγνετο. οὔπω δὲ ἔγνωσαν ὅτι ἑαυτοὺς ἐκυκλοῦντο ταῖς ναῦσιν οἱ βάρβαροι· ἀλλ' ὥσπερ
 20 τῆς ἡμέρας ἑώρων αὐτοὺς τεταγμένους, ἐνόμιζον κατὰ χώραν εἶναι. συνεστηκότων δὲ τῶν στρατηγῶν, ἐξ Αἰγίνης διέβη Ἀριστείδης ὁ Λυσιμάχου, ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος μὲν, ἐξωστρακισμένος δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ
 δήμου· ὃν ἐγὼ νομίζω ἄριστον ἄνδρα γενέσθαι

Ἀθήνησι καὶ δικαιοτάτον. οὗτος οὖν ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ τὸ συνέδριον ἐκάλει Θεμιστοκλῆ, ὅντα μὲν ἑαυτῷ οὐ φίλον, ἐχθρὸν δὲ μάλιστα. διὰ δὲ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν παρίντων κακῶν ἐβούλετο αὐτῷ συμμῆξαι. ἤδη γὰρ ἤκουσιν ὅτι σπεύδοιεν οἱ ἀπὸ Πελοπον- 5 νήσου ἀνάγειν τὰς ναῦς πρὸς τὸν Ἰσθμόν. ὥς δὲ ἐξῆλθε Θεμιστοκλῆς, ἔλεγεν Ἀριστείδης τάδε·

“Ἡμᾶς δεῖ στασιάζειν ἔν τε τῷ ἄλλῳ χρόνῳ καὶ ἐν τῷδε ὀπότερος ἡμῶν πλείω ἀγαθὰ τὴν πατρίδα ἐργάσεται. λέγω δέ σοι ὅτι ἴσον ἐστὶ 10 πολλά τε καὶ ὀλίγα λέγειν περὶ πλοῦ τοῦ ἐντεῦθεν τῶν Πελοποννησίων. ἐγὼ γὰρ αὐτόπτης σοι λέγω γενόμενος ὅτι νῦν οὐδ’ εἰ ἐθέλωσιν οἱ Κορίνθιοί τε καὶ αὐτὸς Εὐρυβιάδης οἰοί τε ἔσονται ἐκπλεῦσαι. ἐχόμεθα γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν πο- 15 λεμίων κύκλῳ. ἀλλ’ εἰσελθὼν αὐτοῖς ταῦτα σήμαινε.”

Ὁ δὲ ἀπεκρίνατο τοιάδε·

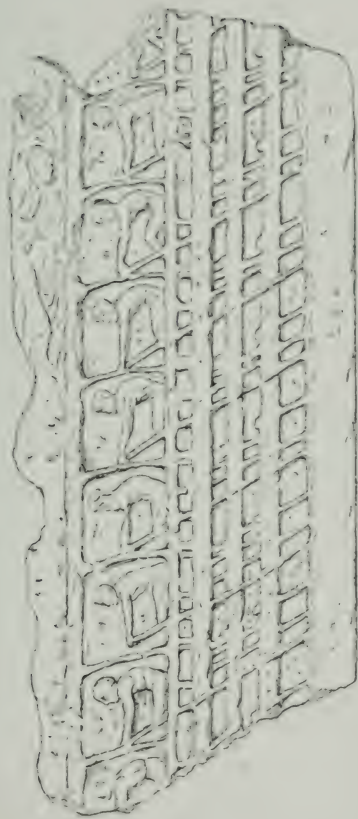
“Χρηστὰ δὴ κελεύεις καὶ εὖ ἡγγειλας. ἃ γὰρ ἐγὼ ἐδεόμην γενέσθαι, αὐτὸς αὐτόπτης γενόμενος 20 ἦκεις. ἴσθι γὰρ ἐξ ἐμοῦ τὰ ποιούμενα ὑπὸ τῶν Μήδων. ἔδει γάρ, ὅτε οὐχ ἐκόντες ἠθελον εἰς μάχην καθίστασθαι οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἄκοντας παραστήσασθαι. σὺ δὲ ἐπεὶ ἦκεις χρηστὰ ἀπαγγέλλων, αὐτὸς ἄγγελλε. εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼ ταῦτα λέγω, δόξω 25 πλάσας λέγειν καὶ οὐ πείσω. ἀλλὰ σήμαινε αὐτὸς παρελθὼν ὥς ἔχει. εἰ μὲν οὖν πείθωνται, ταῦτα δὴ τὰ κάλλιστα· εἰ δὲ αὐτοῖς μὴ πιστὰ γένηται, ὁμοῖον ἡμῖν ἔσται. οὐ γὰρ ἔτι φεύξονται. εἴπερ περιεχόμεθα πανταχόθεν, ὥς σὺ λέγεις.” 30

CHAPTER X

The beginning of the battle

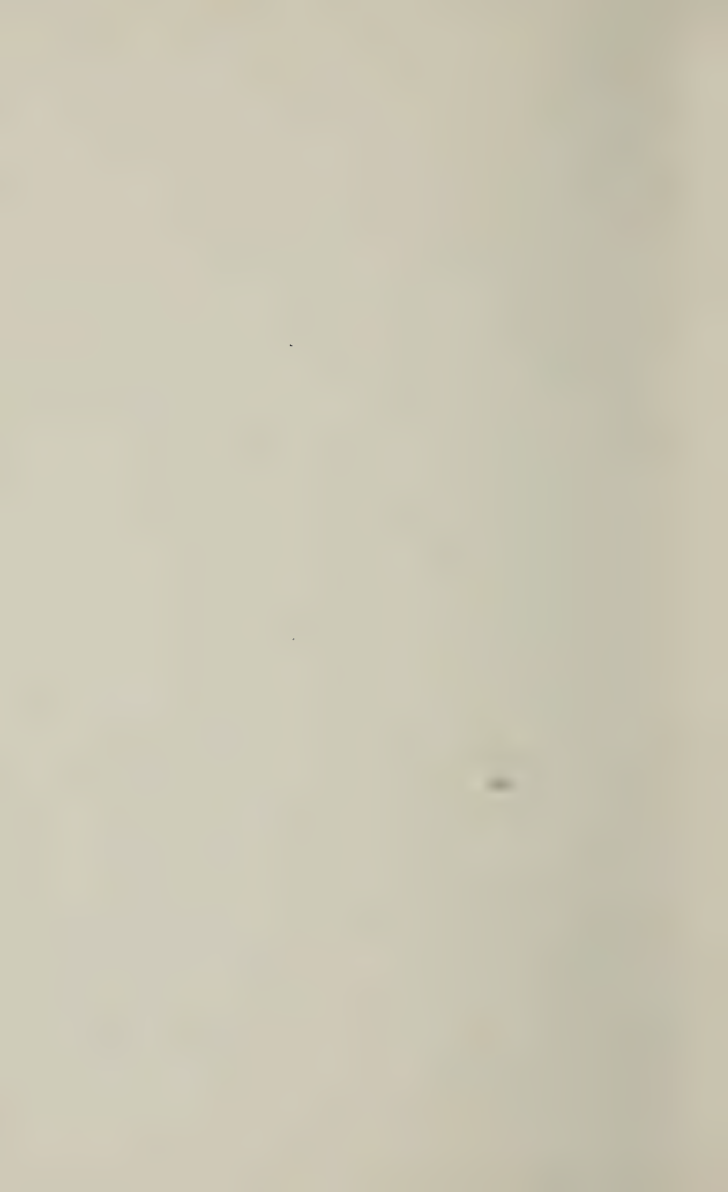
Ταῦτα ἔφη παρελθὼν ὁ Ἀριστείδης, λέγων ἐξ Αἰγίνης ἵκειν καὶ μόλις ἐκπλεῦσαι λαθὼν τοὺς ἐφορμοῦντας· περιέχεσθαι γὰρ πᾶν τὸ στρατόπεδον τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ὑπὸ τῶν νεῶν τῶν Ξέρξου. παρα-
 5 σκευάζεσθαι τε συνεβούλευεν ὡς ἀμυνομένους. καὶ ὁ μὲν ταῦτα εἰπὼν μεθεστήκει. οἱ δὲ πλείονες τῶν στρατηγῶν οὐκ ἐπείθοντο. ἀπιστοῦντων δὲ τούτων, ἦκε τριήρης ἀνδρῶν Τηνίων αὐτομολοῦσα, ἣ δὴ ἔφερε τὴν ἀλήθειαν πᾶσαν. τοῖς δὲ Ἑλλησιν
 10 ὡς πιστὰ δὴ τὰ λεγόμενα ἦν, παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς ναυμαχίησυντες. ἕως τε δὴ διέφαινε, καὶ σῖλλογον τῶν ἐπιβατῶν ἐποιήσαντο. Θεμιστοκλῆς δὲ ἔλεξε πάντα κρείττω τοῖς ἥττοσιν ἀντιτιθέμενα· καὶ εἰσβαίνειν ἐκέλευεν εἰς τὰς
 15 ναῦς. οὗτοι μὲν δὴ εἰσέβαινον, καὶ ἦκεν ἡ ἀπ' Αἰγίνης τριήρης, ἣ περὶ τῶν Αἰακιδῶν ἀπεδήμησεν. ἐνταῦθα ἀνῆγον τὰς ναῦς ἀπάσας οἱ Ἑλληνες.

Ἀνάγουσι δὲ αὐτίκα ἐπέκειντο οἱ βάρβαροι. οἱ μὲν δὴ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες πρύμναν ἀνεκρούοντο
 20 καὶ ὤκελλον τὰς ναῦς. Ἀμεινίας δὲ ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος νηὶ ἐμβάλλει. συμπλακείσης δὲ τῆς νεῶς καὶ οὐ δυναμένων ἀπαλλαγῆναι, οὕτω δὴ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἀμεινία βοηθοῦντες συνέμιξαν. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν οὕτω λέγουσι τῆς ναυμαχίας γενέσθαι τὴν ἀρχήν·



A Greek Trireme

(From a relief found on the Acropolis at Athens)



Λίγνυται δὲ τὴν περὶ τῶν Λακιδῶν ἀποδημή-
 σασαν εἰς Λίγναν, ταύτην εἶναι τὴν ἄρξασαν.
 λέγεται δὲ καὶ τὰδε, ὥς φάσμα γυναικὸς αὐτοῖς
 ἐφαίη, φανείσα δὲ ὤνειδισε τὰδε, ὥστε καὶ ἅπαν
 ἀκοῦσαι τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατόπεδον. “Ὡ 5
 δαιμόνιοι, πόσον χρόνον ἔτι πρύμναν ἀνακρού-
 εσθε;” κατὰ μὲν δὴ Ἀθηναίους ἐτάχθησαν
 Φοῖνικες (οὗτοι γὰρ εἶχον τὸ πρὸς Ἑλευσίνος τε
 καὶ ἰσπέρας κέρας), κατὰ δὲ Λακεδαιμονίους
 Ἴωνες· οὗτοι δὲ εἶχον τὸ πρὸς τὴν ἔω τε καὶ τὸν 10
 Πειραιᾷ. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος τῶν νεῶν τῶν βαρβάρων
 ἀπώλετο, αἱ μὲν ὑπ’ Ἀθηναίων διαφθειρόμεναι,
 αἱ δὲ ὑπ’ Λίγνιητῶν. τῶν μὲν γὰρ Ἑλλήνων
 κατὰ τάξιν ναυμαχούντων, τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων οὐ
 τεταγμένων ἔτι οὔτε φρονίμως ποιούντων οὐδέν, 15
 ἔμελλε τοιοῦτον αὐτοῖς συνοίσεσθαι οἷον ἀπέβη.
 καίτοι ἦσαν γε ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν πολλῶ ἀμείνονες
 ἑαυτῶν ἢ πρὸς Εὐβοίᾳ, πᾶς τις προθυμούμενος
 καὶ φοβούμενος Ξέρξην· ὥτετο δὲ ἕκαστος ἑαυτὸν
 θεάσεσθαι βασιλέα.

20

CHAPTER XI

Prowess of Queen Artemisia

Ἐπεὶ δὲ εἰς θόρυβον πολὺν ἦλθε τὰ βασιλέως
 πράγματα, ἐν τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ ἡ ναὺς ἡ Ἀρτεμισίας
 ἐδιώκετο ὑπὸ νεῶς Ἀττικῆς· καὶ οὐκ εἶχε δια-
 φυγεῖν· πρόσθεν γὰρ αὐτῆς ἦσαν ἄλλαι νῆες
 φίλται, ἡ δ’ αὐτῆς πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων μάλιστα 25

ἐτύγχανεν οὐσα. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτῇ τόδε ποιῆσαι,
 ὃ καὶ σύμφορον ἐγένετο ποιησάσῃ. διωκομένη
 γὰρ ὑπὸ τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ἐνέβαλε νηὶ φιλία. ὥς δὲ
 καὶ κατέδυσεν αὐτήν, εὐτυχία χρησαμένη διπλάσια
 5 ἑαυτὴν ἀγαθὰ ἐποίησεν. ὃ τε γὰρ τῆς Ἀττικῆς
 νεὸς τριήραρχος, ὡς εἶδεν ἐμβάλλουσιν νηὶ ἀνδρῶν
 βαρβάρων, νομίσας τὴν ναῦν τὴν Ἀρτεμισίας ἢ
 Ἑλληνίδα εἶναι ἢ αὐτομολεῖν ἐκ τῶν βαρβάρων
 καὶ αὐτοῖς ἀμύνειν, ἀποστρέψας πρὸς ἄλλας
 10 ἐτράπετο. οὕτως οὖν συνέβη αὐτῇ ὥστε δια-
 φυγεῖν τε καὶ μὴ ἀπολέσθαι. λέγεται δὲ βασιλέα
 θεώμενον μαθεῖν τὴν ναῦν τὴν ἐμβαλοῦσαν, καί
 τινα εἰπεῖν τῶν παρόντων. “Δέσποτα, ὁρᾷς
 Ἀρτεμισίαν, ὡς εὖ ἀγωνίζεται καὶ ναῦν τῶν
 15 πολεμίων κατέδυσε.” καὶ ἐρωτῶντι εἰ ἀληθῶς
 ἐστὶ Ἀρτεμισίας τὸ ἔργον ἔφασαν, σαφῶς τὸ
 ἐπίσημον τῆς νεὸς ἐπιστάμενοι. τὴν δὲ δια-
 φθαρεῖσαν ἠπίσταντο εἶναι πολεμίαν. Ξέρξην δὲ
 εἰπεῖν λέγεται. “Οἱ μὲν ἄνδρες γεγόνασί μοι
 20 γυναῖκες, αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες ἄνδρες.”

CHAPTER XII

Defeat and flight of the Persians

Ἐν δὲ τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ ἀπέθανον πολλοὶ καὶ
 ὀνομαστοὶ Περσῶν καὶ Μήδων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
 συμμάχων, ὀλίγοι τέ τινες καὶ Ἑλλήνων. ἥτε
 γὰρ νεῖν ἐπιστάμενοι οἷς αἱ νῆες διεφθείροντο,
 25 μὴ ἐν χερσὶν ἀπολλύμενοι, εἰς τὴν Σαλαμῖνα

ὁσφζοντα. τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων οἱ πολλοὶ ἐν τῇ
θαλάττῃ διεφθάρησαν, νῆν αὐκ ἐπιστάμεναι.
ἐπεί δὲ αἱ πρῶται εἰς φυγὴν ἐτράποντο, ἐνταῦθα
αἱ πλείσται διεφθείροντο. οἱ γὰρ ὀπισθεν τε-
ταγμένοι, εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν ταῖς ναῦσι παρίεναι 5
πειρώμενοι, ὥς ἀποδειξόμενοι τι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔργον
Βασιλεῖ, ταῖς σφετέραις ναῦσι φευγούσαις περι-
έπιπτον. ὁπότε γάρ τινα Ἰδοι Ξέρξης τῶν ἑαυτοῦ
ἔργον τι ἀποδεικνύμενον ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, καθήμενος
ὑπὸ τῷ ὄρει τῷ ἐναντίῳ Σαλαμῖνος, ἐπυνθάνετο 10
τὸν ποιήσαντα· καὶ οἱ γραμματισταὶ ἀνέγραφον
πατρόθεν τὸν τριήραρχον καὶ τὴν πόλιν.

Τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων εἰς φυγὴν τραπομένων καὶ
ἐκπλεόντων πρὸς τὸ Φάληρον, Λίγινῃται ὑπο-
στάντες ἐν τῷ πορθμῷ ἔργα ἀπεδείξαντο λόγου 15
ἄξια. οἱ μὲν γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τῷ θορύβῳ
ἠφάνιζον τὰς τε ἀνθισταμένας καὶ τὰς φευγούσας
τῶν νεῶν, οἱ δὲ Λίγινῃται τὰς ἐκπλεούσας.
ὁπότε δὲ τινες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους διαφεύγοιεν,
φερόμενοι εἰσέπιπτον εἰς τοὺς Λίγινῃτας. οἱ δὲ 20
βάρβαροι, ὧν αἱ νῆες περιεγένοντο, φεύγοντες
ἦλθον εἰς Φάληρον ὑπὸ τὸν πεζὸν στρατόν.

CHAPTER XIII

*The services of Aegina and Athens
Alleged cowardice of the Corinthians*

Ἐν δὲ τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ ταύτῃ ἤκουσαν Ἑλλήνων
ἄριστα Αἰγινῆται, δεύτερον δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀνδρῶν
δὲ Πολύκριτος ὁ Αἰγινήτης καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι Εὐμένης
τε καὶ Ἀμεινίας, ὃς καὶ Ἀρτεμισίαν ἐπεδίωξεν.
5 εἰ μὲν οὖν ἔμαθεν ὅτι ἐν ταύτῃ πλέοι Ἀρτεμισία,
οὐκ ἂν ἐπαύσατο πρὶν εἶλεν αὐτὴν ἢ καὶ αὐτὸς
έάλω. τοῖς γὰρ Ἀθηναίων τριηράρχοις ἄθλον
ἔκειτο μύριαι δραχμαί, ὃς ἂν αὐτὴν ζῶην ἔλη.
δεινὸν γάρ τι ἐποιοῦντο γυναῖκα ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας
10 στρατεύεσθαι. αὕτη μὲν δὴ, ὥς πρότερον εἴρηται,
διέφυγεν.

Ἀδείμαντον δὲ τὸν Κορίνθιον στρατηγὸν
λέγουσιν Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχάς, ὥς συν-
έμιξαν αἱ νῆες, ἐκπλαγέντα καὶ τὰ ἰστία ἀράμενον
15 οἷχεσθαι φεύγοντα· ἰδόντας δὲ τοὺς Κορινθίους
τὴν στρατηγίδα φεύγουσαν ὡσαύτως οἷχεσθαι.
οὐ μέντοι Κορίνθιοί γε ὁμολογοῦσιν, ἀλλ' ἐν
πρώτοις αὐτοὶ τῆς ναυμαχίας νομίζουσι γενέσθαι·
μαρτυρεῖ δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ ἡ ἄλλη Ἑλλάς.

20 Ἀριστείδης δὲ ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, οὗ καὶ ὀλίγω
πρότερον ἐπεμνήσθην ὥς ἀνδρὸς ἀρίστου, ἐν τῷ
θορύβῳ τούτῳ τῷ περὶ Σαλαμῖνα γενομένῳ τάδε
ἐποίει· παραλαβὼν πολλοὺς τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, οἱ
παρετάχθησαν παρὰ τὴν Σαλαμινίαν χώραν,

γένος ὄντες Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰς τὴν Ψυττάλειαν νῆσον ἀπέβηκεν ἄγων. οἱ δὲ τοὺς Πέρσας τοὺς ἐν τῇ νησίδι ταύτῃ ἀπέκτειναν πάντας.

Ὡς δὲ ἡ ναυμαχία διελέλυτο, ἄγοντες εἰς τὴν Σαλαμίνα οἱ Ἕλληνες τῶν ναυαγίων ὅσα ταύτῃ ἐτύγχανεν ὅτι ὄντα, ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν εἰς ἄλλην ναυμαχίαν, ἐλπίζοντες ταῖς περιούσαις ναῦσιν ἐτι χρῆσεσθαι βασιλέα. τῶν δὲ ναυαγίων πολλὰ ὑπολαβὼν ἄνεμος ξέφυρος ἔφερεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικήν.

