

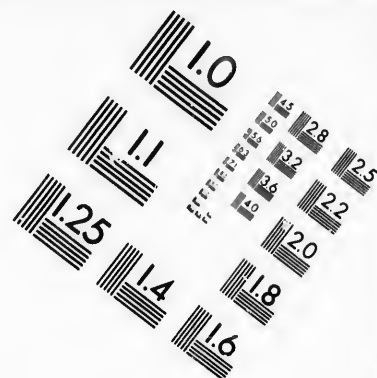
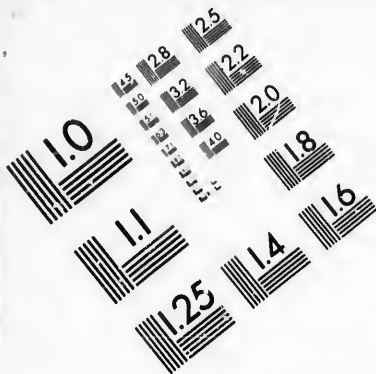
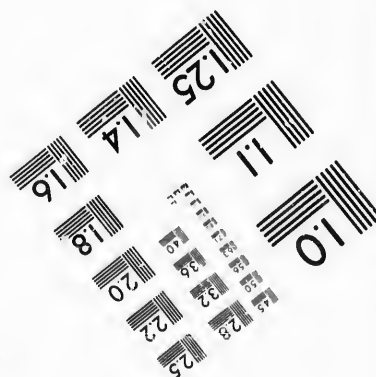
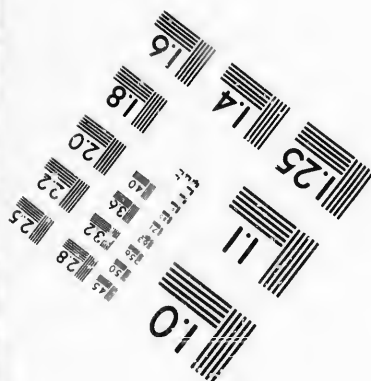
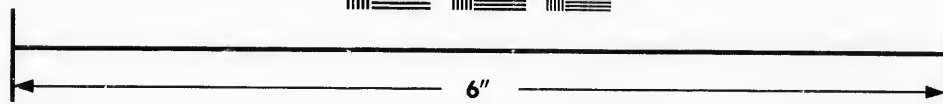
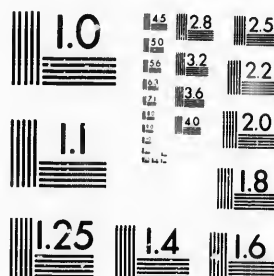


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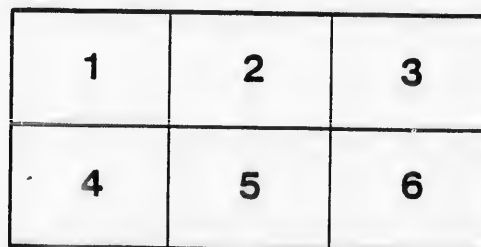
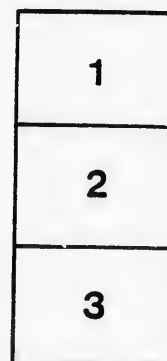
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P R E F A C E.

THE volume now offered to the public is designed to be at once an outline of Greek Grammar and an Introductory Greek Reader. It proposes to conduct the beginner through the common forms and inflections of the language, to acquaint him with the leading principles of its syntax, to present before him a distinct picture of the Greek sentence, and, finally, to furnish him with a short course of reading preparatory to the *Anabasis* of Xenophon. It is based upon the same philological principles as the author's Latin books, though in its execution it differs from them in one or two important particulars. It follows more closely the ordinary arrangement of standard Grammars, and proceeds more rapidly in the development of its plan. The general method of classification and treatment, however, is the same. Moreover, principles and rules which are common to both the Greek and the Latin are stated in the same language as in those works, thus rendering the pupil's knowledge already acquired for the Latin available also for

the Greek. This, it is hoped, will not only economize the time of the learner, but also lead him to compare the two languages, and thus secure a more definite knowledge of their resemblances.

The present work is the result of a growing conviction on the part of the author that the old method of burdening the memory of the beginner with a confused mass of unmeaning forms, inflections, and rules, without allowing him the luxury of using the knowledge he is so laboriously acquiring, is at once unsatisfactory and unphilosophical. It accordingly aims to present a clear and systematic arrangement of the great facts and laws of the language, and to illustrate them step by step with carefully selected examples and exercises. In this way every lesson is learned for actual use, and thus becomes clothed with interest and meaning. The various changes of inflection, otherwise so dry and difficult, are found to be the keys to the rich treasures of ancient thought.

In preparing the exercises and the reading lessons care has been taken to introduce such selections as would not only best illustrate grammatical points, but would also possess in themselves some intrinsic value and interest.

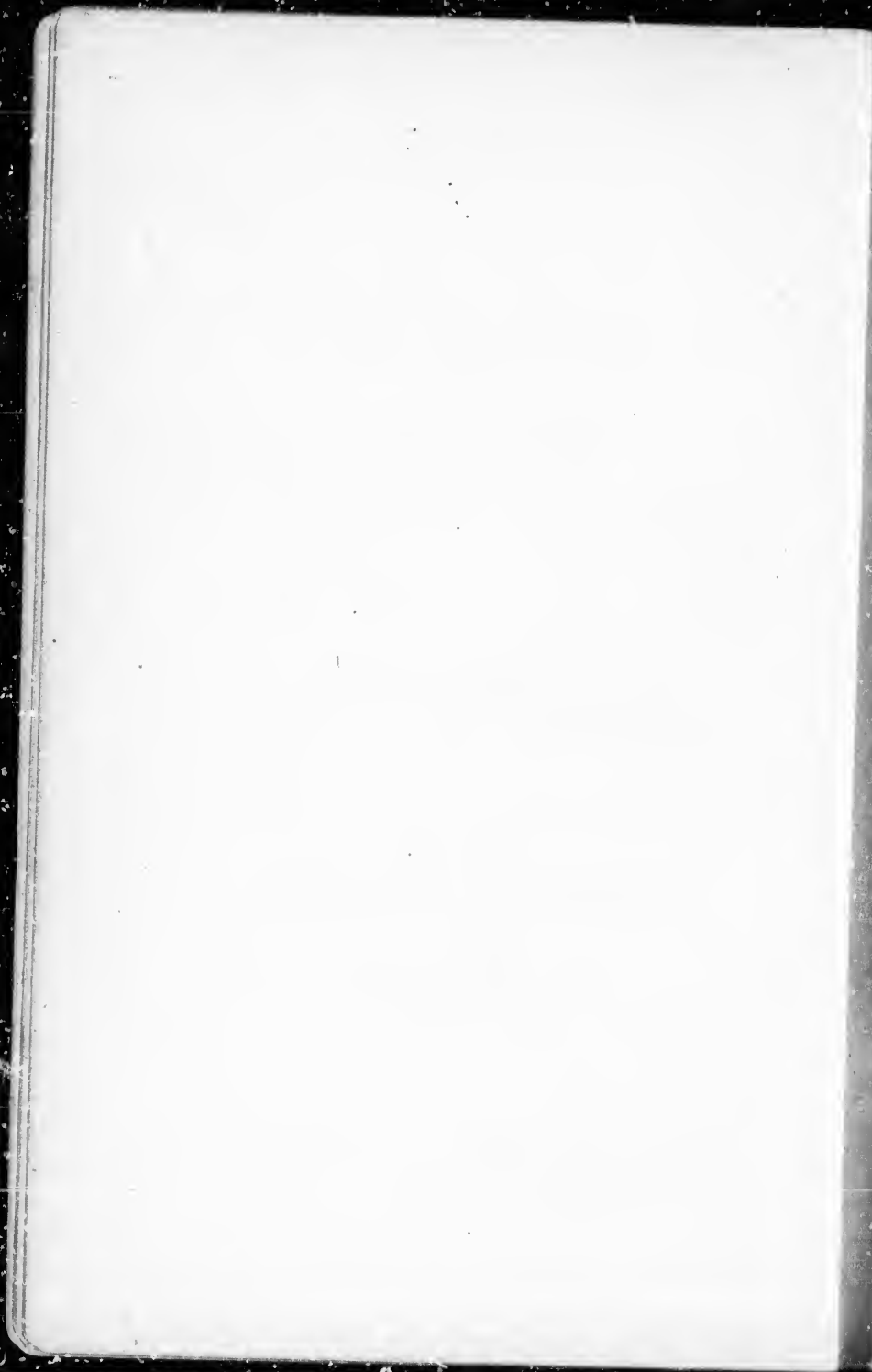
The work is designed to be complete in itself, requiring no accompaniment of grammar or lexicon. For the convenience, however, of such as may prefer to use it, in connection with some standard Grammar,

references are made in the Syntactical portions, both of the Lessons and Notes, to the excellent works of Professors Hadley, Crosby, and Sophocles.

In the preparation of the work the author has resorted freely to such sources of information as were within his reach. Among the numerous Grammatical and Philological works which he has had constantly before him, the invaluable labors of Veitch and Carmichael on the Greek Verb, and those of Madvig and Clyde on the Greek Syntax, deserve special mention.

A. HARKNESS.

PROVIDENCE, *August 20th, 1860.*



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EXPLANATIONS.

H . . . Hadley's Greek Grammar.
C . . . Crosby's " "
S . . . Sophocles' " "

Numerals not preceded by any initials refer to articles in this work.

FIRST GREEK BOOK.

INTRODUCTION.

I.—ALPHABET.

1. The Greek Alphabet consists of the following twenty-four letters:

Form.	Sound.	Name.
A α	a	Alpha
B β	b	Beta
Γ γ	g hard	Gamma
Δ δ	d	Delta
E ε	ē short	Epsilon
Z ζ	z	Zeta
H η	ē long	Eta
Θ θ	th	Theta
I ι	i	Iōta
K κ	k	Kappa
Λ λ	l	Lambda
M μ	m	Mu
N ν	n	Nu
Ξ ξ	x	Xi
Ο ο	ō short	Omīcron
Π π	p	Pi
Ρ ρ	r	Rho
Σ σ (s final)	s	Sigma
Τ τ	t	Tau
Υ υ	u	Upsilon
Φ φ	ph	Phi
Χ χ	ch	Chi
Ψ ψ	ps	Psi
Ω ω	ō long	Omēga.

II.—CLASSIFICATION OF LETTERS.

1. *Vowels.*

2. The Greek has seven vowels :

Two— ϵ and o . . . short.

Two— η and ω . . . long.

Three— a , ι , and υ . . doubtful.

3. Two vowels may unite and form a diphthong, as in English; but in Greek all these combinations must end in ι or υ , and are called *proper* or *improper* diphthongs, according as the other vowel is *short* or *long*, e. g. :

Proper Diphthongs.

ai , ei , oi , au , eu , ou .

Improper Diphthongs.

$a\iota$, $\eta\iota$, $\phi\iota$, $\eta\upsilon$.

REM.—In the improper diphthongs the ι , instead of being placed *after* the other vowel (*except after a capital*) is written under it, as $a\iota$ instead of ai . It is then called *Iota subscript*, i. e. *iota written under*.

2. *Consonants.*

4. The Greek has seventeen consonants :

1) *Four liquids* : λ , μ , ν , ρ .

2) *Nine mutes*, which may be arranged as follows :

	Smooth.	Middle.	Rough.
Pi-mutes	π	β	ϕ
Kappa-mutes	κ	γ	χ
Tau-mutes	τ	δ	θ .

REM.—The smooth, middle, and rough mutes of the same class differ from each other only in the degree of aspiration: thus π is not aspirated at all, β is partially so, and ϕ is fully aspirated= ϕ^h .

3) *Three double consonants :*

ψ , formed by adding ς to a Pi-mute, as $\pi\varsigma=\psi$.

ξ , “ “ ς to a Kappa-mute, as $\kappa\varsigma=\xi$.

ζ , “ uniting ς and Tau-mute δ , as $\delta\varsigma$ or $\sigma\delta=\zeta$.

4) *One sibilant : σ .*

III.—BREATHINGS.

5. The Greek has a *rough* breathing marked '^{h} , and a *smooth* breathing marked ' . The former has the sound of the English *h*, the latter is not heard at all in pronunciation. Every Greek word beginning with a vowel or diphthong, must have one of these breathings written over such vowel or diphthong : * as $\acute{o}$, *the*, pronounced *ho* ; $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\theta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, *I speak the truth* ; $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\iota}$, *I am*.

IV.—ACCENTS.

6. The Greek has three characters to mark accent, called the *acute* ' , the *grave* ' , and the *circumflex* ^ . Every Greek word, as a general rule, must have one accent, and can have but one.

7. This accent must stand on one of the last three syllables of the word.

8. On the last syllable may stand either the acute, the grave, or the circumflex.

9. On the penult (*last but one*) may stand either the acute or circumflex.

10. On the antepenult (*last but two*) may stand only the acute, and that only when the ultimate is short.

* The breathing stands over the second vowel of the diphthong, as in $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\iota}$.

11. The circumflex always shows that the syllable on which it stands is long in quantity.

12. The circumflex on the penult not only shows that such penult is long, but also that the ultimate of the word is short: thus the circumflex on the penult of *πολῖτα* not only shows that the *ι* is long, but also that the *α* is short.

13. The acute on the penult of a word whose ultimate is short, shows the vowel of the penult to be short also: the acute in *ἐργάτᾱ*, shows that the *ά* is short.

14. A few monosyllables take no accent. They are called *Proclitics*.

15. A few other short words either lose their own accent or throw it back upon the preceding word, as *ἄνθρωπός τις*, *a certain man*. Here the accent of *τις* stands upon the last syllable of *ἄνθρωπος*. Such words are called *Enclitics*.

16. Greek is pronounced according to the *written accents* quite extensively on the continent of Europe, and in a few of the schools and colleges of our own country; but the more common usage with us, as in England, disregards the written mark entirely, and accents, as in Latin, according to quantity, as follows:

- 1) In words of two syllables, always on the *first*.
- 2) In words of more than two syllables, on the *penult* if that is *long* in quantity; otherwise on the *antepenult*.

V.—SYLLABLES.

17. In Greek, as in Latin, every word has as many syllables as it has separate vowels and diphthongs.

VI.—QUANTITY.

18. A syllable is *long* in quantity,

1) If it contains a diphthong or one of the long vowels η or ω : as $\alpha\acute{\iota}\kappa\omega\nu$.

2) If its vowel, whether long or short in itself, is followed by a double consonant or by any two single consonants, except a mute and a liquid : as $\delta\mu\phi\alpha\xi$, in which both syllables are long, though both vowels are short.

19. A syllable is *short* if it contains one of the short vowels, ϵ or σ , before a vowel, diphthong, or a single consonant : as $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\sigma$.

VII.—SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS.

20. There are no less than three distinct methods recognized by classical scholars in the pronunciation of Greek, generally known as the *English*, the *Modern Greek*, and the *Erasmian* ; the first prevailing in England and in this country, the second in Greece, and the third in other parts of the continent of Europe. We subjoin a brief outline of each, leaving the instructor to make his own selection.

I.—THE ENGLISH METHOD.

1. *Sounds of the Vowels.*

21. The vowels, η , ω , and υ , always have the long English sounds of e , o , and u , as heard in *mete*, *tube*, *note*, c. g. $\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$, $\nu\acute{\upsilon}\nu$, $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$.

22. The vowels, ϵ and σ , have the short English

sounds of *e* and *o* in *met*, *not*; e.g. ἐκ, τόν; except when they stand before another vowel or at the end of a word, in which positions they are lengthened.

23. The vowels, *a* and *ι*, are pronounced like *a* and *i* in Latin, sometimes with the long English sounds, as in *made*, *pine*, and sometimes with the short sounds, as in *mad*, *pin*. In words of more than one syllable, however, final *a* has the sound of final *a* in America.

2. Sounds of the Diphthongs.

24. <i>αι</i>	like <i>ai</i> in <i>aisle</i> ; e.g. αἶρω.
<i>ει</i>	<i>ei</i> height; e.g. εἶς.
<i>οι</i>	<i>oi</i> coin; e.g. τοῖν.
<i>αυ</i>	<i>au</i> author; e.g. ναῦς.
<i>ευ</i> and <i>ηυ</i>	<i>eu</i> neuter; e.g. πλεῦσω.
<i>ου</i>	<i>ou</i> noun; e.g. νοῦν.
<i>υι</i>	<i>ui</i> quire; e.g. μῦια.

The improper diphthongs, *α*, *η*, and *ω*, are pronounced precisely like *a*, *η*, and *ω*.

3. Sounds of the Consonants.

25. The consonants are pronounced nearly as in English; *γ*, however, is always hard, like *g* in *go*, except before *κ*, *γ*, *χ*, and *ξ*, where it has the sound of *ng* in *sing*, as ἄγγελος, pronounced *angelos*; *θ* has the sound of *th* in *thin*; *σ* and *τ* never have the sound of *sh* like *s* and *t* in Latin and English: thus Ἀσία is not pronounced *Ashia*, but with the ordinary sound of *s*; Κρίτις is not pronounced *Krishias*, but with the ordinary sound of *t*.

II.—THE ERASMIAN METHOD.

1. *Sounds of the Vowels.*

26. The vowels ϵ , o , υ , and ω , have nearly the same sounds as in the English Method: the other vowels are pronounced as follows:

- α like a in *father*; e. g. πατήρ.
 η a in *made*; e. g. πατήρ.
 ϵ e in *me*; e. g. ἴστημι.

2. *Sounds of the Diphthongs.*

27. The diphthongs have nearly the same sounds as in the English Method, with the following exceptions:

- av like ou in *house*; e. g. ναῦς.
 ou oo in *noon*; e. g. νοῦν.
 ui we in *pronoun we*; e. g. μῦια.

3. *Sounds of the Consonants.*

28. The pronunciation of the consonants is nearly the same as in the English Method.

III.—THE MODERN GREEK METHOD.*

1. *Sounds of the Vowels.*

29. α like a in *father*; e. g. πατήρ.
 ϵ e *there*; e. g. φέρε.
 η, ι, υ $\bar{e}$ *me*; e. g. πῆγγυμι.
 o, ω o *note*; e. g. νῶτος.

* For the Modern Greek Pronunciation the author is indebted to the kindness of Rev. R. F. Buel, late missionary to Greece and long resident in Athens.

2. *Sounds of the Diphthongs.*

30. *αι* like *e* in *there* ; e. g. *φέρεται*.
ει, οι, υι ē *me* ; e. g. *μειοῖ, μυῖα*.
ου oo *noon* ; e. g. *νοῦν*.

α, η, ω precisely like the single vowels *a, η, ω*.

The diphthongs *αν, ευ, ηυ*, before a vowel, diphthong, liquid, or *β, γ, δ, ζ*, have the sounds of *av, ev, ēv* in *average, every, even* : e. g. *αὔλος, εὔδον, ἡῦδον*. In other situations they have the sounds of *af, ef, eef* in *after, effort, reef* : e. g. *αὔξω, ἡῦξησα*.

3. *Sounds of the Consonants.*

31. *β* has the sound of the English *v* : e. g. *βάσις*.

γ has no exact representative in English ; it has a sound intermediate between that of *g hard* and *y*, and is approximately expressed by *g* in *again* : e. g. *γόνος, γέρας*. Before *κ, γ, χ*, and *ξ*, it has the sound of *ng* in *sing* : e. g. *ἄγγελος*, pronounced *anggelos*.

δ has the sound of *th* in *them*.

θ has the sound of *th* in *think*.

ν has generally the sound of *n* in English ; in the article, however, it has before *κ* the sound of *ng* : as *τὴν κεφαλὴν* ; and before *π* that of *m*, as *τὴν πόλιν*.

π has generally the sound of *p*, but after *ν* of the article and *μ* it has that of *b* : e. g. *ἄμπελος, τὴν πόλιν*.

τ has generally the sound of *t*, but after *ν* in the middle of a word and after *ν* of the article it is pronounced like *d* : e. g. *πάντα, τὴν τιμὴν*.

χ has no equivalent in English, but is like the German *ch*. It may be approximately described as intermediate between the sounds of *h* and *k* in *he* and *key* ; e. g. *χείρ*.

The other consonants are pronounced nearly as in the English Method.

32. In pronunciation quantity is disregarded, the rough breathing is not heard, and the written mark determines the spoken accent.

VIII.—MARKS OF PUNCTUATION.

33. Comma	-	-	-	-	-	,
Colon	-	-	-	-	-	:
Period	-	-	-	-	-	.
Interrogation-mark	-	-	-	-	-	;

αι.
νία.

els α, η, ω.
wel, diph.
s of av, ev,
δου, ηῦδου.
af, ef, eef

v: e. g.

; it has a
and y, and
e. g. γόνος,
d of ng in

h; in the
of ng: as
πόλιν.

r ν of the
ήν πόλιν.
r ν in the
it is pro-

like the
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PART I.
LESSONS AND EXERCISES.

BOOK I.
ETYMOLOGY.

LESSON I.

Parts of Speech.—Sentence.—Verbs.

34. In Greek, as in English, words are divided, according to their use, into eight classes, called *Parts of Speech*, viz.: *Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections.*

REM.—The *Article* is properly a Demonstrative.

35. These parts of speech, either singly or combined, form sentences, e. g. :

Ἀληθεύω.

| *I speak the truth*

Ὁ κριτὴς ἀληθεύει.

| *The judge speaks the truth.*

36. Sentences in their various forms and combinations, of course, constitute the language.

37. Every sentence, however simple, consists of two distinct parts, viz. :

- 1) *The Subject*, or that of which it speaks, as *κριτής* in the sentence *κριτής ἀληθεύει*.
- 2) *The Predicate*, or that which is said of the subject, as *ἀληθεύει* in the above sentence.

38. In Greek, as in Latin, the subject is often omitted, when the form of the predicate shows what subject is meant: thus the single word, *Ἀληθεύω*, *I speak the truth*, is in itself a complete sentence, because the ending *ω* shows that the subject cannot be *he, they, or you*, but must be *I*.

39. When a sentence is thus expressed by a single word, that word is always a verb, and the omitted subject, implied in the ending of the verb, is always a pronoun of the same number and person as the verb itself; as, *Ἀληθεύεις*, *You speak the truth*.

40. The Greek verb, like the English, has three Persons, *First*, *Second*, and *Third*, but, unlike the English, three Numbers, *Singular*, *Dual* (denoting *two* or a *pair*), and *Plural*.

41. The verb in *ω* is inflected in the Present Indicative Active with the following

PERSONAL ENDINGS.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
1st Pers.	ω		ομεν
2d Pers.	εις	ετον	ετε
3d Pers.	ει	ετον	ουσι(ν).*

* The ending *ουσιν*, instead of *ουσι*, is used when the next word begins with a vowel.

PARADIGMS.

SINGULAR.			
1 P.	βουλεύω,	<i>I advise,</i>	γράφω, <i>I write,</i>
2 P.	βουλεύεις,	<i>you advise,</i>	γράφεις, <i>you write,</i>
3 P.	βουλεύει,	<i>he advises,</i>	γράφει, <i>he writes,</i>
DUAL.*			
2 P.	βουλεύετον,	<i>you two advise,</i>	γράφετον, <i>you two write,</i>
3 P.	βουλεύετον,	<i>they two advise,</i>	γράφετον, <i>they two write.</i>
PLURAL.			
1 P.	βουλεύομεν,	<i>we advise,</i>	γράφομεν, <i>we write,</i>
2 P.	βουλεύετε,	<i>you advise,</i>	γράφετε, <i>you write,</i>
3 P.	βουλεύουσι(ν),	<i>they advise,</i>	γράφουσι(ν), <i>they write.</i>

42. PARADIGM OF PRESENT INDICATIVE OF εἶμι,
TO BE.

SINGULAR.		
1st Person.	εἶμι,	<i>I am,</i>
2d "	εἶ,	<i>thou art, you are,</i>
3d "	ἐστί(ν),	<i>he is, she is, it is,</i>
DUAL.		
2d Person.	ἐστόν,	<i>you two are,</i>
3d "	ἐστόν,	<i>they two are,</i>
PLURAL.		
1st Person.	ἐσμέν,	<i>we are,</i>
2d "	ἐστέ,	<i>you are,</i>
3d "	εἰσὶ(ν),	<i>they are.</i>

* It will be observed in these Paradigms that the Dual, which from the nature of its signification is really included in the Plural, has in the first person no special form distinct from that number.

LESSON II.

Verbs.—Exercises.

43. VOCABULARY.

'Αληθεύω, εις,	<i>to speak the truth.*</i>
Βασιλεύω, εις,	<i>to be king, reign, rule.</i>
Βουλεύω, εις,	<i>to advise.</i>
Γράφω, εις,	<i>to write.</i>
Θαυμάζω, εις,	<i>to admire, wonder at.</i>
Τρέχω, εις,	<i>to run.</i>

44. EXERCISES.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. 'Αληθεύω. 2. Βουλεύω. 3. Βασιλεύω. 4. Θαυμάζω. 5. Θαυμάζεις. 6. Βουλεύεις. 7. 'Αληθεύεις. 8. Βασιλεύεις. 9. Βασιλεύει. 10. Βουλεύει. 11. Θαυμάζει. 12. 'Αληθεύει. 13. 'Αληθεύετον. 14. Βασιλεύετον. 15. Θαυμάζετον. 16. Βουλεύετον. 17. Βουλεύομεν. 18. Βασιλεύομεν. 19. 'Αληθεύομεν. 20. Θαυμάζομεν. 21. Θαυμάζετε. 22. Βουλεύετε. 23. 'Αληθεύετε. 24. Βασιλεύετε. 25. Βασιλεύουσιν. 26. 'Αληθεύουσιν. 27. Βουλεύουσιν. 28. Θαυμάζουσιν.

II. *Translate into Greek.*

1. I write. 2. We write. 3. He writes. 4. They write. 5. You two run. 6. They two run. 7. We rule. 8. You rule. 9. They rule. 10. I rule. 11. I speak the truth. 12. We speak the truth. 13. He rules. 14. He runs. 15. He speaks the truth. 16. They speak the truth.

* The pupil will observe that the definitions are given in the infinitive, to express the simple *meaning* of the verb without reference to person or number.

LESSON III.

Nouns.

45. In Greek, as in English, all names, whether of persons, places, or things, are called *Nouns*: as, "*Ὅμηρος, Homer, ἄνθρωπος, a man.*"

46. Nouns have gender, number, person, and case.

47. The gender of nouns is either *masculine, feminine, common or neuter.*

48. In Greek, as in English, nouns denoting objects which have sex, except some names of animals and a few personal appellatives, are:

1) *Masculine*, if they denote male beings, as *ἄνθρωπος, a man; υἱός, a son; λέων, a lion.*

2) *Feminine*, if they denote female beings, as *γυνή, a woman; θυγάτηρ, a daughter; λέαινα, a lioness.*

3) *Common*, if they apply alike to both sexes, as *μάρτυς, a witness (male or female); θεός, a god or a goddess.*

49. When gender is used to denote sex, as in the cases just noticed, it is called *natural gender.*

50. In nouns denoting objects without sex (*neuter in English*) and in many names applicable to animals of both sexes, the gender in Greek, as in Latin, is entirely independent of sex, and is accordingly called *grammatical gender.*

51. The *Grammatical Gender* of nouns is determined *partly* by their *signification*, but *mostly* by their *endings.*

52. The general rules for the grammatical gender

auth.*
n, rule.

der at.

ο. 4. Θαν-
Ἀληθεύεις.
εύει. 11.
ετον. 14.
Βουλεύετον.
ληθεύομεν.
Βουλεύετε.
σιλεύουσιν.
υμάζουσιν.

. 4. They
n. 7. We
ale. 11. I
. 13. He
ruth. 16.

in the infini-
reference to

of nouns, independent of their endings,* are the same as in Latin, viz. :

- 1) Most names of *rivers, winds, and months* are masculine ; as ὁ Νεῖλος, *the Nile* ; ὁ Νότος, *the south wind* ; ὁ βοηδρομιών, *the name of the third Attic month*.
- 2) Most names of *countries, towns, islands, and trees* are feminine ; as, ἡ Αἴγυπτος, *Egypt* ; ἡ Μίλητος, *Miletus* ; ἡ Ἰμβρος, *Imbrus* ; ἡ συκῆ, *a fig-tree*.
- 3) *Indeclinable nouns and clauses used as nouns*, are neuter ; as, τὸ Ἄλφα.

53. The Greek, like the English and the Latin, has three persons, *First, Second, and Third*, but, unlike them, three numbers, *Singular*, which means one, *Dual*, two, and *Plural*, more than one. Thus the plural, it will be observed, includes the dual.

54. The *Cases* in Greek are five in number: *Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Vocative*. The place of the Latin Ablative is supplied partly by the Genitive, but mostly by the Dative.

55. The Nominative Case corresponds to the nominative in English both in name and use.

56. RULE.—*Subject*.

The subject of a finite verb is put in the nominative, e. g. :

Ποιητὴς γράφει. | *A poet is writing.*

57. RULE.—*Finite Verb*.

A finite verb must agree with its subject in number and person.

REM.—Thus, γράφει in the above example is in the third person singular, to agree with its subject ποιητὴς.

* Gender, as determined by the endings of nouns, will be noticed in connection with the several declensions.

LESSON IV.

Nouns.—Exercises.

58. VOCABULARY.

Ἀναγιγνώσκω, εἰς,	<i>to read.</i>
Δικάζω, εἰς,	<i>to judge, decide.</i>
Κλέπτῃς,	<i>a thief.</i>
Κλέπτω, εἰς,	<i>to steal.</i>
Κόρη,	<i>a girl, maiden.</i>
Λέγω, εἰς,	<i>to tell, relate, speak.</i>
Μαθητής,	<i>a pupil, learner.</i>
Νεανίας,	<i>a youth, young man.</i>
Παίζω, εἰς,	<i>to play. to sport.</i>
Πολίτης,	<i>a citizen.</i>
Στρατιώτης,	<i>a soldier.</i>
Φεύγω, εἰς,	<i>to flee.</i>
Χαίρω, εἰς,	<i>to rejoice.</i>

59. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Κόρη γράφει. 2. Γράφετε. 3. Γράφομεν. 4. Χαίρεις. 5. Νεανίας χαίρει. 6. Χαίρομεν. 7. Κλέπτῃς κ. 8. Δικάζομεν. 9. Πολίτης δικάζει. 10. Δικά.

II.

1. They are playing. 2. A youth is playing. 3. A pupil is reading. 4. You are reading. 5. A soldier is fleeing. 6. They are fleeing. 7. I advise. 8. We advise.

LESSON V.

First Declension.

60. Nouns in Greek are declined in three different ways, and are accordingly divided into three *Declensions*.

61. In any noun, of whatever declension,

1) The *root* may be found by dropping the ending of the genitive singular.

2) The *several cases* may be formed by adding to this root the proper endings.

62. Nouns of the First Declension present the following

NOMINATIVE ENDINGS:—*a* and *η*, *feminine*; *as* and *ης*, *masculine*.

63. They are declined by adding to the root the following

CASE-ENDINGS.

SINGULAR.					
Nom.	η	ᾱ	ᾱ	ης	ᾱς
Gen.	ης	ᾱς	ης, ᾱς	ου	ου
Dat.	ῃ	ᾷ	ῃ, ᾷ	ῃ	ᾷ
Acc.	ην	ᾱν	ᾱν	ην	ᾱν
Voc.	η	ᾱ	ᾱ	ᾱ or η	ᾱ
DUAL.					
Nom. Acc. Voc.		ᾱ			
Gen. Dat.		αιν			
PLURAL.					
Nom.		αι			
Gen.		ων			
Dat.		αις			
Acc.		ας			
Voc.		αι.			

PARADIGMS.

	Ἡ νίκη.	Ἡ πείρα.	Ἡ Μοῦσα.	Ὁ πολίτης.	Ὁ νεανίας.
	<i>The victory.</i>	<i>The attempt.</i>	<i>The Muse.</i>	<i>The citizen.</i>	<i>The youth.</i>
SINGULAR.					
Nom.	νίκη	πείρῃ	Μοῦσᾱ	πολίτης	νεανίᾱς
Gen.	νίκης	πείρας	Μούσης	πολίτου	νεανίου
Dat.	νίκῃ	πείρᾃ	Μούσῃ	πολίτῃ	νεανίᾃ
Acc.	νίκην	πείραν	Μοῦσαν	πολίτην	νεανίαν
Voc.	νίκη	πείρα	Μοῦσᾱ	πολίτᾱ	νεανίᾱ
DUAL.					
N. A. V.	νικά	πείρᾱ	Μοῦσᾱ	πολίτᾱ	νεανίᾱ
G. D.	νίκαιν	πείραιν	Μούσαιν	πολίταιν	νεανίαιν
PLURAL.					
Nom.	νικαί	πείραι	Μοῦσαι	πολίται	νεανίαι
Gen.	νικῶν	πειρῶν	Μουσῶν	πολιτῶν	νεανιῶν
Dat.	νικαῖς	πείραις	Μούσαις	πολίταις	νεανίαις
Acc.	νίκας	πείρας	Μούσας	πολίτας	νεανίᾱς
Voc.	νικαί.	πείραι.	Μοῦσαι.	πολίται.	νεανίαι.

64. In the above Paradigms observe :

- 1) That in the Dual and Plural they are all declined precisely alike.
- 2) That πείρα retains its final *a* throughout the singular, as νίκη does the *η*.
- 3) That Μοῦσα in its declension differs from πείρα only in changing *a* into *η* in the Gen. and Dat. Sing.
- 4) That νεανίας differs from πολίτης only in having *a* in Dat. and Acc. Sing., while the latter has *η*.

65. Nouns in *a*, preceded by *ρ*, *ε*, or *ι*, retain the *a* throughout the singular, like πείρα, while other nouns in *a* have the Gen. and Dat. in *ης* and *η*, like Μοῦσα.

66. Most nouns in *ης* have the Voc. Sing. in *a* like πολίτης. This is true of

- 1) *All nouns in της* : e. g. ἐργάτης, *a laborer*, Voc. ἐργάτα.
- 2) *Verbal compounds in ης* : e. g. γεωμέτρης (γῆ, *earth*, and μετρέω, *to measure*), *a geometer*, Voc. γεωμέτρα.
- 3) *National names in ης* : e. g. Σκύθης, *Scythian*, Voc. Σκύθα. Other nouns in ης have the Voc. in η : e. g. Πέρσης (proper name), *Perses*, Voc. Πέρση.

67. *Quantity of Final Syllables in First Declension.*

(1) Final *α* is long, except in the Nom. and Voc. Sing. of nouns whose genitive is in *ης* (and a few others), and in the Voc. of nouns in *ης*. (See Paradigms.)

(2) Final *ας* is always long in this declension.

(3) Final *αν* takes the quantity of the nominative.

68. *Accentuation.*

(1) The syllable which has the accent in the nominative retains it throughout all the cases, except

1) In the Gen. Plur., which takes the circumflex on the ultimate.

2) When the acute stands on the antepenult in the nominative, it must be removed to the penult in those cases which have a long ultimate : e. g. λέαινα, *a lioness*, Gen. λεαίνης.

(2) Inflection may, however, change the character of the accent, as follows, viz. :

1) The acute on the ultimate of the Nom. becomes the circumflex in the Gen. and Dat. of all numbers : e. g. τιμή, τιμῆς.

- 2) The acute on a penult long *by nature* † becomes the circumflex when the ultimate is shortened: e. g. πολίτης, πολῖτα, πολῖται.*
- 3) The circumflex on the penult of the Nom. becomes the acute when the ultimate is lengthened: e. g. Μούσα, Μούσης.

LESSON VI.

First Declension, continued.

69. The Greek language, like the English, has a definite article, which is so often used with substantives that its declension must be given at the outset.

70. PARADIGM OF THE ARTICLE.

ὁ, ἡ, τό, the.			
SINGULAR.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
Acc.	τόν	τήν	τό
DUAL.			
N. & A.	τώ	τά	τώ
G. & D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν
PLURAL.			
Nom.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
Gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
Acc.	τούς	ταίς	τά.

* The endings αι and οι are regarded as short in accentuation.

† i. e. by the *natural quantity* of its vowel, independently of position.

71. On *accentuation*, observe that the forms $\acute{o}$, $\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{o}\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\iota$, take no accent, the Gen. and Dat. the circumflex, and the other forms the acute.

72. RULE.—*Article.*

The Article agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case, e. g.:

$\acute{H}$ ἐπιστολή.		<i>The letter.</i>
$\acute{A}\iota$ ἐπιστολαί.		<i>The letters.</i>

73. RULE.—*Modifying Nouns.*

A noun modifying the meaning of another noun is put

- 1) In the same case as that noun, when it denotes the same person or thing, e. g.:

$\acute{E}\upsilon\rho\iota\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\varsigma$ $\acute{o}$ ποιητής. | *Euripides the poet.*

- 2) In the Genitive, when it denotes a different person or thing, e. g.:

$\acute{H}$ τοῦ κριτοῦ ἀρετή. | *The virtue of the judge.*

74. When the governing noun has an article, the genitive is commonly placed between the article and that noun, as in the above example. As the Greek language, however, allows great freedom in the arrangement of words, this order is by no means uniformly followed. Thus, the above example may read,

1. $\acute{H}$ τοῦ κριτοῦ ἀρετή.
2. $\acute{H}$ ἀρετὴ ἡ τοῦ κριτοῦ.
3. $\acute{H}$ ἀρετὴ τοῦ κριτοῦ.
4. Τοῦ κριτοῦ ἡ ἀρετή.

75. RULE.—*Direct Object.*

Any transitive verb may take an *Accusative* as the direct object of its action, e. g.:

Γράφω ἐπιστολήν. | *I am writing a letter.*

ζει
ἐπι
ποι
οικί
λεπ
τιώ

*
tive e
throu
priate
and as
like n
pende

LESSON VII.

First Declension.—Exercises.

76. VOCABULARY.*

Ἐπιστολή, ἥς, ἡ,	letter, message.
Γέφυρα, ας, ἡ,	bridge.
Κριτής, οὔ, ὁ,	judge.
Λύω, εις,	to break, break down, violate.
Ὁ, ἡ, τό,	the.
Οἰκία, ας, ἡ,	house.
Ποιητής, οὔ, ὁ,	poet.
Σπονδή, ἥς, ἡ,	libation; plur. treaty, truce.
Στρατιώτης, ου, ὁ,	soldier.
Χαλεπαίνω, εις,	to be angry.

77. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Θαυμάζω τὴν ἐπιστολήν. 2. Ὁ νεανίας θαυμάζει τὰς ἐπιστολάς. 3. Θαυμάζομεν τὰς τοῦ ποιητοῦ ἐπιστολάς. 4. Ὁ ποιητὴς τὴν οἰκίαν θαυμάζει. 5. Οἱ ποιηταὶ τὰς οἰκίας θαυμάζουσιν. 6. Οἱ ποιηταὶ τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ κριτοῦ θαυμάζουσιν. 7. Οἱ στρατιῶται χαλεπαίνουν. 8. Λύουσι τὴν γέφυραν. 9. Οἱ στρατιῶται λύουσι τὰς σπονδάς.

* After each noun in the Vocabularies will be given, first, the genitive ending, which will enable the pupil readily to decline the noun throughout according to previous paradigms; and, secondly, the appropriate form of the article to mark the gender: thus, ἥς after ἐπιστολή and ας after γέφυρα show that these nouns are declined respectively like νίκη and πύρα; while ἡ, the feminine form of the article appended to each, shows that they are feminine.

II.

1. The judge is reading the letter. 2. I am reading a letter. 3. They are reading the letter of the judge. 4. We are reading the letters of the judge. 5. We admire the house of the poet. 6. I admire the houses of the poets.

LESSON VIII.

Second Declension.

78. The *Second Declension* presents the following
NOMINATIVE ENDINGS:—*ος* and *ως*, *masc.*; *ον* and *ων*, *neut.*

REM.—Some nouns in *ος* are feminine by exception.

79. They are declined by adding to the root the following

CASE-ENDINGS.

SINGULAR.				
Nom.	<i>ος</i>	<i>ως</i>	<i>ον</i>	<i>ων</i>
Gen.	<i>ου</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>ου</i>	<i>ω</i>
Dat.	<i>φ</i>	<i>φ</i>	<i>φ</i>	<i>φ</i>
Acc.	<i>ον</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>ον</i>	<i>ων</i>
Voc.	<i>ος</i> or <i>ε</i> *	<i>ως</i>	<i>ον</i>	<i>ων</i>
DUAL.				
N. A. V.	<i>ω</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>ω</i>
G. D.	<i>ων</i>	<i>φ</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>φ</i>
PLURAL.				
Nom.	<i>οι</i>	<i>φ</i>	<i>α</i>	<i>ω</i>
Gen.	<i>ων</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>ων</i>
Dat.	<i>οις</i>	<i>φς</i>	<i>οις</i>	<i>φς</i>
Acc.	<i>ους</i>	<i>ως</i>	<i>α</i>	<i>ω</i>
Voc.	<i>οι</i>	<i>φ</i>	<i>α</i>	<i>ω</i>

* The Vocative generally ends in *ε*.

PARADIGMS.

	Ὁ λόγος. <i>The word.</i>	Ὁ θεός. <i>The god.</i>	Τὸ ἱμάτιον. <i>The cloak.</i>	Τὸ σῦκον. <i>The fig.</i>
SINGULAR.				
Nom.	λόγος	θεός	ἱμάτιον	σῦκον
Gen.	λόγου	θεοῦ	ἱματίου	σύκου
Dat.	λόγῳ	θεῷ	ἱματίῳ	σύκῳ
Acc.	λόγον	θεόν	ἱμάτιον	σῦκον
Voc.	λόγε	θεός	ἱμάτιον	σῦκον
DUAL.				
N. A. V.	λόγω	θεῷ	ἱματίῳ	σύκῳ
G. D.	λόγοιν	θεοῖν	ἱματίοιν	σύκοιν
PLURAL.				
Nom.	λόγοι	θεοί	ἱμάτια	σῦκα
Gen.	λόγων	θεῶν	ἱματίων	σύκων
Dat.	λόγοις	θεοῖς	ἱματίοις	σύκοις
Acc.	λόγους	θεοὺς	ἱμάτια	σῦκα
Voc.	λόγοι.	θεοί.	ἱμάτια.	σῦκα.

80. *Accentuation.*—The syllable which has the accent in the nominative, retains it throughout all the cases, subject to the same exceptions and changes as in the First Declension (68), except in the Gen. Plur., which has the accent on the ultimate only when the Nom. Sing. is accented on that syllable.

LESSON IX.

Second Declension, continued.

81. A few nouns of the second declension, having ε or e before the ending, suffer contraction through

all the cases, and are declined according to the following

PARADIGMS.

	Ὁ πλόος, πλοῦς.		Τὸ ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν.
	<i>The voyage.</i>		<i>The bone.</i>
	SINGULAR.		
Nom.	πλόος	πλοῦς	ὀστέον ὀστοῦν
Gen.	πλόου	πλοῦ	ὀστέου ὀστωῦ
Dat.	πλόῳ	πλω̄	ὀστέῳ ὀστώ̄
Acc.	πλόον	πλοῦν	ὀστέον ὀστοῦν
Voc.	πλόε	πλοῦ	ὀστέον ὀστοῦν
	DUAL.		
N. A. V	πλόῳ	πλώ	ὀστέῳ ὀστώ
G. D.	πλόουιν	πλοῖν	ὀστέουιν ὀστοῖν
	PLURAL.		
Nom	πλόοι	πλοῖ	ὀστέα ὀστᾶ
Gen.	πλόων	πλω̄ν	ὀστέων ὀστών
Dat.	πλόοις	πλοῖς	ὀστέοις ὀστοῖς
Acc.	πλόους	πλοῦς	ὀστέα ὀστᾶ
Voc.	πλόοι	πλοῖ.	ὀστέα ὀστᾶ.

REM.—It will be observed that the above paradigms in their uncontracted form do not differ at all in their declension from λόγος and σῦκον (79); it is only in the fact of their contraction that they present any peculiarity.

82. *Accentuation*.—The contracted ultimate is circumflexed, if the penult had the accent before contraction; except in the Dual Nom. Acc. and Voc., where it takes the acute, as πλώ instead of πλώ̄.

83. *Attic Second Declension*.

The nouns in ως and ων form the so called *Attic Second Declension*, and are declined according to the following

PARADIGMS.

	Ὁ λαός, <i>The people.</i>	Τὸ ἀνώγειον, <i>The hall.</i>
	SINGULAR.	
Nom.	λαός	ἀνώγειον
Gen.	λαῷ	ἀνώγειω
Dat.	λαῷ	ἀνώγειῳ
Acc.	λαόν	ἀνώγειον
Voc.	λαός	ἀνώγειον
	DUAL.	
N. A. V.	λαῷ	ἀνώγειω
G. D.	λαῶν	ἀνώγειων
	PLURAL.	
Nom.	λαῖ	ἀνώγειω
Gen.	λαῶν	ἀνώγειων
Dat.	λαῖς	ἀνώγειοις
Acc.	λαός	ἀνώγειω
Voc.	λαῖ.	ἀνώγειω.

84. On accentuation, observe

- 1) That the Gen. Sing. retains the acute at variance with the rule (80), as λαῷ, not λαῶ.
- 2) That nouns of this declension may have the acute on the antepenult, as ἀνώγειον, not ἀνωγέων.

LESSON X.

Second Declension.—Exercises.

85. The person or thing *to* or *for* which any thing is or is done, is called an *indirect object*, e. g.:

Κῦρος στρατιώτῃ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἀναγιγνώσκει. | *Cyrus reads the letter to a soldier.*

REM.—Here στρατιώτῃ is the *indirect object*, while ἐπιστολὴν is the *direct object*.

86. RULE.—*Direct and Indirect Objects.*

Any transitive verb may take the Accusative of the *direct* and the Dative of the *indirect* object.

87. The article is often used in Greek, though omitted in English,

- 1) Before *abstract* nouns, denoting virtues, vices, qualities, &c., e. g.:

Θαυμάζομεν τὴν σοφίαν. | We admire wisdom.

- 2) Before *proper* names of well known persons or places, e. g.:

Ὁ Σωκράτης τὴν σοφίαν θαυμάζει. | Socrates admires wisdom.

88. VOCABULARY.

Αἰνείας, ου, ὁ,	Aenēas, a celebrated Trojan prince.
Διώκω, εις,	to pursue, follow, seek.
Ἐγκωμιάζω, εις,	to praise, extol.
Ἐχω, εις,	to have.
Ἡδονή, ἡς, ἡ,	pleasure.
Θηρεύω, εις,	to hunt, to chase, pursue.
Ἰμάτιον, ου, τό,	cloak, mantle.
Ἴππος, ου, ὁ or ἡ,	horse.
Κλέπτης, ου, ὁ,	thief.
Κόρη, ἡς, ἡ,	girl, maiden.
Λᾱγός, ὡ, ὁ,	hare.
Μῦθος, ου, ὁ,	legend, tale, story.
Ὀμηρος, ου, ὁ,	Homer, the great Epic poet of Greece.
Παιδεύω, εις,	to bring up, teach, educate.
Ρόδον, ου, τό,	rose.
Στρατηγός, οὔ, ὁ,	general, commander.
Τέκνον, ου, τό,	child.

89. EXERCISES.

I.

1. "Ομηρος τὸν Αἰνείαν ἐγκωμιάζει. 2. Ἐχω ἰμάτιον. 3. Θηρεύομεν λαγῶς. 4. Ἐχω τὸν ἵππον. 5. Ἐχετε τοὺς ἵππους. 6. Ὁ στρατηγὸς στρατιώτας ἔχει. 7. Παιδεύομεν τέκνα. 8. Μύθους λέγομεν. 9. Τοῖς τέκνοις μύθους λέγομεν. 10. Τοὺς μύθους θαυμάζομεν. 11. Ὁ στρατηγὸς τὸν ποιητὴν θαυμάζει. 12. Τὴν ἡδονὴν διώκομεν. 13. Οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν ἡδονὴν διώκουσιν.

II.

1. The soldier has a horse. 2. A soldier has the horse. 3. A girl has the rose. 4. The girls have roses. 5. The general has the horse. 6. The citizens are pursuing the thief.

LESSON XI.

Third Declension.—Class I.

90. The *Third Declension* presents the following
NOMINATIVE ENDINGS:—*a, ι, υ, ω, ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ.*

91. The Gender of nouns of the third declension, when not determined by the signification (52), may generally be ascertained from the endings by the following

*Rules for Grammatical Gender.*I. *Masculines.*

1) All nouns in *āv, ās* (*Gen. αντος, εus, and υι*

- 2) Most nouns in *ην, ηρ, υρ, ωρ, ων* (*Gen. ωνος* or *οντος*), *ους, ως* (*Gen. ωτός*), and *ψ*.

II. *Feminines.*

- 1) All nouns in *ᾱς* (*Gen. αδος*), *αυς, ις, ω, ως* (*Gen. οος*), and abstracts in *ότης* and *ύτης*.
2) Most nouns in *εις, ις*, and *υς*.

III. *Neuters.*

- 1) All nouns in *α, η, ι, υ, ορ*, and *ος*.
2) Most nouns in *αρ* and *ας* (*Gen. ατος*).

92. Nouns of this declension are very numerous, and may be divided into five classes :

- 1) Those whose root appears unchanged in the Nom. Sing.: as *παιάν*, *Gen. παιᾶνος*, *a pæan*; root, *παιᾶν*.
2) Those whose root lengthens its final vowel in the Nom. Sing.: as *ποιμήν*, *ποιμένος*, *a shepherd*; root, *ποιμέν*.
3) Those whose root assumes *ς* to form the Nom. Sing.: as, *λαῖλαψ (πς)*, *λαίλαπος*, *a storm*; root, *λαίλαπ*.
4) Those whose root drops its final consonant (or consonants) in Nom. Sing.: as, *σῶμα*, *σώματος*, *a body*; root, *σώματ*.
5) Contracts with pure root, i.e. ending in a vowel: as, *τείχος*, *τείχεος*, *τείχους*; root, *τείχε*.

93. Nouns of the third declension are declined with the following

R
class,

9

Nom.
Gen.
Dat.
Acc.
Voc.

N. A.
G. &

Nom.
Gen.
Dat.
Acc.
Voc.

CASE-ENDINGS.

	SINGULAR.	
	Masc. and Fem.	Neuter.
Nom.	—	—
Gen.	ος	ος
Dat.	ι	ι
Acc.	α or υ	like Nom.
Voc.	—	like Nom.
DUAL.		
N. A. V.	ε	ε
G. & D.	οιν	οιν
PLURAL.		
Nom.	ες	α
Gen.	ων	ων
Dat.	σι(ν) *	σι(ν) *
Acc.	ας	α
Voc.	ες	α

REM.—The Acc. ending *ν* is used only in nouns of the fifth class, and in a few of the third.

94. Class I.—Root like Nominative Singular.

PARADIGMS.

	‘Ο παῖν.	‘Ο κρατήρ.	‘Ο αἰών.	‘Ο Ἑλλην.
	<i>The pæan.</i>	<i>The bowl.</i>	<i>The age.</i>	<i>The Greek.</i>
SINGULAR.				
Nom.	παῖν	κρατήρ	αἰών	Ἑλλην
Gen.	παῖνος	κρατήρος	αἰώνος	Ἑλληνος
Dat.	παῖνι	κρατήρι	αἰώνι	Ἑλληνι
Acc.	παῖνα	κρατήρα	αἰώνα	Ἑλληνα
Voc.	παῖν	κρατήρ	αἰών	Ἑλλην
DUAL.				
N. A. V.	παῖνε	κρατήρε	αἰώνε	Ἑλληνε
G. & D.	παῖνοι	κρατήρουν	αἰώνοιν	Ἑλλήνοιν
PLURAL.				
Nom.	παῖνες	κρατήρες	αἰῶνες	Ἑλληνες
Gen.	παῖνων	κρατήρων	αἰώνων	Ἑλλήνων
Dat.	παῖσι(ν)	κρατήρσι(ν)	αἰώσι(ν)	Ἑλλησι(ν)
Acc.	παῖνας	κρατήρας	αἰῶνας	Ἑλληνας
Voc.	παῖνες.	κρατήρες.	αἰῶνες.	Ἑλληνες.

This ending is *σι* before consonants and *σιν* before vowels.

REM.—Observe that in the Dat. Plur. *ν* is dropped before *σ* for the sake of euphony: thus, *παιῦσι* instead of *παιᾶνσι*.

LESSON XII.

Third Declension.—Class I.—Exercises.

95. *Accentuation*.—The general rule for accentuation in the Third Declension, is as follows:

- 1) The syllable which has the accent in the Nom. retains it throughout all the cases, with the limitation, however, that the accent can never stand farther from the end than the antepenult, and there only when the ultimate is short.
- 2) If the accent be on the antepenult, it will be the acute; if on the penult, the circumflex, when that is long by nature and the ultimate short, otherwise the acute.

96. VOCABULARY.

Ἀεῖδω or ᾄδω, εἰς,	<i>to sing.</i>
Γεωργός, οὔ, ὅ,	<i>husbandman.</i>
Δοῦλος, ον, ὅ,	<i>slave, servant.</i>
Ἕλλην, ηνος, ὅ,	<i>Greek, a Greek.</i>
Θάλλω, εἰς,	<i>to bloom.</i>
Θῆρ, θηρός, ὅ,	<i>wild beast, beast of prey.</i>
Κρᾶτήρ, ἦρος, ὅ,	<i>bowl.</i>
Λειμών, ὠνος, ὅ,	<i>meadow.</i>
Παιάν, ἀνος, ὅ,	<i>paean, war-song.</i>

97. EXERCISES.

1. Ὁ λειμών θάλλει. 2. Οἱ λειμώνες θάλλουσιν.

3. Ὁ γεωργὸς λειμώνας ἔχει. 4. Φεύγομεν τοὺς θῆρας.
 5. Ὁ δοῦλος τὸν κρατῆρα θανμάζει. 6. Οἱ στρατιῶται
 παιῶνας ἄδουσιν. 7. Οἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγοὶ
 παιῶνας ἄδουσιν.

LESSON XIII.

Third Declension.—Class II.

98. Class II. lengthens the short vowel in the final syllable of the root to form the nominative singular :
 as, ποιμήν, ποιμένος ; root, ποιμέν.

PARADIGMS.

	Ὁ ποιμήν. <i>The shepherd.</i> ROOT, ποιμέν.	Ὁ δαίμων. <i>The divinity.</i> ROOT, δαίμων.	Ὁ αἰθήρ. <i>The air.</i> ROOT, αἰθέρ.	Ὁ ῥήτωρ. <i>The orator.</i> ROOT, ῥήτορ.
SINGULAR.				
Nom.	ποιμήν	δαίμων	αἰθήρ	ῥήτωρ
Gen.	ποιμένος	δαίμονος	αἰθέρος	ῥήτορος
Dat.	ποιμένι	δαίμονι	αἰθέρι	ῥήτορι
Acc.	ποιμένα	δαίμονα	αἰθέρα	ῥήτορα
Voc.	ποιμήν	δαῖμον	αἰθήρ	ῥήτορ
DUAL.				
N. A. V.	ποιμένε	δαίμονε	αἰθέρε	ῥήτορε
G. & D.	ποιμένοιν	δαίμόνοιν	αἰθέροιν	ῥητόροιν
PLURAL.				
Nom.	ποιμένες	δαίμονες	αἰθέρες	ῥήτορες
Gen.	ποιμένων	δαιμόνων	αἰθέρων	ῥητόρων
Dat.	ποιμέσι(ν)	δαίμοσι(ν)	αἰθέρσι(ν)	ῥητορσι(ν)
Acc.	ποιμένας	δαίμονας	αἰθέρας	ῥήτορας
Voc.	ποιμένες.	δαίμονες.	αἰθῆρες.	ῥήτορες.

REM.—The vocative singular in words of this class is like the

root, except in words accented on the ultimate, in which it is like the nominative, as *ποιμήν*, both Nom. and Voc.

99. A few nouns of this class are syncopated in some of their cases, and are declined according to the following

PARADIGMS.

	Ὁ πατήρ. <i>The father.</i> Root, πατέρ.	Ἡ μήτηρ. <i>The mother.</i> Root, μήτερ.	Ἡ θυγάτηρ. <i>The daughter.</i> Root, θυγάτερ.	Ὁ ἀνὴρ. <i>The man.</i> Root, ἀνέρ.
SINGULAR.				
Nom.	πατήρ	μήτηρ	θυγάτηρ	ἀνὴρ
Gen.	πατρός	μητρός	θυγατρός	ἀνδρός
Dat.	πατρί	μητρί	θυγατρί	ἀνδρί
Acc.	πατέρα	μητέρα	θυγάτερα	ἄνδρα
Voc.	πάτερ	μήτερ	θύγατερ	ἄνερ
DUAL.				
N. A. V.	πατέρε	μητέρε	θυγάτερε	ἄνδρε
G. & D.	πατέρου	μητέρου	θυγατέρου	ἀνδροῖν
PLURAL.				
Nom.	πατέρες	μητέρες	θυγάτες	ἄνδρες
Gen.	πατέρων	μητέρων	θυγατέρων	ἀνδρῶν
Dat.	πατράσι(ν)	μητράσι(ν)	θυγατράσι(ν)	ἀνδράσι(ν)
Acc.	πατέρας	μητέρας	θυγάτερας	ἄνδρας
Voc.	πατέρες.	μητέρες.	θυγάτερες.	ἄνδρες.

100. These Paradigms differ from the regular Paradigms of this class,

- 1) In dropping *ε* of the root in the Gen. and Dat. Sing. and in the Dat. Pl., and in *ἀνὴρ* in all the cases, except the Nom. and Voc. Sing.
- 2) In inserting *αι* in the Dat. Pl. before the ending to soften the pronunciation; in *ἀνὴρ* also a *δ* for the same reason in all its syncopated forms in place of the omitted *ε*.

- 3) In several irregularities of accentuation, which will be readily seen in the Paradigms themselves.

LESSON XIV.

Third Declension.—Class II.—Exercises

101. The Article in Greek often has the force of the possessives *my, his, her, &c.*; e. g.:

Ὁ ποιμὴν τὴν θυγατέρα | *The shepherd loves his*
στέργει. | *(lit. the) daughter.*

102. VOCABULARY.

* Ἄνθρωπος, ου, ὁ,	<i>man.</i>
* ἡγεμών, όνος, ὁ,	<i>guide.</i>
Θηρίον, ου, τό,	<i>wild animal, beast, game.</i>
Θυγάτηρ, τρός, ἡ,	<i>daughter.</i>
Κῦρος, ου, ὁ,	<i>Cyrus, a Persian prince who attempted to dethrone his brother Artaxerxes.</i>
Μήτηρ, μητρός, ἡ,	<i>mother.</i>
Πᾶτήρ, πατρός, ὁ,	<i>father.</i>
Ποιμὴν, ένος, ὁ,	<i>shepherd.</i>
* Ῥήτωρ, ορος, ὁ,	<i>orator, speaker.</i>
Σοφία, ας, ἡ,	<i>wisdom.</i>
Στέργω, εις,	<i>to love.</i>

103. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Οἱ ποιμένες τοὺς ῥήτορας θανμάζουσιν. 2. Ἡ τοῦ ποιμένος θυγάτηρ ἄδει. 3. Αἱ τῶν ποιμένων θυγα-

τέρες ἄδουσιν. 4. Ἡγεμόνας ἔχομεν. 5. Ὁ πατὴρ τῆς θυγατέρας στέργει. 6. Κύρος θηρία θηρεύει. 7. Κύρος τὰ θηρία θηρεύει. 8. Στέργομεν τὰς θυγατέρας. 9. Ἡ θυγάτηρ τὴν μητέρα στέργει. 10. Στέργομεν τοὺς πατέρας. 11. Ἡ μήτηρ τὴν θυγατέρα θανμάζει.

II.

1. The shepherds love their daughters. 2. The girls love their father. 3. We admire the orator. 4. The guide admires the shepherd. 5. The daughter of the guide is writing a letter.

LESSON XV.

Third Declension.—Class III.

104. Class III. adds *s* to the root to form the nominative singular, as λαῖλαψ (*πς*), λαίλαπος; root, λαίλαπ.

REM.—It will be at once seen that if *s* be added to the root, we shall have λαίλαπς; but *πς* must be written *ψ*, hence λαῖλαψ.

105. In the formation of the nominative singular and the dative plural, observe the following euphonic changes:

- 1) A Pi-mute—π, β, φ—at the end of the root coalesces with *s* and forms *ψ*: as λαίλαπ-*s*, λαῖλαψ.
- 2) A Kappa-mute—κ, γ, χ—coalesces with *s* and forms *ξ*: as κόρακ-*s*, κόραξ.
- 3) A Tau-mute—τ, δ, θ—is dropped before *s*: as λάμπαδ-*s*, λάμπας (*δ dropped*).

PARADIGMS.

SINGULAR.				
	Ἡ λαίλαψ (πς). <i>The storm.</i>	Ὁ κόραξ (κς). <i>The raven.</i>	Ἡ λαμπάς (δς). <i>The torch.</i>	Ἡ κόρυς (δς). <i>The helmet.</i>
	Root, λαίλαπ.	Root, κόρακ.	Root, λαμπάδ.	Root, κόρυθ.
Nom.	λαίλαψ	κόραξ	λαμπάς	κόρυς
Gen.	λαϊλάπος	κόρακος	λαμπάδος	κόριθος
Dat.	λαίλαπι	κόρακι	λαμπάδι	κόρυθι
Acc.	λαίλαπα	κόρακα	λαμπάδα	κόρυν
Voc.	λαίλαψ	κόραξ	λαμπάς	κόρυς
DUAL.				
N. A. V.	λαίλαπε	κόρακε	λαμπάδε	κόρυθε
G. & D.	λαϊλάποιν	κοράκοιν	λαμπάδοιν	κορίθωιν
PLURAL.				
Nom.	λαίλαπες	κόρακες	λαμπάδες	κόρυθες
Gen.	λαϊλάπων	κοράκων	λαμπάδων	κορίθων
Dat.	λαίλαψι(ν)	κόραξι(ν)	λαμπάσι(ν)	κόρυσι(ν)
Acc.	λαίλαπας	κόρακας	λαμπάδας	κόρυθας
Voc.	λαίλαπες.	κόρακες.	λαμπάδες.	κόρυθες.

106. Nouns in *ις* and *υς* not accented on the ultimate, have the accusative singular in *ν* if the root ends in a Tau-mute. See *κόρυς* in the above Paradigms.

107. VOCABULARY.

Εἰρήνη, ης, ἡ,	peace.
Ἐλπίς, ἰδος, ἡ,	hope.
Θώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ,	breast-plate, cuirass.
Κήρυξ, ὕκος, ὁ,	herald, messenger.
Κόλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ,	flatterer.
Κόραξ, ἄκος, ὁ,	raven, crow.
Μακαρίζω, εἰς,	to bless, esteem happy.
*Ὀρνις, ἴθος, ὁ or ἡ,	bird.
Πέμπω, εἰς,	to send.
Φιλόσοφος, ου, ὁ,	philosopher.

Φυγάς, ἄδος, ὁ,	<i>fugitive, exile.</i>
Χειμών, ὦνος, ὁ,	<i>winter, storm.</i>
Χελιδών, ὄνος, ἡ,	<i>swallow.</i>
Χρυσός, οὔ, ὁ,	<i>gold.</i>

108. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἔχομεν ἐλπίδας. 2. Τὸν κόλακα φεύγομεν. 3. Οἱ φιλόσοφοι τοὺς κόλακας φεύγουσιν. 4. Οἱ Ἕλληνες πέμπουσι κήρυκας. 5. Οἱ στρατιῶται θώρακας ἔχουσιν. 6. Ἡ κόρη τοὺς κόρακας ἔχει. 7. Ἡ τοῦ κήρυκος θυγάτηρ τὰς ὄρνιθας θαυμάζει. 8. Οἱ κήρυκες τοὺς Ἕλληνας μακαρίζουσιν. 9. Οἱ ῥήτορες τὴν εἰρήνην λύουσιν. 10. Αἱ χελιδόνες τὸν χειμῶνα φεύγουσιν. 11. Ὁ στρατιώτης τοὺς ποιμένας μακαρίζει.

II.

1. The girl has a bird. 2. The bird sings. 3. The girl esteems the birds happy. 4. The general is sending heralds. 5. The daughters of the herald admire the breastplate of the general. 6. The soldiers are pursuing the fugitives. 8. The girl admires the gold.

LESSON XVI.

Third Declension.—Class IV.

109. Class IV. drops τ or $\kappa\tau$ from the root to form the nominative singular, because it is a principle in the Greek language that no word may end in τ : as σῶμα, σώματος; root, σώματ.

PARADIGMS.

	Τὸ σῶμα. <i>The body.</i> ROOT, σώματ.	Τὸ πρᾶγμα. <i>The thing.</i> ROOT, πράγματ.	Τὸ γάλα. <i>The milk.</i> ROOT, γάλακτ.
SINGULAR.			
Nom.	σῶμα	πρᾶγμα	γάλα
Gen.	σώματος	πράγματος	γάλακτος
Dat.	σώματι	πράγματι	γάλακτι
Acc.	σῶμα	πρᾶγμα	γάλα
Voc.	σῶμα	πρᾶγμα	γάλα
DUAL.			
N. A. V.	σώματε	πράγματε	γάλακτε
G. & D.	σώματιν	πραγμάτων	γάλακτιν
PLURAL.			
Nom.	σώματα	πράγματα	γάλακτα
Gen.	σώματων	πραγμάτων	γάλακτων
Dat.	σώμασι(ν)	πράγμασι(ν)	γάλαξι(ν)
Acc.	σώματα	πράγματα	γάλακτα
Voc.	σώματα.	πράγματα.	γάλακτα.

REM.—Observe that τ is also dropped in the Dat. Pl., because it can never stand before σ.

110. VOCABULARY.

Ἀδελφός, οὐ, ὁ,	<i>brother.</i>
Ἀθροίζω, εἰς,	<i>to collect.</i>
Γάλα, ακτος, τό,	<i>milk.</i>
Γυμνάζω, εἰς,	<i>to train, exercise, particularly in gymnastics.</i>
Θεός, οὐ, ὁ or ἡ,	<i>god, goddess.</i>
Κλέαρχος, ου, ὁ,	<i>Clearchus, commander under Cyrus.</i>
Κῦμα, ατος, τό,	<i>wave, billow.</i>
Σπένδω, εἰς,	<i>to pour, to pour a libation.</i>
Στράτευμα, ἄτος, τό,	<i>army.</i>
Σῶμα, ἄτος, τό,	<i>body, person.</i>
Ψήφισμα, ἄτος, τό,	<i>decree, act, statute.</i>

111. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ὁ νεανίας τὸ σῶμα γυμνάζει. 2. Τὰ σώματα γυμνάζομεν. 3. Κύρος ἔχει στράτευμα. 4. Κύρος ἀθροίζει τὸ στράτευμα. 5. Ἔχω τὸ ψήφισμα. 6. Ὁ ῥήτωρ τὰ ψηφίσματα ἔχει. 7. Οἱ πολῖται τὰ κύματα θανμάζουσιν. 8. Ὁ στρατηγὸς τῇ θεᾷ κρατῆρα γάλακτος σπένδει. 9. Οἱ Ἕλληνες τοῖς θεοῖς κρατῆρας γάλακτος σπένδουσιν. 10. Κλέαρχος λύει τὰς σπονδὰς.

II.

1. You have an army. 2. Cyrus is praising his army. 3. The shepherds wonder at the armies. 4. The girl admires the bowl. 5. The brother of the shepherd speaks the truth. 6. The guide has the bowl of milk.

LESSON XVII.

Third Declension.—Class V.

112. Class V. comprises the pure contract nouns of this declension: as *τείχος, τείχεος, τείχους*; root, *τείχε*.

113. Nouns of this declension which have the root pure, may be divided into two classes:

- 1) Those which do not suffer contraction: as *ἥρωσ, ἥρωος, a hero*; root, *ἥρω*. These present no special peculiarities, and are declined according to the paradigms already given for Classes I. and III.

- 2) Those which are contracted, and which consequently present some peculiarities. These constitute Class V.

114. PARADIGMS. *Pure Root—Not Contracted.*

	Τὸ δάκρυ. <i>The tear.</i> Root, δάκρυ. Class I.	Ὁ κῆς. <i>The weevil.</i> Root, κῆ. Class III.	Ὁ ῥῶς. <i>The jackal.</i> Root, ῥω. Class III.
SINGULAR.			
Nom.	δάκρυ	κῆς	ῥῶς
Gen.	δάκρυος	κυσός	ῥωός
Dat.	δάκρυι	κυσί	ῥωί
Acc.	δάκρυ	κῆν	ῥῶα
Voc.	δάκρυ	κῆς	ῥῶς
DUAL.			
N. A. V.	δάκρυε	κῆε	ῥῶε
G. & D.	δακρύοιν	κυσῶν	ῥωῶν
PLURAL.			
Nom.	δάκρυα	κῆες	ῥῶες
Gen.	δακρύων	κυσῶν	ῥωῶν
Dat.	δάκρυσι(ν)	κυσί(ν)	ῥωσί(ν)
Acc.	δάκρυα	κῆας	ῥῶας
Voc.	δάκρυα.	κῆες.	ῥῶες.

115. On accentuation, observe

- 1) That monosyllables of this declension at variance with the general rule (95), take the accent in the Gen. and Dat. of all numbers on the ultimate, as in *κῆς*.
- 2) That *ῥῶς* conforms to this exception in the *singular* and in the *dative plural*, but follows the general rule in the *dual* and in the *genitive plural*.

116. Nouns in *εὐς* (*G. εως*), *ης* (*G. εος*), and *ος* (*G. εος*) undergo certain contractions, as seen in the following

PARADIGMS.

	Ὁ βασιλεύς. <i>The king.</i> ROOT, βασιλέ.	Ἡ τριήρης. <i>The galley.</i> ROOT, τριήρε	Τὸ τεῖχος. <i>The wall.</i> ROOT, τείχε.
SINGULAR.			
Nom.	βασιλεύς	τριήρης	τεῖχος
Gen.	βασιλέως	(τριήρεος) τριήρους	(τείχεος) τεῖχους
Dat.	βασιλεῖ(εἰ)εἰ	(τριήρεϊ) τριήρει	(τείχεϊ) τείχει
Acc.	βασιλέα	(τριήρεα) τριήρη	τείχος
Voc.	βασιλεῦ	τριήρες	τείχος
DUAL.			
N. A. V.	βασιλέε	(τριήρεε) τριήρη	(τείχεε) τείχη
G. & D.	βασιλέωιν	(τριήρέωιν) τριηροῖν	(τείχεωιν) τειχοῖν
PLURAL.			
Nom.	βασιλ(έες)εἰς	(τριήρεες) τριήρεις	(τείχεα) τείχη
Gen.	βασιλέων	(τριηρέων) τριήρων	(τειχέων) τευχῶν
Dat.	βασιλεῦσι(ν)	τριήρεσι(ν)	τείχεσι(ν)
Acc.	βασιλέας	(τριήρεας) τριήρεις	(τείχεα) τείχη
Voc.	βασιλ(έες)εἰς.	(τριήρεες) τριήρεις.	(τείχεα) τείχη.

