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SALAMIS
in easy Attic Greek

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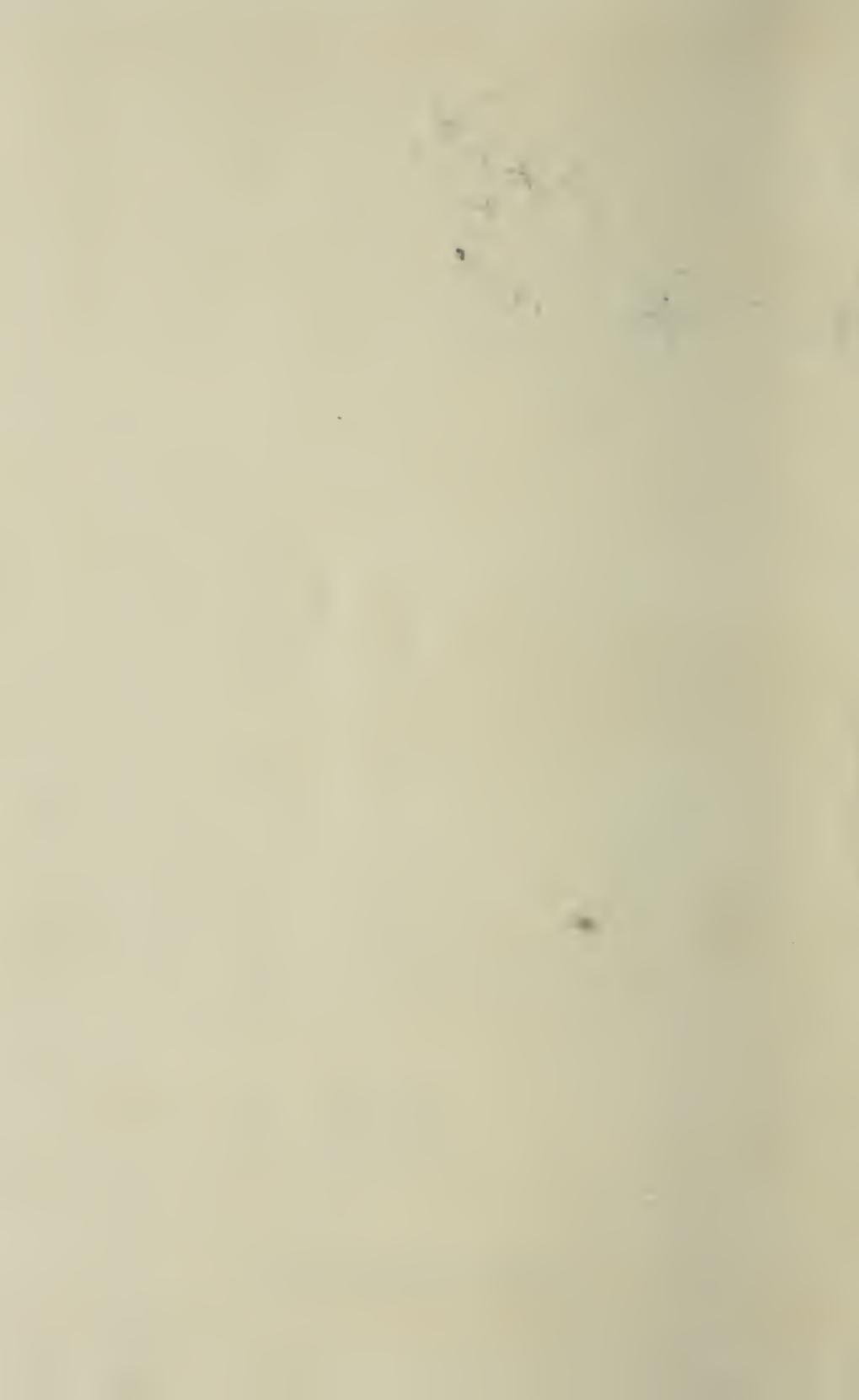
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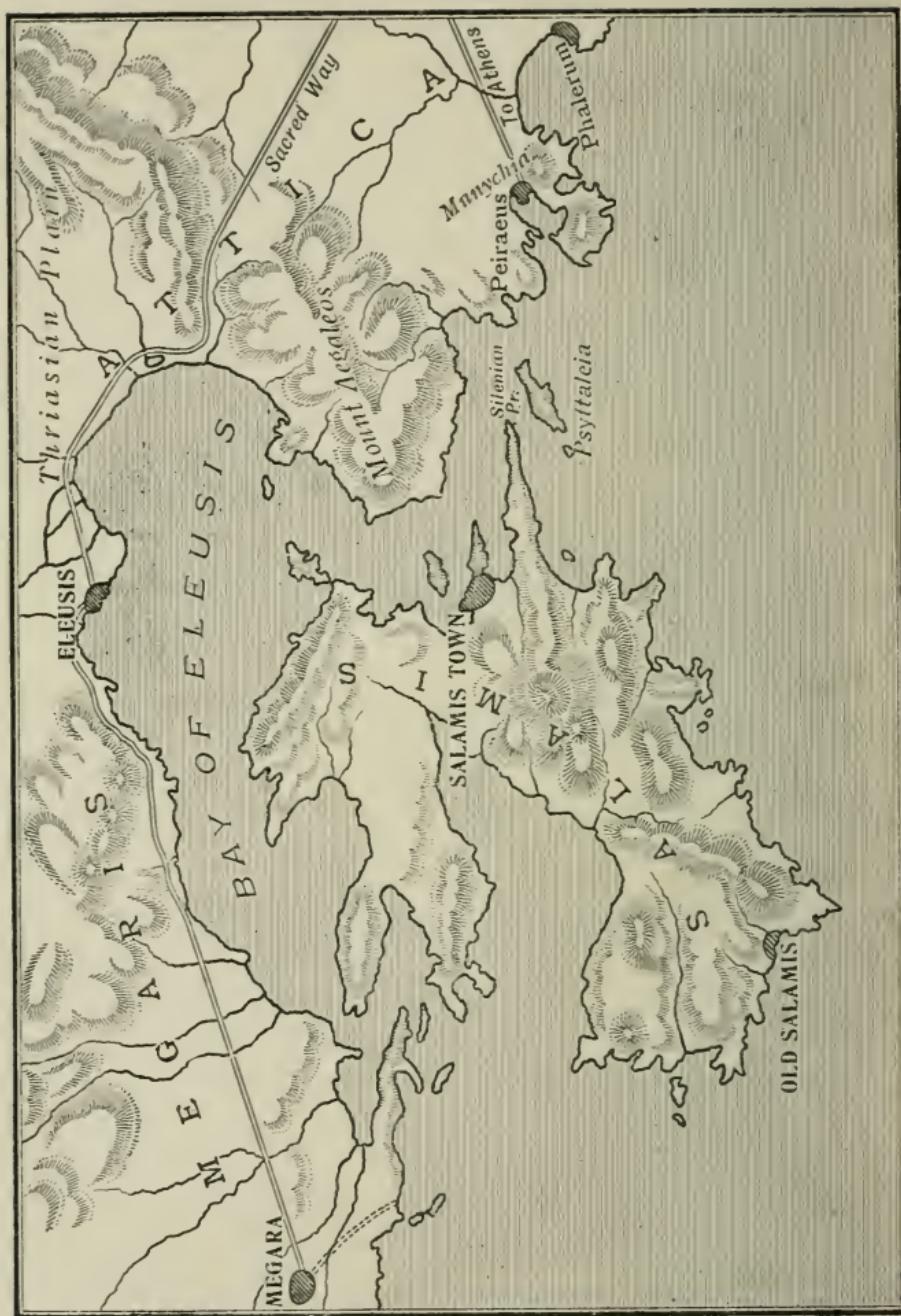