10

CHAPTER XIV

Alarm of Xerxes. Message to Susa

Ξέρξης δέ, ὡς ἔμαθε τὸ γεγοῶς πάθος, φοβούμενος μὴ ἀποληφθεὶς ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ ἀπολέσθαι κινδυνεύσῃ, φυγὴν ἐβούλευε. εἰς δὲ τὴν Σαλαμίνα χῶμα ἐπειράτο ποιεῖν, γαυλοῦς τε συνέδει, ἵνα ἀντὶ σχεδίας ὦσι καὶ τείχους· 15 παρεσκευάζετό τε εἰς πόλεμον, ὡς ναυμαχίαν ἄλλην ποιησόμενος· ὁρῶντες δὲ αὐτὸν πάντες οἱ ἄλλοι ταῦτα πράττοντα, εὖ ἠπίσταντο ὡς παντελῶς παρεσκευάσται μένων πολεμεῖν. Μαρδόνιον δὲ οὐδὲν τούτων ἐλάνθανεν, ὡς μάλιστα 20 ἔμπειρον ὄντα τῆς ἐκείνου διανοίας. ταῦτά τε ἅμα Ξέρξης ἐποίει, καὶ ἔπεμπεν εἰς Πέρσας ἀγγελοῦντα τὴν παρούσαν συμφοράν.

Τούτων δὲ τῶν ἀγγέλων ἔστιν οὐδὲν ὅτι θάπτον παραγίγνεται θνητὸν ὄν· οὕτω τοῖς 25

Πέρσαις ἐξεύρηται τοῦτο. ὅσων γὰρ ἂν ἡμερῶν
 ἦ ἡ πᾶσα ὁδός, τοσοῦτοι ἵπποι καὶ ἄνδρες
 διεστᾶσι, καθ' ἡμέραν ἐκάστην ἵππος τε καὶ
 αἰὴρ τεταγμένος· οὓς οὐ νικητός, οὐκ ὄμβρος,
 5 οὐ καῦμα, οὐ νύξ εἵργει μὴ οὐ ποιεῖν τὸν προκεί-
 μενον ἑαυτῷ δρόμον τὴν ταχίστην. διεξέρχεται
 γὰρ τὰ παραδιδόμενα ὥσπερ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἡ
 λαμπαδηφορία.

Ἡ μὲν δὴ πρώτη εἰς Σοῦσα ἀγγελία ἀφικομένη,
 10 ὥς ἔχοι Ἀθήνας Ξέρξης, ἔτερψεν οὕτω δὲ Περσῶν
 τοὺς ἀπολειφθέντας, ὥστε τὰς ὁδοὺς μυρσίταις
 πᾶσας ἐστόρεσαν καὶ ἔκαιον θυμιάματα, καὶ αὐτοὶ
 ἦσαν ἐν πᾶσιν ἀφθόνοις. ἡ δὲ δευτέρα ἀγγελία
 ἐπεξελθοῦσα οὕτω συγχεῖ αὐτούς, ὥστε τοὺς
 15 χιτῶνας κατέρρηξαν πάντες, βοῇ τε καὶ οἰμῳγῇ
 ἐχρῶντο πλείστη δὴ, Μαρδόνιον αἰτιώμενοι. οὐχ
 οὕτω δὲ περὶ τῶν νεῶν ἀχθόμενοι ταῦτα οἱ
 Πέρσαι ἐποιοῦν, ὥς περὶ αὐτοῦ Ξέρξου φοβού-
 μενοι.

CHAPTER XV

The plans of Mardonius and of Artemisia

20 Μαρδόνιος δὲ ὁρῶν μὲν Ξέρξην συμφορὰν μὲν
 μεγάλην ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίας ποιούμενον, ὑποπτεύων
 δὲ αὐτὸν φυγὴν βουλευεῖν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, καὶ
 φροντίζων ὥς αὐτὸς δώσει δίκην, ἔλεξε τάδε·

“Δέσποτα, μήτε λυποῦ μήτε συμφορὰν μηδε-
 25 μίαν μεγάλην ποιοῦ τοῦδε τοῦ γεγονότος ἕνεκα

πράγματος. οὐ γὰρ ξύλων ἀγῶν ὁ τὸ πᾶν φέρον
 ἐστίν ἡμῖν, ἀλλ' ἀνδρῶν τε καὶ ἵππων. εἰ μὲν
 οὖν δοκεῖ, αὐτίκα πειρώμεθα τῆς Πελοποννήσου·
 εἰ δὲ καὶ δοκεῖ ἐπέχειν, ἔξεστι ποιεῖν τοῦτο. εἰ
 δὲ ἄρα σοὶ βεβούλευται ἀπάγειν τὴν στρατιάν, 5
 ἄλλην ἔχω βουλήν. σὺ Πέρσας, βασιλεῦ, μὴ
 ποιήσης καταγελάστους γενέσθαι Ἕλλησιν. οὐδὲν
 γὰρ ἐν τοῖς Πέρσαις ἀπώλετο τῶν πραγμάτων.
 εἰ δὲ Φοίνικές τε καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι καὶ Κύπριοι καὶ
 Κίλικες κακοὶ ἐγένοντο, οὐδὲν πρὸς Πέρσας τοῦτο 10
 προσήκει τὸ πάθος. ἐμοὶ οὖν πείθου· εἰ σοι
 δέδοκται μὴ μένειν, τῆς στρατιᾶς ἅπαγε τὸ πολὺ·
 ἐμὲ δὲ σοι δεῖ τὴν Ἑλλάδα παρασχεῖν δεδου-
 λωμένην, τριάκοντα μυριάδας τοῦ στρατοῦ ἀπο-
 λεξάμενον.”

15

Ταῦτα ἀκούσας Ξέρξης ὡς ἐκ κακῶν ἦσθη. 15
 πρὸς δὲ Μαρδόκιον βουλευσάμενος ἔφη ἀποκρί-
 νασθαι ἄν. ἔδοξε δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ Ἀρτεμισίαν
 μεταπέμπεσθαι, ὅτι πρότερον ἐφαίνετο μόνη
 γιγνώσκουσα ὅ τι ποιητέον. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦλθε, 20
 μεταστησάμενος τοὺς ἄλλους ἐκέλευεν αὐτὴν
 συμβουλευεῖν. ἡ δὲ λέγει τάδε·

“Βασιλεῦ, χαλεπὸν μὲν ἐστὶ συμβούλῳ τυχεῖν
 τὰ ἄριστα λέγοντι· ἐπὶ μέντοι τοῖς παροῦσι
 πράγμασι δοκεῖ μοι αὐτὸν σὲ ἀπελαύνειν ὀπίσω, 25
 Μαρδόκιον δέ, εἰ ὑποδέχεται ταῦτα ποιήσῃν,
 αὐτοῦ καταλιπεῖν μεθ' ὧν βούλεται. ἐὰν μὲν
 γὰρ αὐτῷ προχωρήσῃ ἃ λέγει, σὸν τὸ ἔργον,
 ὧ δέσποτα, γίγνεται. ἐὰν δὲ τὰ ἐναντία τῆς
 Μαρδοκίου γνώμης γένηται, οὐδεμία συμφορὰ 30

μεγάλη ἔσται, σοῦ περιόντος. πολλοὺς γὰρ
πολλάκις ἀγῶνας δραμοῦνται περὶ ἑαυτῶν οἱ
"Ἕλληνες. Μαρδονίου δέ, εἴαν τι πάθῃ, λόγος
οὔδεις γίγνεται."

5 "Ἡσθη δὴ τῇ συμβουλίᾳ Ξέρξης. λέγουσα
γὰρ ἐτύγχανεν ἃ αὐτὸς ἐβούλετο. οὐδὲ γὰρ εἰ
πάντες καὶ πᾶσαι συνεβούλευον αὐτῷ μένειν,
ἔμενεν ἄν, ὥς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ· οὕτως ἐφοβείτο.
ἐπαινέσας δὲ Ἀρτεμισίαν ἀποστέλλει αὐτὴν
10 ἄγουσαν αὐτοῦ τοὺς παῖδας εἰς Ἑφεσον.

Τῆς δὲ νυκτός, κελεύσαντος βασιλέως, τὰς
ναῦς οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐκ τοῦ Φαλήρου ἀπήγον εἰς
τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, ὥς τάχους εἶχεν ἕκαστος,
φυλαξούσας τὰς σχεδίας πορευθῆναι βασιλεῖ.
15 ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐγγὺς ἦσαν Ζωστήρος πλέοντες οἱ
βάρβαροι—ἀνατείνουσι γὰρ ἄκραι λεπταὶ τῆς
ἡπείρου—ταύτας ἐνόμιζον ναῦς εἶναι, καὶ ἔφευγον
ἐπὶ πολὺ. χρόνῳ δὲ μαθόντες ὅτι οὐ νῆες εἶεν,
ἀλλ' ἄκραι, συλλέχθέντες ἐκομίζοντο.

CHAPTER XVI

The crafty tactics of Themistocles

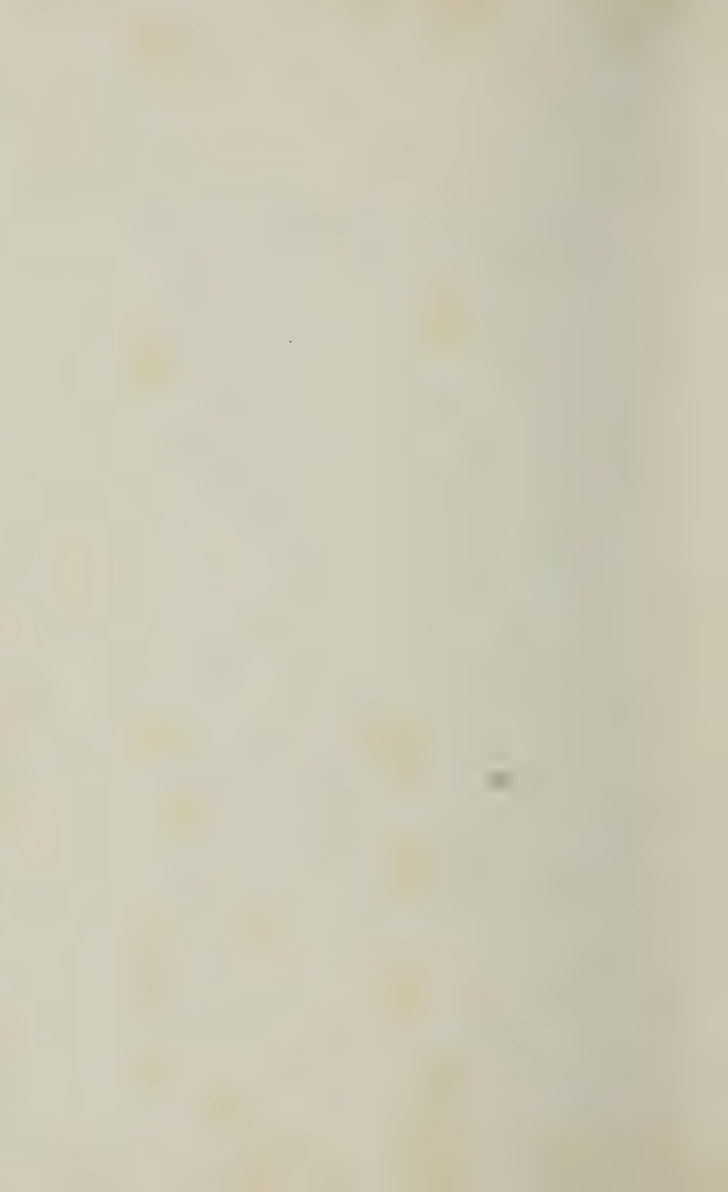
20 Ὡς δὲ ἔμαθεν ὅτι οὐ πείσει τοὺς γε πολλοὺς
πλεῖν εἰς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς,
μεταβαλὼν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἔλεγε τάδε·

"Ἡμεῖς, ὦ ἄνδρες—εὐρημα γὰρ εὐρήκαμεν,
νέφος τοσοῦτο ἀνθρώπων ἀπωθοῦντες—μὴ διώκω-
25 μεν φεύγοντας. τάδε γὰρ οὐχ ἡμεῖς διεπράξαμεθα,

Themistocles - to Persians



Themistocles



ἀλλὰ θεοὶ τε καὶ ἥρωες, οἳ ἐφθόνησαν ἄνδρα ἓνα
 τῆς τε Ἀσίας καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης βασιλεύειν ὄντα
 ἀνόσιον τε καὶ ὑβριστήν· ὃς καὶ τὴν θαλάτταν
 ἡμασίγῳσε καὶ πίδακας αὐτῇ ἐπέθηκεν. καλῶς
 οὖν ἔχει εἰς τὸ παρὸν ἡμῖν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι μένειν, 5
 ἅμα δὲ τῷ ἥρι πλέωμεν ἐπὶ Ἑλλησπόντου καὶ
 Ἰωνίας.”

Ταῦτα εἶπεν, ἵνα, ἐὰν ἄρα τι ἑαυτὸν κατα-
 λαμβάνῃ πρὸς Ἀθηναίων πάθος, ἔχῃ ἀποστροφὴν·
 ὃ καὶ ἐγένετο. ταῦτα οὖν λέγων διέβαλλεν· 10
 Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐπειθοντο. αὐτίκα δὲ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς
 ἄνδρας ἀπέπεμπεν ἔχοντας πλοῖον· οἷς ἐπίστευε
 σιγᾷ, εἰς πᾶσαν βάσανον ἀφικομένοις. ἃ αὐτὸς
 ἐκέλευε βασιλεῖ λέγειν. ὦν καὶ Σίκιννος ὁ οἰκέτης
 αὐθις ἐγένετο. οἷ, ἐπεὶ ἦλθον πρὸς τὴν Ἀττικὴν, 15
 οἱ μὲν ἔμενον ἐπὶ τῷ πλοίῳ, Σίκιννος δὲ ἀναβὰς
 πρὸς Ξέρξην ἔλεγε τάδε· “Ἐπεμψέ με Θεμι-
 στοκλῆς, στρατηγὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, λέξοντα ὅτι
 αὐτὸς σοὶ βουλόμενος ὑπουργεῖν κάτεσχε τοὺς
 Ἕλληνας τὰς ναῦς βουλομένους διώκειν καὶ τὰς 20
 ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ γεφύρας λύειν. καὶ νῦν καθ’
 ἡσυχίαν κομίζου.”

CHAPTER XVII

Siege of Andros. Escape of Xerxes to Asia

Οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες, ἐπεὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς μήτε
 διώκειν ἔτι πορρωτέρω τῶν βαριζάρων τὰς ναῦς,
 μήτε πλεῖν πρὸς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον λύσοντας τὸν 25

πόρον, τὴν Ἄνδρον ἐπολιόρκουν. πρῶτοι γὰρ
 Ἄνδριοι νησιωτῶν αἰτηθέντες ὑπὸ Θεμιστο-
 κλέους χρήματα οὐκ ἔδωκαν· ἀλλὰ λέγοντος
 αὐτοῦ ὡς ἦκοιεν Ἀθηναῖοι ἔχοντες δύο θεοὺς
 5 μεγάλους, Πειθῶ τε καὶ Ἀνάγκην, ἀπεκρίναντο,
 θεῶν ἀχρήστων αὐτοὶ ἐπήβολοι ὄντες, Πενίας τε
 καὶ Ἀπορίας, οὐ δώσειν χρήματα. οὗτοι μὲν δὴ
 ταῦτα ἀποκρινάμενοι καὶ οὐ δόντες χρήματα
 ἐπολιορκοῦντο. Θεμιστοκλῆς δέ, ἐξ Ἄνδρου
 10 ὀρμώμενος, χρήματα παρὰ νησιωτῶν συνέλεγε
 λάθρα τῶν ἄλλων στρατηγῶν.

Οἱ δὲ ἀμφὶ Ξέρξην ἐπισχόντες ὀλίγας ἡμέρας
 μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν ἐξήλυνον εἰς Βοιωτοὺς
 τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδόν. ἔδοξε γὰρ Μαρδονίῳ ἅμα μὲν
 15 προπέμψαι βασιλέα, ἅμα δὲ ἁωρίαν εἶναι τοῦ
 ἔτους πολεμεῖν, χειμάσαι δὲ ἄμεινον εἶναι ἐν *ἤρ*
 Θετταλίᾳ, καὶ ἔπειτα ἅμα τῷ *ἡρι* πειρᾶσθαι
 τῆς Πελοποννήσου. Ξέρξης δὲ Μαρδόνιον ἐν
 Θετταλίᾳ καταλιπὼν, αὐτὸς ἐπορεύετο κατὰ
 20 τάχος εἰς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον· καὶ ἀφίκετο εἰς
 τὸν πόρον ἐν πέντε καὶ τετταράκοντα ἡμέραις,
 ἀπάγων τῆς στρατιᾶς οὐδὲν μέρος ὡς εἰπεῖν.
 λοιμὸς γὰρ ἐπιλαβὼν πολλοὺς καθ' ὁδὸν διέφθειρεν.
 οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ταῖς ναυσὶ διέβησαν
 25 εἰς Ἀβυδον· τὰς γὰρ σχεδιάς οὐχ εὖρον ἔτι
 ἐντεταμένας, ἀλλ' ὑπὸ χειμῶνος διαλελυμένας.

CHAPTER XVIII

Division of the spoil. Honours for Themistocles

Οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες, ὅτε οὐχ οἱοί τε ἦσαν εἰλεῖν
τὴν Ἀνδρον, τραπάμενοι εἰς Κάρυστον καὶ δηώ-
σαντες αὐτῶν τὴν χώραν, ἀπηλλάττοντο εἰς
Σαλαμίνα. πρῶτα μὲν οὖν τοῖς θεοῖς ἐξείλον
ἀκροθίνια. τὴν δὲ λείαν διελόμενοι ἔπλεον οἱ 5
Ἕλληνες εἰς τὸν Ἰσθμόν. ἀοιστεῖα δώσαντες τῷ
ἀξιώτάτῳ γενομένῳ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τούτῳ. ὥς δὲ
ἀφικόμενοι οἱ στρατηγοὶ διενέμοντο τὰς ψήφους
ἐπὶ τῷ βωμῷ τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος. τὸν πρῶτον καὶ
τὸν δεύτερον κρίνοιτες ἐκ πάντων, ἐνταῦθα πᾶς 10
τις αὐτῶν ἐαυτῷ ἐτίθετο τὴν ψήφον, αὐτὸς ^{ἐψηφ}
ἕκαστος δοκῶν ἄριστος γενέσθαι. δεύτερον δὲ οἱ
πολλοὶ ὁμολόγουν Θεμιστοκλῆ κρίνοντες. οἱ
μὲν δὴ ἐμονοῦντο. Θεμιστοκλῆς δὲ δευτερείοις
ἐνίκα πολὺ.

15

Ὅτι δὲ νικῶν οὐκ ἐτιμήθη ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν
Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχησάντων, αὐτίκα εἰς Λακεδαίμονα
ἦλθε βουλόμενος τιμηθῆναι. καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι
αὐτὸν καλῶς μὲν ἐδέξαντο, μεγάλως δὲ ἐτίμησαν.
ἀριστεῖα μὲν οὖν ἔδωκαν Εὐρυβιάδῃ ἐλαίας 20
στέφανον, διὰ δὲ σοφίαν καὶ δεξιότητα καὶ
Θεμιστοκλεῖ στέφανον ἐλαίας. ἔδωκαν τε αὐτῷ
τὸν ὄχον τὸν ἐν Σπάρτῃ κάλλιστον. ἐπαινέ-
σαντες δὲ πολλὰ προὔπεμψαν ἀπύοντα τριακόσιοι
Σπαρτιατῶν λογάδες. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦλθεν εἰς τὰς 25

Ἀθήνας, ἐνταῦθα ὁ Τιμόδημος, τῶν ἐχθρῶν μὲν τῶν Θεμιστοκλέους ὦν, ἄλλως δὲ οὐ τῶν ἐπιφανῶν ἀνδρῶν, φθόνῳ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐμαίνετο, λέγων ὅτι διὰ τὰς Ἀθήνας ἔχοι τὰ γέρα τὰ παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίων, 5 ἀλλ' οὐ δι' ἑαυτόν. ὁ δέ, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐπαύετο ταῦτα λέγων Τιμόδημος, εἶπεν· “Οὕτως ἔχει· οὐτ' ἂν ἐγὼ ὦν Βελβινίτης ἐτιμήθην οὕτω πρὸς Σπαρτιατῶν, οὐτ' ἂν σύ, ὠνθρωπε, ὦν Ἀθηναῖος.”

CHAPTER XIX

Movements of the hostile fleets in the spring of 479 B.C.

Ὁ δὲ ναυτικὸς ὁ Ξέρξου περιγενόμενος, ὡς 10 προσέμιξε τῇ Ἀσίᾳ φεύγων ἐκ Σαλαμίνοσ καὶ βασιλέα τε καὶ τὴν στρατιὰν ἐκ Χερσονήσου προύπεμψεν εἰς Ἀβυδον, ἐχείμαζεν ἐν Κύμῃ. ἦρος δὲ ἐπιγενομένου συνελέγετο εἰς Σάμον· αἱ δὲ τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἐχείμαζον αὐτοῦ. ἐν δὲ τῇ Σάμῳ 15 καθήμενοι ἐφύλαττον τὴν Ἰωνίαν μὴ ἀποστῇ, ναῦς ἔχοντες τριακοσίας. οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ προσεδέχοντο τοὺς Ἕλληνας παρέσεσθαι εἰς τὴν Ἰωνίαν, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἑαυτῶν φυλάξειν, πεζῇ δὲ πολὺ κρατήσειν τὸν Μαρδόνιον.