REM.—Βασιλεύς lengthens the Genitive ending *ος* into *ως*: thus, βασιλέως for βασιλέος.

LESSON XVIII.

*Third Declension.—Class V.—Exercises.*117. RULE.—*Vocative.*

The name of the person or thing addressed is put in the Vocative, e. g.:

Κῦρος, ὦ Τισσαφέρνῃ, ἀλη- | *Tissaphernes, Cyrus speaks*
θεύει. | *the truth.*

118. VOCABULARY.

Ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ,	man, hero.
Βασιλεύς, ἑως, ὁ,	king.
Ἴππεύς, ἑως, ὁ,	horseman, pl. cavalry.
Κάλλος, εὖς, οὖς, τό,	beauty.
Κτήμα, ἄτος, τό,	possession, treasures, means.
Λείπω, εἰς,	to leave, abandon.
Λόφος, οὖ, ὁ,	summit, hill.
Μέγεθος, εὖς, οὖς, τό,	size, height.
Ξενοφῶν, ὦντος, ὁ,	Xenophon, author of Anabasis.
Ὄρος, εὖς, οὖς, τό,	mountain.
Πέρσης, οὖ, ὁ,	Persian, a Persian.
Πολέμιος, οὖ, ὁ,	enemy.
Τείχος, εὖς, οὖς, τό,	wall, fortification.
Τριήρης, εὖς, οὖς, ἡ,	galley, trireme.
Φυλάττω, εἰς,	to guard, defend.
Χρῆμα, ἄτος, τό,	thing, affair, plur. often money, property.
ὦ (interjection),	O, used in direct address.

119. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἐχεις τριήρεις, ὦ Ξενοφῶν. 2. Οἱ πολέμοι τὴν τριήρη ἔχουσιν. 3. Τὸν τῶν Περσῶν βασιλέα θανμάζομεν. 4. Λείπουνσι τὸν λόφον οἱ ἱππεῖς. 5. Τοὺς ἱππέας διώκει. 6. Ἡ τοῦ βασιλέως θυγάτηρ τοὺς ἱππέας θανμάζει. 7. Οἱ βασιλέως κήρυκες τὰς τῶν Ἑλλήνων τριήρεις θανμάζουσιν. 8. Ἐχεις χρήματα. 9. Ἐχεις κτήματα. 10. Ἐχεις ἄνδρας.

II.

1. The youth wonders at the beauty of the house. 2. We admire the mountains. 3. The brother of the

king wonders at the height of the mountain. 4. The king of the Persians wonders at the beauty of the mountain.

LESSON XIX.

Third Declension.—Class V., continued.

120. Many nouns in *ῖς*, *ῡς*, *ι*, and *υ*, change the vowels *ι* and *υ* into *ε* in all cases, except the Nom., Acc., and Voc. Sing., and then contract *εῖ* into *ει*, *εες* and *εας* into *εις*, and *εα* into *η*. The endings *εως* and *εων* in the Gen. of nouns in *ις* and *υς* admit an accent on the antepenult as if short, as *πόλεως*.

PARADIGMS.

	Ἡ πόλις. <i>The city.</i> Root, πόλι.	Ὁ πήχυς. <i>The cubit.</i> Root, πήχυ.	Τὸ σινάπι. <i>The mustard.</i> Root, σίναπι.	Τὸ ἄστυ. <i>The city.</i> Root, ἄστυ.
SINGULAR.				
Nom.	πόλις	πήχυς	σινᾶπι	ἄστυ
Gen.	πόλεως	πήχεως	σινάπεος	ἄστεος
Dat.	πόλει	πήχει	σινάπει	ἄστει
Acc.	πόλιν	πήχυν	σίναπι	ἄστυ
Voc.	πόλι	πήχυ	σίναπι	ἄστυ
DUAL.				
N. A. V.	πόλεε	πήχεε	σινάπεε	ἄστεε
G. & D.	πολέοιν	πήχέοιν	σινάπέοιν	ἄστέοιν
PLURAL.				
Nom.	πολεῖς	πήχεις	σινάπη	ἄσθη
Gen.	πόλεων	πήχεων	σινάπεων	ἄστέων
Dat.	πόλεσι(ν)	πήχεσι(ν)	σινάπεσι(ν)	ἄστεσι(ν)
Acc.	πολεῖς	πήχεις	σινάπη	ἄσθη
Voc.	πολεῖς.	πήχεις.	σινάπη.	ἄσθη.

4. The
ty of the

REM.—Observe that *πῆχυν* is declined precisely like *πόλις*, and *ἄστυ* like *σῖναπι*.

121. In any sentence the predicate may be modified by a noun denoting the place of the action.

122. RULE.—*Place*.

The name of the place where any thing is or is done is generally put in the Dative with a preposition, e. g.:

Ὁ παῖς ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ | *The boy is playing in the*
παίξει. | *park.*

123. RULE.—*Place*.

After verbs of motion,

1) The place *to which* the motion is directed is expressed by the Accusative with a preposition, e. g.:

Ἐξελάννει εἰς Κολοσσάς. | *He marches to Colossae.*

2) The place *from which* the motion proceeds is expressed by the Genitive with a preposition, e. g.:

Φεύγουσιν ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς. | *They flee from the agora.*

124. VOCABULARY.

*Ἄθος, εὖς, οὖς, τό,	<i>flower.</i>
*Ἄστυ, εὖς, τό,	<i>city, walled town.</i>
Γονεὺς, ἑὡς, ὁ,	<i>father, pl. parents.</i>
Δύναμις, εὡς, ἡ,	<i>force, power.</i>
Εἶμι (see 42),	<i>to be.</i>
Εἰς (prep. with accus.),	<i>into, to.</i>
*Ἐκ (prep. with gen.),	<i>from.</i>
*Ἐν (prep. with dat.),	<i>in.</i>
*Ἱερεὺς, ἑὡς, ὁ,	<i>priest.</i>

Ἰκετεύω, εις,	<i>beseech, supplicate.</i>
Παράδεισος, ου, ό,	<i>park, pleasure-ground.</i>
Πόλις, εως, ή,	<i>city.</i>
Πράξις, εως, ή,	<i>doing, action, deed.</i>
Φίλιππος, ου, ό,	<i>Philip, king of Macedon.</i>

125. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν πόλιν φυλάττε^{ου, ό}ν. 2. Τὰ τῆς πολεως κτήματα φυλάττομεν. 3. Φίλιππος πόλεις ἔχει. 4. Τὸ ἄστυ τεῖχῃ ἔχει. 5. Οἱ πολέμιοι ἐκ τοῦ ἄστεος φεύγουσιν. 6. Ἰκετεύω τὸν βασιλέα. 7. Οἱ ἱερεῖς τοὺς στρατηγούς ἰκετεύουσιν. 8. Ἔστι στράτευμα ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ. 9. Ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔχει δύναμιν. 10. Τὰς Κύρου πράξεις θαυμάζομεν.

II.

1. The king is in the city. 2. The general is guarding the city. 3. The king sends messengers into the city. 4. The boys are playing in the king's park. 5. The girl loves her parents. 6. The girl admires flowers. 7. We wonder at the beauty of the flowers.

LESSON XX.

Adjectives.—First and Second Declensions.

126. The *Adjective* is that part of speech which is used to qualify substantives: as ἀγαθός, *good*; μέγας, *great*.

127. In Greek, as in Latin, the form of the adject-

tive often depends, in part, upon the gender of the nouns which it qualifies, e. g.:

'Αγαθὸς ἀνὴρ.		<i>A good man.</i>
'Αγαθὴ κόρη.		<i>A good girl.</i>
'Αγαθὸν ἔργον.		<i>A good work.</i>

REM.—Thus *ἀγαθός* is the form of the adjective which is used with masculine nouns, *ἀγαθή* with feminine, and *ἀγαθόν* with neuter.

128. These three forms of the adjective are declined like nouns of the same endings. Thus the *masculine* is declined like *λόγος* (79), and is accordingly of the second declension; the *feminine* like *νίκη* (63), and is of the first declension; the *neuter* like *σῦκον*, and, like the masculine, is of the second declension.

PARADIGM.

'Αγαθός, good.			
SINGULAR.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
Gen.	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ
Dat.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ
Acc.	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν
Voc.	ἀγαθέ	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
DUAL.			
N. A. V.	ἀγαθῶ	ἀγαθά	ἀγαθῶ
G. & D.	ἀγαθοῖν	ἀγαθαῖν	ἀγαθοῖν
PLURAL.			
Nom.	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά
Gen.	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν
Dat.	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθοῖς
Acc.	ἀγαθοὺς	ἀγαθάς	ἀγαθά
Voc.	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά.

129. Adjectives of this class have the feminine in *a*, if *ρ*, *ε*, or *ι* precedes the ending; as, φίλιος, φιλία, φίλιον.

PARADIGM.

Φίλιος, <i>friendly</i> .			
SINGULAR.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	φίλιος	φιλιά	φίλιον
Gen.	φιλίου	φιλίας	φιλίου
Dat.	φιλίῳ	φιλίᾳ	φιλίῳ
Acc.	φίλιον	φιλίαν	φίλιον
Voc.	φίλιε	φιλία	φίλιον
DUAL.			
N. A. V.	φιλίῳ	φιλίῃ	φιλίῳ
G. & D.	φιλίου	φιλίαιν	φιλίου
PLURAL.			
Nom.	φίλιοι	φιλίαι	φιλια
Gen.	φιλίων	φιλίων	φιλίων
Dat.	φιλίοις	φιλίαις	φιλίοις
Acc.	φιλίους	φιλίας	φιλια
Voc.	φίλιοι	φιλίαι	φιλια.

REM.—In accentuation, as in declension, adjectives generally follow the analogy of nouns, as in the paradigm of *ἀγαθός*. As an exception, however, adjectives in *ος* not accented on the ultimate, take the accent in the *feminine* on the same syllable as in the *masculine*, when the quantity of the ultimate will permit (10). Thus, in the above paradigm the *fem.* φιλία becomes in *nom.* and *voc. plur.* φιλίαι, because the *masc.* is φίλιοι, though if it had followed the analogy of nouns it would have been φιλίαι.

LESSON XXI.

Adjectives.—First and Second Declensions, continued.

130. Adjectives in *ος*, with *ε* or *ο* before the ending, suffer contraction, as *χρύσεος* (*golden*), *χρυσούς*; *fem.* *χρυσέα*, *χρυσή*; *neut.* *χρύσειον*, *χρυσούν*: *ἀπλός* (*simple*), *ἀπλοῦς*; *fem.* *ἀπλόη*, *ἀπλή*; *neut.* *ἀπλόον*, *ἀπλοῦν*. In their contract forms they are declined according to the following

PARADIGMS.

1. Χρυσούς, <i>golden.</i>				2. Ἀπλοῦς, <i>simple.</i>		
SINGULAR.						
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	χρυσούς	χρυσή	χρυσούν	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλή	ἀπλοῦν
Gen.	χρυσοῦ	χρυσῆς	χρυσοῦ	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλοῦ
Dat.	χρυσῷ	χρυσῇ	χρυσῷ	ἀπλῷ	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλῷ
Acc.	χρυσόν	χρυσήν	χρυσόν	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλήν	ἀπλοῦν
Voc.		χρυσή	χρυσούν		ἀπλή	ἀπλοῦν
DUAL.						
N. A. V.	χρυσῶ	χρυσᾷ	χρυσῶ	ἀπλῶ	ἀπλᾷ	ἀπλῶ
G. & D.	χρυσοῖν	χρυσαῖν	χρυσοῖν	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλοῖν
PLURAL.						
Nom.	χρυσοῖ	χρυσαῖ	χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλᾶ
Gen.	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν
Dat.	χρυσοῖς	χρυσαῖς	χρυσοῖς	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλοῖς
Acc.	χρυσούς	χρυσάς	χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλάς	ἀπλᾶ
Voc.	χρυσοῖ	χρυσαῖ	χρυσᾶ.	ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλᾶ.

REM.—For accentuation of Nom. Acc. and Voc. Dual, Masc. and Neut., see 82.

131. Some adjectives in *ος* and *ους* have but two

terminations for the three genders, as they employ the same form both for the masculine and the feminine.

PARADIGMS.

		"Αδίκος, unjust.		Εὔνοος, εὖνους, well disposed.	
SINGULAR.					
	M. & F.	Neut.		M. & F.	Neut.
Nom.	ἄδικος	ἄδικον		εὖνους	εὖνον
Gen.	ἄδικου	ἄδικου		εὖνου	εὖνου
Dat.	ἀδικῶ	ἀδικῶ		εὖνῳ	εὖνῳ
Acc.	ἄδικον	ἄδικον		εὖνον	εὖνον
Voc.	ἄδικε	ἄδικον		εὖνου	εὖνου
DUAL.					
N. A. V.	ἀδίκῳ	ἀδίκῳ		εὖνῳ	εὖνῳ
G. & D.	ἀδίκοιν	ἀδίκοιν		εὖνοιν	εὖνοιν
PLURAL.					
Nom.	ἄδικοι	ἄδικα		εὖνοι	εὖνοα
Gen.	ἀδίκων	ἀδίκων		εὖνων	εὖνων
Dat.	ἀδικοῖς	ἀδικοῖς		εὖνοῖς	εὖνοῖς
Acc.	ἀδίκους	ἄδικα		εὖνους	εὖνοα
Voc.	ἄδικοι	ἄδικα.		εὖνοι	εὖνοα.

LESSON XXII.

Adjectives.—First and Second Declensions.—Exercises.

132. RULE.—*Agreement of Adjectives.*

Adjectives agree in *gender, number, and case*, with the nouns which they qualify, e. g. :

Ἀγαθὸς βασιλεύς.

A good king.

Ἀγαθὴ βασίλεια.

A good queen.

133. Adjectives may be used in the predicate with the verb εἶμι to affirm some quality of the subject, e. g.:

Ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐστὶν ἀγαθός.		<i>The king is good.</i>
Ἡ βασίλειά ἐστὶν ἀγαθή.		<i>The queen is good.</i>

134. In English the adjective with the definite article is often used substantively, though only in the plural number; in Greek, however, this usage is extended to all numbers and genders, e. g.:

Ὁ ἀγαθός.		<i>The good man.</i>
Ἡ ἀγαθή.		<i>The good woman.</i>
Τὼ ἀγαθῶ.		<i>The two good men.</i>
Οἱ ἀγαθοί.		<i>The good.</i>

135. This is particularly frequent in the neuter plural, e. g.:

Τὰ καλά.		<i>Honorable things.</i>
		<i>Honorable actions.</i>
		<i>Honorable conduct.</i>

136. VOCABULARY.

Ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>good.</i>
Αἰσχρός, ἄ, ὄν,	<i>shameful, base.</i>
Βιβλος, οὐ, ἡ,	<i>book.</i>
Ἑλληνικός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>Hellenic, Grecian</i>
Ἔργον, οὐ, τό,	<i>work, deed.</i>
Εὐδαιμονίζω, εἰς,	<i>to think happy.</i>
Κάκός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>bad, base.</i>
Καλός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>beautiful, noble.</i>
Κήπος, οὐ, ὁ,	<i>garden.</i>
Κρύπτω, εἰς,	<i>to conceal, hide.</i>
Κύπελλον, οὐ, τό,	<i>cup.</i>

Παῖς, παιδός, ὁ,
 Σοφός, ἡ, ὁν,
 Χρυσούς, ἡ, οὖν,

boy, son, child.
 wise.
 golden, of gold.

137. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ὁ νεανίας καλὰ ἔργα διώκει. 2. Τὰ καλὰ διώκομεν. 3. Αἱ καλαὶ κόραι τὰς ἐπιστολάς ἔχουσιν. 4. Οἱ πολῖταί εἰσι σοφοί. 5. Τὸ κύπελλον ἐστὶ χρυσοῦν. 6. Εὐδαιμονίζομεν τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς. 7. Ὁ κλέπτης κρύπτει τὰ χρυσὰ κύπελλα ἐν τῷ κήπῳ. 8. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τὰ καλὰ διώκουσιν. 9. Ὁ Κῦρος ἀθροίζει τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν στράτευμα. 10. Ὁ κακὸς τὰ αἰσχρὰ διώκει. 11. Ὁ παῖς τὴν καλὴν βίβλον ἔχει.

II.

1. The boys are playing in the beautiful park. 2. The good boy is writing a beautiful letter. 3. The good king has a golden breastplate. 4. The breastplate of the good king is of gold (*golden*). 5. The boy has a golden cup. 6. We admire the boy's golden cup.

LESSON XXIII.

Adjectives.—First and Third Declensions.

138. Many adjectives of three terminations are declined in the masculine and neuter like nouns of the *third declension*, and in the feminine like those of the *first declension*.

Nom.
Gen.
Dat.
Acc.
Voc.

N.A.
G. &

Nom.
Gen.
Dat.
Acc.
Voc.

Nom.
Gen.
Dat.
Acc.
Voc.

N.A.
G. &

Nom.
Gen.
Dat.
Acc.
Voc.

R.
the fe

PARADIGMS.

1. Χαρίεις, graceful.			2. Ἠδύς, sweet.		
SINGULAR.					
Nom.	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα ἡδύ
Gen.	χαρίεντος	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεντος	ἡδέος	ἡδεῖας ἡδέος
Dat.	χαρίεντι	χαρίεσση	χαρίεντι	ἡδεῖ	ἡδεῖα ἡδεῖ
Acc.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖαν ἡδύ
Voc.	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα ἡδύ
DUAL.					
N. A. V.	χαρίεντε	χαρίεσσῃ	χαρίεντε	ἡδέε	ἡδεῖα ἡδέε
G. & D.	χαρίέντοι	χαρίεσσαιν	χαρίέντοι	ἡδέοι	ἡδεῖαιν ἡδέοι
PLURAL.					
Nom.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι ἡδέα
Gen.	χαρίέντων	χαρίεσσῶν	χαρίέντων	ἡδέων	ἡδεῖων ἡδέων
Dat.	χαρίεσι(ν)	χαρίεσσαις	χαρίεσι(ν)	ἡδέσι(ν)	ἡδεῖαις ἡδέσι(ν)
Acc.	χαρίεντας	χαρίεσσᾶς	χαρίεντα	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖας ἡδέα
Voc.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι ἡδέα.
3. Μέλας, black.			4. Πᾶς, all, every.		
SINGULAR.					
Nom.	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν	πᾶς	πᾶσα πᾶν
Gen.	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος	παντός	πάσης παντός
Dat.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι	παντί	πάσῃ παντί
Acc.	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν	πάντα	πᾶσαν πᾶν
Voc.	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν	πᾶς	πᾶσα πᾶν
DUAL.					
N. A. V.	μέλανε	μελαῖνᾱ	μέλανε	πάντε	πάσᾱ πάντε
G. & D.	μελάνοι	μελαῖναιν	μελάνοι	πάντοι	πάσαιν πάντοι
PLURAL.					
Nom.	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα	πάντες	πᾶσαι πάντα
Gen.	μελάνων	μελαίνων	μελάνων	πάντων	πάσων πάντων
Dat.	μέλασι(ν)	μελαίνις	μέλασι(ν)	πᾶσι(ν)	πάσαις πᾶσι(ν)
Acc.	μέλανας	μελαῖνᾶς	μέλανα	πάντας	πάσας πάντα
Voc.	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα.	πάντες	πᾶσαι πάντα.

REM.—On the accentuation of πᾶς, the pupil will observe that the feminine follows the analogy of nouns of the first declension,

and that the masculine and neuter are accented in the singular like monosyllabic substantives of the third declension (115), while in the dual and plural they conform to the general rule for accentuation as given in article 95.

139. Some adjectives belong wholly to the third declension.

PARADIGMS.

1. Σαφής, <i>evident, plain.</i>		2. Σώφρων, <i>prudent.</i>	
		SINGULAR.	
	M. & F.	Neut.	
Nom.	σαφής	σαφές	M. & F.
Gen.	σαφούς (σαφέος)	σαφούς	Neut.
Dat.	σαφεῖ (σαφεΐ)	σαφεῖ	σώφρων
Acc.	σαφή (σαφέα)	σαφές	σώφρονος
Voc.	σαφές	σαφές	σώφρονι
			σώφρονα
			σώφρον
			σώφρον
		DUAL.	
N. A. V.	σαφή (σαφέε)	σαφή	
G. & D.	σαφούν (σαφέων)	σαφεῖν	σώφρονε
			σώφρόνουν
			σώφρόνουν
		PLURAL.	
Nom.	σαφ(έες)εῖς	σαφ(έα)ῆ	σώφρονες
Gen.	σαφών (σαφέων)	σαφών	σώφρονων
Dat.	σαφέσι(ν)	σαφέσι(ν)	σώφρόνων
Acc.	σαφ(έας)εῖς	σαφ(έα)ῆ	σώφροσι(ν)
Voc.	σαφ(έες)εῖς	σαφ(έα)ῆ.	σώφρονες
			σώφρονα.

LESSON XXIV.

Adjectives.—Three Declensions.

140. Some adjectives partake of the peculiarities of all the declensions.

PARADIGMS.

1. Μέγας, *great*.2. Πολύς, *much*.

SINGULAR.

Nom.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
Gen.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
Dat.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
Acc.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
Voc.	μέγα	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύ	πολλή	πολύ

DUAL.

N. A. V.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	πολλῷ	πολλά	πολλῷ
G. & D.	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλαιν	πολλοῖν	πολλαῖν	πολλοῖν

PLURAL.

Nom.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
Gen.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
Dat.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
Acc.	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
Voc.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά.

141. VOCABULARY.

Ἀθηναῖος, α, ον,	<i>Athenian, an Athenian.</i>
Ἀρετή, ἥς, ἡ,	<i>manhood, virtue, excellence.</i>
Γλυκύς, εἶα, ὅ (see 138),	<i>sweet, agreeable.</i>
Εὐδαίμων, ον, Gen. ονος,	<i>happy, prosperous, blest.</i>
Λέγω, εις,	<i>to say, tell, speak.</i>
Μέγας, ἄλη, ᾧ,	<i>large, great, tall.</i>
Μέλαις, αῖνα, ᾧν (see 138),	<i>black, dark.</i>
Νεφέλη, ης, ἡ,	<i>cloud.</i>
Οἰκτεῖρω, εις,	<i>to pity.</i>
Οἶνος, ον, ὅ,	<i>wine.</i>
Πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν,	<i>every, all, with Article all, the whole.</i>
Πολύς, πολλή, πολλί,	<i>much, great, many.</i>
Σώζω, εις,	<i>to save, preserve, keep.</i>
Σώφρων, σωφρον,	<i>prudent, temperate.</i>
Τάλας, αῖνᾶ, ᾧν (see 138),	<i>unhappy, wretched.</i>
Τάχυσ, εἶα, ὅ,	<i>swift, fast, quick.</i>

142. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἡ ἀρετὴ σώζει πάντα. 2. Ὁ παῖς μέλαν ἱμάτιον ἔχει. 3. Οἰκτεῖρω τὴν τάλαιναν μητέρα. 4. Οἶνος γλυκὺς ἐστίν. 5. Ὁ νεανίας ἔχει ταχὺν ἵππον. 6. Τὴν μεγάλην πόλιν θαυμάζομεν. 7. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ εὐδαίμονες εἰσιν. 8. Οἱ πολλοὶ τὴν μεγάλην πόλιν θαυμάζουν. 9. Ἡ νεφέλη μέλαινά ἐστίν. 10. Τὴν μέλαιναν νεφέλην θαυμάζομεν. 11. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (134) μεγάλην δύναμιν ἔχουσιν.

II.

1. The king is prudent. 2. We admire the prudent judge. 3. All admire the prudent. 4. We pity the unhappy father. 5. The general has swift triremes. 6. All the citizens admire the virtue of the general. 7. He is saving the whole city.

LESSON XXV.

Comparison of Adjectives.

143. In Greek, adjectives are generally compared with the following endings:

Comparative.			Superlative.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
τερος,	τέρᾱ,	τερον.	τάτος,	τάτῃ,	τάτον.

144. Adjectives in *ος* drop *ς* and append these endings; though, if the penult of the positive be short, *ο* must be lengthened to *ω* to prevent the concurrence of short syllables, *ε. g.*:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
κοῦφος, <i>light</i> ,	κουφότερος,	κουφότατος,
σοφός, <i>wise</i> ,	σοφώτερος,	σοφώτατος,
ισχυρός, <i>strong</i> ,	ισχυρότερος,	ισχυρότατος,
ἄξιος, <i>worthy</i> ,	ἀξιώτερος,	ἀξιώτατος.

145. Adjectives in *ας, αινα, αν* ; *ης, ες* (G. *εος*) ; *ύς, εῖα, ύ*, append these endings directly to the neuter, e. g. :

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
μέλας, <i>black</i> (μέλαν),	μελάντερος,	μελάντατος,
ἀληθής, <i>true</i> (ἀληθές),	ἀληθέστερος,	ἀληθέστατος,
γλυκύς, <i>sweet</i> (γλυκύ),	γλυκύτερος,	γλυκύτατος.

146. A few adjectives are compared with the following endings :

Comparative.		Superlative.		
M. & F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
ῖων,	ῖον.	ιστος, ἴστη, ἴστον, e. g. :		

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ἡδύς, <i>sweet</i> ,	ἡδῖων,	ἡδιστος,
κακός, <i>bad</i> ,	κακῖων,	κάκιστος.

147. The following adjectives are irregular in their comparison :

ἀγαθός (<i>good</i>),	ἀμείνων,	ἄριστος,
	βελτίων,	βέλτιστος,
	κρείσσων or κρείττων,	κράτιστος,
καλός (<i>beautiful</i>),	καλλίων,	κάλλιστος,
μέγας (<i>great</i>),	μείζων,	μέγιστος.

148. Comparatives and superlatives present no peculiarities in their declension, except in comparatives in *ων* and *ων*, which suffer contraction, as in the following

PARADIGM.

SINGULAR.		
	M. & F.	Neut.
Nom.	μείζων	μείζων
Gen.	μείζονος	μείζονος
Dat.	μείζονι	μείζονι
Acc.	μείζονα, μείζω	μείζων
Voc.	μείζον	μείζον
DUAL.		
N. A. V.	μείζονε	μείζονε
G. & D.	μείζόνων	μείζόνων
PLURAL.		
Nom.	μείζονες, μείζους	μείζονα, μείζω
Gen.	μείζόνων	μείζόνων
Dat.	μείζοσι(ν)	μείζοσι(ν)
Acc.	μείζονας, μείζους	μείζονα, μείζω
Voc.	μείζονες, μείζους	μείζονα, μείζω.

LESSON XXVI.

Comparison of Adjectives.—Exercises.

149. After comparatives two constructions are admissible :

- 1) The connective ἢ may be used ; and then the following noun is generally in the same case as the corresponding noun before ἢ.
- 2) The connective ἢ may be omitted ; and then the following noun is put in the genitive.

150. RULE.—*Comparison.*

The comparative degree is followed,

- 1) Without ἢ, by the Genitive, e. g. :

Μεῖζων ἐμοῦ εἶ.

| *You are taller than I.*

- 2) With ἦ, generally by the case of the corresponding noun before it, e. g.:

Μείζων ἐστὶν ἢ ἐγώ. | *He is taller than I.*

151. RULE.—*Partitive Genitive.*

The Partitive Genitive may be used after superlatives, numerals, or any other words denoting a part, e. g.:

Καλλίας πλουσιώτατος ἦν | *Callias was the richest of*
τῶν Ἀθηναίων. | *the Athenians.*

152. The superlative may sometimes be best translated by *very* instead of *most*, e. g.:

Κροῖσος πλουσιώτατος ἦν. | *Cræsus was very wealthy.*

153. VOCABULARY.

Βᾶθύς, εἶα, ύ,	<i>deep, profound.</i>
Βακτριανή, ἡ,	<i>Bactriana, country in Central Asia.</i>
Εὐφορος, ον,	<i>fruitful, fertile.</i>
Ἦ,	<i>or, after comp. than.</i>
Ἡδύς, εἶα, ύ,	<i>sweet, agreeable, pleasant.</i>
Νεῖλος, ον, ό,	<i>Nile, celebrated river in Egypt.</i>
Πλοῦτος, ον, ό,	<i>wealth, riches.</i>
Ποταμός, οὐ, ό	<i>river, stream.</i>
Τίμιος, ᾱ, ον,	<i>valuable, precious.</i>
Υῖός, οὐ, ό,	<i>son.</i>
Ὕπνος, ον, ό,	<i>sleep.</i>
Φίλος, η, ον,	<i>friendly, dear, friend.</i>

154. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Σοφία πλούτου τιμιωτέρα ἐστίν. 2. Ὁ πατήρ μείζων ἐστὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ. 3. Ὁ πατήρ μείζων ἐστὶν ἢ ό

υἱός. 4. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δύναμιν ἔχουσι μεγίστην τῶν Ἑλλήνων. 5. Κτημάτων πάντων τιμιώτατόν ἐστιν ἀνὴρ φίλος. 6. Ὁ νεανίας λέγει τὰ ἥδιστα. 7. Ὁ πατήρ λέγει τὰ βέλτιστα. 8. Ὁ Νεῖλος γλυκύτατός ἐστι πάντων τῶν ποταμῶν. 9. Ἡ Βακτριανὴ εὐφορωτάτη ἐστίν. 10. Ὁ βαθύτατος ὕπνῳ ἥδιστός ἐστιν.

II.

1. The youth is taller than his brother. 2. The mother is beautiful. 3. The daughter is more beautiful than her mother. 4. The house is very large (*superl.*). 5. The cities are very beautiful. 6. The judge is wiser than the king.

LESSON XXVII.

Comparison of Adverbs.—Numerals.

155. Most adverbs are derived from adjectives, and are dependent upon them for their comparison, employing the neuter singular of the adjective in the comparative, and the neuter plural in the superlative, c. g.:

<i>Adj.</i>	σοφός,	σοφώτερος,	σοφώτατος.
<i>Adv.</i>	σοφῶς,	σοφώτερον,	σοφώτατα.

156. RULE.—*Adverbs.*

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, c. g.:

Καλῶς ποιεῖ. ! *He is doing well.*

NUMERALS.

157. Numerals comprise

I. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES: of which we notice the following classes:

- 1) *Cardinals*, which denote simply the *number* of objects; as *εἷς*, *one*; *δύο*, *two*.
- 2) *Ordinals*, which mark the *position* of an object in a series; as *πρῶτος*, *first*; *δεύτερος*, *second*.

II. NUMERAL ADVERBS: as *ἅπαξ*, *once*; *δῖς*, *twice*.

DECLENSION OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

158. The first four cardinals are declined as follows:

PARADIGMS.

	1. Εἷς, <i>one</i> .			2. Δύο, <i>two</i> .	
Nom.	εἷς	μία	ἓν	δύο	
Gen.	ένός	μιάς	ένός	δυνόν	
Dat.	ένί	μιά	ένί	δυνόν	
Ace.	ένα	μίαν	έν.	δύο.	

	3. Τρεῖς, <i>three</i> .		4. Τέσσαρες,* <i>four</i> .	
	M. & F.	N.		
Nom.	τρεῖς	τρία	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα
Gen.	τριών	τριῶν	τεσσάρων	τεσσάρων
Dat.	τρισί(ν)	τρισί(ν)	τέσσαρσι(ν)	τέσσαρσι(ν)
Ace.	τρεῖς	τρία.	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα.

REM. 1.—The compounds οὐδεῖς and μηδεῖς are declined like the simple εἷς.

REM. 2.—Δύο is often used as indeclinable.

159. Cardinal numbers from five to one hundred inclusive are indeclinable. Those denoting hundreds

* Also written τέτταρες.

are declined like the plural of ἀγαθός, as διακόσιοι, αι, *a, two hundred.*

160. Ordinals are declined like adjectives in ος of three endings, as πρῶτος, πρώτη, πρώτον.

LESSON XXVIII.

Comparison of Adverbs.—Numerals.—Exercises.

161. RULE.—*Neuter Plural.*

The Neuter Plural may be the subject of a verb in the singular, e. g. :

Τὰ κακὰ δεινὰ ἐστίν.

The misfortunes are terrible.

162. VOCABULARY.

Ἀνάγκη, ης, ἡ,	<i>necessity.</i>
Ἀσφαλῶς,	<i>securely, firmly.</i>
Δίς,	<i>twice.</i>
Δώδεκα,	<i>twelve.</i>
Ἑξ,	<i>six.</i>
Εὖ,	<i>well.</i>
Ἡδέως, ἡδῖον, ἡδιστα,	<i>cheerfully, gladly.</i>
Ἰσχύω, εις,	<i>to be strong, to be powerful.</i>
Νόμος, ου, ό,	<i>law, custom.</i>
Οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν,	<i>no one, none, no.</i>
Πεντᾱκόσιοι, αι, α,	<i>five hundred.</i>
Πῶς ;	<i>how ? in what manner ?</i>
Σύμβουλος, ου, ό,	<i>counsellor, adviser.</i>
Τάλαντον, ου, τό,	<i>talent, sum of money = \$1000.</i>
Τετράκις,	<i>four times.</i>

Τρεῖς, τρία,	three.
Φονεύω, εἰς,	to slay, kill.
Χρόνος, οὐ, ὅ,	time.

163. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Εὖ λέγεις. 2. Πῶς λέγεις; 3. Τὸ τάλατον ἀσφαλῶς ἔχεις. 4. Τρεῖς εἰσι σύμβουλοι. 5. Οὐδεὶς νόμος ἰσχύει μεῖζον τῆς ἀνάγκης. 6. Σύμβουλος οὐδεὶς ἐστὶ βελτίων χρόνου. 7. Ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔχει πεντακόσια τάλαντα. 8. Ὁ παῖς ἔχει τρία τάλαντα. 9. Ἔστι τὰ δώδεκα * δις ἕξ. 10. Ἔστι τὰ δώδεκα τετράκις τρία. 11. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πέμπουσιν τρεῖς κήρυκας.

II.

1. The boy is playing well. 2. He speaks the truth cheerfully. 3. We speak the truth very cheerfully. 4. There are three boys in the park. 5. The daughter of the poet reads her letters three times.

LESSON XXIX.

Pronouns.—Personal—Possessive—Reflexive.

164. Pronouns are used to supply the place of nouns; as, ἐγώ, *I*; σύ, *thou*, &c. They are divided into several classes.

165. *Personal Pronouns* are three in number: ἐγώ, *I*; σύ, *thou*; οὗ (Nom. not used), *of him*.

* Literally *the twelve*: translate *twelve*.

166. PARADIGM OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR.			
	1st Person.	2d Person.	3d Person.
Nom.	ἐγώ	σύ	—
Gen.	ἐμοῦ, μου	σοῦ	οῦ
Dat.	ἐμοί, μοί	σοί	οἱ
Acc.	ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	ἐ
DUAL.			
N. A.	νὼ	σφῶ	(σφωέ)
G. D.	νῶν	σφῶν	(σφωίν)
PLURAL.			
Nom.	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	σφεῖς, Neut. σφέα
Gen.	ἡμῶν	ὕμῶν	σφῶν
Dat.	ἡμῖν	ὕμῖν	σφίσιν(ν)
Acc.	ἡμᾶς.	ὕμᾶς.	σφᾶς, N. σφέα.

REM.—The dual of the third person is not used in prose.

167. From the Personal Pronouns are formed

- 1) *Possessive Pronouns*; as, ἐμός, ἡ, ὅν, *my*; ἡμέτερος, ᾧ, ον, *our*; σός, σή, σόν, *thy*, *your*; ὑμέτερος, ᾧ, ον, *your*; ὅς, ἡ, ὅν, *his*; σφέτερος, ᾧ, ον, *their*. They are all adjectives of the first and second declensions. The possessive ὅς is not used in Attic prose, and σφέτερος is rare: their place is supplied by the Gen. of the reflexive, ἑαυτοῦ.
- 2) *Reflexive Pronouns*; as, ἐμαντοῦ, *of myself*; σεαυτοῦ, *of yourself*; ἑαυτοῦ, *of himself*. They are compounded of the personal pronouns and αὐτός.

168. PARADIGM OF REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

1. Ἐμαυτοῦ, <i>of myself</i> .		2. σεαυτοῦ, <i>of yourself</i> .	
SINGULAR.			
	M.	F.	
Gen.	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς	{ σεαυτοῦ { σεαυτῆς
Dat.	ἐμαυτῷ	ἐμαυτῇ	{ σεαυτῷ { σεαυτῇ
Acc.	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν	{ σεαυτόν { σεαυτήν
PLURAL.			
Gen.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ὕμῶν αὐτῶν
Dat.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	ἡμῖν αὐταῖς	ὕμῖν αὐταῖς
Acc.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς	ἡμᾶς αὐτάς.	ὕμᾶς αὐτούς
3. Ἐαυτοῦ, <i>of himself</i> .			
SINGULAR.			
	M.	F.	N.
Gen.	ἐαυτοῦ = αὐτοῦ	ἐαυτῆς = αὐτῆς	ἐαυτοῦ = αὐτοῖ
Dat.	ἐαυτῷ = αὐτῷ	ἐαυτῇ = αὐτῇ	ἐαυτῷ = αὐτῷ
Acc.	ἐαυτόν = αὐτόν	ἐαυτήν = αὐτήν	ἐαυτό = αὐτό
PLURAL.			
Gen.	{ ἐαυτῶν = αὐτῶν { σφῶν αὐτῶν	{ like Masc.	like Masc.
Dat.	{ ἐαυτοῖς = αὐτοῖς { σφίσιν αὐτοῖς	{ ἐαυταῖς = αὐταῖς { σφίσιν αὐταῖς	like Masc.
Acc.	{ ἐαυτούς = αὐτούς { σφᾶς αὐτούς	{ ἐαυτάς = αὐτάς { σφᾶς αὐτάς	{ ἐαυτά = αὐτά { σφέα αὐτά.

LESSON XXX.

Pronouns.—Exercises.

169. The Genitive of the Personal or of the Reflexive Pronoun may be used instead of the Possessive; as, ὁ ἐμαυτοῦ πατήρ, *my father*.

170. As the ending of the verb shows the person of the subject, the nominative of Personal Pronouns is seldom expressed, except for the sake of *emphasis* or *contrast*.

171. VOCABULARY.

Βλέπω, εις,	to look, look at, see.
Γνώμη, ης, ή,	opinion.
Ἐαυτοῦ, ης, οὔ,	himself, herself, itself.
Ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ, μου,	I.
Ἐμός, ή, όν,	my, mine.
Οὐ, οὐκ before vowel, οὐχ before rough breathing,	not.
Πλοῖον, ου, τό,	vessel, boat.
Πλουτίζω, εις,	to enrich.
Πρός (prep. with acc.),	to, against.
Σός, σή, σόν,	your, thy.
Σύ, σοῦ,	you, thou.
Σωτηρία, ας, ή,	safety.
Υμέτερος, τέρα, τερον,	your.
Φενᾶκίζω, εις,	to cheat, deceive.

172. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Γράφω. 2. Παίξεις. 3. Ἐγὼ γράφω. 4. Σὺ παίζεις. 5. Οὐ κρύπτω τὴν ἐμὴν γνώμην. 6. Πλοῖα ἡμεῖς οὐκ ἔχομεν. 7. Ὑμεῖς ἐστε στρατηγοί. 8. Ἡμῖν καλαὶ ἐλπίδες εἰσὶ σωτηρίας. (9.) Οἱ ῥήτορες φενακίζουσιν ἑαυτοὺς. 10. Οἱ ὑμέτεροι παῖδες καλοὶ εἰσιν. 11. Οἱ στρατιῶται πάντες πρὸς ὑμᾶς βλέπουσιν. (12.) Οἱ στρατιῶται ἑαυτοὺς πλουτίζουσιν. 13. Οἱ ῥήτορες ὑμᾶς φενακίζουσιν.

II.

1. I am reading your book. 2. You are writing a

letter. 3. Your father is wiser than you. 4. You are taller than your brother. 5. The bad deceive themselves. 6. I am reading your letter to my brother.

LESSON XXXI.

Pronouns.—Reciprocal—Demonstrative—Relative.

173. The Reciprocal Pronoun, ἀλλήλων, of one another, of each other, is declined in the following

PARADIGM.

G. & D.	DUAL.		
	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλαι	ἀλλήλοιν
Acc.	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλα	ἀλλήλω
	PLURAL.		
	Gen.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
	Dat.	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλοις
	Acc.	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

174. The principal Demonstrative Pronouns, so called because they point out or specify the objects to which they refer, are

- 1) The article, ὁ, ἡ, τό, *the*. (See 70.)
- 2) Its compound, ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, *this*.
- 3) Οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this*.
- 4) Ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο, *that*.
- 5) Αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, *self, very, he*.

175. PARADIGMS.—Οὗτος—Ἐκεῖνος.

SINGULAR.						
Nom.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο
Gen.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου
Dat.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ
Acc.	τούτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο
DUAL.						
N. & A.	τούτῳ	(ταῦτα)	τούτῳ	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνα	ἐκείνῳ
G. & D.	τούτοιιν	ταύταιν	τούτοιιν	ἐκείνοιιν	ἐκείναιν	ἐκείνοιιν
PLURAL.						
Nom.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκείναι	ἐκείνα
Gen.	τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
Dat.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις
Acc.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα.	ἐκεῖνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκείνα.

REM.—Ταῦτα of the Dual is doubtful.

176. Ὅδε is declined like the article. It takes the accent on the penult, the circumflex in the Gen. and Dat., the acute in the other cases.

177. Αὐτός is declined like ἐκεῖνος.

178. Οὗτος and ὅδε are often used indiscriminately with the same general force: the former, however, frequently refers to what precedes, and the latter to what follows, e. g.:

Ταῦτα λέγει.

Τάδε λέγει.

He says this, i. e. as already described.

He says this, i. e. as follows.

179. The Demonstrative, when used with substantives, is generally accompanied by the article in the order—*Demon. Art., Noun, or Art., Noun, Demon.*, e. g.:

Οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος. | *This man.*
 Ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος. |

180. Αὐτός may stand

- 1) Like any other Demonstrative, before the article and noun, or after them both; in which position it means *self*, e. g. :

Αὐτὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος. | *The man himself.*

- 2) Between the article and the noun; in which position it means *same*, e. g. :

Ὁ αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος. | *The same man.*

RELATIVE PRONOUN.

181. The Relative Pronoun, ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, *who*, so called because it always relates to some noun or pronoun, expressed or understood, called its antecedent, is declined according to the following

PARADIGM.—ὅς, ἥ, ὅ.

	SING.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
Nom.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	ὧ	ᾗ	ῶ	οἱ	αἱ	ᾗ
Gen.	οὗ	ἧς	οῦ	οῶν	αῶν	οῶν	ῶν	ᾗν	ᾗν
Dat.	ᾧ	ἧ	ᾧ	οἷν	αἶν	οἶν	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
Acc.	ὃν	ἣν	ὃ	ὧ	ᾗ	ῶ	οὓς	αῖς	ᾗ

LESSON XXXII.

Pronouns.—Exercises.

182. RULE.—*Relative.*

The Relative agrees with its antecedent in *gender* and *number*, e. g. :

Ὁ παῖς ὃς γράφει. | *The boy who is writing.*

183. VOCABULARY.

ἄλλήλων, ὢν, ὢν, *one another, each other.*

αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, *self, he, she, it; ὁ αὐτός, the same.*

βαδίζω, εἰς, *to go, march.*

βλάπτω, εἰς, *to injure.*

εἰς (prep. with acc.), *to, into.*

ἐκεῖνος, η, ο; *that, he.*

ἐνίοτε, *at times, sometimes.*

Θηρευτής, οὔ, ὅ, *hunter, hunter.*

ὅς, ἦ, ὅ, *who.*

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this.*

παρά (prep. with acc.), *to, into the presence of.*

προφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὅ, *guard, advance guard, outpost.*

184. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Οἱ παῖδες ἑαυτοὺς βλάπτουσιν. 2. Οἱ παῖδες ἀλλήλους βλάπτουσιν. 3. Οὗτος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀγαθὸς ἐστίν. 4. Ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἀνὴρ κακὸς ἐστίν. 5. Ταῦτα σὺ λέγεις. 6. Ταύτην τὴν γνώμην ἔχω ἐγώ. 7. Βαδίζουσιν εἰς ἀλλήλους. 8. Ἐκεῖνο θανμάζω. 9. Οὗτος ταῦτα λέγει. 10. Οἱ στρατιῶται οὗτοι πρὸς ἡμᾶς βλέπουσιν. 11. Ταῦτ' ἐστίν (161) ἃ ἐγὼ γράφω. 12. Σώζω τοὺς φίλους, οὓς ἔχω. 14. Οἱ προφύλακες ἄγουσιν αὐτὸν παρὰ τὸν Κλέαρχον. 15. Ταῦτα τὰ θηρία οἱ ἵππεῖς ἐνίοτε διώκουσιν.

II.

1. This boy is writing a letter. 2. That boy is playing. 3. The boy himself is writing the letter. 4. The same boy is reading his letter to his father. 5. The girls love each other. 6. I read all the books which I have.

LESSON XXXIII.

Pronouns.—Interrogative—Indefinite.

185. The Interrogative τίς and the Indefinite τις are distinguished from each other by the accent.

The f
the l

18

Nom
Gen
Dat
Acc.

N. &
G. &

Nom
Gen
Dat
Acc.

RE
and in

18

the I
the I

18

Ἐγχε
han

Ἐνεκα
sake

Θῦμα,

18

1.

τοῦτο

The former has the acute, which it always retains; the latter takes the grave, and is an enclitic. (See 15.)

186. PARADIGMS.—*Tís—Tis*.

	<i>Tís, who?</i>		<i>Tis, some one.</i>	
	SINGULAR.			
Nom.	<i>τίς</i>	<i>τί</i>	<i>τίς</i>	<i>τὶ</i>
Gen.	<i>τίνος</i>	<i>τίνος</i>	<i>τίνός</i>	<i>τίνός</i>
Dat.	<i>τίνι</i>	<i>τίνι</i>	<i>τίνι</i>	<i>τίνι</i>
Acc.	<i>τίνα</i>	<i>τί</i>	<i>τινά</i>	<i>τὶ</i>
	DUAL.			
N. & A.	<i>τίνε</i>	<i>τίνε</i>	<i>τινέ</i>	<i>τινέ</i>
G. & D.	<i>τίνουν</i>	<i>τίνουν</i>	<i>τινοῖν</i>	<i>τινοῖν</i>
	PLURAL.			
Nom.	<i>τίνες</i>	<i>τίνα</i>	<i>τινές</i>	<i>τινά (or ἅρτα)</i>
Gen.	<i>τίνων</i>	<i>τίνων</i>	<i>τινῶν</i>	
Dat.	<i>τίσι(ν)</i>	<i>τίσι(ν)</i>	<i>τισί(ν)</i>	
Acc.	<i>τίνας</i>	<i>τίνα.</i>	<i>τινάς</i>	<i>τινά (or ἅρτα).</i>

REM.—The Gen. and Dat. Sing., both in the Interrogative and in the Indefinite, are often τοῦ and τῷ.

187. In the arrangement of the sentence or clause, the Interrogative *tís* often stands at the beginning: the Indefinite *tis* never does, e. g.:

<i>Τί λέγουσιν;</i>	<i>What do they say?</i>
<i>Λέγουσιν τι.</i>	<i>They say something.</i>

188. VOCABULARY.

<i>Ἐγχειρίζω, eis, to put into one's hand, entrust to.</i>	<i>Κελεύω, eis, to direct, command, urge.</i>
<i>Ἔνεκα (prep. with gen.), for the sake of, on account of.</i>	<i>Τίς; τί; who? what?</i>
<i>Θύμα, ἄπος, τό, victim, offering.</i>	<i>Τίς, τὶ, certain, certain one, some one.</i>

189. EXERCISES.

I.

1. *Τί λέγεις;* 2. *Τίς ταῦτα λέγει;* 3. *Τί ἐστὶ τοῦτο;* 4. *Τίνος ἔνεκα ταῦτα λέγω;* 5. *Τί πρὸς ἐμέ*

λέγεις ; 6. Τίς γράφει τὴν ἐπιστολήν ; 7. Παῖς τις τὴν ἐπιστολήν γράφει. 8. Ἔστιν ἄνθρωπος τις ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ. 9. Τί κελεύω ; 10. Ἔστιν οὗτος τίς ; 11. Τὸ ρόδον ὃ θάλλει ἐν τῷ κήπῳ, καλὸν ἐστίν. 12. Ὁ κριτὴς ἔχει τρεῖς θυγατέρας. 13. Ἡ Βακτριανὴ εὐδαίμων ἐστίν. 14. Ἔχεις τὰ θύματα. 15. Τοῖς ἱερεῦσιν ἐγχειρίζομεν τὰ θύματα.

II.

1. Who has the rose? 2. A certain girl has the rose. 3. Who has the book? 4. I have it. 5. Which book have you? 6. I have my book. 7. The boys play in a certain park. 8. In which park do they play?

LESSON XXXIV.

Verbs.—Synopsis of βουλεύω.—Active Voice.

190. Verbs in Greek, as in English, express *existence, condition, or action*, e. g. :

Ἔστιν.

He is.

Καθεύδει.

He sleeps, is asleep.

Τύπτει.

He strikes.

191. Greek verbs have *Voice, Mood, Tense, Number, and Person*.

I. VOICES.

192. There are three voices :

1) *The Active* ; which in transitive verbs represents the agent as acting upon some object, e. g. :

Ἔστεφάνωσα τὸν παῖδα. | *I crowned the boy.*

2) *The Middle* ; which represents the agent as acting upon himself, e. g. :

Ἐστεφανώσαμην. | *I crowned myself.*

- 3) *The Passive*; which represents the subject as acted upon by some other person or thing, e. g.:

Ἐστεφανώθην ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου. | *I was crowned by the people.*

II. MOODS.

193. There are five moods:

- 1) *Indicative*; which represents the action of the verb as a *fact* or *reality*, e. g.:

Βουλεύει. | *He advises.*

- 2) *Subjunctive*; which expresses, not a *fact*, but a *possibility* or a *conception* of the mind, often rendered by *may*, *can*, &c., e. g.:

Βουλεύη. | *He may advise.*

- 3) *Optative*; which, (1) as the name implies (from *opto*, I desire), expresses *wish*, *desire*, rendered by *let* or *may*, and (2) serves as the subjunctive of the past tenses, rendered by *might*, *could*, *would*, *should*, e. g.:

Βουλεύοι. | *Let him advise.*
| *He might advise.*

- 4) *Imperative*; which expresses a *command* or *entreaty*, e. g.:

Βούλευε. | *Advise thou.*

- 5) *Infinitive*; which gives the simple meaning of the verb without reference to person or number, e. g.:

Βουλεύειν. | *To advise.*

III. TENSES.

194. There are six tenses, divided into two classes:

1) *Primary or Leading Tenses*:

1. *Present*, as, βουλεύω, *I advise.*
2. *Future*, as, βουλεύσω, *I shall advise.*
3. *Perfect*, as, βεβούλευκα, *I have advised.*

2) *Secondary or Historical Tenses*:

1. *Imperfect*, as, ἐβούλευον, *I was advising.*
2. *Aorist*, as, ἐβούλευσα, *I advised.*
3. *Pluperfect*, as, ἐβεβούλευκειν, *I had advised.*

IV. NUMBERS.

195. There are three numbers, as in nouns, *Singular*, *Dual*, and *Plural*.

V. PERSONS.

196. There are three persons, *First*, *Second*, and *Third*. It must be observed, however,

- 1) That in the Active Voice the Dual has no special form for the First person distinct from the plural.
- 2) That the Imperative from the nature of the case never has the First person, but uses the Second and Third in the same manner as the Latin, e. g.:

Βούλευε (2d Pers.).

Advise thou; advise.

Βουλεύετω (3d Pers.).

Let him advise.

197. The *Participle* is that part of the verb which has the form and inflection of an adjective, e. g.:

Βουλεύων.

Advising.

Βουλεύσας.

Having advised.

	Pres.	Imper.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.	Pluper.
IND.						
βου	βου	ἐβου	βου	ἐβου	βου	ἐβου
λέω	λέω	λέω	λέω	λέω	λέω	λέω
κα	κα	κα	κα	κα	κα	κα
σκε	σκε	σκε	σκε	σκε	σκε	σκε
ιν	ιν	ιν	ιν	ιν	ιν	ιν
ει	ει	ει	ει	ει	ει	ει
τω	τω	τω	τω	τω	τω	τω
τας	τας	τας	τας	τας	τας	τας
κειν	κειν	κειν	κειν	κειν	κειν	κειν

198. SYNOPSIS OF *Βουλεύω*.—ACTIVE VOICE.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCT.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres.	<i>βουλεύω</i> <i>I advise.</i>	<i>βουλεύω</i> <i>I may ad- vise.</i>	<i>βουλεύοιμι</i> <i>May I ad- vise.</i>	<i>βούλευε</i> <i>Advise.</i>	<i>βουλεύειν</i> <i>To advise.</i>	<i>βουλεύων</i> <i>Advising.</i>
Imper.	<i>ἐβούλευον</i> <i>I was ad- vising.</i>					
Future.	<i>βουλεύσω</i> <i>I shall ad- vise.</i>		<i>βουλεύσοι- μι</i> <i>I would advise.</i>		<i>βουλεύσειν</i> <i>To be about to advise.</i>	<i>βουλεύσων</i> <i>About to advise.</i>
Aorist.	<i>ἐβόλευσα</i> <i>I advised.</i>	<i>βουλεύσω</i> <i>I may ad- vise.</i>	<i>βουλεύσαι- μι</i> <i>I might advise.</i>	<i>βούλευσον</i> <i>Advise.</i>	<i>βουλεύσαι</i> <i>To advise.</i>	<i>βουλεύσας</i> <i>Having advised.</i>
Perfect.	<i>βεβούλευ- κα</i> <i>I have ad- vised.</i>	<i>βεβουλεύ- κω</i> <i>I may have advised.</i>	<i>βεβουλεύ- κοιμι</i> <i>I might have ad- vised.</i>		<i>βεβουλευ- κέναι</i> <i>To have advised.</i>	<i>βεβουλευ- κώς</i> <i>Having advised.</i>
Pluper.	<i>ἐβεβουλεύ- κειν</i> <i>I had ad- vised.</i>					

LESSON XXXV.

Verbs.—*Βουλεύω*—Active Voice.

199. The inflection of the *Active Voice* of a regu-
lar Greek verb is given in the following



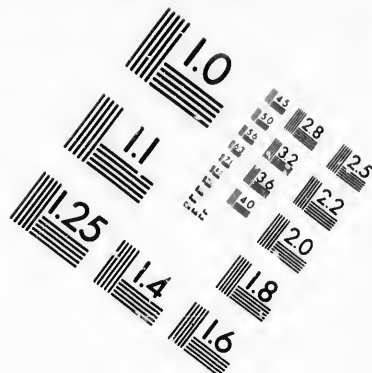
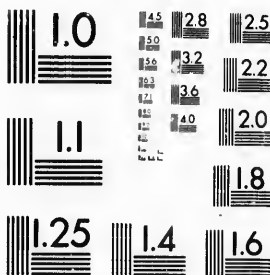
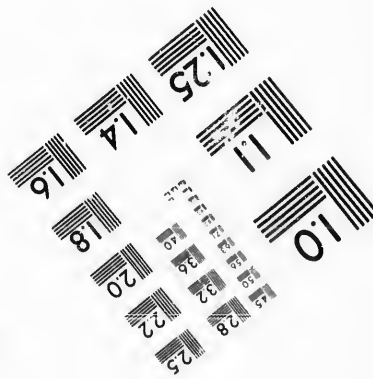
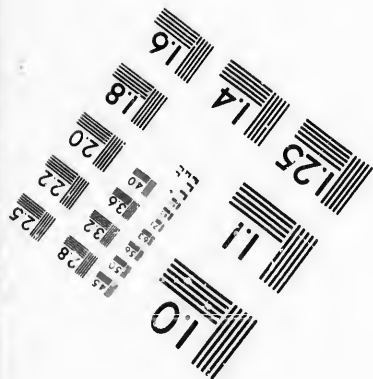


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TENSES.		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Present.	S. 1.	βουλεύω	βουλεύω
	2.	βουλεύεις	βουλεύῃς
	3.	βουλεύει	βουλεύῃ
	D. 2.	βουλεύετον	βουλεύητον
	3.	βουλεύετον	βουλεύητον
	P. 1.	βουλεύομεν	βουλεύωμεν
	2.	βουλεύετε	βουλεύητε
	3.	βουλεύουσι(ν)	βουλεύωσι(ν)
Imperf.	S. 1.	ἐβούλευον	
	2.	ἐβούλευες	
	3.	ἐβούλευε(ν)	
	D. 2.	ἐβουλεύετον	
	3.	ἐβουλεύετην	
	P. 1.	ἐβουλεύομεν	
	2.	ἐβουλεύετε	
	3.	ἐβούλευον	
Future.	S. 1.	βουλεύσω	
	2.	βουλεύσεις <i>Inflect like Indic. Pres.</i>	
Aorist.	S. 1.	ἐβούλευσα	βουλεύσω
	2.	ἐβούλευσας	βουλεύῃς
	3.	ἐβούλευσε(ν)	<i>Inflect like Subj. Pres.</i>
	D. 2.	ἐβουλεύσατον	
	3.	ἐβουλεύσατην	
	P. 1.	ἐβουλεύσαμεν	
	2.	ἐβουλεύατε	
	3.	ἐβούλευσαν	
Perfect.	S. 1.	βεβούλευκα	βεβουλεύκω
	2.	βεβούλευκας	βεβουλεύῃς
	3.	βεβούλευκε(ν)	<i>like Subj. Pres.</i>
	D. 2.	βεβουλεύκατον	
	3.	βεβουλεύκατον	
	P. 1.	βεβουλεύκαμεν	
	2.	βεβουλεύκατε	
	3.	βεβουλεύκασι(ν)	
Pluperf.	S. 1.	ἐβεβουλεύκειν	
	2.	ἐβεβουλεύκεις	
	3.	ἐβεβουλεύκει	
	D. 2.	ἐβεβουλεύκειτον	
	3.	ἐβεβουλεύκειτην	
	P. 1.	ἐβεβουλεύκειμεν	
	2.	ἐβεβουλεύκειτε	
	3.	{ ἐβεβουλεύκεσαν. { ἐβεβουλεύκεσαν.	

Active Voice.

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OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
βουλεύοιμι βουλεύοις βουλεύει βουλεύειτον βουλεύοιτήν βουλεύοιμεν βουλεύοιτε βουλεύειν	βούλευε βουλεύετω βουλεύετον βουλεύετων βουλεύετε βουλεύετωσαν βουλεύόντων	βουλεύειν	βουλεύων, <i>M.</i> βουλεύουσα, <i>F.</i> βουλεύον, <i>N.</i>
βουλεύσοιμι βουλεύσοις <i>Infect like Opt.</i> <i>Pres.</i>		βουλεύσειν	βουλεύσων, <i>M.</i> βουλεύσουσα, <i>F.</i> βουλεύσον, <i>N.</i>
βουλεύσαιμι βουλεύσαις, <i>or</i> σείας βουλεύσαι, σείε(ν) βουλεύσαιτον βουλεύσαιτήν βουλεύσαιμεν βουλεύσαιτε βουλεύσαιεν, σείαν	βούλευσον βουλευσάτω βουλεύσάτον βουλευσάτων βουλεύσῃτε βουλευσάτωσαν βουλευσάντων	βουλεύσαι	βουλεύσας, <i>M.</i> βουλεύσᾶσα, <i>F.</i> βουλεύσαν, <i>N.</i>
βεβουλεύκοιμι βεβουλεύκοις <i>like Opt. Pres.</i>		βεβουλευκέναι	βεβουλευκώς, <i>M.</i> βεβουλευκυῖα, <i>F.</i> βεβουλευκός, <i>N.</i>

200. *Accentuation*.—The primary law for accentuation in Greek verbs places the accent,

1) In words of two syllables, on the *first*, e. g.
γράφω, I write.

2) In words of more than two syllables, on the *penult*, if the ultimate is *long*; otherwise on the *antepenult*, e. g. : *βουλεύω, I advise*; *ἐβούλευον, I was advising.*

REM. 1.—The exceptions to this primary law will be readily learned from the Paradigm itself.

REM. 2.—The endings *αι* and *οι*, except in the Optative, are regarded as short in accentuation; hence *βουλεύεται* with accent on the antepenult.

REM. 3.—In regard to the character of the accent, the pupil will observe that the accent of the antepenult is always the acute, while that of the penult is the circumflex, if the penult is long by nature and the ultimate short, otherwise the acute. (See 10, 11, 12.)

LESSON XXXVI.

Verbs.—Βουλεύω—Active Voice, continued.

201. Participles are declined like adjectives. In Active Participles the feminine is of the first declension, and the masculine and neuter of the third.

202. PARADIGMS.

1. *Present Participle, Βουλεύων, advising.*

SINGULAR.

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	βουλεύων	βουλεύουσα	βουλεύον
Gen.	βουλεύοντος	βουλεύουσης	βουλεύοντος
Dat.	βουλεύοντι	βουλεύουσι	βουλεύοντι
Acc.	βουλεύοντα	βουλεύουσαν	βουλεύον
Voc.	βουλεύων	βουλεύουσα	βουλεύον

DUAL.

N. & A.	βουλεύοντε	βουλεύουσᾱ	βουλεύοντε
G. & D.	βουλεύοντοιν	βουλεύουσαιν	βουλεύοντοιν

PLURAL.

Nom.	βουλεύοντες	βουλεύουσαι	βουλεύοντα
Gen.	βουλεύόντων	βουλεύουσῶν	βουλεύόντων
Dat.	βουλεύουσι(ν)	βουλεύουσῃς	βουλεύουσι(ν)
Acc.	βουλεύοντας	βουλεύουσας	βουλεύοντα
Voc.	βουλεύοντες	βουλεύουσαι	βουλεύοντα

2. *Aorist Participle, Βουλεύσας, having advised.*

SINGULAR.

Nom.	βουλεύσας	βουλεύσασᾱ	βουλεύσαν
Gen.	βουλεύσαντος	βουλεύσασῃς	βουλεύσαντος
Dat.	βουλεύσαντι	βουλεύσασῃ	βουλεύσαντι
Acc.	βουλεύσαντα	βουλεύσασαν	βουλεύσαν
Voc.	βουλεύσας	βουλεύσασα	βουλεύσαν

DUAL.

N. A. V.	βουλεύσαντε	βουλεύσασᾱ	βουλεύσαντε
G. & D.	βουλεύσάντοιν	βουλεύσασαιν	βουλεύσάντοιν

PLURAL.

Nom.	βουλεύσαντες	βουλεύσασαι	βουλεύσαντα
Gen.	βουλεύσάντων	βουλεύσασῶν	βουλεύσάντων
Dat.	βουλεύσασι(ν)	βουλεύσασῃς	βουλεύσασι(ν)
Acc.	βουλεύσαντας	βουλεύσασας	βουλεύσαντα
Voc.	βουλεύσαντες	βουλεύσασαι	βουλεύσαντα

PARADIGMS, *continued.*3. *Perfect Participle*, Βεβουλευκώς, *having advised.*

SINGULAR.

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	βεβουλευκώς	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκός
Gen.	βεβουλευκότος	βεβουλευκυῖας	βεβουλευκότος
Dat.	βεβουλευκότι	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκότι
Acc.	βεβουλευκότα	βεβουλευκυῖαν	βεβουλευκός
Voc.	βεβουλευκώς	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκός

DUAL.

N. A. V.	βεβουλευκότε	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκότε
G. & D.	βεβουλευκότοι	βεβουλευκυῖαιν	βεβουλευκότοι

PLURAL.

Nom.	βεβουλευκότες	βεβουλευκυῖαι	βεβουλευκότα
Gen.	βεβουλευκότων	βεβουλευκυῖων	βεβουλευκότων
Dat.	βεβουλευκόσι(ν)	βεβουλευκυῖαις	βεβουλευκόσι(ν)
Acc.	βεβουλευκότας	βεβουλευκυῖας	βεβουλευκότα
Voc.	βεβουλευκότες	βεβουλευκυῖαι	βεβουλευκότα.

4. *The Future Participle*, Βουλεύσων, *is declined like the Present.*

LESSON XXXVII.

Verbs.—Active Voice.—Exercises.

203. Participle like adjectives, agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case.

204. The Participle is used much more freely in Greek than in English. With the article it often has the force of a relative clause with its antecedent, and sometimes is best rendered by the noun itself, e. g. :

Ὁ βασιλεύων.

The one who is ruling.
The king.

205. VOCABULARY.

Ἄγριος, ᾧ, ον, *wild*.

Βασίλευω, εἰς, *to be king, rule,*
reign.

Βουλεύω, εἰς, *advise.*

Δουλεύω, εἰς, *to serve, be slave,*
or servant.

Θηρεύω, εἰς, *to hunt.*

206. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Δουλεύεις. 2. Βασιλεύεις. 3. Βασιλεύης. 4. Βουλεύης. 5. Βουλεύη. 6. Θηρεύη. 7. Θήρενε. 8. Δουλευέτω. 9. Ἐδούλευεν. 10. Ἐδουλεύετε. 11. Ἐβασίλευον. 12. Ἐβεβουλεύκειτον. 13. Ἐβεβουλευκείτην. 14. Ἐθήρευσας. 15. Ἐθηρεύσαμεν. 16. Ἐθήρευσαν. 17. Βασιλεύσης. 18. Βασιλεύσαιμι. 19. Βασιλεύσαιτε. 20. Θήρευσον. 21. Θηρεύσατε. 22. Θηρεύσω. 23. Θηρεύσετε. 24. Βουλεύσοιμι. 25. Βουλεύσοι. 26. Ὁ βασιλεύων θηρεύει. 27. Ὁ βασιλεύσας βουλεύσει. 28. Κύρος ἄγρια θηρία ἐθήρευν.

II.

1. He is king. 2. They are kings. 3. Be kings. 4. Let them be kings. 5. You were hunting. 6. We were hunting. 7. I shall advise. 8. They will advise. 9. You were serving. 10. He served. 11. They served.

LESSON XXXVIII.

Verbs.—Βουλεύω—Middle Voice.

207. The inflection of the *Middle Voice* is given in the following

TENSES.		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Present.	S. 1.	βουλεύομαι	βουλεύωμαι
	2.	βουλεύῃ, οἱ εἰ	βουλεύῃ
	3.	βουλεύεται	βουλεύηται
	D. 1.	βουλευόμεδον	βουλευόμεδον
	2.	βουλεύεσδον	βουλεύησδον
	3.	βουλεύεσδον	βουλεύησδον
	P. 1.	βουλευόμεδα	βουλευόμεδα
	2.	βουλεύεσδε	βουλεύησδε
	3.	βουλεύονται	βουλεύονται
Imperfect.	S. 1.	ἐβουλευόμην	
	2.	ἐβουλεύου	
	3.	ἐβουλεύετο	
	D. 1.	ἐβουλευόμεδον	
	2.	ἐβουλεύεσδον	
	3.	ἐβουλεύεσδην	
	P. 1.	ἐβουλευόμεδα	
	2.	ἐβουλεύεσδε	
	3.	ἐβουλεύοντο	
Future.	S. 1.	βουλεύσομαι <i>like Indic. Pres.</i>	
Aorist.	S. 1.	ἐβουλεύσαμην	βουλεύσωμαι
	2.	ἐβουλεύσω	βουλεύῃ
	3.	ἐβουλεύσῃτο	βουλεύηται
	D. 1.	ἐβουλεύσαμεδον	βουλεύσάμεδον
	2.	ἐβουλεύεσδον	βουλεύησδον
	3.	ἐβουλεύεσδην	βουλεύησδον
	P. 1.	ἐβουλεύσαμεδα	βουλεύσάμεδα
	2.	ἐβουλεύεσδε	βουλεύησδε
	3.	ἐβουλεύσαντο	βουλεύσονται
Perfect.	S. 1.	βεβούλευμαι	βεβουλευμένος ὦ
	2.	βεβούλευσαι	βεβουλευμένος ἦς
	3.	βεβούλευται	βεβουλευμένος ἦ
	D. 1.	βεβουλεύμεδον	βεβουλευμένω ὦμεν
	2.	βεβούλευσδον	βεβουλευμένω ἦτον
	3.	βεβούλευσδον	βεβουλευμένω ἦτον
	P. 1.	βεβουλεύμεδα	βεβουλευμένοι ὦμεν
	2.	βεβούλευσδε	βεβουλευμένοι ἦτε
	3.	βεβούλευνται	βεβουλευμένοι ὦσι(ν)
Pluperfect.	S. 1.	ἐβεβουλεύμην	
	2.	ἐβεβούλευσο	
	3.	ἐβεβούλευτο	
	D. 1.	ἐβεβουλεύμεδον	
	2.	ἐβεβούλευσδον	
	3.	ἐβεβουλεύεσδην	
	P. 1.	ἐβεβουλεύμεδα	
	2.	ἐβεβούλευσδε	
	3.	ἐβεβούλευντο	
Fut. Perf.	S. 1.	βεβουλεύσομαι <i>like Indic. Pres.</i>	

CTIVE.

αι
αι
εδον
δον
δον
εδα
δε
ται

OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFIN.	PARTICIPLE.
βουλευοίμην βουλεύοιο βουλεύοιτο βουλευοίμεδον βουλεύοισδον βουλευοίσδην βουλευοίμεδα βουλεύοισδε βουλεύοιντο	βουλεύου βουλεύεσθω βουλεύεσθον βουλεύεσθων βουλεύεσθε βουλεύεσθωσαν βουλεύεσθων	βουλεύ- εσθαι	βουλευόμενος, M. βουλευομένη, F. βουλευόμενον, N.
βουλευσοίμην like Opt. Pres.		βουλεύ- σεσθαι	βουλευσόμενος, η, ον
βουλευσάιμην βουλεύσαιο βουλεύσαιτο βουλευσαίμεδον βουλεύσαισδον βουλευσαίσδην βουλευσαίμεδα βουλεύσαισδε βουλεύσαιντο	βούλευσαι βουλευσάσθω βουλεύσασθον βουλευσάσθων βουλεύσασθε βουλευσάσθωσαν βουλευσάσθων	βουλεύ- σασθαι	βουλευσάμενος, M. βουλευσαμένη, F. βουλευσάμενον, N.
βεβουλευμένος εἶην βεβουλευμένος εἶης βεβουλευμένος εἶη βεβουλευμένω εἶμεν βεβουλευμένω εἶητον βεβουλευμένω εἶητην βεβουλευμένοι εἶμεν βεβουλευμένοι εἶητε βεβουλευμένοι εἶησαν	βεβούλευσυ βεβουλεύσθω βεβούλευσθον βεβουλεύσθων βεβούλευσθε βεβουλεύσθωσαν βεβουλεύσθων	βεβου- λεύσθαι	βεβουλευμένος, M. βεβουλευμένη, F. βεβουλευμένον, N.
βεβουλευσοίμην like Opt. Pres.		βεβουλεύ- σεσθαι	βεβουλευσόμενος, η, ον

REM. 1.—The pupil will observe in the above Paradigm, that in the present, future, and future perfect tenses, two different endings are given for the second person: thus in the present the second person is *βουλεύῃ* or *βουλεύει*. The form in *η* is generally used.