20 Τοὺς δὲ Ἕλληνας τό τε ἔαρ γιγνόμενον ἤγειρε καὶ Μαρδόνιος ἐν Θετταλίᾳ ὦν. ὁ μὲν δὴ πεζὸς οὐπω συνελέγετο, ὁ δὲ ναυτικὸς ἀφίκετο εἰς Αἴγιναν, νῆες ἀριθμὸν δέκα καὶ ἑκατόν. ὡς δὲ παρεγένοντο πᾶσαι, ἦλθον Ἰώνων ἄγγελοι εἰς τὸ

στρατόπεδον τῶν Ἑλλήνων θεόμενοι καταπλεῖν
 εἰς τὴν Ἰωνίαν· οἱ προήγαγον αὐτοὺς μόλις μέχρι
 Δήλου. τὸ γὰρ πορρωτέρω πᾶν δεινὸν ἦν τοῖς
 Ἕλλησιν οὐ τῶν τόπων οὐσιν ἐμπείροις· στρατιᾶς
 τε πάντα μεστὰ ἐδόκει εἶναι· τὴν δὲ Σάμον 5
 ἐνόμιζον καὶ τὰς Ἡρακλείας στήλας ἶσον ἀπέχειν.

CHAPTER • XX

*Mardonius sends Alexander of Macedon to
 Athens with an offer of alliance*

Οἱ μὲν δὴ Ἕλληνες ἔπλεον εἰς τὴν Δήλον.
 ὁ δὲ Μαρδόνιος περὶ τὴν Θερραλίαν ἐχείμαζεν.
 ἄγγελον δὲ ἔπεμψεν εἰς Ἀθήνας Ἀλέξανδρον
 ἄνδρα Μακεδόνα, ἅμα μὲν ὅτι προσκηδεῖς αὐτῷ οἱ 10
 Πέρσαι ἦσαν, ἅμα δὲ Μαρδόνιος πυθόμενος ὅτι
 πρόξενός τε εἶη καὶ εὐεργέτης Ἀλέξανδρος ἔπεμπε.
 τοὺς γὰρ Ἀθηναίους οὕτως ἐδόκει μάλιστα προσ-
 κτήσεσθαι, λεόν τε πολὺν ἄρα ἀκούων εἶναι καὶ
 ἰσχυρόν· τὰ δὲ κατὰ τὴν θάλατταν συντυχόντα 15
 αὐτοῖς παθήματα κατέργασαμένους μάλιστα Ἀθη-
 ναίους ἔγνω. τούτων δὲ προσγενομένων ἤλπιζε
 ῥαδίως τῆς θαλάττης κρατήσειν, πεζῇ τε ἐδόκει
 πολὺν εἶναι κρείττων. Ἀλέξανδρος οὖν ἀφίκετο εἰς
 τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀποπεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ Μαρδονίου, καὶ 20
 ἔλεγε τάδε·

“Ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, Μαρδόνιος τάδε λέγει·
 Ἐμοὶ ἀγγελία ἦκει παρὰ βασιλέως λέγουσα
 οὕτως· Ἀθηναίοις τὰς ἀμαρτίας τὰς ἐξ ἐκείνων

εἰς ἐμὲ γενομένης πάσας μεθίημι. τὴν μὲν γῆν
 αὐτοῖς ἀπόδος· ἄλλην δὲ πρὸς ταύτῃ ἐλέσθων
 αὐτοί. ἤντινα ἂν ἐθέλωσι, ὄντες αὐτόνομοι. ἱερά
 τε πάντα αὐτοῖς, εἰ δὴ βούλωνται ἐμοὶ ὁμολογεῖν,
 5 ἀνόρθωσον. ὅσα ἐγὼ κατέκαυσα.' λέγω δὲ ὑμῖν
 τάδε νῦν. 'Τί μαίνεσθε, βασιλεῖ μαχόμενοι;
 οὔτε γὰρ ἂν ὑπερβάλλοισθε, οὔτε οἰοί τε ἔστε
 ἀντέχειν τὸν πάντα χρόνον. πάρεστι δὲ ὑμῖν
 κάλλιστα καταλύσασθαι, βασιλέως ταύτῃ ὥρμη-
 10 μένου. ἔστε ἐλεύθεροι, ἡμῖν συμμαχίαν συνθέμενοι
 ἄνευ δόλου καὶ ἀπάτης.' Μαρδόνιος μὲν ταῦτα,
 ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐκέλευσέ με εἰπεῖν πρὸς ὑμᾶς. ἐγὼ
 δὲ περὶ μὲν εὐνοίας τῆς πρὸς ὑμᾶς οὔσης ἐξ ἐμοῦ
 οὐδὲν λέξω· δέομαι δὲ ὑμῶν πείθεσθαι Μαρδονίῳ.
 15 καὶ γὰρ δύναμις ὑπὲρ ἄνθρωπον ἢ βασιλέως ἐστὶ
 καὶ χεὶρ ὑπερμήκης· ὑμεῖς δὲ ἐξαίρετόν τι μεταίχ-
 μιον ἔχετε τὴν γῆν."

CHAPTER XXI

*The Spartans send envoys to Athens to
counteract the influence of Alexander*

Ἀλέξανδρος μὲν ταῦτα ἔλεξε. Λακεδαιμόνιοι
 δὲ ἐπίθοντο ἥκειν αὐτὸν εἰς Ἀθήνας, εἰς ὁμολογίαν
 20 ἄξοντα τῷ βαρβάρῳ Ἀθηναίους. ἀναμνησθέντες
 τε τῶν λογίων ὡς δεῖ σφᾶς ἅμα τοῖς ἄλλοις
 Δωριεῦσιν ἐκπίπτειν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ὑπὸ
 Μήδων τε καὶ Ἀθηναίων, μάλιστα ἐφοβούντο
 μὴ ὁμολογήσωσι τῷ Πέρσῃ Ἀθηναῖοι. αὐτίκα δὲ

ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς πέμπειν ἄγγέλους. καὶ συνέπεσται
 ὥστε ταῦτα ὑμῶν γίνεσθαι. εἰμὶν γὰρ οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι διατρίβοντες, εὖ ἐπιστάμενοι ὅτι
 ἐμελλόν Λακεδαιμόνιοι πεύσεσθαι ἤκουτα παρὰ
 τοῦ βαρβάρου ἄγγελον ἐφ' ὁμολογία, πυθόμενοι 5
 τε πέμψειν κατὰ τήχος ἄγγέλους. ἐπίτηδες οὖν
 ἐποιοῦν, ἀποδεικνύμενοι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις τὴν
 ἑαυτῶν γνώμην.

Ὡς δὲ ἐπαΐσατο λέγων Ἀλέξανδρος, ἔλεγον
 οἱ ἀπὸ Σπάρτης ἄγγελοι.

10

Ἡμᾶς ἐπεμψαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι δεησομένους
 ὑμῶν μήτε νεώτερον ποιεῖν μηδὲν κατὰ τὴν
 Ἑλλάδα μήτε λόγους δέχεσθαι παρὰ τοῦ βαρ-
 βάρου. οὔτε γὰρ δίκαιον οὐδαμῶς, οὔτε κόσμον
 φέρει τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἑλλησιν, ὑμῖν δὲ δὴ ἥκιστα 15
 πολλῶν ἔνεκα. ἡγείρατε γὰρ τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον
 ὑμεῖς, οὐδὲν ἡμῶν βουλομένων. καὶ περὶ τῆς
 ὑμετέρας ἀρχῆν ὁ ἀγὼν ἐγένετο· νῦν δὲ φέρεται
 καὶ εἰς πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα. καὶ μὴν καὶ αἰτίους
 γενέσθαι δουλείας τοῖς Ἑλλησιν Ἀθηναίους 20
 οὐδαμῶς ἀνασχετόν, οἵτινες αἰεὶ φαίνεσθε πολλοὺς
 ἐλευθερώσαντες ἀνθρώπων. πιεζομένοις μέντοι
 ὑμῖν συναχθόμεθα. ἀντὶ δὲ τούτων ὑμῖν Λακε-
 δαιμόνιοί τε καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι ἐπαγγέλλονται
 γυναικᾶς τε καὶ τὰ εἰς πόλεμον ἄχρηστα πάντα 25
 θρέψειν, ἕως ἂν ὁ πόλεμος ὅδε συνεστήκη. μηδὲ
 ὑμᾶς Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Μακεδὼν ἀναπείσῃ. τούτῳ
 μὲν γὰρ ταῦτα ποιητέα ἐστί· τύραννος γὰρ ὢν
 τυράννῳ συγκατεργάζεται. ὑμῖν δὲ οὐ ποιητέα,
 εἵπερ εὖ τυγχάνετε φρονοῦντες· ἐπίστασθε γὰρ 30

ὥς βαρβάροις ἐστὶν οὔτε πιστὸν οὔτε ἀληθὲς οὐδέν.”

CHAPTER XXII

*Answer of the Athenians to Alexander
and to the Spartan envoys*

Ταῦτα ἔλεξαν οἱ ἄγγελοι. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ πρὸς μὲν Ἀλέξανδρον ἀπεκρίναντο τάδε·

5 “Καὶ αὐτοὶ τοῦτό γε ἐπιστάμεθα, ὅτι πολλαπλασία ἐστὶ τῷ Μήδῳ δύναμις ἢ ἡμῖν· ὥστε οὐδὲν δεῖ τοῦτό γε ὀνειδίζειν. ἀλλ’ ὅμως ἐλευθερίας ἐπιθυμοῦντες ἀμυνοῦμεθα οὕτως, ὅπως ἂν καὶ δυνώμεθα. ὁμολογῆσαι δὲ τῷ βαρβάρῳ μήτε σὺ
 10 ἡμᾶς πειρῶ ἀναπείθειν, οὔτε ἡμεῖς πεισόμεθα. νῦν δὲ ἀπάγγελλε Μαρδονίῳ ὥς Ἀθηναῖοι λέγουσιν, ἕως ἂν ὁ ἥλιος τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν ἴῃ ἢ καὶ νῦν, μήποτε ὁμολογήσειν ἡμᾶς Ξέρξῃ· ἀλλὰ θεοῖς τε συμμάχοις πεποιθότες ἐπέξιμεν ἀμυνόμενοι καὶ
 15 τοῖς ἥρωσιν, ὧν ἐκείνος οὐ φροντίζων κατέκαυσε τοὺς τε οἴκους καὶ τὰ ἀγάλματα. σὺ δὲ τοῦ λοιποῦ λόγους ἔχων τοιούσδε μὴ φαίνου Ἀθηναίοις, μηδὲ δοκῶν χρηστὰ ὑπουργεῖν κάκιστα ποιεῖν παραίνει. οὐ γάρ σε βουλόμεθα οὐδὲν ἄχαρι
 20 πρὸς Ἀθηναίων παθεῖν, ὄντα πρόξενόν τε καὶ φίλον.”

Πρὸς μὲν Ἀλέξανδρον ταῦτα ἀπεκρίναντο, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἀπὸ Σπάρτης ἀγγέλους τάδε·

“Τὸ μὲν φοβεῖσθαι Λακεδαιμονίους μὴ ὁμολο-
 25 γήσωμεν τῷ βαρβάρῳ μάλιστα ἀνθρωπεῖον ἦν.

ἀλλὰ αἰσχροῦς γε δοκεῖτε, ἐπιστάμενοι τὸ Ἀθηναίων
 φρόνημα, ὀρρωδεῖν· ὅτι οὔτε χρυσός ἐστι γῆς
 οὔδαμοῦ τοσούτος οὔτε χώρα κάλλει καὶ ἀρετῇ
 οὕτως ὑπερβάλλουσα, ἃ ἡμεῖς δεξιόμενοι ἐθέλοι-
 μεν ἂν καταδουλώσαι τὴν Ἑλλάδα. πολλά τε 5
 γὰρ καὶ μεγάλα ἐστὶ τὰ κωλύοντα ταῦτα μὴ
 ποιεῖν,—πρῶτα μὲν καὶ μέγιστα τῶν θεῶν τὰ
 ἀγάλματα καὶ τὰ οἰκήματα κατακαυθέντα, οἷς
 ἡμᾶς ἀναγκαίως ἔχει τιμωρεῖν εἰς τὰ μέγιστα·
 ἔπειτα δὲ τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, ὃν ὅμαιμόν τε καὶ 10
 ὁμόγλωττον, καὶ θεῶν ἱερὰ κοινὰ καὶ θυσίαι ἦθη
 τε ὁμότροπα· ὧν προδότας γενέσθαι Ἀθηναίους
 οὐκ ἂν εὖ ἔχοι. ἐπίστασθέ τε τοῦτο, εἰ μὴ
 πρότερον ἐτυγχάνετε ἐπιστάμενοι, ἕως ἂν καὶ εἰς
 περιῇ Ἀθηναίων, οὔδαμῶς ὁμολογήσουντας ἡμᾶς 15
 Ξέρξῃ. ὑμῶν μέντοι ἐπαινοῦμεν τὴν πρόνοιαν,
 ὅτι προείδετε ἡμῶν, ὥστε τρέφειν βούλεσθαι ἡμῶν
 τοὺς οἰκέτας. καὶ ὑμῖν μὲν ἡ χάρις ἐκπεπλήρωται·
 ἡμεῖς μέντοι ἀντιστησόμεθα ὅπως ἂν ἔχωμεν.
 νῦν δέ, τούτων οὕτως ἐχόντων, στρατιὰν ὥς 20
 τάχιστα ἐκπέμπετε. ὥς γὰρ ἡμεῖς εἰκάζομεν, οὐ
 πολλοῦ χρόνου πάρεσται ὁ βάρβαρος εἰσβάλλων
 εἰς τὴν ἡμετέραν. πρὶν οὖν παρεῖναι ἐκεῖνον εἰς
 τὴν Ἀττικὴν, ἡμᾶς καιρός ἐστι βοηθεῖν εἰς τὴν
 Βοιωτίαν.”

25

Οἱ μὲν, ταῦτα ἀποκριναμένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων,
 ἀπηλλάττοντο εἰς Σπάρτην.

NOTES

The references are to the pages and lines of the Text.

Page 1

1. ἀπ' Ἀρτεμισίου. See Introduction, pp. vii, viii.
2. τῶν Ἀθηναίων δεομένων, genitive absolute,—‘at the request of the Athenians.’
εἰς Σαλαμίνα ἔσχε τὰς ναῦς. ‘put their ships into (the bay of) Salamis.’ See Introduction, p. viii.
4. παῖδάς τε καὶ γυναῖκας, the ordinary, but not the invariable order in Greek.
5. ἐπὶ τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν, ‘in view of present troubles.’
ἐμελλον βουλήν ποιήσεσθαι, ‘they were bound to consider their plans.’ Note that ἐμελλον here means more than ‘they were about to.’
6. τῆς γνώμης, ablative genitive, similar to that after verbs of deprivation. Translate:—‘as having been cheated of their expectation,’—explained in the following sentence.
8. τὸν βάρβαρον, very frequent for ‘the Persians.’ Cf. *Poenus* in Livy for ‘the Carthaginians.’
9. τὸν Ἰσθμὸν τειχίζειν. See Introduction, p. viii.
10. περὶ πλείστου ποιουμένους, ‘counting (the defence of) the Peloponnese of the highest importance.’
13. οἱ μὲν δὴ ἄλλοι, ‘so then the rest,’—μὲν δὴ, as usual, in summarising and dismissing a subject.
14. ἐποίησαντο—δύναται. Such vivid constructions are very frequent in Greek. Translate:—‘they made a proclamation that wherever any Athenian finds it possible....’ The population was not moved in a body.

15. σῶζαν, in its frequent sense of 'convey for safety.'

16. τοὺς οἰκέτας, 'the members of their households,' cap. slaves. Cf. Latin *familia*.

17. Τροιζήνα. Troezen was in the south-east of Argolis, opposite the island of Aegina.

Ἀίγινα. Aegina is an island about eight miles south of Salamis, hostile to Athens from ancient times, but influenced by the threatened invasion of Xerxes to make peace.

18. οἱ ἀπ' Ἀρtemισίου, i.e. those who had fought at Artemisium.

21. ἐκείσε προείρητο συλλέγεσθαι. Greek delights in impersonal constructions. Translate:—'they had been directed beforehand to muster there,' i.e. at the Congress at the Isthmus of Corinth.

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3. ἐπῆν, 'was in command.'

4. Σπαρτιάτης, a possessor of full Spartan citizenship.
ναὺς πολλῶ πλείστας. See Introduction, p. ix.

7. ἐβουλευόντο—ἐγκρατεῖς εἰσί. 'they began to discuss where they thought it most suitable to fight a naval battle among the places of which they themselves had command,'—e.g. whether they should fight in the bay of Salamis or nearer the Isthmus of Corinth.

8. ὧν τόπων, partitive genitive, depending on ὅπου.

ἐγκρατεῖς εἰσί. For the graphic construction cf. ἡ τις δύναται (1, 14), and πολιορκήσονται and ἀποφεύξονται (below).

10. συνέπιπτον, 'were coinciding.' ναυμαχεῖν, 'viz. that they should fight.'

14. πρὸς δὲ τῷ Ἴσθμῳ, 'while (if they fought) close to the Isthmus....'

18. ὁ γάρ—τραπόμενος, 'for the Persian force which had turned to march through Boeotia....'

19. Θεσπείας. Thespieae was a town in Boeotia on the south-east slope of Mount Helicon.

Πλαταιάς. Plataea was a town in Boeotia. Its territory was divided from Attica on the south by Mount Cithaeron.

19. *πυθόμενος*—*ἐμήδιζον*, 'learning from the Thebans that they were not favouring the Persian cause.'

20. *ἦκε*, 'it had arrived.' The subject is still the Persian army.

21. *πάντα ἐκεῖνα*. Note the idiomatic use of the pronoun, —'every thing there.'

22. *αἰροῦσι*—*εὕρισκousι*, historic presents, used for the sake of vividness. *ἐρήμην*, predicate.

23. *τῷ ἱερῷ*, most probably the double temple of Athena and Erechtheus.

Page 3

1. *ταμίαι τοῦ ἱεροῦ*. These 'treasurers'—ten in number in the time of Herodotus—had the care of the temple property, especially objects of religious reverence or artistic value kept therein. All public money would have been withdrawn for naval purposes.

2. *φραζάμενοι*—*τοὺς ἐπιόντας*, 'having barricaded the Acropolis with planks and boards, they tried to repel the attackers.'

3. *διὰ πένιαν*—*οὐκ ἔφυγον*. We say, 'poverty had prevented their escape.'

5. *ἐξευρηκέναι*, 'had discovered the meaning of.'

ἡ Πυθία, the Pythian priestess of Apollo at Delphi.

ἔχρησε. See *χράω* in Vocabulary.

τὸ ξύλινον τεῖχος, interpreted by some to mean the fortifications of the Acropolis; by others the fleet, on the suggestion of Themistocles.

7. *ἡμύνοντο*, 'were defending themselves.' Compare *ἀμυνόμενοι* 'in the course of their defence' (line 9) and contrast *ἡμύνοντο τοὺς ἐπιόντας* (line 3).

καίπερ—*ἐλθόντες*, 'although they had reached the extremity of disaster.'

8. *οὐδὲ λόγους*—*ἐδέχοντο*, *lit.* 'nor would they accept the proposals of the family of Peisistratus when they brought them forward about an agreement,' i.e. about terms. The Greek participle often has a temporal sense. For the Peisistratidae see Introduction, p. viii.

10. ἀλλὰ ἐμηχανῶντο, 'they had recourse to other measures.'

καὶ δὲ καί, 'and in particular,'—to be distinguished from καὶ μὴν καὶ 'moreover' (6, 12).

11. προσιόντων τῶν βαρβάρων, genitive absolute.

13. ἀπορία ἔχισθαι, 'was held by perplexity,'—governed by ὥστε.

15. χρόνῳ, 'after a time,' 'at length.'

ἐκ τῶν ἀπόρων, *lit.* 'starting from their difficulties.' We say 'in their difficulties.'

16. ἔμπροσθε—πρὸ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως, i.e. in front on the northern side of the Acropolis.

17. ἣ, ὁδῶν understood, —'by which way.' The antecedent is ταύτῃ 'by this way.'

οὔτε τις ἐφύλαττεν. A natural cleft in the rock runs under or within the northern wall of the Acropolis. Where this cleft is within the wall of the Acropolis, it has an opening at the top which gives access to the plateau above it; but there is a sheer drop of about 20 feet, which might well lead the defenders to think it needed no guard; and an attacking party, once within the cleft, might ascend at their leisure with scaling ladders or ropes (E. Gardner quoted by How and Wells).

18. οὐτ' ἐφοβέιτο—ἀναβαίῃ, 'nor feared that any one might go up thereby (κατὰ ταῦτα).' For the local sense of κατὰ with accusative, cf. 12, 21.

19. καίπερ ἀποκρήμνου ὄντος τοῦ τόπου, genitive absolute, made a concessive clause by the introduction of καίπερ,— 'although the place was precipitous.' Cf. 3, 7.