REM. 2.—The future perfect given in the above Paradigm is scarcely a regular tense in the Greek language. It occurs only in a few verbs, and even in them it is confined almost exclusively to the middle and passive voices.

LESSON XXXIX.

Verbs.—Middle Voice.—Exercises.

208. The Participles of the Middle Voice of *βουλεύω*, as of all verbs in *ω*, are declined as adjectives of the First and Second Declensions, as, *βουλευόμενος*, *η*, *ον*, *Gen. βουλευομένου*, *ης*, *ου*.

209. VOCABULARY.

Βουλεύω, *εις*, to advise, Mid. deliberate.

Βραδέως, slowly, deliberately.

Δούλος, *ου*, *ὁ*, servant, slave.

Λούω, *εις*, to wash, Mid. to wash one's self, to bathe.

Μετά (*prep. with gen.*), with, in company with.

Παιδεύω, *εις*, to educate, Mid.

cause to be educated, to have educated.

Πάνω, *εις*, to cause to cease, Mid. to cease, to stop one's self.

Περί (*prep. with gen.*), in regard to, concerning, about.

Πόλεμος, *ου*, *ὁ*, war.

210. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Τὸν βασιλέα βουλευόμεν.
2. Βουλευσόμεθα.
3. Τὸν κριτὴν ἐβουλεύετε.
4. Ἐβουλεύεσθε.
5. Οἱ

δοῦλοι ἐλούσαντο. 6. Ὁ δοῦλος ἐλούσατο. 7. Ὁ βασιλεὺς τὸν πόλεμον ἔπαυσεν. 8. Ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπαίσατο. 9. Τὸν πόλεμον ἐπαύσατε. 10. Παύσασθε. 11. Ὁ πατὴρ τοὺς παῖδας ἐπαίδενσεν. 12. Ὁ πατὴρ τοὺς παῖδας ἐπαιδεύσατο. 13. Οἱ πολῖται τοὺς παῖδας παιδεύουσιν. 14. Τοὺς παῖδας παιδεύονται. 15. Βουλευέου βραδέως. 16. Ὁ πατὴρ ἐβουλευέτο μετὰ τῶν φίλων (134). 17. Αὐτοὶ περὶ εἰρήνης ἐβουλεύεσθε.

II.

1. I shall advise my brother. 2. I shall deliberate in regard to the letter. 3. You are educating your pupils well. 4. I shall have my boy well educated. 5. The Athenians themselves deliberated in regard to the war. 6. You have all deliberated well in regard to the city.

LESSON XL.

Verbs.—Passive Voice.

211. The Passive Verb in its inflection differs from the Middle only in the Future and Aorist tenses. The forms therefore which have been given in the Paradigm of the Middle (207) for the other tenses belong also to the Passive. The difference of inflection between these two voices will be readily seen in the following

PARADIGM OF *Βουλεύω*—

Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, and			
TENSES.		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Present.	S. 1.	βουλεύομαι	βουλεύομαι
Imperf.	S. 1.	ἐβουλευόμην	
Perfect.	S. 1.	βεβούλευμαι	βεβουλευμένος ὦ
Pluperf.	S. 1.	ἐβεβουλεύμην	
Aorist.	S. 1.	ἐβουλείθην	βουλευθῶ
	2.	ἐβουλείθης	βουλευθῆς
	3.	ἐβουλείθῃ	βουλειθῇ
	D. 2.	ἐβουλείθητον	βουλειθῆτον
	3.	ἐβουλειθήτην	βουλειθῆτον
	D. 1.	ἐβουλείθην	βουλειθῶμεν
	2.	ἐβουλείθην	βουλειθῶμεν
	3.	ἐβουλείθην	βουλειθῶμεν
Future.	S. 1.	βουλευθήσομαι	
	2.	βουλειθήσῃ οἱ	
	3.	βουλειθήσεται	
	D. 1.	βουλειθήσονται	
	2.	βουλειθήσονται	
	3.	βουλειθήσονται	
	P. 1.	βουλειθήσονται	
	2.	βουλειθήσονται	
	3.	βουλειθήσονται	
Fut. Per.	S. 1.	βεβουλεύσομαι	

Passive Voice.

Future Perfect the same as in the Middle Voice.

OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
βουλευοίμην	βουλεύου	βουλεύεσθαι	βουλευόμενος
βεβουλευμένος εἶην	βεβούλευσο	βεβουλεύσθαι	βεβουλευμένος
βουλευθείην βουλευθείης βουλευθείη βουλευθείητον βουλευθείητην βουλευθείημεν, οἳ εἶμεν βουλευθείητε, εἴτε βουλευθείησαν, εἴεν	βουλεύητι βουλευήτω βουλεύητον βουλευήτων βουλεύητε { βουλευήτωσαν (βουλευέντων	βουλευῆναι	βουλευθείς, M. βουλευθείσα, F. βουλευθέν, N.
βουλευθῇσοίμην βουλευθῇσοιο βουλευθῇσοιτο βουλευθῇσοίμεθον βουλευθῇσοίσθον βουλευθῇσοίσθην βουλευθῇσοίμεθ.ι βουλευθῇσοίσθε βουλευθῇσιντο		βουλευθήσε- σθαι	βουλευθῆσό- μενος
βεβουλευσοίμην		βεβουλεύσε- σθαι	βεβουλευσό- μενος.

212. The Aorist Passive Participle is declined as an adjective of the First and Third Declensions, as in the following

PARADIGM.

SINGULAR.			
Nom.	βουλευθεῖς	βουλευθεῖσα	βουλευθέν
Gen.	βουλευθέντος	βουλευθείσης	βουλευθέντος
Dat.	βουλευθέντι	βουλευθείσῃ	βουλευθέντι
Acc.	βουλευθέντα	βουλευθείσαν	βουλευθέν
Voc.	βουλευθείς	βουλευθεῖσα	βουλευθέν
DUAL.			
N. A. V.	βουλευθέντε	βουλευθείσᾱ	βουλευθέντε
G. & D.	βουλευθέντοιν	βουλευθείσαιν	βουλευθέντοιν
PLURAL.			
Nom.	βουλευθέντες	βουλευθεῖσαι	βουλευθέντα
Gen.	βουλευθέντων	βουλευθεισῶν	βουλευθέντων
Dat.	βουλευθεῖσι(ν)	βουλευθείσαις	βουλευθεῖσι(ν)
Acc.	βουλευθέντας	βουλευθείσας	βουλευθέντα
Voc.	βουλευθέντες	βουλευθεῖσαι	βουλευθέντα.

LESSON XLI.

Verbs.—Passive Voice.—Exercises.

213. RULE.—*Manner, Means, &c.*

- 1) The manner or means of an action, and the instrument employed, are expressed by the Dative, e. g.:

Τύχη πάντα πράττεις.

You do every thing by chance.

- 2) The agent of an action after passive verbs is

expressed by a Genitive with *ὑπό* or some kindred preposition, e. g. :

Ἐπαιδεύθην ὑπὸ τῆς ἐμῆς | *I was taught by my coun-*
πατρίδος. | *try.*

214. VOCABULARY.

Ἄβουλος, ον, *inconsiderate, foolish.*

cate, bring up, Pass. to be educated.

Ἄλλος, η, ο, *other, another.*

Σάτυρος, ου, ὁ, *a Satyr, companion of Bacchus—Silenus is meant. (See Gr. Eng. Vocab.)*

Ἀνόητος, ον, *stupid, thoughtless.*

Θηρεύω, εις, *to hunt, catch, Pass. be taken, be captivated with.*

Σύν (*prep. with dat.*), *with.*

Μίδας, ου, ὁ, *Midas, a celebrated king of Phrygia. (See Gr. Eng. Vocab.)*

Φονεύω, εις, *to slay, kill, murder, Pass. be killed.*

Παιδεύω, εις, *to instruct, edu-*

215. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Βουλευέτε. 2. Βουλεύεσθε. 3. Βουλεύητε. 4. Βουλεύησθε. 5. Βούλευε. 6. Βουλεύου. 7. Ἐφόνεον. 8. Ἐφονεύοντο. 9. Ἐφόνευσεν. 10. Ἐφονεύετο. 11. Ἐπαίδευσαν. 12. Ἐπαιδεύσαντο. 13. Ἐπαιδεύθησαν. 14. Βουλεύσομεν. 15. Βουλευσόμεθα. 16. Βουλευθησόμεθα. 17. Βουλευθῆς. 18. Παιδευθῆς. 19. Βουλευθεῖεν. 20. Παιδευθεῖεν. 21. Βουλεύητι. 22. Παιδεύητι. 23. Βουλευθήσεται. 24. Παιδευθήσεται. 25. Κῦρος ἐπαιδεύετο σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις παισίν. 26. Τοὺς ἀνοήτους παιδεύομεν. 27. Μίδας τὸν Σάτυρον ἐθήρευσεν. 28. Ἀνὴρ ἄβουλος ἡδοναῖς θηρεύεται.

II.

1. I am advised. 2. I was educated. 3. I have

been advised. 4. I had been educated. 5. We were advised. 6. We shall be educated. 7. He was murdered. 8. You will be murdered.

LESSON XLII.

Verbs.—Augment and Reduplication.—Formation of Tenses.

216. In the Paradigm of *βουλεύω* it will be observed,

1) That the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect prefix the first letter of the word with *ε* (*βε*), and retain them throughout all the moods and the participles. This prefix is called *Reduplication*.

2) That the Historical tenses—Imperfect, Pluperfect, and Aorist—prefix *ε*, which they retain only in the Indicative. This is called *Augment*.

217. Augment is of two kinds :

1) *Syllabic*, used in verbs beginning with consonants, so called because it prefixes *ε* as a distinct syllable; as, *βουλεύω*, *ἐβούλευον*.

2) *Temporal* (from *tempus*, time) used in verbs beginning with vowels, so called because it merely lengthens the quantity or time (*tempus*) of the vowel, if short: *α* and *ε* into *η*; *ο* into *ω*; *ι* into *ῑ*; *υ* into *ῡ*; as, *ἄγω*, *ἤγον*; *ἰκετεύω*, *ἰκέτευον*.

218. Verbs beginning with the diphthongs, *αι*,

οι, ε lengthen the first vowel as above, subscribing the ι, as, οἰκτίζω, *Imp.* ὀκτιζον; those beginning with εῦ sometimes lengthen the first vowel and sometimes omit the Augment; those beginning with η, ι, υ, ω, εἰ, ου, admit no Augment.

219. The Reduplication is used only in verbs which begin with a single consonant or with a mute and a liquid. Other verbs take only the Augment instead, the *temporal* if they begin with vowels, otherwise the *syllabic*; as, ἵκετεύω, *Perf.* ἰκέτευκα; μνημονεύω, *Perf.* ἐμνημόνευκα (*not* μεμνημόνευκα). When the Augment thus takes the place of the Reduplication, it is retained like that in all the moods and in the participle.

220. In verbs compounded with a preposition,

- 1) The final vowel of the preposition, except περί and πρό, is elided; as, ὑπακούω, compounded of ὑπό and ἀκούω, *to listen*.
- 2) After such elision the smooth mutes π and τ of the preposition are changed to the corresponding rough mutes φ and θ, when the simple verb has the rough breathing; e. g. ἀφορμίζω (*to mark out*), comp. of ἀπό and ὀρμίζω, *ο final dropped and π changed to φ before ὀ*.
- 3) The Augment and Reduplication are placed between the preposition and the verb, and the final vowel of the preposition, except περί and πρό, is elided before the Augment; as, ἐπιβουλεύω (ἐπί and βουλεύω), *to plot against*, *Imp.* ἐπεβούλευον; ὑπακούω (ὑπό and ἀκούω), *Imperf.* ὑπήκουον.

221. In most other compounds the Augment and

Reduplication stand at the beginning, as in simple verbs.

FORMATION OF TENSES.

222. In conjugating a Greek verb, it will be found convenient to give the six tenses, *Present*, *Future*, *Aorist*, and *Perfect Active*, the *Perfect Middle*, and *Aorist Passive*, which may be called the *Principal Parts*.

223. In the Paradigm of a verb like *βουλεύω*,

1) The *Root* may be found by dropping *ω* of the present; as, *βουλεύω*; *root*, *βουλευ*.

2) The *Principal Parts* may be formed by appending to the root the following endings, prefixing at the same time the *Reduplication* for the Perfect, and the *Augment* for the Aorist:

Tenses.	Endings.	Principal Parts.
Present Act.	<i>ω</i>	<i>βουλεύ-ω</i>
Future “	<i>σω</i>	<i>βουλεύ-σω</i>
Aorist “	<i>σα</i>	<i>ἐ-βούλευ-σα</i>
Perf. “	<i>κα</i>	<i>βε-βούλευ-κα</i>
Perf. Mid.	<i>μαι</i>	<i>βε-βούλευ-μαι</i>
Aorist Pass.	<i>θην</i>	<i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θην.</i>

224. From these parts the several tenses may be formed as follows:

I. From the *Present Active* may be formed,

1) The *Imperfect Active*, by changing *ω* into *ον* and prefixing the Augment, e. g.: *βουλεύ-ω*; *Imperfect*, *ἐ-βούλευ-ον*.

2) The *Present Middle and Passive*, by changing *ω* into *ομαι*, e. g.: *βουλεύ-ω*, *βουλεύ-ομαι* (both Mid. and Pass.).

- 3) The *Imperfect Middle* and *Passive*, by changing ω into $\acute{o}\mu\eta\nu$ and prefixing the Augment, e. g.: $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}-\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu-\acute{o}\mu\eta\nu$.

II. From the *Future Active* may be formed the *Future Middle*, by changing $\sigma\omega$ into $\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, e. g.: $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\sigma\omega$, $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

III. From the *Aorist Active* may be formed the *Aorist Middle*, by changing $\sigma\alpha$ into $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, e. g.: $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu-\sigma\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu-\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$.

IV. From the *Perfect Active* may be formed the *Pluperfect Active*, by changing $\kappa\alpha$ into $\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$ and prefixing the Augment, e. g.: $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu-\kappa\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}-\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$.

V. From the *Perfect Middle* and *Passive* may be formed,

- 1) The *Pluperfect Mid.* and *Pass.* by changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\eta\nu$ and prefixing the Augment, e. g.: $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu-\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}-\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\mu\eta\nu$.
- 2) The *Future Perfect Mid.* and *Pass.* by changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, e. g.: $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu-\mu\alpha\iota$, $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

VI. From the *Aorist Passive* may be formed the *Future Passive*, by changing $\theta\eta\nu$ into $\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ and dropping the Augment, e. g.: $\acute{\epsilon}-\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\theta\eta\nu$, $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu-\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

225. Verbs in $\acute{\iota}\omega$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ lengthen the final vowel of the root in all the tenses except the present and imperfect, e. g.: $\kappa\omega\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, to hinder, Fut. $\kappa\omega\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$, Perf. $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\acute{\omega}\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha$, &c.

LESSON XLIII.

Verbs.—Exercises.

226. VOCABULARY.*

Ἀληθεύω, σω, <i>to speak the truth</i> , Pass. <i>to come true, be fulfilled</i> .	Λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα, λέλυκα, λέ- λυμαι, ἐλύθην, <i>to break, to</i> <i>violate</i> .
Ἀριστεύω, σω, <i>to be best, bravest</i> .	Συγγνώμη, ης, ἡ, <i>pardon, favor</i> .
Βάρβαρος, ου, ὁ, <i>barbarian</i> , ap- plied to all who were not Greeks.	Συμβουλευώ (σύν, <i>with</i> , and βουλεύω), σω (220), <i>to ad-</i> <i>vise with, to deliberate with</i> .
Βίος, ου, ὁ, <i>life, period of life</i> .	Τελευτή, ἧς, ἡ, <i>end</i> .
Δαρείος, ου, ὁ, <i>Darius, king of</i> <i>Persia</i> .	Ὑποπτεύω (ὑπό and ὀπτεύω), σω, <i>Imp. ὑπώπτειον, Aor.</i> <i>ὑπώπτεισα, to suspect, to an-</i> <i>ticipate, expect</i> .
Δυναστεύω, σω, <i>to have power,</i> <i>or supremacy</i> .	Φιλοσοφία, ας, ἡ, <i>philosophy,</i> <i>love of wisdom</i> .
Ἰκετεύω, σω, <i>to beseech, sup-</i> <i>plicate</i> .	

227. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Οἱ παῖδες ἠλίθουν. 2. Ἀλήθευσον. 3. Ἀλη-
θεύομεν. 4. Ἀληθεύσαιμι. 5. Ὁ στρατιώτης ἠρίσ-
τευσεν. 6. Ἡριστεύομεν. 7. Ἰκέτειον τοὺς θεούς.
8. Ἰκετεύετε τὴν τῶν θεῶν συγγνώμην. 9. Τούτους
τοὺς νόμους λύσατε. 10. Κύρος ἐθήρευεν. 11. Δαρείος
ὑπώπτει τελευτὴν τοῦ βίου. 12. Ὁ πατὴρ συνεβου-
λεύετο μετὰ τῶν φίλων. 13. Ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλις

* The pupil will find it a useful exercise to give, as described in 223, the *principal parts* in full of every verb which he has occasion to use; all irregularities of formation will be marked in the vocabularies, but in the regular verbs only the Present and Future will be given.

ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἐδυνάστευεν. 14. Ἡ φιλοσοφία τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐπαίδευσεν.

II.

1. He is supplicating the king. 2. The boys were supplicating their father. 3. Let us supplicate the judge. 4. The enemy have broken the truce.

LESSON XLIV.

Impure Verbs.—Mute Verbs.

228. The last letter of the root or stem, found by dropping ω in Pres. Ind. Act., is called the *Verb-characteristic*.

229. Verbs are divided into Pure and Impure according as the verb-characteristic is a vowel or consonant: $\betaουλεύω$ is therefore a pure verb.

230. Impure verbs are subdivided into

- 1) *Mute verbs*, whose characteristic is one of the nine mutes, as, $\alphaγω$, *I lead*.
- 2) *Liquid verbs*, whose characteristic is a liquid, as, $\alphaγγέλλω$, *I send*.

231. *Mute verbs* again arrange themselves in three classes, according as the characteristic is

- 1) A *Pi-mute*— π , β , ϕ , as, $\gammaράφω$, *I write*.
- 2) A *Kappa-mute*— κ , γ , χ , as, $\alphaγω$, *I lead*.
- 3) A *Tau-mute*— τ , δ , θ , as, $\ψεύδω$, *I deceive*.

REM.—The characteristic is sometimes strengthened in the present: thus the Pi-mute becomes $\pi\tau$; the Kappa-mute, $\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$, or ζ ; the Tau-mute, ζ .

232. In the Paradigm of $\betaουλεύω$, the Perfect Act.

ends in *κα*. This is the common ending, except in Mute Verbs of the Pi and Kappa classes, which take *αι* instead of *κα*. In these verbs the Pluperf. Act. is formed by changing *α* into *ειν* and prefixing the Augment. See 224, IV.

233. Verbs with a Pi-mute characteristic suffer the following

EUPHONIC CHANGES.

- 1) Before *σ* in the endings, the characteristic coalesces with it and forms *ψ*; as, *τρίβω* (*I rub*); *Fut.* (*τρίβσω*) *τρίψω*.
- 2) Before *μ* it is assimilated; as, *τρίβω*, *Perf. Pass.* (*τέτριβμαι*) *τέτριμμαι*.
- 3) Before *θ* and also in *Perf.* and *Plup. Act.* it becomes the aspirate *φ*; as, *τρίβω*, *Aor. Pass.* (*ἐτρίβθην*) *ἐτρίφθην*, *Perf. Act.* (*τέτριβ-αι*) *τέτρίφα*.
- 4) Before the smooth mute *τ* it becomes itself the smooth mute *π*; as, *τρίβω*, *Perf. Pass. Third Person* (*τέτριβται*) *τέτριπται*.

234. Some verbs take a shortened form in the Perfect, Pluperfect, Aorist, and Future tenses, which is distinguished from the more common form as the *Second Perfect*, *Second Pluperfect*, &c. The pupil, however, must not suppose that the First and Second Perfects are two distinct tenses: they are but different forms of the same tense; so too with the 1st and 2d Pluperfect, 1st and 2d Aorist, 1st and 2d Future.

Pres.
Imp.
Fut. I.
Aor. I.
Perf.
Plup.

Pres.
Imp.
Fut. I.
Aor. I.
Perf. 1

2
3
D. 1
2
3
P. 1
2
3

Plup. 1.
Pl. 3.
F. Perf.

Aor. II.
Fut. II.

pt in
take
ct. is
Aug-

e.

REM.—In the above table in the Perfect Mid. and Pass. the inflection of the Indicative and Imperative is given in full, to show some peculiarities of formation; in the Pluperfect Mid. and Pass. the Third Pers. Plur. is added for the same reason. In the other parts the several persons will be readily formed according to the analogy of βουλέω.

LESSON XLV.

Impure Verbs.—Mute Verbs.—Exercises.

236. Verbs beginning with a rough mute (4) use in reduplication the corresponding smooth mute, to avoid a repetition of the aspirate, e. g.:

Θύω, *Perf.* τέθυκα: not θέθυκα.

Θάπτω, *Perf. Pass.* τέθαμμαι: not θέθαμμαι.

237. VOCABULARY.

Ἀναγκαῖος, ᾱ, ον, *necessary.*

Γράφω, ψω, ψα, φα, μμαι, φην
(235), *to write, to propose in*
writing, as law, bill, &c.

Ἐπί (*prep. with acc.*), *against,*
to.

Εὐβουλος, ου, ό, *Eubulus, an*
Athenian statesman.

Εὐριπίδης, ου, ό, *Euripides,*
tragic poet of Athens.

Θάπτω, ψω, ψα, τέθαμμαι (236),

2 A. Pass. ἐτάφην, *to bury,*
inter.

Κλείω, σω, σμαι, σθην, *to shut.*
Μακεδονία, ας, ή, *Macedonia,*
country north of Greece
proper.

Νεκρός, οῦ, ό, *corpse, dead body.*

Πύλη, ης, ή, *gate.*

Στρατέω, σω (219), *to make*
an expedition.

Τροία, ας, ή, *Troy, celebrated*
city in Asia Minor.

238. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ταῦτα γέγραφα.
2. Ἡ κόρη τὰς ἐπιστολὰς ἐγε-

γράφει. 3. Τοῦτο τὸ ψήφισμα Εὐβουλος ἔγραψεν. 4. Τὸν νόμον τοῦτον ἡ πόλις γέγραπεν. 5. Τοὺς νεκροὺς ἔθαπτον. 6. Τὸν νεκρὸν ἔθαψαν. 7. Ὁ κριτὴς ἐν τοῖς ἀναγκαιοτάτοις παιδεύεται. 8. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπὶ Τροίαν ἐστράτευσαν. 9. Τὴν εἰρήνην ἐκεῖνος ἔλυσεν. 10. Ὁ στρατιώτης ἔκλεισε τὰς πύλας.

II.

1. The letter had been written. 2. My brother wrote the letter. 3. The boy buried the beautiful bird in the garden. 4. Euripides was buried in Macedonia.

LESSON XLVI.

Impure Verbs.—Mute Verbs, continued.

239. Verbs with a Kappa-mute characteristic—κ, γ, χ, or σσ, ττ, and sometimes ξ—suffer the following

EUPHONIC CHANGES.

- 1) With σ the characteristic forms ξ; as, πλέκω, *I weave*; *Fut.* (πλέκσω) πλέξω.
- 2) Before μ it becomes γ; as, πλέκω; *Perf. Pass.* (πέπλεκμαι) πέπλεγμαι.
- 3) Before ϑ and also in the *Perf.* and *Plup. Act.* it is changed to the corresponding aspirate χ; as, πλέκω; *Aor. Pass.* (ἐπλέκθην) ἐπλέχθην; *Perf. Act.* (πέπλεκ-α) πέπλεχα.
- 4) Before the smooth mute τ, it becomes itself smooth; as, λέγω, *I say*; *Perf. Pass.* (λέγεται) λέλεκται.

REM. 1.—In the above table, it will be observed, πλέκω has in the Passive Voice both a *First* and a *Second* Aorist and a *First* and *Second* Future. This is unusual. Some verbs have the First Aorist and some the Second, but it is not common for the same verb to take both: so of the two Futures, comparatively few verbs have both.

REM. 2.—The Second Future Passive is formed from the Second Aorist Passive by changing ην into ἴσομαι and dropping the Augment; as, ἐ-πλάκ-ην, πλακ-ήσομαι. This formation, the learner will observe, is entirely analogous to the formation of the First Future Passive from the First Aorist Passive by changing ἔην into ἔήσομαι and dropping the Augment. See 224, VI.

LESSON XLVII.

Impure Verbs.—Mute Verbs, continued.

241. Verbs with a Tau-mute characteristic—τ, δ, θ, or ζ—suffer the following

EUPHONIC CHANGES.

- 1) Before σ and also before κα and κειν in Perf. and Pluperf. Act., the characteristic is dropped; as, ψεύδω, *I deceive*; *Fut.* (ψεύδω) ψεύσω; *Perf.* (ἔψευδκα) ἔψευκα.
- 2) Before μ, τ, and θ it is changed into σ; as, ψεύδω (*I deceive*); *Perf. Pass.* (ἔψευδμαι) ἔψευσμαι; *Third Pers.* (ἔψευδται) ἔψευσται; *Aor. Pass.* (ἐψεύδθην) ἐψεύσθην.

PART.	
πλέκων	
πλέξων	
πλέξας	
πεπλεχώς	
πλεκόμε- νος	
πλεξόμε- νος	
πλεξόμε- νος	
πεπλεγμέ- νος	
πεπλεξί- μενος	
πλεχθεῖς	
πλεχθησώ- μενος	
πλακεῖς	
πλακησώ- μενος.	

LESSON XLVIII.

Impure Verbs.—Mute Verbs.—Exercises.

243. VOCABULARY.

Ἀγαμέμνων, ονος, ὁ, *Agamemnon*, commander of Grecian forces at Troy.

Ἀγοράζω, ἄσω, σμαι, σθην, *to buy, purchase, trade.*

Διώκω, ξω, ξα, *A. Pass.* ἐδιώχθην, *to pursue.*

Ἐγκωμιάζω, ἄσω, ἐνεκωμιάσα, σμαι, *A. Pass.* ἐνεκωμίσσθην, *to praise, extol.*

Ἐπιτήδειος, ᾱ, ον, *necessary, useful.*

Θαυμάζω, ἄσω, *or* ἄσομαι, ᾶσα, θαυμάζα, σμαι, σθην (236), *to wonder at, admire.*

Κατασκευάζω (κατά and σκευάζω), ἄσω, σμαι, σθην (219, 220), *to prepare, make.*

Φεύγω, *F. M.* ξομαι, 2 *A.* ἔφθγον, 2 *Perf.* πέφευγα, *to flee, shun, escape.*

Ψεύδω, σω (242), *to deceive, cheat.*

244. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Οἱ πολέμιοι εἰς τὴν πόλιν φεύγουσιν.
2. Εἰς τὴν πόλιν φεύγομεν.
3. Τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἐγκωμιάζομεν.
4. Παιδεύετε τοὺς παῖδας.
5. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τριήρεις κατεσκευάσαντο.
6. Ὁ Ὀμηρος τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα ἐνεκωμίασεν.
7. Οἱ Ἕλληνες τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐδιώκον.
8. Οἱ βάρβαροι ἐδιώχθησαν.
9. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι θανμάζονται.
10. Ἡ πόλις θανμασθήσεται.
11. Ὁ παῖς τὸν πατέρα ἔψευκεν.
12. Ἐγὼ αὐτοὺς διώξω.
13. Ἡδονὴν φεύγετε.
14. Οἱ στρατιῶται ἡγόραζον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.

II.

1. The general deceived his soldiers.
2. The soldiers were deceived.
3. What are you purchasing?

4. All will admire your letter. 5. I am reading the letter to your brother.

LESSON XLIX.

Impure Verbs.—Liquid Verbs.

245. Liquid Verbs are so called because their characteristic is one of the four liquids—λ, μ, ν, ρ.

246. Many liquid verbs, like some mute verbs (231, Rem.), have in the Present a strengthened form of the root. In such cases the true root may be obtained by shortening the root of the Present:

1) By dropping the last consonant, as, τέμνω, *I cut*; τεμν: root, τεμ (ν dropped); ἀγγέλλω, *I send*; ἀγγελλ: root, ἀγγελ.

2) By shortening the radical vowel or diphthong, as, φαίνω, *I show*; φαιν: root, φαν; κτείνω, *I slay*; κτειν: root, κτεν.

247. Liquid verbs present the following peculiarities in tense formation:

1) They form the Future Act. and Mid. by adding έω contracted into ώ, and έομαι contracted into ούμαι, to the true root, e. g.: ἀγγέλλω, *I send*; Fut. Act. ἀγγελω; Fut. Mid. ἀγγελούμαι.

2) They form Aor. Act. and Mid. without σ, but lengthen the radical vowel, e. g.: ἀγγέλλω; Aor. Act. ἤγγειλα; Mid. ἤγγειλάμην.

248. PARADIGM.—'Ἀγγέλλω, I announce.

ROOT OF PRESENT, ἄγγελ. TRUE ROOT, ἄγγελ.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	INDICATIVE	SUBJ.	OPTATIVE.	IMPER.	INFIN.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres.	ἄγγέλλω	ἄγγελλω	ἄγγέλλοιμι	ἄγγελλε	ἄγγελλειν	ἄγγέλλων
Imp.	ἄγγελλον					
Fut. 1.	ἄγγελῶ		ἄγγελοῖμι, οῖην		ἄγγελεῖν	ἄγγελῶν, <i>M.</i>
	2. ἄγγελεῖς		ἄγγελοῖς, οῖης			ἄγγελοῦσα, <i>F.</i>
D. 2.	ἄγγελεῖτον		ἄγγελοῖ, οῖη ἄγγελοῖτον, οῖητον			ἄγγελοῦν, <i>N.</i>
	3. ἄγγελεῖ		ἄγγελοῖ, οῖη ἄγγελοῖτον, οῖητον			
P. 1.	ἄγγελοῦμεν		ἄγγελοῖτῃν, οῖήτῃν			
	2. ἄγγελεῖτε		ἄγγελοῖμεν, οῖήμει			
	3. ἄγγελοῦ- σι(ν)		ἄγγελοῖτε, οῖήτε ἄγγελοῖεν			
Aor. I.	ἄγγειλα	ἄγγειλω	ἄγγειλαιμι	ἄγγειλον	ἄγγεῖλαι	ἄγγειλας
Aor. II.	ἄγγελλον	ἄγγελω	ἄγγέλοιμι	ἄγγελε	ἄγγελεῖν	ἄγγελῶν
Perf.	ἄγγελκα	ἄγγελκω	ἄγγέλκοιμι		ἄγγελκέ- ναι	ἄγγελκώς
Plup.	ἄγγέλκειν					

MIDDLE.

	INDICATIVE	SUBJ.	OPTATIVE.	IMPER.	INFIN.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres.	ἄγγέλλομαι	ἄγγέλ- λωμαι	ἄγγελλοίμην	ἄγγέλλου	ἄγγέλλε- σθαι	ἄγγελλόμε- νος
Impf.	ἄγγελλόμην					
Fut. 1.	ἄγγελοῦμαι		ἄγγελοίμην		ἄγγελεῖ- σθαι	ἄγγελοῦμε- νος
	2. ἄγγελῃ, εἰ		ἄγγελοῖο			
	3. ἄγγελεῖται		ἄγγελοῖτο			
D. 1.	ἄγγελοῦμε- σθον		ἄγγελοῖμε- σθον			
	2. ἄγγελεῖσθον		ἄγγελοῖσθον			
	3. ἄγγελεῖσθον		ἄγγελοῖσθην			
P. 1.	ἄγγελοῦμεθα		ἄγγελοῖμεθα			
	2. ἄγγελεῖσθε		ἄγγελοῖσθε			
	3. ἄγγελοῦνται		ἄγγελοῖντο			
Aor. I.	ἄγγειλάμην	ἄγγειλω- μαι	ἄγγειλαίμην	ἄγγειλαι	ἄγγείλα- σθαι	ἄγγειλάμε- νος

PARADIGM OF Ἀγγέλλω, *continued*.

ROOT OF PRESENT, ἀγγελλ.		TRUE ROOT, ἀγγελ.				
MIDDLE.						
	INDICATIVE.	SUBJ.	OPTATIVE.	IMPER.	INFIN.	PARTICIPLE.
Aor. II.	ἡγγελόμην	ἀγγέλω-	ἀγγελοίμην	ἀγγελοῦ	ἀγγελέ-	ἀγγελούμενος
Perf. 1.	ἡγγέλμαι	ἡγγέλμέ- μαι vos ὦ	ἡγγελμένος εἶην		σσαι ἡγγέλσαι	ἡγγελμένος
2.	ἡγγέλσαι			ἡγγέλσο		
3.	ἡγγέλται			ἡγγέλσω		
D. 1.	ἡγγέλμεθον					
2.	ἡγγέλθον			ἡγγέλσον		
3.	ἡγγέλθον			ἡγγέλθων		
P. 1.	ἡγγέλμεθα					
2.	ἡγγέλθε			ἡγγέλθε		
3.	ἡγγέλμένοι εἰσὶ(ν)			ἡγγέλθω- σαν ἡγγέλθων		
Phup. 1.	ἡγγέλμην					
Pl. 3.	ἡγγελμένοι ἦσαν					
PASSIVE.						
Aor. I.	ἡγγέλθην	ἀγγέλθῶ	ἀγγελέσθην	ἀγγέλθητι	ἀγγέλθῃ- ναι	ἀγγελέσθεις
Fut. I.	ἀγγελέσσο- μαι		ἀγγελέσσοί- μην		ἀγγελέσθαι- μενος	ἀγγελέσσο- μενος
Aor. II.	ἡγγέλθην	ἀγγελῶ	ἀγγελεῖην	ἀγγέλθητι	ἀγγελεῖναι	ἀγγελεῖς
Fut. II.	ἀγγελέσσο- μαι		ἀγγελεσθῶ- μην		ἀγγελέσθαι- σσαι	ἀγγελεσόμε- νος.
Other tenses as in the Middle.						

LESSON L.

Liquid Verbs, continued.

249. PARADIGM.—*φαίνω, I show.*

φαίνω, to show. Perf. II. and Plup. II. *to appear.*
ROOT OF PRESENT, *φαίν.* TRUE ROOT, *φαν.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJ.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFIN.	PART.
Pres.	φαίνω	φαίνω	φαίνοιμι	φαίνε	φαίνειν	φαίνων
Imp.	ἐφαίνομιν					
Fut.	φανῶ		φανοίμι		φανεῖν	φανῶν
Aor. I.	έφηνα	φήνω	φήνιμι	ρήνον	φήναι	φήνας
Per. II.	πέφηνα	πεφήνω	πεφήνοιμι		πεφηνέαι	πεφηνῶς
Plp. II.	ἐπεφήνουν					

MIDDLE. (*To appear.*)

Pres.	φαίνομαι	φαίνωμαι	φαίνοίμην	φαίνου	φαίνεσθαι	φαινόμε- νος
Imp.	ἐφαινόμην					
Fut.	φανούμαι		φανοίμην		φανείσθαι	φανούμε- νος
Aor. I.	έφηνάμην	φήνωμαι	φήναίμην	φήναι	φήνασθαι	φήνάμενος
Perf. 1.	πέφασμαι	πέφασμαι	πέφασμέ- νος εἶην		πέφάνθαι	πέφασμέ- νος
	2. πέφασται			πέφασσο		
	3. πέφανται			πέφάνθω		
D. 1.	πέφασμεζον					
	2. πέφανζον			πέφανζον		
	3. πέφανζον			πέφάνζων		
P. 1.	πεφάσμεθα					
	2. πέφανθε			πέφανθε		
	3. πεφασμένοι εἰσίν(ν)			πεφάνθωσαι		
Plup. 1.	ἐπέφασμην			πέφάνθων		
	2. ἐπέφασσο					
	3. ἐπέφαντο					
D. 1.	ἐπέφασμε- ζον					
	2. ἐπέφανζον					
	3. ἐπέφάνθη					
P. 1.	ἐπεφάσμεθα					
	2. ἐπέφανθε					
	3. πεφασμένοι ἦσαν					

PARADIGM OF *Φαίνω*, continued.

Φαίνω, to show. Perf. II. and Plup. II. to appear. ROOT OF PRESENT, φαίν. TRUE ROOT, φαν. PASSIVE. (To be seen, to appear.)						
	INDICATIVE.	SUBJ.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFIN.	PART.
Aor. I.	ἐφάνθη	φανῶ	φανείην	φάνθητι	φανῆναι	φανείς
Fut. I.	φανήσομαι		φανήσοι- μην		φανήσε- σθαι	φανήσόμενος
Aor. II.	ἐφάνην	φανῶ	φανείην	φάνησι	φανῆναι	φανείς
Fut. II.	φανήσομαι		φανήσοι- μην		φανήσε- σθαι	φανήσόμενος
Other tenses as in the Middle.						

250. VOCABULARY.

* Ἄγγελος, ου, ὁ, messenger.

* Ἀγγέλλω, ἀγγελῶ, ἡγγεῖλα,
ἡγγεῖλα, ἡγγεῖμαι, ἡγγέλ-
θην, to announce, to bring
tidings, bear a message.

* Ἀγείρω, ἐρῶ, ἡγείρα, ἡγέρθην,
to bring together, to collect.

* Ἀναρίθμητος, ου, countless, im-
mense.

Καῖρος, οὔ, ὁ, fit time, oppor-
tunity.

Μένω, νῶ, ἔμεινα, μεμένηκα, to
remain, wait for, await.

Νίκη, ης, ἡ, victory.

Ξέρξης, ου, ὁ, Xerxes, king of
Persia.

Οἰκτεῖρω, ἐρῶ, εἶρα, to pity.

Πένης, ητος, ὁ, day-laborer, a
poor man.

Στόλος, ου, ὁ, expedition, force.

Στρατιά, ᾤς, ἡ, army, force.

251. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Οἰκτεῖρομεν τοὺς πένητας. 2. Ὀικτεῖρα τὸν
παῖδα. 3. Ὁ ἄγγελος ἡγγεῖλε τὴν νίκην. 4. Ὁ βασι-
λεὺς τὴν στρατιὰν ἡγείρεν. 5. Στρατιὰν ἀγερῶ. 6.
Ξέρξης ἡγείρε τὴν ἀναρίθμητον στρατιάν. 7. Ἀγαμέ-
μνων τὸν ἐπὶ Τροίαν στόλον ἡγείρεν. 8. Οἱ καιροὶ οὐ
μένουσιν ἡμᾶς. 9. Ὁ κριτὴς ταύτην τὴν γνώμην τεταύ-

μακεν. 10. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἔμενον. 11. Οἱ ἄλλοι ἔφευγον. 12. Ταῦτα οἱ στρατηγοὶ Κύρῳ ἡγγέλλον.

II.

1. I announce this to you. 2. Your father announced it to me. 3. This will be announced to the king. 4. The king of the Persians pitied his soldiers.

LESSON LI.

Contract Verbs.—Class I.—Verbs in áω.

252. Pure verbs with the characteristic *α, ε, or ο*, suffer contraction in the Present and Imperfect tenses. They are divided into three classes, according as the characteristic is *α, ε, or ο*.

253. The tenses are formed in the manner already described (223 and 224), but the short characteristic vowel of the Present and Imperfect is generally lengthened in the other tenses—*α* and *ε* into *η* and *ο* into *ω*: thus the Futures Act. of τιμάω, φιλέω, and μισθώω, are τιμή-σω, φιλή-σω, and μισθώ-σω.

REM.—Verbs in *ιω* and *ύω* do not suffer contraction, but they lengthen the characteristic in all the tenses except the Present and Imperfect, e. g.: μνίω, μνίσω, *to be angry*; κωλύω, κωλύσω, *to hinder* (225).

254. CONTRACTIONS IN VERBS IN *άω*.

- 1) The characteristic *α* uniting with any *ο*-sound produces *ω*, or, if an *ι* occurs in the first syllable of the ending, *φ*, e. g.: τιμάω = τιμῶ; τιμαοίην = τιμῶην.
- 2) In other cases the result of contraction is *α*, or, if an *ι* occurs, *α*, e. g.: τίμαε = τίμα; τιμάεις = τιμάς.

255. PARADIGM.—*Τιμάω, I honor*: ROOT, *τιμα*.

PRESENT.

INDICATIVE.		ACTIVE.		PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.	
S. 1.	τιμάω	τιμῶ		τιμάομαι	τιμῶμαι
2.	τιμάεις	τιμάς		τιμάῃ	τιμάῃ
3.	τιμάει	τιμά		τιμάεται	τιμάται
D. 1.				τιμαόμεθον	τιμώμεθον
2.	τιμάετον	τιμάτον		τιμάεσθον	τιμάσθον
3.	τιμάετον	τιμάτον		τιμάεσθον	τιμάσθον
P. 1.	τιμάομεν	τιμῶμεν		τιμαόμεθα	τιμώμεθα
2.	τιμάετε	τιμάτε		τιμάεσθε	τιμάσθε
3.	τιμάουσι(ν)	τιμῶσι(ν)		τιμάονται	τιμῶνται
SUBJUNCTIVE.					
S. 1.	τιμάω	τιμῶ		τιμάομαι	τιμῶμαι
2.	τιμάῃς	τιμάς		τιμάῃ	τιμάῃ
3.	τιμάῃ	τιμά		τιμάηται	τιμάται
D. 1.				τιμαώμεθον	τιμώμεθον
2.	τιμάητον	τιμάτον		τιμάησθον	τιμάσθον
3.	τιμάητον	τιμάτον		τιμάησθον	τιμάσθον
P. 1.	τιμαώμεν	τιμῶμεν		τιμαώμεθα	τιμώμεθα
2.	τιμάητε	τιμάτε		τιμάησθε	τιμάσθε
3.	τιμάωσι(ν)	τιμῶσι(ν)		τιμάωνται	τιμῶνται
OPTATIVE.					
<i>Attic Opt.</i>					
S. 1.	τιμ-δοίμι, -ῶμι	τιμ-δοίην, -ῶην		τιμᾷοιμην	τιμῶιμην
2.	τιμ-δοίς, -ῶς	τιμ-δοίης, -ῶης		τιμᾷοις	τιμῶοις
3.	τιμ-δοί, -ῶ	τιμ-δοίη, -ῶη		τιμᾷοιτο	τιμῶοιτο
D. 1.				τιμαοίμεθον	τιμῶιμεθον
2.	τιμ-δοίτον, -ῶτον	τιμ-δοίητον, -ῶητον		τιμαοίσθον	τιμῶισθον
3.	τιμ-δοίτην, -ῶτην	τιμ-δοίήτην, -ῶήτην		τιμαοίσθον	τιμῶισθον
P. 1.	τιμ-δοίμεν, -ῶμεν	τιμ-δοίημεν, -ῶημεν		τιμᾷομεθα	τιμῶομεθα
2.	τιμ-δοίτε, -ῶτε	τιμ-δοίητε, -ῶητε		τιμᾷοσθε	τιμῶοσθε
3.	τιμ-δοίεν, -ῶεν			τιμᾷοιντο	τιμῶοιντο
IMPERATIVE.					
S. 2.	τίμαε	τίμα		τιμάου	τιμῶ
3.	τιμαέτω	τιμάτω		τιμαέσθω	τιμάσθω
D. 2.	τιμάετον	τιμάτον		τιμαέσθον	τιμάσθον
3.	τιμαέτων	τιμάτων		τιμαέσθων	τιμάσθων
P. 2.	τιμάετε	τιμάτε		τιμαέσθε	τιμάσθε
3.	{ τιμαέτωσαν { τιμαόντων	{ τιμάτωσαν { τιμῶντων		{ τιμαέσθωσαν { τιμαέσθων	{ τιμάσθωσαν { τιμάσθων

PARADIGM OF *Τιμάω*, continued.

PRESENT.					
INFINITIVE.		ACTIVE.		PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.	
		τιμάειν	τιμᾶν	τιμάσθαι	τιμᾶσθαι
PARTICIPLE.					
Nom.M.	τιμάων	τιμῶν	τιμαόμενος	τιμώμενος	
F.	τιμάουσα	τιμῶσα	τιμαομένη	τιμωμένη	
N.	τιμάον	τιμῶν	τιμαόμενον	τιμώμενον, &c.	
Gen.	τιμάοντος	τιμῶντος			
	τιμαούσης	τιμώσης, &c.			
IMPERFECT.					
INDICATIVE.					
S. 1.	ἐτίμαον	ἐτίμων	ἐτιμᾶόμην	ἐτιμῶμην	
2.	ἐτίμαες	ἐτίμας	ἐτιμάου	ἐτιμῶ	
3.	ἐτίμαε	ἐτίμα	ἐτιμάετο	ἐτιμᾶτο	
D. 1.	ἐτιμάμετον	ἐτιμᾶτον	ἐτιμαόμενον	ἐτιμώμενον	
2.	ἐτιμάετην	ἐτιμάτην	ἐτιμάεσθον	ἐτιμᾶσθον	
3.	ἐτιμάετην	ἐτιμάτην	ἐτιμάεσθην	ἐτιμᾶσθην	
P. 1.	ἐτιμαόμεν	ἐτιμώμεν	ἐτιμαόμεθα	ἐτιμώμεθα	
2.	ἐτιμάετε	ἐτιμᾶτε	ἐτιμάεσθε	ἐτιμᾶσθε	
3.	ἐτίμαον	ἐτίμων	ἐτιμάοντο	ἐτιμῶντο	
FUTURE.					
ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.		PASSIVE.	
τιμήσω		τιμήσομαι		τιμηθήσομαι	
AORIST.					
ἐτίμησα		ἐτιμησάμην		ἐτιμήθην	
PERFECT.					
τετίμηκα		τετίμημαι		like Mid.	
PLUPERFECT.					
ἐτετιμήκειν		ἐτετιμήμην		like Mid.	
FUTURE PERFECT.					
		τετιμήσομαι		like Mid.	

REM. 1.—In the above Paradigm the Present and Imperfect tenses throughout the several moods are given in full to illustrate the principles of contraction. In the other tenses—the Future, Aorist, Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect—only the first person singular of the Indicative is given, but all the other persons and numbers in the several moods may be readily formed according to the analogy of βουλεύω.

REM. 2.—The contract verbs in their uncontracted forms do not differ at all in their inflection from βουλεύω except in the Attic Optative: thus, τιμάω, τιμάεις, τιμάει, &c., are entirely analogous in formation to βουλεύω, βουλεύεις, βουλεύει, &c.

LESSON LII.

Contract Verbs.—Class I.—Exercises.

256. VOCABULARY.

Βοάω, ἦσω, <i>to shout, cry aloud.</i>	Σιλᾶνός, οὐ, ὁ, <i>Silanus, a Grecian seer.</i>
Γνώμη, ης, ἡ, <i>judgment, opinion, sentiment.</i>	Τελευτάω, ἦσω, <i>to end, finish, finish life, die.</i>
Ἡμέτερος, τέρα, τερον, <i>our.</i>	Τιμάω, ἦσω, <i>to honor, prize, value at.</i>
Νικάω, ἦσω, <i>to conquer, vanquish, prevail.</i>	Χειρίσσοφος, οὐ, ὁ, <i>Chirisophus, commander under Cyrus.</i>
Πρόγονος, οὐ, ὁ, <i>ancestor, forefather.</i>	
Σιγάω, ἦσω, <i>to be silent, to keep silence.</i>	

257. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Τὸν πατέρα τίμα. 2. Τὸν πατέρα τιμᾷ. 3. Τὸν πατέρα ἐτίμα. 4. Τοὺς γονέας τιμῶμεν. 5. Τοὺς γονέας τιμᾶτε. 6. Τοὺς γονέας τιμῶμεν. 7. Σιγάτω. 8. Σιγάτε. 9. Κύρος ἐτελεύτα. 10. Ἐτελεύτησεν.

11. Οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐτελεύτησαν. 12. Χειρίσοφος τετελεύτηκεν. 13. Οἱ Ἕλληνες νικῶσιν. 14. Ἐνίκων οἱ ἡμέτεροι πρόγονοι τοὺς τούτων προγόνους. 15. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς Πέρσας ἐνίκησαν. 16. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐνίκων τοὺς βαρβάρους. 17. Ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἐσθγα. 18. Ὁ Σιλανὸς ἐβόα. 19. Οἱ στρατιῶται ἐβόων. 20. Ἐνίκησεν ἡ γνώμη. 21. Ὑμεῖς ἐνικήσατε βασιλέα.

II.

1. The city will conquer. 2. The citizens were conquering the enemy. 3. The general has been conquered. 4. Let us conquer the king. 5. Honor the judge. 6. The soldiers were dying. 7. Let the boys be silent. 8. We were silent.

LESSON LIII.

Contract Verbs.—Class II.—Verbs in έω.

258. Verbs in έω suffer the following

CONTRACTIONS.

The characteristic ε uniting

- 1) With another ε, forms ει, e. g. : φίλεε=φίλει.
- 2) With ο forms ου, e. g. : ἐφίλεον=ἐφίλουν.
- 3) In other cases it disappears, e. g. : φιλέει=φιλεί.

259. PARADIGM.—Φιλέω, *I love*: ROOT, φιλε.

PRESENT.				
INDICATIVE.		ACTIVE.	MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.	
S. 1.	φιλέω	φιλῶ	φιλέομαι	φιλοῦμαι
2.	φιλέεις	φιλεῖς	φιλέῃ	φιλεῖ
3.	φιλέει	φιλεῖ	φιλέεται	φιλεῖται
D. 1.			φιλεόμενον	φιλούμενον
2.	φιλέετον	φιλεῖτον	φιλέεσθον	φιλείσθον
3.	φιλέετον	φιλεῖτον	φιλέεσθον	φιλείσθον
P. 1.	φιλέομεν	φιλοῦμεν	φιλεόμεθα	φιλούμεθα
2.	φιλέετε	φιλεῖτε	φιλέεσθε	φιλείσθε
3.	φιλεύουσι(ν)	φιλοῦσι(ν)	φιλέονται	φιλοῦνται
SUBJUNCTIVE.				
S. 1.	φιλέω	φιλῶ	φιλέωμαι	φιλῶμαι
2.	φιλέῃς	φιλῇς	φιλέῃ	φιλεῖ
3.	φιλέῃ	φιλῇ	φιλέηται	φιλεῖται
D. 1.			φιλεώμενον	φιλώμενον
2.	φιλέητον	φιλῆτον	φιλέησθον	φιλήσθον
3.	φιλέητον	φιλῆτον	φιλέησθον	φιλήσθον
P. 1.	φιλέωμεν	φιλῶμεν	φιλεώμεθα	φιλώμεθα
2.	φιλέητε	φιλῆτε	φιλέησθε	φιλήσθε
3.	φιλέωσι(ν)	φιλῶσι(ν)	φιλέονται	φιλῶνται
OPTATIVE.				
<i>Attic Opt.</i>				
S. 1.	φιλ-έοιμι, -οῖμι	φιλ-εοῖην, -οῖην	φιλεοίμην	φιλοίμην
2.	φιλ-έοις, -οῖς	φιλ-εοῖης, -οῖης	φιλέοιο	φιλοῖο
3.	φιλ-έοι, -οῖ	φιλ-εοῖη, -οῖη	φιλέοιτο	φιλοῖτο
D. 1.			φιλεοίμενον	φιλοίμενον
2.	φιλ-εοίτον, -οῖτον	φιλ-εοῖητον, -οῖητον	φιλεοίσθην	φιλοίσθην
3.	φιλ-εοῖτην, -οῖτην	φιλ-εοῖήτην, -οῖήτην	φιλεοίμεθα	φιλοίμεθα
P. 1.	φιλ-έυιμεν, -οῖμεν	φιλ-εοῖμεν, -οῖμεν	φιλεοίσε	φιλοίσε
2.	φιλ-έοιτε, -οῖτε	φιλ-εοῖητε, -οῖητε	φιλεοίσθε	φιλοίσθε
3.	φιλ-έοιεν, -οῖεν		φιλέοιντο	φιλοῖντο
IMPERATIVE.				
S. 2.	φίλεε	φίλει	φιλέου	φιλοῦ
3.	φιλέτω	φιλείτω	φιλέεσθω	φιλείσθω
D. 2.	φιλέετον	φιλείτον	φιλέεσθον	φιλείσθον
3.	φιλέετων	φιλείτων	φιλέεσθων	φιλείσθων
P. 2.	φιλέετε	φιλεῖτε	φιλέεσθε	φιλείσθε
3.	φιλεέτωσαν	φιλείτωσαν	φιλεέσθωσαν	φιλείσθωσαν
	φιλεόντων	φιλούντων	φιλέεσθων	φιλείσθων

PARADIGM OF *Φιλέω*, continued.

PRESENT.			
INFINITIVE.	ACTIVE.		MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.
	φιλέειν	φιλεῖν	φιλέεσθαι φιλεῖσθαι
PARTICIPLE.			
Nom.M.	φιλέων	φιλῶν	φιλεόμενος φιλούμενος
F.	φιλέουσα	φιλοῦσα	φιλομένη φιλούμένη
N.	φιλέον	φιλοῦν	φιλεόμενον φιλούμενον, &c.
Gen.	φιλέοντος φιλεούσης	φιλοῦντος φιλούσης, &c.	
IMPERFECT.			
INDICATIVE.			
S. 1.	ἐφίλειον	ἐφίλουν	ἐφιλεόμην ἐφιλούμην
2.	ἐφίλεες	ἐφίλεις	ἐφίλεο ἐφίλοι
3.	ἐφίλεε	ἐφίλει	ἐφίλετο ἐφίλειτο
D. 1.	ἐφιλέετον	ἐφιλείτον	ἐφιλεόμεσθον ἐφιλούμεσθον
2.	ἐφιλέετην	ἐφιλείτην	ἐφιλέεσθον ἐφιλείσθον
3.	ἐφιλέετην	ἐφιλείτην	ἐφιλέεσθον ἐφιλείσθον
P. 1.	ἐφιλέομεν	ἐφιλοῦμεν	ἐφιλεόμεθα ἐφιλούμεθα
2.	ἐφιλέετε	ἐφιλείτε	ἐφιλέεσθε ἐφιλείσθε
3.	ἐφίλεον	ἐφίλουν	ἐφιλέοντο ἐφιλοῦντο
FUTURE.			
ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	PASSIVE.	
φιλήσω	φιλήσομαι	φιληθήσομαι	
AORIST.			
ἐφίλησα	ἐφίλησάμην	ἐφίλησθην	
PERFECT.			
πεφίληκα	πεφίλημαι	like Mid.	
PLUPERFECT.			
ἐπεφίληκην	ἐπεφίλημην	like Mid.	
FUTURE PERFECT.			
	πεφίλησομαι	like Mid.	

REM.—The form of the Optative Active in *οῖν*, which is common in contract verbs, but exceedingly rare in all others, is generally known as the *Attic Optative*. It is, however, by no means confined to the Attic dialect, but is found in all Greek authors.

LESSON LIV.

Contract Verbs.—Class II.—Exercises.

260. VOCABULARY.

Ἀδίκηω, ἦσω, *to do wrong, to be ἄδικος, to wrong, to injure.*

*Ἀδίκος, ον, *unjust.*

*Ἀθῦμία, ας, ἡ, *sadness, dejection, despondency.*

Βωμός, οὔ, ὁ, *altar.*

*Ἐπαινέω (ἐπί and αἰνέω), ἔσω, ἐπῆνεσα, ἐπῆνεκα, ημαι, ἐθην, *to praise.*

*Ἐχθρός, οὔ, ὁ, *enemy, personal enemy.*

Ζητέω, ἦσω, ἦσα, ἐζήτηκα (219), ημαι, ἦθην, *to seek, search for.*

Μισέω, ἦσω, *to hate.*

Ποιέω, ἦσω, *to build, make, do.*

Πολεμέω, ἦσω, *to fight, wage war.*

Φιλέω, ἦσω, *to love.*

Φιλόσοφος, ου, ὁ, *philosopher.*

261. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Φίλει τοὺς φίλους. 2. Ἡ κόρη τὴν μητέρα φιλεῖ. 3. Τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς φιλοῦμεν. 4. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ φιλοῦνται. 5. Τοὺς γονεάς φιλεῖτε. 6. Ὁ Ὀμηρος ἐπῆνεσε τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα. 7. Ποιήσω τοῦτο. 8. Τί ποιήσετε; 9. Τί ποιήσομεν; 10. Τί ποιήσουσιν οἱ ἄλλοι στρατιῶται; 11. Οἱ πολῖται ἐποίησαν βωμόν. 12. Ἡμεῖς πολεμήσομεν. 13. Ἐπολεμήσαμεν. 14. Πολλοὶ ἄδικα ποιῶσιν. 15. Οἱ πολῖται τοὺς πολεμίους ἐνίκησαν.

16. Τοῦτο ἀθυμίαν ποιήσει. 17. Οἱ φιλόσοφοι τιμῶνται.

II.

1. All love their friends. 2. Let us love our enemies. 3. The good love their enemies. 4. That boy loved his father. 5. The citizens hate the king. 6. The Athenians hated Philip. 7. What had Philip done? 8. He had waged war. 9. He had injured all the Greeks.

LESSON LV.

Contract Verbs.—Class III.—Verbs in ὦω.

262. Verbs in ὦω suffer the following

CONTRACTIONS.

The characteristic *o* uniting

- 1) With *ε* or *ο*, forms *ου*, e. g.: μίσθοε=μίσθου;
ἐμισθοον=ἐμισθουν.
- 2) With *η*, forms *ω*, e. g.: μισθήτε=μισθῶτε.
- 3) With *ω* or *ου*, disappears, e. g.: μισθόω=
μισθῶ; μισθόου=μισθοῦ.
- 4) In other cases the result of contraction is *οι*,
e. g.: μισθόεις=μισθοῖς; except. in *Pres.*
Infjn. Act., where it is *ου*, as μισθόειν=
μισθοῦν.

263. PARADIGM.—*μισθώω, I let*: ROOT, *μισθo*.

PRESENT.				
INDICATIVE.		ACTIVE.	MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.	
S. 1.	μισθῶ	μισθῶ	μισθόμαι	μισθοῦμαι
2.	μισθοῖς	μισθοῖς	μισθῶ	μισθοῖ
3.	μισθῶει	μισθοῖ	μισθόεται	μισθοῦται
D. 1.			μισθοόμενον	μισθούμενον
2.	μισθόετον	μισθοῦτον	μισθόεσθον	μισθοῦσθον
3.	μισθόετον	μισθοῦτον	μισθόεσθον	μισθοῦσθον
P. 1.	μισθόμεν	μισθούμεν	μισθοόμεθα	μισθούμεθα
2.	μισθόετε	μισθοῦτε	μισθόεσθε	μισθοῦσθε
3.	μισθόουσι(ν)	μισθοῦσι(ν)	μισθόνται	μισθοῦνται
SUBJUNCTIVE.				
S. 1.	μισθῶ	μισθῶ	μισθόωμαι	μισθῶμαι
2.	μισθῶης	μισθοῖς	μισθῶ	μισθοῖ
3.	μισθῶῃ	μισθοῖ	μισθῶται	μισθῶται
D. 1.			μισθοόμενον	μισθόμενον
2.	μισθῶτον	μισθῶτον	μισθῶσθον	μισθῶσθον
3.	μισθῶτον	μισθῶτον	μισθῶσθον	μισθῶσθον
P. 1.	μισθόμεν	μισθόμεν	μισθοόμεθα	μισθόμεθα
2.	μισθῶτε	μισθῶτε	μισθῶσθε	μισθῶσθε
3.	μισθῶσι(ν)	μισθῶσι(ν)	μισθῶνται	μισθῶνται
OPTATIVE.				
<i>Attic Opt.</i>				
S. 1.	μισθ-όιμι, -οίμι	μισθ-οοίην, -οίην	μισθ-οοίμην	μισθ-οοίμην
2.	μισθ-όις, -οῖς	μισθ-οοίης, -οίης	μισθ-οοίοι	μισθ-οοίοι
3.	μισθ-όι, -οῖ	μισθ-οοίῃ, -οίῃ	μισθ-οοίτο	μισθ-οοίτο
D. 1.			μισθ-οοίμενον	μισθ-οοίμενον
2.	μισθ-όιτον, -οίτον	μισθ-οοίητον, -οίητον	μισθ-οοίσθην	μισθ-οοίσθην
3.	μισθ-οοίτην, -οίτην	μισθ-οοίητην, -οίητην	μισθ-οοίμεθα	μισθ-οοίμεθα
P. 1.	μισθ-οοίμεν, -οίμεν	μισθ-οοίημεν, -οίημεν	μισθ-οοίσθι	μισθ-οοίσθι
2.	μισθ-οοίτε, -οίτε	μισθ-οοίητε, -οίητε	μισθ-οοίσθι	μισθ-οοίσθι
3.	μισθ-οοίεν, -οίεν		μισθ-οοίντο	μισθ-οοίντο
IMPERATIVE.				
S. 2.	μισθῶε	μισθῶ	μισθῶ	μισθῶ
3.	μισθῶτω	μισθῶτω	μισθῶσθω	μισθῶσθω
D. 2.	μισθῶετον	μισθῶετον	μισθῶεσθον	μισθῶεσθον

PARADIGM OF *Μισθώω*, continued.

PRESENT.			
IMPERATIVE.		ACTIVE.	MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.
3.	μισθόετων	μισθούτων	μισθόεσθων
P. 2.	μισθόετε	μισθούτε	μισθόεσθε
3.	μισθόετωσαν	μισθούτωσαν	μισθόεσθωσαν
	μισθούντων	μισθούντων	μισθούσθων
INFINITIVE.			
	μισθόειν	μισθούν	μισθόεσθαι
			μισθούσθαι
PARTICIPLE.			
Nom.M.	μισθών	μισθών	μισθόμενος
F.	μισθούσα	μισθούσα	μισθούμενος
N.	μισθόν	μισθόν	μισθουμένη
Gen.	μισθόντος	μισθόντος	μισθούμενον
	μισθούσης	μισθούσης	
INDICATIVE.		IMPERFECT.	
S. 1.	ἐμισθον	ἐμισθουν	ἐμισθόμην
2.	ἐμισθοες	ἐμισθους	ἐμισθούμην
3.	ἐμισθοε	ἐμισθου	ἐμισθού
D. 1.	ἐμισθόετον	ἐμισθούτο	ἐμισθόετο
2.	ἐμισθόετον	ἐμισθούτο	ἐμισθόετο
3.	ἐμισθόετην	ἐμισθούτην	ἐμισθόεσθον
P. 1.	ἐμισθόμεν	ἐμισθούμεν	ἐμισθούσθον
2.	ἐμισθόετε	ἐμισθούτε	ἐμισθούσθην
3.	ἐμισθουν	ἐμισθουν	ἐμισθούσθην
			ἐμισθόμεθα
			ἐμισθόμεθα
			ἐμισθόεσθε
			ἐμισθόεσθε
			ἐμισθόοντο
			ἐμισθόοντο
FUTURE.			
ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.	PASSIVE.
μισθώσω		μισθώσομαι	μισθώσῃσθαι
ἐμισθώσω		ἐμισθώσῃσθαι	ἐμισθώσῃσθαι
μεμισθώσω		μεμισθώσω	like Mid.
ἐμεμισθώκειν		ἐμεμισθώμην	like Mid.
FUTURE PERFECT.			
		μεμισθώσομαι	like Mid.

LESSON LVI.

Contract Verbs.—Class III.—Exercises.

264. VOCABULARY.

Ἀνορθόω (ἀνά and ὀρθόω), ώσω, <i>to restore, repair.</i>	Κόνων, ὄνος, ὁ, <i>Conon, Athe- nian general.</i>
Δολόω, ώσω, <i>to deceive, beguile.</i>	Μήδος, ου, ὁ, <i>Mede, of Media.</i>
Δόξα, ης, ἡ, <i>glory, fame.</i>	Μισθόω, ώσω, <i>to let, rent, Mid. to hire.</i>
Δουλάω, ώσω, <i>to enslave, sub- jugate.</i>	Πατρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, <i>native country, one's country.</i>
Ἐλευθερώω, ώσω, <i>to liberate, free, set free.</i>	Στεφανόω, ώσω (219), <i>to crown, to honor with a crown.</i>
Ζηλόω, ώσω (219), <i>to be zeal- ous for, desire, emulate, envy.</i>	

265. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Κόνων τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἡλευθέρωσεν. 2. Κόνων τὰ τεῖχη τὰ τῆς πατρίδος ἀνώρθωσεν. 3. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἡλευθερώθησαν. 4. Ζήλου, ὦ παῖ, τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς. 5. Τὴν σοφίαν ζηλοῦμεν. 6. Τὴν ἀρετὴν ζηλώμεν. 7. Οἱ νεανίαι τὴν ἀρετὴν ζηλοῖεν. 8. Φίλιππος δόξαν ἐξήλωκεν. 9. Οἱ πολῖται ἐδολοῦντο. 10. Οἱ πολῖται ἐδουλοῦντο. 11. Τοὺς πολίτας ἐλευθεροῦτε. 12. Τὴν πόλιν ἡλευθερώσατε. 13. Ἐστεφανώθησαν οἱ ποιηταί.

II.

1. I have hired this house. 2. He has let his house. 3. Which house will you let? 4. We have rented all our houses. 5. Philip is enslaving these cities. 6. The Athenians will set them free.

LESSON LVII.

Verbs in -μι.

266. Verbs in -μι form a distinct conjugation, presenting in the Present, Imperfect, and Aorist II. tenses, certain marked peculiarities.

267. In these verbs the root appears in the Present and Imperfect in a strengthened form, as follows:

- 1) The short final vowel of the root is lengthened; as, *φημί*: root, *φα*.
- 2) A few verbs not only lengthen the final vowel, but also prefix a reduplication consisting (1) of the *first letter* of the word with *ι*, if the root begins with a single consonant or a mute and liquid; as, *δίδωμι*: root, *δο* (*ο* lengthened to *ω* and *δι* prefixed); (2) of *ι*, if the root begins with two consonants not mute and liquid, or with an aspirated vowel; as, *ίστημι*: root, *στα* (*α* lengthened to *η*, and *ι* prefixed).
- 3) A few verbs annex to their root *ννυ* or *νυ*; as, *δείκνυμι*: root, *δεικ* (*νυ* added).

268. PARADIGMS.—VERBS IN -μι.

ACTIVE VOICE.							
ἵστημι. <i>To place.</i> ROOT, στα.		τίθημι. <i>To put.</i> ROOT, τε.		δίδωμι. <i>To give.</i> ROOT, δο.		δείκνυμι. <i>To show.</i> ROOT, δεικ.	
PRESENT.				INDICATIVE MOOD.			
S. 1.	ἵστημι	τίθημι	δίδωμι	δείκνυμι			
2.	ἵστης	τίθης	δίδως	δείκνυς			
3.	ἵσθαι(ν)	τίθεισι(ν)	δίδωσι(ν)	δείκνυσι(ν)			
D. 2.	ἵσταντον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον			
3.	ἵσταντον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον			
P. 1.	ἵστανμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν			
2.	ἵσάτε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε			
3.	ἵσάσι(ν)	τιθεῖσι(ν)	διδούσι(ν)	δεικνύσι(ν)			
IMPERFECT.							
S. 1.	ἵστην	ἐτίθουν	ἐδίδουν*	ἐδείκνυν			
2.	ἵστης	ἐτίθεις	ἐδίδους	ἐδείκνυς			
3.	ἵσθῃ	ἐτίθει	ἐδίδου	ἐδείκνυ			
D. 2.	ἵσταντον	ἐτίθετον	ἐδίδοτον	ἐδείκνυτον			
3.	ἵσάτην	ἐτίθετην	ἐδιδότην	ἐδείκνυτην			
P. 1.	ἵστανμεν	ἐτίθεμεν	ἐδίδομεν	ἐδείκνυμεν			
2.	ἵσάτε	ἐτίθετε	ἐδίδοτε	ἐδείκνυτε			
3.	ἵσάσαν	ἐτίθεσαν	ἐδίδοσαν	ἐδείκνυσαν			
AORIST II.							
S. 1.	ἔστην	ἔθηκα *	ἔδωκα *	Not used.			
2.	ἔστης	ἔθηκας	ἔδωκας				
3.	ἔστη	ἔθηκε(ν)	ἔδωκε(ν)				
D. 2.	ἔστητον	ἔθετον	ἔδοτον				
3.	ἔστήτην	ἔθετην	ἔδότην				
P. 1.	ἔστημεν	ἔθεμεν	ἔδομεν				
2.	ἔστητε	ἔθετε	ἔδοτε				
3.	ἔστησαν	ἔθεσαν	ἔδοσαν				
PRESENT.				SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.			
S. 1.	ἵστω	τιζῶ	διδῶ	δεικνύω			
2.	ἵτῃς	τιζῇς	διδῷς	δεικνύης			
3.	ἵτῃ	τιζῇ	διδῷ	δεικνύῃ			
D. 2.	ἵσῆτον	τιζῆτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον			
3.	ἵσῆτον	τιζῆτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον			
P. 1.	ἵσώμεν	τιζώμεν	διδώμεν	δεικνύωμεν			
2.	ἵσῆτε	τιζῆτε	διδώτε	δεικνύητε			
3.	ἵσώσι(ν)	τιζώσι(ν)	διδώσι(ν)	δεικνύωσι(ν)			

* The Aor. II. is not used in the Sing. of these two verbs; the Aor. I., with the irregular ending κα instead of σα, supplies its place.

PARADIGMS, *continued.*

ACTIVE VOICE.				
AORIST II.		SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.		
S. 1.	στώ	ῥῶ	δῶ	<i>Not used.</i>
2.	σῆς	ῥῆς	δῶς	
3.	σῇ	ῥῇ	δῶ	
D. 2.	σῆτον	ῥῆτον	δῶτον	
3.	σῆτον	ῥῆτον	δῶτον	
P. 1.	σῶμεν	ῥώμεν	δῶμεν	
2.	σῆτε	ῥήτε	δῶτε	
3.	σῶσι(ν)	ῥώσι(ν)	δῶσι(ν)	
PRESENT.		OPTATIVE MOOD.		
S. 1.	ἰσταῖν	τιθεῖν	διδοίην	δεικνύοιμι
2.	ἰσταῖς	τιθείς	διδούης	δεικνύοις
3.	ἰσταῖ	τιθείη	διδούῃ	δεικνύοι
D. 2.	ἰσταῖτον*	τιθείτον*	διδούτον*	δεικνύοιτον
3.	ἰσταῖτην	τιθείτην	διδούτην	δεικνύοιτην
P. 1.	ἰσταίμεν	τιθέμεν	διδούμεν	δεικνύοιμεν
2.	ἰσταίτε	τιθεῖτε	διδούτε	δεικνύοιτε
3.	ἰσταῖεν	τιθείεν	διδούεν	δεικνύοιεν
AORIST II.		IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
S. 1.	σταῖν	θεῖν	δοίην	<i>Not used.</i>
2.	σταῖς	θείς	δοίης	
3.	σταῖ	θείη	δοίῃ	
D. 2.	σταῖτον	θείτον	δοίητον	
3.	σταῖτην	θείτην	δοίητην	
P. 1.	σταίμεν	θείμεν	δοίημεν	
2.	σταίητε	θείητε	δοίητε	
3.	σταῖεν	θείεν	δοίεν	
PRESENT.		IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
S. 2.	ἴστη	τίθει	δίδου	δείκνυ
3.	ἰσάτω	τιθέτω	διδότω	δεικνύτω
D. 2.	ἰσάτον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
3.	ἰσάτων	τιθέων	διδότων	δεικνύων
P. 2.	ἴστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
3.	{ ἰσάτωσαν ἰσάντων	{ τιθέτωσαν τιθέντων	{ διδύτωσαν διδόντων	{ δεικνύωσαν δεικνύτων

* In Dual and Plur. η in the ending is dropped: hence ἰσταῖτον for ἰσταῖητον, &c.

PARADIGMS, *continued.*

ACTIVE VOICE.				
AORIST II.		IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
S. 2.	στήθῃ	ἑές	δός	<i>Not used.</i>
3.	στήτω	ἑέτω	δότη	
D. 2.	στήτον	ἑέτον	δότην	
3.	στήτων	ἑέτων	δότην	
P. 2.	στήτε	ἑέτε	δότε	
3.	{στήτωσαν στάντων	{ἑέτωσαν ἑέντων	{δότησαν δόντων	
PRESENT.		INFINITIVE MOOD.		
	ιστάναι	τιθέναι	διδόναι	δεικνύναι
AORIST II.				<i>Not used.</i>
	στήναι	ἑίνα	δοῦναι	
PRESENT.		PARTICIPLES.		
N.	ιστάς, ἄσα, ἄν	τιθείς, εἶσα, ἐν	διδούς, οὔσα, ὄν	δεικνύς, ὕσα, ὕν
G.	ιστάντος, &c.	τιθέντος, &c.	διδόντος, &c.	δεικνύντος, &c.
AORIST II.				
Nom.	στάς, ἄσα, ἄν	θείς, εἶσα, ἐν	δούς, οὔσα, ὄν	<i>Not used.</i>
Gen.	στάντος, &c.	θέντος, &c.	δόντος, &c.	
SYNOPSIS OF OTHER TENSES.				
FUTURE.				
	στήσω	θήσω	δώσω	δείξω
AORIST I.				
	ἔστησα	ἔθηκα *	ἔδωκα *	ἔδειξα
PERFECT.				
	ἔστηκα †	τέθεικα	δέδωκα	δέδειχα
PLUPERFECT.				
	ἑστήκειν, † οἷ	ἑτεθείκειν	ἑδεδώκειν	ἑδεδείκειν
FUTURE PERFECT.				
	ἑστήξω			

* Rare except in Indic. Sing. See Aorist II., Paradigm.

† See 271.

LESSON LVIII.

Verbs in -μι.—Middle and Passive Voices.

269. PARADIGMS.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.				
	ἴσθαι. ROOT, στα.	τίθεμαι. ROOT, θε.	δίδομαι. ROOT, δο.	δείκνυμαι. ROOT, δεικ.
PRESENT.				
INDICATIVE MOOD.				
S. 1.	ἴσθαι	τίθεμαι	δίδομαι	δείκνυμαι
2.	ἴσασαι	τίθεσαι, τίσῃ	δίδου	δείκνυσαι
3.	ἴσεται	τίθεται	δίδοται	δείκνυται
D. 1.	ἴσάμεθον	τιθέμεθον	διδόμεθον	δεικνύμεθον
2.	ἴστασθον	τίθεσθον	δίδουσθον	δεικνυσθον
3.	ἴσασθον	τίσεσθον	δίδουσθον	δεικνυσθον
P. 1.	ἴσάμεθα	τιθέμεθα	διδόμεθα	δεικνύμεθα
2.	ἴστασθε	τίθεσθε	δίδουσθε	δεικνυσθε
3.	ἴσονται	τίθενται	διδονται	δεικνυνται
IMPERFECT.				
S. 1.	ἴσάμην	ἐτιθέμην	ἐδιδόμην	ἐδεικνύμην
2.	ἴσᾶσο, ἴστω	ἐτίθεσο, ἐτίθου	ἐδίδοσο, ἐδίδου	ἐδεικνύσο
3.	ἴσάτο	ἐτίθετο	ἐδίδοτο	ἐδείκνυτο
D. 1.	ἴσάμεθον	ἐτιθέμεθον	ἐδιδόμεθον	ἐδεικνύμεθον
2.	ἴστασθον	ἐτίθεσθον	ἐδίδουσθον	ἐδεικνυσθον
3.	ἴσάσθην	ἐτίθεσθην	ἐδιδόσθην	ἐδεικνύσθην
P. 1.	ἴσάμεθα	ἐτιθέμεθα	ἐδιδόμεθα	ἐδεικνύμεθα
2.	ἴστασθε	ἐτίθεσθε	ἐδίδουσθε	ἐδεικνυσθε
3.	ἴσαντο	ἐτίθεντο	ἐδίδοντο	ἐδείκνυντο
AORIST II. (<i>Middle only</i>).				
S. 1.	Not used.	ἔβην	ἔδον	Not used.
2.		ἔβου	ἔδου	
3.		ἔβητο	ἔδοτο	
D. 1.		ἔβήμεθον	ἔδόμεθον	
2.		ἔβησθον	ἔδοσθον	
3.		ἔβησθην	ἔδόσθην	
P. 1.		ἔβήμεθα	ἔδόμεθα	
2.		ἔβησθε	ἔδοσθε	
3.		ἔβηντο	ἔδοντο	

PARADIGMS, *continued.*

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.				
PRESENT.		SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.		
S. 1.	ἰστώμαι	τιςῶμαι	διδῶμαι	δεικνύμαι
2.	ἰστῇ	τιςῇ	διδῷ	δεικνύῃ
3.	ἰστῇται	τιςῇται	διδῶται	δεικνύηται
D. 1.	ἰστώμεσον	τιςῶμεσον	διδώμεσον	δεικνύμεσον
2.	ἰστῆσον	τιςῆσον	διδῶσσον	δεικνύησον
3.	ἰστῆσθον	τιςῆσθον	διδῶσθον	δεικνύησθον
P. 1.	ἰστώμεθα	τιςῶμεθα	διδώμεθα	δεικνύμεθα
2.	ἰστῆσθε	τιςῆσθε	διδῶσθε	δεικνύησθε
3.	ἰστώνται	τιςῶνται	διδῶνται	δεικνύωνται
AORIST II. (<i>Middle only</i>).				
S. 1.	Not used.	ῶμαι	δῶμαι	Not used.
2.		ῶ	δῶ	
3.		ῶται	δῶται	
D. 1.		ῶμεσον	δῶμεσον	
2.		ῶσσον	δῶσσον	
3.		ῶσθον	δῶσθον	
P. 1.		ῶμεθα	δῶμεθα	
2.		ῶσθε	δῶσθε	
3.		ῶνται	δῶνται	
PRESENT.		OPTATIVE MOOD.		
S. 1.	ἰσταίμην	τιδείμην *	διδοίμην	δεικνυοίμην
2.	ἰσταίω	τιδείο	διδοίο	δεικνυοίο
3.	ἰσταίτο	τιδείτο	διδοίτο	δεικνυοίτο
D. 1.	ἰσταίμεθον	τιδείμεθον	διδοίμεθον	δεικνυοίμεθον
2.	ἰσταίσθον	τιδείσθον	διδοίσθον	δεικνυοίσθον
3.	ἰσταίσθην	τιδείσθην	διδοίσθην	δεικνυοίσθην
P. 1.	ἰσταίμεθα	τιδείμεθα	διδοίμεθα	δεικνυοίμεθα
2.	ἰσταίσθε	τιδείσθε	διδοίσθε	δεικνυοίσθε
3.	ἰσταίντο	τιδείντο	διδοίντο	δεικνυοίντο
AORIST II. (<i>Middle only</i>).				
S. 1.	Not used.	δείμην †	δοίμην	Not used.
2.		δείο	δοίο	
3.		δείτο	δοίτο	
D. 1.		δείμεθον	δοίμεθον	
2.		δείσθον	δοίσθον	
3.		δείσθην	δοίσθην	
P. 1.		δείμεθα	δοίμεθα	
2.		δείσθε	δοίσθε	
3.		δείντο	δοίντο	

* The forms *τιδῶμην*, *τιδῶο*, &c., are also used.† The form *δοίμην* is rare.

PARADIGMS, *continued*.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.

PRESENT.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

S. 2.	ἴστασο, ἴστω	τίσεσο, τίσου	δίδουσο, δίδου	δείκνυσσο
3.	ἴστασθω	τίσεσθω	διδύσθω	δείκνυσθω
D. 2.	ἴστασθον	τίσεσθον	διδύσθον	δείκνυσθον
3.	ἴστασθων	τίσεσθων	διδύσθων	δείκνυσθων
P. 2.	ἴστασθε	τίσεσθε	διδύσθε	δείκνυσθε
3.	{ ἴστασθωσαν ἴστασθων	{ τίσεσθωσαν τίσεσθων	{ διδύσθωσαν διδύσθων	{ δεικνύσθω- σαν δεικνύσθων

ΑΟΡΙΣΤ II. (*Middle only*).

S. 2.	Not used.	ἴσθου	δου	Not used.
3.		ἴσθω	δύσθω	
D. 2.		ἴσθον	δύσθον	
3.		ἴσθων	δύσθων	
P. 2.		ἴσθε	δύσθε	
3.		{ ἴσθωσαν ἴσθων	{ δύσθωσαν δύσθων	

PRESENT.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ἴστασθαι	τίσεσθαι	διδύσθαι	δείκνυσθαι
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ΑΟΡΙΣΤ II. (*Middle only*).

Not used.	ἴσθαι	δύσθαι	Not used.
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PRESENT.

PARTICIPLES.

ἰστάμενος, η, ον	τιζέμενος, η, ον	διδόμενος, η, ον	δεικνύμενος, η, ον
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ΑΟΡΙΣΤ II. (*Middle only*).

Not used.	ἴμενος, η, ον	δόμενος, η, ον	Not used.
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SYNOPSIS OF OTHER TENSES.

FUTURE MIDDLE.

στήσομαι	ζήσομαι	δώσομαι	δείξομαι
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ΑΟΡΙΣΤ I. MIDDLE.

ἑστηάμην	*	*	ἑδειξάμην
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* Aorist II. is used instead. See Paradigms.

PARADIGMS, *continued.*

IDDLE AND PASSIVE.			
PERFECT.			
ἕσταμαι	τέθειμαι	δέδομαι	δέδειγμαι
PLUPERFECT.			
ἕσταμην	ἐτέθειμην	ἐδέδομην	ἐδέδειγμην
FUTURE PERFECT.			
ἐστήξομαι			
AORIST I. PASSIVE.			
ἐστάθην	ἐτέθην	ἐδόθην	ἐδείχθην
FUTURE PASSIVE.			
σταθήσομαι	τεθήσομαι	δοθήσομαι	δειχθήσομαι

LESSON LIX.

Verbs in -μι.—Exercises.—Active Voice.

270. The verb ἵστημι in the Active Voice means *to place, to station*, except in the Aorist II., the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect tenses, where it is intransitive, and means *to stand*.

271. The Perfect ἕστηκα and the Pluperfect ἐστήκειν assume a shortened form in the Dual and Plural of the Indicative, in most of the forms of the other moods, and in the Participle, as in the following

S. 1.	2.	3.
D. 2.	3.	
P. 1.	2.	3.
S. 1.	2.	3.
D. 2.	3.	
P. 1.	2.	3.

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PARADIGM.

PERFECT.						
	INDIC.	SUBJUNCT.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERAT.	INFIN.	PARTIC.
S. 1.	ἔστηκα	ἑστῶ *	ἑσταίην		ἑστάναι	ἑστώς
2.	ἔστηκας		ἑσταίης,	ἑστᾶθι		ἑστῶσα
3.	ἔστηκε(ν)		&c.	ἑστάτω,		ἑστῶς or -ός
D. 2.	ἑστάτον					G. ἑστῶτος
3.	ἑστάτων					ἑστῶσης
P. 1.	ἑστᾶμεν	ἑστῶμεν *				ἑστῶτος
2.	ἑστάτε					
3.	ἑστᾶσι(ν)	ἑστῶσι(ν) *				
PLUPERFECT.						
S. 1.	ἑστήκειν					
2.	ἑστήκεις					
3.	ἑστήκει					
D. 2.	ἑστάτον					
3.	ἑστάτην					
P. 1.	ἑστᾶμεν					
2.	ἑστάτε					
3.	ἑστᾶσαν					

272. VOCABULARY.

Ἀπό (*prep. with gen.*), *from*.
 Ἀποδίδωμι (ἀπό and δίδωμι),
 δώσω, *A. ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, &c.*,
to give back, to ascribe to.
 Ἀφίστημι (ἀπό and ἵστημι,
 220), ἀποστήσω, ἀπέστη-
 σα, 2 *A. ἀπέστην, to remove,*
to make revolt; in 2d A.
Perf. and Plup. intransi-
tive, to depart from, revolt
from.

Δείκνυμι, δείξω, *to show, ex-*
hibit.

Δεξιὰ, ἄς, ἡ, *right hand, pledge.*

Δίδωμι, δώσω, *to give, present,*
bestow.

Εἶδος, εὖς, τό, *form, appear-*
ance.

Ζεύς, *G. Διός, D. Δαί, A. Δία,*
V. Ζεῦ, Zeus, Jupiter.

Ἰσθίμι, στήσω, *to place, erect,*
set up; 2d A. Perf. and
Plup., to stand, be placed.

* The other Persons are not found.

Κορίνθιος, ου, ό, <i>Corinthian, of the city of Corinth, in the northern part of Peloponnesus.</i>	Πιστός, ή, όν, <i>faithful, true, reliable.</i>
Μαθητής, ου, ό, <i>learner, pupil.</i>	Πλαστική, ής, ή, <i>plastic art, statuary.</i>
Νάξιος, ου, ό, <i>Naxian, of the island of Naxos, in the Aegean Sea.</i>	Σύμμαχος, ου, ό, <i>ally, auxiliary.</i>
Όρόντης, ου, ό, <i>Orontes, Persian nobleman.</i>	Τίθημι, θήσω, <i>to place, appoint, enact, to stack (of arms).</i>
	Τρόπαιον, ου, τό, <i>trophy.</i>

273. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ζεύς πάντα τίθησιν. 2. Ό θεός τούτου τον νόμον τέθεικεν. 3. Η πλαστική δείκνυσι τὰ εἶδη τῶν ἀνθρώπων. 4. Θεός μοι δοίη φίλους πιστούς. 5. Όρόντης γράφει ἐπιστολήν παρὰ βασιλέα. 6. Ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολήν δίδωσι πιστῷ ἀνδρί. 7. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τρόπαιον ἱστᾶσιν. 8. Οἱ Ἕλληνες τρόπαιον ἔστησαν. 9. Δεξιὰς ἔδωσαν τοῖς στρατηγοῖς. 10. Ταῦτά μοι δεῖξον. 11. Οἱ Νάξιοι ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπέστησαν.

1. I will give you a book. 2. Will you give me this beautiful book? 3. The teacher gives good books to his pupils. 4. The girl is showing the letter to her father.

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LESSON LX.

Verbs in -μι.—Exercises.—Middle and Passive Voices.

274. VOCABULARY.

- Ἀνίστημι (ἀνά and ἵστημι),
ἀναστήσω, to set up, raise
up; Mid. to get up from
seat, bed, &c.
- Ἀποδείκνυμι (ἀπό and δείκνυ-
μι) ἀποδείξω, to show forth;
Mid. to show or express as
one's own.
- Ἐνταῦθα, there.
- Θουκυδίδης, ου, ὁ, Thucydides,
the Greek historian.
- Καθίστημι (κατά and ἵστημι),
καταστήσω (220), to ap-
point, establish.
- Κῆρος, ου, ὁ, Cyrus, one sur-
named the Great, the cel-
ebrated founder of the
Persian empire; for the
other, see 102.
- Λακεδαιμόνιος, ου, ὁ, Lacedae-
monian, a citizen of Lacedae-
mon or Sparta, in Pello-
ponnesus.
- Μέθη, ης, ἡ, intoxication, drunk-
enness.
- Ὀλιγαρχία, ας, ἡ, oligarchy,
government by the few.
- Ὅπλα, ων, τά (pl.), armor, arms
- Πρό (prep. with gen.), before,
both of time and place.
- Πρός (prep. with dat. See
171), at, near.
- Σόλων, ωνος, ὁ, Solon, law-
giver of Athens.
- Τάξις, εως, ἡ, good order, ἐν
τάξει, in order.
- Τάφος, ου, ὁ, tomb.
- Τιμασίων, ωνος, ὁ, Timasion, a
leader of the Greeks un-
der Cyrus the younger.

275. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ὁ Σόλων Ἀθηναίοις νόμους ἔθετο. 2. Πρὸς ταῖς
πύλαις * δέκνυται Θουκυδίδου τάφος. 3. Οἱ Ἕλληνες

* Of Athens.

ἔθεντο τὰ ὅπλα. 4. Θέσθε τὰ ὅπλα ἐκεῖνα. 5. Ἐν-
ταῦθα ἴσταντο οἱ πολέμιοι. 6. Ἀπόδου τὸ κύπελλον.
7. Πρὸ μέθης ἀνίστασο. 8. Ἀποδείκνυται Τιμασίῳ
γνώμην. 9. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὀλιγαρχίαν ἐν ταῖς πό-
λεσι καθίσταντο. 10. Κῦρος τοὺς Μήδους ἐδουλώσατο.
11. Τοὺς Πέρσας ἡλευθέρωσεν. 12. Ὁ Σόλων τὴν
γνώμην ἀπεδείξατο.

II.

1. The citizens are enacting laws. 2. Good laws
were enacted. 3. The judge was giving his opinion.
4. The orators had expressed their opinions. 5. I
expressed this opinion. 6. What opinion did you
express? 7. Will you give me your book? 8. I
will give it to you. 9. Will you show me those
letters? 10. I will show them to your brother.

LESSON LXI.

Verb εἶμι, I am.

276. The verb *εἶμι* is irregular, and is inflected
according to the following

PARADIGM.

PRESENT TENSE.						
	INDICATIVE.	SUBJ.	OPTATIVE.	IMPER.	INFIN.	PART.
S. 1.	εἶμι	ᾧ	εἴην		εἶναι	Nom. ὦν οὔσα ὄν
2.	εἶ	ᾗς	εἴης	ἴσθι		
3.	ἐστί(ν)	ᾗ	εἴη	ἔστω		
D. 2.	ἐστόν	ᾗτον	εἴητον, εἴτον	ἔστων		Gen. ὄντος οὔσης
3.	ἐστόν	ᾗτον	εἴητην, εἴτην	ἔστων		
P. 1.	ἐσμέν	ὦμεν	εἴμεν, εἴμεν			
2.	ἐστέ	ᾗτε	εἴητε, εἴτε	ἔσθε		
3.	εἰσί(ν)	ὦσι(ν)	εἴησαν, εἴεν	ἔστωσαν, ἔστων		

IMPERFECT.						
S. 1.	ἦν					
2.	ἦσα					
3.	ἦν					
D. 2.	ἦστον, ᾗτον					
3.	ἦστην, ᾗτην					
P. 1.	ἦμεν					
2.	ἦτε, ἦστε					
3.	ἦσαν					

FUTURE.						
S. 1.	ἔσομαι		ἐσοίμην		ἔσεσθαι	ἐσόμενος ἐσομένη ἐσόμενον
2.	ἔσῃ, ἔσει		ἐσοιο			
3.	ἔσται		ἔσοιτο			
D. 1.	ἐσόμεθον		ἐσοίμεθον			
2.	ἔσεσθον		ἔσοισθον			
3.	ἔσεσθον		ἔσοίσθην			
P. 1.	ἐσόμεθα		ἐσοίμεθα			
2.	ἔσεσθε		ἔσοισθε			
3.	ἔσονται		ἔσονται			

277. RULE.—*Predicate Noun.*

An Attributive Noun in the predicate with εἶμι is put in the same case as the subject when it denotes the same person or thing, e. g.:

Κῦρος βασιλεὺς ἦν. | Cyrus was king.

278. The predicate noun usually dispenses with the article even when the subject takes it, e. g. :

Ὁ δεσπότης ἦν ἡγεμών. | *The ruler was leader.*

279. VOCABULARY.

Ἄγαλμα, ἄτος, τό, *statue, image.*

Αἴγυπτος, ον, ἡ, *Egypt.*

Ἀπορία, ας, ἡ, *difficulty, embarrassment, want.*

Βέβαιος, ᾱ, ον, *firm, trusty.*

Δῶρον, ου, τό, *gift, present.*

Εἰμί (276), *to be.*

Ἐξηγητής, οῦ, ὁ, *expounder, teacher.*

Ἑρμῆς, οὔ, ὁ, *Hermes, Mercury, messenger of the gods.*

Θνητός, ἡ, ὄν, *mortal.*

Κλεινός, ἡ, ὄν, *celebrated, famous.*

Κώμη, ης, ἡ, *village.*

Λῖνος, ου, ὁ, *Linus, mythical minstrel.*

Μᾶνία, ας, ἡ, *madness, frenzy.*

Μικρός, ᾱ, ον, *short.*

Ὀλυμπία, ας, ἡ, *Olympia, in Elis in Greece.*

Περί (*prep. with acc.*), *around, along.*

Πλάτων, ωνος, ὁ, *Plato, great philosopher of Athens.*

Φιλόκαλος, ον, *fond of the beautiful, fond of beauty.*

Χιών, όνος, ἡ, *snow.*

Χρηστός, ἡ, ὄν, *useful, serviceable.*

280. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Θνητοί ἐσμεν.
2. Ἡ μέθη μικρὰ μανία ἐστίν.
3. Ὁ Αἰνός παῖς ἦν Ἑρμοῦ.
4. Πλάτων φιλόκαλος ἦν.
5. Βέβαιος ἴσθι.
6. Οἱ ἱερεῖς ἔστων ἐξηγηταὶ τῶν χρηστῶν.
7. Ἡ Αἴγυπτος δῶρόν ἐστι τοῦ Νείλου.*
8. Ἦν χιών πολλή.
9. Πολλὴ ἀπορία ἦν.
10. Κῶμαι πολλαὶ περὶ τὸν ποταμὸν ἦσαν.
11. Σοφὸς εἶ.
12. Κλεινότατον ἦν Διὸς ἄγαλμα.

* In accordance with the ancient belief that most of Lower Egypt was a deposit from the Nile.

II.

1. Your father is wise. 2. Be wise. 3. Who will be happy? 4. The good will be happy. 5. The celebrated statue of Jupiter was in Olympia. 6. This statue was very beautiful.

LESSON LXII.

Particles.

281. The Greek language has four parts of speech, called *Particles*. They are the *Adverb*, the *Preposition*, the *Conjunction*, and the *Interjection*. With the single exception of the comparison of adverbs (155), they are not inflected.

282. In Greek the adverb with the article often has the force of an adjective, and sometimes even of a noun, e. g. :

Οἱ νῦν ἄνθρωποι.	} <i>The men of the present</i>
Οἱ νῦν.	
Οἱ πάλαι.	<i>The men of old.</i>

283. Prepositions show the relations of objects to each other, e. g. :

Ἔστι στράτευμα ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ.	<i>There is an army in the park.</i>
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284. Conjunctions are mere connectives, e. g. :

Δόξα καὶ πλοῦτος.	<i>Glory and wealth.</i>
Ἀγαθὸς καὶ σοφός.	<i>Good and wise.</i>

285. Interjections are expressions of emotion or mere marks of address, e. g. :

ὦ Κῦρε.

O Cyrus.

286. VOCABULARY.

Ἄεί, *always, ever.*

Ἀληθῶς (ἀληθής), *truly.*

Βραχύς, εἶα, ὕ, *short.*

Δίκαιος, ᾧ, *on, just.*

Ἐπιτελέω (ἐπί and τελέω), ἔσω, εἶσα, εἰσα, εἶσθην, *to accomplish, finish, execute.*

Κακῶς (κακός), *badly, basely.*

Καλῶς (καλός), *well, nobly.*

Νῦν, *now.*

Ὀρθῶς (ὀρθός), *rightly.*

Οὐρανός, οὐ, ὅ, *firmament, heaven.*

Πάλαι, *anciently, long ago, long since.*

Ποιέω εὖ, *to treat well, use well.*

Ποιέω κακῶς, *to treat ill, use badly.*

Ταχέως (ταχύς), *quickly, promptly.*

Ὑπό (prep. with gen.), *by.*

287. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ὀρθῶς λέγετε. 2. Βουλευέου βραδέως. 3. Ἐπιτέλει ταχέως. 4. Οἱ πολῖται καλῶς ἐβουλευσαντο. 5. Τοὺς πολεμίους κακῶς ἐποιοῦμεν. 6. Τοὺς πάλαι ἀνθρώπους θαυμάζομεν. 7. Τὰς πάλαι πόλεις θαυμάζετε. 8. Ὁ νῦν βασιλεὺς τιμᾶται. 9. Ἐκεῖνός ἐστιν ὁ ἀληθῶς οὐρανός.

II.

1. The present life is short. 2. The soldiers love their present generals. 3. We all wonder at the wise men of old. 4. You have deliberated well.

BOOK II.

SYNTAX.

LESSON LXIII.

Classification of Sentences.

288. Syntax treats of the structure and combination of sentences.

289. The object of all language is of course the expression of thought.

290. A sentence may express thought,

- 1) In the form of an *assertion*, either affirmative or negative. It is then called a *Declarative sentence*, e. g. :

Ὁ παῖς γράφει.		The boy is writing.
Ὁ παῖς οὐ γράφει.		The boy is not writing.

- 2) In the form of a *question*. It is then called an *Interrogative sentence*, e. g. :

Τίς γράφει ;		Who is writing ?
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- 3) In the form of a *command*, *exhortation*, or *entreaty*. It is then called an *Imperative sentence*, e. g. :

Γράφε.		Write thou.
--------	--	-------------

291. A sentence may express

- 1) A *single* thought, i.e. may make but one assertion, ask but one question, or give but one command. It may then be called a *Simple sentence*, e. g.:

Οἱ βάρβαροι φεύγουσιν. | *The barbarians are fleeing.*

- 2) Two or more thoughts so related to each other that one or more of them are made dependent upon the others. It may then be called a *Complex sentence*, e. g.:

Ἦν, ὅτε ἐτελεύτα, ἀμφὶ τὰ πεντήκοντα ἔτη. | *He was about fifty years old when he died.*

REM.—The two simple sentences, it will be observed, which compose the above complex, are (1) He was about fifty years old, and (2) He died. These are, however, so combined that the second only specifies the time of the other. He was about fifty years old (when?) when he died.

- 3) Two or more independent thoughts. It may then be called a *Compound sentence*, e. g.:

Οἱ μὲν βάρβαροι ἔφευγον, οἱ δ' Ἕλληνες εἶχον τὸ ἄκρον. | *The barbarians were fleeing, but the Greeks occupied the height.*

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Λύκος,
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4. Λύκος

CHAPTER. I.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

LESSON LXIV.

Principal Elements of Sentences.—Subject and Predicate.—Declarative Sentences.

292. Every sentence, however simple, consists of two distinct parts, viz. :

1) The *Subject*, or that of which it speaks; as *παῖς* in the sentence *παῖς γράφει*.

2) The *Predicate*, or that which is said of the subject; as *γράφει* in the above sentence.

293. The subject, however, it will be remembered (38), is often omitted, as the form of the predicate, in many instances, fully shows what subject is meant; as, *ἀληθεύομεν*, *We speak the truth*.

294. VOCABULARY.

Ἑκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Hector*, celebrated Trojan leader.

Λύκος, ου, ὁ, *wolf*.

Νοσέω, ἦσω, *to be sick or ill*.

Τειχιζῶ, ἰσω, ἰσμαι, ἰσθην, *to fortify, to defend with a wall*.

295. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ὁμηρος τιμᾶται. 2. Τιμώμεθα. 3. Τιμᾶσθε.
4. Λύκος διώκεται. 5. Διώκομαι. 6. Φίλιππος ἐβασί-

λευν. 7. Βασιλεύσεις. 8. Σόλων ἐφιλήθη. 9. Φιληθήσῃ. 10. Ἐκτὼρ ἐφονεύθη. 11. Στρατηγὸς νοσεῖ. 12. Στρατιώτης τελευτᾷ. 13. Ἡμεῖς νικῶμεν. 14. Νικῶμεν. 15. Ἄστυ τειχίζεται.

II.

1. You will be honored. 2. He will be conquered. 3. A letter had been written. 4. Letters were written. 5. Let us deliberate. 6. We will deliberate.

LESSON LXV.

Subordinate Elements.—Modifiers.—Declarative Sentences.

296. Both *Subject* and *Predicate* may have qualifying words and clauses connected with them to limit or modify their meaning, e. g. :

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Ὁ ἀγαθὸς βασιλεὺς τιμᾶται. | | <i>The good king is honored.</i> |
| 2. Καλῶς ἐβουλεύσαντο. | | <i>They deliberated well.</i> |

REM. 1.—In the first example ὁ and ἀγαθός limit βασιλεὺς: i. e. they show that the predicate τιμᾶται is not affirmed of every king, but only of *the good king*.

REM. 2.—In the second example the predicate is modified by καλῶς, showing *how* they deliberated.

297. Qualifying words and clauses, whether belonging to the subject or predicate, may be called *modifiers*.

298. Any modifier, whether in the subject or predicate, may be itself modified, e. g.:

Φίλιππος, ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρου | *Philip, the father of Alexander, was king.*
πατήρ, ἐβασίλευεν.

299. The subject (expressed or implied) and the predicate are essential to the structure of every sentence, and may therefore be called the *Essential* or *Principal Elements* of sentences.

300. All modifiers are subordinate to the subject and predicate, and may therefore be called the *Subordinate Elements* of sentences.

301. VOCABULARY.

Ἄρχων, οντος, ὁ, *archon, ruler.*
Βασίλεια, ας, ἡ, *queen.*

Κρύπτω, ψω, ψα, φαι, μμαι,
φθην, *to conceal, hide.*

Παίζω, παίζομαι, ἔπαισα, πέ-
παικα, πέπαισμαι, ἐπαίχθην,
to play, to sport.

Πέμπω, ψω, ψα, πέπομφα, πέ-
πεμμαι, ἐπέμφθην, *to send.*

Πλησίον (*adv.*), *near, ὁ πλη-
σίον, the near (282), the
neighboring, the neighbor.*

Χώρα, ας, ἡ, *country, place.*

302. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Πέρσης ἔκρυψε κύπελλα. 2. Ὁ Πέρσης ἔκρυψε τὰ κύπελλα. 3. Ὁ κακὸς Πέρσης ἔκρυψε τὰ χρυσὰ κύπελλα. 4. Ὁ κακὸς Πέρσης ἔκρυψε τὰ χρυσὰ κύπελλα ἐν τῷ κήπῳ. 5. Ὁ κακὸς Πέρσης ἔκρυψε τὰ χρυσὰ κύπελλα ἐν τῷ τοῦ Χειρισόφου κήπῳ. 6. Ὁ ἄρχων ἡγεμόνα πέμπει. 7. Ὁ τῆς χώρας ἄρχων ἡγεμόνα πέμπει. 8. Ὁ τῆς χώρας ἄρχων τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἡγεμόνα πέμπει. 9. Ἔστι στράτευμα ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ. 10. Ἔστι στράτευμα πολὺ ἐν τῷ πλησίον παραδείσῳ.

II.

1. The boys are playing. 2. The good boys are playing. 3. The good boys are playing in the park. 4. The good boys are playing in the queen's beautiful park.

LESSON LXVI.

Elements of Sentences, continued.—Interrogative and Imperative Sentences.

303. Interrogative sentences are used in asking questions, and may be introduced

- 1) By interrogative pronouns, adjectives, or adverbs, e. g.:

<i>Τίς γράφει ;</i>	<i>Who is writing?</i>
<i>Πόσα ζημιώσεται ;</i>	<i>How much will he be fined?</i>
<i>Πότε ταῦτα πράξετε ;</i>	<i>When will you do this?</i>

- 2) By interrogative particles, as *ἦ, ἄρα, μή, οὐ*, &c., e. g.:

<i>Ἦ πολεμήσεις ;</i>	<i>Will you wage war?</i>
<i>Οὐ πολεμήσεις ;</i>	<i>Will you not wage war?</i>
<i>Ἄρα πολεμήσεις ;</i>	<i>Will you wage war?</i>

REM.—Questions with *ἦ*, equivalent to Latin *ne*, ask for information; with *οὐ*, or *ἄρα οὐ*, Latin *nonne*, expect the answer *yes*; with *ἄρα μή*, Latin *num*, expect the answer *no*.

- 3) Without any interrogative word. In this case the interrogative character of the sentence is indicated, as in English, by the

interrogation-mark in writing, and by the tone of voice in speaking, e. g. :

Εἰρήνην ἄγετε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι ;	Are you at peace, men of Athens?
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304. Imperative sentences are used in *commands*, *exhortations*, and *entreaties*. They take the verb usually in the Imperative, though sometimes in the Subjunctive, e. g. :

Γράφε ἐπιστολήν. Μὴ κλέπτε. Μὴ ποιήσης τοῦτο.	Write a letter. Do not steal. Do not do this.
---	---

REM.—Observe that the negative in imperative sentences is μή, not οὐ.

305. VOCABULARY.

Ἄρα (before vowels often Ἄρ'), interrog. part. (303, Rem.) ἄρ' οὐ=nonne expects an- swer yes; ἄρα μή=num expects answer no. Δουλεύω, σω, to serve, be a slave. Ἐτι, still, yet, besides, further. Εὐτύχέω, ἤσω, εὐτύχησα, εὐ- τύχηκα (218), to prosper, succeed.	Θύω, θύσω, ἔθυσα, τέθυκα, τέθυμαι, ἐτόθην, to sacrifice. Κέρδος, εος, τό, gain, profit, lucre. Μή, not, used in prohibi- tions, &c. Παῖς, δός, ὁ or ἡ, For. παῖ, boy, son, child. Πότε; when? Σιωπάω, ἤσω, to be silent, keep silence.
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306. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Τί ποιήσω ; 2. Τί σοι ἔτι ποιήσω ; 3. Πῶς θύσομεν ; 4. Ἔστι τι ἀγαθόν ; 5. Ἀρ' εὐτυχεῖς ; 6. Ἀρ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἀγαθός ; 7. Ἀρα μὴ ἔστιν ἀγαθός ;

8. *Τίνα καιρὸν ζητεῖτε ;* 9. *Δουλεύσομεν ;* 10. *ὦ παῖ, σιώπα.* 11. *Τοὺς θεοὺς τίμα.* 12. *Τοὺς ἀγαθούς ἐπαινεῖτε.* 13. *Μή σε νικάτω κέρδος.* 14. *Τὴν σοφίαν ζηλῶμεν.*

II.

1. Who gave you the book? 2. My brother gave it to me. 3. When did he give it to you? 4. He gave it to me long since. 5. Give me the book. 6. Do not give it to him.

LESSON LXVII.

Simple Subject.

307. Every simple sentence must have for its subject either

- 1) A noun ; e. g., *Παῖς γράφει, a boy is writing.*
- 2) A pronoun ; e. g., *Ἐγὼ γράφω, I am writing.*
- 3) Some word used substantively ; e. g., *Ἀγαθὸς γράφει, a good man is writing.*

308. RULE.—*Subject.*

The subject of a finite verb is put in the nominative, e. g. :

Ὁ παῖς γράφει. | The boy is writing.

[H. 539 : C. 342 : S. 157.]

309. In the arrangement of the Greek sentence, the subject usually precedes the predicate, as in the above examples.

310. VOCABULARY.

Ἀνδρείος, εἰά, εἶον, *brave, valiant.*

Βοιωτός, οὐ, ὁ, *Bocotian.*

Ἥγέομαι, ἥσομαι, ἡσάμην, *Perf. M. ἡγῆμαι, to command, guide, lead.*

Πίνδαρος, ου, ὁ, *Pindar, celebrated lyric poet of Thebes in Bocotia.*

Πεισίστρατος, ου, ὁ, *Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.*

311. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἀρεῖος ἐβασίλευσεν. 2. Κύρος ἐστρατεύετο.
3. Χειρίσοφος ἡγοῖτο. 4. Οὗτός ἐστιν ἀνδρείος. 5.
Πίνδαρος Βοιωτὸς ἦν. 6. Τίς νενίκηται; 7. Οὗτοι
νενίκηκται. 8. Τίνες θανμάζονται; 9. Τρεῖς θανμά-
ζεσθε. 10. Πεισίστρατος ἐτελεύτησεν.

II.

1. You will be honored. 2. Let them be honored.
3. Let Cyrus be king. 4. Who was Pindar? 5. He
was a poet. 6. Was he not a Bocotian? 7. He was
a Bocotian.

LESSON LXVIII.

Complex Subject.

312. The elements of a simple sentence may be either simple or complex:

- 1) *Simple*, when not modified by other words,
e. g.:

Βασιλεὺς βασιλεύει. | *A king reigns.*

2) *Complex*, when thus modified, c. g.:

Ἀγαθὸς βασιλεὺς καλῶς βασιλεύει. | *A good king reigns well.*

REM.—In the first example, βασιλεὺς βασιλεύει, both subject and predicate are simple, while in the second both are complex.

313. Modifiers are of two kinds, viz.:

1) Such as *complete* the meaning of other words by specifying some *object*. These may be called *Objective Modifiers*, c. g.:

Τῆς σοφίας ἐπιθυμοῦμεν. | *We desire wisdom.*
Ἡ τῆς σοφίας ἐπιθυμία. | *The desire of (for) wisdom.*

REM.—In the first example, τῆς σοφίας completes the meaning of ἐπιθυμοῦμεν by specifying the *object* desired. In the second example, too, τῆς σοφίας just as really completes the meaning of ἐπιθυμία by specifying the object of that desire: *the desire of (what?) wisdom.*

2) Such as *restrict* the meaning of other words, generally by specifying some *quality* or *attribute*. These may be called *Attributive Modifiers*, c. g.:

Ἀγαθὸς βασιλεὺς καλῶς βασιλεύει. | *A good king rules well.*

REM. 1.—Ἀγαθός expresses the attribute of βασιλεὺς (*good king*) and καλῶς of βασιλεύει (*rules well*).

REM. 2.—It will be observed that the adverb καλῶς sustains the same relation to the verb βασιλεύει as the adjective ἀγαθός does to the noun βασιλεὺς; both are strictly *attributive*, but, for distinction's sake, the latter may be called the *adjective attribute*, and the former the *adverbial attribute*.

MODIFIERS OF THE SUBJECT.

314. The subject of a sentence may be limited or modified:

1) By an *objective* modifier, e. g.:

Ἡ τῆς σοφίας ἐπιθυμία ὑμᾶς παροξύνει.		The desire for wisdom ac- tuates us.
--	--	---

REM.—This modifier has been very properly called the *objective genitive*; though some grammarians regard it as merely attributive. It will be readily seen that τῆς σοφίας, in the above example, expresses no *attribute* of ἐπιθυμία (*desire*); it says nothing of the *character* or *qualities* of that desire, but simply specifies the *object* on which it is exercised.

2) By an *attributive* modifier, e. g.:

Ἀγαθὸς βασιλεὺς βασι- λεύει.		A good king is reigning.
Ὁ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς τιμᾶται.		The king of the Persians is honored.

REM.—It will be observed, from the above examples, that the attribute of the subject is expressed sometimes by an adjective, and sometimes by a noun.

315. RULE.—*Agreement of Adjectives.*

Adjectives and adjective pronouns (whether in the subject or the predicate) agree in *gender*, *number*, and *case* with the nouns which they qualify, e. g.:

Ἀγαθὸς βασιλεύς.		A good king.
Ἀγαθὴ βασίλεια.		A good queen.

[H. 498 : C. 444 : S. 137.]

316. RULE.—*Modifying Nouns.*

A noun modifying the meaning of another noun is put in the genitive when it denotes a different* person or thing, e. g.:

Ἡ τῆς σοφίας ἐπιθυμία.		The desire of wisdom.
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[H. 558 : C. 382 : S. 173.]

* See 443.

POSITION OF MODIFIERS IN THE COMPLEX SUBJECT.

317. The Greek language allows great freedom in the arrangement of words, consulting emphasis and euphony rather than arbitrary laws. Some general directions, however, may be of service to the beginner.

318. In the arrangement of the parts of a complex subject,

- 1) The Article precedes its substantive, e. g. :

Ὁ βασιλεύς. | *The king.*

- 2) The Adjective precedes or follows its substantive according as it *is* or *is not* emphatic, e. g. :

Ἀγαθὸς βασιλεύς. | *A good king.*
Βασιλεὺς ἀγαθός.

- 3) The Adjective, when accompanied by an article, generally stands between the article and the noun, e. g. :

Ὁ ἀγαθὸς βασιλεύς. | *The good king.*

- 4) The Genitive, whether with or without an article, may either precede or follow its substantive; though, when the governing word takes the article, the genitive more commonly stands between the article and the substantive, e. g. :

Ἄλσος δένδρων. | *A grove of trees.*
Δένδρων ἄλσος.
Τὸ δένδρων ἄλσος. | *The grove of trees.*

319. Again, any modifier in the complex subject may itself become complex, e. g. :

**Ἀλσος ἡμέρων δένδρων.* | *A grove of cultivated trees.*

REM.—Here the modifier δένδρων is itself modified by the adjective ἡμέρων.

LESSON LXIX.

Complex Subject.—Exercises.

320. VOCABULARY.

*Ἀπόλλων, ωνος, ὁ, <i>Apollo</i> , god of prophecy.	*Ἦκω, ἤξω, ἦκα, <i>to come, to have arrived.</i>
*Ἀσκληπιός, οὔ, ὁ, <i>Aesculapius</i> , god of medicine.	*Ἰάομαι, ἰάσομαι, ἰασάμην (<i>Deponent</i>), <i>to cure, heal.</i>
Τυνή, γυναικός, ἡ, <i>Voc. S. γύναι, Dat. Pl. γυναιξίν, woman, wife.</i>	Μαντεύομαι, σομαι, σάμην (<i>Dep.</i>), <i>to predict, to prophesy.</i>
*Ἐκαστος, η, ον, <i>each, every.</i>	Τέχνη, ης, ἡ, <i>art, occupation, trade.</i>
*Ἔχω, ἔξω, ἔσχηκα, <i>to have, hold, possess.</i>	Φωκίων, ωνος, ὁ, <i>Phocion</i> , Athenian commander.
Εὐεργέτης, ου, ὁ, <i>benefactor.</i>	

321. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Στρατηγοὶ ἐβουλεύσαντο. 2. Οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐβουλεύσαντο. 3. Οἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγοὶ ἐβουλεύσαντο. 4. Ἡ βασιλέως γυνὴ ἦκει. 5. Ὁ τῆς βασιλέως γυναικὸς ἀδελφὸς ἦκει. 6. Ἡ Φωκίονος γυνὴ ἐτιμήθη. 7. Οἱ εὐεργεταὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων τιμῶνται. 8. Ὁ τῶν Κορινθίων στρατηγὸς ἐνικήθη. 9. Ἐκαστος τῶν θεῶν τέχνην τινὰ ἔχει. 10. Ὁ Ἀπόλλων μαντεύεται. 11. Ὁ Ἀσκληπιὸς ἰᾶται.

II.

1. The queen is honored. 2. The good queen will be loved. 3. The servants of the good queen were silent. 4. The faithful servants will honor the queen.

LESSON LXX.

Simple Predicate.

322. The Predicate of a sentence consists of two parts, an *attribute* of the subject, and a *copula*, by which that attribute is predicated or asserted of the subject.

323. The attribute and copula, which form the predicate, sometimes appear separately, as when the former is expressed by a noun or adjective and the latter by the verb *εἶμι*, and sometimes united in one word, in which case they must be expressed by a verb.

324. The predicate of a simple sentence may, therefore, be

- 1) A verb, e. g.:

‘Ο παῖς παίζει. | *The boy is playing.*

- 2) The verb *εἶμι* with an attributive * noun or adjective, e. g.:

‘Ο Παρνασσὸς ὄρος ἐστίν. | *Parnassus is a mountain.*
 Ἡφαίστος χωλὸς ἦν. | *Hephaestus was lame.*

REM.—In the first example the predicate is not *ἐστίν* but *ὄρος ἐστίν*; for the assertion is not that Parnassus *is* (i. e. *exists*), but

* By an *attributive* noun is meant one which is used to qualify or describe another noun.

is a mountain. So, too, in the second example the predicate is
 χωλός ἦν, was lame.

325. GENERAL RULE.—*Finite Verbs.*

A finite verb agrees with its subject in number and person, e. g. :

‘Ο παῖς γράφει. | The boy is writing.

[H. 497 : C. 543 : S. 157.]

326. SPECIAL RULE.—*Finite Verbs.*

The neuter plural generally takes the verb in the singular, and a collective noun in the singular may take the verb in the plural, e. g. :

Ταῦτα ἐγένετο. | These things happened.

‘Ο δῆμος ἐβόων. | The people shouted.

[H. 514, a ; 515 : C. 548, 549 : S. 157, 2 and 4.]

327. RULE.—*Predicate Noun.*

A predicate noun after εἰμί is put in the same case as the subject when it denotes the same person or thing, e. g. :

Κῦρος βασιλεὺς ἦν. | Cyrus was king.

[H. 540 : C. 331 : S. 160, 2.]

REM.—For the agreement of adjectives, see 315.

328. As an apparent exception to rule 315, it should be observed, that the predicate adjective is often neuter, even when the substantive is masculine or feminine, e. g. :

Καλὸν ἡ ἀλήθεια. | Truth is beautiful (lit. a beautiful thing).

REM.—The copula (ἐστί, &c.) is often omitted, as in the above example.

329. The predicate noun usually dispenses with the article, even when the subject takes it, e. g. :

Ἡγεμὼν ἦν ὁ δεσπότης. | *The ruler was leader.*

REM.—The article shows that δεσπότης is the subject.

330. VOCABULARY.

Ἀλέξανδρος, ου, ὁ, *Alexander*,
surnamed the Great, of
Macedon.

Δέκα, *ten*.

Δῆμος, ου, ὁ, *the people*.

Θρεπτικός, ή, όν, *nourishing*.

Ἱερός, ά, όν, *sacred*.

Κολᾶκέω, σω, *to flatter*.

Λόγος, ου, ὁ, *word, account, re-
port*.

Πλοῦτος, ου, ὁ, *wealth, riches*.

Πολιορκέω, ήσω, *to besiege*,
blockade.

Πολυτελής, ές, *magnificent*,
costly.

Σκηνή, ής, ή, *tent*.

Στέφανος, ου, ὁ, *crown, gar-
land*.

Τυφλός, ή, όν, *blind*.

331. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Φεύγωμεν. 2. Φεύγωμεν. 3. Φεύγετε. 4. Οἱ
στρατιῶται φεύγουσιν. 5. Ἡ θυγάτηρ σου καλή
έστιν. 6. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἦν σοφός. 7. Ἐπολιορκούντο
οἱ Ἕλληνες. 8. Ἀλεξάνδρου ή σκηνή πολυτελής ἦν.
9. Ὁ στέφανος ὁ τοῦ ποιητοῦ έστιν ἱερός. 10. Τυφλὸν
(328) ὁ πλοῦτος. 11. Ὁ μέλας οἶνός έστι θρεπτικώτα-
τος. 12. Ὑμεῖς έστε στρατηγοί. 13. Τίνες ἦσαν οἱ
λόγοι; 14. Τὰ δίκαια καλά έστιν.

II.

1. Who was the general? 2. There were ten gen-
erals. 3. Who was brave? 4. That soldier was very
brave. 5. These things are beautiful. 6. The people
are flattered.

LESSON LXXI.

Complex Predicate.—Direct Object.

332. The Predicate, like the subject, may be modified,

I. By Objective Modifiers.

II. By Attributive Modifiers.

333. The *objective* modifiers of the verb-predicate may be divided into three classes, viz.:

1) Direct Objects.

2) Indirect Objects.

3) Remote Objects.

334. In the arrangement of the Greek sentence the object, of whatever kind, generally, though by no means uniformly, precedes its verb, e. g.:

Ὁ παῖς ἐπιστολὴν γράφει.		<i>The boy is writing a letter.</i>
Τοῖς φίλοις ἀρήγει.		<i>He aids his friends.</i>

335. The direct object of the predicate may represent,

1) The person or thing on which the action of the verb is directly exerted, e. g.:

Ὁ νεανίας ἐπιστολὴν ἀνα- γινώσκει.		<i>The youth is reading (what?) a letter.</i>
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2) The direct effect of the action, i. e. the object produced by it, e. g.:

Ὁ νεανίας ἐπιστολὴν γρά- φει.		<i>The youth is writing (what?) a letter.</i>
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336. RULE.—*Direct Object.*

Any transitive verb may take an *Accusative* as the direct object of its action. (See examples above.)

[II. 544: C. 423: S. 163.]

337. Any thought, which may be expressed by a transitive verb with a direct object, may also be expressed by the passive voice of the same verb, having for its subject the noun used as the direct object of the active, e. g.:

Τὴν πόλιν θαυμάζουσιν.		<i>They admire the city.</i>
Ἡ πόλις θαυμάζεται.		<i>The city is admired.</i>

REM.—The agent of the action with passive verbs, when expressed, is generally put in the genitive with ἐπὶ, as we shall have occasion to notice in another place.

338. The object, and, in fact, any noun, whether in the subject or predicate, may be modified in the various ways already specified for the subject. (See 314.)

339. VOCABULARY.

Ἀγών, ὄνος, ὁ, <i>contest, struggle, battle.</i>	Δοκιμάζω, ἄσω, <i>to try, prove, test.</i>
Αἰγύπτιος, ἱα, ἴον, <i>Egyptian, of Egypt.</i>	Ἡμίθεος, ου, ὁ, <i>demigod.</i>
Ἀριστείδης, ου, ὁ, <i>Aristides, Athenian statesman surnamed the Just.</i>	Μυθολογέω, ἥσω, <i>to tell mythic tales, to recount.</i>
Γεωμέτρης, ου, ὁ, <i>geometer.</i>	Πενθέω, ἥσω, <i>to lament, mourn for.</i>
	Τιμάω, ἥσω, <i>to honor, revere, worship.</i>

340. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Δοκίμαζε τοὺς φίλους.
2. Σοφίαν θαυμάζομεν.
3. Τὴν τοῦ γεωμέτρου σοφίαν θαυμάζομεν.
4. Ἡ τοῦ

γεωμέτρου σοφία θανμάζεται. 5. Οἱ Ἕλληνες τοὺς Πέρσας ἐνίκησαν. 6. Οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι θηρία τιμῶσιν. 7. Οἱ αὐτῶν θεοὶ πενθοῦνται. 8. Ἀλέξανδρος ἐνίκησε Δαρεῖον. 9. Ὁμηρος τοὺς ἀγῶνας τοὺς τῶν ἡμιθέων ἐμυθολόγησεν. 10. Πάντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν Ἀριστέλην ἐπαινοῦσιν.

II.

1. Who conquered Darius? 2. The Athenians conquered the king. 3. The general of the Athenians conquered the king of the Persians. 4. The king of the Persians was conquered.

LESSON LXXII.

Complex Predicate.—Indirect Object.

341. The verb of the predicate may be modified by a noun denoting the person or thing *to* or *for* *which* any thing is or is done. This modifier is called an *indirect object*.

342. RULE.—*Indirect Object.*

The *Indirect Object* is put in the *Dative*, and is used,

- 1) After εἶμι and γίγνομαι, and their compounds, in expressions denoting possession, e. g.:

Τί ἡμῖν ἔσται ;

What shall we have?

What will be to us?

- 2) After a large class of verbs to denote the person or thing for whose *advantage* or *disadvantage* any thing is or is done, e. g.:

Πᾶς ἀνὴρ αὐτῷ πονεῖ. | *Every man labors for him-
self.*

Θεοῖς μὴ μάχου. | *Do not fight against gods.*

3) After many verbs to denote the object to which any thing is done, e. g.:

Εἵκε τοῖς θεοῖς. | *Yield to the gods.*

4) After many verbs which in English take the direct object, as *to help, serve, blame, follow, accompany, obey, trust, believe*, and the like, e. g.:

Τοῖς φίλοις ἀρῇγει. | *He aids his friends.*

Ἀκολουθεῖ τοῖς νόμοις. | *He obeys (follows) the laws.*

[H. 595, 596, 602: C. 398, 401: S. 195, 197.]

343. VOCABULARY.

Ἀρῇγω, ξω, ξα, *to help, aid, succor.*

Βασιλεία, ας, ῆ, *kingdom.*

Βοηθέω, ῆσω, *to assist, run to the assistance of.*

Εἵκω, εἶξω, εἶξα, *to submit to, yield to.*

Ἐπιβουλεύω (ἐπί, ὑpon, *against*, and βουλεύω), σω, *to plot against.*

Ὀμιλέω, ῆσω, *to associate with.*

Πιστεύω, σω, *to confide in, to trust.*

Πολεμέω, ῆσω, *to fight with, make war upon.*

Πῦρ, πυρός, τό, *fire.*

Συνουσία, ας, ῆ, *society, company, intercourse.*

344. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἀρῆξομεν τῇ πόλει.
2. Ὀμίλει τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς.
3. Κύρω ἦν μεγάλη βασιλεία.
4. Εἵκουσι τοῖς πολεμίοις.
5. Οἱ Πέρσαι θύουσι πυρί.
6. Τοῖς θεοῖς ἔδυ.

σαν οἱ Ἕλληνες. 7. Τῷ ἡγεμόνι πιστεύσομεν. 8. Ἐπίστευον Κύρῳ αἱ πόλεις. 9. Ἐπιβουλεύει Φίλιππος πᾶσι τοῖς Ἕλλησιν. 10. Φίλιππῳ πολεμοῦμεν. 11. Οἱ στρατιῶται ἐβοήθησαν αὐτῷ. 12. Τὰς τῶν κακῶν συνουσίας φεύγε.

II.

1. To what will you yield? 2. We shall yield to necessity. 3. The soldiers were plotting against their general. 4. Let us all wage war against this king.

LESSON LXXIII.

Complex Predicate.—Remote Object.

345. The verb of the predicate may be modified by a *Genitive*, often appearing indeed in the English translation as the object of an action, though in the Greek the distinction between the *direct object* and *this genitive* is clearly marked. To indicate this distinction, we will call the latter a *remote object*, e. g. :
Μέμνησο τῆς κοινῆς τύχης. | *Remember the common lot.*

346. RULE.—*Genitive—Remote Object.*

The Genitive is used,

1) After verbs of remembering, desiring, caring for, and their contraries, e. g. :

Ἐπιθυμῶ τῆς σοφίας. | *I desire wisdom.*

2) After verbs of hearing, tasting, smelling, and feeling, e. g. :

Τοῦ ῥήτορος ἤκουσα. | *I heard the orator.*

- 3) After verbs involving the force of a *comparative*, of *superiority* or *inferiority*; as, κρατέω, *to be master of*; βασιλεύω, *to rule (be king of)*; ἄρχω, *to rule*, e. g.:

Κροῖσος Λυδῶν ἤρχεν.		Croesus was ruling the Lydians.
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- 4) After verbs of *plenty* and *want*, e. g.:

Ὁ δίκαιος οὐδενὸς δέεται νόμου.		The just man needs no law.
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- 5) After verbs of *partaking*, *touching*, *laying hold of*, and indeed after any verb when the action relates only to a *part* of the object, e. g.:

Ὁ ἄνθρωπος μετέχει τῆς θείας φύσεως.		Man partakes of the divine nature.
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Κλέπτει τὰ δημόσια.		He is stealing the public money.
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Κλέπτει τῶν δημοσίων.		He is stealing some of the public money.
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[H. 574, 575, 576 : C. 346, 357, 367, 375 : S. 179, 182, 184.]

347. VOCABULARY.

Ἀπορέω, ἦσω, <i>to be in want, be at a loss for.</i>	Εὐπορέω, ἦσω, <i>to prosper, be rich in.</i>
Δέω, δεήσω, ἐδέησα, δεδέηκα, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, <i>to need, ask, beg.</i>	Θάλασσα, ἡς, ἡ, <i>sea.</i>
Ἐπιθυμέω (ἐπί and θυμέω <i>not used</i>), ἦσω, <i>to desire.</i>	Θῆβαι, ὧν, αἱ (<i>plur.</i>), <i>Thebes, city in Boeotia.</i>
Ἐπιθυμία, <i>as, ἡ, desire.</i>	Κάδμος, οὗ, ὁ, <i>Cadmus, Phoenician, reputed founder of Thebes.</i>

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Κοινός, ἡ, όν, *common, common*
to all.

Κράτέω, ἦσω, to rule, be mas-
ter of, govern.

Μίνως, ως, ό, *Minos*, king of
Crete.

Σωτηρία, ας, ἡ, *safety, security*.

348. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Κάδμος Θηβών ἐβασίλευσεν. 2. Ὁ Φίλιππος
δόξης ἐπιδυμεῖ. 3. Δαρεῖος τῆς θαλάσσης ἐκράτει. 4.
Δαρεῖος Περσών ἐβασίλευσεν. 5. Μίνως τῆς Ἑλλη-
νικῆς θαλάσσης ἐκράτησεν. 6. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐκράτη-
σαν τῶν βαρβάρων. 7. Ἐπιδυμούμεν τῆς ἡμετέρας
πόλεως. 8. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι δέονται τοῦ στρατεύμα-
τος. 9. Φίλιππος χρημάτων εὐπόρει. 10. Δόγων
ἀποροῦμεν. 11. Χρημάτων εὐποροῦμεν.

II.

1. What do you desire? 2. I desire wisdom. 3.
The boy desires a beautiful horse. 4. The wise gov-
ern their desires. 5. All need wisdom.

LESSON LXXIV.

*Complex Predicate.—Direct Object with Predicate-
Accusative.*

349. RULE.—*Direct Object with Predicate-Accu-
sative.*

Verbs of *making, choosing, electing, calling, show-
ing*, and the like, are followed by two accusatives de-
noting the same person or thing, e. g. :

Πυθαγόρας ἑαυτὸν φιλόσο- | *Pythagoras called himself*
 φον ὠνόμασεν. | *a philosopher.*

[H. 556 : C. 434 : S. 166.]

REM.—Here *ἑαυτὸν* is the direct object, but the other accusative, *φιλόσοφον*, is neither object nor modifier, but an essential part of the predicate, and may therefore be called the *predicate-accusative*. The assertion is not that *Pythagoras called himself*, but that he *called himself a philosopher*.

350. When verbs of this class assume the passive form, the direct object of the active becomes the subject, and the predicate-accusative becomes the predicate-nominative, e. g. :

Οἱ κολᾶκες Ἀλέξανδρον | *The flatterers called Al-*
 θεὸν ὠνόμαζον. | *exander a god.*
 Ἀλέξανδρος θεὸς ὠνομά- | *Alexander was called a*
 ζετο. | *god.*

351. The predicate noun, whether nominative or accusative, usually dispenses with the article, as in the above examples.

352. In the arrangement of the object and the predicate-accusative, the former generally precedes, e. g. :

Ἀλέξανδρον θεὸν ὠνόμα- | *They called Alexander a*
 ζον. | *god.*

353. VOCABULARY.

Ἀρμενία, ας, ἡ, <i>Armenia</i> , coun- try in Asia.	Λαός, οὔ, ὁ, <i>people</i> .
Ἀσία, ας, ἡ, <i>Asia</i> .	Νομίζω, ἴσω (or ἴω), σμαι, σθην, <i>to regard, think, con-</i> <i>sider.</i>
Καλέω, ἔσω, εσα, κέκληκα, κέκλημαι, ἐκλήθην, <i>to call,</i> <i>name.</i>	Ὀνομάζω, ἄσω, σμαι, σθην, <i>to</i> <i>name, call by name.</i>
Κόσμος, ου, ὁ, <i>ornament, honor.</i>	Πᾶλαιός, ἄ, ὄν, <i>ancient, old.</i>

Ῥωμαῖος, ᾧ, *on*, *Roman*.

Ῥώμη, ἧς, ἡ, *Rome*.

Σικελία, ας, ἡ, *Sicily*, the is-
land of *Sicily*.

Ταμεῖον, ου, τό, *store-house*,
treasury.

Τόπος, ου, ὅ, *place*, *region*, *coun-*
try.

354. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Τὸν τόπον τοῦτον Ἀρμενίαν καλοῦμεν. 2. Ὁ τόπος οὗτος Ἀρμενία καλεῖται. 3. Πατέρα ἐμὲ ἐκαλεῖτε. 4. Φίλους μέγιστον κόσμον νομίζετε. 5. Ὁμηρος Ἀγαμέμνονα "ποιμένα λαῶν" ὀνομάζει. 6. Πᾶσα ἡ Ἀσία ἐδούλευε τῷ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεῖ. 7. Τὴν Σικελίαν τὸ παλαιὸν ταμεῖον τῆς Ῥώμης ἐκάλουν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι.

II.

1. They called the city Rome. 2. The city was called Rome. 3. Whom did you call king? 4. We called Cyrus king. 5. Cyrus was called the great king.

LESSON LXXV.

Complex Predicate.—Combined Objects.—Two Accu-
satives.

355. The several objects already considered—the *direct*, *indirect*, and *remote*—are not only used singly as modifiers of verbs, but are also variously combined with each other. The principal combinations will now be noticed in order.

356. A few verbs take two direct objects, the one of a person and the other of a thing.

357. RULE.—*Combined Objects—Two Accusatives.*

Verbs of *asking, demanding, teaching, concealing, clothing, unclothing, doing or saying good or ill*, and some others, may take two accusatives, one of a person and the other of a thing, e. g. :

Οὐ σε κρύψω τὴν ἐμὴν γνώμην.		<i>I will not conceal from you my opinion.</i>
Ταῦτα αἰτοῦμεν τοὺς θεούς.		<i>We ask this of the gods.</i>

[H. 553 : C. 435, 436 : S. 165.]

358. When verbs, which in the active voice take two accusatives, become passive, the direct object of the person generally becomes the subject, and the accusative of the thing is retained.

359. RULE.—*Object after Passive Verbs.*

Verbs in the passive voice may be followed by the same cases as in the active, except the personal object, which generally becomes the subject of the passive, e. g. :

Τὸν ἄνδρα μουσικὴν ἐπαί- δευσαν.		<i>They taught the man mu- sic.</i>
Ὁ ἄνθρωπος μουσικὴν ἐπαιδεύ- θη.		<i>The man was taught mu- sic.</i>

[H. 553 a, 595 a : C. 562 : S. 206, 3.]

REM.—This rule, it will be observed, applies to all verbs which take combined objects in any of their several forms.

360. VOCABULARY.

Αἰτέω, ἦσω, ἤτησα, &c., to ask, beg, demand.		Δάμων, ὄνος, ὁ, <i>Damen</i> , cele- brated musician.
Ἀποστερέω (ἀπό, from, and στερέω), ἦσω, to deprive of, take from.		Διδάσκω, ἀξω, ἀξα, ἄχα, ἀγμω, ἀχθην, to teach.

Ἔργατης, ου, ὁ, laborer, work-
man.

Μῆν, μηνός, ὁ, month.

Μισθωτός, οὔ, ὁ, hireling.

Μουσική, ἡς, ἡ, music.

Πεντεκαίδεκα, fifteen.

Σωφροσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, prudence,
self-control, moderation.

361. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Οἱ Πέρσαι διδάσκουσι τοὺς παῖδας σωφροσύνην.
2. Οἱ τῶν Περσῶν παῖδες σωφροσύνην διδάσκονται.
3. Δάμων τὴν κόρην τὴν μουσικὴν ἐδίδαξεν. 4. Ἡ κόρη τὴν μουσικὴν ἐδίδαχθη. 5. Διδάξω τὰ βέλτιστα ὑμᾶς. 6. Ὑμᾶς ἀπυστερεῖ τὸν μισθόν. 7. Ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεὺς πεντεκαίδεκα μηνῶν τοὺς στρατιώτας τὸν μισθὸν ἀπεστέρησεν. 8. Κύρον αἰτοῦσι πλοῖα. 9. Ἡγεμόνα αἰτῶμεν Κύρον. 10. Μισθωτὸν ἐγὼ σε Φιλίππου καλῶ.

II.

1. Let us teach our children. 2. We will teach them wisdom. 3. Who taught you music? 4. My father taught me music. 5. We will not deprive the laborer of his pay.

LESSON LXXVI.

Complex Predicate.—Combined Objects—Accusative and Dative.

362. RULE.—*Combined Objects—Accusative and Dative.*

Any transitive verb may take the *Accusative* of the *direct* and the *Dative* of the *indirect* object, e. g. :

Ἑμῖν ἡγεμόνας δώσω. | *I will give you guides.*

[II. 544, 595 : C. 401, 423 : S. 195, 2.]

363. The passive admits of two constructions :

1) The direct object of the active becomes the subject, and the indirect is retained, e. g. :

Τοῖς ξένοις φιάλας ἀργυ- ρᾶς ἔδωκεν.		<i>He gave silver bowls to the guests.</i>
Τοῖς ξένοις φιάλαι ἀργυ- ραὶ ἐδόθησαν.		<i>Silver bowls were given to the guests.</i>

2) The indirect personal object becomes the subject, and the direct object is retained, e. g. :

Τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὴν φυλά- κην ἐπιτρέπουσιν.		<i>They entrust the watch to the Athenians.</i>
Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν φυλάκην ἐπιτρέπονται.		<i>The Athenians are en- trusted with the watch.</i>

364. In the arrangement of objects, the dative of the person generally precedes the accusative of the thing, as in the above examples.

365. VOCABULARY.

Ἀεὶμνηστος, ον, <i>memorable, not to be forgotten.</i>		Λυκοῦργος, ον, ὁ, <i>Lycurgus, lawgiver of Sparta.</i>
Ἀμαθία, ας, ἡ, <i>ignorance.</i>		Μάχη, ης, ἡ, <i>battle, engage- ment.</i>
Δύο, two.		Ὀνειδίζω, ἴσω (ῖω), <i>to impute as reproach, cast in one's teeth.</i>
Δῶρον, ον, τό, <i>gift, present.</i>		Παιδεία, ας, ἡ, <i>lesson, instruc- tion.</i>
Εὐδαιμονία, ας, ἡ, <i>prosperity, happiness.</i>		
Θηβαῖος, α, ον, <i>Theban.</i>		
Κακοδαιμονία, ας, ἡ, <i>misfortune, trouble, unhappiness.</i>		

Παρασκευάξω (παρά *and* σκενάζω), άσω, σμαι, σθην (219 and 220), *to prepare*.
 Ῥητορική, ἥς, ἡ, *rhetoric*.

Σωκράτης, εος, ὁ, *Socrates*,
 Athenian philosopher.
 Φωκικός, ἡ, ὁν, *Phocian*, of
 Phocis, in Greece.

366. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Δός μοι τήν ἐπιστολήν. 2. Δός μοι τήν τοῦ Φιλίππου ἐπιστολήν. 3. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Θηβαίοις τήν ἀμαθίαν ὀνειδίζουν. 4. Ὁ Λυκούργος παρεσκεύασε τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς εὐδαιμονίαν. 5. Παρεσκεύασε τοῖς κακοῖς κακοδαιμονίαν. 6. Δεξιὰς ἔδωσαν τοῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγοῖς. 7. Ὁ Φωκικὸς πόλεμος αἰμυνστον παιδεῖαν τοὺς Θηβαίους ἐπαίδευσεν. 8. Ἡ μάχη τῷ βασιλεῖ ἀγγέλλεται. 9. Πολλὰ δῶρα δέδοται τοῖς στρατιώταις. 10. Σωκράτης ῥητορικὴν ἐπαιδεύθη.

II.

1. Will you give me a book? 2. I will give you two books. 3. Which book was given to you? 4. All these books were given to me. 5. Who gave them to you? 6. My father gave them to me.

LESSON LXXVII.

Complex Predicate.—Combined Objects—Accusative and Genitive.

367. RULE.—*Combined Objects—Accusative and Genitive.*

I. Verbs of *accusing, convicting, acquitting*, and the like, take the *Accusative* of the person and the

Genitive of the crime, charge, &c., except compounds of *κατά*, which take the accusative of the crime and the genitive of the person, e. g. :

Μέλητος Σωκράτη ἀσεβεί- ας ἐγράψατο.	Meletus accused Socrates of impiety.
Μιλτιάδου κατηγοροῦσι τυ- ραννίδα.	They accuse Miltiades of tyranny.

II. Verbs of *freeing from*, *giving part in*, and in fine any transitive verb which involves any one of the relations specified for the genitive (346), may take the *Accusative* of the direct object in connection with that genitive, e. g. :

Δύσόν με δεσμῶν. | Free me from chains.

[H. 544, 574, 577 b, 579 : C. 346, 374, 423 : S. 180, 2 ; 183, 1 and 2.]

368. In the arrangement of objects, the person generally precedes the thing, as in the above examples.

369. In the passive construction the *direct* object of the active becomes the subject, and the genitive is retained, e. g. :

Ἀναξαγόρας ἀσεβείας ἐκρί- | Anaxagoras was tried for
θη. | impiety.

370. VOCABULARY.

Ἀθῆναι, ὧν, αἱ (<i>plur.</i>), Athens, city of Athens.	lus, Athenian patriot who delivered Athens from the thirty tyrants.
Δεινός, ἡ, ὅν, terrible.	
Δίκαστής, οὔ, ὁ, juror, dicast.	
Θρασύβουλος, οὐ, ὁ, Thrasylu-	lamity.

Κατηγορέω, ἦσω, *to accuse.*

Δοχᾶγός, οὖν, ὁ, *commander, captain.*

Μωρία, *as, ἦ, folly.*

Στερέω, ἦσω (219), *to deprive of.*

Τριάκοντα, *thirty.*

Τύραννος, οὐ, ὁ, *tyrant, usurper.*

Ψιλώω, ὥσω (219), *to strip bare, to deprive of.*

371. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἐμοῦ σὺ ταῦτα κατηγορεῖς ; 2. Τυράννων ἦλευ-
θέρωθσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. 3. Πάντων τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔστε-
ρήμεθα. 4. Ἐψιλοῦτο ὁ λόφος τῶν ἱππέων. 5. Δι-
καστὰς τοὺς λοχαγοὺς ἐποίησαντο. 6. Λοχαγοὺς τοὺς
δικαστὰς ἐποίησαντο. 7. Ἡ μωρία δίδωσιν ἀνθρώποις
κακά. 8. Θεός μοι εὖ μὲν φίλους πιστούς.

II.