22. κατὰ τοῦ τείχους, 'down from the wall.'

23. μέγαρον, sometimes 'shrine,' here merely the interior of the temple.

25. πύλας, the gates of the wall.

τοὺς ἱκέτας, who were in the temple.

28. Σοῦσα. Susa was capital of the province of Susiana at the head of the Persian Gulf, a favourite royal residence.

29. Ἀρταβάνῳ. Artabanus was uncle of Xerxes. He had been left in charge of the kingdom.

ἀγγελοῦντα, 'to announce.' The future participle is a very frequent method of denoting purpose in Greek.

30. Ἀθηναίων τοὺς φυγάδας, i.e. the family of Peisistratus and their followers.

Page 4

1. εἴτε δὴ, 'whether it was that....'

2. εἴτε καὶ ἐνθύμιον—ἱερόν, 'or even a religious scruple had come upon him because he had burnt the temple.' The participle, as often, has a causal sense. ἐνθύμιον is *lit.* 'something on the mind.'

5. τὰ περὶ τὴν—ἀκρόπολιν, 'what had happened about the Acropolis.'

6. ὥστε ἔνιοι—πραγμα, 'so that some of the generals did not wait even for the ratification of the proposal laid before them,' i.e. the place where the battle was to be fought. For τὸ προκείμενον cf. 6, 11.

8. εἰσέπιπτον, idiomatic,—'were throwing themselves on board.' Mark the imperfects in this and the three following lines, depicting a panorama.

9. τοῖς δὲ ὑπολειπομένοις—ἔδοξε, 'those of them who were being left behind resolved....' αὐτῶν is partitive genitive.

10. νύξ ἐγίνετο, 'night was falling.'

12. ἐνταῦθα δὴ, 'it was in this state of things.'

ἐλθόντα ἐπὶ τὴν ναῦν, 'when he came to his ship.'

17. οὔτοι ἄρα—ναυμαχήσεις, 'no longer, it seems, will you fight at sea for one country.' Notice the superfluous negative, of which Greek is very fond.

18. κατὰ πόλεις, 'city by city.' There will be no longer a united Greece; but each squadron (ἑκαστοι) will go its own way (τρέπονται).

20. ἀνθρώπων, partitive genitive,—'among men.'

κατέχειν—μὴ οὐ διασκεδασθῆναι, 'keep from being scattered in every direction.' The double negative μὴ οὐ is often used with the infinitive after a negative clause.

21. στρατιάν, 'fleet,' not 'army.'

23. διαχέαι, aorist infinitive, 'to confound their resolutions.'

Page 5

5. ἑαυτοῦ ποιούμενος. The genitive is possessive,—'adopting as his own the arguments he had heard from Mneciphilus.'

6. τέλος, adverbial accusative,—'in the end,' 'at last.'

9. προθεῖναι τὸν λόγον, 'had opened the discussion.'

πολὺς ἦν—ἐν τοῖς λόγοις, 'was much (i.e. was urgent) in his language.'

12. οἱ προξανιστάμενοι, 'those who start before the signal.' He means that Themistocles should have waited till the president called upon him to speak.

13. ῥαπίζονται, i.e. by the staves of the keepers of the course.

ὁ δὲ ἀπολυνόμενος, 'but Themistocles by way of excusing himself.' A future participle is by no means necessary here. Cf. 25, 10; 29, 7.

οἱ δὲ γε—οὐ στεφανοῦνται, 'yes, and those who are left at the post do not receive a wreath.' Several writers add the story that Eurybiades raised his stick to strike Themistocles, who said, 'Strike, but hear me.'

16. οὐκέτι οὐδέν, 'no longer anything.' See note on 4, 17, and cf. the next sentence, which means 'in the presence of the allies it was not bringing him credit to accuse any of them.'

19. ἄλλου λόγου εἶχετο, 'clave to another style of speech,'—the ordinary meaning and construction of the middle ἔχομαι.

20. ἐν σοί, 'in your hands,'—'it depends on you.'

21. αὐτοῦ μένων, 'remaining where you are.'

ἀντίθετος ἐκάτερον ἀκούσας, 'listen to and contrast the two alternatives.'

πρὸς τῷ Ἴσθμῳ μαχόμενος, conditional use of the participle, —'if you fight close to the Isthmus.'

24. ἔχουσι, causal use of the participle,—'which is least

of all advantageous to us, since our ships are of heavier build and fewer in number.' In the open sea the enemy could surround the weaker Greek fleet; in the narrows their very numbers would be against them, as well as their ignorance of the fairway. The Greek ships were inferior to the enemy in manœuvring (How and Wells).

Page 6

1. ἀριθμόν, accusative of respect; so also τὰ ἄλλα in the next line, 'in all other respects.'

2. Μέγαρα. See Map.

5. κινδυνεύσεις—Ἑλλάδι, *lit.* 'you will run a risk with the whole of Greece,' i.e. 'you will stake on the event the safety of all Greece.'

6. εἰ—ποιήσεις, not equivalent to ἐὰν ποιήσης, but 'if you mean to do...'

τοσάδε χρηστά, 'the following great advantages.'

7. συμβάλλοντες—πρὸς πολλάς, 'engaging with a few ships against many.'

9. πρὸς ἡμῶν, 'on our side,' 'to our advantage.'

11. περιγίγνεται, 'survives,' 'is saved' there and then,—graphic use of the present.

ἡμῖν, dative of person concerned, 'for us,'—'we have got them conveyed away.' Such a sentence helps us to understand the use of the 'dative of the agent.'

ὑπέκκινται. κείμαι is often used as the perfect passive of τίθημι, so also the compounds.

παῖδες τε καὶ γυναῖκες. See note on 1, 4.

12. καὶ μὴν καί, 'moreover,'—Latin *iam vero*.

τόδε—ἔνεστιν, 'there is the following advantage in this,'—viz. the safety of the Peloponnese.

13. οὗ καὶ ἔχεσθε μάλιστα, 'to which also you are devoted most of all.' See note on 5, 19.

ὁμοίως—Ἰσθμῷ, 'if you remain where you are, you will be just as much fighting in defence of the Peloponnese as you would be close to the Isthmus.' Cf. 6, 22.

18. ταῖς ναῦσιν, instrumental,—‘with our ships.’

ἐμῇν. See note on line 11; and translate:—‘neither will you find the Persians coming to the Isthmus.’

εἰς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν παρέσονται, the so-called pregnant construction.

20. οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ, ‘in disorder.’

Μεγάροις περιγιγνομένοις, instrumental. Translate:—‘we shall be gainers by the salvation of Megara, etc.’—‘their salvation will be the measure of our gain.’ Cf. line 10, Σαλαμὶς περιγίγνεται.

23. τὰ εὐκότα—φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι, ‘to those who form reasonable plans reasonable success also (καὶ τοιαῦτα) is wont to come.’

24. τὰ δὲ μὴ—γνώμας, ‘but, when men counsel ill, even heaven itself is unwilling to take the side of human calculation.’ προσχωρεῖν means ‘come over to,’ ‘join as an ally.’

Page 7

2. ἐπεφέρετο, *lit.* ‘was bearing down upon him,’ i.e. was attacking him.

3. ᾧ μὴ ἔστι πατρίς, ‘who has no country.’

οὐδὲ—ἀνδρὶ, ‘and he forbade Eurybiades to put to the vote a proposal made by a man without a city.’ Themistocles no longer represented a city, he means.

4. τοῦτο δὲ—Ἀθῆναι, ‘thereby he meant that Athens was occupied (by the Persians).’

6. ἐκείνον—κακὰ ἔλεγεν, double accusative. Cf. 13, 9.

9. σφίσιν. For the dative cf. 6, 11 and 18; 31, 18. Translate:—‘as long as they (the Athenians) had 200 ships fully manned.’

10. διέβαινεν, ‘crossed over.’

σπουδαιότερον, ‘with greater earnestness.’

12. εἰ μενεῖς. Cf. εἰ ποιήσεις (6, 6, and line 15 below).

ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός. We must fill up the *aposiopesis* after these words by inserting ‘well and good.’ There is an exact parallel in Daniel iii. 15, where the word ‘well’ is not in the original.

14. τὸ πᾶν τοῦ πολέμου φέρουσιν, 'carry the whole fortune of the war.' Cf. the well-known words 'You carry Caesar and all his fortunes.'

16. ὥς ἔχομεν, 'just as we are.' Cf. the frequent use of ἔχω with adverbs.

τοὺς οἰκέτας, 'our households.' Cf. 1, 16.

17. Σῆριν. Siris was a town on the river of that name, half-way between Sybaris and Tarentum.

20. τοιούσδε, 'such as we are.'

22. ἀνεδιδάσκετο, 'began to be convinced.'

Page 8

1. ἀπολιπόντων—οἱ λοιποί, 'deserted by the Athenians, the remainder were no longer capable of coping with the enemy,'—more vivid than οὐκέτι ἂν ἐγίγνοντο.

3. ταύτην—διανουμαχεῖν, 'he adopts this decision, viz. that they should remain there and fight the battle out.'

5. οὕτω λόγοις ἀκροβολισάμενοι, 'after this skirmish of words,'—a lively metaphor.

6. αὐτοῦ—ναυμαχήσοντες, 'they began to prepare for a naval engagement on the spot.'

9. τοὺς Αἰακίδας, the heroes of the house of Aeacus, represented by their images. The coming of the images would denote the spiritual presence of the heroes. How and Wells compare the coming of the Ark to the camp of Israel (1 Samuel iv. 3).

10. συμμάχους, predicate,—'to be their allies.'

11. κονιορτὸν—Ἐλευσίνος. Grote writes :—'It was now the day set apart for the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries; and though in this sorrowful year there was no celebration, nor any Athenians in the territory, Dicaeus still fancied that he beheld the dust and heard the loud multitudinous chant, which was wont to accompany in ordinary times the processional march from Athens to Eleusis.' For Eleusis see Map.

* 12. ὥς ἀνδρῶν μάλιστα τρισμυρίων, 'as of about 30,000 men.'

14. τὸν μυστικὸν Ἰακχόν. These in the Eleusinian procession raised the joyous cry of *Iacche! oh Iacche!* A statue of Iacchus (Bacchus) was carried in the procession, adorned with myrtle and holding a torch.

15. οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως οὐ, idiomatic, — 'it cannot be that not,' i.e. 'it must be that.'

17. βασιλέως. The king of Persia is usually called by the Greeks βασιλεὺς (without the article, rarely ὁ βασιλεὺς or ὁ μέγας βασιλεὺς). Cf. 24, 2.

18. εἰς τιμωρίαν Ἀθηναίους, 'to help the Athenians,'—dative of person concerned.

20. νέφος. Cf. the Pillar of Cloud in the Pentateuch.

μετώρον ἐφέρετο, 'was carried high in air.'

20. ἐπὶ Σαλαμῖνος ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον. Mark the force of the two different cases after the preposition ἐπὶ,—'in the direction of Salamis, to the armament of the Greeks.'

22. οἱ δὲ—ταχθέντες. Notice the idiom. We say:—'those who were drawn up in the naval force of Xerxes.'

23. Εὐρίπον. Euripus is the channel between Euboea and the main land.

ἐγένοντο ἐν Φαλήρῳ, 'arrived at Phalerum,'—one of the harbours of Athens,—up to the time of the Persian war the most important one. See Map.

Page 9

2. κατὰ ταυτό, 'in the same way.' Translate:—'gave the same opinion.'

3. Ἀρτεμισία, Queen of Halicarnassus in Caria. She furnished five triremes to the fleet of Xerxes, who placed great confidence in her judgment.

6. ἃ τυγχάνω φρονούσα ἄριστα, in apposition to τὴν γνώμην,—'viz. the thoughts which I happen to have best for your fortunes.'

9. τοσοῦτο—ὅσον, accusatives of extent,—'so much...as.'

10. τί δὲ πάντως—κινδυνεύειν; 'and why need you risk naval engagements at all?' For the construction see 6, 5.

17. πρὸς γῇ, 'close to land.' See 5, 22.

18. ῥαδίως—ἦκεις, 'the designs with which you have come will proceed easily for you.' The stress of a Greek clause is often on the participle, as here.

19. οὐ γὰρ οἰοί τέ εἰσι, *lit.* 'for they are not such as to...', i.e. 'they are not capable of....'

20. διασκεδᾶς, future,—'you will scatter abroad.'

21. κατὰ πόλεις ἕκαστοι. See note on 4, 18.

23. οὔτε μελήσει αὐτοῖς, 'nor will they care.' Cf. 11, 6.

25. τὸν πεζὸν προσαπολέσῃ, 'may involve your land force in its ruin.'

Page 10

3. νομίζων—σπουδαίαν εἶναι, 'considering even before that she was a worthy person.'

τότε, in our idiom 'now.' Cf. line 6, where τότε δέ means 'whereas now.'

5. πρὸς Εὐβοίᾳ. Cf. 9, 17 πρὸς γῇ.

13. ἐφοβοῦντο ὅτι, 'they were alarmed at the thought that....'

15. νικηθέντες δὲ—πολιορκήσονται, 'and that, if conquered, they would be besieged in the island.' Mark that the participle νικηθέντες denotes a condition.

17. ὑπὸ τὴν παροῦσαν νύκτα, 'during the present night.' Cf. Thucydides, ὑπὸ τὸν σεισμόν 'at the time of the earthquake.'

19. ὅπως μὴ—βάρβαροι, 'to prevent the Persians invading the Peloponnese overland.'

21. διὰ τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ τεῖχος. The distance across is about five miles.

23. οὐδένα χρόνον, duration of time. Contrast οὔτε νυκτὸς οὔτε ἡμέρας (next line), time within which.

Page 11

1. Ἑλλήνων, partitive genitive,—'among the Greeks.'

2. Σικυῶνιοι. Sicyon and the country round was generally classed as part of Corinthia; but it was independent of Corinth.

3. Ἐπιδαύριοι. Epidaurus was a town on the coast of Argolis.

Φλιδάσιοι. Phlias was a town with small territory to the north of Argolis.

Τροιζήνιοι. For Troezen, see 1, 17.

4. Ἑρμιονεῖς. Hermione was a town on the south-east coast of Argolis.

5. κινδυνευούσῃ, 'in its danger.'

6. ἔμελεν οὐδέν, 'cared not a straw.'

7. ἄτε-θέοντες. 'inasmuch as they were running a race with their all at stake.' δρόμον θέοντες, a striking instance of the cognate accusative. Cf. 22, 2 ἀγῶνας δραμοῦνται.

11. τέως μὲν-ἐποιεῖτο, 'meanwhile each man with his neighbour began to hold secret converse.' σιγῇ sometimes means 'under one's breath,' 'secretly,' rather than 'silently,' here opposed to σαφῶς below.

12. θαῦμα ἐποιοῦντο. 'they counted as a marvel.'

16. αὐτοῦ μένοντας ἀμύνεσθαι. Supply δεῖν,—'that they ought to stay where they were and repel the enemy.'

ἐνταῦθα δῆ, 'it was in these circumstances.' Cf. 4, 12.

17. λαθὼν ἐξῆλθεν, 'left the meeting without attracting notice.'

24. λάθρα τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων, 'without the knowledge of the rest of the Greeks.'

τυγχάνει, historic present. Cf. 2, 22.

25. φρονῶν τὰ βασιλέως, 'espousing the cause of the Great King.'

Page 12

3. ἐὰν μὴ περιΐδητε φεύγοντας αὐτούς, idiomatic,—*lit.* 'if you do not overlook them escaping,' i.e. 'if you do not allow them to escape.'

5. πρὸς ἑαυτούς, 'with one another.'

8. ἐκποδὼν ἀπηλλάττετο, 'proceeded to depart out of the way.' ἐκποδὼν is the opposite of ἐμποδὼν (9, 12).

11. Ψυττάλειαν. For the position of this little island see Map.

13. ἐγίγοντο μέσαι νύκτες, 'the mid watches of the night were coming on.'

14. τὸ ἀφ' ἐσπέρας κέρας, 'the western wing,' i.e. 'the right wing.'

κυκλούμενοι πρὸς τὴν Σαλαμίνα, 'encircling the Greeks towards Salamis.' Cf. line 18, ἐαυτοὺς ἐκυκλοῦντο οἱ βάρβαροι.

15. Μουνυχίας. Munychia was a harbour at Athens beneath the hill of that name. See Map.

20. τῆς ἡμέρας. See note on 10, 24.

21. κατὰ χώραν, 'in (their previous) position.'

συνεστηκότων, 'while the Greek generals were still in conflict.'

22. Ἀριστείδης, the former rival of Themistocles in Athenian politics.

23. ἐξωστρακισμένος, 'banished by ostracism.' This was two years previously. Aristides now lived at Argos. The term ὀστρακισμός is derived from ὄστρακον, because the votes of the Ecclesia deciding on the subject were recorded on earthenware tablets. The process was employed only in times of extreme civil strife. If it was decided that the state was in danger, every Athenian citizen wrote down the name of the statesman whom he thought dangerous. If there were 6000 votes against one person, he was ordered to leave Athens for ten years.

Page 13

1. Ἀθήνησι, a locative form,—'at Athens.'

δικαιότατον. He was called 'Aristeides the Just.'

4. αὐτῷ συμμῖξαι, 'to have an interview with him.'

8. ἡμᾶς δεῖ στασιάζειν—ἐργάσεται, 'we must be at variance at all times, especially the present, as to which of us two will do greater good to our country.'

9. ἀγαθὰ τὴν πατρίδα ἐργάσεται, double accusative. Cf. 5, 6.

10. ἴσον ἐστὶ—λέγειν. Our idiom is, 'it comes to the same whether we talk much or little.'

14. οἰοί τε ἔσονται. See note on 9, 19.

20. αὐτὸς αὐτόπτης. The antecedent—'of these things'—is omitted.

21. ἐξ ἐμοῦ, 'at my instigation.'

22. εἰς μάχην καθίστασθαι, 'to enter on a battle.'

23. ἀκοντας παραστήσασθαι, 'to win them over to our side against their will.'

26. πλάσας λέγειν, *lit.* 'having falsified to speak,' i.e. 'to make a false statement.'

27. παρελθὼν, 'having come before (the council).'

ὥς ἔχει, 'how matters stand.'

28. ταῦτα δὴ τὰ κάλλιστα, 'this of course is splendid.'

29. ὁμοῖον ἡμῖν ἔσται, 'it will be all the same to us.' Cf. *ἴσον ἐστὶ* (line 10).

οὐ γὰρ ἐτι φεύξονται, 'for they will no longer be able to escape.'

30. εἴπερ περιεχόμεθα, 'if, as must be the case, we are surrounded.'

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3. τοὺς ἐφορμοῦντας, 'the blockading force.'

περιέχεσθαι γάρ, *oratio obliqua*, depending on ἔλεγε, to be understood from λέγων in the previous sentence.

στρατόπεδον, 'fleet,' 'armament,' not 'camp.'

6. μεθεστήκει, 'withdrew (from the council).'

8. Τηνίων. Tenos is one of the Cyclades, separated by a narrow channel from the south of Andros.

10. πιστὰ δὴ, 'quite convincing.'

11. ἕως τε—ἐποιήσαντο, 'and day was already dawning, when they summoned a meeting of the marines.' For the idiomatic use of *καί* cf. *καί ἤκεν* (line 15).

12. Θεμιστοκλῆς—ἀντιτιθέμενα, 'and all that Themistocles said was a comparison between better and worse (in human fortunes),' i.e. commonplace antitheses between victory and defeat, freedom and slavery, etc. For ἀντιτιθέμενα cf. 5, 22, ἀντίθεσ γὰρ ἐκάτερον ἀκούσας.

16. περὶ τῶν Αἰακιδῶν. Cf. 8, 9.

18. ἀνάγουσι, 'while they were putting out to sea.'

ἐπέκειντο, 'threw themselves upon,' 'attacked.'

19. πρύναν ἀνεκρούοντο—ναῦς, 'began to back water and to run their ships aground.'

21. ἐμβάλλει, 'rams,'—historic present. Cf. 2, 22.

συμπλακείσης—ἀπαλλαγήναι, 'and when the ship was in collision and (the crew) could not get free.'

23. συνέμιξαν, 'joined battle.'

Page 15

1. Αἰγινῆται δέ. Supply λέγουσι.

2. ταύτην, inserted for emphasis,—'that this was the ship which began the battle.'

4. ὠνείδισε τάδε, 'threw this in their teeth.' The dative of the person is generally added after this verb.

ὥστε καὶ—στρατόπεδον, 'so that actually the whole Greek fleet could hear.'

5. ὦ δαιμόνιοι, 'my dear friends,' 'good sirs,'—a form of address used to express sometimes pity, sometimes surprise, and sometimes contempt.

6. πόσον χρόνον—ἀνακρούεσθε; 'how long do you still go on backing water?' Notice the idiomatic use of the present.

7. κατὰ Ἀθηναίους, 'opposite to the Athenians,' a frequent use of κατὰ with accusative.