1. Who delivered Athens from the tyrants? 2.
Thrasylbulus delivered the city from the thirty ty-
rants. 3. The city was delivered from the thirty
tyrants.

LESSON LXXVIII.

Complex Predicate.—Combined Objects—Genitive and Dative.

372. RULE.—*Combined Object—Genitive and Dative.*

I. A few impersonal verbs, as *δεῖ, μέλει, μεταμέ-
λει, μέτεστι*, &c., take the *Dative* of the person and
the *Genitive* of the thing, e. g. :

Τμῖν δεῖ χρημάτων.

| You need money.

II. The transitive verbs, which usually take both a direct and an indirect object, admit the *Genitive* and *Dative*, instead of the accusative and dative, when the action is restricted to a part of the object, e. g.:

"Εδωκά σοι τὰ χρήματα.	I gave you the money.
"Εδωκά σοι τῶν χρημάτων.	I gave you some of the money.

[II. 574, e, 596: C. 357, 358, 401: S. 178, 18 N. 2; 195.]

373. VOCABULARY.

Δέω, δέησω, ἐδέησα, δεδέηκα,	ληγεν (<i>Impersonal</i>), it con-
δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, to need,	cerns, there is a care of.
δεῖ, <i>impers.</i> there is need.	Μῆλον, οὐ, τό, apple.
Μαθητής, οὐ, ὁ, pupil, learner.	Μισθοφόρος, οὐ, ὁ, mercenary.
Μέλει, μελήσει, ἐμέλησε, μεμέ-	Πράξις, εὖς, ἡ, action, deed,
	exploit.

374. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Δεῖ τῶν βιβλῶν. 2. Ὑμῖν δεῖ τῶν βιβλῶν. 3. Τῷ μαθητῇ δεῖ ταύτης τῆς βιβλῶν. 4. Δεῖ ταχειῶν τριήρων ἡμῖν. 5. Μισθοφόρων τυράννων δεῖ. 6. Δεῖ τῇ πόλει πράξεως. 7. Τῆς πόλεως ἐμοὶ μελήσει. 8. Μέλει ἡμῖν τῶν Ἑλλήνων. 9. Δώσομέν σοι τὰ μῆλα. 10. Δώσω ὑμῖν τῶν μῆλων. 11. Σωφροσύνης δεήσει τοὺς νεανίαις. 12. Διδάξομεν τὰ βέλτιστα τοὺς παῖδας.

II.

1. We need you. 2. Do you need us? 3. Who needs this book? 4. My brother needs it. 5. Will you give me the money? 6. I will give you some of it.

LESSON LXXIX.

Complex Predicate.—Adverbial Attribute.—Adverbs.

375. The verb of the predicate, as already stated (332), may take not only *objective*, but also *attributive* modifiers. These may be,

I. Adverbs.

II. Adverbial Expressions.

376. Adverbs, as attributive modifiers of the predicate, may denote

1) The *place* of the action or event, e. g.:

Ἔμεις ἐκεῖ πολεμήσετε. | You will carry on war there.

2) Its *time*, e. g.:

Ἔμεις νῦν πολεμεῖτε. | You are waging war now.

3) Its *manner, means, &c.*, e. g.:

Ἔμεις καλῶς πολεμεῖτε. | You wage war well.

4) Its *cause*, e. g.:

Τί πολεμεῖτε; | Why do you wage war?

377. There is also a class of adverbs which do not express the attribute of the predicate, but show the *manner* or *mode* of the assertion, and are accordingly called *modal* adverbs. They denote either *certainty* or *uncertainty*, and are either *affirmative* or *negative*, e. g.:

Οὐκ οἶδα. | I do not know.

378. RULE.—*Adverbs.*

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, e. g.:



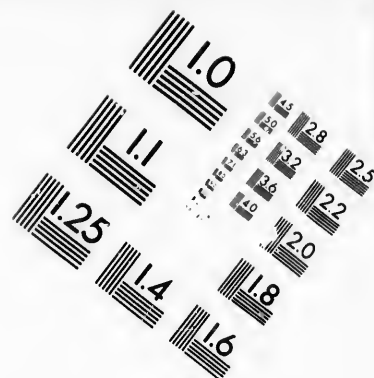
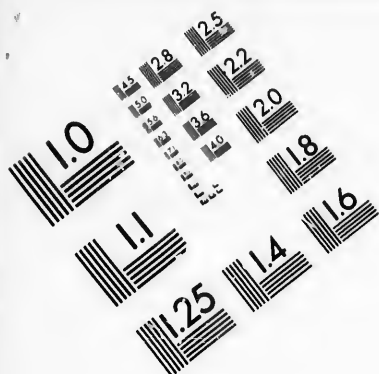
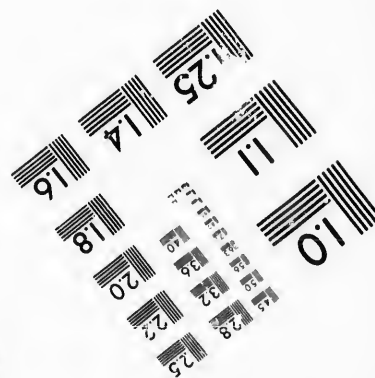
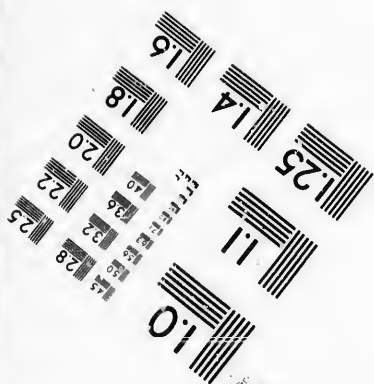
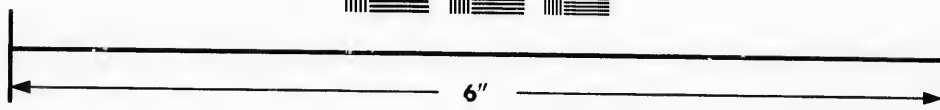
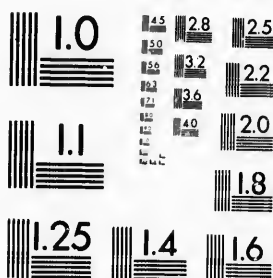


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Καλῶς λέγεις.

You speak well.

Ὀρθῖα ἰσχυρῶς.

Very steep.

[C. 646 : S. 223.]

379. VOCABULARY.

*Ἀγω, ἄξω, ἡγᾶγον, ἡχα, ἡγμαί,
ἡχθην, *to lead, conduct, draw,*
attract.

Οἶκοι, *at home.*

Οὖν, *then, therefore.*

Ποῦ; *where?*

*Αἰί, *always, ever.*

Πράττω (or σσω), ἄξω, ἀξα,

ἄχα, ἀγμαί, ἀχθην, *to do,*

manage; εὖ πράττω, to suc-
ceed well, do well.

*Ἀρχω, ἄρξω, ἡρξα, *to command,*
rule, govern.

Ἀὔριον, *to-morrow, on the mor-*
row.

Πρωί, *early, early in the day.*

Δαίς, δαιτός, ἡ, *banquet, feast;*
meal.

Τί (from τίς, τί, *used as adv.*),

why, wherefore?

Δεῖπνον, οὐ, τό, *dinner, chief*
meal.

Τότε, *then, at that time.*

*Ἡμέρα, ας, ἡ, *day.*

Φορέω, ἴσω, *to wear.*

Κινέω, ἴσω, *to move, excite, pro-*
voke.

*Ὡδε, *so, thus, as follows.*

380. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Εὖ πράττεῖς. 2. Εὖ ποιήσομεν ὑμᾶς. 3. Αὐ-
ριον ὑμᾶς πρωὶ ἄξομεν. 4. Ξενοφῶν ἐλεξεν ὧδε. 5.
Τί ταῦτα λέγεις ἡμῖν; 6. Τί οὖν ταῦτα λέγεις ἡμῖν;
7. Τί οὖν ταῦτα λέγεις ἡμῖν νῦν; 8. Πότε ταῦτα πρά-
ξετε; 9. Ἦρχον τότε πάντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων οἱ Λακε-
δαιμόνιοι. 10. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ δεῖπνα δαίτας ἐκάλουν.
11. Ὁ τύραννος πολέμους τινὰς αἰὲ κινεῖ. 12. Ἡ Φω-
κίωνος γυνὴ οὐκ ἐφόρει χρυσοῦν κόσμον.

II.

1. When will you give me the letter? 2. I will

give it to you to-morrow. 3. Where is your brother?
4. He is at home. 5. Is your father at home? 6.
He is not at home.

LESSON LXXX.

*Complex Predicate.—Adverbial Expressions.—Place
and Time.*

381. The oblique cases of nouns, with or without prepositions, may be used as adverbial expressions to modify the verb-predicate. They may be referred to the following classes, viz.:

- 1) Adverbial expressions of *place*.
- 2) Adverbial expressions of *time*.
- 3) Adverbial expressions of *manner, means*.
- 4) Adverbial expressions of *cause*.

382. RULE.—*Place*.

I. Extent of space is expressed by the *Accusative*,
e. g.:

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει παρα- σάγγας εἴκοσιν.		<i>Thence he marches twenty parasangs.</i>
---	--	--

II. The other relations of place are generally expressed by the appropriate cases with prepositions,
e. g.:

Ἐν τῇ γῇ ἄρχουσι Λακεδαι- μόνιοι.		<i>Lacedaemonians rule on the land.</i>
Ἀπὸ τοῦ Τύγρητος ἐπορεύ- θησαν.		<i>They proceeded from the Tigris.</i>

[H. 550, 617: C. 439, 648: S. 169, 172, 194, 203.]

383. RULE.—*Time.*

I. Time *at which* is expressed by the *Dative*, e. g.:
 Ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ οὐκ ἔμαχέ- | *The king did not fight on*
 οὔτο βασιλεύς. | *that day.*

II. Time *during which* (in the course of which), by the *Genitive*, e. g.:

Γίνεται τῆς νυκτὸς χιῶν | *There is a heavy fall of*
 πολλή. | *snow during the night.*

III. *Length* of time, by the *Accusative*, e. g.:

Κῦρος ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας πέντε. | *Cyrus remained five days.*

[H. 550, 591, 613: C. 378, 420, 439: S. 168, 191, 201.]

384. VOCABULARY.

Δέκα, *ten.*

Δεκάτος, η, ον, *tenth.*

Ἐνταῦθα, *there, in that place.*

Ἐξέτασις, εως, ἡ, *review, examination.*

Ἐξελαίνω (ἐξ and ἐλαίνω), ἐλά-
 σω or ἐλῶ, ἤλασα, ἐλήλακα,
 ἐληλάμαι, ἤλαθην, *to march*
forth, to march.

Ἐπτά, *seven.*

Εἰήλιος, ον, *sunny, having the*
sun, well sunned.

Εὔσκιος, ον, *well shaded, in the*
shade.

Ἑρος, εος, τό, *summer.*

Κολοσσαί, ὦν, αἱ (*plur.*), *Co-*
lossae, city of Phrygia.

Ὀκτώ, *eight.*

Παρασάγγης, ου, ὁ, *parasang =*
about four miles.

Φύλακή, ἡς, ἡ, *guard.*

Χειμών, ὦνος, ὁ, *winter.*

385. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Κῦρος ἐξελαίνει παρασάγγας ὀκτώ. 2. Κῦρος
 ἐξελαίνει εἰς Κολοσσάς. 3. Ἐξελαίνει παρασάγγας
 ὀκτώ εἰς Κολοσσάς. 4. Ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας ἑπτά.

5. Ἐνταῦθα Κῦρος ἐξέτασιν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐποίησεν ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ. 6. Ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινε Κῦρος ἡμέρας τριάκοντα. 7. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπὶ τὴν γέφυραν φυλακὴν ἔπεμψαν. 8. Ἡ ἀρετὴ ἐπὶ τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν ἄξει σε. 9. Ἡ οἰκία χειμῶνος εὐήλιος ἔστω. 10. Ἡ οἰκία τοῦ θέρους εὐσκίος ἔστω.

II.

1. Cyrus remained ten days. 2. Cyrus remained in the city ten days. 3. They sent messengers on the tenth day. 4. I will send a messenger into the city in the course of the tenth day.

LESSON LXXXI.

Complex Predicate.—Adverbial Expressions—Manner, Means, Cause.

386. RULE.—*Manner, Cause, &c.*

I. The *manner* or *means* of an action and the *instrument* employed are expressed by the *Dative*, e. g.:

Τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ὁρῶμεν. | *We see with our eyes.*

II. *Cause* and *price*, by the *Genitive*, e. g.:

Τῶν πόνων πωλοῦσιν ἡμῖν | *The gods sell us all blessings for labor.*

III. The *agent* of an action after passive verbs, by the *Genitive* with *ὑπό* or some kindred preposition, as *πρός*, *παρά*, e. g.:

Ἐπαιδεύθην ὑπὸ τῆς ἐμῆς | *I was taught by my coun-*
πατρίδος. | *try.*

[H. 577, 578, 606, 656, b : C. 372, 374, 415, 562 :
S. 190, 198, 206.]

387. VOCABULARY.

Γυμνάζω, áσω, ασμαι, áσθην, <i>to exercise, train, especially</i> <i>with gymnastics.</i>	Νέος, α, ον, <i>young, new.</i> Πέντε, <i>five.</i>
Ἐκούσιος, ᾱ, ον, <i>voluntary.</i>	Πόνος, ον, ό, <i>labor, toil.</i>
Ἐπαινος, ον, ό, <i>praise.</i>	Τρόπος, ον, ό, <i>turn, disposition,</i> <i>character.</i>
Εὐδαιμονίζω, ἴσω, <i>to think or</i> <i>deem happy.</i>	Ὑπό (<i>prep. with gen.</i>), <i>by, by</i> <i>the agency of, under.</i>
Ἡδομαι, ἡσθήσομαι, ἡσθην, <i>to</i> <i>be pleased with.</i>	Φόβος, ον, ό, <i>fear.</i>
Κροκόδειλος, ον, ό, <i>crocodile.</i>	Χαίρω, χαρήσω, κεχάρηκα, <i>to</i> <i>rejoice, rejoice in.</i>
Mnā, ās, ἡ, <i>mina</i> = \$17.	

388. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἡδομαι φίλοις ἀγαθοῖς. 2. Οἱ νέοι ἐπαίνοισι
χαίρουσιν. 3. Φόβῳ ἀποστερεῖται τῶν συμβούλων ἡ
πόλις. 4. Ὁ δοῦλος πέντε μνῶν τιμᾶται. 5. Σωφρο-
σύνης ἄρα οὐ δεήσει ἡμῖν ; 6. Θαυμάζω σε τῆς σωφρο-
σύνης. 7. Οὐ ξέω σε τοῦ πλούτου. 8. Εὐδαιμονίζω
σε τοῦ τρόπου. 9. Γύμναζε σεαυτὸν πόνοις ἐκουσίοις.
10. Ὁ κροκόδειλος ἐθηρεύετο ὑπὸ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων.

II.

1. We are pleased with the good. 2. We are
pleased with the company of the good. 3. Let us not
rejoice in the praises of the bad. 4. Tyrants are often
praised by flatterers.

LESSON LXXXII.

Complex Predicate.—Oblique Cases with Prepositions as Adverbial Expressions.

389. Oblique cases with prepositions express a great variety of adverbial relations, as *time, place, manner, cause, &c.*

390. RULE.—*Prepositions.*

Of the Prepositions,

1) *Four*, ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐκ (ἐξ), πρό, govern the *Genitive*, e. g.:

Ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως.

From the city.

Πρὸ τῶν πυλῶν.

Before the gates.

2) *Two*, ἐν, σὺν (ξύν), the *Dative*, e. g.:

Ἐν τῇ πόλει.

In the city.

Σὺν ἀνδράσιν.

With men.

3) *Three*, ἀνά, εἰς, ὡς, the *Accusative*, e. g.:

Εἰς Δελφούς.

To (into) Delphi.

Ὡς βασιλέα.

To a king.

4) *Four*, διά, κατά, μετά, ὑπέρ, the *Genitive* or *Accusative*, e. g.:

Ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος.

For the sake of Greece.

Ὑπὲρ Ἑλλήσποντον.

Beyond the Hellespont.

5) *Six*, ἀμφί, ἐπί, παρά, περί, πρὸς, ὑπό, the *Genitive*, *Dative*, or *Accusative*, e. g.:

Παρά τοῦ βασιλέως.

From (from near) the king.

Παρά τῷ βασιλεῖ.

With (near) the king.

Παρά τὸν βασιλέα.

To (into presence of) the king.

[H. 619: C. 648: S. 172, 194, 203.]

REM. 1.—In the poets, *ἀνά* and *μετά* sometimes govern the dative.

REM. 2.—The prepositions are only auxiliaries to assist the case-endings in expressing the various relations. Hence it happens that the same preposition seems to have at times a force very unlike its ordinary meaning. Thus, in the above examples, *παρά* with the genitive is rendered *from*, but with the accusative, *to*. This difference, however, is not in the preposition itself, but in the case which it assists.

REM. 3.—Prepositions in composition often govern the same case as when they stand alone.

391. VOCABULARY.

Εἰς (*prep. with accus.*), *to, to the practice of.*

Εἰς ἀρετὴν, *to the practice of virtue, for virtue.*

Εὐδοξέω, ἦσω, εὐδόξησα (218), *to be illustrious, famous.*

Μετά (*prep. with accus.*), *after.*
Ναυμαχία, ας, ἡ, naval battle.

Πρέσβεις, εων, οἱ, Pl. (Sing. poetic), ambassadors.

Σάλαμις, ἴνος, ἡ, Salamis, island on the coast of Attica, celebrated for the victory of the Greeks over the Persians, B. C. 480.

392. EXERCISES.

I.

1. *Πρέσβεις ἐπέμπετε.* 2. *Αὐτοὶ πρέσβεις ἐπέμπετε.* 3. *Αὐτοὶ πρὸς Φίλιππον πρέσβεις ἐπέμπετε.* 4. *Αὐτοὶ πρὸς Φίλιππον περὶ εἰρήνης πρέσβεις ἐπέμπετε.* 5. *Παιδεύομεν ἀνθρώπους εἰς ἀρετὴν.* 6. *Ἐπαιδεύθῃ ὁ Κῦρος ἐν Περσῶν νόμοις.* 7. *Ἡ πόλις τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐδόξησε μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν.* 8. *Ἡ πόλις τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐδόξησε μετὰ τὴν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίαν πρὸς τὸν Πέρσην.*

II.

1. Let us educate our boys in the laws of our coun-

try. 2. In what laws were you educated? 3. I was educated in the laws of the Athenians. 4. Our fathers brought us up to (the practice of) virtue.

LESSON LXXXIII.

Complex Substantive Predicate.

393. The Substantive Predicate may be modified in the various ways already specified for the subject, as also for nouns generally (see 314 and 338), e. g.:

Κῦρος βασιλεὺς ἦν.

Cyrus was king.

Κῦρος βασιλεὺς ἦν πρῶτος
τῶν Περσῶν.

*Cyrus was the first king
of the Persians.*

REM.—The copula ἐστίν may be modified by a modal adverb (377), e. g. Ταῦτ' οὐκ ἐστὶ καλὰ, *These things are not beautiful.*

394. VOCABULARY.

Αἰτία, as, ἡ, *cause.*

Ἀληθεία, ἐς, *true.*

Ἀμφίων, ονος, ὁ, *Amphion*, son of Zeus, said to have built the walls of Thebes by the music of his lyre.

Ἀσφάλης, ἐς, *sure, unfailing.*

Βᾶσανίζω, ἴσω or ἰῶ, ἴσα, &c.,
to test, try.

Γλῶσσα, ης, ἡ, *tongue.*

Διά (prep. with gen.), *by means of, through.*

Εἶδωλον, ου, τό, *image.*

Εὐδόκιμος, ου, *famous, illustrious.*

Εὐσέβεια, as, ἡ, *piety, religion.*

Λύρα, as, ἡ, *lyre.*

Ὀργή, ἡς, ἡ, *passion, anger.*

Πανταχοῦ, *everywhere.*

Σιωπή, ἡς, ἡ, *silence.*

Φάρμακον, ου, τό, *medicine, remedy.*

Χρῦσιον, ου, τό, *gold, piece of gold, money.*

Ψυχή, ἡς, ἡ, *soul, spirit, life.*

395. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἡ μέθη μανία ἐστίν. 2. Ἡ μέθη μικρὰ μανία ἐστίν. 3. Κῦρος βασιλεὺς ἦν. 4. Κῦρος εὐδοκιμώτατος βασιλεὺς ἦν. 5. Πασῶν τῶν ἀρετῶν ἡγεμὼν ἐστὶν ἡ εὐσέβεια. 6. Ὁ χρόνος πάσης ἐστὶν ὀργῆς φάρμακον. 7. Πανταχοῦ τῷ νέῳ κόσμῳ ἀσφαλὴς ἐστὶν ἡ σιωπή. 8. Τὸ χρυσίον ἐν τῷ πυρὶ βασανίζομεν. 9. Ἡ γλῶσση πολλῶν ἐστὶν αἰτία κακῶν. 10. Λόγος ἀληθοῦς ψυχῆς πιστῆς εἰδωλὸν ἐστὶν. 11. Ὁ Ἀμφίων διὰ λύρας τὸ Θηβαίων ἄστυ ἐτείχισεν.

II.

1. Philip was king. 2. Philip was king of all Macedonia. 3. Alexander was the son of this great king. 4. Who was the father of Linus? 5. Hermes was the father of Linus.

LESSON LXXXIV.

Complex Adjective Predicate.

396. The Adjective Predicate may be modified,
I. By Adverbs, e. g.:

Ἡ ὁδὸς ἦν ἰσχυρῶς ὀρθία. | *The way was very steep.*

II. By the Genitive, e. g.:

Ὁ παράδεισος ἦν ἀγρίων
θηρίων πλήρης. | *The park was full of wild
beasts.*

III. By the Dative, e. g.:

Τύραννος ἐχθρὸς ἐλευθερίᾳ. | *A tyrant is hostile to freedom.*

IV. By the Accusative, e. g. :

Δεινὸς εἰμι ταύτην τὴν τέ- | *I am skilled in (as to) that*
χνην. | *art.*

REM.—For the use of adverbs, see Rule 378.

397. RULE.—*Genitive after Adjectives.*

Many adjectives signifying *desire, care, knowledge, skill, participation, possession, recollection, fullness*, and the like, together with their contraries, take the Genitive, e. g. :

Ἐρημοὶ συμμάχων ἐσμέν. | *We are destitute of allies.*
Ἱερὸς ὁ χώρος τῆς Ἀρτέ- | *The place is sacred to*
μιδος. | *(sacred property of) Ar-*
| *temis.*

[H. 584: C. 357, 375: S. 181, 185.]

398. RULE.—*Dative after Adjectives.*

The Dative is used,

- 1) After a large class of adjectives, to denote the object to which the quality is directed, or for which it exists, e. g. :

Οἱ πονηροὶ ἀλλήλοις ἐχ- | *The base are hostile to each*
θροί. | *other.*

- 2) After any adjective to denote manner or means, e. g. :

Οὐδεὶς φύσει ἀγαθός. | *No one is good by nature.*
Γένει Ἕλλην. | *A Greek by birth.*

[H. 595, c; 596, 606: C. 398, 415: S. 195, 198.]

399. RULE.—*Accusative after Adjectives.*

An adjective may take an adverbial accusative to define more definitely its application, e. g. :

<i>Κακός ἐστι τὴν ψυχὴν.</i>	<i>He is base in (as to his) spirit.</i>
<i>Ποικίλοι τὰ νῶτα.</i>	<i>Tattooed on their backs.</i>

[H. 549: C. 437: S. 167.]

REM.—This accusative frequently specifies the *part* to which the quality denoted by the adjective particularly belongs: thus τὰ νῶτα specifies the part to which ποικίλοι is particularly applicable.

400. Adjectives in any situation, whether as predicate or attribute, are modified according to the above Rules.

401. VOCABULARY.

<i>Εὖνοος, οον, or εὖνους, ουν, well disposed, kind.</i>	<i>Νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ, night.</i>
<i>Ἱερός, á, óν, sacred; τὰ ἱερά, victims, sacrifices.</i>	<i>Ὅμοιος, á, ον, like, resembling.</i>
<i>Κύριος, ἰα, ἰον, controlling, master, guardian, supreme.</i>	<i>Πονηρός, á, óν, bad, base, worthless.</i>
<i>Μακεδονικός, ἡ, óν, Macedonian.</i>	<i>Φοβερός, á, óν, fearful, dreadful, frightful.</i>
<i>Μεστός, ἡ, óν, full, abounding in.</i>	<i>Ὠφέλιμος, ον, useful, serviceable.</i>

402. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἡ νύξ φοβερά ἦν. 2. Ἡ νύξ ἡμῶν φοβερά ἦν.
 3. Πίνδαρος Βοιωτὸς ἦν. 4. Πίνδαρος Βοιωτὸς ἦν τὴν πατρίδα. 5. Τὰ ἱερά καλὰ ἦν. 6. Ἐγὼ Κύρῳ πιστὸς ἦν. 7. Νῦν ὑμῶν εὖνους εἰμί. 8. Τὸ χωρίον χρημάτων πολλῶν μεστὸν ἦν. 9. Ἡ Μακεδονικὴ δύναμις πολλῶν

κακῶν ἐστὶ μεστή. 10. Ἀγαθοὶ ἄνδρες ὠφέλιμοι ταῖς πόλεσιν. 11. Ὁ ἀγαθὸς τῷ ἀγαθῷ φίλος. 12. Οἱ πονηροὶ ἀλλήλοις ὅμοιοι. 13. Ὁ δίκαιος εὐδαίμων. 14. Ἡ ψυχὴ τοῦ σώματος κυρία ἐστίν.

II.

1. You are like your father. 2. These books will be useful to my pupils. 3. Your garden is beautiful. 4. My garden is full of beautiful flowers.

LESSON LXXXV.

Elements of Simple Sentences.—Recapitulation.

403. We have seen that the elements of the simple sentence are,

I. *Principal Elements*, viz.:

- 1) Subject.
- 2) Predicate.

II. *Subordinate Elements*, viz.:

- 1) Objective Modifiers.
- 2) Attributive Modifiers.

404. We have also seen that these elements may stand either without qualifying words, in which case they are called *simple*—or with them, in which case they are called *complex*.

405. All subordinate elements stand as the modifiers of *substantives* (including pronouns), *adjectives*, *verbs*, and *adverbs*.

406. Prepositions and conjunctions are properly

connectives, and neither modify nor are modified, though they are used (the former *always* and the latter *often*) as elements in objective or attributive expressions.

407. Interjections are expressions of emotion, or mere marks of address, and have no grammatical influence upon the rest of the sentence.

408. The name of a person to whom a sentence is addressed is often introduced into it, but forms no part of the sentence itself.

409. RULE.—*Vocative.*

The name of the person or thing addressed is put in the Vocative, e. g. :

Ταῦτα θαυμάζω, ὦ ἄνδρες 'Αθηναῖοι.		<i>I wonder at these things, O Athenians.</i>
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[H. 543 : C. 442 : S. 204.]

CHAPTER II.
COMPLEX SENTENCES.

SECTION I.
COMPLEX SENTENCES—UNABRIDGED.

LESSON LXXXVI.

Sentence as Subject or Predicate.

410. Entire sentences are often used as elements in the formation of other sentences.

411. Sentences thus formed are called *complex*.
(See 291.)

412. A complex sentence may take an entire sentence in place of any one of its elements, i. e.:

- 1) As Subject.
- 2) As Predicate.
- 3) As Object.
- 4) As Attribute.

Sentence as Subject or Predicate.

413. A declarative sentence may be used as the subject or as the predicate of a complex sentence,

- 1) Without either connective or change of form, e. g.:

Οἱ λόγοι εἰσι· τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐκδίδωσιν. | *The words are: "He is delivering up the Greeks."*

REM.—In this example the sentence *Τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐκδίδωσι* becomes the predicate after *εἰσὶ*.

- 2) By taking the connective *ὅτι* or *ὥς*, and by changing its verb, in case the leading verb is in a historical tense, to the optative, e. g. :

<i>Δηλόν ἐστιν ὅτι πρᾶγμά τί ἐστιν.</i>	<i>It is evident that there is some trouble.</i>
<i>Δηλόν ἦν ὅτι πρᾶγμά τι εἴη.</i>	<i>It was evident that there was some trouble.</i>

REM.—In the first example the sentence *πρᾶγμά τί ἐστιν* becomes the subject of the new sentence, and is introduced without any change of form by the connective *ὅτι* : in the second example, however, it not only takes the connective, but also changes its verb *ἐστίν* to the optative *εἴη*, because the leading verb *ἦν* is in a past tense.

- 3) By changing its subject to the accusative, its verb to the infinitive, and its predicate-adjective or noun (if any) to the accusative, e. g. :

<i>Βαρβάρων Ἕλληνας ἄρχειν εἰκός.</i>	<i>It is proper that the Greeks should rule the barbarians.</i>
<i>Αἵσχρὸν ἐστὶ δικάστην ἀδίκον εἶναι.</i>	<i>It is base for a judge to be unjust.</i>

414. VOCABULARY.

<i>*Ἀδίκος, ον, unjust.</i>	<i>*Ἑλληνικός, ή, όν, Grecian, Hellenic.</i>
<i>*Ἀθροίζω, σω, σμαι, σθην, to collect, assemble.</i>	<i>*Ἐμπροσθεν, before, ό ἔμπροσθεν, the former.</i>
<i>Δηλόω, ώσω, to *show, make plain.</i>	<i>*Ἐπικουρέω, ήσω, to aid, assist.</i>

Κόρινθος, ἡ, Corinth, important city in the northern part of the Peloponnesus.

Λέγω, λέξω, ἔλεξα, λέλεγμαι, ἐλέχθην, to tell, relate, say.
Ὅτι (conj.), that.
Ὡς, that, how.

415. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ὁ Ἀμφίων διὰ λύρας τὸ Θηβαίων ἄστν ἐτείχισεν. 2. Λέγεται τὸν Ἀμφίονα διὰ λύρας τὸ Θηβαίων ἄστν τειχίσαι. 3. Καλὸν ἀδελφοὺς ἀλλήλοις ἐπικουρεῖν. 4. Ἡθροίσθη Κύρῳ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν στράτευμα. 5. Ὡς ἠθροίσθη Κύρῳ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν στράτευμα ἐν τῷ ἔμπροσθεν λόγῳ δεδήλωται. 6. Ὡς Κύρος ἐτελεύτησεν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ λόγῳ δεδήλωται.

II.

1. Your father is in the city. 2. It is said that your father is in the city. 3. Where is the general? 4. It is said that he is at Corinth. 5. It is said that the judge is unjust.

LESSON LXXXVII.

Sentence as Modifier of Subject or other Noun.

416. A sentence introduced to modify the subject or any other noun in a complex sentence, frequently takes the form of the relative clause, e. g. :

Ἡ ὁδὸς ἣν ὁρᾷς ὄρθια.

The way, which you see,
is steep.

Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐτείχισαν | *The Lacedaemonians for-*
 τὴν πόλιν, ἣ νῦν Ἡρά- | *tified the city which is*
 κλεια καλεῖται. | *now called Heraclēa.*

417. RULE.—*Relative Pronoun.*

The Relative agrees with its antecedent

- 1) In *gender, number, and person*, but its *case* depends upon the construction of the relative clause itself, e. g. :

Οὗτοι, οὓς ἄρτι ἔλεγον, | *These whom I just men-*
 σοφώτατοί εἰσιν. | *tioned are the wisest.*

- 2) Sometimes also in *case*, when it would otherwise be in the accusative, while its antecedent is in the genitive or dative, e. g. :

Ἀγισθοῦς τούτων ἦρχεν, ὧν | *Aegisthus commanded*
 σὺ λέγεις. | *these whom you men-*
 tion.

[H. 503, 808 : C. 522, 526 : S. 150, 151.]

REM.—Here ὧν, which is the object of λέγεις, would be regularly in the accusative, but is assimilated to the genitive to agree with τούτων.

418. The common position for the relative clause in Greek is directly after the antecedent, though one or more words are not unfrequently allowed to intervene.

419. The antecedent of the relative is often omitted, especially when it is a demonstrative, e. g. :

Ὅ δὲ ἔγραψα, δῆλον ἦν. | *What (that which) I wrote*
 | *was evident.*

REM.—Here ὁ is the relative, and is the object of ἔγραψα; its omitted antecedent is the subject of ἦν.

420. VOCABULARY.

Ἀδείμαντος, ου, ὁ, *Adimantus*,
brother of Plato.

Ἐν, *in, at.*

Κίμων, ωνος, ὁ, *Cimon*, father
of Miltiades.

Λίθος, ου, ὁ, sometimes ἡ,
stone, rock.

Μαγνήτις, ιδος, ἡ (106), *mag-
net.*

Μαραθών, ὦνος, ἡ, *Marathon*,
plain in Attica, celebrated
for the victory of the Athe-

nians over the Persians,
B. C. 490.

Μιλτιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Miltiades*,
Athenian commander at
Marathon.

Πάρεμι (παρά, *near*, and εἰμί;
see 276), *to be present.*

Ποῖος, ποία, ποῖον, *what? of
what sort or kind?*

Σίδηρος, ου, ὁ, *iron.*

ὠφελέω, ἦσω, ἦσα, ἦκα, ἦμαι,
ήθην, to benefit.

421. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ταῦτα σὺ λέγεις. 2. Πάντες ἐπαινοῦμεν ἃ σὺ
λέγεις. 3. Ταῦτ' ἐστὶν ἃ ἐγὼ ὑμῶν δέομαι. 4. Φίλιπ-
πος ἐπιστολὴν ἔπεμψεν. 5. Ἔχω τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἣν
ἔπεμψε Φίλιππος. 6. Τὴν λίθον μαγνήτιν καλοῦσιν.
7. Ἡ λίθος, ἣν μαγνήτιν καλοῦσιν, ἄγει τὸν σίδηρον. 8.
Ποῖά ἐστιν ἃ ἡμᾶς ὠφελεῖ; 9. Πάρεστιν Ἀδείμαντος,
οὗ ἀδελφός ἐστι Πλάτων.

II.

1. What are you doing? 2. I am reading the
book which you gave me. 3. Miltiades, who con-
quered the Persians at Marathon, was the son of
Cimon.

LESSON LXXXVIII.

Sentence as Object of Predicate.

422. A sentence, whether declarative, interrogative, or imperative, may be used in direct quotation as the object of the predicate of a new sentence. It is then introduced without change, e. g.:

Εἶπε· Τὸν ἄνδρα ὁρῶ.

He said: "I see the man."

Εἶπε· Τί πράττεις;

He said: "What are you doing?"

Εἶπε· Γράφε τὴν ἐπιστολήν.

He said: "Write the letter."

423. In indirect quotation a sentence may become the object of the predicate in a new sentence:

- 1) If *declarative*, by taking the form of the Accusative with the Infinitive, or by taking ὅτι or ὥς with the finite verb, e. g.:

Ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ εὐδαίμων ἐστίν.

The good man is prosperous.

Τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα εὐδαίμονα εἶναι φημι.

I say that the good man is prosperous.

Οὗτοι ἔλεγον ὅτι Κύρος τέθνηκεν.

These said that Cyrus had died.

- 2) If *interrogative*, either without any change, or by changing the *direct* interrogative word to the indirect,* as τίς (*who?*) to

* The indirect interrogative is in most instances formed from the direct, by prefixing ὁ, as πότε, ὅποτε; ποῦ, ὅπου, &c.

ὅστις; τί το ὅ τι; πότε (*when?*) το ὁπότε;
 ποῦ (*where?*) το ὅπου, e. g.:

Τίς ἐστίν ὁ διδάσκαλος;	Who is the teacher?
Ἐρήσομαι τίς ἐστίν ὁ διδάσκαλος.	I will ask who is the teacher.
Ἐρήσομαι ὅστις ἐστίν ὁ διδάσκαλος.	I will ask who is the teacher.

3) If *imperative*, by changing the verb to the infinitive, e. g.:

Μὴ γάμει.	Do not marry.
Ἔλεγον σοι μὴ γαμεῖν.	I told you not to marry.

Use of Moods.

424. In regard to the use of moods in declarative sentences, introduced by ὅτι or ὡς, and in interrogative sentences in indirect discourse, it may be observed,

1) That after the *leading* tenses, there is no change of mood, as in the above examples.

2) That after the *historical* tenses, the optative is generally used, though sometimes the indicative is retained, e. g.:

Ἔγνωσαν ὅτι κενὸς ὁ φόβος εἶη.	They knew that the fear was groundless.
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REM.—Here the indicative ἦν is changed to the optative εἶη, because it is made dependent upon a historical tense, ἔγνωσαν.

425. VOCABULARY.

Εἶπον, es, 2 Aor. of εἶπω (not used), I said.	Ἐρωτάω, ἦσω, to ask, ask a question.
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Θέω, θεύσομαι (<i>defective</i>), to run.	"Ολβίος, ā, on, happy, blessed. Χρή, Fut. χρήσει (<i>impers.</i>), it is necessary, one ought.
Κλέανδρος, ου, ό, Cleander, a Spartan.	

426. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ὁρῶς λέγετε. 2. Εἶπε Κλέανδρος· Ὁρῶς λέγετε. 3. Εἶπεν· Ὑμῖν ἡγεμόνας δώσω. 4. Κλέανδρος τῷ Ξενοφῶντι λέγει· Μὴ ποιήσης ταῦτα. 5. Τί χρὴ λέγειν; 6. Ὑμᾶς ἐρωτήσω, τί χρὴ λέγειν. 7. Λεγέτω, τί ἔσται τοῖς στρατιώταις. 8. Μὴ θεῖτε. 9. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐβόων ἀλλήλοις μὴ θεῖν. 10. Νομίζω ὑμᾶς ἐμοὶ εἶναι πατρίδα. 11. Κροῖσος ἐνόμιζεν ἑαυτὸν εἶναι πάντων ὀλβιώτατον.

II.

1. The boy said, "Give me a book." 2. I said, "I will give you a book." 3. Your father thinks this a very useful book. 4. It is necessary to read good books.

LESSON LXXXIX.

Adverbial Attributive Sentences.—Place, Time.

427. Sentences may be used to express some attribute of the action or event denoted by the predicate; and may then be called *adverbial attributive sentences*.

428. Sentences used as *adverbial attributives* of place, are generally introduced by adverbs of place;

as, οὐ, *where*, ὅπου, *where*, &c. Frequently this adverb has a correlative in the principal member of the sentence, as ὅπου—ἐνταῦθα, e. g.:

Ὅπου παῖδες εἰσιν, ἐνταῦθα ἀνάγκη πολλὰς εἶναι βου- λήσεις.	<i>Where there are children, there must be many de- sires.</i>
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REM.—The learner will observe that the assertion is, that *there must be many desires (where?) where there are children.* The clause beginning with ὅπου is therefore in effect an *adverb of place*.

429. Sentences used to denote the *adverbial attribute* of time, are generally introduced by adverbs of time, as ὅτε, *when*; sometimes with a correlative in the principal member, as ὅτε—τότε.

Ἀμφιάρῃος, ὅτε ἐπὶ Θήβας ἐστράτευσεν, πλεῖστον ἐκ- τήσατο ἔπαινον.	<i>Amphiaraus, when he fought against Thebes, obtained great praise.</i>
Ὅτε τὸ ἔαρ ἦλθε, τότε τὰ ἄνθη θάλλει.	<i>When spring comes, then the flowers bloom.</i>

Use of Moods in Temporal and Local Clauses.

430. Subordinate clauses used to express *place* and *time*, generally take the verb in the indicative mood. We must notice, however, the following important exceptions:

- 1) The compounds of ἄν, as ὅταν (ὅτε and ἄν), ὁπότε (ὁπότε and ἄν), ἐπειδάν (ἐπειδή and ἄν), &c., and adverbs of place with ἄν, as οὐ ἄν, require the *Subjunctive*, e. g.:

Ἐπειδὴν ἅπαντα ἀκούσητε, κρίνατε.	<i>When you have heard all, judge.</i>
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- 2) Clauses introduced by *πρὶν* generally take the infinitive, e. g. :

Ἀναβαίνει Χειρίσοφος πρὶν τινα αἰσθῆσθαι τῶν πο- λεμίων.	<i>Chirisophus goes up before any one of the enemy perceives it.</i>
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431. VOCABULARY.

Ἀριαῖος, ον, ὁ, <i>Ariaeus</i>, com- mander under Cyrus. Ἀχάριστος, ον, <i>ungrateful</i>. Διαβάλλω (διὰ and βάλλω), βαλῶ, 2 A. ἔβαλον, βέβλη- κα, ημαι, ἡθην, to slander, accuse. Ἔνοικέω (ἐν and οἰκέω), ἦσω, ἐνέκησα, to dwell, inhabit. Ἐπεὶ, when, after.	Ὅδε, ἦδε, τόδε (see 176), <i>this,</i> <i>this which follows</i>. Οἰκησις, εως, ἡ, <i>abode, dwelling</i>. Ὅπου, <i>where</i>. Πρόξενος, ον, ὁ, <i>Proxenus</i>, Grecian commander un- der the younger Cyrus. Συνουκία, ας, ἡ, <i>house for sev-</i> <i>eral families, lodging-house</i>. Τισσαφέρνης, εος, ὁ, <i>Tissapher-</i> <i>nes, Persian satrap</i>.
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432. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἐτελεύτησε Δαρεῖος. 2. Ἐπεὶ ἐτελεύτησε Δα-
ρεῖος, Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τὸν Κῦρον πρὸς τὸν
ἀδελφόν. 3. Ὅπου εἰς ἐνοικεῖ, οἰκίαν καλοῦμεν. 4.
Ὅπου πολλοὶ μίαν οἰκησιν ἔχουσι, συνοικίαν καλοῦμεν.
5. Πρόξενος εἶπεν, Αὐτός εἰμι ὃν ζητεῖς. 6. Ὁ ἄνθρω-
πος εἶπεν, Ἐπεμψέ με Ἀριαῖος. 7. Ἐπεὶ Πρόξενος
εἶπεν, ὅτι αὐτός εἰμι ὃν ζητεῖς, εἶπεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος τάδε·
Ἐπεμψέ με Ἀριαῖος. 8. Πονηρός ἐστι πᾶς ἀχάριστος
ἄνθρωπος.

II.

1. When did the Athenians conquer the Per-
sians? 2. The Athenians conquered the Persians at

Marathon, when Darius was king. 3. Where there are good laws, there are good citizens.

LESSON XC.

Adverbial Attributive Sentences.—Cause, Manner, Condition.

433. Sentences used to assign a cause or reason for an action or event denoted by the principal verb, are called *causal clauses*. They are usually introduced either by a pure causal conjunction, as *ὅτι, διότι*, or by *ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ, ὅτε, ὁπότε, ὡς*, which have reference both to *cause* and *time*, e. g.:

Τοὺς παῖδας ζηλῶ, ὅτι νεώτεροί εἰσιν.		<i>I envy the children, because they are younger.</i>
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434. Attributive sentences of *manner* sometimes take the form of a comparison, and sometimes indicate the manner or character of an action or event by giving its *results* or *consequences*, e. g.:

Ὡςπερ φρονοῦμεν, οὕτω λέγομεν.		<i>As we think, so we speak.</i>
Οὕτως ἀγνομῶνως ἔχετε, ὥστε διὰ τούτων ἐλπίζετε ;		<i>Are you so senseless as to hope that by these means? &c.</i>

435. Clauses denoting consequence or result are introduced by *ὥστε* or *ὡς*, and generally take the *infinitive* mood; though the finite verb is sometimes used, especially when the *fact itself* is to be made emphatic, as in the second of the above examples.

436. Conditional sentences are of four kinds :

1) Those which assume the condition, e. g. :

Εἴ τι ἔχει, δίδωσιν. | *If he has any thing, he gives it, or is giving it.*

REM.—Here assuming that he has something, we affirm that he gives it.

2) Those which represent the condition as a *present uncertainty*, i. e. as one which at the present moment may or may not be realized, e. g. :

Ἐάν τι ἔχῃ, δώσει. | *If he has any thing, he will give it.*

3) Those which represent the condition as a *mere possibility*, i. e. as one which has not yet been realized, but may or may not be at some future time, e. g. :

Εἴ τι ἔχοι, διδοίη ἄν. | *If he should have any thing, he would give it.*

4) Those which represent the condition as an *impossibility*, i. e. as one which has not been realized, and never can be, e. g. :

Εἴ τι εἶχεν, εἰδίδον ἄν. | *If he had any thing, he would give it.*

Εἴ τι ἔσχευ, ἔδωκεν ἄν. | *If he had had any thing, he would have given it.*

REM.—In both these examples, the condition relates to a definite time—the former to the present, the latter to the past; and is represented then as not realized.

437. In regard to the use of moods in conditional sentences, it may be observed,

1) That the *condition* is expressed in the *first* of

the above forms by *εἰ* with the *indicative*, in the *second* by *ἐάν* with the *subjunctive*, in the *third* by *εἰ* with the *optative*, and in the *fourth* by *εἰ* with the *indicative*, the imperfect for present time and the aorist for past time.

- 2) That the *consequence* is expressed in the *first* and *second* by the *indicative*, sometimes by the *imperative*, in the *third* by *ἄν* with the *optative*, and in the *fourth* by *ἄν* with the *indicative*, the imperfect for present time and the aorist for past time.

438. VOCABULARY.

ἄδικέω, ἦσω, to do wrong, to injure.	Θάνατος, ου, ό, death.
Ἄν (particle), denoting uncertainty, possibility. (Sec 436.)	Καί, and, also.
Ἀπαλλαγή, ἦς, ἡ, escape, escape from.	Οὕτως (before consonants generally οὕτω), thus, so.
Ἐάν (particle), if.	Πολυμάθης, ές, having much learning, very learned.
Εἰ, if.	Πυκτεύω, σω, to box.
Ἐπειδή, since, when.	Φιλομάθης, ες, fond of learning.
Ἔργον, ου, τό, work, deed, business, duty.	Φρονέω, ἦσω, to think, have in mind.
Ἑρμαιον, ου, τό, favor, privilege, good luck.	Ὡςπερ, as, just as.

439. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Χειρίσσοφος ἡγείσθω, ἐπειδὴ Λακεδαιμόνιός ἐστιν.
 2. Θαυμάζομεν ὅτι οἱ φιλόσοφοι οὐ τιμῶνται. 3. Εἰ θνητὸς εἶ, θνητὰ καὶ φρόνει. 4. Εἰ θεοὶ εἰσίν, ἔστι καὶ

ἔργα θεῶν. 5. Ἐὰν ᾗς φιλομαθής, ἔσῃ πολυμαθής.
 6. Εἰ τοῦτο ποιήσῃς, ἀδικήσῃς ἄν. 7. Εἰ ᾗν ὁ θάνα-
 τος τοῦ παντὸς ἀπαλλαγὴ, ἔρμαιον ἂν ᾗν τοῖς κακοῖς.
 8. Ὡςπερ οἱ βάρβυροι πυκτεύουσιν, οὕτω πολεμεῖτε
 Φιλίππῳ.

II.

1. Always speak as you think. 2. We honor the
 general, because he is brave. 3. We shall honor
 him, if he is brave. 4. If you say that, you speak the
 truth. 5. If you say that, you will speak the truth.

SECTION II.

COMPLEX SENTENCES—ABRIDGED.

LESSON XCI.

*Principal Elements, Abridged.—Modifiers of Sub-
 ject, Abridged.*

440. An infinitive sentence used as subject or
 predicate, may have its own subject omitted when it
 expresses a general truth, or when its subject may be
 easily supplied, e. g. :

Τὸ ἐπιτιμᾶν ῥαδιόν ἐστιν. | *To find fault is easy.*

REM. 1.—Here ἐπιτιμᾶν is the subject, but its own subject is
 omitted, because, the truth being a general one, any subject may
 be supplied: thus, *that you, I, any one, should find fault* is easy.

REM. 2.—The infinitive used substantively, whether with or
 without a subject, sometimes takes the article, as in the above
 example, τὸ ἐπιτιμᾶν, and sometimes omits it.

441. The relative clause, whether modifying the subject or any other noun, may be abridged by dropping the relative, and sometimes also the copula, and retaining the attribute.

442. When a relative clause is thus abridged, the attribute may be expressed,

- 1) By a *participle* agreeing with the antecedent of the omitted relative. This occurs when the predicate of the relative clause would have been expressed by a *verb*, e. g. :

Ὁ ταῦτα ἔχων, πλουτεῖ. | *He who has these things is rich.*

- 2) By an *adjective* agreeing with the antecedent of the omitted relative. This occurs when the predicate would have been expressed by an *adjective* and the copula εἰμί, e. g. :

Ἦσαν κῶμαι πολλαὶ πλή- | *There were many villages*
 ρεις πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν. | *(which were) full of*
many good things.

- 3) By a *noun* in apposition with the antecedent of the omitted relative. This occurs when the predicate would have been expressed by a *noun* and the copula εἰμί, e. g. :

Κροῖσος, ὁ Λυδῶν βασι- | *Croesus, (who was) the*
 λεύς, ἐπλούτει. | *king of the Lydians,*
was rich.

REM.—Combining the above with article 316, we have the following

443. RULE.—*Modifying Nouns.*

A noun modifying the meaning of another noun, is put,

- 1) In the same case as that noun, when it denotes the same person or thing, e. g.:

Κροῖσος, ὁ βασιλεύς. | Croesus, the king.

- 2) In the genitive, when it denotes a different person or thing, e. g.:

Ὁ Αὐδῶν βασιλεύς. | The king of the Lydians.

[H. 499, 558 : C. 331, 382 : S. 136, 173.]

444. VOCABULARY.

Καλῶς, well, nobly.

Μακεδόν, ὄνος, ὁ, Macedonian.

Νοσέω, ἤσω, to be sick, be ill.

Προδίδωμι (πρό and δίδωμι, 268), to betray.

Ὑγιαίνω, ὑγιανῶ, ὑγίᾱνα, to be well, be in health.

Ὦν, οὔσα, ὄν (276), being.

445. EXERCISES.

I.

1. *Αἰσχροὺν ἐστὶ προδοῦναι τοὺς εὐεργέτας.* 2. *Τὸ ὑγιαίνειν ἀγαθὸν ἐστίν.* 3. *Τὸ νοσεῖν κακὸν ἐστίν.* 4. *Τὸ ὑγιαίνειν ἀγαθὸν εἶναι νομίζω.* 5. *Ἡδὺ ἐστὶ τὸ ἔχειν χρήματα.* 6. *Οὐχ ἡδὺ πολλοὺς ἐχθροὺς ἔχειν.* 7. *Βαρβάροις δουλεύσομεν;* 8. *Ἕλληνες ὄντες βαρβάροις δουλεύσομεν;* 9. *Φίλιππος, ὁ Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς, ἔγραψε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.* 10. *Ὁμηρος τοὺς πολεμήσαντας ἐνεκωμίασεν.* 11. *Ὁμηρος καλῶς τοὺς πολεμήσαντας τοῖς βαρβάροις ἐνεκωμίασεν.*

II.

1. Miltiades, the Athenian general, conquered Darius the king of the Persians. 2. We love those who love us. 3. Let us love those who hate us. 4. It is pleasant to have friends.

LESSON XCII.

Modifiers of Predicate, Abridged.

446. When the subject of an infinitive sentence used as object is the same person or thing as that of the verb on which it depends, it is omitted, e. g. :

Ὁμολογῶ ἀδικεῖν. | *I confess that I do wrong.*

REM.—Here ἀδικεῖν is the direct object of ὁμολογῶ. Its subject ἐμέ is omitted, because it is the same person as the subject of ὁμολογῶ, i. e. ἐγώ, implied in the termination of the verb.

447. When the subject of the infinitive is thus omitted, any predicate noun or adjective after the infinitive is attracted into the nominative to agree with the subject of the principal verb, e. g. :

Νομίζω οὐδὲν χείρων εἶναι | *I think that I am not at*
τῶν ἄλλων. | *all worse than the others.*

448. An attributive sentence of *time, cause, manner, condition, &c.*, may be abridged,

- 1) When its subject is some person or thing mentioned in the principal clause, by dropping the subject, and generally the connective, and retaining the predicate in the form either of a *participle* or of a *noun* or *adjective*, with or without ὄν (οὖσα, ὄν), in agreement with that noun in the principal clause, e. g. :

Κῦρος συλλέξας στρατευμα | *Cyrus having collected*
ἐπολιόρκει τὴν πόλιν. | *(i. e. when he had collected) an army, besieged the city.*

Κῦρος ἔτι παῖς ὢν πάντων | *Cyrus while still a boy was*
 κράτιστος ἐνομίζετο. | *thought the best of all.*

- 2) When the subject is some person or thing not mentioned in the principal clause, by dropping the connective and putting the subject in the genitive, and changing the verb to the participle in agreement with it. This construction is called the *Genitive Absolute*, e. g.:

Περικλέους ἡγουμένου, κα- | *While Pericles led, the*
 λὰ ἔργα ἀπεδείξαντο οἱ | *Athenians exhibited no-*
 Ἀθηναῖοι. | *ble deeds.*

449. RULE.—*Agreement of Participles.*

Participles, like adjectives (315), agree in *gender*, *number*, and *case*, with the nouns to which they belong. (See examples above.)

[H. 498: C. 444: S. 137.]

450. RULE.—*Genitive Absolute.*

A noun and a participle standing grammatically independent of the rest of the sentence, are put in the *Genitive Absolute*. (See above example.)

[H. 790: C. 638: S. 192.]

451. Comparisons of inequality take two different constructions:

- 1) The connective ἢ may be used; and then the following noun is generally in the same case as the corresponding noun before ἢ, e. g.:

Μεῖζων εἰ ἢ ἐγώ. | *You are taller than I.*

- 2) The connective may be omitted; and then the following noun is put in the genitive, e. g.:

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4. ε-
θεοῦ
κόσ-
κάλλ-
Ἐλ-
οὔσ-

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Μεῖζων ἐμοῦ εἶ. | You are taller than I.

452. RULE.—*Comparison.*

The comparative degree is followed,

- 1) Without ἤ by the genitive.
- 2) With ἤ by the case of the corresponding noun before it. (See examples above.)

[H. 660: C. 351: S. 186.]

453. VOCABULARY.

Βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι, βεβοί-
λημαι, ἐβουλήθην or ἤβου-
λήθην (*Depon.*), to be will-
ing, wish, desire.

Ἐλεύθερος, ᾧ, ον, free.

Πρέπω, πρέψω, ἔπρεψα, to be be-
coming, to suit.

Πορθέω, ἥσω, to destroy, plun-
der.

Σώζω, σώσω, ἔσωσα, σέσωκα,
σέσωσμαι, ἐσώθην, to save,
preserve.

Ὑγία, ας, ἡ, health.

454. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Βούλομαι ἀληθεύειν. 2. Ὁ δῆμος οὐ βούλεται αὐτὸς δουλεύειν. 3. Ὁ δῆμος βούλεται ἐλεύθερος εἶναι.
4. Θεὸς ἐστὶν ὁ σώζων τὰ πάντα. 5. Λέγεται τοὺς θεοὺς ὑπὸ τοῦ Διὸς βασιλεύεσθαι. 6. Ὁ κάλλιστος κόσμος τῷ νικᾶν πρόκειται. 7. Ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἐνόμιζε τὸν κάλλιστον κόσμον τῷ νικᾶν πρόκειται. 8. Ἕλληνας ἀδικεῖ. 9. Δίκαια λέγοντες πολλοὶ ἄδικα ποι-
οῦσιν. 10. Τί ἐστι μείζον ἀγαθὸν ἀνθρώποις ὑγείας;

II.

1. He thinks he is wise. 2. We think he is wise.
3. You think you are wise. 4. We think you are wise. 5. What is better than virtue?

CHAPTER III.

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

SECTION I.

COMPOUND SENTENCES—UNABRIDGED.

LESSON XCIII.

Classes of Compound Sentences.

455. A compound sentence is one which consists of two or more independent, though related, sentences.

REM.—The sentences, thus united, may themselves be either simple, complex, or compound.

456. Compound sentences may be divided into three classes, viz. :

- 1) *Copulative* sentences; in which two or more thoughts are presented in harmony with each other, e. g. :

Πρεσβεύετε.

Κατηγορεῖτε.

Πρεσβεύετε καὶ κατηγορεῖτε.

You send ambassadors.

You make accusation.

You send ambassadors and make accusation.

- 2) *Disjunctive* sentences; in which a choice between two or more thoughts is offered, e. g. :

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"*Ἡ λέγε τι σιγῆς κρεῖττον ἢ σιγὴν ἔχε.* | *Either say something better than silence, or keep silence.*

3) *Adversative* sentences ; in which the thoughts stand opposed to each other, e. g. :

Λέγεις μὲν εὖ, πράττεις δ' οὐδέν. | *You speak well, but you do nothing.*

457. Copulative clauses may be connected by *καί*, *τέ*, *οὔτε*.

REM.—*Καί* is the most common, and may be used as the affirmative connective in all cases, unless the preceding member is more important than that which follows: *τέ*, which is an enclitic and seldom used in prose, indicates a more intimate relationship, and may be used when the second member represents something as belonging to the first, or derived from it, &c. *Οὔτε* (*οὐ* and *τέ*) has the force of *and not*.

458. Frequently a connective appears in both clauses ; thus we find the following correlatives : *καί*—*καί* ; *τέ*—*τέ* ; *τέ*—*καί* ; *οὔτε*—*οὔτε*, e. g. :

Ὅρῶς τε λέγετε, καὶ ἐγὼ τῷ νόμῳ πείσομαι. | *You speak well, and I will obey the law.*

459. Disjunctive sentences usually employ the connective *ἢ* or the correlatives *ἢ*—*ἢ*.

460. The most common adversative particle is *δέ*, generally with the correlative *μὲν* ; the strongest is *ἀλλά*.

461. The article is often used with the correlatives *μὲν* and *δέ*, as follows :

Ὁ μὲν — ὁ δέ. | *The one — the other.*
Οἱ μὲν — οἱ δέ. | *Some — others.*

462. VOCABULARY.

Ἄλλά, *but*.Δέ, *but, and, correlative of μέν*.Ἐμπεδών, ὥσω, *to observe, keep inviolate*.Λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα, ἐλύκα, λέλυμαι, ἐλύθην, *to violate, break*.Μέν, *indeed, on the one hand; often omitted in translating*.Μισθοδότης, ου, ὁ, *paymaster*.Ὀπισθοφυλάκω, ἦσω, *to guard or command the rear*.Ὀρκος, ου, ὁ, *oath*.Οὐδέποτε, *never*.Οὔτε, *neither*; οὔτε—οὔτε, *neither—nor*.Τέ (*enclitic*), *and*; τὲ καὶ οἱ τέ—καί, *both—and*.

463. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Εὖ λέγετε. 2. Ποιήσω ταῦτα. 3. Εὖ λέγετε καὶ ποιήσω ταῦτα. 4. Εὖ τε λέγετε καὶ ποιήσω ταῦτα. 5. Ὁ μὲν φιλεῖ, ὁ δὲ φιλεῖται. 6. Ἠγείτο μὲν Χειρίσοφος, ὠπισθοφυλάκει δὲ Ξενοφών. 7. Ἡμεῖς μὲν ἐμπεδούμεν τοὺς τῶν θεῶν ὄρκους, οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι τὰς σπονδὰς λελύκασιν. 8. Οὔτε ἡμεῖς ἐτι Κύρου στρατιῶται, οὔτε ἐκεῖνος ἡμῖν ἐτι μισθοδότης.

II.

1. The boy is playing. 2. The girl is writing a letter to her mother. 3. The boy is playing and the girl is writing a letter to her mother. 4. The boy is playing, but the girl is writing a letter to her mother.

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SECTION II.

COMPOUND SENTENCES—ABRIDGED.

LESSON XCIV.

Compound Elements.—Subjects, United.—Predicates, United.

464. The several members of a compound sentence frequently differ from each other only in their *subjects*, and then these subjects are generally united, and the other elements appear but once, though in such a form as to agree with the compound subject, e. g. :

Κριτίας Σωκράτει ὁμίλει.	<i>Critias associated with Socrates.</i>
Ἀλκιβιάδης Σωκράτει ὁμίλει.	<i>Alcibiades associated with Socrates.</i>
Πλάτων Σωκράτει ὁμίλει.	<i>Plato associated with Socrates.</i>
Κριτίας καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης Σωκράτει ὁμιλείτην.	<i>Critias and Alcibiades associated with Socrates.</i>
Κριτίας καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης καὶ Πλάτων Σωκράτει ὁμίλουν.	<i>Critias, Alcibiades, and Plato associated with Socrates.</i>

REM.—Here, it will be observed, the predicates of the three simple sentences are all in the singular, but when the first two sentences are united the predicate is changed to the dual, and when all three are united, to the plural.

465. RULE.—*Agreement, Number.*

The predicate generally agrees in number with its compound subject, as in the above examples, though the plural is often used for the dual when two singular subjects are united.

[H. 511 : C. 544 : S. 157, 3.]

466. RULE.—*Agreement, Person.*

The verb must agree in person with the compound subject, unless the various members are of different persons, in which case it takes the first person in preference to the second, and the second in preference to the third, e. g. :

Ἑμεῖς καὶ ἐγὼ τὰδε λέγομεν. | *You and I say this.*

[H. 511 : C. 544 : S. 157, 3.]

467. When the subjects are of different genders, any predicate-adjective in the plural generally takes the gender of one of the subjects, preferring the *masculine* to the *feminine* and the *feminine* to the *neuter*; unless the subjects denote things without life, in which case it is usually neuter, with the copula in the singular, e. g. :

Καὶ ἡ γυνὴ καὶ ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγα- θοὶ εἰσιν.	<i>Both the woman and the man are good.</i>
Πόλεμος καὶ στάσις ὀλέ- θρια ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐστί.	<i>War and sedition are de- structive (things) to cities.</i>

REM.—Sometimes the predicate, whether verb or adjective, agrees with one of the subjects, and is understood with the rest, e. g. : Σὺ τε Ἕλλην εἶ καὶ ἡμεῖς, *Both you and we are Greeks.*

468. The several members of a compound sentence frequently differ only in their *predicates*, and then these predicates are united, while the other elements appear but once, e. g. :

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Λυκοῦρ
καὶ Μέ

Κῦρος τὸν ἀδελφὸν παίει.	<i>Cyrus strikes his brother.</i>
Κῦρος τὸν ἀδελφὸν τιτρώ- σκει.	<i>Cyrus wounds his brother.</i>
Κῦρος τὸν ἀδελφὸν παίει καὶ τιτρώσκει.	<i>Cyrus strikes and wounds his brother.</i>

REM. 1.—When the modifiers of the several predicates are not the same, they must be associated with their respective predicates, e. g.: 'Ο Δαρείος ἀδικεῖ τὴν πόλιν καὶ ποιεῖ πόλεμον, *Darius is injuring the city and making war.*

REM. 2.—If the predicate is expressed by a copula and attribute separately, the copula being the same in the several members, we have only to unite the attributes, e. g.: "Ατολμος εἶ καὶ μαλακός, *You are cowardly and effeminate.*

469. VOCABULARY.

Βασιλεῖον, ου, τό (<i>common in plur.</i>), palace.	Πλείστος, η, ον (<i>superl. of πoλύς</i>), most, very many.
Κριτίας, ου, ό, <i>Critias</i> , one of the thirty tyrants of Athens.	Πλήρης, ες, <i>full, full of, abounding in.</i>
Μένων, ωνος, ό, <i>Menon</i> , commander under the younger Cyrus.	Πολιτικός, ή, όν, <i>constitutional, political.</i>

470. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Κριτίας πλείστα κακὰ ἐποίησεν. 2. Ἀλκιβιάδης πλείστα κακὰ ἐποίησεν. 3. Κριτίας καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης πλείστα κακὰ ἐποίησάτην. 4. Σωκράτης σοφὸς ἦν. 5. Πλάτων σοφὸς ἦν. 6. Σωκράτης καὶ Πλάτων σοφοὶ ἦσαν. 7. Ἐνταῦθα Κύρω βασιλεία ἦν καὶ παράδεισος μέγας, ἀγρίων θηρίων πλήρης, ἃ ἐκεῖνος ἐθήρευεν. 8. Λυκούργον θανατούμεν. 9. Λυκούργον τιμῶμεν. 10. Λυκούργον θανατούμεν καὶ τιμῶμεν. 11. Πρόξενος καὶ Μένων εἰσὶν ὑμέτεροι μὲν εὐεργέται, ἡμέτεροι δὲ

στρατηγοί. 12. Τοῦτο ποιεῖν οὔτε πολιτικὸν οὔτε δίκαιόν ἐστιν. 13. Ὁ Φίλιππος οὔτε ἀδικεῖ τὴν πόλιν οὔτε ποιεῖ πόλεμον.

II.

1. My brothers admire this beautiful city. 2. My father admires this beautiful city. 3. Both my father and my brothers admire this beautiful city. 4. We love our parents. 5. We both love and honor our parents.

LESSON XCV.

Compound Elements.—Modifiers of Subject, United.—Modifiers of Predicate, United.—Elements Common to Different Members.

471. The several members of a compound sentence frequently differ only in the *modifiers* of their *subjects*; and then these modifiers may be united, and the other elements of the sentence appear but once, e. g.:

Μένων ὑμέτερος εὐεργέτης τιμᾶται.	<i>Menon your benefactor is honored.</i>
Μένων ἡμέτερος στρατηγὸς τιμᾶται.	<i>Menon our general is honored.</i>
Μένων ὑμέτερος μὲν εὐεργέτης, ἡμέτερος δὲ στρατηγὸς τιμᾶται.	<i>Menon, your benefactor but our general, is honored.</i>

472. The several members of a compound sentence sometimes differ only in the *objects* of their

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predicates; and then these objects may be united, and the other elements of the sentence appear but once, e. g.:

Τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὴν ἄκραν φυλάττομεν.	<i>We are guarding the city and the citadel.</i>
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473. The several members of a compound sentence sometimes differ from each other only in the *attributes* of their *predicates*; and then these attributes may be united, and the other elements appear but once, e. g.:

Ὁ Κῦρος ἐπολιόρκει Μίλη- τον κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν.	<i>Cyrus besieged Miletus by land and sea.</i>
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474. The several members of a compound sentence sometimes differ from each other in two or more of their elements, and still have one or more in common. When this is the case, the parts which are common to the several members appear in one of them, but are usually omitted in the rest, e. g.:

Ἡ οἰκία χειμῶνος μὲν εὐή- λιος ἔστω, τοῦ δὲ θέρους εὐσκόιος.	<i>In winter let your house have the sun, in sum- mer the shade.</i>
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REM.—Here, it will be observed, the common elements, *ἡ οἰκία* and *ἔστω*, appear but once, while all the other parts retain their positions in their respective members.

475. VOCABULARY.

Γῆ, γῆς, ἡ, <i>land, earth.</i> Δεσπότης, ου, ὁ, <i>despot, ruler,</i> <i>master, lord.</i>	Θάλαττα (or ασσα), ἡς, ἡ, <i>sea.</i> Κατά (<i>prep. with accus.</i>), <i>on,</i>
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through, by; κατὰ γῆν, by land.	Σύμμαχος, ου, ὁ, ally, auxili- ary.
Προσκυνέω (πρός and κυνέω), ἴσω, to worship, adore.	Τιμή, ἡς, ἡ, honor, esteem.

476. EXERCISES.

I.

1. Ἐνταῦθα ἦν παράδεισος μέγας. 2. Ἐνταῦθα ἦν παράδεισος καλός. 3. Ἐνταῦθα ἦν παράδεισος μέγας καὶ καλός. 4. Πρόξενος καὶ Μένων, ὑμέτεροι μὲν εὐεργέται, ἡμέτεροι δὲ στρατηγοί, ἐν μεγάλῃ τιμῇ εἰσιν. 5. Οὐδένα δεσπότην προσκυνούμεν. 6. Τοὺς θεοὺς προσκυνούμεν. 7. Οὐδένα δεσπότην, ἀλλὰ τοὺς θεοὺς προσκυνούμεν. 8. Τίνα χρόνον ἢ τίνα καιρὸν ζητεῖτε; 9. Ἐνίκων οἱ ἡμέτεροι πρόγονοι τοὺς τούτων προγόνους καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. 10. Νομίζω ὑμᾶς ἐμοὶ εἶναι καὶ πατρίδα καὶ φίλους καὶ συμμαχούς.

II.

1. Philip, the king of the Macedonians, conquered the Athenians. 2. Philip, the father of Alexander, conquered the Athenians. 3. Philip, the king of the Macedonians and the father of Alexander, conquered the Athenians.

LESSON XCVI.

Classification of Sentences.—Recapitulation.

477. Sentences may be divided, according to the form in which the thought is expressed, into three classes:

- 1) *Declarative Sentences*, which assume the form of an assertion.
 - 2) *Interrogative Sentences*, which assume the form of a question.
 - 3) *Imperative Sentences*, which assume the form of a command, exhortation, or entreaty.
478. Again : sentences may be divided, according to their structure, into three classes :
- 1) *Simple Sentences*, which express but a single thought, i. e. make but one assertion, ask but one question, or give but one command.
 - 2) *Complex Sentences*, which express two or more thoughts so related that one or more of them are made dependent upon the others.
 - 3) *Compound Sentences*, which express two or more independent thoughts.

I. SIMPLE SENTENCES.

479. The elements of the simple sentence, as we have seen, are of two kinds :

I. *Principal Elements* :

- 1) Subject.
- 2) Predicate.

II. *Subordinate Elements* :

- 1) Objective Modifiers.
- 2) Attributive Modifiers.

480. These elements appear in two different forms, viz. :

- 1) *Simple*, i. e. without modifiers.
- 2) *Complex*, i. c. with modifiers.

II. COMPLEX SENTENCES.

A. *Complex Sentences, Unabridged.*

481. A simple sentence may become complex by having one or more sentences substituted for one or more of its constituent elements.

482. A sentence thus used as an element in the formation of a complex sentence, may be itself either *simple, complex, or compound.*

483. The subordinate character of a sentence thus used may be denoted,

- 1) By a subordinate connective without any change in the sentence itself.
- 2) By change of form without the use of a connective.
- 3) By both a connective and a corresponding change of form.

B. *Complex Sentences, Abridged.*

484. Complex sentences are abridged in two ways:

- 1) A portion of the subordinate clause is omitted, and the rest remains unchanged.
- 2) A portion of the subordinate clause is omitted, and the rest is changed to adapt it to its new situation.

III. COMPOUND SENTENCES.

A. *Compound Sentences, Unabridged.*

485. Compound sentences may be formed by coordinating any two or more sentences, whether simple, complex, or compound.

486. This co-ordination is of three distinct kinds:

- 1) Copulative.
- 2) Disjunctive.
- 3) Adversative.

B. *Compound Sentences, Abridged.*

487. When the several members of a compound sentence have one or more parts in common, those parts, as we have seen in the last few lessons, generally appear but once in the sentence.

488.

βατον,
ἐποίουν

489.

Προσκαί
ὅτι θυσ
αὐτόν·
ὑπὸ σοῦ

490.