8. τὸ πρὸς Ἐλευσίνας—κέρας, 'the wing towards Eleusis and the west.' Contrast the use of the accusative in line 10, and see note on 8, 20. Greek syntax loves variety. No difference of meaning is here given by the change of case.

11. Πειραιᾶ. See Map.

15. οὔτε—οὐδέν. Cf. 4, 17.

16. ἔμελλε—ἀπέβη, 'such a fate was likely to happen to them as did actually occur.'

17. πολλῷ ἀμείνωνες ἑαυτῶν ἢ πρὸς Εὐβοίᾳ, 'far braver than they were at Artemisium.' The idiomatic phrase ἀμείνωνες ἑαυτῶν 'braver than they had ever been' is here regarded as a single comparative, and so takes ἢ after it.

18. πᾶς τις προθυμούμενος καὶ φοβούμενος, in apposition to the plural subject,—a not unfrequent idiom in Greek.

25. πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων μάλιστα, local,—'on the side nearest the enemy.'

Page 16

5. ἐαυτὴν ἀγαθὰ ἐποίησεν. Cf. 13, 9.

2. αἰτοῖς ἀρνεύειν, 'was helping the Greeks.' Distinguish the meanings and constructions of ἀρνεύω and ἀνέχεσθαι. See notes on 3, 3 and 7.

ἀποστρέψας—ἐτράπετο, 'turned his course and gave his attention to other vessels.'

14. ἀγωνίζεται—κατέδυσε. Mark the change of tense. The present refers to her general conduct in the battle; the aorist to a particular act.

15. καὶ ἐρωτῶντι, 'and to Xerxes when he asked.'

16. ἔφασαν, 'they said yes.' Cf. οὐ φημι 'I say no.'

17. τὸ ἐπίσημον, probably 'figure-head,' not 'flag.' One writer says that Artemisia varied her colours, showing now Greek, now Persian; but this is unlikely, though flags are represented as early as this at the sterns of Athenian ships (How and Wells).

19. μοι, dative of person concerned,—'my men have become women.' Cf. Horace, *quid mihi Celsus agit?* 'what is my Celsus doing?' This particular use is sometimes called the 'ethic dative.'

23. ἄτε γὰρ—ἐσώζοντο, 'for since those whose ships were being destroyed knew how to swim, if they did not lose their lives in hand-to-hand combat they got safe to Salamis.' The verb σῶζομαι is sometimes constructed as a verb of motion. Cf. 1, 15.

Page 17

3. ἐνταῦθα, 'it was at this point.' Cf. 4, 12.

5. εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν—παριέναι, 'to pass to the front with their ships.'

6. ὥς ἀποδειξόμενοι—βασιλεῖ, 'in order also themselves to exhibit some deed of prowess to the king.'

7. ταῖς σφετέραις—περιέπιπτον, 'collided with their own ships when they were fleeing.'

8. ἴδοι, optative of frequency. Cf. διαφεύγειν (line 19).

10. τῷ ὄρει. The mountain opposite Salamis was called Aegaleos. See Map.

11. τὸν ποιήσαντα, 'the name of the man who did it.'

12. πατρόθεν, *lit.* 'from his father,' i.e. 'with his father's name added,' a special honour. Cf. Ἀριστείδης ὁ Λυσιμάχου (12, 22).

14. ὑποστάντες, 'posting themselves as in ambush.'

15. ἐν τῷ πορθμῷ, i.e. the straits between Salamis and Attica.

18. τῶν γεῶν, partitive genitive. Translate:—'they were sinking both those of the ships which withstood them and those which were fleeing.'

20. φερόμενοι εἰσέπιπτον, 'running at full speed they fell in with the Aeginetans.' *φέρομαι* often indicates rapidity.

22. ὑπὸ τὸν πεζὸν στρατόν, 'to the protection of the land force.' Cf. Homer, ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθεν.

Page 18

1. ἤκουσαν—ἄριστα, 'gained the highest reputation.' Cf. Latin *bene audio*.

Ἑλλήνων, partitive genitive,—'among the Greeks.' Cf. 17, 18.

8. ἔκειτο, 'was offered.' See note on 6, 11.

μύριαι δραχμαί, about £400.

ὅς ἂν ἔλῃ, graphic for 'whosoever should capture.' Cf. 1, 14.

9. δεινόν τι ἐποιοῦντο, 'they counted it a monstrous thing.'

10. μὲν δὴ, 'so then,' often used to sum up and dismiss a subject. Cf. 1, 13.

13. αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχάς, 'at the very beginning of the battle.'

14. τὰ ἱστία ἀράμενον, 'having hoisted his sails.' The sails were furled for action. The greater sails were, if possible, put ashore. Hoisting sail was a proof of flight, since in battle the trireme took down mast and sail and used only oars (How and Wells).

15. ὄχισθαι φεύγοντα, 'had gone off in flight.'
 18. ἐν πρώτοις τῆς ναυμαχίας, partitive genitive,—'among the first in the engagement.'
 24. παρὰ—χώραν, 'along the coast of Salamis.'

Page 19

1. γένος, accusative of respect,—'by birth.' Cf. 6, 1.
 2. ἀπέβησεν ἄγων, 'took them and disembarked them.'
 3. πάντας, emphatic by position,—'the Persians—all of them.'
 5. τῶν ναυαγίων, partitive genitive depending on ὅσα,—
 'all the wrecks which happened to be still in that part (of the bay).' Cf. τῶν ναυαγίων πολλά (line 8).
 12. μὴ ἀποληφθεῖς—κινδυνεύσῃ, 'lest he should be cut off in Europe and run the risk of utter ruin.' For the vivid κινδυνεύσῃ cf. 18, 8.
 13. ἐβούλενε, 'began to think of.'
 14. ἐπειράτο. The imperfect denotes *pretence* on the part of Xerxes. Translate:—'he made as though he was continuing his attempt to make a causeway.'
 γαυλοὺς συνέδει. This work was independent of the causeway. It was intended to protect and help the men working at it.
 19. παρεσκεύασται, another vivid construction,—'that he is fully prepared.'
 21. ἔμπειρον—διανοίας, 'acquainted with his character.'
 22. ἅμα—καί, idiomatic. Translate:—'while he was doing this, he also proceeded to send....'
 εἰς Πέρσας, i.e. to Susa.
 24. ἔστιν οὐδὲν—παραγίγνεται, 'there is nothing that arrives quicker.'
 25. θνητὸν ὄν, 'at least nothing that is mortal.'
 οὕτω—ἐξεύρηται τοῦτο, 'to such an extent has this been elaborated by the Persians.' Πέρσαις is dative of the agent. For the development of this construction see 6, 11 and 18; 7, 9.

Page 20

1. ὅσων—ὁδός, 'corresponding to the number of days required for the whole journey.'

2. ἵπποι καὶ ἄνδρες. Cf. Esther viii. 10, 'he sent letters by posts on horseback,' also iii. 13.

3. διεστᾶσι, 'are stationed at intervals.'

καθ' ἡμέραν ἐκάστην. Our idiom is 'for each day.'

5. οὐκ εἴργει μὴ οὐ ποιεῖν, 'does not prevent them doing.' See note on 4, 20.

6. τὸν προκειμένον δρόμον, 'the course allotted to him.' Cf. 4, 7.

τὴν ταχίστην. Understand ὁδόν. The accusative is an adverbial one,—'as quickly as possible.'

διεξέρχεται τὰ παραδιδόμενα, 'the messages delivered run their course.'

7. τοῖς Ἑλλησιν, dative of person concerned. We say 'of the Greeks' or 'with the Greeks.'

8. λαμπαδηφορία. The Greek 'torch race' was of two kinds:—(i) The runners start abreast, each with a lighted torch. He who first carried his torch alight to the goal was the winner. (ii) The one referred to here was a relay or team race. Cf. Lucretius, *et quasi cursores vitæ lampada tradunt*.

11. τὰς ὁδοὺς μυρσίαις ἐστόρεσαν. Cf. the Gospel account of the entry into Jerusalem.

13. ἐν πᾶσιν ἀφθόνοις, 'in all kinds of festivity.'

14. ἐπεξεληθοῦσα, 'arriving close upon the first.'

τοὺς χιτῶνας κατέρρηξαν. Cf. the Jewish custom.

16. Μαρδόνιον. Mardonius had urged Xerxes against his will to undertake his expedition against Greece. He was one of the two commanders of the land forces.

20. συμφορὰν—ποιούμενον, 'being much distressed because of the sea-fight.'

23. ὡς αὐτὸς δώσει δίκην, 'that he himself will be punished.' For the graphic construction cf. 19, 19.

Page 21

1. οὐ γὰρ ξύλων ἀγὼν ἡμῖν, 'for it is not a contest of timbers which carries our all in all for us,' i.e. 'on which depends our all in all.' See note on 7, 14.

3. περιώμεθα τῆς Πελοποννήσου, 'let us make an attempt on the Peloponnese.'

4. εἰ δὲ καὶ δοκεῖ ἐπέχειν, 'but if you really prefer to wait....'

5. εἰ δὲ ἄρα σοὶ βεβούλευται, 'but if after all (ἄρα) you have quite made up your mind....' Cf. 19, 25.

7. καταγελάστους—Ἕλλησιν, 'a laughing-stock to the Greeks,' i.e. by failing in their attempt on the Peloponnese.

οἶδεν γὰρ ἐν τοῖς Πέρσiais—πραγμάτων, 'for it was not in Persian hands that any one of our operations was ruined.' For the idiom cf. Sophocles, ἐν σοὶ σῶζομαι.

9. Φοίνικες—Κίλικες. Note the omission of the article,— 'such people as Phoenicians,' 'mere Phoenicians,' etc.

10. κακοὶ ἐγένοντο, 'proved cowards.'

12. τὸ πολὺ, 'the greater part,' 'the main body.'

13. ἐμὲ δὲ—παρασχεῖν δεδουλωμένην, 'but it is my duty to hand over to you Greece enslaved.'

14. ἀπολεξάμενον, 'after selecting for my work 300,000 men of our army.'

16. ὥς ἐκ κακῶν, *lit.* 'considering it was after evils,' i.e. 'considering his previous evil plight.' For the idiomatic use of ὥς cf. Thucydides, οὐκ ἀδύνατος λέγειν ὥς Λακεδαιμόνιος, 'not a bad speaker considering he was a Spartan.'

21. μεταστησάμενος, 'having bidden the rest to withdraw.'

24. ἐπὶ τοῖς παρούσι—ὀπίσω, 'however, in view of present circumstances, I consider that you yourself should start off homewards.' Cf. 1, 5.

27. μεθ' ὧν βούλεται, contracted for μετ' ἐκείνων οὓς βούλεται.

ἐὰν—προχωρήσῃ ἃ λέγει, *lit.* 'if what he promises prospers to him..., ' i.e. 'if he succeeds in his undertaking....'

28. σὸν τὸ ἔργον γίγνεται, 'the achievement becomes yours.'

Page 22

1. σοῦ περιόντος, 'if you survive.'
- πολλούς, 'of many kinds.' πολλάκις, 'at many times.'
2. ἀγῶνας δραμοῦνται, 'will run risks.' See note on 11, 7.
3. ἐάν τι πάθῃ, 'if anything happens to him,'—a common euphemism for failure or death.
- λόγος οὐδεὶς γίγνεται, 'no account is taken.' We say 'need be taken.' For the tense cf. σὸν τὸ ἔργον γίγνεται (21, 28).
8. ἔμενεν ἄν, *lit.* 'would he have been remaining.'
- οὕτως ἐφοβείτο, just our idiom,—'so frightened was he.'
9. ἐπαινέσας, 'having thanked.' Cf. 31, 16.
10. εἰς Ἑφεσον, thence to Sardis, and thence to Susa.
11. τῆς νυκτός. See note on 10, 24.
12. ἀπῆγον, 'began to put off.'
13. ὡς τᾶχους εἶχεν ἕκαστος, *lit.* 'as each could in respect of speed.' Cf. the similar phrase, ὡς ποδῶν εἶχον.
14. φυλαξούσας—βασιλεῖ, 'to guard the pontoons for the king to pass over.' Note that φυλαξούσας is constructed with τὰς ναῦς (line 11). πορευθῆναι is infinitive of purpose.
15. Ζωστήρος. Zoster was the name of a promontory in Attica between Sunium and Phalerum, formed by the end of Mount Hymettus.
16. τῆς ἡπείρου, ablatival,—'from the mainland.'
18. ἐπὶ πολὺ, 'for a long distance.'
- χρόνῳ, 'after a time.' Cf. 3, 15.
19. ἐκομίζοντο, 'they proceeded on their voyage.' Cf. 23, 22.
20. τοὺς γε πολλούς, 'the main body at least (of the allies).' The Athenians were ready to follow him.
22. μεταβαλὼν, 'having changed over.'
23. εὖρημα γὰρ εὐρήκαμεν, a proverbial expression for 'we have had an unexpected stroke of luck.' Cf. Euripides, εὖρημα κάλλιστον εὕρηκα.
24. νέφος—ἀπωθοῦντες, 'in repelling such a vast cloud of men.'

Page 23

1. ἐφθόνησαν, 'conceived jealousy that....' The *phthores theōn* is a favourite theme with Herodotus.

4. ἑμαστίγῳσι καὶ πιδας ἐπέθηκεν. The barbarian Xerxes looked upon the Hellespont as a slave to be scourged and chained.

6. ἐπὶ Ἑλλησπόντου. See note on 8, 20.

8. ἵνα, ἐάν ἄρα τι—ἰχὴ ἀποστροφῆν, 'in order that, if by any chance some disaster overtook him from the side of the Athenians, he might have a refuge.' For the moods in this sentence see note on 2, 12. For πρὸς Ἀθηναίων see note on 6, 9.

10. ταῦτα λέγων διέβαλλεν, 'by these words he was putting them off the scent,'—'misleading them.'

13. σιγᾶν, to be taken with ἃ ἐκέλευε,—'to be silent about what he commanded....'

εἰς πᾶσαν βάσανον ἀφικομένοις. The participle has a concessive force. Translate:—'though put to every kind of torture.'

14. ὧν, partitive genitive,—'among whom.'

18. λέγοντα. Cf. 3, 28; 17, 6; and λύοντας (line 25).

21. καθ' ἡσυχίαν κομίζου, 'proceed in peace.'

Page 24

1. τὸν πόρον, i.e. the bridge of boats.

τὴν Ἀνδρον. The island of Andros was the most northern of the Cyclades.

2. νησιωτῶν, without the article, often denotes 'all island Greece,' sometimes the Athenian Empire in general. Cf. the use of βασιλεὺς without the article.

6. θεῶν—ἐπὶ βολοὶ ὄντες, 'being themselves in possession of two unkindly gods, Poverty and Want.'

7. μὲν δὴ. See note on 1, 13.

9. ἐξ Ἀνδρον ὀρμώμενος, *lit.* 'starting from Andros,' i.e. 'making Andros his base.'

11. λάθρα—στρατηγῶν, 'without the knowledge of the other nine strategi,' who managed the foreign affairs of Athens.

12. οἱ ἀμφὶ Ξέρξην, idiomatic for 'Xerxes and his army.' ἐπισχόντες. Cf. 21, 4.

14. τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδόν, cognate accusative with ἐξήλαινον,— 'were returning by the same route by which they had come.' Cf. 11, 7; 22, 2.

ἔδοξε—πολεμεῖν, 'Mardonius determined to escort the king, and at the same time he determined that it was too late in the year for hostilities.' Notice that ἔδοξε is used in two different senses just as our 'determined' can be.

17. πειρᾶσθαι τῆς Πελοποννήσου. Cf. 21, 3.

22. οὐδὲν μέρος ὥς εἰπεῖν, 'no part so to speak,' i.e. 'only a small part comparatively.'

26. ἐντεταμένas. See Vocabulary under ἐντείνω.

Page 25

2. Κάρυστον. Carystus was a town in the south of Euboea.

3. αὐτῶν, of the Carystians.

6. δώσοντες, 'intending to give.'

9. τῷ βωμῷ τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος, outside the temple of Poseidon at the Isthmus.

10. κρίνοντες, 'in the process of selecting.' See note on 5, 13.

11. ἐτίθετο τὴν ψῆφον, 'gave his vote.'

12. δεύτερον δὲ—κρίνοντες, 'but the majority agreed in placing Themistocles second.'

13. οἱ μὲν δὲ ἑμονοῦντο, 'so the others were left in a minority of one.'

14. δευτερείοις, instrumental. Translate:—'Themistocles won easily by second places.'

20. ἀριστεία, predicate,— 'as prizes of valour.'

21. στέφανον, 'wreath,' not 'crown.'

Page 26

1. τῶν ἐχθρῶν, partitive genitive, — 'one of the enemies'; so also τῶν ἐπιφανῶν in the next line.

3. διὰ τὰς Ἀθήνας, 'thanks to Athens.'

6. οὕτως ἔχει, 'yes, that's it.'

7. ὦν Βελβινίτης. 'If I had been a citizen of Belbina,'—a small island off the south coast of Attica.

8. οὐτ' ἂν σὺ—ὦν Ἀθηναῖος. 'nor would you, though you are (like me) an Athenian' (How and Wells).

9. ὁ ναυτικός. στρατός is generally added. But cf. lines 21, 22.

10. προσέμιξε, 'had reached.'

11. Χερσονήσου. The Thracian Chersonese forms the Northern shore of the Hellespont.

12. Ἀβυδον. Abydos was on the Asiatic side of the Hellespont, opposite to Sestos.

Κύμη. Cyne was the largest of the Aeolian cities of Asia Minor, on the coast of Aeolis, on a bay named after it.

13. συνελέγετο εἰς Σάμον. 'proceeded to muster at Samos,'—one of the chief islands of the Aegean, off the coast of Ionia, from which it is separated by a narrow strait.

14. ἐν δὲ τῇ Σάμῳ—μὴ ἀποστῇ, 'and remaining in Samos they kept an eye on Ionia, to prevent it revolting.'

16. οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ προσεδέχοντο. Mark the force of the particles:—'they did not however expect.'

18. τὴν ἑαυτῶν. Understand γῆν.

20. τοὺς δὲ Ἕλληνας—ὦν, 'but the Greeks were stirred up by the coming of spring and by the presence of Mardonius in Thessaly.'

23. ἀριθμόν. See note on 6, 1.

24. παρεγένοντο, 'had arrived.'

Ἰώνων ἄγγελοι, 'some Ionians as envoys,'—unofficial persons who took upon themselves this duty.

Page 27

2. οἱ προήγαγον. The relative should be resolved in translation:—‘*but they* led them on hardly as far as Delos.’

3. τὸ γὰρ πορρωτέρω πᾶν, ‘for everything further than Delos,’ i.e. north and east of Delos, the smallest of the Cyclades. As far as that island they were accustomed to go for the annual festival there.

4. οὐ τῶν τόπων οὖσιν ἐμπείροις, causal use of the participle,—‘since they were unacquainted with the geography,’ i.e. of the islands and the Asiatic coast. And they thought every place ‘full of armed men’ (στρατιᾶς μεστά); they were so nervous.

5. τὴν δὲ Σάμον—ἴσον ἀπέχειν, ‘and Samos they thought as far distant as the Pillars of Heracles,’ which to the Greeks were the end of all things westward.

6. ἴσον, accusative of extent.

10. ἅμα μὲν—ἅμα δέ. See note on 19, 22.

11. ἅμα δὲ—πυθόμενος. Note the causal use of the participle answering to ἅμα μὲν ὅτι ᾔσαν. Translate:—‘and at the same time because Mardonius had learnt.’

12. πρόξενος. The πρόξενοι, or public representatives, looked after the interests of the states by which they were appointed, answering roughly to our modern Consuls.

14. ἄρα, ‘it was said,’ sometimes used to introduce the words of another.

λεὼν πολὺν καὶ ἰσχυρόν, exactly ‘a great people and a strong’ of Joel ii. 2, there used of locusts.

16. παθήματα, i.e. at Artemisium and Salamis.

17. τούτων προσγενομένων, ‘if the Athenian fleet could be won over to his side.’ Notice that προσγίγνομαι is used as the passive of προσκτάομαι (line 13), and, generally, that γίγνομαι and its compounds are employed as the passives of many verbs.

19. πολύ. See note on line 6.

24. τὰς ἐξ ἐκείνων εἰς ἐμὲ γενομένας. Cf. line 13.

Page 28

2. ἄλλην—ἐλίσθων αὐτοί, 'and other territory besides let them choose themselves.'

3. ὄντες αὐτόνομοι, 'and let them be independent.'

8. παρέστι—ταύτῃ ὠρμημένον, 'it is open to you to conclude a splendid peace, seeing that the king's heart is set on this,'—*lit.* 'since the king is inclined this way.'

16. χεὶρ ἐπερμήκης. Cf. the Biblical phrase, 'a strong right hand and stretched out arm'; and Ovid, *an uersis longas regibus esse manus!* Cf. also the title *Artaxerxes Longimanus*.

ὑμεῖς—ἔχετε τὴν γῆν, 'the land which you hold (i.e. Attica) is a specially good battle-ground.'