θάνετο
εὐθαλῇ
μαρασμ
δὲ μητρι

PART II.
GREEK SELECTIONS.

I. FABLES.

1.—THE WOLF.

488. Λύκος ἰδὼν ποιμένας ἐσθίουσας ἐν σκηνῇ πρόβατον, Ἠλίκος, ἔφη, ἂν ἦν θόρυβος, εἰ ἐγὼ τοῦτο ἐποίουν!

2.—THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

489. Λύκος ἀμνὸν ἐδίωκεν. Ὁ δὲ εἰς ναὸν κατέφυγε. Προσκαλουμένου δὲ τοῦ λύκου τὸν ἀμνὸν καὶ λέγοντος, ὅτι θυσιάσει αὐτὸν ὁ ἱερεὺς τῷ θεῷ, ἐκείνος ἔφη πρὸς αὐτόν· Ἄλλ' αἰρετώτερόν μοι ἐστὶ θεῷ θυσίαν εἶναι, ἢ ὑπὸ σοῦ διαφθαρῆναι.

3.—THE GARDENER.

490. Κηπωρῷ τις ἐπιστὰς ἀρδεύοντι λάχανα ἐπυνθάνετο αὐτοῦ, δι' ἣν αἰτίαν τὰ μὲν ἄγρια τῶν λαχάνων εὐδαλῇ τέ ἐστί καὶ στερεά, τὰ δὲ ἡμερα λεπτὰ καὶ μεμαρασμένα· κακεῖνος ἔφη· Ἡ γῆ τῶν μὲν μήτηρ, τῶν δὲ μητρυνιά ἐστιν.

4.—THE WOMAN AND THE HEN.

491. Γυνή τις χήρα ὄρνιν εἶχε, καὶ ἐκάστην ἡμέραν ὠὺν αὐτῇ τίκτουσαν. Νομίσασα δὲ, ὥς, εἰ πλείους τῇ ὄρνιθι κριθὰς παραβάλοι, δις τέξεται τῆς ἡμέρας, τοῦτο πεποίηκεν. Ἡ δὲ ὄρνις πιμελῆς γενομένη οὐδ' ἄπαξ τῆς ἡμέρας τεκεῖν ἠδύνατο.

5.—THE BIRDS AND THE PEACOCK.

492. Τῶν ὀρνίθων βουλομένων ποιῆσαι βασιλέα, ταῶς ἑαυτὸν ἡξίου διὰ τὸ κάλλος χειροτονεῖν. Αἶρουμένων δὲ τοῦτον τῶν ἄλλων, ὁ κολοῖς ἔφη· Ἄλλ' εἰ, σοῦ βασιλεύοντος, ὁ αἰτὸς ἡμᾶς καταδιώκειν ἐπιχειρήσει, πῶς ἡμῖν ἐπαρκέσεις;

6.—THE WILD AND THE TAME ASS.

493. Ὄνος ἄγριος ὄνον ἡμέρον ἰδὼν ἐν τινι εὐηλίῳ τόπῳ, ἐμακάριζεν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τῇ εὐεξίᾳ τοῦ σώματος καὶ τῇ τῆς τρυφῆς ἀπολαύσει. Ὑστερον δὲ ἰδὼν αὐτὸν ἀχθοφοροῦντα καὶ τὸν ὀνηλάτην ὀπισθεν ἐπόμενον καὶ ῥοπάλοις αὐτὸν παίοντα ἔφη· Ἄλλ' ἔγωγε οὐκέτι σε εὐδαιμονίζω· ὁρῶ γὰρ, ὅτι οὐκ ἄνευ κακῶν μεγάλων τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν ἔχεις.

7.—THE DOG AND HIS MASTER.

494. Ἐχων τις κύνα Μελιταῖον καὶ ὄνον, διетέλει τῷ κυνὶ προσπαίζων· καὶ εἴ ποτε ἔξω δεῖπνον εἶχεν, ἐκόμιζέ τι αὐτῷ. Ὁ δὲ ὄνος ζηλώσας προσέδραμεν αὐτὸς καὶ σκιρτῶν ἐλάκτισε τὸν δεσπότην· καὶ οὗτος ἀγανακτήσας ἐκέλευσε παίοντα αὐτὸν ἀναγαγεῖν πρὸς τὸν μυλῶνα καὶ τοῦτον δῆσαι.

8.—THE TRUMPETER.

495. Σαλπιγκτῆς στρατὸν ἐπισυνάγων, καὶ κρατῆ-
 ρεις ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, ἐβόα· Μὴ κτείνετε με, ὦ ἄν-
 δρες, εἰκὴ καὶ μάτην· οὐδένα γὰρ ὑμῶν ἀπέκτεινα· πλὴν
 γὰρ τοῦ χαλκοῦ τούτου, οὐδὲν ἄλλο κτῶμαι. Οἱ δὲ πρὸς
 αὐτὸν ἔφασαν· Διὰ τοῦτο γὰρ μᾶλλον τεθνήξῃ, ὅτι σύ,
 μὴ δυνάμενος πολεμεῖν, τοὺς πάντας πρὸς μάχην ἐγγεί-
 ρεις.

9.—THE CICADA AND THE ANTS.

496. Χειμῶνος ὥρα τέττιξ λιμώττων ἦται τοὺς μύρ-
 μηκας τροφήν· Οἱ δὲ μύρμηκες εἶπον αὐτῷ· Διὰ τί τὸ
 θέρος οὐ συνήγες τροφήν; ὁ δὲ εἶπεν· Οὐκ ἐσχόλαζον,
 ἀλλ' ἦδον μουσικῶς· οἱ δὲ γελάσαντες εἶπον· Ἀλλ' εἰ
 θέρους ὥραις ἡϋλεις, χειμῶνος ὄρχου.

10.—THE HORSE AND HIS GROOM.

497. Κριθὴν τὴν τοῦ ἵππου ὁ ἵπποκόμος κλέπτων
 καὶ πωλῶν, τὸν ἵππον ἔτριβε καὶ ἐκτένιζε πάσας ἡμέρας·
 ἔφη δὲ ὁ ἵππος· Εἰ θέλεις ἀληθῶς καλὸν εἶναί με, τὴν
 κριθὴν τὴν τρέφουσιν μὴ πῶλει.

11.—THE HORSE AND THE STAG.

498. Ἴππος κατείχε λειμῶνα μόνος· ἐλθόντος δ'
 ἐλάφου καὶ διαφθείροντος τὴν νομὴν, βουλόμενος τιμωρή-
 σασθαι τὸν ἐλαφον, ἠρώτα τιν' ἄνθρωπον, εἰ δύναίτο
 μετ' αὐτοῦ κολάσαι τὸν ἐλαφον· ὁ δ' ἔφησεν, ἂν λάβῃ
 χαλινόν, καὶ αὐτὸς ἀναβῇ ἐπ' αὐτὸν, ἔχων ἀκόντια·
 συνομολογήσαντος δέ, ἀντὶ τοῦ τιμωρήσασθαι, αὐτὸς
 ἐδούλευσεν ἥδη τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ.

12.—STAG.

499. Ἐλαφος διψήσας ἐπὶ πηγὴν ἦλθεν· ἰδὼν δὲ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκιάν, τοὺς μὲν πόδας ἐμέμφετο ὡς λεπτοὺς καὶ ἀσθενεῖς ὄντας· τὰ δὲ κέρατα αὐτοῦ ἐπῆναι ὡς μέγιστα καὶ εὐμήκη. Μηδέπω πιὼν, κυνηγοῦ καταλαβόντος, ἔφευγεν· ἐπὶ πολὺν δὲ τόπον δραμὼν καὶ εἰς ὕλην ἐμβάς, τοῖς κέρασιν ἐμπλακεῖς ἐθηρεύθη· ἔφη δέ· ὦ μάταιος ἐγὼ, ὃς ἐκ μὲν τῶν ποδῶν ἐσώθην, οἷς ἐμεμφόμεν, ἐκ δὲ τῶν κεράτων προεδόθην, οἷς ἐκαυχώμην.

13.—THE FOX AND THE LION.

500. Ἀλώπηξ μήπω θεασαμένη λέοντα, ἐπειδὴ κατὰ τινα τύχην αὐτῷ συνήντησε, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οὕτως ἐφοβήθη, ὡς μικροῦ καὶ ἀποθανεῖν. Ἐπειτα τὸ δεύτερον θεασαμένη, ἐφοβήθη μὲν, οὐ μὴν ὡς τὸ πρότερον. Ἐκ τρίτου δὲ τοῦτον θεασαμένη, οὕτως αὐτοῦ κατεδάρρησεν, ὡς καὶ προσελθοῦσα διαλεχθῆναι.

14.—THE LION, THE ASS, AND THE FOX.

501. Λέων καὶ ὄνος καὶ ἀλώπηξ κοινωνίαν ποιησάμενοι, ἐξῆλθον πρὸς ἄγραν. Πολλῆς οὖν θήρας συλληφθείσης, προσέταξεν ὁ λέων τῷ ὄνῳ διελεῖν αὐτοῖς· ὃ δὲ τρεῖς μερίδας ποιησάμενος ἐκ τῶν ἴσων, ἐκλέξασθαι τοὺς προϋτρέπετο. Καὶ ὁ λέων θυμωθεὶς, τὸν ὄνον κατέφαγεν. Εἶτα τῇ ἀλώπεκι μερίζειν ἐκέλευσεν· ἡ δ', εἰς μίαν μερίδα πάντα σωρεύσασα, ἑαυτῇ βραχύ τι κατέλιπε. Καὶ ὁ λέων πρὸς αὐτήν· Τίς σε, ὦ βελτίστη, διαιρεῖν οὕτως ἐδίδαξεν; ἡ δ' εἶπεν· Ἡ τοῦ ὄνου συμφορά.

50
δεῦγμα
50
κοιμᾶ
50
κόσια
50
συμπλ
σωθῆν
50
κὸς οὐ
ἀδελφ
50
μὴ τρ
θανόν
θην·
50
ὑπείσε
δρον,
50
Ἐμα
ἔφη, ζ
πολλά
51
κρὸν ἐ
πρῶτο
51

II. JESTS.

502. Σχολαστικὸς οἰκίαν πωλῶν, λίθον ἀπ' αὐτῆς εἰς δεῦγμα περιέφερεν.

503. Σχολαστικὸς θέλων εἰδέναι, εἰ πρέπει αὐτῷ κοιμᾶσθαι, καμμύσας ἐσοπτρίζετο.

504. Σχολαστικὸς μαθὼν ὅτι ὁ κόραξ ὑπὲρ τὰ διακόσια ἔτη ζῇ, ἀγοράσας κόρακα εἰς ἀπόπειραν ἔτρεφεν.

505. Σχολαστικὸς εἰς χειμῶνα ναυαγῶν, καὶ τῶν συμπλεόντων ἐκάστου περιπλεκομένου σκεύος πρὸς τὸ σωθῆναι, ἐκείνος μίαν τῶν ἀγκυρῶν περιεπλέξατο.

506. Διδύμων ἀδελφῶν εἰς ἐτελεύτησε. Σχολαστικὸς οὖν ἀπαντήσας τῷ ζῶντι ἡρώτα· Σὺ ἀπέθανες, ἢ ὁ ἀδελφός σου;

507. Σχολαστικὸς θέλων τὸν ἵππον αὐτοῦ διδάξαι μὴ τρώγειν πολλὰ, οὐ παρέβαλεν αὐτῷ τροφάς. Ἀποθανόντος δὲ τοῦ ἵππου τῷ λιμῷ, ἔλεγε· Μέγα ἐζημιώθη· ὅτε γὰρ ἔμαθε μὴ τρώγειν, τότε ἀπέθανεν.

508. Σχολαστικὸς ἰδὼν στρουθία ἐπὶ δένδρῳ, λάθρῳ ὑπεισελθὼν ὑφαπλώσατο τὸν κόλπον, καὶ ἔσειε τὸ δένδρον, ὡς ὑποδεξόμενος τὰ στρουθία.

509. Σχολαστικὸς σχολαστικῷ συναντήσας εἶπεν· Ἐμαθον ὅτι ἀπέθανες· καὶ ἐκείνος, Ἄλλ' ὁρῶς με ἔτι, ἔφη, ζῶντα. Καὶ ὁ σχολαστικὸς, Καὶ μὴν ὁ εἰπὼν μοι πολλῶ σου ἀξιοπιστότερος ὑπάρχει.

510. Σχολαστικὸς κολυμβᾶν βουλόμενος, παρὰ μικρὸν ἐπνίγη. Ὡμοσεν οὖν μὴ ἄψασθαι ὕδατος, ἐὰν μὴ πρῶτον μάθῃ κολυμβᾶν.

511. Σχολαστικὸς φίλῳ συναντήσας εἶπε· Καθ'

ὑπνους σε ἰδὼν προσηγόρευσα. Ὁ δὲ, Σύγγνωθί μοι, ὅτι οὐ προσέσχον.

512. Σχολαστικὸς ναυαγεῖν μέλλων, πινακίδας ἤτει, ἵνα διαθήκας γράφῃ. Τοὺς δὲ οἰκέτας ὁρῶν ἀλγοῦντας διὰ τὸν κίνδυνον, ἔφη· Μὴ λυπεῖσθε, ἐλευθερῶ γὰρ ὑμᾶς.

513. Σχολαστικὸς ποταμὸν βουλόμενος περᾶσαι ἀνῆλθεν ἐς τὸ πλοῖον ἔφιππος· πυθομένου δέ τινος τὴν αἰτίαν ἔφη, σπουδάζειν.

514. Σχολαστικὸς ἀπορῶν δαπανημάτων τὰ βιβλία αὐτοῦ ἐπίπρασκε, καὶ γράφων πρὸς τὸν πατέρα ἔλεγε· Σύγχαιρε ἡμῖν, πάτερ· ἥδη γὰρ ἡμᾶς τὰ βιβλία τρέφει.

515. Σχολαστικῷ φίλος ἔγραψεν, ἐν Ἑλλάδι ὄντι, βιβλία αὐτῷ ἀγοράσαι· τοῦ δὲ ἀμελήσαντος, ὥς, μετὰ χρόνον, τῷ φίλῳ συνώφθη, εἶπε· Τὴν ἐπιστολὴν, ἣν περὶ βιβλίων ἀπέστειλās μοι, οὐκ ἐκομισάμην.



III. ANECDOTES.

AGESILAUS.

516. 1. Ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἐρωτώμενος, πῶς μεγάλην δόξαν περιεποιήσατο, θανάτου καταφρονήσας, ἔφη. 2. Ἐπιζητοῦντός τινος, τίνα δεῖ μαυλᾶναι τοὺς παῖδας· Ταῦτ', εἶπεν, οἷς καὶ ἄνδρες γενόμενοι χρήσονται. 3. Ἐρωτώμενος, διὰ τί μάλιστα παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους εὐδαιμονοῦσιν οἱ Σπαρτιᾶται· Διότι, εἶπε, παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους ἀσχοῦσιν ἄρχειν τε καὶ ἄρχεσθαι.

5
Λακε
οἱ πα
δαιμο
Ἀγν
σθαι
πολλ

5
πιστο
μέν, ἔ
ναν β
βιάδη
σται,
Λακε
τοὺς

51
ιδεῖν
Αἰσχ
σθαι.
τριὰ
βεῖτα

52
τί ἐστ
Ὀνειδ

AGIS.

517. 1. Ἄγισ, ὁ Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς, ἔφη τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μὴ ἐρωτᾶν, ὅποσοι εἰσὶν, ἀλλὰ ποῦ εἰσὶν οἱ πολέμιοι. 2. Ἐρωτῶντός τινος, πόσοι εἰσὶν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, "Ὅσοι ἱκανοί, εἶπε, τοὺς κακοὺς ἀπερύκειν. 3. Ἄγισ, ὁ βασιλεύς, ἐν Μαντινείᾳ κωλυόμενος διαμάχεσθαι τοῖς πολεμίοις πλείοσιν οὖσιν, εἶπεν· Ἀνάγκη πολλοῖς μάχεσθαι τὸν ἄρχειν πολλῶν βουλόμενον.

ALCIBIADES.

518. 1. Εἰπόντος τινὸς πρὸς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην, Οὐ πιστεύεις τῇ πατρίδι τὴν περὶ σεαυτοῦ κρίσιν; Ἐγὼ μὲν, ἔφη, οὐδὲ τῇ μητρί, μή πως ἀγνοήσασα τὴν μέλαιναν βάλῃ ψῆφον ἀντὶ τῆς λευκῆς. 2. Ἀκούσας ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὅτι θάνατος αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ κατέγνωσται, Δείξωμεν οὖν, εἶπεν, αὐτοῖς ὅτι ζῶμεν· καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους τρεψάμενος τὸν Δεκελικὸν ἤγειρεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμον.

ALEXANDER.

519. 1. Ἀλέξανδρος, προτρεπομένων τινῶν αὐτὸν ἰδεῖν τὰς Δαρείου θυγατέρας καὶ τὴν γυναῖκα, ἔφη, Αἰσχρὸν τοὺς ἄνδρας νικῆσαντας ὑπὸ γυναικῶν ἡττᾶσθαι. 2. Ἀλέξανδρος ἀκούσας ὅτι Δαρείος μυριάδας τριάκοντα εἰς παράταξιν ἄγει, ἔφη, Εἰς μάγειρος οὐ φοβεῖται πολλὰ πρόβατα.

ANACHARSIS.

520. 1. Ἀνάχαρσις ὁ Σκύθης ἐρωτηθεὶς ὑπὸ τινος, τί ἐστὶ πολέμιον ἀνθρώποις; Αὐτοί, ἔφη, αὐτοῖς. 2. Ὀνειδιζόμενος ὑπὸ Ἀττικοῦ, ὅτι Σκύθης ἐστίν, ἔφη·

Ἄλλ' ἐμοὶ μὲν ὄνειδος ἢ πατρίς, σὺ δὲ τῆς πατρίδος.
3. Ἐρωτηθεῖς, τί ἐστὶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἀγαθόν τε καὶ
φαῦλον, ἔφη, Γλώσσα.

ANTALCIDAS.

521. 1. Ἀνταλκίδας πρὸς τὸν ἀμαθεὶς καλοῦντα
τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. Ἀθηναῖον, Μόνοι γοῦν, εἶπεν, ἡμεῖς
οὐδὲν μεμαθήκαμεν παρ' ὑμῶν κακόν. 2. Ἐτέρου δ'
Ἀθηναίου πρὸς αὐτὸν εἰπόντος, ἀλλὰ μὴν ἡμεῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ
Κηφισοῦ πολλάκις ὑμᾶς ἐδιώξαμεν, Ἡμεῖς δέ, ἔφη, οὐ-
δέποτε ἀπὸ τοῦ Εὐρώτα. 3. Σοφιστοῦ τινος μέλλοντος
ἀναγιγνώσκειν ἐγκώμιον Ἡρακλέους, Τίς γὰρ αὐτὸν,
ἔφη, ψέγει;

ANTISTHENES.

522. 1. Ἀντισθένης ποτὲ ἐπαινούμενος ὑπὸ πονη-
ρῶν, Ἀγωνιώ, ἔφη, μὴ τι κακὸν εἵργασμαι. 2. Ἐρωτη-
θεῖς, τί αὐτῷ περιέγινεν ἐκ φιλοσοφίας, ἔφη. Τὸ
δύνασθαι ἑαυτῷ ὁμιλεῖν. 3. Ἐρωτηθεῖς, τί τῶν μαθη-
μάτων ἀναγκαιότατον, ἔφη. Τὸ κακὰ ἀπομαθεῖν.

ARISTIPPUS.

523. 1. Ἀρίστιππος ἐρωτηθεῖς, τί αὐτῷ περιέ-
γινεν ἐκ φιλοσοφίας, ἔφη, Τὸ δύνασθαι πᾶσι θαρρύν-
τως ὁμιλεῖν. 2. Συνίσταντός τινος αὐτῷ υἱόν, ἤτησε
πεντακοσίας δραχμὰς· τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος, Τοσοῦτου δύνα-
μαι ἀνδράποδον ὠνήσασθαι, Πρίω, ἔφη, καὶ ἕξεις δύο.
3. Ὀνειδιζόμενός ποτε ἐπὶ τῷ πολυτελεῶς ζῆν, Εἰ τοῦτ',
ἔφη, φαῦλόν ἐστιν, οὐκ ἂν ἐν ταῖς τῶν θεῶν ἑορταῖς
ἐγίγνετο. 4. Λοιδορούμενός ποτε ἀνεχώρει· τοῦ δ' ἐπι-
διώκοντος εἰπόντος, Τί φεύγεις; Ὅτι, φησί, τοῦ μὲν
κακῶς λέγειν σὺ τὴν ἐξουσίαν ἔχεις, τοῦ δὲ μὴ ἀκούειν
ἐγώ.

524

κέρδος
μὴ πι
Χάρις,
δευμέν
τεθνηκ
τῆς χλ
ἐπὶ πρ
τῆς πα
τοὺς κ
ἀνδρῶ
ἀλλὰ τ
νον, ὡ
σκοπεῖ

525

διὰ μέλ
δης δηρ
προσεχ
Αἰσώπ
τὸς ἀρξ
τὴν αὐτ
ποταμό
ταῦτα ε
Δήμητρ
πόλεως

526

ἴδοι ἀγ

ARISTOTLE.

524. 1. Ἀριστοτέλης ἐρωτηθεὶς, τί περιγίγνεται κέρδος τοῖς ψευδομένοις, "Ὅταν, ἔφη, λέγωσιν ἀλήθειαν, μὴ πιστεῦεσθαι. 2. Ἐρωτηθεὶς, τί γηράσκει ταχύ, Χάρις, ἔφη. 3. Ἐρωτηθεὶς, τίμι διαφέρουσιν οἱ πεπαιδευμένοι τῶν ἀπαιδευτῶν, "Ὅσῳ, εἶπεν, οἱ ζῶντες τῶν τεθνηκότων. 4. Κατανοήσας μειράκιον ἐπὶ πολυτελείᾳ τῆς χλαμύδος σεμνυνόμενον, Οὐ παύσει, ἔφη, μειράκιον, ἐπὶ προβάτου δορᾷ σεμνυνόμενος; 5. Ἀριστοτέλης τῆς παιδείας ἔφη τὰς μὲν ρίζας εἶναι πικράς, γλυκεῖς δὲ τοὺς καρπούς. 6. Ὀνειδιζόμενός ποτε, ὅτι πονηρῷ ἀνδρῶπι ἐλεημοσύνην ἔδωκεν, Οὐ τὸν τρόπον, ἔφη, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἀνδρωπον ἠλέησα. 7. Πρὸς τὸν καυχώμενον, ὡς ἀπὸ μεγάλης πόλεως εἴη, Οὐ τοῦτο, ἔφη, δεῖ σκοπεῖν, ἀλλ' εἴ τις μεγάλης πατρίδος ἀξιός ἐστιν.

DEMADES.

525. 1. Δημάδης ὁ ῥήτωρ εἶπεν, ὅτι δι' αἵματος, οὐ διὰ μέλανος τοὺς νόμους ὁ Δράκων ἔγραψε. 2. Δημάδης δημηγορῶν ποτε ἐν Ἀθήναις, ἐκείνων δὲ μὴ πάντη προσεχόντων, ἔδεήθη αὐτῶν, ὅπως ἐπιτρέψωσιν αὐτῷ Αἰσώπειον μῦθον εἰπεῖν. Τῶν δὲ προτρεψαμένων, αὐτὸς ἀρξάμενος ἔλεγε· Δημήτρα καὶ χελιδὼν καὶ ἔγχελος τὴν αὐτὴν ἐβαδίζον ὁδόν· γενομένων δὲ αὐτῶν κατὰ τινα ποταμόν, ἡ μὲν χελιδὼν ἔπτη, ἡ δὲ ἔγχελος κατέδυν· καὶ ταῦτα εἰπὼν ἐσιώπησεν. Ἐρομένων δ' αὐτῶν, Τί οὖν ἡ Δημήτρα ἔπαθεν; ἔφη, Κεχόλωται ὑμῖν, οὔτινες τὰ τῆς πόλεως πράγματα ἑάσαντες Αἰσώπειον μῦθον ἀνέχεσθε.

DIOGENES.

526. 1. Ἐρωτηθεὶς ὁ Διογένης, ποῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἴδοι ἀγαθοὺς ἀνδρας, "Ἀνδρας μὲν, εἶπεν, οὐδαμοῦ, παῖ-

δας δὲ ἐν Λακεδαίμονι. 2. Ἰδὼν ποτε μεираκίον ἐρυθρίων, Θάρρει, ἔφη, τοιοῦτόν ἐστι τῆς ἀρετῆς τὸ χρώμα. 3. Πρὸς τὸν εἰπόντα, Πολλοί σου καταγελῶσιν, Ἄλλ' ἐγώ, ἔφη, οὐ καταγελῶμαι. 4. Εἰς Μύνδον ἔλθων καὶ θεασάμενος μεγάλας τὰς πύλας, μικρὰν δὲ τὴν πόλιν, Ἄνδρες Μύνδιοι, ἔφη, κλείσατε τὰς πύλας, μὴ ἢ πόλις ὑμῶν ἐξέλθῃ. 5. Ἀλεξάνδρου ποτὲ ἐπιστάντος αὐτῷ καὶ εἰπόντος, Ἐγὼ εἰμι Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ μέγας βασιλεὺς, Κἀγώ, φησί, Διογένης ὁ κύων. 6. Δύχον μεθ' ἡμέραν ἄψας, Ἄνθρωπον, ἔφη, ζητῶ. 7. Ὅτε ἀλούς καὶ πωλούμενος ἠρωτήθῃ, τί οἶδε ποιεῖν, ἀπεκρίνατο, Ἀνδρῶν ἄρχειν· καὶ πρὸς τὸν κήρυκα, Κήρυσσε, ἔφη, εἴ τις ἐθέλει δεσπότην αὐτῷ πρίασθαι. 8. Μοχθηροῦ τινος ἀνθρώπου ἐπιγράψαντος ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν· Μηδὲν εἰσίστω κακόν· Ὁ οὖν κύριος τῆς οἰκίας, ἔφη, ποῦ εἰσέλθοι ἄν; 9. Πρὸς τὸν πυθόμενον, ποία ὥρα δεῖ ἀριστᾶν, Εἰ μὲν πλούσιος, ἔφη, ὅταν θέλῃ, εἰ δὲ πένης, ὅταν ἔχῃ. 10. Πλάτωνος ὀρισσαμένου, Ἄνθρωπός ἐστι ζῶον δίπουν, ἄπτερον, καὶ εὐδοκιμοῦντος, τίλας ἀλεκτρυόνα εἰσήνεγκεν εἰς τὴν σχολὴν αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἔφη, Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ Πλάτωνος ἄνθρωπος.

ΕΡΑΜΙΝΟΝΔΑΣ.

527. 1. Ἐπαμινώνδας ἓνα εἶχε τρίβωνα· εἰ δὲ ποτε αὐτὸν ἔδωκεν εἰς γναφεῖον, αὐτὸς ὑπέμενε οἶκοι δι' ἀπορίαν ἑτέρου. 2. Ἐπαμινώνδας, ὁ Θηβαῖος, ἰδὼν στρατόπεδον μέγα καὶ καλόν, στρατηγὸν οὐκ ἔχον, Ἠλίκον, ἔφη, θηρίον, καὶ κεφαλὴν οὐκ ἔχει.

LEONIDAS.

528. 1. Λεωνίδας, ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος, λέγοντός τινος, Ἀπὸ τῶν οἰστευμάτων τῶν βαρβάρων οὐδὲ τὸν ἥλιον

ιδεῖν ἔ
μαχεσό
ἡμῶν ο
3. Τοῦ
ψε· Μ

529
λίτας κ
πεστέρ
Πρὸς τ
σασθαι
ποίησοι
μικράς
μηδέπο

530
ἀναλαμ
Περίκλ
Ἀθηνα
ἑαυτὸν
δι' αὐτὸ

531
κρεῖττοι
γούντος
πος Ἀ
ἐνιαυτὸ
γὰρ ἐν
Παρμεν

ιδεῖν ἔστιν· Οὐκουν, ἔφη, χάριεν, εἰ ὑπὸ σκιὰν αὐτοῖς
μαχεσόμεθα ; 2. "Αλλου δὲ εἰπόντος, Πάρεισιν ἐγγὺς
ἡμῶν οἱ πολέμιοι· Οὐκουν, ἔφη, καὶ ἡμεῖς αὐτῶν ἐγγὺς ;
3. Τοῦ Ξέρξου γράψαντος, Πέμφον τὰ ὄπλα, ἀντέγρα-
ψε· Μολῶν λάβε.

LYCURGUS.

529. 1. Λυκούργος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος εἶδισε τοὺς πο-
λίτας κομᾶν λέγων, ὅτι τοὺς μὲν καλοὺς ἡ κόμη εὐπρε-
πεστέρους ποιεῖ, τοὺς δὲ αἰσχροὺς φοβερωτέρους. 2.
Πρὸς τὸν ἀξιούντα δημοκρατίαν ἐν τῇ πόλει καταστή-
σασθαι ὁ Λυκούργος εἶπε, Σὺ πρῶτος ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ σου
ποιήσον δημοκρατίαν. 3. Πυνθανομένου τινὸς, διὰ τί
μικρὰς οὕτω καὶ εὐτελεῖς ἔταξε τὰς θυσίας· "Οπως, ἔφη,
μηδέποτε τιμῶντες τὸ θεῖον διαλείπωμεν.

PERICLES.

530. 1. 'Ο Περικλῆς, ὁπότε μέλλοι στρατηγεῖν,
ἀναλαμβάνων τὴν χλαμύδα πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἔλεγε, Πρόσεχε,
Περικλείς, ἐλευθέρων μέλλεις ἄρχειν, Ἑλλήνων καὶ
Ἀθηναίων. 2. Μέλλων ἀποδύσκειν ὁ Περικλῆς αὐτὸς
ἑαυτὸν ἐμακάριζεν, ὅτι μηδεὶς Ἀθηναίων μέλαν ἱμάτιον
δι' αὐτὸν ἐνεδύσατο.

PHILIP.

531. 1. Φίλιππος, ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρου πατήρ, ἔλεγε,
κρεῖττον εἶναι στρατόπεδον ἐλάφῳ, λέοντος στρατη-
γοῦντος, ἢ λέοντων, ἐλάφου στρατηγοῦντος. 2. Φίλιπ-
πος Ἀθηναίους μακαρίζειν ἔλεγεν, εἰ καθ' ἕκαστον
ἐνιαυτὸν αἰρεῖσθαι δέκα στρατηγούς εὐρίσκουσιν· αὐτὸς
γὰρ ἐν πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν ἓνα μόνον στρατηγὸν εὐρηκέναι,
Παρμενίωνα.

SOCRATES.

532. 1. Ὁ Σωκράτης ἔλεγε τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους ζῆν, ἵν' ἐσθίοιεν, αὐτὸν δὲ ἐσθλίοιεν, ἵνα ζῷ. 2. Τῆς γυναικὸς εἰπούσης, Ἀδίκως ἀποθνήσκεις· Σὺ δὲ, ἔφη, δικαίως ἐβούλου; 3. Ἴδὼν μειράκιον πλούσιον καὶ ἀπαίδευτον, Ἰδού, ἔφη, χρυσοῦν ἀνδράποδον. 4. Ἐρωτηθεὶς, τίνων δεῖ μάλιστα ἀπέχεσθαι, τῶν αἰσχροῶν καὶ ἀδίκων ἡδονῶν, ἔφη.

THEMISTOCLES.

533. 1. Τῶν τὴν θυγατέρα μνωμένων ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς τὸν ἐπιεικῆ τοῦ πλουσίου προτιμήσας, Ἄνδρα ἔφη ζητεῖν χρημάτων δεόμενον μᾶλλον ἢ χρήματα ἀνδρός. 2. Θεμιστοκλῆς ἔτι μειράκιον ὦν ἐν πότοις ἐκυλινδεῖτο· ἐπεὶ δὲ Μιλτιάδης στρατηγῶν ἐνίκησεν ἐν Μαραθῶνι τοὺς βαρβάρους, οὐκ ἔτι ἦν ἐντυχεῖν ἀτακτοῦντι Θεμιστοκλεῖ. Πρὸς δὲ τοὺς θαυμάζοντας τὴν μεταβολὴν ἔλεγεν, Οὐκ ἔα με καθεύδειν, οὐδὲ ῥαθυμεῖν τὸ Μιλτιάδου τρόπαιον. 3. Ἐρωτηθεὶς δὲ, πότερον Ἀχιλλεὺς ἐβούλετ' ἂν εἶναι ἢ Ὅμηρος; Σὺ δὲ αὐτὸς, ἔφη, πότερον ἦδελες ὁ νικῶν ἐν Ὀλυμπιάσιν ἢ ὁ κηρύσσων τοὺς νικῶντας εἶναι; 4. Θεμιστοκλῆς πρὸς τὸν Εὐρυβιάδην τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον ἔλεγέ τι ὑπεναντίον, καὶ ἀνέτεινεν αὐτῷ τὴν βακτηρίαν ὁ Εὐρυβιάδης. Ὁ δὲ, Πάταξον μὲν, ἔφη, ἀκουσον δέ.

ZENO.

534. 1. Ζήνων δοῦλον ἐπὶ κλοπῇ ἐμαστίγου. Τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος, Εἵμαρτό μοι κλέψαι, Καὶ δαρῆναι, ἔφη. 2. Πρὸς τὸ φλυαροῦν μειράκιον, Διὰ τοῦτο, εἶπε, δύο ὦτα ἔχομεν, στόμα δὲ ἓν, ἵνα πλείω μὲν ἀκούωμεν, ἥττονα δὲ λέγωμεν. 3. Νεανίσκου πολλὰ λαλοῦντος, Ζήνων ἔφη, Τὰ ὦτά σου εἰς τὴν γλώσσαν συνερῥύκεν.

533.

ὑπὲρ τ
ναίων
ἀγράμ
Ἀριστ
Γιγνώ
μὲν οὐ
ρία, σ
δωκεν.
τὴν ἐν
γράψα
σκιάν,
νικῶν.
λιν ἔλ
σιος ἐ
ἐκείνου
6. Ὁ
βραδέ
γὰρ εἰ
λάλου
δούς.
λαλεῖν
Κλεομ
ἐπιχώ
ποιητῇ
Εἰλώτ
δεῖς, ὁ
ἔφη, τ
Ξενοκ
μήτε

MISCELLANEOUS ANECDOTES.

535. 1. Ἡ Πελίου θυγάτηρ Ἀλκηστις ἠθέλησεν ὑπὲρ τοῦ αὐτῆς ἀνδρὸς ἀποθανεῖν. 2. Ἐπεὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὁρμωμένων ἐπὶ τὸν ἐξοστρακισμόν, ἄνθρωπος ἀγράμματος καὶ ἄγρικός ὄστρακον ἔχων προσῆλθεν Ἀριστείδῃ, κελεύων ἐγγράφαι τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Ἀριστείδου, Γιννώσκεις γάρ, ἔφη, τὸν Ἀριστείδην; τοῦ δὲ ἀνθρώπου μὲν οὐ φήσαντος, ἄχθεσθαι δὲ τῇ τοῦ δικαίου προσηγορίᾳ, σιωπήσας ἐνέγραψε τὸ ὄνομα τῷ ὀστράκῳ καὶ ἀπέδωκεν. 3. Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ Ἀγησιλάου, Φιλίππου μετὰ τὴν ἐν Χαιρωνείᾳ μάχην κληροτέραν αὐτῷ ἐπιστολὴν γράψαντος, ἀντέγραψεν, Εἰ μετρήσεις τὴν σεαυτοῦ σκιάν, οὐκ ἂν εὗροis αὐτὴν μεῖζονα γεγεννημένην ἢ πρὶν νικᾶν. 4. Βίων ὁ σοφιστὴς τὴν φιλαργυρίαν μητρόπολιν ἔλεγε πάσης κακίας εἶναι. 5. Ὁ νεώτερος Διονύσιος ἔλεγε πολλοὺς τρέφειν σοφιστάς, οὐ θανατῶν ἐκείνους, ἀλλὰ δι' ἐκείνων θανατῶσθαι βουλόμενος. 6. Ὁ Ζεῦξις, αἰτιωμένων αὐτὸν τινῶν, ὅτι ζωγραφεῖ βραδέως, Ὁμολογῶ, εἶπεν, ἐν πολλῷ χρόνῳ γράφειν, καὶ γὰρ εἰς πολὺν. 7. Ἰσοκράτης, ὁ ῥήτωρ, νεανίου τινὸς λάλου σχολάζειν αὐτῷ βουλομένου, διττοὺς ᾗτησε μισθοὺς. Τοῦ δὲ τὴν αἰτίαν πυθομένου, Ἔνα, ἔφη, μὲν, ἵνα λαλεῖν μάθῃς, τὸν δ' ἕτερον, ἵνα σιγᾷν. 8. Ἐλεγεν ὁ Κλεομένης, ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς, κατὰ τὸν ἐπιχώριον τρόπον, τὸν Ὅμηρον Λακεδαιμονίων εἶναι ποιητὴν, ὡς χρὴ πολεμεῖν λέγοντα, τὸν δὲ Ἡσίοδον τῶν Εἰλώτων, λέγοντα, ὡς χρὴ γεωργεῖν. 9. Λύκων ἐρωτηθεὶς, διὰ τί ἀτελίστος ἐστίν ἡ Σπάρτη, Μὴ ψεύδου, ἔφη, τετελίσται γὰρ ταῖς τῶν οἰκούντων ἀρεταῖς. 10. Ξενοκράτης πρὸς τὸν μήτε μουσικὴν μήτε γεωμετρίαν μήτε ἀστρονομίαν μεμαθηκότα, βουλούμενον δὲ παρ'

αὐτὸν φοιτᾶν, Πορεύου, ἔφη, λαβὰς γὰρ οὐκ ἔχεις φιλοσοφίας. 11. Πιττακὸς ἀδικηθεὶς ὑπὸ τινος καὶ ἔχων ἐξουσίαν αὐτὸν κολάσαι, ἀφήκεν, εἰπὼν, Συγγνώμη τιμωρίας ἀμείνων· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἡμέρου φύσεως ἐστί, τὸ δὲ θηριώδους. 12. Πλάτων ὀργιζόμενός ποτε τῷ οἰκέτῃ, ἐπιστάντος Ξενοκράτους, Λαβὼν, ἔφη, τοῦτον, μαστίγωσον· ἐγὼ γὰρ ὀργίζομαι. 13. Πτολεμαῖόν φασι τὸν Λάγου, καταπλουτίζοντα τοὺς φίλους αὐτοῦ ὑπερχαίρειν· ἔλεγε δὲ ἄμεινον εἶναι πλουτίζειν ἢ πλουτεῖν. 14. Σιμωνίδης ἔλεγεν, ὅτι λαλήσας μὲν πολλάκις μετενόησε, σιωπήσας δὲ οὐδέποτε. 15. Ὁ Σόλων, ἐπειδὴ ἐδάκρυσε τὸν παῖδα τελευτήσαντα, πρὸς τὸν εἰπόντα, Ἄλλ' οὐδὲν ἀνύτεις, εἶπε· Δι' αὐτὸ δὲ τοῦτο δακρύω, ὅτι οὐδὲν ἀνύτω. 16. Στρατόνικος διδάσκων κιθαριστάς, ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ διδασκαλείῳ εἶχεν ἑνέα μὲν εἰκόνας τῶν Μουσῶν, τοῦ δ' Ἀπόλλωνος μίαν, μαθητὰς δὲ δύο, πυτυθανομένου τινὸς, πόσους ἔχοι μαθητάς, ἔφη· Σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς δώδεκα. 17. Χαρίλαος ἐρωτηθεὶς, διὰ τί τοὺς νόμους ὁ Λυκούργος οὕτως ὀλίγους ἔθηκεν, Ὅτι, ἔφη, τοῖς ὀλίγα λέγουσιν ὀλίγων καὶ νόμων ἐστὶ χρεία.

IV. LEGENDS.

AEOLUS.

536. Λέγουσιν, ὅτι Αἴολος ἦν κυριεύων τῶν πνευμάτων, ὅστις ἔδωκεν Ὀδυσσεῖ τοὺς ἀνέμους ἐν ἀσκή. Περὶ δὲ τούτου, ὡς οὐχ οἶόν τε, δῆλον εἶναι πᾶσιν οἶμαι. Εἰκὸς δὲ, ἀστρολόγον γενόμενον Αἴολον φράσαι Ὀδυσσεῖ τοὺς χρόνους, καθ' οὓς ἐπιτολαί τινες ἀνέμων γενήσονται. Φασὶ δὲ, ὅτι καὶ χαλκοῦν τείχος τῇ πόλει αὐτοῦ

περιεβέ
οἶμαι, εἰ

537.

πους κα
κριθῇ κα
Ἡ δὲ αὐ
τουργῶν
νων, ἄτε
βετο, κα
ἀπώλεσε
ἵππων τ
ὠνόμασε

538.

τύμβω τ
σθαι ἀν
δὲ ἀληθ
παίδων,
τύμβω τ
καὶ λέγε

539.

δὲ ψεύδ
ἤρξατο μ
Ἐν δὲ τ
τοὺς μὲν
χαλκὸν
Λυγκεὺς
ἀναφέρει

περιεβέβλητο· ὅπερ ἐστὶ ψευδές. Ὅπλιτας γὰρ, ὡς οἶμαι, εἶχε τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ φυλάττοντας.

THE HORSES OF DIOMEDE.

537. Περὶ τῶν Διομήδους ἵππων φασὶν, ὅτι ἀνθρώπους κατήσθιον. Τοῦτο δὲ γελοῖον· τὸ γὰρ ζῶον τοῦτο κριθῆ καὶ χόρτῳ ἤδεται μᾶλλον, ἢ κρέασιν ἀνθρωπίνους. Ἡ δὲ ἀλήθεια ἦδε. Τῶν παλαιῶν ἀνθρώπων ὄντων αὐτουργῶν, καὶ τροφὴν καὶ περιουσίαν πλείστην κεκτημένων, ἅτε τὴν γῆν ἐργαζομένων, ἵπποτροφεῖν οὗτος ἐπέλαβετο, καὶ μέχρι τούτου ἵπποις ἤδετο, ἕως οὗ τὰ αὐτοῦ ἀπώλεσε, καὶ πάντα πωλὼν κατηνάλωσεν εἰς τὴν τῶν ἵππων τροφήν. Οἱ οὖν φίλοι τοὺς ἵππους ἀνδροφάγους ἀνόμασαν· οὗ γενομένου, προήχθη ὁ μῦθος.

NIOBE.

538. Φασὶν, ὡς Νιόβη ζῶσα λίθος ἐγένετο ἐπὶ τῷ τύμβῳ τῶν παίδων. Ὅστις δὲ πείθεται, ἐκ λίθου γενέσθαι ἀνθρωπον, ἢ ἐξ ἀνθρώπου λίθου, εὐθὺς ἐστί. Τὸ δὲ ἀληθές ἔχει ὧδε. Νιόβη, ἀποθανόντων τῶν ἑαυτῆς παίδων, ποιήσασα ἑαυτῇ εἰκόνα λιθίνην, ἔστησεν ἐπὶ τῷ τύμβῳ τῶν παίδων. Καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐθεασάμεθα αὐτήν, οἷα καὶ λέγεται.

LYNCEUS.

539. Λυγκέα λέγουσιν, ὡς τὰ ὑπὸ γῆν ἐώρα. Τοῦτο δὲ ψεῦδος. Τὸ δὲ ἀληθές ἔχει ὧδε. Λυγκεὺς πρῶτος ἤρξατο μεταλλεύειν χαλκὸν, καὶ ἄργυρον, καὶ τὰ λοιπά. Ἐν δὲ τῇ μεταλλεύσει λύχνους καταφέρων ὑπὸ τὴν γῆν, τοὺς μὲν κατέλιπεν ἐπὶ τοῦ τόπου· αὐτὸς δὲ ἀνέφερε τὸν χαλκὸν καὶ τὸν σίδηρον. Ἐλεγον οὖν οἱ ἀνθρωποι, ὅτι Λυγκεὺς καὶ τὰ ὑπὸ γῆν ὄρα, καὶ καταδύνων, ἀργύριον ἀναφέρει.

EUROPA.

540. Φασὶν, Εὐρώπην τὴν Φοίνικος, ἐπὶ ταύρου ὀχουμένην διὰ τῆς θαλάττης, ἐκ Τύρου εἰς Κρήτην ἀφικέσθαι. Ἐμοὶ δὲ δοκεῖ οὔτε ταῦρον, οὔτ' ἵππον, τοσοῦτον πέλαιος διανύσαι δύνασθαι, οὔτε κόρην ἐπὶ ταῦρον ἄγριον ἀναβῆναι· ὃ τε Ζεὺς, εἰ ἐβούλετο Εὐρώπην εἰς Κρήτην ἔλθεῖν, εὔρεν ἂν αὐτῇ ἐτέραν πορείαν καλλίονα. Τὸ δὲ ἀληθὲς ἔχει ὧδε· Ἀνὴρ Κνωσῖος, ὀνόματι Ταῦρος, ἐπολέμει τὴν Τυρίαν χώραν, τελευταῖον δὲ ἐκ Τύρου ἥρπασεν ἄλλας τε κόρας, ἀλλὰ δὴ καὶ τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως θυγατέρα Εὐρώπην. Ἐλεγον οὖν οἱ ἄνθρωποι· Εὐρώπην τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως Ταῦρος ἔχων ὥχεται. Τούτου δὲ γενομένου, προσανεπλάσθη ὁ μῦθος.

HESPERIDES.

541. Λέγουσιν, ὅτι γυναῖκές τινες ἦσαν αἱ Ἑσπερίδες. Ταύταις δὲ ἦν μῆλα χρυσᾷ ἐπὶ μηλέας, ἣν ἐφύλασσε δράκων· ἐφ' ἃ μῆλα καὶ Ἡρακλῆς ἐστρατεύσατο. Ἐχει δὲ ἡ ἀλήθεια ὧδε. Ἑσπερος ἦν ἀνὴρ Μιλήσιος, ὃς ὥκει ἐν τῇ Καρίᾳ, καὶ εἶχε θυγατέρας δύο, αἱ ἐκαλοῦντο Ἑσπερίδες. Τούτῳ δὲ ἦσαν ὄϊς καλαὶ, καὶ εὐκαρποὶ, οἷαι καὶ νῦν αἱ ἐν Μιλήτῳ. Ἐπὶ τούτῳ δὴ ὀνομάζονται χρυσᾷ· κάλλιστον γὰρ ὁ χρυσός· ἦσαν δὲ ἐκείναι κάλλισται. Μῆλα δὲ καλεῖται τὰ πρόβατα· ἅπερ ἰδὼν ὁ Ἡρακλῆς βοσκόμενα παρὰ τῇ θαλάττῃ, περιελάσας ἐνέθετο εἰς τὴν ναῦν, καὶ τὸν ποιμένα αὐτῶν, ὀνόματι Δράκοντα, εἰσῆγαγεν εἰς οἶκον, οὐκέτι ζῶντος τοῦ Ἑσπέρου, ἀλλὰ τῶν παίδων αὐτοῦ. Ἐλεγον οὖν οἱ ἄνθρωποι· Ἐθεασάμεθα χρυσᾷ μῆλα, ἃ Ἡρακλῆς ἤγαγεν ἐξ Ἑσπερίδων, τὸν φύλακα ἀποκτείνας Δράκοντα. Καὶ ἔνθεν ὁ μῦθος προσανεπλάσθη.

542

νατον
τοῦτο.
καλουμ
ὄνομασ
καὶ βο
ἀντιπο
περιελ
πυνηαι
περιήλ
ἐκ τοῦ

543

ρίζοντι
τὰ δένδ
σαι πρ
εἰς τὸ
οἱ πολὺ
σθαι, ὁ
συνταξ
χενούσ
ἔχουσα
παντοδ
σαμένο
ἔφασαι
ὄρους.

544

ὡς δὴ,

GERYON.

542. Γηρυόνην φασιν, ὅτι τρικέφαλος ἐγένετο. Ἀδύνατον δέ, σῶμα τρεῖς κεφαλὰς ἔχειν. Ἦν δὲ τοιόνδε τοῦτο. Πόλις ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ Εὐξείνῳ πόντῳ, Τρικαρηνία καλουμένη. Ἦν δὲ Γηρυόνης ἐν τοῖς τότε ἀνθρώποις ὀνομαστός, πλούτῳ τε, καὶ ἄλλοις διαφέρων. Εἶχε δὲ καὶ βοῶν ἀγέλην θαυμαστήν, ἐφ' ἣν ἐλθὼν Ἡρακλῆς ἀντιποιοῦμενον Γηρυόνην ἔκτεινεν. Οἱ δὲ θεώμενοι περιελαυνομένας τὰς βοῦς ἐθαύμαζον. Πρὸς τοὺς πυνθανομένους οὖν ἔλεγόν τινες. Ἡρακλῆς ταύτας περιήλασεν, οὕσας Γηρυόνου τοῦ Τρικαρήνου· τινὲς δὲ ἐκ τοῦ λεγομένου ὑπέλαβον αὐτὸν τρεῖς ἔχειν κεφαλὰς.

ORPHEUS.

543. Ψευδὴς δὲ ὁ περὶ τοῦ Ὀρφέως μῦθος, ὅτι κιθαρίζοντι αὐτῷ ἐφείπετο τὰ τετράποδα, καὶ τὰ ὄρνεα, καὶ τὰ δένδρα. Δοκεῖ δέ μοι ταῦτα εἶναι. Βάκχαι μανέσαι πρόβατα διέσπασαν ἐν τῇ Πιερίᾳ· τρεπόμεναί τε εἰς τὸ ὄρος, διέτριβον ἐκεῖ τινὰς ἡμέρας. Ὡς δὲ ἔμειναν, οἱ πολῖται μεταπεμψάμενοι τὸν Ὀρφέα, ἐδέοντο μηχανᾶσθαι, ὃν τρόπον καταγάγοι αὐτὰς ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους. Ὁ δὲ συνταξάμενος τῷ Διονύσῳ Ὀργια, κατάγει αὐτὰς βακχευούσας κιθαρίζων. Αἱ δὲ νάρθηκας τότε πρῶτον ἔχουσai, κατέβαινον ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους, καὶ κλῶνας δένδρων παντοδαπῶν. Τοῖς δὲ ἀνθρώποις, θαυμαστὰ τότε θεασαμένοις, ἐνεφαίνετο πρῶτον τὰ ξύλα καταγόμενα. Καὶ ἔφασαν ὅτι Ὀρφεὺς κιθαρίζων ἄγει τὴν ὕλην ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους. Καὶ ἐκ τούτου ὁ μῦθος ἀνεπλάσθη.

ALCESTIS.

544. Περὶ Ἀλκήστιδος λέγεται μῦθος τραγικώδης, ὥς δὴ, μέλλοντός ποτε τοῦ Ἀδμήτου θανεῖν, αὕτη εἴλετο

ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ θάνατον· καὶ Ἡρακλῆς αὐτὴν διὰ τὴν εὐσέβειαν ἀφελόμενος, καὶ ἀναγαγὼν ἐκ τοῦ "Αἰδου, ἀπέδωκεν Ἀδμήτῳ. Ἄλλ' ἐγένετό τι τοιοῦτον. Ἐπειδὴ Πελίαν ἀπέκτειναν αἱ θυγατέρες, Ἀκαστος ὁ Πελίου ἐδίωκεν αὐτάς, καὶ τὰς μὲν ἄλλας λαμβάνει. Ἀλκηστis δὲ καταφεύγει εἰς Φερὰς πρὸς Ἀδμητον, τὸν ἀνεψιὸν αὐτῆς· καὶ καθεζομένην ἐπὶ τῆς ἐστίας οὐκ ἐβούλετο Ἀδμητος Ἀκάστῳ ἔκδοτον ἐξαιτουμένῳ δοῦναι. Ὁ δὲ πολλὴν στρατιὰν παρακαθίσας ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν, ἐπυρπόλει αὐτούς. Ἐπεξίων δὲ ὁ Ἀδμητος, ἔχων καὶ λοχαγούς, νύκτωρ, συνελήφθη ζῶν· ἠπείλει δὲ Ἀκαστος ἀποκτείνειν αὐτόν. Πυθομένη δὲ ἡ Ἀλκηστis, ὅτι μέλλει ἀναιρεῖσθαι Ἀδμητος δι' αὐτὴν, ἐξελθοῖσα ἑαυτὴν παρέδωκε. Τὸν μὲν οὖν Ἀδμητον ἀφίησιν ὁ Ἀκαστος, ἐκείνην δὲ συλλαμβάνει. Ἐλεγον οὖν οἱ ἄνθρωποι· Ἀνδρεία γε Ἀλκηστis ἐκοῦσα ὑπεραπέθανεν Ἀδμήτου. Τοιοῦτο μέντοι οὐκ ἐγένετο, ὥς ὁ μῦθός φησι. Κατὰ γοῦν τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον Ἡρακλῆς ἦκεν ἄγων ἐκ τινων τόπων τὰς Διομήδους ἵππους. Τοῦτον ἐκείσε πορευόμενον ἐξένισεν Ἀδμητος. Ὀδυρομένου δὲ Ἀδμήτου τὴν συμφορὰν τῆς Ἀλκῆστιδος, ἀγανακτησάμενος Ἡρακλῆς, ἐπιτίθεται τῷ Ἀκάστῳ, καὶ τὴν στρατιὰν αὐτοῦ διαφθείρει, καὶ τὰ μὲν λάφυρα τῇ αὐτοῦ στρατιᾷ διανέμει, τὴν δὲ Ἀλκηστιν τῷ Ἀδμήτῳ παραδίδωσιν. Ἐλεγον οὖν οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ὥς ἐντυχὼν Ἡρακλῆς, ἐκ τοῦ θανάτου ἐρρύσατο τὴν Ἀλκηστιν. Τούτων γενομένων, ὁ μῦθος προσανεπλάσθη.

SPIINX.

545. Περὶ τῆς Καδμείας Σφιγγὸς λέγουσιν, ὥς θηρίον ἐγένετο, σῶμα μὲν ἔχον ὥς κυνὸς, κεφαλὴν δὲ καὶ πρόσωπον κόρης, πτέρυγας δὲ ὄρνιθος, φωνὴν δὲ ἀνθρώπου. Καθεζομένη δὲ ἐπὶ Σφιγγίου ὄρους, αἰνυγμά τι

τῶν πο.
Εὐρόντ.
ἀνεῖλεν.
οὖν ἡ ἀ.
ἡ ὄνομα
Δράκον
καὶ τὴν
μένη δὲ
πολλοὺν
των τὰ
ἦκε Κά
λεγόμεν
Κάδμω.
ἀνήρει.
Ἐδρύλ.
γμά τι
οὐδεὶς δ
τὴν Σφ
Οιδίπου
θός, ἔχ
τῶν Κα
Σφίγγα
δεύθη.

546.
σας ἔδω
ψας.

τῶν πολιτῶν ἐκάστῳ ἔλεγε, καὶ τὸν μὴ εὐρόντα ἀνῆρει. Εὐρόντος δὲ τοῦ Οἰδίποδος τὸ αἶνυγμα, ῥίψασα ἑαυτὴν ἀνέϊλεν. Ἔστι δὲ ἄπιστος καὶ ἀδύνατος ὁ λόγος. Ἐχει οὖν ἡ ἀλήθεια ὧδε. Κάδμος ἔχων γυναῖκα Ἀμαζονίδα, ἣ ὄνομα Σφίγξ, ἦλθεν εἰς Θήβας, καὶ ἀποκτείνας τὸν Δράκοντα, τὴν τούτου βασιλείαν παρέλαβε· μετὰ δὲ καὶ τὴν ἀδελφὴν Δράκοντος, ἣ ὄνομα Ἀρμονία. Αἰσδομένη δὲ ἡ Σφίγξ ὅτι καὶ ἄλλην ἔγημε, πείσασα τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν πολιτῶν συναπαίρειν αὐτῇ, καὶ τῶν χρημάτων τὰ πλείστα ἀρπάσασα, καὶ τὸν ποδῶκυν κύνα, ὃν ἦκε Κάδμος ἄγων, λαβοῦσα, μετὰ τούτων ἀπῆρεν εἰς τὸ λεγόμενον ὄρος Σφινγγίον, καὶ ἐντεῦθεν ἐπολέμει τῷ Κάδμῳ. Ἐνέδρας δὲ ποιουμένη κατ' ἐκάστην ὥραν ἀνῆρει. Καλοῦσι δὲ οἱ Θηβαῖοι τὴν ἐνέδραν αἶνυγμα. Ἐδρύλλουν δὲ οἱ πολῖται λέγοντες, ἡ Σφίγξ ἡμᾶς, αἶνυγμά τι λέγουσα, διαρπάζει. Ἐξευρεῖν δὲ τὸ αἶνυγμα οὐδεὶς δύναται. Κηρύττει δὲ ὁ Κάδμος τῷ ἀποκτενοῦντι τὴν Σφίγγα δώσειν χρήματα πολλά. Ἐλθὼν οὖν ὁ Οἰδίπους, ἀνὴρ Κορίνδιος, τά τε ἄλλα πολεμικὰ ἀγαθὸς, ἔχων ἵππον ποδῶκυν, καὶ τινὰς λαβὼν μετ' ἑαυτοῦ τῶν Καδμείων, νυκτὸς ἀπιὼν ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος, ἀπέκτεινε τὴν Σφίγγα. Τούτων οὕτω συμβάντων, ὁ μῦθος ἐπετηγ δεύδῃ.

V. MYTHOLOGY.

PROMETHEUS.

546. Προμηθεὺς ἐξ ὕδατος καὶ γῆς ἀνθρώπους πλάσας ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς καὶ πῦρ λάτρυα Διός, ἐν νάρθηκι κρύψας. Ὡς δὲ ᾗσθετο Ζεὺς, ἐπέταξεν Ἡφαίστῳ τῷ

Καυκάσῳ ὄρει τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ προσηλῶσαι· τοῦτο δὲ Σκυδικὸν ὄρος ἐστίν· ἐν δὲ τούτῳ προσηλωθεὶς Προμηθεὺς πολλῶν ἐτῶν ἀριθμὸν ἐδέδετο· καὶ ἑκάστην δὲ ἡμέραν ἀετὸς ἐφιπτάμενος αὐτοῦ τοὺς λοβοὺς ἐνέμετο τῶν ἡπάτων, αὐξανομένων διὰ νυκτός. Καὶ Προμηθεὺς πυρὸς κλαπέντος δίκην ἔτινε ταύτην, μέχρις Ἑρακλῆς αὐτὸν ὕστερον ἔλυσεν.

ORPHEUS.

547. Ὀρφεὺς ὁ ἀσκήσας κιθαριδίαν ἄδων ἐκίνει λίθους τε καὶ δένδρα. Ἀποθανούσης δὲ Εὐρυδίκης τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ, δηχθείσης ὑπὸ ὄφews, κατήλθεν εἰς Ἅιδου θάλας ἀγαγεῖν αὐτήν, καὶ Πλούτωνα ἔπεισεν ἀναπέμψαι. Ὁ δὲ ὑπέσχετο τοῦτο ποιήσειν, ἂν μὴ πορευόμενος Ὀρφεὺς ἐπιστραφῇ, πρὶν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ παραγενέσθαι. Ὁ δὲ ἀπιστῶν, ἐπιστραφεὶς ἐθεάσατο τὴν γυναῖκα· ἥ δὲ πάλιν ὑπέστρεψεν.

TANTALUS AND NIOBE.

548. Τάνταλος μὲν Διὸς ἦν υἱός, πλουτῶ δὲ καὶ δόξῃ διαφέρων κατόκει τῆς Ἀσίας περὶ τὴν νῦν ὀνομαζομένην Παφλαγονίαν. Διὰ δὲ τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς Διὸς εὐγένειαν, ὥς φασι, φίλος ἐγένετο τῶν θεῶν ἐπὶ πλείον. Ὑστερον δὲ τὴν εὐτυχίαν οὐ φέρων ἀνθρωπίνως, μετασχὼν κοινῆς τραπέζης καὶ πίσης παρρησίας ἀπήγγελλε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὰ παρὰ τοῖς ἀθανάτοις ἀπόρρητα. Δι' ἣν αἰτίαν καὶ ζῶν ἐκολάσθη καὶ τελευτήσας αἰωνίου τιμωρίας ἡξιώθη καταχθεὶς εἰς τοὺς ἀσεβεῖς. Τούτου δ' ἐγένετο Πέλοψ υἱὸς καὶ Νιόβη θυγάτηρ. Αὕτη δὲ ἐγέννησεν υἱοὺς ἑπτὰ καὶ θυγατέρας τὰς ἴσας, εὐπρεπεῖα διαφερούσας. Ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ πλήθει τῶν τέκνων μέγα φρυαττομένη πλεονάκεις ἐκαυχᾶτο καὶ τῆς Λητοῦς ἐαν-

τὴν εὐ-
σαμέν-
υἱοὺς τ-
των δ'-
ρὸν κα-
αὐτὴν

548.
σεν Ἀ-
"Ἀλκη-
τέρα τ-
λων ζε-
"Ἀλκη-
ρῶν, ἵ-
θανάτ-
πατήρ,
ἡμέρα,
θυήσκε-
πάλιν

550.
ἐβασί-
δαν πα-
γὰρ ἡ-
πασῶν-
σαν, κα-
ἐπὶ τῇ-
σαντος-
ας θυ-
ἀναγκ-

τὴν εὐτεκνοτέραν ἀπεφαίνετο. Εἰς ἣ μὲν Αἰτῶ χολω-
 σαμένη προσέταξε τῷ μὲν Ἀπόλλωνι κατατοξεύσαι τοὺς
 υἱοὺς τῆς Νιόβης, τῇ δ' Ἀρτέμιδι τὰς θυγατέρας. Τού-
 των δ' ὑπακουσάντων τῇ μητρὶ καὶ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν και-
 ρὸν κατατοξευσάντων τὰ τέκνα τῆς Νιόβης, συνέβη
 αὐτὴν ὀξέως ἅμα εὐτεκνον καὶ ἄτεκνον γενέσθαι.

ALCESTIS.

549. Ἀδμήτου δὲ βασιλεύοντος τῶν Φερῶν, ἐθήτευσ-
 σεν Ἀπόλλων αὐτῷ μνηστευομένῳ τὴν Πελίου θυγατέρα
 Ἀλκηστιν. Δώσειν ἐπαγγεῖλαμένου Πελίου τὴν θυγα-
 τέρα τῷ καταζεύξαντι ἄρμα λεόντων καὶ κάρων, Ἀπόλ-
 λων ζεύξας ἔδωκεν ἐκείνῳ. Ὁ δὲ κομίσας πρὸς Πελίαν,
 Ἀλκηστιν λαμβάνει. Ἀπόλλων δὲ ἡτήσατο παρὰ Μοι-
 ρῶν, ἵνα, ὅταν Ἀδμητος μέλλῃ τελευτᾶν, ἀπολυθῇ τοῦ
 θανάτου, ἂν ἐκουσίως τις ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ θνήσκειν ἔλθῃται,
 πατὴρ, ἢ μήτηρ, ἢ γυνή. Ὡς δὲ ἦλθεν ἡ τοῦ θνήσκειν
 ἡμέρα, μήτε τοῦ πατρὸς, μήτε τῆς μητρὸς ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ
 θνήσκειν θελόντων, Ἀλκηστις ὑπεραπέθανε, καὶ αὐτὴν
 πάλιν ἀνέπεμψεν ἡ Κόρη.

PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.

550. Ὁ Περσεὺς παραγενόμενος εἰς Αἰθιοπίαν, ἧς
 ἐβασίλευε Κηφεύς, εὔρε τὴν τούτου θυγατέρα Ἀνδρομέ-
 δαν παρακειμένην βορὰν θαλασσίῳ κήτει. Κασσιόπεια
 γὰρ ἡ Κηφέως γυνὴ Νηρηΐσιν ἤρισε περὶ κάλλους καὶ
 πασῶν εἶναι κρείσσων ἠΰχθησεν. ὅθεν αἱ Νηρηίδες ἐμήνι-
 σαν, καὶ Ποσειδῶν αὐταῖς συνοργισθεὶς πλήμμυράν τε
 ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν ἔπεμψε καὶ κῆτος. Ἀμμωνος δὲ χρή-
 σαντος τὴν ἀπαλλαγὴν τῆς συμφορᾶς, ἐὰν ἡ Κασσιόπει-
 ας θυγάτηρ Ἀνδρομέδα προτεθῇ τῷ κήτει βορά, τοῦτο
 ἀναγκασθεὶς ὁ Κηφεύς ὑπὸ τῶν Αἰθιοπῶν ἔπραξε καὶ

προσέδωκε τὴν θυγατέρα πέτρα. Ταύτην θεασάμενος ὁ Περσεὺς καὶ ἔρασθεὶς ἀναιρήσειν ὑπέσχετο Κηφεῖ τὸ κῆτος, εἰ μέλλει σωθεῖσαν αὐτὴν αὐτῷ δώσειν γυναῖκα· ἐπὶ τούτοις γενομένων ὀρκων, ὑποστὰς τὸ κῆτος ἔκτεινε καὶ τὴν Ἀνδρομέδαν ἔλυσεν.

SPHINX.

551. Κρέοντος δὲ βασιλεύοντος, οὐ μικρὰ συμφορὰ κατέσχε Θήβας. Ἐπεμψε γὰρ Ἡρα Σφίγγα· εἶχε πρὸς-
ωπον μὲν γυναικός, στήθος δὲ λέοντος καὶ πτέρυγας ὄρνι-
θος. Μαθούσα δὲ αἶνιγμα παρὰ Μουσῶν ἐπὶ τὸ Φίκειον
ὄρος ἐκαδέζετο καὶ τοῦτο προὔτεινε Θηβαίοις. Ἦν δὲ
τὸ αἶνιγμα· Τί ἐστὶν ὃ μίαν ἔχον φωνὴν τετράπουν καὶ
δίπουν καὶ τρίπουν γίνεται; Χρησμοῦ δὲ Θηβαίοις
ὑπάρχοντος τηνικαῦτα ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι τῆς Σφίγγος,
ἥνίκα ἂν τὸ αἶνιγμα λύσωσι, προσιόντες πολλοὶ ἐπει-
ρῶντο εὐρεῖν, τί τὸ λεγόμενόν ἐστιν· ἐπεὶ δὲ μὴ εὗροιεν,
ἄρπάσασα ἓνα κατεβίβρωσκε· Πολλῶν δὲ ἀπολλυμένων
καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον Αἴμονος τοῦ Κρέοντος, κηρύσσει
Κρέων τῷ τὸ αἶνιγμα λύσονται καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν καὶ τὴν
Λαῖου δώσειν γυναῖκα. Οἰδίπους δὲ ἀκούσας ἔλυσεν
εἰπὼν τὸ αἶνιγμα τὸ ὑπὸ τῆς Σφίγγος λεγόμενον ἄνθρω-
πον εἶναι· γεννᾶσθαι γὰρ τετράπουν βρέφος τοῖς τέτταρ-
σιν ὀχοῦμενον κώλοις, τελειούμενον δὲ τὸν ἄνθρωπον
εἶναι δίπουν, γηρῶντα δὲ τρίτην προσλαμβάνειν βάσιν
τὸ βᾶκτρον. Ἡ μὲν οὖν Σφίγξ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως
ἑαυτὴν ἔρριψεν, Οἰδίπους δὲ καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν πορέ-
λαβε, καὶ τὴν μητέρα ἔγημεν ἀγνοῶν.

Thes
the cele
600 p. c
dom, he
as a wit
were pro
488.

φημί.—
489.
rendered
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FABLES.

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These Fables are from a collection bearing the name of Aesop, the celebrated fabulist of antiquity, who probably lived about 600 B. C. He was born a slave, but, having obtained his freedom, he entered upon a course of travel, and became distinguished as a wit and a philosopher. Many of the fables ascribed to him were probably composed by later writers.

488. ἰδὼν, 2 aor. act. part. of ὁράω.—ἔφη, imp. 3 sing. of 215 φημί.—ἂν ᾔν, *would be*, 436.

489. Ὁ δέ, *and it, the lamb*: the article with δέ is often best rendered by *and*, with the appropriate pronoun.—κατέφυγε, 2 aor. of καταφεύγω.—προσκαλούμενου . . . λέγοντος, genit. absol. with λύκου, denoting time, *when the wolf called*, &c. 448.—ἐκεῖνος, *that one, he*, i. e. *the lamb*.—ἄλλ', *well but*, assenting to what had been said; i. e. *true, he will sacrifice me, but*.—ἐστί, *what is the subject?*—διαφθαρήναι, 2 aor. infin. pass. of διαφθείρω.

490. ἐπιστάς, from ἐπίστημι.—ἄρδούντι, 442.—αὐτοῦ, genit. of source after ἐπυνθάνετο, *inquired of him, asked from him*. This verb takes the same construction as those of hearing, 346.—μεμαρασμένα, perf. pass. part. of μαράνω.—κακείνος, καὶ ἐκεῖνος, and *he*.—τῶν μὲν, *the former*, referring to τὰ μὲν ἔγρια.

491. τικτουσιν, lit. *laying*; translate *which laid*.—πλείους, 216 accus. pl. of πλείων, comparative of πολὺς; decline like μείζων, 148.—τέξεται and τεκεῖν from τίκτω.—ἡμέρας, 383.—τοῦτο, *this*, referring to the condition, εἰ . . . παραβάλαι.—γενομένη, 2 aor. mid. part. of γίγνομαι, *having become, or when she had become*.

492. τῶν . . . βουλομένων, gen. absol. denoting time, *when the birds wished*.—χειροτονεῖν, *to extend or raise the hand, as in voting*; hence, *to elect, choose*.—σοῦ βασιλεύοντος, lit. *you being king*; translate *while you are king, or if you are king*.—ἡμῖν, indirect object, 342.

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493. ῥοπάλοις, dative of means, 386.—παίοντα belongs to δηλάτην.—ἔφη takes the rest of the sentence as direct object.—'Αλλ', but: the thought is, Before I deemed you happy, but now I do not.—ὁρῶ, give the direct object.

494. Ἔχων, having; translate *who had*, 442.—κύνα Μελιταίων, *Melitean dog*. The lap-dogs of Melite, now Malta, were, according to Strabo, much esteemed by the Roman ladies.—διετέλει . . . προσπαίζων, lit. *continued playing*; trans. *was continually playing*.—εἰ . . . εἶχεν, *if at any time he took (had) his meal out of doors*.—ἐκόμιζε, *he used to bring, was wont to bring*; imperfect to express customary action.—αὐτῷ, for him, i. e. the dog.—ζηλώσας, *having envied*; trans. *from envy*, as the cause of his action, 448.—προσέδραμεν, 2 aor. act. of προστρέχω.—αὐτός, *himself*; trans. *of his own accord*, i. e. uncalled.—After ἐκέλευσε supply τινά, *some one*.—παίοντα . . . ἀναγαγεῖν, lit. *beating to take*; trans. *to beat him and to take him*.—τούτον, *this one*, i. e. the ass.