19. εἰς ὁμολογίαν—'Ἀθηναίους, 'to bring the Athenians to an understanding with the Persian.'

20. τῷ βαρβάρῳ. Cf. τῷ Πέρσῃ (line 24).

22. Δωριεύσιν. In poetry the Peloponnese is sometimes called the 'Dorian island.'

ἐκπίπτειν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ὑπὸ Μήδων, 'be cast out of the Peloponnese by the Persians.' Mark the construction *according to the sense*. The verb πίπτω (and its compounds) is often used as a passive of βάλλω.

Page 29

1. συνέπιπτεν—γίγνεσθαι, 'it fell out that the two things were coincident.'

5. ἐφ' ὁμολογία, 'with a view to an agreement.'

7. ἐπόλουν, i.e. they waited.

ἀποδεικνύμενοι—γνώμην, 'by way of exhibiting their own wishes.' See 5, 13.

11. ἡμᾶς—κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, 'the Spartans sent us to beg of you not to do anything revolutionary in the Greek world.' For the local sense of κατὰ with the accusative cf. 3, 12; 12, 21.

12. μήτε—μηδέν. Cf. οὔτε—οὐδαμῶς (line 14).

15. ὑμῖν δὲ δὴ—πολλῶν ἕνεκα, 'and to you indeed least of all, for many reasons.'

17. περὶ τῆς ὑμετέρας. Understand γῆς. Cf. 26, 18.

18. ἀρχήν, an adverbial accusative,—‘to begin with,’ ‘at first.’ Similarly Herodotus has ἐπὶ σφᾶς ὠρμήθησαν ἀρχήν. Cf. the similar use of τέλος.

φέρειται, ‘it spreads.’

21. οἵτινες ἀεὶ φαίνεσθε, ‘inasmuch as you always show yourselves.’

22. πιεζομένοις—συναχθόμεθα, ‘however we sympathise with you in your hardships.’

25. τὰ εἰς πόλεμον ἄχρηστα πάντα, ‘all your belongings unfit for war.’

26. ἕως ἄν—συνεστήκη, ‘as long as this war is fought.’ Cf. 12, 21.

27. τούτῳ—ποιητέα ἐστί. The dative of the agent is the normal construction after verbal adjectives.

28. τύραννος ὧν, causal,—‘since he is a despot.’ τύραννος here has an invidious sense. Alexander was really a legitimate national king.

30. εἴπερ, ‘if, that is.’ Cf. 13, 30.

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5. καὶ αὐτοί, ‘we also ourselves,’ i.e. as well as you.

6. πολλαπλασία—ἡμῖν, ‘the power of the Persians is many times greater than ours.’

7. τοῦτο ὀνειδίζειν. See note on 15, 4.

8. ἀμυνόμεθα—δυνώμεθα, ‘we will repel them as best we can.’

9. μήτε σὺ—οὔτε ἡμεῖς πεισόμεθα. Note the prohibition linked with negative statement,—‘do not you try to over-persuade us, as surely as we will not obey them.’ With ἀναπείθειν cf. ἀναδιδάσκειν (7, 22).

12. ἕως ἄν ὁ ἥλιος—καὶ νῦν, ‘as long as the Sun travels along the same path as he does now.’

τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδόν, cognate accusative with ἴη. Cf. 11, 7; 22, 2.

13. μήποτε ὁμολογήσειν. Mark that μή is often used with the infinitive after verbs of strong assertion.

14. συμμάχοις, predicate, —‘trusting to gods as allies.’

ἀμυνόμενοι, ‘wreaking vengeance.’ For the present participle here see note on 5, 13.

16. τοῦ λοιποῦ, genitive of time within which, —‘and do not you for the future show yourself making such proposals to the Athenians.’ See note on 10, 24.

18. δοκῶν χρηστὰ ὑπουργεῖν, ‘while appearing to render useful service’—cognate accusative.

19. οὐ—οὐδὲν ἄχαρι, ‘we do not wish you to experience any harshness at the hands of the Athenians.’

20. ὄντα, ‘seeing that you are...’—causal use of the participle.

πρόξενον. Cf. 27, 12.

24. τὸ μὲν φοβείσθαι—ἀνθρωπεῖον ἦν, ‘it was quite natural for the Spartans to fear that we should come to terms with the Persians.’

μὴ ὁμολογήσωμεν—ἦν. For the moods see note on 2, 12.

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1. αἰσχρῶς γε δοκεῖτε—ὀρρωδεῖν, ‘you appear, to your shame, to entertain a fear.’

ἐπιστάμενοι, concessive use of the participle, —‘though knowing the Athenian spirit.’

2. γῆς οὐδαμοῦ, ‘nowhere in the world,’—partitive genitive of place within which.

3. οὔτε χώρα—ὑπερβάλλουσα, ‘nor land so abounding in beauty and fertility.’

4. ᾧ ἡμεῖς δεξάμενοι ἐθέλομεν, ‘on receiving which we should be willing....’ Note that the relative may be used in the neuter referring to inanimate antecedents which are masculine or feminine.

5. καταδουλώσαι, i.e. by joining the Persians.

6. κωλύοντα—μὴ ποιεῖν. See note on 4, 17.

8. οἷς—τιμωρεῖν, ‘which we must avenge.’

9. εἰς τὰ μέγιστα, ‘to the uttermost.’

10. τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, ‘Hellenic nationality,’ which, according to Herodotus in this passage, has four distinguishing features.

It depends, he says, on (i) common blood, (ii) common language, (iii) common worship, (iv) similar customs.

12. Ἀθηναίους. Note the omission of the article,—‘Athenians’ (of all people in the world).

13. οὐκ ἂν εὔχῃ, ‘it would never be right.’

14. ἕως ἂν καὶ εἷς περιῇ, ‘so long as even one Athenian survives.’

16. ἐπαινοῦμεν τὴν πρόνοιαν, ‘we thank you for your forethought.’ See note on 22, 9.

17. προείδετε ἡμῶν, ‘you had regard for us.’ For the genitive of the object cf. 22, 15.

18. οἰκέτας, ‘households,’ including wife, children, and servants.

καὶ ὑμῖν ἡ χάρις ἐκπεπλήρωται, ‘and on your part the boon stands complete,’—owing to the generous offer just mentioned. For ὑμῖν see note on 19, 25.

19. ἀντιστησόμεθα ὅπως ἂν ἔχωμεν, ‘we will resist as best we can.’ Cf. 30, 8.

20. νῦν δέ, τούτων οὕτως ἐχόντων, ‘but as for the present, things being as they are’—Latin *quae cum ita sint*.

22. οὐ πολλοῦ χρόνου. See note on 22, 16.

23. εἰς τὴν ἡμετέραν. Cf. 29, 18.

παρεῖναι εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν. Cf. 6, 18.

24. ἡμᾶς, both Spartans and Athenians.

VOCABULARY

ABBREVIATIONS

accus.	accusative.	neg.	negative.
act.	active.	neut.	neuter.
adj.	adjective.	nom.	nominative
adv.	adverb.	opt.	optative.
aor.	aorist.	pass.	passive.
comp.	comparative.	pers.	personal.
conj.	conjunction.	pf.	perfect.
contr.	contracted.	plup.	pluperfect.
dat.	dative.	pl.	plural.
demonstr.	demonstrative.	prep.	preposition.
esp.	especially.	pres.	present.
fem.	feminine.	pron.	pronoun.
fut.	future.	rel.	relative.
gen.	genitive.	subj.	subjunctive.
imp.	imperfect.	subst.	substantive.
impers.	impersonal.	superl.	superlative.
indecl.	indeclinable.	v. a.	verb active.
indic.	indicative.	v. d.	" deponent.
infin.	infinitive.	v. impers.	" impersonal.
intrans.	intransitive.	v. mid.	" middle.
lit.	literally.	v. n.	" neuter.
mid.	middle.	v. subst.	" substantive.

* For the principal parts of many of the compound verbs reference must be made to the simple verbs.

ἀ-βουλία ἡ, *bad advice.*

ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὄν (borrowed comp.

ἀμείνων or βελτίων, superl.

ἄριστος or βέλτιστος), *good,*

noble, brave; superl. adv.

ἄριστα, *best.*

ἄγαλμα τό, ατος, *image, statue.*

ἀγγελία ἡ, ας, *message.*

ἄγγελος ὁ, ου, *messenger.*

ἀγγέλλω, v. a., fut. ἀγγελῶ, aor.

ἡγγειλα, pf. ἡγγελκα, *report,*

announce.

ἄγω, v. a., fut. ἄξω, aor. ἡγαγον,

lead, bring.

ἀγών ὁ, ὦνος, *contest; pl.*

games.

ἀγωνίζομαι, v. d. *contend (esp.*

in the games).

ἀεί, adv. *always, ever; from*

time to time.

ἄθλον τό, ου, *prize.*

αἰρέω, v. a., fut. αἰρήσω, aor.

εἶλον, pf. ἤρηκα, *take, seize;*

mid. choose.

αἶρω, v. a., fut. ἀρῶ, aor. ἤρα,

pf. ἤρκα, *raise; so also in*

mid.

αἰσθάνομαι, v. d., fut. αἰσθή-

σομαι, aor. ἤσθόμην, pf.

ἤσθημαι, *perceive.*

αἰσχρός ὁ, ὄν, *shameful, dis-*

graceful; adv. αἰσχροῦς,

shamefully.

αἰτέω, v. a. *ask.*

αἰτιάομαι, v. d. *blame, accuse.*

αἵτιος, α, ον, *causing; guilty.*

ἀκούω, v.a., fut. ἀκούσομαι, aor. ἤκουσα, pf. ἀκήκοα, *hear* (with gen. of person); ἀκούω ἄριστα, *have the best report, be best spoken of.*

ἄκρα ἡ, as, promontory, head-land.

ἀκρο-βολίζομαι, v.d. skirmish.

ἀκρο-θίνα τά, *firstfruits (of spoil).*

ἀκρό-πολις ἡ, εως, *citadel.*

ἄκων, ουσα, ον, *unwilling.*

ἀλήθεια ἡ, as, *truth.*

ἀληθής, ἐς, *true*; adv. ἀληθῶς, *truly.*

ἀλίσκομαι, v.d., fut. ἀλώσομαι, aor. ἔαλων, pf. ἔαλωκα, *be captured.*

ἀλλὰ, conj. *but.*

ἄλλος, η, ο, *another, other*;

οἱ ἄλλοι, *the rest*; ἡ ἄλλη

Ἑλλάς, *the rest of Greece.*

ἄλλως, adv. *otherwise, besides.*

ἅμα, (1) adv. *at the same time*;
(2) prep. *together with* (with dat.).

ἁμαρτία ἡ, as, *error, sin.*

ἁμείνων. See ἀγαθός.

ἀμύνω, v.a. *help* (with dat.); mid. ἀμύνομαι, *defend oneself*; *repel*; *take vengeance.*

ἀμφί, prep. *around, about* (usu. with accus. in Prose).

ἂν (ᾶ), particle: (1) conditional, with indic. or opt. in the apodosis of a conditional sentence; (2) indefinite, with relative or relative particle with subj.

ἂν (ᾶ) = ἑάν.

ἀνά, prep. with acc., *up, up along.*

ἀνα-βαίνω, v.a. *make to go up*;
v.n. *go up.*

ἀναγκαίως, adv. with ἔχει, *it is necessary.*

ἀνάγκη ἡ, ης, *necessity.*

ἀνα-γράφω, v.a. *write up.*

ἀν-άγω, v.a. *bring up*; *put to sea.*

ἀνα-διδάσκω, v.a. *teach otherwise or better.*

ἀνα-κρούομαι, v.d. *back water.*

ἀνα-λαμβάνω, v.a. *take up.*

ἀν-άλωτος, ον, *impregnable.*

ἀνα-μιμνήσκω, v.a. *remind.*

ἀνα-πέιθω, v.a. *over-persuade.*

ἀνα-πλέω, v.n. *sail up, put out to sea.*

ἀνα-σχετός, ον, *tolerable.*

ἀνα-τείνω, v.n. *stretch up.*

ἀνα-τρέπω, v.a. *overturn.*

ἄν-ειμι, v.n. *go up, rise.*

ἄνευ, prep. with gen., *without.*

ἄνθρω, ὁ, ἀνδρός, *man.*

ἀνθ-ίστημι, v.a. *place against*;
mid. *resist.*

ἀνθρώπιος, α, ον, *belonging to man, human.*

ἄνθρωπος ὁ, ον, *human being, man.* ὦνθρωπε, *my good fellow!*

ἀν-ορθόω, v.a. *set up, restore.*

ἀν-όσιος, α, ον, *unholy.*

ἀντ-έχω, v.n. *hold out, resist.*

ἀντί, prep. with gen., *against*;
instead of.

ἀντι-τίθημι, v.a. *set against*,
set opposite.

ἀξιό-μαχος, ον, *a match in battle.*

ἄξιος, α, ον, *worthy, worth*;

ἄξιος πολλοῦ, *worth much.*

ἀπ-αγγέλλω, v.a. *bring back word, bring tidings.*

ἀπ-άγω, v.a. *bring away, lead away.*

ἀπ-αλλάττω, v.a. *set free*;
mid. *get free, depart.*

ἅπας, ασα, αν, *all together.*

ἀπάτη ἡ, ης, *deceit.*

ἄπ-ειμι, v.n. *go away.*

ἀπ-ελαύνω, v.a. *drive away.*

ἀπ-έχω, v.n. *be distant.*

ἀ-πιστώ, v.a. distrust, doubt;
disobey.

ἀπό, prep. with gen., from,
away from.

ἀπο-βαίνω, v.a. disembark;
neut. fall out, happen.

ἀπο-βιβάζω, v.a. disembark.

ἀπο-δείκνυμαι, v. mid. disclose.

ἀπο-δημέω, v.n. go away, de-
part, be absent.

ἀπο-δίδωμι, v.a. give back.

ἀπο-θνήσκω, v.n. die, be
killed.

ἀπό-κρημος, ον, precipitous.

ἀπο-κρίνομαι, v.d. answer.

ἀπο-κτείνω, v.a. kill.

ἀπο-λαμβάνω, v.a. cut off.

ἀπο-λέγομαι, v.d. select from.

ἀπο-λείπω, v.a. leave behind.

ἀ-πολις, ι, without a city.

ἀπ-όλλυμι, v.a. destroy; lose.

ἀπο-λύομαι, v. mid. release;
excuse oneself.

ἀπο-πέμπω, v.a. send away.

ἀπο-πλέω, v.n. sail away.

ἀπορία ή, as, difficulty, dis-
tress.

ἀπορος, ον, difficult.

ἀπο-στέλλω, v.a. send away.

ἀπο-στρέφω, v.a. and n. turn
away.

ἀπο-στροφή ή, ης, refuge.

ἀπο-φεύγω, v.n. flee away,
escape.

ἀπ-ωθέω, v.a. repel.

ἀρα, particle, then; as it
seems; after all.

ἀρέσκω, v.n., fut. ἀρέσω, aor.
ἤρεσα, be pleasing.

ἀρετή ή, ης, excellence.

ἀριθμός ό, ου, number.

ἀριστία τά, ων, prize of
valour.

ἀριστος. See ἀγαθός.

ἀρχή ή, ης, beginning; rule,
empire; adv. expressions,

κατ' αρχάς, at the beginning;

ἀρχήν, to begin with.

ἄρχω, v.a., fut. ἄρξω, rule;
act. and mid. begin.

ἄτε, conj. inasmuch as (with
participle).

αὖθις, adv. again.

αὐτίκα, adv. at once.

αὐτομόλῳ, v.n. desert.

αὐτό-νομος, ον, independent.

αὐτ-όπτης ό, ου, eye-witness.

αὐτός, ή, ό, pron. self, in
person; in oblique cases,
he, she, it, etc.; ό αὐτός,
the same.

αὐτοῦ, adv. on the spot.

ἀ-φανίζω, v.a. make to dis-
appear; sink.

ἄ-φθονος, ον, ungrudging,
liberal; plentiful.

ἀφ-ικνέομαι, v.d. come, arrive.

ἀφ-ίσταμαι, v. mid. with-
draw, revolt.

ἄ-χαρις, ι, unpleasant.

ἄχθομαι, v.d. be grieved.

ἄ-χρηστος, ον, unprofitable,
useless.

ἀ-ωρία ή, as, bad season.

βαίνω, v.n., fut. βήσομαι, aor.
ἔβην, pf. βέβηκα, go, march.

βάλλω, v.a., fut. βαλῶ, aor.
ἔβαλον, pf. βέβληκα, throw,
shoot.

βάρβαρος ό, barbarian, not
Greek, Asiatic.

βαρύς, εἶα, ύ, heavy.

βάσανος ή, ον, touch-stone,
test.

βασιλεύς ό, έως, king.

βασιλεύω, v.n. reign.

βοηθέω, v.n. come to the rescue
(with dat.).

βουλεύω, v.a. plan, devise;
mid. deliberate (with one-
self); pf. pass. part. βεβου-
λευμένος, resolved on.

βουλή ή, ης, council; advice.

βούλομαι, v.d. wish.

βωμός ό, ου, altar.

γάρ, conj. *for*; καὶ γάρ, *for indeed, for also*.

γαυλός ὁ, οὔ, *merchant-vessel* (Phoenician).

γε, particle enclitic, *at least, at any rate*; γε δέ, *yes and*.

γένος, τό, οὖς, *birth*; family; kind.

γέρας τό, γέρως, *prize*.

γέφυρα ἡ, *as, bridge*.

γῆ ἡ, γῆς, *earth, land*.

γίγνομαι, v.d., fut. γενήσομαι, aor. ἐγενόμην, pf. γέγονα and γεγένημαι, *become*; happen.

γιγνώσκω, v.a., fut. γνώσομαι, aor. ἔγνω, pf. ἔγνωκα, *observe, know*.

γνώμη ἡ, ης, *opinion*; mind; device, plan.

γραμματιστής ὁ, οὔ, *secretary*.

γυνή ἡ, αἰός, *woman*; wife.

δαιμόνιος, α, ον, *strange*; ὦ δαιμόνιοι, *good sirs!*

δέ, conj. *but, and, now*; on the other hand (*answering to μέν*).

δεῖ, v. impers., fut. δεήσει, *it is necessary*.

δεινός, ἡ, ὄν, *terrible, strange, monstrous*.

δέκα, indecl. *ten*.

δεξιότης ἡ, ητος, *cleverness*.

δέομαι, v.d., fut. δεήσομαι, *want*; beg, request (*with gen.*).

δεσπότης ὁ, ον, *master*.

δευτερεῖα τά, ων, *second prize or place*.

δεύτερος, α, ον, *second*; adv. δεύτερον, *secondly*.

δέχομαι, v.d., fut. δέξομαι, pf. δέδεγμαι, *receive*.

δή, particle, *indeed, generally* for emphasis.

δηῖόω, v.a. *ravage*.

δηλόω, v.a. *show*.

δῆμος ὁ, ον, *people*; democracy.

διά, prep.

(1) with acc. *owing to, because of*.

(2) with gen. *through* (of place or time); *by means of*.

δι-αιρέομαι, v. mid. *divide among themselves*.

δια-βαίνω, v.n. *go across*.

δια-βάλλω, v.a. *speak falsely*; mislead.

διακόσιοι, αι, α, *two hundred*.

δια-λύω, v.a. *break up, disperse*; finish.

δια-ναυμαχέω, v.n. *fight it out at sea*.

δια-νέμομαι, v. mid. *distribute*.

διά-νοια ἡ, *as, thought, intention*; character.

δια-πράττομαι, v. mid. *accomplish*.

δια-σκεδάννυμι, *scatter abroad*.

δια-τρίβω, v.n. *delay*.

δια-φαίνω, v.n. *shine through*.

δια-φεύγω, v.n. *escape*.

δια-φθείρω, v.a. *destroy, kill*.

δια-χέω, v.a. *disperse, wreck*.

δίδωμι, v.a., fut. δώσω, aor. ἔδωκα, pf. δέδωκα, *give, offer*.

δι-εξ-έρχομαι, v.d. *pass on, run one's course*.

δι-ίσταμαι, v. mid. *and pass. be posted at intervals*.

δίκαιος, α, ον, *just, righteous*.

δίκη ἡ, ης, *justice*; trial; penalty.

διπλάσιος, α, ον, *double*.

διώκω, v.a. *pursue*.

δοκέω, v.a., fut. δόξω, *think*; intrans. *seem*; impers. δοκεῖ, *it seems*; *it seems good*; ἔδοξε, *it seemed good, it was resolved*; δέδοκται, *it has been resolved*; δεδογμένον, *resolved on*.

δόλος ὁ, ον, *trick.*

δουλεία ἡ, ας, *slavery.*

δουλῶ, v.a. *enslave.*

δραχμή ἡ, ῆς, *drachma* (silver coin = 10d. about).

δρόμος ὁ, ον, *running; race-course, course.*

δυναμαι, v.d., fut. δυνήσομαι, aor. ἠδυνήθην, *be able.*

δύναμις ἡ, εως, *strength, power.*

δυνατός, ον, *able; possible.*

δύο, δυοῖν, *two.*

ἐάν, conj. *if* (with subj.).

ἐαρ τό, ἔαρος, contr. ἥρος, *spring.*

ἐαυτόν, ἑν, ὁ, reflexive pron. *himself.*

ἐάω, v.a. *allow.*

ἐγγύς, (1) adv. *near, nearly.*

(2) prep. with gen., *near.*

ἐγείρω, fut. ἐγερῶ, aor. ἤγειρα, *stir, promote.*

ἐγ-κατα-λείπω, v.a. *leave behind.*

ἐγ-κρατής, ἐς, *master of* (with gen.).

ἐγώ, pers. pron., ἐμοῦ, or μου, *I.*

ἐθέλω, v.n. *wish, be willing.*

εἰ, conj. *if* (with ind. or opt.);

εἰ δὲ μή, *but failing that.*

εἶδον. See ὁράω.

εἰκάζω, v.a. *conjecture, guess.*

εἰκός τό, ὅτος, *the reasonable thing, probability.*

εἰμί, v. subst., fut. ἔσομαι.

εἶμι, v.n. *go; will go.*

εἶπον, used as 2 aor. of φημί.

εἶργω, v.a. *shut in, shut up; prevent.*

εἶρηκα, used as pf. of φημί.

εἶρημαι, used as perf. pass. of φημί.

εἰς, prep. with acc., *into, to; against.*

εἷς, μιᾶ, ἓν, *one.*

εἰσ-βαίνω, v.a. *embark on.*

εἰσ-βάλλω, v.a. and n. *invade.*

εἰσ-έρχομαι, v.d. *come into.*

εἰσ-όδος ἡ, ον, *entrance.*

εἰσ-πίπτω, v.n. *fall into, fall upon; throw oneself into.*

εἴτα, adv. *then.*

εἴτε—εἴτε, conj. *whether...or.*

ἐκ or ἐξ, prep. with gen., *out of, from.*

ἐκαστος, η, ον, *each; pl.*

ἐκαστοι, *each detachment.*

ἐκάτερος, α, ον, *either (of two).*

ἐκατόν, indecl. *hundred.*

ἐκ-βαίνω, v.n. *disembark.*

ἐκεῖ, adv. *there.*

ἐκεῖνος, η, ο, demonstr. pron. *that, yonder; he, she, it.*

ἐκεῖσε, adv. *thither.*

ἐκ-πέμπω, v.a. *send out.*

ἐκ-πίπτω, v.n. *fall out; be cast out.*

ἐκ-πλαγείς, pf. part. of ἐκ-πλήττω.

ἐκ-πλέω, v.n. *sail out.*

ἐκ-πληρώω, v.a. *fill up.*

ἐκ-πλήττω, v.a. *strike with alarm, astound.*

ἐκ-ποδών, adv. *out of the way.*

ἐκών, οὔσα, ὄν, *willing, willingly.*

ἐλαία ἡ, ας, *olive.*

ἐλάττων, ον, *less, smaller.*

ἐλαύνω, v.a., fut. ἐλῶ, aor.

ἤλασα, pf. ἐλήλακα, *drive; neut. ride.*

ἐλέσθων, aor. imp. mid. of αἰρέω, *let them take.*

ἐλεύθερος, α, ον, *free.*

ἐλευθερώω, v.a. *liberate.*

ἐλπίζω, v.a. *hope, expect.*

ἐμ-βάλλω, v.a. *ram.*

ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν, *my.*

ἐμ-πειρος, α, ον, *skilled, experienced* (with gen.).

ἐμ-ποδών, adv. *in the way.*

ἐμ-προσθε(ν), adv. *before.*

- ἐν, prep. with dat., *in, within*;
 among; ἐν σοί, *in your*
 power.
 ἐν-αντίος, *a, ov, opposite, op-*
 posed to.
 ἐν-εἰμι, *v.n. be in.*
 ἐνεκα, *on account of (with gen.).*
 ἐνθα, *adv. there; thither;*
 then.
 ἐν-θύμιος, *ov, on the mind (of*
 a scruple).
 ἐνιοι, *αι, α, some.*
 ἐν-νοέομαι, *v. mid. think of.*
 ἐνταῦθα, *adv. there; then;*
 thereupon.
 ἐν-τείνω, *v.a. stretch tight.*
 ἐντεῦθεν, *adv. hence; thence.*
 ἐν-ύπνιον τό, *ov, dream.*
 ἐξ. See ἐκ.
 ἐξ-αίρετος, *ov, special.*
 ἐξ-αιρέω, *v.a. take out, choose*
 out.
 ἐξ-ελαύνω, *v.a. drive out; march*
 out.
 ἐξ-εργάζομαι, *v.d. work out,*
 accomplish.
 ἐξ-έρχομαι, *v.d. come out, go*
 out.
 ἐξ-εστι(ν), *v. impers. it is*
 allowed, it is possible.
 ἐξ-ευρίσκω, *v.a. find out.*
 ἐξ-οστρακίζω, *v.a. ostracise.*
 ἐπ-αγγέλλομαι, *v. mid. pro-*
 mise.
 ἐπ-αινέω, *v.a. praise; thank.*
 ἐπεί, *conj. when, since.*
 ἐπείγομαι, *v. mid. press on.*
 ἐπει-δή, *conj. when, since.*
 ἐπ-εἰμι, *v.n. be on; be in*
 command.
 ἔπειτα, *adv. then, next.*
 ἐπ-ἐξ-εἰμι, *v.n. go on, pro-*
 ceed
 ἐπ-ἐξ-έρχομαι, *v.d. come after,*
 arrive.
 ἐπ-έχω, *v.n. wait.*
 ἐπήβολος, *ov, in possession of*
 (with gen.).
- ἐπί, prep.
 (1) with acc., *to, towards,*
 against; with a view to.
 (2) with gen., *upon, to-*
 wards.
 (3) with dat., *upon; with*
 a view to.
 ἐπι-βάτης ὁ, *ov, marine.*
 ἐπι-γίγνομαι, *v.d. come on.*
 ἐπι-διώκω, *v.a. pursue after.*
 ἐπι-θυμέω, *v.a. desire (with*
 gen.).
 ἐπι-καλέομαι, *v. mid. call on.*
 ἐπί-κειμαι, *v.d. attack.*
 ἐπι-λαμβάνω, *v.a. attack; dis-*
 cuss.
 ἐπι-λέγω, *v.a. say besides.*
 ἐπι-μιμνήσκομαι, *v. mid. men-*
 tion.
 ἐπι-πλέω, *v.n. sail on.*
 ἐπί-σημον τό, *ov, figure-head.*
 ἐπι-ίσταμαι, *v.d. know.*
 ἐπι-τήδειος, *a, ov, fit, necessary;*
 friendly.
 ἐπί-τηδες, *adv. on purpose.*
 ἐπι-τίθημι, *v.a. place upon.*
 ἐπι-φανής, *ές, distinguished.*
 ἐπι-φέρομαι, *v. mid. attack.*
 ἐπι-ψηφίζω, *v.n. put a question*
 to the vote.
 ἔπομαι, *v.d. follow.*
 ἐργάζομαι, *v.d. work, accom-*
 plish.
 ἔργον τό, *ov, work, deed.*
 ἔρημος, *ov, desolate, deserted.*
 ἔρις ἡ, *ιδος, strife.*
 ἔρχομαι, *v.d., fut. ἐλεύσομαι,*
 aor. ἦλθον, pf. ἐλήλυθα,
 come, go.
 ἐρωτάω, *v.a. ask.*
 ἑσπέρα ἡ, *as, evening; west.*
 ἔσχατος, *η, ov, last, extreme;*
 τὸ ἔσχατον, the extremity.
 ἔτι, *still, further; with neg.,*
 any longer.
 ἔτοιμος, *ov, ready.*
 ἔτος τό, *ους, year.*
 εὖ, *adv. well.*

εὐ-εργέτης ὁ, *ov*, benefactor.

εὐ-νοία ἡ, *as*, good will.

εὐρημα τό, *ατος*, prize, god-send.

εὐρίσκω, *v.a.*, fut. εὐρήσω, *aor.* εὕρον, *pl.* εἔρηκα, find.

εὐρυ-χωρία ἡ, *as*, broad space.

εὐ-τυχίω, *v.n.* be fortunate.

εὐ-τυχία ἡ, *as*, good fortune, success.

εὐχομαι, *v.d.* pray.

ἐφ-ορμέω, *v.n.* anchor over against, blockade.

ἐχθρός, ὁ, *όν*, hateful; hostile.

ἔχω, *v.a.*, fut. ἔξω or σχήσω, *aor.* ἔσχω, *pl.* ἔσχηκα, hold, have; *v. neut.* (with *inf.*) be able; (of seamen) put in; hold oneself, be, esp. with adverbs, as *καλῶς ἔχει*, it is well, *οὕτως ἔχει*, it is so, *ὥς ἔχομεν*, as we are; *mid.* ἔχομαι, lay hold of (with *gen.*).

ἔως ἡ, ἔω, dawn, morning; the east.

ἔως, *conj.* while, as long as, until.

ζέφυρος, ἄνεμος, ὁ, *ov*, west wind.

ζωός, ἡ, *όν*, alive.

ἤ, *conj.* either, or; than.

ἥ (ὁδῶ understood), *conj.* by which way, where.

ἤδη, *adv.* already, by this time, now.

ἡδομαι, *v.d.*, fut. ἡσθήσομαι, *aor.* ἡσθην, rejoice.

ἥθος τό, *ους*, custom, habit; character.

ἥκιστα, *adv.* least; οὐχ ἥκιστα, not least, especially.

ἦκω, *v.n.* have come, have arrived.

ἥλιος ὁ, *ov*, sun.

ἡμεῖς, ὦν, *pers. pron.* we.

ἡμέρα ἡ, *as*, day.

ἡμέτερος, ἁ, *ov*, *poss. pron.* our.

ἡνέχθην, *nor. pass.* of φέρω.

ἡπειρος ἡ, *ov*, mainland, continent.

ἡπῶς, *adv.* gently.

ἥρως ὁ, ὦ, hero.

ἡσυχάζω, *v.n.* be quiet.

ἡσυχία ἡ, *as*, quiet.

ἡττω, *ov*, *comp. adj.* weaker, less; *adv.* ἡττον, less.

θάλαττα ἡ, *ης*, sea.

θάττων, *ov*, *comp.* of ταχύς, quicker.

θαῦμα τό, *ατος*, wonder.

θεάομαι, *v.d.* watch.

θεῖος, ἁ, *ov*, divine, supernatural.

θεός ὁ, οὐ, God.

θέω, *v.n.* run.

θνήσκω, *v.n.*, fut. θανοῦμαι, *aor.* ἔθανον, *pl.* τέθνηκα, die, be killed.

θνητός, ὁ, *όν*, mortal.

θόρυβος ὁ, *ov*, confusion, excitement.

θυμιάματα τά, ὦν, incense.

θύρα ἡ, *as*, door, plank.

θυσία ἡ, *as*, sacrifice.

θύω, *v.a.* sacrifice.

ιερός, ὁ, *όν*, sacred; ιερόν τό, temple.

ἵημι, *v.a.*, fut. ἵσω, *aor.* ἵκα, send; throw, shoot.

ἵθι, *imperat.* of εἶμι, go!

ικέτης ὁ, *ov*, suppliant.

ἵνα, *conj.* in order that (with *subj.* or *opt.*).

ἵππεύς ὁ, ἔως, horseman; *pl.* ἵππεῖς, cavalry.

ἵππος ὁ, *ov*, horse.

ἵθι, *imperat.* of οἶδα, know.

ἴσος, ἡ, *ov*, equal. ἴσον τό, equality.

ἵστημι, v.a., fut. στήσω, 1 aor. ἔστησα, make to stand, place, set up; mid. and 2 aor. ἔστην and pf. ἔστηκα, stand, halt.

ἰστίον τό, ου, sail.

ἰσχυρός, á, όν, strong.

κάθ-ημαι, v.d. sit down.

καθ-ίστημι, v.a. place; appoint; mid. and 2 aor. and pf. act. place oneself, stand; enter on.

καί, conj. and; also, too; even, actually; καί—καί or τε—καί, both—and; καί μὴν καί, moreover; καί δὴ καί, and in particular.

καί-περ, conj. although (with participle).

καιρός ό, ου, opportunity; crisis.

καί-τοι, conj. and yet.

καίω (or κάω), v.a., fut. καύσω, burn.

κακός, ή, όν, bad, evil, wicked; cowardly; πολλά καί κακά, many taunts; subst. κακόν τό, evil, disaster.

κακώω, v.a. damage.

καλέω, v.a., fut. καλέσω or καλῶ, aor. ἐκάλεσα, pf. ἐέκληκα, call, summon.

κάλλος τό, ους, beauty.

καλός, ή, όν, comp. καλλίων, superl. κάλλιστος, beautiful, noble; adv. καλῶς, nobly.

κατά, prep.

(1) with acc., down, over, along; according to; opposite to.

(2) with gen., down over; down from; against.

κατα-βαίνω, v.n. go down.

κατα-γελαστός, όν, ridiculous.

κατα-δουλώω, v.a. enslave.

κατα-δύω, v.a. and n. sink.

κατα-καίω (or κατακάω), v.a. burn down.

κατα-λαμβάνω, v.a. seize, occupy; befall.

κατα-λείπω, v.a. leave behind.

κατα-λύομαι, v. mid. come to terms.

κατα-πλέω, v.n. sail down, sail to land.

καταρρήγνυμι, v.a. tear in pieces.

κατα-φεύγω, v.n. escape.

κατ-εργάζομαι, v.d. accomplish.

κατ-έχω, v.a. hold, restrain; occupy.

κατ-ηγορέω, v.a. accuse.

καῦμα τό, ατος, heat.

κείμαι, v.d., fut. κείσομαι, lie; be laid, be placed, be set.

κελεύω, v.a. order, command.

κέρας τό, κέρως, horn; wing; column.

κερδαίνω, v.a. gain, make gain of.

κήρυγμα τό, ατος, proclamation.

κινδυνεύω, v.n. run a risk, be in danger.

κίνδυνος ό, ου, danger, risk.

κοινοόμαι, v. mid. communicate, share.

κοινός, ή, όν, joint, common.

κομίζομαι, v. mid. fut. κομιοῦμαι, convey; go on one's way.

κονιορτός ό, ου, cloud of dust.

κόσμος ό, ου, order; adornment; credit.

κρατέω, v.a. overcome, conquer.

κρείττων, όν, comp. adj. of κρατερός, stronger, superior.

κρίνω, v.a., fut. κρινῶ, aor. ἔκρινα, pf. ἐέκρικα, choose, decide, judge.

κτάομαι, v.d. gain; pf. ἐέκτημαι, possess.

κτείνω, v.a. κτανῶ, aor. ἔκτανα, pf. ἔκτονα, kill.

κυκλᾶσθαι, v. mid. surround, go round.

κύκλος ὁ, οὐ, circle.

κυρόω, v.a. ratify.

κωλύω, v.a. hinder, prevent.

λάθρα, adv. secretly; without the knowledge of (with gen.).

λαμβάνω, v.a., fut. λήψομαι, aor. ἔλαβον, pf. εἶληφα, take, seize.

λαμπαδη-φορία ἡ, as, torch-race.

λανθάνω, v.a. and n., fut. λήσομαι, aor. ἔλαθον, pf. λέληθα, escape notice.

λέγω, v.a. say.

λεία ἡ, as, plunder.

λείπω, v.a., fut. λείψω, aor. ἔλιπον, pf. λέλοιπα, leave.

λεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, thin, small.

λεώς ὁ, ὦ, people.

λίθος ὁ, οὐ, stone.

λογάδες οἱ, ὢν, picked men.

λόγιον τό, οὐ, oracle.

λόγος ὁ, οὐ, word; account; proposal, speech; λόγου

ἄξιος, worth mentioning.

λοιμός ὁ, οὐ, pestilence.

λοιπός, ὄν, remaining; οἱ λοιποί, the rest.

λυπέω, v.a. pain, hurt.

λύω, v.a. loose, break.

μαίνομαι, v. mid. be mad.

μάλα, adv. much, greatly; comp. μᾶλλον, more, rather; superl. μάλιστα, most; about (in round numbers).

μαθάνω, v.a., fut. μαθήσομαι, aor. ἔμαθον, pf. μεμάθηκα, learn, find out.

μαντεύειν τό, οὐ, oracle.

μαρτυρέω, v.n. bear witness.

μαστιγώω, v.a. scourge, flog.

μάχη ἡ, ης, battle.

μάχομαι, v.d., fut. μαχοῦμαι, fight.

μεγάλως, adv. greatly.

μέγαρον τό, οὐ, hall, chamber.

μέγας, μεγάλης, μέγα, comp.

μείζων, superl. μέγιστος, great, important.

μέγεθος τό, οὐς, size, extent.

μεθ-ίημι, v.a. let go, remit.

μεθ-ίσταμαι, v. mid. change one's place, withdraw.

μείζων, οὐ, comp. of μέγας.

μέλλω, v.n. be about to; be likely; be bound to.

μέλω, v.n. be a care; impers.

μέλει, it is a care, fut. μελήσει.

μέν, particle, indeed; on the one hand, answered by δέ.

μέν-τοι, conj. however.

μένω, v.a. and n., wait for; remain, stay, stand one's ground.

μέρος τό, οὐς, part, share.

μέσος, η, οὐ, middle.

μεστός, ἡ, ὄν, full (with gen.).

μετά, prep.

(1) with acc., after.

(2) with gen., with.

μετα-βάλλω, v.a. and n. change, turn.

μετ-αίχμιον τό, οὐ, space between two armies; battle-ground.

μεταξύ, prep. with gen. between.

μετα-πέμπομαι, v. mid. send for.

μετέωρος, οὐ, high in air.

μέχρι, (1) conj. until.

(2) prep. with gen. as far as.

μή, neg. particle, not; do not; lest, after verbs of fearing, etc.

μηδαμῶς, neg. adv. by no means.

μηδέ, neg. conj. nor; not even.

μηδ-είς, μηδεμία, μηδέν, *not one, none, no one.*

μηδίζω, v.n. *medize, favour the Persians.*

μήν, *particle, verily, indeed.*

μη-ποτε, *neg. adv. never.*

μη-τε, *neg. conj. neither, nor.*

μηχανάομαι, v.d. *contrive.*

μηχανή ή, ής, *device.*

μιμνήσκω, v.a., fut. μνήσω, *remind; mid. remember, pf. μέμνημαι.*

μόλις, *adv. with difficulty, hardly.*

μονώ, v.a. *isolate.*

μόνος, η, ον, *alone, only; adv.*

μόνον, *only.*

μυριάς ή, άδος, *a body of 10,000.*

μύριοι, αι, α, *ten thousand.*

μυρσίνη ή, ης, *myrtle branch.*

μυστικός, ή, όν, *mystic, connected with the mysteries.*

ναυ-άγιον τό, ον, *piece of wreck, wreckage (usu. in pl.).*

ναύ-αρχος ό, ον, *admiral.*

ναυ-μαχέω, v.n. *fight at sea.*

ναυ-μαχία ή, ας, *fight at sea.*

ναύς ή, νεώς, *ship.*

ναυτικός, ή, όν, *naval.*

νέος, α, ον, *new, young; comp.*

νεώτερος, *unusual, startling.*

νέφος τό, ον, *cloud.*

νέω, v.n., aor. ένευσα, *swim.*

νησίς ή, ίδος, *little island.*

νησιώτης ό, ον, *islander.*

νήσος ή, ον, *island.*

νικάω, v.a. and n. *conquer; be conqueror.*

νιφετός ό, ού, *snow.*

νομίζω, v.a., fut. νομιώ, aor. ένόμισα, *think.*

νύν, *adv. now; νύν δέ, but as it is.*

νύξ ή, νυκτός, *night; plur. night watches.*

ξύλινος, η, ον, *wooden.*

ξύλον τό, ον, *log; plur. timber.*

ό, ή, τό, *article, the; ό δέ, but he.*

όδε, ήδε, τόδε, *demonstr. pron. this, this here.*

όδός ή, ού, *way, road.*

οί, *relative adv. whither.*

οίδα, pf. with pres. meaning, plur. ήδεν, fut. ελσομαι, *know.*

οικέτης ό, ον, *member of household or family.*

οίκημα τό, ατος, *chamber, dwelling.*

οικίζω, v.a. *settle, colonise.*

οικο-δομέω, v.a. *build.*

οίκος ό, ον, *house.*

οίμωγή ή, ής, *lamentation.*

οίκομαι, contr. οίμαι, v.d. *think.*

οίος, α, ον, *what kind of; such as; οίός τε, able.*

οίχομαι, v.d. *be gone, be off.*

όκέλλω, v.a. and n., aor. ώκειλα, *run aground.*

όλίγος, η, ον, *small, little; pl. όλίγοι, few.*

όμ-αιμος, ον, *of the same blood.*

όμβρος ό, ον, *rain.*

όμο-γλώττος, ον, *speaking the same language.*

όμοιος, α, ον, *like; όμοιον έσται, it will be all the same; adv. όμοίως, likewise.*

όμο-λογέω, v.n. *agree.*

όμο-λογία ή, ας, *agreement.*

όμό-τροπος, ον, *of like character.*

όμοϋ, *adv. together.*

όμο-φρονέω, v.n. *be agreed.*

όμως, *adv. however.*

όνειδίζω, v.a. *throw in one's teeth (with dat. of person).*

όνομαστός, όν, *notable.*

όπισθε(ν), prep. *behind (with gen.).*

ὀπίσσω, adv. *back*.