217 495. Χαλκοῦ, lit. *brass*, hence *brazen trumpet*; governed by πλῆν, *except*. II. 619: C. 349: S. 194.—Διὰ τοῦτο γάρ; there is an ellipsis here, and γάρ introduces a reason for that which is omitted. The thought is, *We will not grant your request*, for, &c.—μᾶλλον τεθνήξῃ, *you shall more surely die*; τεθνήξῃ is in the fut. perf. mid. of θνήσκω.—μὴ δυνάμενος, *not being able*; trans. *though not able, or without being able*.

496. Χειμῶνος ὥρα, *in the season of winter*, or simply *in the winter*, 383.—μύρμηκας . . . τροφήν, 357: II. 553: C. 435, 436: S. 165.—What is the direct object of εἶπον? See 422.—τὸ θέρος, *during the summer*, 383.—ὁ δέ, *but he*, i. e. the cicada.—γελάσαντες εἶπον, lit. *having laughed, said*; trans. *laughed and said*.—'Αλλ', see note on this word in 489.—With χειμῶνος supply ὥραις.—εἰ . . . ἤβλεις, *if you piped*; the indicative to denote a real case, 436.

497. Κριθὴν, *barley*, still muen used in the East as food for horses.—κλέπτων . . . πωλῶν, participles denoting time, *while he was stealing and selling*, 448.—πάσας ἡμέρας, lit. *all days*; trans. *every day*, 383.—τὴν τρέφουσιν, lit. *the supporting*; trans. *which supports me*, 442.

498. ἐλθόντος, 2 aor. part. of ἐρχομαι. The participle denotes time relative to the principal verb; if the participle is present, its time is the same as that of the verb; but if it is past, it denotes time past with reference to that verb. Here ἐλθόντος is past with

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reference to *ἡρώτα*, which is itself past; hence the participle has 217 the force of the pluperfect, *when the stag had come*: *διαφθείροντος*, on the contrary, being present, denotes the same time as *ἡρώτα*; hence translate *was destroying*.—*εἰ δύναίτο*, *if, or whether, he* (the man) *would be able*.—*μετ' αὐτοῦ*, *with him*, the horse.—*ἔφησεν*, aor. of *φημί*, *to say yes*.—*ἐὰν λάβῃ*, *if he* (the horse) *would take*; *λάβῃ*, 2 aor. subj. of *λαμβάνω*.—*αὐτός*, *he himself*, the man.—*ἀναβῇ*, 2 aor. subj. of *ἀναβαίνω*.—*ἔχων*, *having*, may be translated *with*.—With *συνομολογήσαντος* supply *τοῦ ἴππου*.—*ἀντὶ τοῦ τιμωρήσασθαι*, lit. *instead of the to avenge himself*, translate *instead of avenging himself*. See 440, R. 2.

499. *ὥς . . . ὄντας*, *as being*, i. e. because they were.—After 218 *ὥς . . . εὐμήκη*, supply *ὄντα*, from *ὄντας*, above.—*πίνων*, 2 aor. part. of *πίνω*.—*καταλαβόντος*, from *καταλαμβάνω*.—*δραμών*, 2 aor. part. of *τρέχω*; *ἐμβάς* of *ἐμβαίνω*; *ἐμπλακεῖς*, 2 aor. pass. part. of *ἐμπλέκω* (*ἐν* and *πλέκω*, 240); the first and second denoting time, the third means, *when he had run and had entered*, &c.; *he was caught by having become entangled*.—*ᾧ* . . . *ἐγώ*, nominative used in exclamations. H. 541: C. 343.—*ἐκ*, lit. *from*, here *by means of*.—*προεδόδην*, 1 aor. pass. of *προδίδωμι*, *to betray*.

500. *μικροῦ*, used adverbially, *almost*.—*ἀποθανεῖν*, 2 aor. infin. of *ἀποδνήσκω*; for government, see 435.—*ἐκ τρίτου*, lit. *from the third* (time); trans. *the third time*.—*αὐτοῦ* depends upon *κατεδάβρησεν* by the force of the preposition *κατά*.—*προσελθούσα*, 2 aor. part. of *προσέρχομαι* (*πρός* and *έρχομαι*).—*ὥς . . . διαλεχθῆναι*, lit. *as even having approached to converse*; trans. *as even to approach and converse* (with him).

501. *ἐξήλδον*, 2 aor. of *ἐξέρχομαι*.—*πολλῆς . . . συλληφθείσης*, lit. *much game therefore having been jointly taken*; trans. *when therefore much game had been taken between them*; *συλληφθείσης*, 1 aor. pass. part. of *συλλαμβάνω* (*σύν*, *together*, and *λαμβάνω*, *to take*).—*διελεῖν*, 2 aor. of *διαίρω* (*διά* and *αἰρέω*), *to take apart*; trans. *to divide* (it, i. e. the game).—*ἐκ τῶν ἴσων*, lit. *from the equal*; trans. *of equal value*.—*προὔτρεπετο* for *προετρέπετο*, imperf. mid. of *προτρέπω*, *urged them*.—*κατέφαγεν*, 2 aor. act. of *καταφάγω*, not used in pres.; *κατεσδίω* supplying its place.—*ἡ δ'*, *and she*, the fox.—*βραχύ τι*, *some trifling thing*.—*κατέλιπε*, from *καταλείπω*.—With *λέων* supply *ἔφη*.—After *συμφορὰ* supply *εἰδίδαζεν* from the preceding question.

JESTS.

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These Jests or Witticisms are from a work ascribed to Hierocles, a philosopher and wit who flourished at Alexandria, in the fifth century of our era.

- 219 502. Σχολαστικός, properly *a scholar, a philosopher*, then one who makes pretension to learning, a pedant. The object of Hierocles in these jests is to ridicule such pretensions. This word may generally be translated *pedant*, though in some instances *simpleton* will accord better with the context.—οικίαν πωλῶν, *selling a house, or having a house to sell*.—εἰς δεῖγμα, *for a sample*.—περιέφερεν, imperfect to denote customary action, *used to carry about*.

503. εἰδέναι, 2 perf. infin. of ὁράω, *I see*; 2 perf. οἶδα, *I have seen*, hence *I know*. Synopsis as follows: Indic. οἶδα, Subj. εἰδῶ, Opt. εἰδείην, Imp. ἴσθι, Inf. εἰδέναι, Part. εἰδώς.—ἐσοπτριζέτο, imperf. mid. without the augment.

504. μαδῶν, 2 aor. part. of μανθάνω.—(ξῆ), pres. indic. act. 3d. sing. of ζάω, irregular contraction, for ξῆ.

505. εἰς χειμῶνα ναυαγῶν, *being shipwrecked in a storm*; lit. *into a storm*: the Greek involves the idea of coming *into* the storm, i. e. of being caught in it.—πρὸς τὸ σωθῆναι, lit. *to the to be saved*; render *for safety*, or *to save himself*.

506. τῷ ζῶντι, *the one who was still alive*; supply ἀδελφῷ.

508. ὑπείσελθῶν, 2 aor. act. part. of ὑπείρχομαι.—ὑφαπλάσαστο; observe the omission of the temporal augment.—τὸν κόλπον, *the bosom, lap*; here *the lap or folds of his robe*.—ὡς ἐποδεξόμενος; ὡς with fut. part. denotes *purpose or intention*; render *with the intention of catching*, or simply *to catch*.

509. What is the direct object of ξμαδον? 423.—κακείνος, by crasis for καὶ ἐκεῖνος.—After ὁ σχολαστικός supply ἔφη.—ὁ εἶπών μοι, *he who told me*, 442.—πολλῷ, *by much*, or *much*. With comparatives the measure of difference is often expressed by the dative. H. 610; C. 419; S. 197; N. 3.—σου, 452.

510. ὤμοσεν, from ὀμνυμι.—ἕδατος, 346.

511. Καθ' for κατὰ.—Ὁ δέ, supply ἔφη.—Σύγγνωθι, 2 aor. imp. of συγγιγνώσκω (σύν and γιγνώσκω). Synopsis of 2 aor. of γιγνώσκω is: Ind. ἔγνω, Subj. γνῶ, Opt. γνῶιην, Imp. γνῶθι, Inf. γνῶναι, Part. γνούς.—μοι, indirect object.—ὅτι οὐ προσέσχω, lit. *that I did not have (my mind) to (you)*; supply τὸν νοῦν and σοί; render *that I did not notice you*.

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513. πυδομένου . . . τινος, 448; πυδομένου, from πυθάνομαι.

514. δαπανημάτων, 346.—ἡμῖν depends upon σύν in σύγχειν.
—τρέφει, why singular? 326.

515. ἐν Ἑλλάδι ὄντι, who was in Greece, 442.—τοῦ . . . ἀμελή-
σαντος, 448.—συνώφθη, 1 aor. pass. of συνοράω; the agent is τῷ
φίλῳ, the dative instead of the genitive with ἐπὶ, 386, III.—
ἀπέστειλας, from ἀποστέλλω.

ANECDOTES.

These Anecdotes of eminent men in antiquity are mainly from
the works of Diogenes Laertius and Plutarch; a few are from
Stobaeus and Aelian.

516. Ἀγησίλαος, celebrated Spartan king.—θανάτου, 346.
—καταφρονήσας, having despised; render by having disregarded;
this answers the question πῶς, 448.—2. Ταῦτ', supply δεῖ μανθάν-
ειν.—οἷς, dat. of means with χρήσονται, render like direct object
which they will use.—3. διὰ τί μάλιστα, for what reason espe-
cially.

517. 2. ἀπερύκειν depends upon ἱκανοί. H. 767: C. 620: S. 221
219.—3. Μαντινεία, city in Arcadia, famed for the victory of
Epaminondas over the Spartans, 362 B. C., and that of Agis over
the Argives, 418 B. C.—κωλυόμενος, being restrained (by others).
—τὸν . . . βουλούμενον is the subject of μάχεσθαι, 413, 3). H. 773:
C. 626: S. 158.

518. Ἀλκιβιάδην, an Athenian general and demagogue, of rare
talents, but of unprincipled character. He refused to obey the
summons of his country when ordered home from Sicily on a
charge of sacrilege. Sentence of death was accordingly pro-
nounced against him in his absence.—Ἐγώ, supply verb from
πιστεύεις above, I would not commit the decision even to my mother.
—μέλαιναν ψῆφον; the black pebble was used in voting for con-
demnation; the white, for acquittal.—2. κατέγνωσται, perf.
pass. of καταγιγνώσκω, with augment in place of reduplication.
—Δείξωμεν, let us show.—Δεκελίδον . . . πόλεμον; the latter part
of the Peloponnesian war is so called from the town of Decelēa in
Attica, where, at the suggestion of Alcibiades, the Lacedaemo-
nians, in the spring of 413 B. C., established a permanent en-
campment.

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- 221 519. τοὺς ἄνδρας νικήσαντας, *those who have conquered men*; ἄνδρας, object of νικήσαντας.
520. Ἀνάχαρσις, a Seythian of noble family, who visited Athens, in the time of Solon, to acquire wisdom.—Αὐτοί, supply πολέμοι εἰσιν.—2. σὺ δέ, supply ὕειδος εἰ.
- 222 521. πρὸς τὸν . . . καλοῦντα . . . Ἀθηναῖον, *to the Athenian who called*.—μεμαθήκαμεν, from μανθάνω.—2. Κηφισοῦ; the Cephissus is a small stream near Athens, the Eurotas a river near Sparta. The retort of the Spartan is particularly spirited, "We have never driven you from the Eurotas," for the best of reasons, you were never there.—Εὐρώτα, genit. for Εὐρώτου.—3. ἔφη, supply Ἀντακίδας.
522. εἴργασμαι, perf. mid. of ἐργάζομαι; observe peculiarity of augment, εἰ for ἦ.—τί . . . φιλοσοφίας, *what advantage had accrued to him*, or *what advantage he had derived from philosophy*; περιγέγονεν, perf. of περιγίγνομαι, translated by the pluperf., because it is perfect with respect to ἐρωτηθεῖς, which is itself past.—Τὸ . . . ὁμιλεῖν, subject of περιγέγονεν understood.
523. 2. Τοσούτου, 386.—Πρίω, imperat. 2 aor. mid. of πρίωμαι, not used; supply ἀνδράποδον.—3. ἐπὶ . . . ζῆν, *for the extravagantly to live*; render *for his extravagant living*.—4. τοῦ . . . λέγειν, used as noun in gen. limiting ἐξουσίαν, 440, R. 2.—τοῦ . . . ἀκούειν, gov. by ἐξουσίαν understood.—With ἐγὼ supply ἐξουσίαν ἔχω.
- 223 524. μὴ πιστεύεσθαι is subject of περιγίγνεται, understood: this is the κέρδος which they receive.—2. Χάρις, supply γηράσκει.—3. Ὅσφ; see note on πολλῶ, 509.—Οἱ ζῶντες, supply διαφέρουσι.—7. εἴη, opt. because dependent upon past tense, as κανχόμενον relates to the same time as ἔφη, 424.—πατρίδος gov. by ἄξιος, *worthy of*.
525. δι' αἵματος, lit. *through, by means of blood*; render *with or in blood*.—μέλανος, *black*, hence *ink*.—Δράκων, Athenian lawgiver, whose code, from its severity, was said to be written *in blood*.—2. ἐκείνων . . . προσεχόντων, *when they* (the people) did not attend: supply τὸν νοῦν.—ἐπιτρέψωσιν, subj. of purpose.—προτρεψαμένων, supply εἰπεῖν: observe difference of force between this word and ἐπιτρέπω, *to permit*: this means *to urge forward*, so eager were they to hear that they even urged him to speak.—ᾠδόν, accus. of kindred signification as in the Eng. *to go a journey*.—ἔπτη, 2 aor. of ἵπταμαι.—ἔπαθεν, 2 aor. of πάσχω.—Κεχόλωται, supply Δήμητρα, as subject.

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526. 'Ελλάδος, gov. by ποῦ, 151.—ἴθι, 424.—οὐδαμοῦ, Diogenes could not find a man any where. See 6, below.—2. τοιοῦτον, *such*, i. e. *the blush of modesty*, implied in ἐρυθριῶν.—3. σου, 346.—5. Κἀγώ = καὶ ἐγώ.—δ κύων, a name often given to Diogenes from his habits of life.—6. μεθ' ἡμέραν, *by day*; μεθ' for μετά.—7. ἀλούς, 2 aor. part. of ἀλίσκομαι.—ἄρχειν, supply οἶδα.—κῆρυκα, *the crier at the auction*.—8. εἰσίτω, imperat. 3 sing. of εἰσεῖμι (εἰς and εἶμι, *to go*); εἶμι (*to go*) is irregular. Synopsis of the Present is as follows: Ind. εἶμι, Subj. ἴω, Opt. ἰοίην, Imp. ἴθι, Inf. ἰέναι, Part. ἰών.—10. Πλάτωνος ὀρισαμένου, *when Plato had given the definition*, καὶ εὐδοκιμούντος, *and was making a reputation by it*.—τίλας, from τίλλω.—εἰσήμεκεν, from εἰσφέρειν.

528. 'Από, lit. *from*; render *on account of*.—ἔστιν, *is possible*; what is its subject?—2. ἡμῶν depends upon ἐγγύς,—ἡμεῖς, supply παρέσμεν.—ἀντέγραψε. This was during his memorable defence of Thermopylae, 480 B. C.—Μολὼν λάβε, *having come take*; render *come and take* (them).—μολών, 2 aor. part. See ἔμολον, under βλώσκειν.

529. εἰδίσε, 1 aor. of ἐδίξω, augment εἰ for ἡ.—3. "Ὅπως . . . διαλείπωμεν, *that we may never cease honoring*, &c. Supply the leading clause.

530. ὁπότε μέλλοι, *whenever he was about*, &c.: the opt. here, as often, is used of repeated action.—Πρότεχε, supply τὸν νοῦν, *attend*, take heed.—'Ελλήνων καὶ 'Αθηναίων, in apposition with ἐλευθέρων, 443.—2. μέλαν ἱμάτιον, i. e. in mourning.

531. λέοντος στρατηγούντος, lit. *a lion being general*; render *with a lion for its general*.—δεκά στρατηγούς; ten generals were elected yearly at Athens.—αὐτὸς γὰρ . . . εὗρηκέναι, *for that he himself had found*=*for he said that he*, &c.; εὗρηκέναι from εὕρισκω.

532. 2. Τῆς γυναικός, *his wife*, Xanthippe.—ἐβούλου, sc. ἀποδνήσκειν με.—4. ἡδονῶν, gov. by ἀπέχεσθαι understood.

533. Τῶν . . . μνωμένων, dep. upon τὸν ἐπικεικῆ, —χρήματα, scil. δεόμενα.—2. ἔτι . . . ὧν, abridged temp. clause, 448.—στρατηγῶν, part. *commanding*. There were ten Athenian generals in the field, Themistocles among the number, but Miltiades was the general in command on the day of the battle. This is the celebrated battle of Marathon, in which 10,000 Athenians, aided by 1,000 Plataeans, in the year 490 B. C. won a signal victory over at least 100,000 Persians.—έντυχεῖν, 2 aor. infin. of έντυγχάνω.—τὸ Μιλτιάδου τρόπαιον, *the trophy of Miltiades* in commem-

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226 oration of the victory.—3. Ἀχιλλεύς . . . Ὀμηρος, the former the hero of the Iliad, the latter its author.—Ὀλυμπιάδων, the Olympic games, celebrated at Olympia in Elis once in four years. An Olympic victory was one of the highest honors which a Greek could attain.—4. δὲ ἡ, Themistocles.

534. Εἴμαρτα, plup. pass. of μέρομαι, with the force of imperf. used impers. it was fated.—δρῆναι, 2 aor. pass. of δέρω, sc. εἴμαρτό σοι. Zeno was a Stoic; the slave therefore endeavored to justify himself on the Stoic principle that every thing was fated.

—2. ὦτα, from οὖς.—πλείω, neut. pl. comp. of πολὺς.—ἦπτονα, n. pl. of κακός, less.—συνεβῆκεν, perf. act. of συνβέω.

227 535. τοῦ . . ἀνδρός, her husband, Admetus king of Phæac.

An oracle had declared that he could not recover from his illness unless some one would die in his stead. Alcestis offered herself as the substitute.—2. ἐξοστρακισμόν, ostracism. The Athenian government sometimes decreed that the citizens might write upon shells (ὄστρακον) the names of any persons whom they wished to banish. The one against whom the most votes were cast (if not less than 6,000) went into banishment for ten years. Aristides, one of the purest and best of the Athenian statesmen, was a victim of this unjust institution.—Γινώσκεις γάρ, &c. object of ἔφη: γάρ, for; render then, as often in questions. There is an ellipsis: Why do you ask this, for do you know?—τῇ τοῦ, &c. the name of the Just. The rustic voted against him simply because he was tired of hearing him called the Just. Probably many a vote cast at the ostracism was supported by no better reason.—

3. δ' Ἀγισιάδου, the son of Agesilaus, sc. υἱός; the article is often so used before a genitive to denote son or daughter.—Χαιρωνεία, city in Boeotia, famed for the victory of Phillip over the Greeks, 338 B. C.—σκληροτέρᾳ, somewhat harsh, or too harsh.—γεγενημένην, from γίγνομαι.—νικᾶν, 430, 2).—7. ἵνα σιγᾶν, sc. μάθῃς.—8. κατὰ . . . τρόπον, according to or in the style of his country, i. e. with laconic (from Laconia) brevity.—Ὀμηρον, Ὅμηρον, the two great Epic poets of Greece; the former treated of war, the latter of the arts of peace, husbandry, &c.; hence called the poet of the Helots, who were serfs, and cultivated the soil for their Spartan lords.—9. ἀτείχιστος; Sparta, unlike Athens, was but a group of unpretending villages, without even an encircling wall to give it the appearance of a city; it was, however, well protected by mountain barriers, though the Spartan boast, in the anecdote before us, contains much truth.—10. μεμαθηκότα, from

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μανδάνω.—11. ἀφῆκεν, from ἀφίημι.—τιμωρίας, 452.—16. 227
 ἔχου, 424.—ἔφη agrees with Στρατόνικος.—Ξὺν τοῖς θεοῖς in-
 volves a pun, as it may mean either *with the blessing of the gods*,
 as his hearer would understand it, or *with* (i. e. including) *the gods*
 (the nine Muses and the Apollo), as he intended it.—δῶδεκα, sup-
 ply μαθητὰς ἔχω.—17. λέγουσιν, part. dat. pl.

LEGENDS.

These Legends are from an ancient work entitled Περὶ Ἀπί-
 στων Ἱστοριῶν, whose object was to show that many of the Greeian
 legends were historical fictions, having indeed a basis of fact, but
 being in all their details fabrications of poets and fabulists. This
 general view of mythological stories is perhaps correct, though the
 particular explanations here given may not be worthy of much
 confidence. The work is ascribed to*Palaephatus, of whom little
 is known: he probably lived in the fourth century before Christ.

536. Ὀδυσσεύς, one of the most celebrated of the Greeian 228
 heroes at Troy. His wanderings form the subject of the Odessey
 of Homer.—ἀσκῶ, a leathern bag; according to Homer, made of
 the skin of an ox nine years old.—ὧς οὐκ οἶδόν τε, lit. *that* (this is)
not (such) *as* (to be); render *that this is not possible*.—τῇ . . .
 αὐτοῦ, *his city*, i. e. Lipara, on the island of the same name in the
 Aeolian group.—περιβέβλητο, from περιβάλλω.

537. ἀλήθεια, se. ἐστίν.—ἦδε, *this*, i. e. as follows.—ἄτε 229
 . . . ἐργαζομένων, *as tilling*; render *since they tilled*.—ἵπποτρο-
 φεῖν . . . ἐπελάβετο, *he undertook to keep horses*, interested himself
 in keeping horses.—μέχρι τούτου . . . ἕως οἷ, lit. *until this* (time),
until which (time), se. χρόνου; render simply *until*. The Greek
 idiom often uses correlatives, where in English a single adverb is
 sufficient (429): *he delighted in horses until he lost*, &c.: μέχρι
 and ἕως with the force of prepositions govern the genitive.—
 ἀπώλεσε, from ἀπώλλυμι.—κατηνάλωσεν, from καταναλίσκω.—
 προήχθη, from προάγω.

538. ἔχει ᾧδε, *has itself thus*; render *is as follows*.—οἷα λέ-
 γεται, *such as it is said* (to be); se. εἶναι.

539. Λυγκία . . . ἑώρα, lit. *they say Lynceus that he saw*; Greek
 idiom; render *they say that Lynceus saw*: ἑώρα, imperf. of ὁράω,
 with both temporal and syllabic augment.

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230 540. τὴν Φοίνικος, *the daughter of Phoenix*. See Note 535, 3. The common tradition makes Europa the daughter of Agenor and sister of Phoenix. Palaephatus here follows the Homeric account. —ἀφικέσθαι, from ἀφικνέομαι. —ἀναβῆναι, from ἀναβαίνω. —εἶδεν, from εἰρίσκω. —προσανεπλάσθη, from προσαναπλάσσω.

541. ἐφ' ἃ μῆλα, *and that in quest of these apples*; the relative at the beginning of a clause is often best rendered by a demonstrative or by a personal pronoun. —ἐκαλοῦντο Ἑσπερίδες, i. e. *daughters of Hesperus*. —Μῆλα . . . πρόβατα; Palaephatus supposes the fable of the golden apples guarded by the dragon, to be founded on the twofold use of μῆλα and Δράκων: the former meaning either *apples* or *sheep*; the latter either *Draco* (proper name) or *dragon*. —περιέλασας, from περιελαύνω. —χρυσᾶ μῆλα, *golden sheep*, so called because very beautiful, as described above.

231 542. ἐν . . . πόντῳ, *on the shore of*. —ἐν τοῖς τότε ἀνδράποισ, 282. —οὔσας Γηρυόνου τοῦ Τρικάρηνου, *belonging to Geryon, the Tricarenian* (i. e. of Tricarenia); Γηρυόνον depends upon οὔσας like the English possessive *being Geryon's*: εἶμι and γίγνομαι are often followed by the genitive of the possessor. H. 572: C. 390: S. 175. The attempted explanation turns on the twofold meaning of Τρικάρηνος, *Tricarenian* or *three-headed* (τρῆς, *three*, and κάρηνον, *head*).

543. μῦθος; observe the several modifiers: 1st, δ; 2d, περὶ τοῦ Ὁρφέως; 3d, from ὅτι to the end of the sentence: the predicate is ψευδής (ἐστίν). —μανεῖσαι, aor. pass. part. of μάλνομαι. —ὅν τρόπον, supply κατὰ, *in what way*. —τότε πρῶτον, *then for the first time*; this is represented as the origin of the custom of carrying wands at the festivals of Bacchus. —κλώνας depends upon ἔχουσαι. —ἐνεφαίνετο . . . καταγόμενα, *trees (woods) seemed at first to be descending*.

544. ἔλετο, from αἰρέω. —ὁ Πελίου, *the son of Pelias*. —ἐπὶ τῆς ἐστίας, *upon the hearth*; thus rendering the appeal sacred as made in the name of the household gods. —ἐκδοτον . . . δοῦναι, *to deliver up*. —παρακαδίσας, from παρακαδίζω. —ἐπυρπόλει αὐτούς, lit. *laid them waste with fire*; render *laid waste their fields with fire*. —Ἐπειών, part. of ἐπέξειμι (ἐπί, ἐξ, and εἶμι). See Note on 526, 8. —συνελήφθη, from συλλαμβάνω. —Διομήδους ἱππους, 537. —τῇ αὐτοῦ στρατιᾷ, *his own army*. —ἐντυγχάνω, from ἐντυγχάνω.

232 545. ἐπὶ Σφηγίου ὄρους, *on Mount Sphingium*, so called because it was the resort of the Sphinx; otherwise known as Mount

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Phicius, near Thebes in Boeotia.—τὸν μὴ εὐρόντα, *him who did not solve*, i. e. whoever did not solve: εὐρόντα, from εὐρίσκω.—ἀνείλεν, from ἀναιρέω.—ὄνομα, sc. ἦν.—ἀδελφὴν, sc. παρέλαβε, lit. *took*, here *married*.—Αἰσδομένη, from αἰσδάνομαι: observe the accumulation of participles in this sentence.—ἐγήμε, from γαμέω.—ἀπῆρεν, from ἀπαίρω.—τῷ ἀποκτενοῦντι, *to him who shall kill*: ἀποκτενοῦντι, fut. part. of ἀποκτείνω.—τὰ . . . πολεμικά, 399.—Τὰ ἄλλα, *the other*; ἔχων ἵππον ποδῶκυν being regarded as one qualification.—νυκτός, 383.—ἀπιών, from ἀπειμι.—συμβάντων, from συμβαίνω.

MYTHOLOGY.

After seeing the above attempts of Palaephatus to explain the legends of the Greek Mythology, the pupil will perhaps be interested in a few extracts from the Mythology itself. The extracts here given are from the mythologist Apollodorus, who lived in the second century B. C., and the historian Diodorus Siculus, in the first century B. C.

546. πλάσας ἔδωκεν = ἐπλάσε καὶ ἔδωκεν, *fashioned and gave*. 233
—λάδρα Διός, *without the knowledge of Zeus*: Διός depends upon λάδρα, which, with the force of a preposition, sometimes governs the genitive.—νάρθηκι, *a reed*; Giant Fennel, still used by the Greeks for tapers, is meant.—ἥσδετο, from αἰσδάνομαι.—ἐδέδετο, from δέω.—αὔξανομένων, *which grew*, 442.—πυρὸς κλαπέντος δίκην, lit. *penalty of the fire stolen*; render *penalty for having stolen fire*.

547. δηχδέσης, from δάκνω.—εἰς Ἄιδου, sc. δῶμα, depending upon εἰς and governing Ἄιδου, *into the abode of Hades*.—ὑπέσχετο, from ὑπισκνέομαι.—ἦν = ἔάν.—ἐπιστραφῆ, 2 aor. pass. with force of mid. from ἐπιστρέφω.—πρὶν, 430, 2).

548. Ἀσίλας depends upon τὴν Πιαφλαγονίαν.—περὶ, lit. *around*, in the vicinity of.—ἐπὶ πλεῖον, *to a higher* (degree than others).—μετασχών, from μετέχω.—τραπέζης, 346.—τὰ . . . ἀπόρρητα, lit. *the among the gods secrets*, i. e. *the secrets of the gods*.—καταχδεῖς, from κατάγω, *brought down*, *doomed*.—τὰς ἴσας, *the equal*, i. e. in number; render *the same number of daughters*.—Εἰδ = εἶτα.—Ἀρτέμιδι, supply *προσέταξε*.—θυγατέρας, supply

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- κατατοξεῖσαι. — τοῦτων ὑπακουσάντων, *when these* (Apollo and Diana) *had obeyed*. — συνέβη, from συμβάλω. — See 538.
- 235 549. Φερῶν, 346. — τῷ καταξεύξαντι, *to the having yoked*; render *to the one who would yoke*. — ἂν, *if*. — ἔλγεται, from αἰρέω. — ἡ τοῦ θνήσκειν ἡμέρα, *lit. the of the to die day*; render *the day of death*. — ἡ Κόρη, Proserpina, the goddess of the lower world. She was worshipped in Attica as ἡ Κόρη, *the Maiden or the Daughter*, i. e. of Ceres. — See 544.
550. βopάv, *as food*, in apposition with θυγατέρα. — πασῶν depends upon κρείσσων, 451. — αὐταῖς συνοργισθεῖς, *having become angry along with them*, i. e. sympathizing with them, as Poseidon would be likely to with his Nereids. — Ἀμμωνος, Jupiter Ammon the god of the Libyans. — ἀναγκασθεῖς, from ἀναγκάζω. — τοῦτο, *this*, i. e. the act contemplated in the oracle; it depends upon ἔπραξε, below. — ἐρασθεῖς, 1 aor. pass. part. of ἐράω, with the active signification. — αὐτήν, *her* (Andromeda). — σωθεῖσαν, *when rescued*. — γυναῖκα, *as a wife*. — ἐπὶ τοῦτοις, *on these terms*. — ὑποστάς, from ὑφίστημι.
- 236 551. Φίκειον ὕρος; see note on Σφιγγίου ἔρους, 545. — προῦ-
τεινε for προέτεινε, from προτείνω. — τηνικαῦτα — ἡνίκα, *then — when*, 429. — ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι, from ἀπαλλάσσω. — Σφιγγὸς depends upon ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι by the force of the preposition ἀπό. — προσιόντες, *going forward*, from πρόσειμι. — ἀρπάσασα κατεβίβρωσκε, *having seized devoured* (i. e. each time); render *she seized and devoured*. — Αἴμονος, sc. ἀπολλυμένου. — Λαίου, Laius was king before Creon. In terror Creon now offers the throne and the widow of the late king to any one who will solve the enigma. — ἔλυσεν εἰπών, *solved (it) by saying*. — τελειούμενον τὸν ἄνδραπον, *when grown to manhood*. — ἔρριψεν, from ῥίπτω. — τὴν μητέρα, i. e. Jocasta the widow of Laius. Oedipus was the son of Laius and Jocasta, though he was ignorant of the fact, hence ἀγνοῶν in the text. — See 545.

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GREEK AND ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

 The numerals accompanying the proper names refer to articles in which those names occur.

A.

A; Alpha. *As a prefix α often has the force of a negative, not, without, like the English un in unwise: it is then called α privative.*

ἄβουλος (α priv. and βουλή, counsel), *on*, inconsiderate, foolish.
ἀγαθός (147), ἡ, *ον*, good, brave.
ἄγαλμα, ἄτος, τό, ornament, image, statue.

Ἀγαμέμνων, *ονος, ὁ*, Agamemnon, commander of Grecian forces at Troy, 244.

ἀγανακτέω, ἡσω, to be displeased, be angry.

ἀγγέλλω, ἀγγελῶ, ἡγγεῖλα, ἡγγεῖλκα, ἡγγεῖλμαι, ἡγγέλθην, to announce, bring tidings, bear a message.

ἄγγελος, *ου, ὁ*, messenger.

ἀγείρω, ἐρῶ, ἡγεῖρα, ἡγέρθην, to collect, bring together.

ἀγέλη, *ης, ἡ*, herd, drove of cattle.

Ἀγισίλαος, *ου, ὁ*, Agesilaus, celebrated king of Sparta, 516.

Ἄγισ, ἴδος, ὁ, Agis, king of Sparta.

ἄγκυρα, *ας, ἡ*, anchor.

ἄγνωέω, ἡσω, to be ignorant, not to know.

ἀγοράζω, ἄσω, σμαι, σθην, to buy, purchase, trade.

ἄγρα, *ας, ἡ*, hunting, the chase.

ἀγράμματος (α priv. γράμμα, letter), illiterate, ignorant.

ἄγριος, *ἱᾶ, ἱον*, wild, uncultivated, fierce.

ἄγρικός, *ον*, rustic, living in the country, countryman.

ἄγω, ἄξω, ἡγάγον, ἡχα, ἡγμαι, ἡχθην, to drive, lead, conduct, draw, attract.

ἀγών, ὄνος, ὁ, contest, struggle, battle.

ἀγωνιάω, ἄσω, to be troubled or distressed, to fear.

Ἀδείμαντος, *ου, ὁ*, Adimantus, brother of Plato, 421.

ἀδελφή, *ης, ἡ*, sister.

ἀδελφός, *οὔ, ὁ*, brother.

ἀδικέω, ἡσω, to do wrong, to wrong, to injure.

ἄδικος, *ον*, unjust.

ἄδικως, unjustly.

Ἀδμητος, *ου, ὁ*, Admetus, fabled king of Phærae, 544.

ἄδύνατος, *ον*, impossible.

ἀεί, always, ever.

αἶδω, or ἄδω, ἄσσομαι, ἦσα, ἦσμαι, ἦσθην, to sing.

ἀείμνηστος, *ον*, memorable, not to be forgotten.

ἀετός, *οὔ, ὁ*, eagle.

ἄθανάτος (α, θάνατος), *ον*, immortal.

Ἀθῆναι, *ων, αἱ* (plur.), Athens, city of Athens.

Ἀθηναῖος (Ἀθῆναι), *ᾱ, ον*, Athe-

- nian; Ἀθηναῖος, ου, δ, an Athenian.
 ἀρροῖω, σω, σμαι, σθην, to collect, assemble.
 ἀδύμια, ας, ἡ, sadness, dejection, despondency.
 Αἰγύπτιος (Αἴγυπτος), α, ου, Egyptian; Αἰγύπτιος, ου, δ, an Egyptian.
 Αἴγυπτος, ου, ἡ, Egypt.
 Αἴδης, ου, δ, Hades, the abode of the dead.
 Αἰθιοπία, ας, ἡ, Ethiopia, in Africa, 550.
 Αἰθίοψ (Αἰθιοπία), οπος, δ, an Ethiopian, 550.
 αἷμα, ἄτος, τό, blood.
 Αἴμων, ονος, δ, Haemon, *fabled son of Creon of Thebes*, 551.
 Αἰνείας, ου, δ, Aeneas, *celebrated Trojan prince*, 89.
 ἀνιγμᾶ, ἄτος, τό, enigma, riddle.
 Αἰολος, ου, δ, Aeolus, *fabled king of the winds*, 536.
 αἰρετός (αἰρέω), ἡ, ὄν, preferable, desirable.
 αἰρέω, ἥσω, 2 aor. εἶλον, ηκα, ημαι, ἔδην, to take, capture; *Mid.* εἰλοομαι, ελεετ.
 αἰσθάνομαι; αἰσθῆσομαι, ἕσθημαι (dep.), to perceive, ascertain.
 αἰσχρός, δ, ὄν, shameful, base, ugly, hideous.
 Αἰσώπειος, α, ου, Aesopie, of or like Aesop, 525.
 αἰτέω, ἥσω, to ask, beg, demand.
 αἰτία, ας, ἡ, cause, reason.
 αἰτιάομαι, ἀπομαι (dep.), to blame, accuse, charge.
 αἰώνιος, ἰα, ἰον (also with two endings ἰος, ἰον), lasting, perpetual.
 Ἀκαστος, ου, δ, Acastus, son of Pelias, 544.
 ἀκόντιον, ου, τό, javelin, spear, dart.
 ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι, ἤκουσα, P. ἀκήκοα, ἠκούσμαι, ἠκούσθην, to hear, listen to.
 ἀκρόπολις, εως, ἡ, citadel, aeropolis.
 ἀλγέω, ἥσω, to grieve, be pained.
 ἀλεπτρῶν, ὄντες, δ, οτ ἡ, cock, hen.
- Ἀλέξανδρος, ου, δ, Alexander, *surnamed the Great, of Macedon*.
 ἀλήθεια (ἀληθής), ας, ἡ, truth.
 ἀληθεύω, εὔσω, to speak the truth.
 ἀληθής, ἐς, true, certain.
 ἀληθῶς (ἀληθής), truly.
 ἀλίσκομαι (defect. pass.); ἀλώσομαι, ἤλωκα and ἔάλωκα, 2 aor. ἤλων and ἔάλων, part. ἀλούς, to be taken, be captured.
 Ἀλκιστις, ἰδος, ἡ, Alcestis, *wife of Admetus*, 549.
 Ἀλκιβιάδης, ου, δ, Alcibiades, *Athenian general and politician*.
 ἀλλά, but.
 ἀλλήλων (173), one another, each other.
 ἄλλος, λη, λο, other, another.
 ἀλώπηξ, εκος, ἡ, fox.
 ἄμα, together, together with, at the same time.
 Ἀμάζονις, ἰδος, ἡ, Amazon.
 ἀμάθης, ἐς, ignorant, unlearned.
 ἀμαθία, ας, ἡ, ignorance.
 ἀμείνων (comp. of ἀγαθός), ου, better.
 ἀμελέω, ἥσω, to neglect.
 Ἀμμων, ωνος, δ, Ammon, *the Libyan Zeus*, 550.
 ἀμνός, οῦ, δ, lamb.
 Ἀμφίων, ονος, δ, Amphion, *son of Zeus, said to have built the walls of Thebes by the music of his lyre*.
 ἄν, a particle denoting uncertainty, possibility (436); by contraction for ἐάν, if.
 ἀνά (prep.), up, through; in comp. up, back, again.
 ἀναβαίνω (ἀνά, βαίνω), -βήσομαι, -έβην, -βέβηκα, -βέβημαι, -εβήσθην, to go up, to mount.
 ἀναγιγνώσκω (ἀνά, γιγνώσκω), -γνώσομαι, 2 aor. -έγνων, -έγνωκα, -έγνωσμαι, -εγνώσθην, to know again, to read.
 ἀναγκάζω (ἀνάγκη), ἄσω, σμαι, σθην, to compel, force.
 ἀναγκαῖος (ἀνάγκη), α, ου, necessary.
 ἀνάγκη, ης, ἡ, necessity.
 ἀναγῶ (ἀνά, ἄγω), -άξω, -ήγῳγον,

-ῆχα, lead
 ἐναιρέω, ηκα, destroy
 ἀναλαμψομαι, λημ up.
 ἀναπέμψω, μψα, send
 ἀναπλάσσω, σμαι, vent.
 ἀναρρίπτω, ριπτ, ἀνατείνω, τεινα, δην, t
 ἀναφέρω, φέρω, ἀνήνεγμαι, or up.
 Ἀνάχαρς, Scyth.
 ἀναχωρέω, back
 ἀνδράποδος, ἀνδρείος, Ἀνδρομέδης, daughtr
 ἀνδροφάγος, cannib
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 ἄνεμος, a
 ἀνέρχομαι, mai or
 δα, to
 ἄνευ (wit
 ἄνέχω (wit
 -έσχηται, raise
 with.
 ἀνεψιός, ἀνήρ, ἀνής, ἐνδός, ε
 ἀνδρώπις, man.
 ἀνδρωπίνος, as man
 ἐνδρωπίνος, man.
 ἀνίστημι

-ῆχα, -ῆγμαι, -ῆχθην, to lead up, lead back, lead away.
 κναιρέω (ἀνά, αἰρέω), ἦσω, ἀνεῖλον, ἦμαι, ἔθην, to take up, destroy, kill.
 ἀναλαμβάνω (ἀνά, λαμβάνω), ἀναλήψομαι, ἀνέλαβον, ἀνέληφα, ἀνέλημμαι, ἀνελήφθην, to take, take up.
 ἀναπέμπω (ἀνά, πέμπω), ψω, -πέπομφα, -πέπεμμαι, ἀνεπέμφθην, to send up, send back.
 ἀναπλάσσω (ἀνά, πλάσσω), -πλάσσω, σμαι, σθην, to form, fashion, invent.
 ἀναρίθμητος, ον, countless.
 ἀνατείνω (ἀνά, τείνω), -τενώ, ἀνέτεινα, -τέτακα, -τέταμαι, ἀνέταθην, to lift up, raise.
 ἀναφέρω (ἀνά, φέρω), ἀνοίσω, aor. ἀνήνεγκα, ἀνένηνοχα, ἀνένηνγμαι, ἀνηνέχθην, to bear back or up, to carry up or back.
 Ἀνάχαρσις, ἴδος, ὁ, Anacharsis, Scythian philosopher.
 ἀναχωρέω (ἀνά, χωρέω), ἦσω, to go back or away, to depart.
 ἀνδράποδον, ον, τό, slave.
 ἀνδρείος, ᾱ, ον, brave, manly.
 Ἀνδρομέδα, ἡς, ἡ, Andromeda, daughter of Cepheus, 550.
 ἀνδροφάγος, ον, feeding upon man, cannibal, eating human flesh, man-eating.
 ἄνεμος, ον, ὁ, wind.
 ἀνέρχομαι (ἀνά, ἔρχομαι), ἀνελεύσομαι or ἔνειμι, ἀνῆλθον, ἀνελήλυθα, to go up or upon, to mount.
 ἄνευ (with gen.), without.
 ἀνέχω (ἀνά, ἔχω), -έξω, -έσχον, -έσχῃκα, -έσχῃμαι, -εσχέσθην, to raise up, *mid.* endure, put up with.
 ἀνεψῖός, οὔ, ὁ, cousin.
 ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ, man.
 ἄνθος, εος, τό, flower.
 ἀνδρώπινος (ἄνθρωπος), η, ον, human.
 ἀνδρωπίνως (ἄνθρωπινος), humanly, as man ought.
 ἄνθρωπος, ον, ὁ or ἡ, man, woman.
 ἀνίστημι (ἀνά, ἵστημι), see 268 and

269, to set up, raise up, *mid.* to get up from seat, bed, &c.
 ἀνόητος, ον, thoughtless, stupid, ignorant.
 ἀνορθόω (ἀνά, ὀρθόω), ὥσω, to restore, repair.
 Ἀνταλκίδας, ον, ὁ, Antalcidas, distinguished Spartan.
 ἀντί (prep. with gen.), against, instead of.
 ἀντιγράφω (ἀντί, γράφω), see γράφω, to write back, write in reply.
 ἀντιποιέω (ἀντί, ποιέω), ἦσω, to act against, *mid.* to claim as one's own.
 Ἀντισθένης, εος, ὁ, Antisthenes, Greek philosopher, 522.
 ἀνύτω (only in pres. and impf.), to effect, accomplish.
 ἀξιόπιστος, ον, trustworthy, entitled to belief.
 ἄξιος, ἰᾶ, ἴον, worthy.
 ἀξιόω (ἄξιος), ὥσω, to think worthy (*whether of reward or punishment*), ask, demand.
 ἀπαγγέλλω (ἀπό, from, back, ἀγγέλλω), see 248, to bring or carry tidings back, report.
 ἀπαίδευτος, ον, ignorant, uneducated.
 ἀπαίρω (ἀπό, αἶρω) ρῶ, ἀπῆρα, ἀπῆρκα, ἀπῆρμαι, ἀπῆρθην, to take away, destroy; to withdraw, depart.
 ἀπαλλάγῃ, ἡς, ἡ, release.
 ἀπαλλάσσω (ἀπό, ἀλλάσσω), ἀξω, ἀξα, ἄχα, αγμαί, ἀχθην, to release.
 ἀπαντάω (ἀπό, ἀντάω), ἔσω, to meet.
 ἀπαξ, once.
 ἀπειλέω, ἦσω, to threaten.
 ἀπειμι (ἀπό, εἰμι, to go), ἀπείσομαι, see εἰμι, to go away.
 ἀπερύκω (ἀπό, ἐρύκω), ξω, to ward off.
 ἀπέχω (ἀπό, ἔχω), see ἔχω, to hold from, *mid.* to obtain from.
 ἀπιστέω (ἄπιστος), ἦσω, to disbelieve.
 ἄπιστος, ον, incredible.

- ἀπό (prep. with gen.), from, after, in consequence of.
 ἀποδείκνυμι (ἀπό, δείκνυμι), see 268 and 269, to show forth, *mid.* to show or express as one's own.
 ἀποδίδωμι (ἀπό, δίδωμι), see 268, to give back, restore.
 ἀποδνήσκω (ἀπό, δνήσκω), see δνήσκω, to die.
 ἀποκρίνω, ἰνῶ, ἀπέκρινα, ἀποκέκρικα, ἱμαι, ἰδην, to separate, *mid.* to answer.
 ἀποκτείνω (ἀπό, κτείνω), see κτείνω, to slay, kill.
 ἀπόλαυσις, εως, ἡ, enjoyment.
 ἀπόλλυμι, ἀπολέσω or ἀπολώ, ἀπόλεσα, ἀπολώλεκα, to destroy, *mid.* to perish.
 Ἀπόλλων, ὠνος, ὁ, Apollo, god of prophecy.
 ἀπολύω (ἀπό, λύω), see λύω, to release.
 ἀπομανθάνω (ἀπό, μανθάνω), see μανθάνω, to unlearn.
 ἀπόπειρα, as, ἡ, trial, experiment.
 ἀπορέω, ἦσω, to be in want, be at a loss for.
 ἀπορία, as, ἡ, difficulty, want, embarrassment.
 ἀπρόρητος, ον, not to be told, secret.
 ἀποστέλλω, ελῶ, ἀπέστειλα, ἀπέσταλλα, ἀπέσταλμαι, ἀπεστάλην, to send.
 ἀποστερέω (ἀπό, στερέω), ἦσω, to deprive of, take from.
 ἀποφαίνω (ἀπό, φαίνω), see 249, to show, declare.
 ἄπτερος, ον, without wings.
 ἄπτω, ἄψα, ἦψα, ἤμυαι, ἥφθην, to fasten, to light, *mid.* to touch, to lay hold of.
 ἄρα (interrog. part. 303), ἄρ' οὐ= *nonne expects answer yes*; ἄρα μή= *num expects answer no*.
 ἀργύριον, ον, τό, silver, silver coin.
 ἄργυρος, ον, ὁ, silver.
 ἄρδευω, εύσω, to water.
 ἀρετή, ἡς, ἡ, manhood, virtue, excellence, valor.
 ἀρήγω, ξω, ξα, to help, aid, succor.
 Ἀριαῖος, ον, ὁ, Ariacus, commander under Cyrus.
 ἀριθμός, οῦ, ὁ, number.
 ἀριστάω, ἦσω, to take breakfast.
 Ἀρστείδης, ον, ὁ, Aristides, Athenian statesman surnamed the Just, 535.
 ἀρστέω, εύσω, to be the best or bravest.
 Ἀρίστιππος, ον, ὁ, Aristippus, Greek philosopher, 523.
 Ἀριστοτέλης, ον, ὁ, Aristotle, Greek philosopher, 524.
 ἄρμα, ἄτος, τό, chariot.
 Ἀρμενία, as, ἡ, Armenia, country in Asia.
 Ἀρμονία, as, ἡ, Harmonia, Draco's sister, 545.
 ἀρπάζω, ἄσω, ἄσα, ἄκα, σμαι, σδην, to seize.
 Ἀρτεμις, ἰδος, ἡ, Artemis, Diana, goddess of the chase.
 Ἀρχιδάμος, ον, ὁ, Archidamus, king of Sparta, 535.
 ἄρχω, ἄρξω, ἡρξα, ἥρχα, ἥργμαi, ἥρχθην, to rule, command; to begin.
 ἄρχων, οντος, ὁ, archon, ruler.
 ἄσεβής, ἐς, impious.
 ἀσθενής, ἐς, weak, feeble.
 Ἀσία, as, ἡ, Asia, 548.
 ἀσκέω, ἦσω, to practise.
 Ἀσκληπίος, οῦ, ὁ, Aesculapius, god of medicine, 321.
 ἀσκός, οῦ, ὁ, leathern bag, sack.
 ἀστρολόγος, ον, ὁ, astrologer, astronomer.
 ἀστρονομία, as, ἡ, astronomy.
 ἄστυ, εως, τό, city.
 ἀσφάλης, ἐς, sure, unfailing.
 ἀσφαλῶς (ἀσφαλής), securely, firmly.
 ἀτακτέω, ἦσω, to be disorderly, lead a disorderly life.
 ἄτε, as, inasmuch as.
 ἀτειχιστος, ον, unfortified, without walls.
 ἄτεκνος, ον, childless.
 Ἀττικός, οῦ, ὁ, citizen of Attica, an Athenian.
 αὐλέω, ἦσω, to pipe.
 αὐξάνω, αὐξήσω, ηὔξησα, ηὔξηκα,

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ημαί, ἥδην, to enlarge, to increase, *mid.* to grow.

αὔριον, to-morrow, on the morrow.

αὐτός, ἡ, ὁ, self, he, she, it; ὁ αὐτός, the same.

αὐτοῦργός, οὔ, ὁ, laborer, worker, one who works with his own hands.

αὐχέω, ἦσω, to boast.

ἄφαιρέω (ἀπό, αἰρέω), see αἰρέω, to take away, release.

ἀφίημι, ἀφίσσω, ἀφεύκα, to release, send away.

ἀφικνέομαι, ἀφίζομαι, ἀφικόμεν, ἀφίγμαι, to come, arrive at, reach.

ἀφίστημι (ἀπό, ἵστημι), see ἵστημι, 268 and 269, to remove, make revolt; *intransitive* tenses, to depart from, revolt from.

ἀχάριστος, ον, ungrateful.

ἄχθεσθαι, ἀχθέσσομαι, 2 aor. ἤχθόμην, ἤχθεσμαι, ἤχθέσθην, to be displeased, tired of.

ἄχθοφορέω, ἦσω, to bear burdens. Ἀχιλλεύς, ἔως, ὁ, Achilles, hero of the *Iliad*.

B

βαδίζω, ἴσω (ἰῶ), ἴσα, ἴκα, to go, to march.

βαθύς, εἶα, ὕ, deep, profound.

βακτηρία, ας, ἡ, staff, stick.

Βακτριανή, ἡς, ἡ, Bactriana, country in Central Asia.

βάκτρον, ου, τό, staff.

βακχεύω, σω, to be frantic, celebrate the rites of Bacchus.

Βάκχη, ης, ἡ, priestess of Bacchus, Bacchant.

βάλλω, βαλῶ, 2 aor. ἐβάλλον, βέβληκα, βέβλημαι, ἐβλήθην, to throw, hurl, cast.

βάρβαρος, ου, ὁ, barbarian, applied to all who were not Greeks.

βάσανίζω, ἴσω or ἰῶ, to test, try.

βασίλεια, ας, ἡ, kingdom.

βασίλισσα, ας, ἡ, queen.

βασίλειον, ου, τό (common in plur.), palace, royal palace.

βασιλεύς, ἔως, ὁ, king.

βασιλεύω, εὔσω, to be king, reign, rule.

βάσις, εως, ἡ, basis, support, foot.

βέβαιος, ᾱ, ον, firm, trusty.

βιβλίον, ου, τό, book, little book.

βιβλος, ου, ἡ, book.

βίος, ου, ὁ, life, period of life.

Βίων, ωνος, ὁ, Bion, Greek philosopher and sophist, 535.

βλάπτω, ψω, ψα, φα, μμαι, φθην, to hurt, injure.

βλέπω, ψω, ψα, φα, μμαι, φθην, to see, look, look at.

βλώσσω, μολοῦμαι, 2 aor. ἔμολον, μέμβλωκα, to go, come.

βοᾶω, ἦσω, to shout, cry aloud.

βοηθέω, ἦσω, to assist, run to the assistance of.

Βοιωτός, οὔ, ὁ, Boeotian, citizen of Boeotia.

βορά, ᾱς, ἡ, food.

βόσκειω, βοσκήσω, ἦσα, to feed, keep.

βουλεύω, εὔσω, to advise, *mid.* to deliberate.

βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην or ἡβουλήθην (dep.), to be willing, wish, desire.

βοῦς, βοός, ὁ or ἡ, ox, cow, cattle.

βραδέως, slowly.

βράχης, εἶα, ὕ, short, small, little.

βρέφος, εος, τό, infant.

βωμός, οὔ, ὁ, altar.

Γ

γάλα, ακτος, τό, milk.

γαμέω, γαμῶ, ἔγημα, ἡκα, ἡμαι, ἥδην, to marry.

γάρ, for, indeed, then.

γέ, at least, indeed, truly.

γελᾶω, ἄσω or ἄσομαι, ἄσα, to laugh.

γελοῖος (or γέλοιος), οἶα, οἶον, laughable, absurd.

γεννάω, ἦσω, to beget, bring forth, bear.

γέφυρα, ας, ἡ, bridge.

γεωμέτρης, ου, ὁ, geometer, geometerian.

γεωμετρία, ας, ἡ, geometry.

γεωργέω, ἤσω, to till, to cultivate the soil.
 γεωργός, οὗ, ὁ, husbandman, tiller of the soil.
 γῆ, γῆς, ἡ, earth, land.
 γηράσκω, ἄσω, to grow old, become old.
 γηράω, ἄσω, to grow old.
 Γηρυόνης, οὗ, ὁ, Geryon, 542.
 γίγνομαι, γενέσθωμαι, γεγέννημαι, 2 aor. ἐγενόμην, 2 perf. γέγονα, to become, come, spring from, be, be made.
 γινώσκω, γινώσθωμαι, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην, 2 aor. ind. ἐγνων, sub. γνῶ, opt. γνῶιν, imp. γνῶθι, infin. γνῶναι, part. γνούς, to know, think.
 γλυκός, εἶα, ὁ, sweet, agreeable.
 γλῶσσα (or γλῶττα), ἡς, ἡ, tongue.
 γναφεῖον, οὗ, τό, fuller's shop.
 γνώμη, ἡς, ἡ, opinion.
 γονεὺς, ἑσώ, ὁ, father, *pl.* parents.
 γοῦν, therefore, now, certainly, indeed.
 γράφω, ψα, ψα, φα, μμαι, φην, write, paint, propose, as law, bill, etc.
 γυμνάζω, ἄσω, αἰμαι, ἀσθην, to exercise, train, especially with gymnastics.
 γυνή, γυναικός, ἡ, Voc. S. γύναι, Dat. Pl. γυναῖξιν, woman, wife.

Δ

δαῖς, δαιτός, ἡ, banquet, feast, meal.
 δάκνω, δήξωμαι, δέδηχα, δέδηγμαι, ἐδήχθην, 2 aor. ἔδακον, to bite.
 δακρῶν, ὕσω, to weep, mourn for.
 Δάμων, ὄνος, ὁ, Damon, celebrated musician.
 δαπάνημα, ἄτος, τό, expense, money.
 Δαρείος, οὗ, ὁ, Darius, king of Persia.
 δε, but, and, correlative of μέν.
 δείγμα, ἄτος, τό, specimen, sample.
 δέικνυμι, see 268, to show, exhibit.
 δεινός, ἡ, ὁν, terrible.
 δείπνον, οὗ, τό, dinner, chief meal.
 δέκα (indec.), ten.
 δέκατος, ἡ, ὁν, tenth.

Δεελικός, ἡ, ὁν, of Decelea, Deceleie.
 δένδρον, οὗ, τό, tree.
 δεξιά, ἄς, ἡ, right hand, pledge.
 δέρω, δερῶ, ἔδωρα, δεδαρμαι, ἐδάρην, to flay, skin, punish.
 δεσπότης, οὗ, ὁ, ruler, despot, master, lord.
 δεύτερον or τὸ δεύτερον, secondly, second time.
 δέω, δήσω, ἔδησα, δέδεκα, δέδεμαι, ἐδέσθην, to bind.
 δέω, δέησω, ἐδέησα, δεδέηκα, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, to need, lack, *mid.* to ask, entreat, need, lack, *often* *impers.* δεῖ, δεήσει, &c., it is necessary, there is need, &c.
 δῆ, indeed, in truth.
 δῆλος, ἡ, ὁν, evident, plain.
 δηλώω, ἄσω, to show, make plain.
 Δημάδης, οὗ, ὁ, Demades, Athenian orator.
 δημηγορέω, ἤσω, to harangue, address the people.
 Δήμητρα, ἄς, ἡ, Demeter, Ceres.
 δημοκρατία, ἄς, ἡ, democracy.
 δῆμος, οὗ, ὁ, the people.
 διὰ (prep. with gen. or acc.), through, by means of, because of, on account of.
 διαβάλλω (διὰ, βάλλω), see βάλλω, to slander, accuse.
 διαθήκη, ἡς, ἡ, will, testament.
 διαίρέω (διὰ, αἰρέω), see αἰρέω, to take apart, to divide.
 διακόσιοι, αἱ, α, two hundred.
 διαλέγω (διὰ, λέγω), to converse, speak with.
 διαλείπω (διὰ, λείπω), see λείπω, to leave off, cease.
 διαμάχομαι (διὰ, μάχομαι), to fight with.
 διανέμω (διὰ, νέμω), to divide, distribute.
 διανύω (διὰ, ἀνύω), ὕσω, ὕσα, ὕκα, to accomplish, finish, to cross.
 διαρπάζω (διὰ, ἀρπάζω), to carry off, plunder, tear in pieces.
 διασπάω (διὰ, σπάω), ἄσω, ἄσα, ἄκα, αἰμαι, ἀσθην, to tear in pieces.
 διατελέω (διὰ, τελέω), ἔσω, ἔσα, εἰκα, εἰσμαι, ἐσθην, to continue.

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διατρίβω (διδ, τρίβω), to pass the time.

διαφέρω (διά, φέρω), to differ, to surpass.

διαφθείρω (διά, φθείρω), ερῶ, εἶρα, αρκα, αρμαι, ἀρην, to destroy.

διδασκαλεῖον, ου, τό, school.

διδάσκω, δέξω, ἀξα, ἀχαι, ἀχθην, to teach.

δίδυμος, η, ου, double, twin.

δίδωμι, δώσω, ἐδώκα, δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόδην, to give, present.

δικάζω, ἄσω, ἄσα, σμαι, σδην, to judge, decide.

δικαίος, α, ου, just, fair.

δικαίως (δικαίος), justly.

δικαστής, ου, δ, juror, dicast.

δίκη, ης, ἡ, right, justice, penalty.

Διογένης, εος, δ, Diogenes, the Cynic.

Διομήδης, εος, δ, Diomedes, Thracian king.

Διονύσιος, ου, δ, Dionysius, king of Syracuse.

Διόνυσος, ου, δ, Dionysus, Bacchus, god of wine.

διότι, because, since.

δίπους, διποδος, two-footed, having two feet.

δῖς, twice.

διπλός, ἡ, δν, double, two-fold.

διψάω, ἦσω, to thirst.

διώκω, ξω, ξα, aor. pass. ἐδιώχθην, to pursue, seek.

δοκέω, δόξω, ἐδόξα, δέδομαι, ἐδόχθην, to think, to seem; *impers.* δοκεῖ, &c., it seems, seems good, &c.

δοκιμάζω, ἄσω, to prove, test, try.

δολῶ, ὥσω, to deceive, cheat, beguile.

δόξα, ης, ἡ, glory, fame.

δορά, ἄς, ἡ, skin.

δουλεύω, εὔσω, to serve, be slave or servant.

δούλος, ου, δ, slave, servant.

δουλόω, ὥσω, to enslave.

Δράκων, οντος, δ, Draco, 525, 541.

δράκων, οντος, δ, dragon.

δραχμή, ης, ἡ, drachma, coin worth 17 cents.

δυνάμαι, δυνήσομαι, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυ-

νήθην or ἡδυνήθην (this verb often takes η instead of ε for its augment), to be able.

δυνάμεις, εως, ἡ, force, power.

δυναστεύω, εὔσω, to have power of supremacy.

δύο, two.

δώδεκα, twelve.

δῶρον, ου, τό, gift, present.

E

ἐάν, if.

ἐαυτοῦ (168), ἡς, οὔ, himself, herself, itself.

εἶω, εἶσω, εἶασα, εἶακα, εἶμαι, εἶαδην, to let, permit, let alone, leave.

ἐγγράφω (ἐν, γράφω), see γράφω, to write in.

ἐγγύς (with gen.), near.

ἐγείρω, ερῶ, εἶρα, ἐγήγερκα, ἐγήγερμαι, ἡγέρθην, to excite, incite.

ἐγκωμιάζω, ἄσω, ἐνεκωμιάσα, κα, σμαι, ἐνεκωμιάσθην, to praise, extol.

ἐγκώμιον, ου, τό, eulogy, praise.

ἐγχέριζω, ἴσω, ἴσα, ἴκα, to put into one's hands, entrust to.

ἐγχευς, ἴος, δ or ἡ, eel.

ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ, I; ἐγωγε, I for my part, I indeed.

ἐδέλω, ἦσω, ἦσα, ἦκα, to wish.

ἐδίξω, ἐδίξω, ἐδίξα, ἐδίκα, ἐδίξιμαι, ἐδίξθην, to accustom.

εἰ, if, whether.

εἶδον, 2. aor. of ὁράω.

εἶδος, εος, τό, form, appearance.

εἶδωλον, ου, τό, image.

εἰκῇ, in vain, to no purpose.

εἰκός, ὅτος, τό, probable, likely.

εἰκω, εἴξω, εἴξα, to yield to, submit to.

εἰκών, ὄνος, ἡ, image, statue.

Εἰλωσ, ὅτος, δ, Helot, Lacedaemonian slave.

εἰμαρμαι, perf. of μέιρομαι.

εἶμι, ἔσομαι, see 276, to be; ἔστιν, it is possible.

εἶμι, εἴσομαι, synopsis of pres.; ind.

- εἶμι, subj. ἴω, opt. ἰοίην, imp. ἴθι (3 pers. ἴτω), infin. ἰέναι, part. ἰών.
 εἶπον, es, 2 aor. of εἶπω (not used), I said, related.
 εἰρήνην, ης, ἡ, peace.
 εἷς, μία, ἓν, one.
 εἰς (prep. with accus.), to, into, for, upon.
 εἴσειμι (εἰς, εἶμι), see εἶμι, to enter, go in.
 εἰσερχομαι (εἰς, ἔρχομαι), to come into, enter.
 εἰσφέρω (εἰς, φέρω), to bear or carry into.
 εἴτα, then, afterwards.
 ἐκ (before vowels ξξ, prep. with gen.), from, out of, by means of.
 ἕκαστος, η, ον, each, every.
 ἔκδοτος, ον, delivered up.
 ἐκεῖ, there.
 ἐκεῖνος, η, ο, he, she, that.
 ἐκεῖσε, thither, there.
 ἐκλέγω (ἐκ, λέγω), ξω, ξα, ἐξεῖλοχα, ἐξελεγμαί, ἐξεῖχθην, to select, choose.
 ἐκούσιος, ᾧ, ον, voluntary.
 ἐκουσίως, voluntarily, willingly.
 Ἑκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Hector, celebrated Trojan leader.
 ἐκόν, οὔσα, ὄν, willing.
 ἐλάφος, ον, ὁ, stag.
 ἐλεέω, ἦσω, to pity.
 ἐλεημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, pity, mercy.
 ἐλεύθερος, ᾧ, ον, free.
 ἐλευθερώω, ὥσω, to liberate, free, set free.
 Ἑλλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Greece.
 Ἕλλην, ηνος, ὁ, a Greek.
 Ἑλληνικός, ἡ, ὄν, Grecian, Hellenic.
 ἐλπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, hope.
 ἐμβαίνω, ἐμβήσομαι, ἐμβέβηκα, 2 aor. ἐνέβην, part. ἐμβάς, to go into, enter.
 ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν, my.
 ἐμπεδόν, ὥσω, to observe, keep inviolate.
 ἐμπλέκω (ἐν, πλέκω), see 246, to entangle.
 ἐμπροσθεν, before; ὁ ἐμπροσθεν, the former.
 ἐμφαίνω (ἐν, φαίνω), see 249, to show, *mid.* to appear.
 ἐν (prep. with dat.), in, on, among.
 ἐνδύω (ἐν, δύω), -δύσω, -έδυσσα, -δέδύκα, -δέδύμαι, -εδίδην, to put on.
 ἐνέδρα, as, ἡ, snare, ambush.
 ἐνεκα (with gen.), for the sake of.
 ἐνθεν, thence, hencee.
 ἐνιαυτός, οὔ, ὁ, year.
 ἐνίοτε, sometimes.
 ἐννέα, nine.
 ἐνοικέω (ἐν, οἰκέω), ἦσω, to dwell, inhabit.
 ἐνταῦθα, there.
 ἐντεῦθεν, thence.
 ἐντίθημι (ἐν, τίθημι), see 268, to put or place in.
 ἐντυγχάνω (ἐν, τυγχάνω), -τεύξομαι, -τετύχηκα, 2 aor. -ετίχον, to meet, fall in with; to happen to come.
 ἕξ, six.
 ἐξαιτέω (ἐκ, αἰτέω), ἦσω, to ask from, demand.
 ἐξελαύνω (ἐκ, ἐλαύνω), -ελῶ, -ἡλᾶσα, -ελήλακα, -ελήλαμαι, -ηλάθην, to march forth, to march.
 ἐξέρχομαι (ἐκ, ἔρχομαι), see ἔρχομαι, to go or come out.
 ἐξετάσις, εως, ἡ, review.
 ἐξευρίσκω (ἐκ, εὐρίσκω), to find out, solve.
 ἐξηγητής, οὔ, ὁ, teacher, expounder.
 ἐξοστράκισμός, οὔ, ὁ, ostracism, voting by ostracism, banishment by ostracism.
 ἐξουσία, as, ἡ, right, authority, power.
 ἐξω, out of doors.
 ἐορτή, ἡς, ἡ, feast.
 ἐπαγγέλλω (ἐπί, ἀγγέλλω), to announce.
 ἐπαινέω (ἐπί, αἰνέω), ἔσω, ἐπῆνεσα, ἐπῆνεκα, ημαι, ἐδήν, to praise.
 ἐπαινος, ον, ὁ, praise.
 Ἐπαμινώνδας, ον, ὁ, Epaminondas, Theban general, 527.
 ἐπαρκέω (ἐπί, ἀρκέω), ἔσω, ἐπήρκεσα, εκα, to assist, defend.
 ἐπεί, when, after.
 ἐπειδή, when, since.

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ἔπειτα, then.

ἐπέξειμι (ἐπί, ἐκ, εἶμι), to go out against.

ἐπί (prep. with gen. dat. or acc.), to, up to, as far as, against, in, on, upon, on account of; ἐπὶ τούτῳ, for this reason; ἐπὶ πλείον, in or to a higher degree.

ἐπιβουλεύω (ἐπί, βουλεύω), εὖσω, to plot against.

ἐπιγράφω (ἐπί, γράφω), to write in or upon.

ἐπιδιώκω (ἐπί, διώκω), to pursue.

ἐπιεικής, ἐς, respectable, honest.

ἐπζητέω (ἐπί, ζητέω), ἥσω, to seek, ask.

ἐπιθυμέω (ἐπί,θυμέω), ἥσω, to desire.

ἐπιθυμία, as, ἡ, desire.

ἐπικουρέω, ἥσω, to aid, assist.

ἐπιλαμβάνω (ἐπί, λαμβάνω), to take, to receive.

ἐπιστολή, ἡς, ἡ, letter, epistle.

ἐπιστρέφω (ἐπί, στρέφω), ψω, ψα, ἐπέστροφα, αἰμαι, ἐφθην, to turn, turn to or about.

ἐπισυνάγω (ἐπί, συν, ἄγω), see ἄγω, to collect together.

ἐπιτάσσω (ἐπί, τάσσω), to enjoin upon.

ἐπιτελέω (ἐπί, τελέω), see διατελέω, to accomplish, finish, execute.

ἐπιτήδειος, ᾧ, ον, necessary, useful.

ἐπιτηδεύω, εὖσω, ευσα, ἐπιτετῆδευκα, ευμαι, ἐπετηδεύθην, to form, invent.

ἐπιτίθημι (ἐπί, τίθημι), to attack.

ἐπιτολή, ἡς, ἡ, rising, a rising.

ἐπιτρέπω (ἐπί, τρέπω), see τρέπω, to permit.

ἐπιχειρέω (ἐπί χειρέω, not used), ἥσω, to attempt, undertake.

ἐπιχώριος, ᾧ, ον, of a country, native.

ἐπομαι, ἔφομαι, imp. εἰπόμεν, to follow.

ἐπτά, seven.

ἐρᾶω, fut. ἐρασθήσομαι, ἤρασμαι, ἠράσθην (all with act. signification), to love.

ἐργάζομαι, σομαι, εἰργάσασθην, εἰργα-

σμαι, εἰργάσθην, to do, accomplish, work, till.

ἐργάτης, ου, ὁ, laborer, workman.

ἔργον, ου, τό, work, deed.

ἐρίζω, ἴσω, ἴσα, ἴκα, to contend, quarrel.

ἔρις, ἴδος, ἡ, strife, contention.

ἐρμαιον, ου, τό, favor, privilege.

Ἑρμῆς, οὔ, ὁ, Hermes, Mercury, messenger of the gods.

ἐρυθρίαω, ἄσω, to blush.

ἐρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι or εἶμι, perf. ἐλήλυθα, 2 aor. ἤλθον, to go, come.

ἐρωτάω, ἥσω, ἡκα, 2 aor. mid. ἠρόμην, to ask, ask a question.

ἐς, prep. for eis.

ἐσθίω, fut. ἔδομαι, 2 aor. ἔφαγον, to eat.

ἐσπρίτρίζομαι, ἴσομαι, to look into a mirror.

Ἑσπερίδες, ων, αἱ, Hesperides, 541.

Ἑσπερος, ου, ὁ, Hesperus, 541.

ἑστία, as, ἡ, hearth, fireside.

ἕτερος, ᾧ, ον, one of two, the one, the other.

ἔτι, still, yet, besides, further, longer.

ἔτος, εος, τό, year.

εὖ, well.

Εὐβουλος, ου, ὁ, Eubalus, Athenian statesman.

εὐγένεια, as, ἡ, high birth, noble parentage.

εὐδαιμονέω (εὐδαίμων), ἥσω, to be prosperous or happy.

εὐδαιμονία, as, ἡ, prosperity, happiness.

εὐδαιμονίζω, ἴσω, to think or deem happy.

εὐδαίμων, ον, happy, prosperous, blest.

εὐδοκίμew (εὐδόκιμος), ἥσω, to be famous, to gain a reputation.

εὐδόκιμος, ον, famous, illustrious.

εὐδοξέω (218), ἥσω, to be illustrious, famous.

εὐεξία, as, ἡ, good condition.

εὐεργέτης, ου, ὁ, benefactor.

εὐήδης, es, simple.

εὐήλιος, ον, well sunned, sunny.

εὐδαλῆς, ἐς, flourishing, thrifty.

εὐκαρπος, *ov*, fruitful.
 εὐμήκης, *es*, tall.
 εὐνοος, *oov* or *εὐνοος*, *oov*, kind, well disposed.
 Εὐξείνως, *ov*, *δ*, Euxine or Black Sea.
 εὐπορέω, *ήσω*, to prosper, be rich in.
 εὐπρέπεια, *as*, *ή*, beauty.
 εὐτρεπής, *es*, good looking, comely.
 Εὐριπίδης, *ov*, *δ*, Euripides, *tragic poet of Athens*.
 εὐρίσκω, *εὐρήσω*, *εὐρηκα*, *ημαί*, *έδην*, 2 aor. *εὐρον*, to find.
 Εὐρυβιάδης, *ov*, *δ*, Eurybiades, *Spartan general*, 533.
 Εὐρύδικη, *ης*, *ή*, Eurydice, *wife of Orpheus*.
 Εὐρώπη, *ης*, *ή*, Europa, 540.
 Εὐρώτας, *ov* or *a*, *δ*, Eurotas, *chief river of Laconia*, 521.
 εὐσέβεια, *as*, *ή*, piety.
 εὐσκίος, *ov*, well shaded.
 εὐτεκνος, *ov*, happy in children, with many children.
 εὐτελής, *es*, cheap.
 εὐτυχέω (218), *ήσω*, to prosper.
 εὐτυχία, *as*, *ή*, prosperity.
 εὐφορος, *ov*, fruitful.
 ἐφέπομαι (*ἐπί*, *έπομαι*), to follow.
 ἐφιππος, *ov*, riding, on horseback.
 ἐφίπταμαι, *ἐπιπρήσομαι*, 2 aor. *ἐπέπτην*, to fly to or upon.
 ἐφίστημι (*ἐπί*, *ίστημι*), to place near, stand near.
 ἐχθρός, *ov*, *δ*, enemy, personal enemy.
 ἔχω, ἔξω, ἔσχηκα, to have, hold, possess; ὥδε or οὕτως ἔχω, to have itself thus, to be thus or so.
 ἔως, till, until.

Z

ζάω, *ήσω* (in contract forms *η* and *η* are used in place of *a* and *α*), to live.
 ζεύγνυμι, *ξω*, *ξα*, *έξευγμαι*, *έξεύχθην*, to join, yoke, harness.

Ζεῦξίς, *ιδος*, *δ*, Zeuxis, *celebrated Grecian painter*.
 Ζεύς, *g*, *Διός*, *d*, *Διί*, *a*, *Διά*, *v*, *Ζεῦ*, *δ*, Zeus, Jupiter, 535.
 ζηλόω (219), *ώσω*, to desire, emulate, envy.
 ζημιόω, *ώσω*, *f. m.* *ζημιώσομαι* as *pass.*, to injure, to punish.
 Ζήνων, *ωνος*, *δ*, Zeno, *Greek philosopher*, 534.
 ζητέω (219), *ήσω*, to seek, search for, desire.
 ζωγράφειω, *ήσω*, to paint.
 ζῷον, *ov*, *τό*, animal.

H

ή, or, than.
 ήγεμὼν, *ονος*, *δ*, guide.
 ήγέομαι, *ήσομαι*, to guide, lead, command.
 ήδέως, gladly, willingly.
 ήδη, at once, already.
 ήδομαι, *ήσδησομαι*, *ήσθην*, to delight in, be pleased with.
 ήδονή, *ης*, *ή*, pleasure.
 ήδύς, *εία*, *υ*, sweet, pleasant; comp. *ήδιων*, superl. *ήδιστος*.
 ήκω, *ήξω*, to come, to have arrived.
 ήλίκος, *η*, *ov*, how great.
 ήλιος, *ov*, *δ*, sun.
 ήμέρα, *as*, *ή*, day.
 ήμερος, *ov*, tame, cultivated.
 ήμέτερος, *a*, *ov*, our.
 ήμιθεός, *ov*, *δ*, demigod.
 ήνικά, when.
 ήπαρ, *άτος*, *τό*, liver.
 "Hpa, *as*, *ή*, Hera, Juno, 511.
 "Hρακλῆς, *έους*, *δ*, Heracles, Hercules.
 ήρόμην, 2 aor. mid. of *έρωτάω*.
 "Hσιόδος, *ov*, *δ*, Hesiod, *Grecian poet*.
 ήττάομαι (or *ήσσάομαι*), *ήσομαι* or *ηθήσομαι*, to be defeated.
 ήττων (or *ήσσων*), *ov*, gen. *ωνος*, weaker, inferior to, less.
 "Hφαιστος, *ov*, *δ*, Hephaestus, Vulcan.

Θ

θάλασσα (or αττα), ης, ἡ, sea.
 θαλάσσιος (or αττικός), ἰα, ἰον, of the sea, marine.
 θάλλω, θάλλω, τέθλα, ἐθάλλον, to bloom, flourish.
 θάνατος, ου, ὁ, death.
 θάπτω, ψω, ψα, τέθαμμαι (236), 2 aor. pass. ἐτάφην, to bury, inter.
 θαρρέω, ήσω, to take courage.
 θαρβούντως, boldly.
 θαυμάζω, ἄσσομαι, ἄσα, ἄκα, σμαι, σδην, to wonder at, to admire.
 θαυμαστός, ή, ὄν, wonderful, admirable.
 θεᾶσμαι, ἄσσομαι, τεθείᾶμαι, to behold, to see.
 θεῖον, ου, τό, the Deity.
 θέλω, θελήσω, τεθέληκα, to wish.
 Θεμιστοκλῆς, εους, ὁ, Themistocles, *Athenian general and statesman*.
 θεός, αῦ, ὁ or ἡ, god, goddess.
 θέρος, εος, τό, summer.
 θέω (defect.), θέυσομαι, to run.
 Θῆβαι, ὦν, αἱ (pl.), Thebes, in *Boeotia*, 534.
 Θηβαῖος, α, ου, Theban.
 θήρ, ρός, ὁ, wild beast, beast.
 θήρα, as, ή, game, chase.
 θηρευτής, ου, ὁ, hunter, huntsman.
 θηρεύω, εύσω, to hunt, to capture, take.
 θηρίον, ου, τό, beast, wild beast.
 θηριώδης, es, brutal, savage.
 θητεύω, εύσω, to serve, be servant to.
 θνήσκω, θανοῦμαι, τέθνηκα, ἐθά-
 νον, to die.
 θνητός, ή, ὄν, mortal.
 θόρυβος, ου, ὁ, noise, tumult.
 Θουκυδίδης, ου, ὁ, Thucydides, *Greek historian*.
 Θρασύβουλος, ου, ὁ, Thrasybulus, 370.
 θρεπτικός, ή, ὄν, nourishing.
 θρυλλέω, ήσω, to report, noise abroad.
 θυγάτηρ, τρός, ή, daughter.
 θύμα, ἄτος, τό, victim, offering.
 θυμώω, ώσω, to make angry.

θύσια, as, ή, victim, offering.
 θυσιάζω, ἄσω, ἄσα, τεθυσιάκα, to sacrifice.
 θύω, θύσω, ἐθύσα, τέθυκα, τέθυμαι, ἐθύδην, to sacrifice.
 θώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, breastplate, cuirass.

I

ἰᾶσμαι, ἰάσσομαι, ἰασάμην, to heal, cure.
 ἰδοῦ, lo! see!
 ἱερεύς, έως, ὁ, priest.
 ἱερός, α, ὄν, sacred; τὰ ἱερά, the sacred things, victims, sacrifices.
 ἱκανός, ή, ὄν, able, sufficient.
 ἱκετεύω, εύσω, to beseech, supplicate.
 ἱμάτιον, ου, τό, cloak, mantle.
 ἴνα, that.
 ἱππεύς, έως, ὁ, horseman, pl. cavalry.
 ἱπποκόμος, ου, ὁ, groom.
 ἵππος, ου, ὁ or ἡ, horse.
 ἱπποτροφέω, ήσω, to keep or breed horses.
 ἵπταμαι, πτήσομαι, 2 aor. ἔπτην, ης, η, &c., to fly.
 Ἰσokraτης, εος, ὁ, Isocrates, *Athenian orator*, 535.
 ἴσος, η, ου, equal (in size, strength, number).
 ἵστημι, see 268, 269, 270, to place, erect, set up.
 ἰσχύω, ἴσω, ὕσα, ἰσχύκα, to be strong, be powerful.

K

Καδμείος, α, ου, Cadmean, Theban;
 Καδμείος, ου, ὁ, a Theban.
 Κάδμος, ου, ὁ, Cadmus, from *Phoenicia*, founder of Thebes.
 καδέξομαι, -εδοῦμαι, to sit down, encamp.
 καθεύδω (κατά, εύδω), -ευδήσω, to sleep.
 καθίστημι (κατά, ἵστημι), to establish, appoint.
 καί, and, also, even.

- καιρός, οὐ, δ, fit time, opportunity.
 κακία, ας, ἡ, vice.
 κακοδαίμονια, ας, ἡ, misfortune, unhappiness.
 κακόν, οὔ, τό, misfortune, evil, calamity.
 κακός, ἡ, ὄν, bad, cowardly.
 κακῶς, badly.
 καλέω, έςω, εσα, κέκληκα, ημαι, ἤδη, to call.
 καλλίων, ον (comp. of καλός), more beautiful.
 κάλλιστος, η, ον (superl. of καλός), most beautiful, very beautiful.
 κάλλος, εος, τό, beauty.
 καλός, ἡ, ὄν, beautiful, noble, good.
 καλῶς, well, nobly.
 καμῶν, ὅσω, to close the eyes.
 κάπρος, ου, δ, boar.
 καρπός, οὔ, δ, fruit.
 Κάρια, ας, ἡ, Caria, in *Asia Minor*.
 Κασσιόπεια, ας, ἡ, Cassiopea, 550.
 κατά (prep. with gen. or acc.), as to, according to, in, at, on, through, by; κατά γῆν, by land.
 καταβαίνω (κατά, βαίνω), see βαίνω, to go down, descend.
 καταβιβρώσκω (κατά, βιβρώσκω), -βρώσω, to devour.
 καταγελᾶω (κατά, γελᾶω), ἄσω (ἄσσομαι), ἄσα, to laugh at, deride.
 καταγιγνώσκω (κατά, γιγνώσκω), to condemn, pass sentence, decide.
 κατὰγω (κατά, ἄγω), to lead down, bring down.
 καταδιώκω (κατα, διώκω), to pursue.
 καταδύνω (or δύνω), -δύσω, -έδυσα, δέδυκα, 2 aor. -έδυν, to go down into, to enter.
 κατα(εὐν)νύμι (κατά, (εὐν)νύμι), to yoke together, harness.
 καταδάρβέω, ἥσω, to be bold against.
 καταλαμβάνω (κατά, λαμβάνω), to seize, lay hold of, to come upon, approach.
 καταλείπω (κατά, λείπω), to leave behind, leave, abandon; to reserve.
 καταναλίσκω (κατά, ἀναλίσκω), λῶ-
 σα, λῶσα, perf. κατηνάλωκα, to expend, waste.
 κατανοέω (κατά, νοέω), ἥσω, to perceive.
 καταπλουτίζω (κατά, πλουτίζω), to make rich, enrich.
 κατασκευάζω (κατά, σκευάζω), ἄσω, σμαι, σδην (219, 220), to make, to prepare.
 κατατοξεύω (κατά, τοξεύω), εὔσω, to shoot (with arrows).
 καταφέρω (κατά, φέρω), to carry down.
 καταφεύγω (κατά, φεύγω), to flee, flee for refuge.
 καταφρονέω (κατά, φρονέω), to despise, disregard.
 κατέρχομαι (κατά, ἔρχομαι), to come or go down, descend.
 κατεσθίω (κατά, ἐσθίω), to eat up, devour.
 κατέχω (κατά, ἔχω), see ἔχω, to possess, occupy, come upon.
 κατηγορέω (κατά, ἀγορεύω), ἥσω, to accuse.
 κατοικέω (κατά, οἰκέω), ἥσω, to dwell in, inhabit.
 Καυκάσος, ου, δ, Mt. Caucasus, near the Black Sea, 546.
 καυχᾶσθαι, ἥσομαι, to boast, vaunt one's self.
 κελεύω, σω, to direct, ask, or der.
 κέρας, ἄτος (ας), ως, τό, horn.
 κέρδος, εος, τό, gain, profit, lucre.
 κεφαλή, ἡς, ἡ, head.
 κήπος, ου, δ, garden.
 κηπουρός, οὔ, δ, gardener.
 κήρυξ, ὅκος, δ, herald, crier, messenger.
 κηρύσσω (ττω), ξω, ξα, κεκήρυχα, υγμαι, ὕχδην, to proclaim, announce.
 κῆτος, εος, τό, sea-monster, whale.
 Κηφεύς, έως, δ, Cepheus, 550.
 Κηφισός, οὔ, δ, Cephissus, river in Attica.
 κιθάρίζω, ἴσω, to play the lyre.
 κιθαριστής, οὔ, δ, one who plays on the lyre, a harper.
 κιθάρωδία, ας, ἡ, singing to the music of the harp.

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Κίμων, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, Cimon, *father of Miltiades*.

κινδυνος, *ου*, *ὁ*, danger.

κινέω, *ήσω*, to excite, move, provoke.

Κλέανδρος, *ου*, *ὁ*, Cleander, *a Spartan*.

Κλέαρχος, *ου*, *ὁ*, Clearchus, *commander under Cyrus*.

κλεινός, *ή*, *ὄν*, celebrated, famous.

κλειώ, *σω*, to shut, close.

Κλεομένης, *εος*, *ὁ*, Cleomenes, *king of Sparta*, 535.

κλέπτῃς, *ου*, *ὁ*, thief.

κλέπτω, *ψω*, *ψα*, *κέκλοφα*, *κέκλεμαι*, *έκλέφθην*, 2 aor. pass. *έκλάπην*, to steal.

κλοπή, *ής*, *ή*, theft.

κλών, *κλωνός*, *ὁ*, branch.

Κνώσιος, *ᾱ*, *ον*, Gnosian, Cretan.

κοιμάω, *ήσω*, to put to sleep, *mid.* to sleep.

κοινός, *ή*, *ὄν*, common.

κοινωνία, *ας*, *ή*, company, copartnership.

κολάζω, *ᾶσω* (*ᾶσομαι*), to punish.

κολᾶκύνω, *σω*, to flatter.

κόλαξ, *ᾶκος*, *ὁ*, flatterer.

κολοίς, *ου*, *ὁ*, jackdaw.

Κολοσσαί, *ων*, *αί* (pl.), Colossae, *city of Phrygia*.

κόλπος, *ου*, *ὁ*, bosom, folds.

κολυμβάω, *ήσω*, to swim, dive.

κομάω, *ήσω*, to wear long hair.

κόμη, *ής*, *ή*, hair.

κομίζω, *ίσω* (*ιῶ*), *ίσα*, *ίκα*, *σμαι*, *σθην*, to carry, bring, take, receive.

Κόνων, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, Conon, *Athenian general*.

κόραξ, *ᾶκος*, *ὁ*, raven, crow.

κόρη, *ής*, *ή*, maiden, daughter, girl.

Κόρη, *ής*, *ή*, Core, Proserpine, 549.

Κορινθίος, *ια*, *ιον*, Corinthian.

Κόρινθος, *ου*, *ή*, Corinth, 414.

κόσμος, *ου*, *ὁ*, ornament, honor.

κρατέω, *ήσω*, to rule, be master of, govern, take captive.

κρατήρ, *ήρος*, *ὁ*, bowl.

κρέας, *γ.* (*κρέατος*) *κρέως*, *τό*, flesh.

κρείσσων (*ττων*), *ον* (comp. of *ἄγα-*

θός, 147), better, superior, stronger.

Κρέων, *οντος*, *ὁ*, Creon, *king of Thebes*, 551.

Κρήτη, *ής*, *ή*, Crete, *now Candia*, 540.

κριθή, *ής*, *ή*, barley.

κρίσις, *εως*, *ή*, decision.

κρίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, judge.

Κριτίας, *ου*, *ὁ*, Critias, *one of the thirty tyrants of Athens*.

Κροῖσος, *ου*, *ὁ*, Croesus, *king of Lydia*.

κροκόδειλος, *ου*, *ὁ*, crocodile.

κρύπτω, *ψω*, *ψα*, *φα*, *μμαι*, *φθην*, to conceal, hide.

κτᾶσμαι, *κτήσομαι*, *ἄμην*, *κέκτημαι*, *έκτθήην*, to acquire, possess.

κτείνω, *κτενῶ*, *έκτεινα*, to slay, kill.

κτενίζω, *ίσω*, to comb, to curry.

κτῆμα, *ᾶτος*, *τό*, possession, treasures, means.

κυλινδέω (defect., used in pres. and imp.), to roll, to indulge in.

κῶμα, *ᾶτος*, *τό*, wave, billow.

κυνηγός, *ου*, *ὁ*, hunter.

κύπελλον, *ου*, *τό*, cup.

κυριεύω, *σω*, to be master of, to rule.

κύριος, *ια*, *ιον*, controlling, master, guardian, supreme.

κύριος, *ου*, *ὁ*, master, owner.

Κῦρος, *ου*, *ὁ*, Cyrus, 102 and 274.

κύων, *κυνός*, *ὁ* or *ή*, dog.

κῶλον, *ου*, *τό*, leg, limb.

κυλύω, *ύσω*, to detain, prevent, hold back.

κῶμη, *ής*, *ή*, village.

Λ

λαβή, *ής*, *ή*, handle.

Λάγος, *ου*, *ὁ*, Lagus, 535.

λαγώς, *ᾱ*, *ὁ*, hare.

λάθρα, secretly; *with gen.* without the knowledge of.

Λάϊος, *ου*, *ὁ*, Laius, *king of Thebes*.

Λακεδαιμόνιος, *ᾱ*, *ον*, Lacedaemonian.

Λακεδαίμων, *ονος*, ἡ, Lacedaemon, Sparta.

λακτίσω, *ίσω*, to kick.

Λάκων, *ανος*, ὁ, a Laconian.

λαλέω, ἥσω, to talk, speak.

λάλος, *ον*, talkative.

λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, εἴληφα, εἴλημαι, ἐλήφθην, 2 aor. act. ἔλαβον, to take, receive.

λαός, *οὔ*, ὁ, people.

λάβυρον, *ου*, τό (common in pl.), booty, spoils.

λάχανον, *ου*, τό, herbs, vegetables.

λέγω, ξω, ξα, λέλεγμαι, ἐλέχθην, to say, speak; to tell, relate.

λειμών, *ωνος*, ὁ, meadow.

λείπω, ψω, ψα, λέλοιπα, λέλειμμαι, ἐλείφθην, to leave.

λεπτός, ἡ, *ον*, thin, lean, slender.

λέων, *οντος*, ὁ, lion.

Λεωνίδας, *ου*, ὁ, Leonidas, the hero of Thermopylae, 528.

λευκός, ἡ, *ον*, white.

Λητώ, *δος*, *οὔς*, ἡ, Latona, 528.

λίθινος, *η*, *ον*, of stone.

λίθος, *ου*, ὁ, sometimes ἡ, stone.

λιμός, *ου*, ὁ, hunger.

λιμώττω, ξω, to be hungry.

Λίνος, *ου*, ὁ, Linus, mythical minstrel, 280.

λοβός, *ου*, ὁ, lobe (as of the liver).

λόγος, *ου*, ὁ, word, account, report.

λοιδορέω, ἥσω, to revile.

λοιπός, ἡ, *ον*, remaining, rest.

λούω, σω, σα, *μαι*, *θην*, to wash, *mid.* to bathe.

λόφος, *ου*, ὁ, hill, summit.

λοχᾶγός, *οὔ*, ὁ, commander, captain.

Λυγκεύς, *έως*, ὁ, Lynceus, 539.

λύκος, *ου*, ὁ, wolf.

Λυκούργος, *ου*, ὁ, Lyeurgus, law-giver of Sparta.

λυπέω, ἥσω, to give pain, *mid.* to grieve.

λύρα, *ας*, ἡ, lyre.

λύχνος, *ου*, ὁ, torch, lamp.

λύω, λύσω, ἐλύσα, λέλυκα, λέλυμαι, ἐλύθην, to violate, break, break down, solve, release.

M

μάγειρος, *ου*, ὁ, cook, butcher.

μαγνήτις, *ιδος*, ἡ, magnet.

μάθημα, *ατος*, τό, lesson, learning, knowledge.

μαθητής, *οὔ*, ὁ, pupil, learner.

μαίνομαι, μανούμαι, *ίμηναι*, 2 aor.

ἐμάνην, to be mad or frantic.

μακάριζω, *ίσω* (*ιδῶ*), *ικα*, to think or account happy.

μάλιστα (superl. of μάλα, very, much), especially, most.

μᾶλλον (comp. of μάλα, very much), more, rather.

Μακεδονία, *ας*, ἡ, Macedonia, 237.

Μακεδονικός, ἡ, *ον*, Macedonian.

Μακεδών, *ονος*, ὁ, a Macedonian.

μανθάνω, μαθήσομαι, μεμάθηκα, 2 aor. *μαθόν*, to learn.

μανία, *ας*, ἡ, frenzy, madness.

μαντεύομαι, εὔσομαι (dep.), to predict, prophesy.

Μαντινεία, *ας*, ἡ, Mantinea, city in Arcadia, 517.

Μαραθῶν, *ωνος*, ὁ, ἡ, Marathon, 420.

μαραίνα, *ανῶ*, *ηνα*, μεμάρασμαι, ἐμαράνθην, to cause to wither or droop, *mid.* to droop or wither.

μαστιγῶω, ὥσω, to whip, flog.

μάταιος, *α*, *ον*, useless, foolish.

μάτην, in vain.

μάχη, *ης*, ἡ, battle, engagement.

μάχομαι, ἐσομαι or οὔμαι, ἐσάμην, *ημαι*, to fight.

μέγας, *άλη*, *α*, great, large; comp.

μείζων, superl. μέγιστος.

μέγεθος, *εος*, τό, size, height.

μέθη, *ης*, ἡ, drunkenness, intoxication.

μείζων, *ον*, gen. *ονος* (comp. of μέγας), greater, taller.

μεράκιον, *ου*, τό, youth.

μείρομαι, perf. *έμαρμαι*, impers. *έμαρται*, it is fated.

μέλαν, *ανος*, τό, ink.

μέλας, *αινᾶ*, *αν*, black, dark, mourning.

μέλει, μελήσει, ἐμέλησε, μεμέληκεν (impers.), it concerns, there is a care of.

Μελιτα

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Midas

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Μελιταῖος, *α, ον*, of Malta, Maltese, Melitaean.

μέλλω, μελήσω, *ησα*, to be about to do.

μέμφομαι, ψομαι, ψάμην, ἐμέμφθην, to blame, find fault with.

μέν, indeed, on the one hand.

μέντοι, indeed, certainly.

μένω, νῶ, ξείνα, μεμένηκα, to remain, wait for, await.

Μένων, *ωρος, δ*, Menon, 469.

μερίζω, ἴσω or ἰῶ, ἴσα, σμαι, σδην, to divide.

μερίς, ἴδος, *ή*, part, portion.

μεστός, *ή, όν*, full, abounding in.

μετά (prep. with gen. or acc.), with, in company with, after; as *adverb*, afterwards; μεθ' ἡμέραν, by day.

μεταβολή, *ής, ή*, change.

μετάλλευσις, *εως, ή*, mining.

μεταλλεύω, *σω*, to mine.

μετανοέω (μετά, νοέω), ἴσω, to repent.

μεταπέμπω (μετά, πέμπω), to send after, to send for.

μετέχω (μετά, ἔχω), to share in, take part in.

μετρέω, ἴσω, to measure.

μέχρι, before vowels μέχρης, till, up to.

μή, not, used in prohibitions, conditions, &c.

μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν, none, no one, nothing.

μηδέποτε, never.

μηδέπω, not yet, not as yet.

Μήδης, *ου, δ*, Mede, of Media.

μηλέα, *ας, ή*, apple-tree.

μήλων, *ου, τό*, apple, sheep.

μήν, μηνός, *δ*, month.

μήν, indeed, truly.

μηνίω, ἴσω, to be angry.

μήπω, not yet, never yet.

μήτε, and not, neither, nor.

μήτηρ, τρός, *ή*, mother.

μητρόπολις, *εως, ή*, mother city, home, metropolis.

μητρυνία, *ας, ή*, step-mother.

μηχανάσμαι, ἴσμαι, to devise, plan.

Μίδας, *ου, δ*, Midas, celebrated king of Phrygia, who, according to

some accounts, mingled wine with the waters of a fountain, to which Silenus, the attendant of Bacchus, was accustomed to resort; and thus intoxicated and caught him.

μικρός, *ά, όν*, small, little, short; μικροῦ, *adverbially*, within a little, almost.

Μιλήσιος, *α, ον*, Milesian.

Μίλητος, *ου, ή*, Miletus, city of Caria, 541.

Μιλτιάδης, *ου, δ*, Miltiades, 420.

Μίνως, *ωος, δ*, Minos, king of Crete.

μισέω, ἴσω, to hate.

μισθοδότης, *ου, δ*, paymaster.

μισθός, *ου, δ*, pay.

μισθοφόρος, *ου, δ*, a mercenary.

μισθόω, ὥσω, to let, rent, *mid.* to hire.

μισθωτός, *ου, δ*, hireling.

μνᾶ, *ας, ή*, mina=§17.

μνάσμαι (used in pres. and imp.), to woo, court.

μνηστεύω, *σω*, to seek in marriage, to woo.

μολών, 2 aor. part. of βλώσσω, to come.

μοῖρα, *ας, ή*, fate.

μόνος, *η, ον*, alone.

Μοῦσα, *ης, ή*, Muse, goddess of music, poetry, &c.

μουσική, *ής, ή*, music.

μουσικῶς, sweetly, musically.

μοχθηρός, *ή, όν*, base, bad.

μυθολογέω, ἴσω, to tell mythic tales, to recount.

μῦθος, *ου, δ*, legend, story.

μυλόν, *ωνος, δ*, mill.

Μύνδιος, *α, ον*, Myndian.

Μύνδος, *ου, δ*, Myndus, in Caria.

μυριάς, ἄδος, *ή*, myriad, ten thousand.

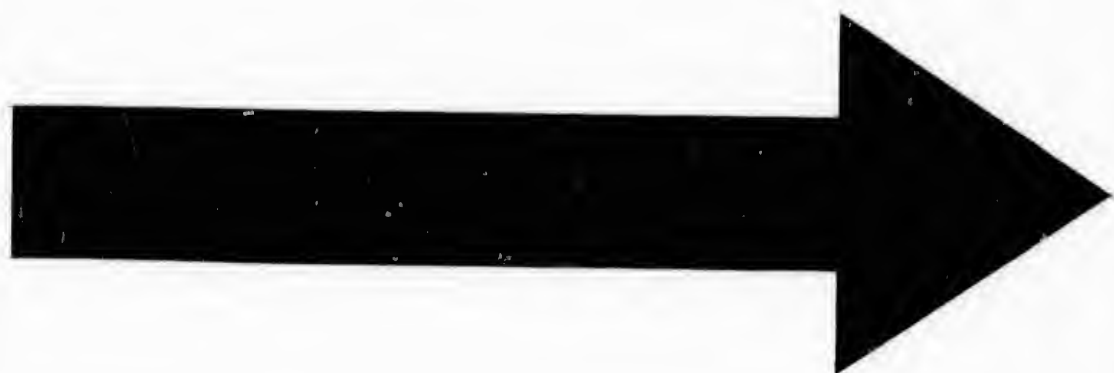
μύρμηξ, *ηκος, δ*, ant.

μωρία, *ας, ή*, folly.

N

Νάξιος, *ου, δ*, Naxian, 272.

ναός, *ου, δ*, temple.



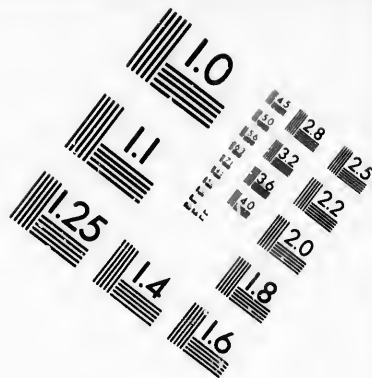
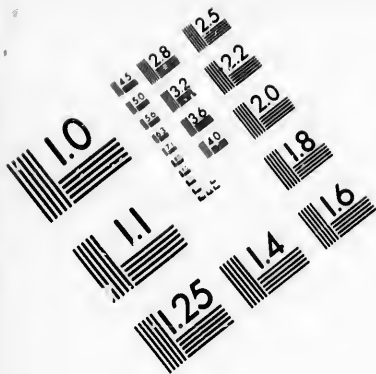
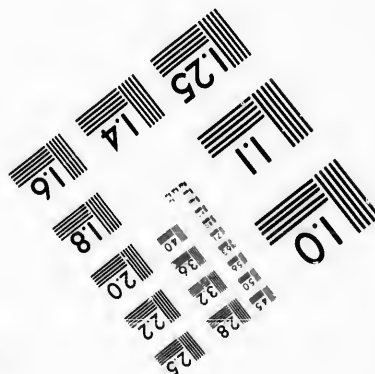
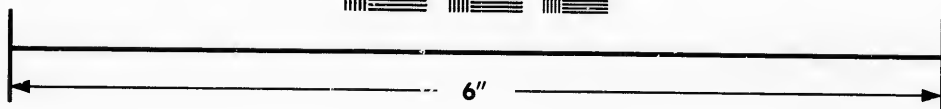
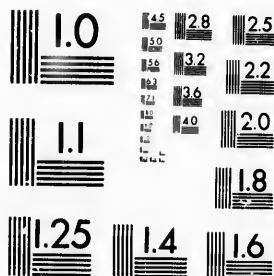


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δολιχάς, ου, δ, heavy-armed soldier.

ὅπλος, ων, τὰ (pl.), armor, arms.

ὅπως, η, ου; how much? how many?

ὅποτε, when, whenever.

ὅπου, where, wherever.

ὅπως, that, in order that.

ὄραω, ὄφθαι, ὄραμαι, ὄφθην, 2 aor. ἔιδον, imp. ἔωραον (with double aug.), to see.

ὄργη, ἥς, ἡ, anger, passion.

ὄργια, ων, τὰ (pl.), orgies, rites of Bacchus.

ὀργίζω, ἴσω or ἰῶ, to enrage, *mid.* be angry.

ὀρθῶς, rightly.

ὀρίζω, ἴσω or ἰῶ, to define, limit.

ὄρκος, ου, δ, oath.

ὀρμάω, ἴσω, to sally forth, go forth, attack.

ὄρνειν, ου, τό, bird.

ὄρνις, ἰδος, δ or ἡ, bird, hen.

ὄρωντες, ου, δ, Orontes, 272.

ὄρος, εος, τό, mountain.

Ὀρφεύς, ἑως, δ, Orpheus, 547.

ὀρχέομαι, ἡσθαι, to dance.

ὅς, ἡ, ὅ, who, which, what.

ὅσος, η, ου, as much or many as.

ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ, who, which.

ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι, gen. οὐτίς, ἡστίς, who, whoever.

ὄστρακον, ου, τό, shell.

ὅταν, when, whenever.

ὅτε, when.

ὅτι, that, since, because.

οὐ (before smooth breathing οὐκ, before rough οὐχ), not.

οὐδαμῶς, nowhere.

οὐδέ, not even.

οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, none, no one, nothing.

οὐδέποτε, never.

οὐκέτι, not yet, no longer.

οὐκουν; (interrog. part. expects affirmative answer,) not then?

οὖν, therefore, accordingly, then.

οὐράνιος, οὐ, ὁ, firmament, heaven.

οὖς, ὡτός, τό, ear.

οὔτε, neither; οὔτε—οὔτε, neither—nor.

οὗτος, αὐτό, τοῦτο, this.

οὔτως or οὕτω, thus, so.

ὄφης, εως, δ, serpent.

ὀχέω, ἴσω, to bear, carry.

Π

παῖδιν, ἄνος, δ, paeon, war-song.

παιδεία, ας, ἡ, lesson, knowledge, instruction.

παιδεύω, σω, to educate, *mid.* to cause to be educated, to have educated.

παίζω, παίζομαι, ἔπαισα, πέπαικα, πέπαισμαι, ἐπαίχθην, to play, sport.

παῖς, παιδός, voc. παῖ, ὁ or ἡ, boy, child.

παῖω, παῖσω or παῖσσω, ἔπαισα, πέπαικα, ἐπαίσθην, to strike.

πάλαι, anciently, long ago, long since; ὁ παῖλαι, the old; οἱ παῖλαι, the men of old.

παλαιός, ἄ, ὄν, ancient, old.

πάλιν, back, again.

πανταχοῦ, every where.

πάντη, entirely, upon the whole.

παντοδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, of every kind.

παρά (prep. with gen. dat. or acc.), to, into the presence of, near, among, beyond, from, by; παρά μικρόν, almost, within a little.

παραβάλλω (παρά, βάλλω), to throw to, give.

παραγίγνομαι (παρά, γίγνομαι), to arrive, be present.

παράδεισος, ου, δ, park, pleasure-grounds.

παραδίδωμι (παρά, δίδωμι), to give up, deliver.

παρακαθίζω (παρά, καθίζω), ἴσω or ἰῶ, to place near, *mid.* to sit near.

παράκειμαι, -κέλομαι, to lie beside or near, be at hand.

παραλαμβάνω (παρά, λαμβάνω), to take, receive.

παρασάγγελος, ου, δ, parasang=about four miles.

παρασκευάζω (παρά, σκευάζω), ἄσω, σμαι, σθην, to prepare.

παρατάξις, εως, ἡ, array, battle.

- παρεῖμι (παρά, εἰμι), to be present.
 Παρμενίων, ωνος, ὁ, Parmenio, 531.
 παρρησία, ας, ἡ, boldness, frankness, freedom.
 πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all, every, whole.
 πάσχω, πείσσομαι, πέπονθα, 2 aor. ἐπάδων, to suffer, experience, do.
 πατάσσω, ἀξω, ἀξα, ἀγμαι, to strike.
 πατήρ, πατρός, ὁ, father.
 πατρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, country, native country.
 παύω, σω, σα, κα, μαι, σθην, to cause to cease, *mid.* to cease, to stop one's self.
 Παφλαγονία, ας, ἡ, Paphlagonia, in Asia Minor.
 πείθω, σω, σα, κα, σμαι, σθην, to persuade, *mid.* to believe, obey.
 πειράομαι, ἄσσομαι, ἄσῃην, ἄμαι, to attempt, try.
 Πεισιστράτος, ου, ὁ, Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.
 πέλαγος, εος, τό, sea.
 Πελίας, ου, ὁ, Pelias, 549.
 Πέλοψ, οπος, ὁ, Pelops, 548.
 πέμπω, ψω, ψα, πέμπομαι, πέπεμμαι, ἐπέμφθην, to send.
 πένης, ητος, ὁ, day-laborer, poor man.
 πενδέω, ἦσω, to lament, mourn for.
 πεντάκιστοι, αι, α, five hundred.
 πέντε, five.
 πεντεκαίδεκα, fifteen.
 περῶω, ἄσω, to cross, go over.
 περί (prep. with gen. dat. or acc.), around, along, in the vicinity of, in regard to, concerning, about.
 περιβάλλω (περί, βάλλω), to throw around, put around.
 περιγίγνομαι (περί, γίγνομαι), to be over or above, to remain, accrue.
 περιελαύνω (περί, ἐλαύνω), to drive about.
 Περικλῆς, εους, voc. Περικλείς, ὁ, Pericles, Athenian statesman, 530.
 περιουσία, ας, ἡ, abundance, wealth.
 περιπλέκω (περί, πλέκω), to weave round, *mid.* to embrace, seize.
- περιποιέω (περί, ποιέω), ἦσω, to obtain, win.
 περιφέρω (περί, φέρω), to bear or carry about.
 Περσεύς, ἔως, ὁ, Perseus, 550.
 Πέρσης, ου, ὁ, Persian, a Persian.
 πέτομαι, πτήσομαι, 2 aor. ἐπτην, ης, η, &c., to fly.
 πέτρα, ας, ἡ, rock, stone.
 πηγῇ, ἡς, ἡ, fountain, spring.
 Πιερία, ας, ἡ, Pieria, in Thessaly, 543.
 πικρός, α, ὄν, bitter.
 πιμελής, ἐς, fleshy, fat.
 πινᾶκis, ἰδος, ἡ, tablet.
 Πίνδαρος, ου, ὁ, Pindar, 310.
 πίνω, fut. πίομαι, πέπωκα, πέπομαι, ἐπόδην, 2 aor. ἐπίον, to drink.
 πιπράσκω, πεπράσω, ἄσα, ἄκα, ἄμαι, ἄδην, to sell.
 πιστεύω, σω, to trust, confide in, intrust to.
 πιστός, ἡ, ὄν, faithful.
 Πιττακος, ου, ὁ, Pittaeus, one of the seven wise men of Greece.
 πλάσσω, πλάσω, σα, κα, σμαι, σθην, to form, fashion.
 πλαστική, ἡς, ἡ, plastic art, statuary.
 Πλάτων, ωνος, ὁ, Plato, 279.
 πλείστος, η, ον (superl. of πολὺς), most, very many.
 πλείων, ον (comp. of πολὺς), more.
 πλεονάκis, more frequently, very frequently.
 πληθος, εος, τό, multitude, number, people.
 πλημύρα, ας, ἡ, flood.
 πλην (with gen.), besides, except.
 πλήρης, es, full, full of, abounding in.
 πλησίον, near; ὁ πλησίον, the neighboring, the neighbor.
 πλοῖον, ου, τό, boat, vessel.
 πλούσιος, α, ον, rich, wealthy.
 πλουτέω, ἦσω, to be rich or wealthy.
 πλουτίζω, ἴσω, to make rich, enrich.
 πλοῦτος, ου, ὁ, wealth, riches.
 Πλούτων, ωνος, ὁ, Plato, 547.
 πνεῦμα, ἄτος, τό, wind.

πρῶτος
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πρίγω, ξω, ξα, 2 aor. pass. ἐπνίγην, to strangle, *pass.* to be drowned.
 ποδῶκυς, εια, υ, swift-footed, swift.
 ποιέω, ἥσω, to build, make, do;
 εὖ ποιεῶ, to treat well, use well;
 κακῶς ποιεῶ, to treat ill, use badly.
 ποιητής, οὔ, δ, maker, poet.
 ποιμήν, ἐνος, δ, shepherd.
 ποῖος, α, ον; what? of what sort?
 πολεμέω, ἥσω, to make war upon, fight with, to fight.
 πολεμικός, ἥ, ον, hostile, warlike.
 πολέμιος, ου, δ, enemy.
 πόλεμος, ου, δ, war.
 πολιορκέω, ἥσω, to besiege, blockade.
 πόλις, εως, ἡ, city.
 πολίτης, ου, δ, citizen.
 πολιτικός, ἥ, ον, constitutional, political.
 πολλάκις, many times, often.
 πολυμάθης, ἐς, very learned, having much learning.
 πολὺς, πολλή, πολὺν, gen. πολλοῦ, πολλῆς, πολλοῦ, acc. πολύν, πολλήν, πολὺ, much, large, many;
 πολλὰ, by much, much.
 πολυτελεία, ας, ἡ, expense, costliness.
 πολυτελής, ἐς, magnificent, costly.
 πολυτελῶς, expensively.
 πονηρός, ἥ, ον, bad, base, worthless.
 πόσιος, ου, δ, toil, labor.
 πόντος, ου, δ, sea.
 πορεία, ας, ἡ, journey, march, conveyance.
 πορεύομαι, εὔσομαι, to go, march.
 πορθεῶ, ἥσω, to destroy, plunder.
 Ποσειδῶν, ὦνος, δ, Poseidon, Neptune.
 πόσος, η, ον; how much? how many?
 ποτάμιος, οὔ, δ, river.
 πότε; when? ποτέ (*enclit.*), at some time, once, ever.
 πότερον, wheth^r.
 πότος, ου, δ, drinking, carousal.
 ποῦ; where?
 ποῦς, ποδός, δ, foot.
 πρᾶγμα, ἄτος, τό, thing, affair, interest.

πράξις, εως, ἡ, doing, action, deed, exploit.
 πράσσω (ττω), αξω, αξα, ἄχα, γμαι, ἄχθην, to do, manage; εὖ πράσσω, to do well, succeed well.
 πρέπω, ψω, ψα, to be becoming, to suit.
 πρέσβεις, εως, οί, Pl. (Sing. poetic), ambassadors.
 πριάμαι (*defect. only used in 2 aor. ἐπριάμην*), to buy, purchase.
 πρίν, before, until.
 πρό (prep. with gen.), before, both of time and place.
 προάγω (πρό, ἄγω), to bring forward; *pass.* to be brought forward, to arise.
 πρόβατον, ου, τό, sheep.
 πρόγονος, ου, δ, ancestor, forefather.
 προδίδωμι (πρό, δίδωμι), to betray.
 Προμηθεύς, εως, δ, Prometheus, 546.
 Πρόξενος, ου, δ, Proxenus, 431.
 πρὸς (prep. with gen. dat. acc.), to, against, at, near, for the sake of.
 προσαγορεύω (πρός, ἀγορεύω), σω, to address, speak to.
 προσαναπλάσσω (πρός, ἀνά, πλάσσω), to form or invent.
 προσδέω (πρός, δέω), -δήσω, to tie or fasten to.
 πρόσειμι (πρός, εἶμι), to go to.
 προσέρχομαι (πρός, ἔρχομαι), to go to, come to.
 προσέχω (πρός, ἔχω), to attend, take heed.
 προσηγορία, ας, ἡ, name, title.
 προσηλώω, ὦσω, to nail or fasten to.
 προσκαλέω (πρός, καλέω), see καλέω, to call to.
 προσκυνέω (πρός, κυνέω), ἥσω, to worship, adore.
 προσλαμβάνω (πρός, λαμβάνω), to take, take in addition.
 προσπαίζω (πρός, παίζω), to play or sport with.
 προσταύω (πρός, τάσσω), to enjoin upon, command.
 προστρέχω (πρός, τρέχω), to run to.

πρόσωπον, ου, τό, face, countenance.
 πρότερον, sooner, before.
 προτείνω (πρό, τείνω), -τενῶ, -έτεινα, -τέτακα, -τέταμαι, -εταῖον, to offer, propose.
 προτίθημι (πρό, τίθημι), to set before.
 προτιμάω (πρό, τιμάω), ἤσω, to honor before, prefer.
 προτρέπω (πρό, τρέπω), to exhort, ask, urge.
 προφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, guard, advance guard, outpost.
 πρωί, early, early in the day.
 πρώτος, η, ον, first; πρώτον, τὸ πρώτον, at first.
 πτέρυξ, ὕγος, ἡ, wing.
 Πτολεμαῖος, ου, δ, Ptolemy, 535.
 πυκτεύω, σω, to box.
 πύλη, ης, ἡ, gate.
 πυνθάνομαι, πείσσομαι, πέπεισμαι, 2 aor. ἐπυθόμην, to inquire, ask, ascertain.
 πῦρ, πυρός, τό, fire.
 πυρπολέω, ἤσω, to destroy with fire.
 πωλέω, ἤσω, to sell.
 πῶς; how?
 πως (enclit.), somehow.

P

ῥαθυμέω, ἤσω, to be idle.
 ῥητορική, ης, ἡ, rhetoric.
 ῥήτωρ, ορος, δ, rhetorician, orator.
 ρίζα, ης, ἡ, root.
 ρίπτω, ψω, ψα, perf. ἐρρίφα, ἐρρίμαι, ἐρρίφθην, to hurl, throw.
 ῥόδον, ου, τό, rose.
 ῥόπαλον, ου, το, stick, club.
 ῥύομαι, ῥύσομαι, to rescue, release.
 Ῥωμαῖος, α, ον, Roman.
 Ῥώμη, ης, ἡ, Rome.

Σ

Σάλαμις, ἵνος, ἡ, Salamis, 391.
 σαλπικτής, οὔ, δ, trumpeter.
 Σάτυρος, ου, δ, a Satyr, companion

of Bacchus. The most famous of the Satyrs was Silenus, distinguished for prophetic powers, fabled to have been captured by Midas.

σεαυτοῦ, ἡς, οὔ, contr. σαυτοῦ, ἡς, οὔ, yourself.
 σείω, σω, σμαι, σδην, to shake.
 σεμνύνομαι, aor. ἐσεμνυνάμην, to be proud of, to pride one's self in.
 σιγάω, ἤσω, to be silent.
 σίδηρος, ου, δ, iron.
 Σικελία, ας, ἡ, Sicily.
 Σιλᾶνός, οὔ, δ, Silanus, Grecian seer.
 Σιμωνίδης, ου, δ, Simonides, Greek poet.
 σιωπάω, ἤσω, to be silent.
 σιωπή, ης, ἡ, silence.
 σκευός, εος, τό, implement, piece of furniture, baggage.
 σκηνή, ης, ἡ, tent.
 σκιά, ας, ἡ, shade, shadow.
 σκιρτάω, ἤσω, to frisk, leap, bound.
 σκληρός, α, όν, harsh, rough.
 σκοπέω (used in pres. and imp.), to see, inquire, regard.
 Σκύθης, ου, δ, Scythian, a Scythian.
 Σκυδικός, ἡ, όν, Scythian.
 Σόλων, ωνος, δ, Solon, lawgiver of Athens.
 σός, σή, σόν, your, thy.
 σοφία, ας, ἡ, wisdom.
 σοφιστής, οὔ, δ, sophist, teacher of wisdom.
 σοφός, ἡ, όν, wise.
 Σπάρτη, ης, ἡ, Sparta.
 Σπαρτιάτης, ου, δ, Spartan, a Spartan.
 σπένδω, σπεινω, σα, κα, to pour, pour libation. [treaty, truce.
 σπονδή, ης, ἡ, libation (plur.), σπουδάσω, ἄσω, to be in haste.
 στέργω, ζω, ξα, to love.
 στερεός, α, όν, firm, strong.
 στερέω, ἤσω, to deprive of.
 στεφάνος, ου, δ, crown, garland.
 στεφανόω, ὥσω, to crown.
 στῆθος, εος, τό, breast.
 στόλος, ου, δ, expedition, force.
 στόμα, ἄτος, τό, mouth.
 στρατεύμα, ἄτος, τό, army.

στρατεύω, εὔσω, to make an expedition.

στρατηγέω, ἦσω, to be general.

στράτηγός, οὐ, ὁ, general.

στρατιά, αἱ, ἡ, army, force.

στρατιώτης, ου, ὁ, soldier.

Στρατονίκος, ου, ὁ, Stratoniceus, 535.

στρατόπεδον, ου, τό, army, encampment.

στράτος, οὐ, ὁ, camp, army.

σπρουδίον, ου, τό, sparrow.

σύ, σοῦ, thou, you.

συγγίγνομαι (σύν, γίγνομαι), to be with, to associate with.

συγγιγνώσκω (σύν, γιγνώσκω), to pardon.

συγγνώμη, ης, ἡ, pardon, favor, mercy.

συγχαίρω (σύν, χαίρω), rejoice with.

σullaμβάνω (σύν, λαμβάνω), to take together or jointly, to take.

συμβαίω (σύν, βαίω), see ἐμβαίω, to happen, take place.

συμβουλεύω (σύν, βουλεύω), to deliberate with.

σύμβουλος, ου, ὁ, adviser, counselor.

σύμμαχος, ου, ὁ, ally, auxiliary.

συμπλέω (σύν, πλέω), -πλεύσμαι, συνέλευσα, κα, σμαι, to sail with.

συμφορά, αἱ, ἡ, misfortune.

σύν (prep. with dat.), with, with the favor of.

συνάγω (σύν, ἄγω), to bring together, collect.

συναντῶ (σύν, ἀντάω), ἦσω, to meet.

συναπαίρω (σύν, ἀπό, αἶρω), -ἄρῶ, -ἦρα, -ἦρκα, -ἦρμαι, -ἦρδην, to go with, migrate with.

συνίστημι (σύν, ἵστημι), to place together, to place with (as pupil).

συνοικία, ας, ἡ, house for several families, lodging house.

συνομολογέω, ἦσω, to agree with, assent.

συνορᾶω (σύν, ὁράω), to see, behold.

συνοργίζομαι (σύν, ὀργίζομαι), ἴσμαι, aor. συνοργισθῆν, to be angry along with.

συνουσία, ας, ἡ, society, company, intercourse.

συντάσσω (σύν, τάσσω), to arrange.

συνῥέω (σύν, ῥέω), -ρεύσμαι, συνέρβευσα, συνεῤῥηκα, to flow together.

Σφίγγιον, ου, τό, Mt. Sphingion, otherwise Phicius, near Thebes.

Σφίγξ, Σφίγγός, ἡ, Sphinx, 545, 551.

σχολάζω, ἄσω, to be at leisure, have time, attend school, have a school.

σχολαστικός, οὐ, ὁ, scholar, pedant, simpleton.

σχολή, ης, ἡ, school.

σώζω, σώσω, σα, κα, σέσωμαι, ἐσώδην, to save, preserve.

Σωκράτης, εος, acc. Σωκράτη or ην, Socrates, Athenian philosopher.

σῶμα, ἄτος, τό, body, person.

σωρεύω, εὔσω, to heap up or together.

σωτηρία, ας, ἡ, safety, security.

σωφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, prudence, moderation, self-control.

σώφρων, ου, prudent, temperate.

T

τάλαντον, ου, τό, talent=§1000.

τάλας, ἀνᾶ, ἄν, wretched, unhappy.

ταμεῖον, ου, τό, treasury storehouse.

Τάνταλος, ου, ὁ, Tantalus, king of Phrygia.

τάξις, εως, ἡ, good order; ἐν τάξει, in order.

τάσσω, ξω, ξα, τέταχα, αγμαί, ἀχδην, to arrange, order.

Ταῦρος, ου, ὁ, Taurus, 540.

ταῦρος, ου, ὁ, bull.

τάφος, ου, ὁ, tomb.

ταχέως, quickly.

ταχύς, εἰα, ὁ, swift, fast, quick;

ταχύ, quickly.

ταῶς, ταῶ, ὁ, peacock.

τέ (enclit.), and; τε καί or τε—καί, both—and.

τείχος, εος, τό, wall, fortification.

ὑπάρχω (ὑπό, ἄρχω), to be, be at hand.

ὑπείερχομαι (ὑπό, εἶς, ἔρχομαι), to come or go under quietly or by stealth.

ὑπεναντίος, ᾧ, ὄν, adverse to, repugnant to, in opposition to.

ὑπέρ (prep. with gen. or acc.), in behalf of, for the sake of, beyond.

ὑπεραποδύσσω (ὑπέρ, ἀπό, δύσσω), to die for.

ὑπερχαίρω (ὑπέρ, χαίρω), to rejoice greatly.

ὑπισκνέομαι, ὑποσχέσομαι, ὑπέσχημαι, 2 aor. mid. ὑπέσχημην, to promise.

ὑπνος, οὐ, ὁ, sleep.

ὑπό (prep. with gen. dat. acc.), by, under, by the agency of.

ὑποδέχομαι (ὑπό, δέχομαι), ἔξομαι, ἐξάμην, εὔμαι, to receive.

ὑπολαμβάνω (ὑπό, λαμβάνω), to take, assume, suppose, think.

ὑπομένω (ὑπό, μένω), to remain.

ὑποπτεύω (ὑπό, ὀπτεύω), σω, to suspect, anticipate, expect.

ὑποστρέφω (ὑπό, στρέφω), ἐψω, εψα, οφα, αμμαι, ἐφθην (219, 220), to turn, turn about.

ὑστερον, afterwards.

ὑφαπλώω (ὑπό, ἀπλώω), ὥσω, to spread out beneath.

ὑφίστημι (ὑπό, ἵστημι), to set or place under, to lie in ambush.

Φ

φάρμακον, οὐ, τό, medicine, remedy.

φαῦλος, ἡ, ὄν, worthless, bad.

φενάκίζω, ἴσω, to cheat, deceive.

Φεραί, ὤν, αἱ, Pherae, in Thessaly.

φέρω, fut. οἴσω, aor. ἤνεγκα, perf. ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμαι, ἤνέχθην, to bear, carry.

φεύγω, ξομαι, 2 aor. ἔφυγον, 2 perf. πέφευγα, to flee, shun, escape.

φημί, φήσω or ἐρῶ, 1 aor. ἔφησα, 2 aor. εἶπον, to say, say yes.

Φίκειον, οὐ, τό, Mt. Phicelus, 551.

φιλαργυρία, ας, ἡ, avarice.

φιλέω, ἴσω, to love.

Φίλιππος, οὐ, ὁ, Philip, king of Macedon, 535.

φίλοκάλος, ὄν, fond of the beautiful, fond of beauty.

φιλομαθής, ἐς, fond of learning.

φίλος, ἡ, ὄν, friendly, dear; φίλος, οὐ, ὁ, friend.

φιλοσοφία, ας, ἡ, philosophy.

φιλόσοφος, οὐ, ὁ, philosopher.

πλύαρέω, ἴσω, to trifle, talk nonsense.

φοβέομαι, ἴσομαι, ημαι, ἤθην, to fear.

φοβερός, ὁ, ὄν, fearful, dreadful, frightful.

φόβος, οὐ, ὁ, fear.

Φοῖνιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, Phinician, a Phinician.

Φοῖνιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, Phoenix, 540.

φοιτάω, ἴσω, to go to, to frequent; willh παρὰ, to attend as pupil.

φονεύω, σω, to slay, kill, murder.

φορέω, ἴσω, to wear.

φράζω, ἄσω, to say, tell, declare.

φρονέω, ἴσω, to think, have in mind.

φρυάττομαι (σομαι), ξομαι, to be insolent, proud, haughty.

φυγάς, ἄδος, ὁ, fugitive, exile.

φύλακῆ, ἡς, ἡ, guard, guarding.

φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, guard, keeper.

φυλάσσω (ττω), ἀξω, αξα, πεφύλαχα, to guard, keep, defend.

φύσις, εως, ἡ, nature.

Φωκικός, ἡ, ὄν, Phocian, of Phocis in Greece.

Φωκίων, ὠνος, ὁ, Phocion, Athenian commander.

φωνή, ἡς, ἡ, voice, sound.

X

χαίρω, χαίρήσω, κεχάρηκα, to rejoice.

Χαιρωνεία, ας, ἡ, Chaeronea, in Boeotia, 535.

χαλεπαίνω, ἄνῶ, to be angry.

χαλινός, οὐ, ὁ, bridle, bit.

χαλκός, οὐ, ὁ, brass, copper.

χαλκοῦς, ἦ, οὖν, brazen.	χρῶμα, ἄτος, τό, color, complexion.
χαρίεις, ἱεσσα, ἱεν, pleasing, agreeable.	χώρα, ατ, ἦ, place, land, country.
Χαρίλαος, ου, δ, Charilaus, <i>Spartan king</i> , 535.	χωρίον, ου, δ, place.
χάρις, ἱτος, ἦ, gratitude, grace.	Ψ
χειμών, ὠνος, δ, winter.	ψέγω, ξω, ξα, perf. ἐψογα, to blame, censure.
Χειρίσσοφος, ου, δ, Chirisophus, 256.	ψευδής, ἐς, false.
χειροτονέω, ἦσω, to vote, elect, choose.	ψεῦδος, εος, τό, falsehood.
χειλιδών, ὄνος, ἦ, swallow.	ψεύδω (242), σω, to deceive, cheat.
χῆρος, α, ου, bereft, widowed.	ψήφισμα, ἄτος, τό, decree, act, statute.
χιών, ὄνος, ἦ, snow.	ψῆφος, ου, ἦ, pebble, vote.
χλαμύς, ἱδος, ἦ, cloak, mantle.	ψιλῶ (219), ὠσω, to strip bare, deprive of.
χολόω, ὠσω, to enrage, make angry, <i>mid.</i> to be or become angry.	ψυχή, ἦς, ἦ, soul, spirit, life.
χόρτος, ου, δ, provender, fodder.	Ω
χράω, ἦσω, to give an oracle, to predict; <i>mid.</i> χρᾶμαι, χρήσομαι, κέχρημαι, to use.	ὦ (interjection), O, used in direct address.
χρεία, ας, ἦ, need, use.	ὦδε, so, thus, as follows.
χρή (impers.), χρήσει, ἐχρησεν, it is necessary.	ὦν, οὔσα, ὄν (part. of εἶμι), being.
χρῆμα, ἄτος, τό, thing, affair, money, property.	ὠνέομαι, ἦσομαι, imperf. ἐωνέομην, to buy, purchase.
χρησμός, οὔ, δ, oracle, response.	ὠόν, οὔ, τό, egg.
Χρηστός, ἦ, ὄν, useful, serviceable.	ὠρα, ας, ἦ, hour, season.
χρόνος, ου, δ, time, season.	ὠς, ας, when, so that, that, how.
χρῦσιον, ου, τό, gold, piece of gold, money.	ὥσπερ, ας, just as.
χρῦσός, οὔ, δ, gold.	ὠφελέω, ἦσω, to benefit, help.
χρῦσοῦς, ἦ, οὖν, golden, of gold.	ὠφέλιμος, ου, useful, serviceable.

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ENGLISH AND GREEK VOCABULARY.

A

Admire, θαυμάζω, ἄσω or ἄσομαι.
advise, βουλεύω, εὔσω.
Alexander, Ἀλέξανδρος, ου, ὁ.
all, πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν; ὁ πᾶς.
always, ἀεί.
and, καί; τε.
announce, ἀγγέλλω, ἀγγεῖλω.
army, στράτευμα, ἄτος, τό.
as, ὥσπερ.
at, in, ἐν.
Athenian, Ἀθηναῖος, ᾱ, on; an
Athenian, Ἀθηναῖος, ου, ὁ.
Athens, Ἀθῆναι, ὦν (pl.).

B

Bad, κακός, ἡ, ὄν.
be, εἶμι, ἔσομαι.
be general, στρατηγέω, ἦσω.
be king, βασιλεύω, εὔσω.
be pleased, be pleased with, ἡδο-
μαι, ἡσθήσομαι.
be silent, σιγᾶω, ἦσω.
beautiful, καλός, ἡ, ὄν; comp. καλ-
λίων, on; superl. κάλλιστος, η,
ον.
beauty, κάλλος, εος, τό.
because, ἐπειδὴ; ὅτι.
better, see ἀγαθός, 147.
bird, ὄρνις, ἱδος, ὁ or ἡ.
Boeotian, Βοιωτός, οὔ, ὁ.
book, βιβλος, ου, ἡ; βιβλίον, ου,
τό.
both—and, καί—καί; τε—καί.
boy, παῖς, παιδές, ὁ.

brave, ἀνδρεῖος, ᾱ, on.
break, λύω, λύσω.
breastplate, θώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ.
bring up, educate, παιδεύω, εὔσω.
brother, ἀδελφός, οὔ, ὁ.
bury, θάπτω, θάψω.
but, ἀλλά; δέ.

C

Call, καλέω, ἦσω; call by name,
name, ὀνομάζω, ἄσω.
celebrated, κλεινός, ἡ, ὄν.
certain, a certain, τίς, τὶ.
cheerfully, ἡδέως; comp. ἡδιον;
superl. ἡδιστα.
child, παῖς, παιδός, ὁ or ἡ.
Cimon, Κίμων, ωνος, ὁ.
citizen, πολίτης, ου, ὁ.
city, πόλις, εως, ἡ.
company, δμῖλλα, ας, ἡ.
conquer, νικάω, ἦσω.
Corinth, Κόρινθος, ου, ἡ.
country, native country, πατρίς,
ἱδος, ἡ.
cup, κύπελλον, ου, τό.
Cyrus, Κύρος, ου, ὁ.

D

Darius, Δαρείος, ου, ὁ.
daughter, θυγάτηρ, θυγατρός, ἡ.
day, ἡμέρα, ας, ἡ.
deceive, φενᾱκίζω, ἴσω; ψεύδω,
243.
deliberate, βουλευόμαι, εὔσομαι.

deliver, set free, *ἑλευθερώω, ὥσω.*
 deprive, *ἀποστερέω, ἥσω.*
 desire (*noun*), *ἐπιθυμία, ας, ἡ.*
 desire (*verb*), *ἐπιθυμῶ, ἥσω.*
 die, *τελευτῶ, ἥσω.*
 do, *ποιέω, ἥσω; πράττω, πράξω.*

E

Each other, one another, *ἀλλήλων.*
 educate, *παιδεύω, εὔσω.*
 enact, *τίθημι, θήσω.*
 enemy, *πολέμιος, ου, δ; personal*
 enemy, *ἐχθρός, οὔ, δ.*
 enslave, *δουλόω, ὥσω.*
 esteem happy, *μακάριζω, ἴσω or ἰῶ.*
 Euripides, *Εὐριπίδης, ου, δ.*
 express as one's own (opinion, for instance), *ἀποδείκνυμαι, -δείξομαι.*

F

Faithful, *πιστός, ἡ, ὄν.*
 father, *πατήρ, πατρός, δ.*
 flatter, *κολακεύω, εὔσω.*
 flatterer, *κόλαξ, ἄκος, δ.*
 flee, *φεύγω, φεύγομαι.*
 flower, *ἄνθος, εος, τό.*
 from, *ἀπό; ἐκ, also expressed by*
the genitive.
 friend, *φίλος, ου, δ.*
 fugitive, *φύγας, ἄδος, δ.*
 full, *μεστός, ἡ, ὄν; πλήρης, ες.*

G

Garden, *κῆπος, ου, δ.*
 general, *στρατηγός, οὔ, δ.*
 girl, *κόρη, ἡς, ἡ.*
 give, *δίδωμι, δώσω.*
 give, express as one's own (as opinion), *ἀποδείκνυμι, ἀποδείξομαι.*
 goblet, *κύπελλον, ου, τό.*
 gold, *χρῆσός, οὔ, δ.*
 golden, *χρυσός, ἡ, οὔν.*
 good, *ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὄν, 147.*
 govern, *ἄρχω, ἄρξω; κρατέω, ἥσω.*
 great, *μέγας, ἀλη, α.*

Greek, *Ἕλλην, ἦνος, δ.*
 guard, *φύλαττω (σσω), φυλάξω.*
 guide, *ἡγεμών, ὄνος, δ.*

H

Happy, *εὐδαίμων, ὄν.*
 hate, *μισέω, ἥσω.*
 have, *ἔχω, ἔξω.*
 he, he himself, *αὐτός, ἡ, δ.*
 height, *μέγεθος, εος, τό.*
 herald, *κήρυξ, ἴκος, δ.*
 Hermes, *Ἑρμῆς, οὔ, δ.*
 himself, herself, itself, *ἐαυτοῦ, ἡς, οὔ, 168.*
 hire, *μισθόδομαι, ὥσομαι.*
 his, her, its, *δ, ἡ, τό (101), genitive of pronoun (169).*
 home, at home, *οἶκος.*
 honor, *τιμᾶω, ἥσω.*
 horse, *ἵππος, ου, δ or ἡ.*
 house, *οἶκος, ας, ἡ.*
 hunt, *θηρέω, εὔσω.*

I

I, *ἐγώ.*
 if, *εἰ, ἐάν.*
 in, *ἐν.*
 in regard to, *περί.*
 in the course of, *expressed by the genitive, 383.*
 injure, *ἀδικέω, ἥσω; βλάπτω, βλάψω.*
 into, *εἰς.*
 it, *αὐτό, neuter of αὐτός.*

J

Journey, *δδός, οὔ, ἡ.*
 judge, *κρίτης, οὔ, δ.*
 Jupiter, *Ζεύς, Διός, δ.*
 just, *δίκαιος, ᾶ, ὄν.*

K

Kill, *κτείνω, κτενῶ.*
 king, *βασίλεύς, ἑως, δ.*
 kingdom, *βασίλεια, ας, ἡ.*

Σ

Laborer, ἐργάτης, ου, δ.
 large, μέγας, ἀλη, α.
 law, νόμος, ου, δ.
 let, rent, μισθόω, ὥσω.
 let, permit, ἐάω, ἐάσω, also expressed by the anjunctive or imperative.
 letter, ἐπιστολή, ἡς, ἡ.
 life, βίος, ου, δ.
 like, ὅμοιος, ᾱ, ου.
 Linus, Λίνος, ου, δ.
 long since, πάλαι.
 love, φιλέω, ἤσω; στέργω, στέρξω.

Μ

Macedonia, Μακεδονία, ας, ἡ.
 Macedonian, a Macedonian, Μακεδών, ὄνος, δ.
 man, ἄνθρωπος, ου, δ; ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός, δ; men of old, οἱ πάλαι, 282.
 Marathon, Μαραθῶν, ὄνος, δ, ἡ.
 messenger, κήρυξ, ὅκος, δ.
 milk, γάλα, ακτος, τό.
 Miltiades, Μιλτιάδης, ου, δ.
 money, χρήμα, ἄτος, τό, in this sense generally plural.
 mother, μήτηρ, μητρός, ἡ.
 mountain, ὄρος, εος, τό.
 murder, φονεύω, εύσω.
 music, μουσική, ἡς, ἡ.
 my, ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν; δ, ἡ, τό, see 101.

Ν

Necessary, ἀναγκαῖος, ᾱ, ου; it is necessary, δεῖ.
 necessity, ἀνάγκη, ἡς, ἡ.
 need, δέομαι, δεήσομαι; there is need, δεῖ.
 not, οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ.

Ο

Often, πολλάκις.
 Olympia, Ὀλυμπία, ας, ἡ.
 opinion, γνώμη, ἡς, ἡ.

orator, ῥήτωρ, ορος, δ.
 our, ἡμέτερος, ᾱ, ου; δ, ἡ, τό, see 101.

Ρ

Parent, father, γονεὺς, ἑως, δ.
 park, παρὰδειςος, ου, δ.
 pay, μισθός, οὐ, δ.
 people, δῆμος, ου, δ.
 Persian, a Persian, Πέρσης, ου, δ.
 Philip, Φίλιππος, ου, δ.
 Pindar, Πινδαρος, ου, δ.
 pity, οἰκτείρω, ἐρώ.
 play, παίζω, παίζομαι.
 pleasant, ἡδύς, εἶα, ὕ.
 plot against, ἐπιβουλεύω, εύσω.
 poet, ποιητής, οὐ, δ.
 praise (noun), ἔπαινος, ου, δ.
 praise (verb), ἐπαινέω, ἑσω; ἐγκωμιάζω, ἄσω.
 present, the present, δ νῦν, 282.
 prudent, σώφρων, σώφρον.
 pupil, μαθητής, οὐ, δ.
 purchase, ἀγοράζω, ἄσω.
 pursue, διώκω, διώξω.

Q

Queen, βασίλεια, ας, ἡ.
 quick, ταχύς, εἶα, ὕ.
 quickly, ταχέως.

Ρ

Read, ἀναγιγνώσκω.
 rejoice, χαίρω, χαιρήσω.
 remain, μένω, μενῶ.
 rent, μισθόω, ὥσω.
 Rome, Ῥώμη, ἡς, ἡ.
 rose, ῥόδον, ου, τό.
 rule, βασιλεύω, εύσω.
 run, τρέχω, δρᾶμοῦμαι.

Σ

Same, δ αὐτός.
 save, σώζω, σώσω.

say, λέγω, λέξω; is said, it is said, λέγεται.

send, πέμπω, πέμψω.

servant, δούλος, ου, δ.

serve, δουλεύω, εύσω.

set free, ἐλευθερώω, ὥσω.

shepherd, ποιμήν, ἐνος, δ.

short, βράχης, εἰα, ὅ.

show, δεικνύμι, δείξω.

sing, ᾄδω, ᾄσω or ᾄσομαι.

soldier, στρατιώτης, ου, δ.

son, υἱός, οὗ, δ.

speak, λέγω, λέξω; φημί, ἐρῶ.

speak the truth, ἀληθεύω, εύσω.

statue, ἄγαλμα, ἄτος, ὅ.

supplicate, ἱκετεύω, εύσω.

swift, τᾶχύς, εἰα, ὅ.

T

Tall, μέγας, ἀλη, α.

teach, διδάσκω, διδάξω.

teacher, διδάσκαλος, ου, δ.

ten, δέκα.

tenth, δέκατος, η, ου.

than, ἥ.

that, ἐκεῖνος, η, ο.

the, ὁ, ἡ, τό.

their, ὁ, ἡ, τό (101), *genitive of pronoun* (169).

there, ἐκεῖ; there is, ἐστίν.

thief, κλέπτης, ου, δ.

thing, χρῆμα, ἄτος, τό, *also expressed by the neuter of adjectives or pronouns; these things, ταῦτα.*

think, νομίζω, ἴνω; φρονέω, ἤσω.

thirty, τριάκοντα.

this, οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο.

Thrasylbulus, Θρασύβουλος, ου, δ.

three, τρεῖς, τρία.

three times, thrice, τρίς.

to, to the practice of, εἰς, *with accusative*; to the practice of virtue, εἰς ἀρετήν.

to-morrow, αὔριον.

trireme, τριήρης, εος, ἡ.

truce, σπονδή, ἡς, ἡ.

two, δύο, *also expressed by the dual.*

tyrant, τύραννος, ου, δ.

U

Unhappy, τάλᾱς, αινᾶ, ἄν.

unjust, ἄδικος, ον.

useful, ὠφέλιμος, η, ον.

V

Very, often expressed by the superlative of the adjective; very wise, σοφώτατος.

virtue, ἀρετή, ἡς, ἡ.

W

Wage war, πολεμέω, ἤσω.

war, πόλεμος, ου, δ.

well, εὖ.

what? which? τίς; τί;

when, ὅτε: *interrogative*, πότε;

where, ὅπου: *interrogative*, ποῦ;

which, ὅς, ἡ, ὅ.

who, which, what? τίς; τί;

whole, ὁ πᾶς; the whole city, ἡ πᾶσα πόλις.

wisdom, σοφία, ας, ἡ.

wise, σοφός, ἡ, ὄν.

wonder at, admire, θαυμάζω, ἴσω or ἄσομαι.

write, γράφω, γράψω.

Y

Yield, εἴκω, εἴξω.

you, σύ, σοῦ.

your, σός, σή, σόν.

youth, νεανίας, ου, δ.

by the

superla-
y wise,

στε;
ποῦ;

city, ἡ

ω, ἔσω

(π, ρ, ϕ) Any ρ sound with
becomes

($\tau \delta \theta$) t

($k \gamma \pi$) k

τ	δ	θ	σ	μ
$\pi \tau$	$\beta \delta$	$\phi \theta$	ψ	$\mu \mu$
$\sigma \tau$	—	$\sigma \theta$	σ	$\sigma \mu$
$k \tau$	$\gamma \delta$	$\pi \theta$	Σ	$\gamma \mu$

μ
 $\mu \mu$
 5μ
 3μ

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