ὀπλίτης ὁ, οὐ, *hoplite, heavy-armed soldier*.

ὅποτε, conj. *whenever* (with ind. or opt.).

ὅπετερος α, ον, *whichever* (of two).

ὅπου, adv. *where*.

ὅπως, (1) adv. *as; how*.

(2) conj. *that, in order that* (with subj. or opt.).

ὁράω, v.a., fut. ὄψομαι, aor. εἶδον, pf. ἑώρακα, *see, perceive*.

ὁρμάομαι, v. mid. *start, rush; set one's heart*.

ὄρος ὁ, οὐ, *boundary*.

ὀρρωδέω, v.n. *shrink, fear*.

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, rel. pron. *who, which*.

ὅσος, ἡ, ον, *how great, as great as; plur. how many, as many as; adv. ὅσον, as much as*.

ὅς-περ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ, rel. pron. *who, which*.

ὅς-τις, ἥτις, ὅτι, *who, whosoever; he who, inasmuch as he*.

ὅτε, conj. *when*.

ὅτι, conj. *that; because*.

οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ), neg. particle, *not*.

οὐ, rel. adv. *where*.

οὐδαμοῦ, neg. adv. *nowhere*.

οὐδαμῶς, neg. adv. *by no means*.

οὐδέ, neg. conj. *nor; nor yet; not even*.

οὐδ-είς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, *no one, none*.

οὐκ-έτι, neg. adv. *no longer*.

οὖν, particle, *therefore, then*.

οὐ-πω, neg. adv. *not yet*.

οὐ-τε, neg. conj. *neither, nor*.

οὐ-τοι, *not surely*.

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, demonstr. pron. *this*.

οὕτω(s), adv. *thus, so*.

ὄχος ὁ, οὐ, *chariot*.

πάθος τό, οὐς, *suffering, disaster*.

πάθημα τό, ατος, *suffering, disaster*.

παιδ-αγωγός ὁ, οῦ, *tutor*.

παῖς ὁ, παιδός, *boy, child*.

παλαιός, ἄ, ὄν, *old, ancient*;

ἐκ παλαιοῦ, *from of old*.

πάλιν, adv. *back; again*.

παν-δημεί, adv. *in full force*.

πανταχόθεν, adv. *from all sides*.

παν-τελῶς, adv. *altogether*.

πάντως, adv. *at all*.

παρά, prep.

(1) with acc. *to the side of, to; alongside of*.

(2) with gen. *from the side of, from*.

(3) with dat. *at the side of, near, with*.

παρ-αγγέλλω, v.a. *pass orders along (the line)*.

παρ-αγίγνομαι, v.d. *come to the side of, come up, move; present oneself*.

παρ-αδίδωμι, v.a. *deliver*.

παρ-αινέω, v.a. *exhort*.

παρ-αλαμβάνω, v.a. *take charge of, take with one*.

παρ-ασκευάζω, v.a. *prepare, provide; so also in mid.*

παρ-ατάττω, v.a. *draw up alongside*.

πάρ-ειμι, v.n. *be present, be at one's side* (εἶμι); εἰς τὸ παρόν, *for the present*; πάρεστι(v), *it is possible*.

πάρ-ειμι, v.n. *pass by, advance* (εἶμι).

παρ-έρχομαι, v.d. *pass; come before* (a council).

παρ-έχω, v.a. *offer, provide, hand over; so also in mid.*

παρ-ίσταμαι, v. mid. *stand beside; in act. sense, win over*.

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, *all, every*; τὸ πᾶν, *the whole*.

πάσχω, v.a., fut. πείσομαι, aor. ἔπαθον, pf. πέπονθα, *experience, suffer*; *be treated*.

πατρίς ἡ, ἴδος, *country, fatherland*.

πατρόθεν, adv., *after a father, as the son of one's father*.

παύω, v.a., fut. παύσω, *stop*; mid. *cease, rest*.

πέδη ἡ, ης, *fetter*.

πέζος ἡ, ὄν, *on foot*; πεζός (στρατός), *land army*; adv. πέξῃ, *on land*.

πείθω, v.a., fut. πείσω, aor. ἔπεισα, pf. πέπεικα, *persuade*; 2 pf. πέποιθα and mid. *obey; trust (with dat.)*.

πειθῶ ἡ, οὖς, *persuasion*.

πειράομαι, v. mid. *attempt*; (with gen.) *make an attack on*.

πέλαγος τό, οὖς, *open sea*.

πέμπω, v.a., fut. πέμψω, aor. ἔπεμψα, pf. πέπομφα, *send*.

πένης, ητος, *poor*.

πενία ἡ, ας, *poverty*.

πέντε, indecl. *five*.

περί, prep. with acc., gen., and dat. *around, about*.

περι-γίγνομαι, v.d. *overcome*; *survive, be saved*.

περί-εμι, v.n. *survive*.

περι-έχω, v.a. *surround, hem in*.

περι-οράω, v.a. *overlook; allow*.

περι-πίπτω, v.n. *meet, collide with*.

πιέζω, v.a. *press hard*.

πίπτω, v.n., fut. πεσοῦμαι, aor. ἔπεσον, pf. πέπτωκα, *fall; be thrown*.

πιστεύω, v.a. and n. *trust*; *entrust*.

πιστός, ἡ, ὄν, *faithful; credible*.

πλάττω, v.a., fut. πλάσω, aor.

ἔπλασα, *mould, fashion*; *forge*.

πλεῖστος, η, ον, *superl. of πολὺς, very much*; pl. *very many, most*.

πλείων, ον, comp. of πολὺς, *more*.

πλέω, v.n., fut. πλεύσομαι or πλευσοῦμαι, aor. ἔπλευσα, *sail*.

πλήθος τό, οὖς, *multitude, majority, amount*.

πλήρης, ες, *full*.

πληρώω, v.a. *fill*; *man*.

πλίνθος ἡ, ον, *brick*.

πλοῖον τό, ον, *boat, ship*.

πλοῦς ὁ, οὔ, *voyage*.

ποιέω, v.a. *make, do*; mid. ποιοῦμαι, *make for oneself*; *count, consider*; verbal adj. ποιητέος, *must be done*.

πολέμειω, v.n. *be at war*.

πολέμιος, α, ον, *hostile*; subst. πολέμιος ὁ, *enemy*.

πόλεμος ὁ, ον, *war*.

πολιορκέω, v.a. *besiege*.

πόλις ἡ, εως, *city*.

πολλάκις, adv. *often*.

πολλαπλάσιος, α, ον, *many times as great*.

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ, *much, great, vehement*; pl. *many*; οἱ πολλοί, *the majority*; τὸ πολύ, *the greater part*; ἐπὶ πολύ, *for a great distance*.

πορεύομαι, v. mid. *go, march*.

πορθμός ὁ, οὔ, *strait*.

πόρος ὁ, ον, *passage*.

πόρρω or πρόσω, adv. *far*; comp. πορρωτέρω.

πόσος, η, ον, *how great*.

πράγμα τό, ατος, *thing, act, matter*; pl. πράγματα, *fortunes; troubles*.

πράττω, v.a., fut. πράξω, aor. ἔπραξα, pf. πέπραχα, *do, make*; also neut. *fare* (2 pf. ἐππραγα).

πρὶν, (1) adv. *before, formerly.*
 (2) conj. *before that, until.*
 πρό, prep. with gen. *before, in defence of.*
 προ-άγω, v.a. *lead forward.*
 προ-βαίνω, v.n. *go forward.*
 προ-δότης ὁ, οὐ, *traitor.*
 προ-έρητο, plup. pass. *from πρόφημι.*
 προ-έξ-αν-ίσταμαι, v. mid. *start before the time.*
 προ-θυμέομαι, v.d. *be zealous.*
 πρό-κειμαι, v.d. *lie before one, be set before one.*
 πρό-νοια ἡ, as, *forethought.*
 πρό-ξενος ὁ, οὐ, *public guest or representative.*
 προ-οράω, v.a. *see beforehand.*
 προ-πέμπω, v.a. *send forward, escort.*
 πρὸς, prep.
 (1) with acc. *to, towards; against; with a view to.*
 (2) with gen. *from; on the side of.*
 (3) with dat. *close to; in addition to.*
 προσ-απ-όλλυμι, v.a. *destroy besides; lose besides.*
 προσ-γίγνομαι, v.d. *come over to one's side.*
 προσ-δέχομαι, v.d. *expect.*
 πρόσ-εμι, v.n. *come to.*
 προσ-ήκει, v. impers. *it belongs to, it becomes.*
 πρόσθεν, adv. and prep. with gen. *before (both of time and place); τὸ πρόσθεν, the front.*
 προσ-κηδής, ἐς, *related to (by marriage).*
 προσ-κτάομαι, v.d. *win over.*
 προσ-μίσγνυμι, v.n. *reach.*
 προσ-τίθημι, v.a. *add.*
 προσ-φέρω, v.a. *bring to, bring forward.*
 προσ-χωρέω, v.n. *go over to.*

πρότερος, α, ον, *former; adv. προτέραν, before.*
 προ-τίθημι, v.a. *put forward.*
 πρό-φημι, v.n. *proclaim; say beforehand.*
 προ-χωρέω, v.n. *go forward; succeed.*
 πρύμνα ἡ, ἦς, *stern.*
 πρῶτος, η, ον, *first; adv. πρῶτον, first.*
 πύλη ἡ, ἦς, *gate.*
 πυνθάνομαι, v.d., fut. *πεύσομαι, aor. ἐπυνθόμην, pf. πέπνυμαι, learn, hear of.*
 πῶς, adv. *how?*
 ῥάδιος, α, ον, comp. *ῥάων, superl. ῥᾶστος, easy.*
 ῥαπίζω, v.a. *cane, beat.*
 ῥίπτω, v.a., fut. *ῥίπτω, aor. ἔρριψα, throw.*
 σαφῶς, adv. *clearly.*
 σεισμός ὁ, οὐ, *earthquake.*
 σημαίνω, v.a., fut. *σημανῶ, aor. ἐσήμηνα, give a signal; show.*
 σιγάω, v.a. *be silent.*
 σιγή ἡ, ἦς, *silence; adv. σιγῇ, in silence, quietly, under one's breath.*
 σίτος ὁ, οὐ, *corn, provisions.*
 σός, σή, σόν, pers. pron. *your, thy.*
 σοφία ἡ, as, *wisdom, cleverness.*
 σπεύδω, v.a. and n. *hasten, be eager.*
 σπουδαῖος, α, ον, *serious, earnest, good.*
 στασιάζω, v.n. *be at variance.*
 στέλλω, v.a., *στελῶ, aor. ἔστειλα, send; equip.*
 στενός, ἡ, ὄν, *narrow; ἐν στενῷ, in the strait.*
 στενο-χωρία η, as, *narrow space.*
 στέφανος ὁ, οὐ, *wreath.*

στεφανόω, v.a. *wreathe*.

στηλή ή, ήs, *pillar*.

στορέννυμι, v.a., aor. ἐστό-
ρεσα and ἔστρωσα, *strew*,
scatter.

στράτευμα τό, ατος, *army*.

στρατεύομαι, v. mid. *march*,
fight.

στρατ-ηγίς (ναῦς) ή, ίδος, *flag-
ship*.

στρατ-ηγός ό, ου, *general*.

στρατιά ή, αs, *army*.

στρατόπεδον τό, ου, *arma-
ment, fleet; camp*.

στρατός ό, ου, *army, force*.

σύ, σοῦ, *personal pron., thou*,
you.

συγ-καλέω, v.a. *call together*.

συγ-κατ-εργάζομαι, v.d. *work
with*.

συγ-χέω, v.a. *confound*.

συλαω, v.a. *plunder*.

συλ-λαμβάνω, v.a. *arrest*.

συλ-λέγω, v.a. *collect*.

σύλ-λογος ό, ου, *meeting*.

συμ-βαίνω, v.n. *happen*.

συμ-βάλλω, v.n. *meet*.

συμ-βουλεύω, v.a. *join in ad-
vising; mid. consult with*.

συμ-βουλία ή, as, *counsel*.

σύμ-βουλος ό, ου, *counsellor*.

συμ-μαχία ή, as, *alliance*.

σύμ-μαχος ό, ου, *ally*.

συμ-μίγνυμι, v.n. *have an in-
terview; join battle*.

συμ-πίπτω, v.n. *fall together*,
coincide; clash together;
happen at the same time.

συμ-πλέκω, v.a. *entangle*; aor.
part. pass. συμπλεκείς, *en-
tangled*.

συμ-φέρω, v.n. *profit*; mid.
happen.

συμ-φορά ή, αs, *fortune, mis-
fortune, disaster*.

σύμ-φορος, ου, *profitable*.

σύν (rare in Attic Prose), prep.
with dat. with.

συν-άχθομαι, v.d. *sympathise*.

συν-δέω, v.a. *fasten together*.

συν-έδριον τό, ου, *council*.

συν-έρχομαι, v.d. *come to-
gether*.

συν-ίσταμαι, v. mid. *meet*,
contend; also of war,
continue.

συν-τίθεμαι, v. mid. *make an
agreement*.

συν-τυγχάνω, v.a. *happen
together*.

συχνός, ή, όν, *considerable*;
frequent; pl. *many*.

σφέις, σφῶν, pron. usually
reflexive, themselves.

σφέτερος, α, ου, poss. pron.
their own.

σχεδία ή, as, *raft; bridge of
boats*.

σώζω, v.a. *save; bring safe*.

ταμίας ό, ου, *steward*.

τάξις ή, εως, *order, arrange-
ment*.

τάττω, v.a., fut. τάξω, *station*,
draw up.

ταύτη (ὁδῶ understood), adv.
this way, here.

τάχος τό, ουs, *speed*; κατὰ
τάχος, *with speed*.

ταχύς, εἶα, ύ, *quick*; ὡs τά-
χιστα and τήν ταχίστην
(ὁδόν), *as quickly as pos-
sible*.

τε, conj. *enclitic both, and*.

τείνω, v.a., fut. τενῶ, aor.
ἔτεινα, *stretch*.

τειχίζω, v.a. *fortify*.

τείχος τό, ουs, *wall, fort*.

τέλος τό, ουs, *end*; adv. τέλος,
at last.

τέρπω, v.a. *delight, please*.

τετταράκοντα, indecl. *forty*.

τέως, adv. *meanwhile, for the
time*.

τίθημι, v.a., fut. θήσω, aor.
ἔθηκα, pf. τέθεικα, *place*;

mid. place for oneself, make.

τιμάω, v.a. honour.

τιμωρέω, v.n. help; avenge (with dat.).

τιμωρία ἡ, as, help, assistance; vengeance.

τις, τι, indefinite pron. enclitic, some one, some, a certain.

τίς, τι, interrogative pron. who? what?; τί, why?

τοιόσδε, ἄδε, ὅνδε, such, of such kind.

τοιοῦτος, αὐτή, οὗτο(ν), such.

τόπος ὁ, οὐ, place.

τοσόσδε, ἥδε, ὅνδε, so great, so much; pl. so many.

τοσοῦτος, αὐτή, οὗτο(ν), so great, so much; pl. so many.

τότε, adv. then, at that time.

τρέπω, v.a., fut. τρέψω, aor. ἔτρεψα, turn; mid. turn oneself; turn one's attention.

τρέφω, v.a., fut. θρέψω, pf. τέτροφα, nourish, maintain.

τρέχω, v.n., fut. δραμοῦμαι, aor. ἔδραμον, run.

τριάκοντα, indecl. thirty.

τριακόσιοι, αἱ, α, three hundred.

τριήρ-αρχος ὁ, οὐ, trierarch, captain.

τρι-ήρης ἡ, οὐς, ship with three banks of oars, trireme, man of war.

τρις-μύριοι, αἱ, α, thirty thousand.

τρόπος ὁ, οὐ, manner.

τυγχάνω, v.n., fut. τεύξομαι, aor. ἔτυχον, pf. τετύχηκα, meet with, happen.

τύραννος ὁ, οὐ, tyrant, despot, prince.

ὑβριστής ὁ, οὐ, outrageous person.

ὑμεῖς, ὦν, pers. pron. you, ye.

ὑμέτερος, α, οὐ, poss. pron. your; τὰ ὑμέτερα, your interests.

ὑπ-έκ-καμαι, v.d. be stored away outside.

ὑπέρ, prep.

(1) with acc. beyond, over.

(2) with gen. above, over; on behalf of.

ὑπερ-βάλλω, v.n. surpass; so also in mid.

ὑπερ-μήκης, ες, very long.

ὑπό, prep.

(1) with acc. under (motion to); ὑπὸ νύκτα, towards night, at nightfall.

(2) with gen. by (agent).

(3) with dat. under (rest under).

ὑπο-δέχομαι, v.d. undertake.

ὑπο-λαμβάνω, v.a. take up, sweep away.

ὑπο-λείπω, v.a. leave behind.

ὑπ-οπτεύω, v.a. suspect.

ὑπ-ουργέω, v.n. serve (with dat.).

ὑστεραία ἡ, as, following day (ἡμέρα understood).

ὑστερος, α, οὐ, following, next; adv. ὕστερον, after, afterwards.

ὑφ-ίσταμαι, v. mid. wait, lie in ambush.

φαίνω, v.n., fut. φανῶ, aor. ἔφηναι, 2 pf. πέφηναι (intrans.), show; give light, shine; in mid. and pass. be shown, appear.

φάσμα τό, ατος, appearance, phantom.

φείδομαι, v.d. spare (with gen.).

φέρω, v.a., fut. οἴσω, aor. ἤνεγκον, pf. ἐνήνοχα, bear, bring; in neut. sense, move; mid. φέρομαι, sail, bear down.

φεύγω, v.a. and n., fut. φεύ-
ξομαι and φευξοῦμαι, aor.
ἔφυγον, pf. πέφευγα, flee,
flee from, escape.

φημί, v.a. and n., fut. φήσω,
say, speak.

φθέγγομαι, v.d. sound, speak;
τὸ φθεγγόμενον, the voice.

φθείρω, v.a., fut. φθερῶ, aor.
ἔφθειρα, pf. ἔφθαρκα, spoil,
destroy.

φθονέω, v.n. envy (with dat.).

φθόνος ὁ, ου, envy.

φιλέω, v.a. love; be wont, as
φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι.

φίλος, α, ου, friendly.

φίλος, η, ου, dear; subst.
φίλος ὁ, friend.

φοβέω, v.a. frighten; mid. and
pass. fear, be afraid.

φόβος ὁ, ου, fear.

φορμός ὁ, οὔ, basket.

φράζω, v.a., fut. φράσω, de-
clare, point out, say.

φράττω, v.a. fut. φράξω, fence
in, fortify; also in mid.

φρονέω, v.a. think, be minded,
feel.

φρόνημα τό, ατος, spirit.

φρονίμως, adv. sensibly.

φυγᾶς ὁ, ἀδος, fugitive, exile.

φυγή ἡ, ἡς, flight.

φυλάττω, v.a., fut. φυλάξω,
guard.

φωνή ἡ, ἡς, voice.

χαλεπός, ἡ, ὄν, hard, difficult,
severe.

χάρις ἡ, ιτος, favour; thanks.

χειμάζω, v.n. pass the winter.
χειμών ὁ, ὦνος, winter;
storm.

χείρ ἡ, χειρός, hand; ἐν χειρὶν,
hand to hand.

χιτών ὁ, ὦνος, tunic.

χράω, v.a. give an answer (of
oracles); mid. χρᾶομαι, fut.
χρήσομαι, use, experience
(with dat.).

χρήμα, τό, ατος, thing, busi-
ness; pl. χρήματα, goods;
money.

χρηστός, ἡ, ὄν, useful; good,
kind.

χρόνος, ὁ, ου, time; χρόνῳ,
after a time.

χρυσός ὁ, οὔ, gold.

χῶμα τό, ατος, mound, mole.

χώρα ἡ, ας, country; place,
position; κατὰ χώραν, in
the same position.

χωρέω, v.n. go, proceed.

ψάμμος ὁ, ου, sand.

ψεύδομαι, v.d. lie, deceive,
cheat; pf. pass. part. ἐψευσ-
μένος, cheated.

ψηφός ἡ, ου, pebble; vote.

ὥς, (1) adv. how; as if.

(2) conj. when; since;
that; in order that; ὥς
εἰπεῖν, so to speak.

ὥς-αὐτως, adv. in like
manner.

ὥς-περ, adv. just as.

ὥς-τε, conj. so that.

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