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Cambridge Elementary Classics

Salamis

in easy Attic Greek

Map of Salamis



Salamis in easy Attic Greek

With Introduction, Notes and Vocabulary

by

G. M. EDWARDS, M.A.
Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge

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PREFACE

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

G. M. E.

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER I

Gathering of the Greek ships at Salamis

Ο δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ναυτικὸς στρατὸς ἀπ' Ἀρτεμισίου, τῶν Ἀθηναίων δεομένων, εἰς Σαλαμῖνα ἔσχε τὰς ναῦς. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβούλοντο παιδάς τε καὶ γυναικας πέμπειν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς. καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν ἔμελλον βουλὴν ποιήσεσθαι, ώς ἐψευσμένοι τῆς γνώμης. νομίζοντες γὰρ εὐρήσειν Πελοποννησίους πανδημεὶ ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ μένοντας τὸν βάρβαρον, οὐχ εὖρον. ^{ταῦτα} ^{οὐ} ἀλλὰ ἥκουν τὸν Ἰσθμὸν αὐτοὺς τειχίζειν, τὴν Πελοπόννησον περὶ πλείστου ποιουμένους. οὕτω ιο δὴ ταῦτα πυνθανόμενοι, ἐδέοντο αὐτῶν σχένιν εἰς Σαλαμῖνα.

Οἱ μὲν δὴ ἄλλοι ἔσχον εἰς Σαλαμῖνα, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ εἰς τὴν ἑαυτῶν κήρυγμα δὲ ἐποιήσαντο, ὃ τις Ἀθηναίων δύναται, σώζειν τοὺς παιδας τε ¹⁵ καὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας. ἐνταῦθα οἱ μὲν πλεῖστοι εἰς Τροιζῆνα ἔπεμψαν, οἱ δὲ εἰς Λίγιναν, οἱ δὲ εἰς Σαλαμῖνα. ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ ἀπ' Ἀρτεμισίου εἰς Σαλαμῖνα ἔσχον τὰς ναῦς, συνῆλθε καὶ ὁ λοιπὸς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ναυτικὸς στρατὸς ἐκ Τροιζῆνος. ²⁰ ἐκεῖσε γὰρ προείρητο συλλέγεσθαι. συνελέχθησάν

τε δὴ πολλῷ πλείονες νῆες ἢ ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ
ἐναυμάχουν, καὶ ἀπὸ πόλεων πλειόνων. ναύαρχος
δὲ ἐπῆν ὁ αὐτὸς ὥσπερ ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ, Εὔρυβιάδης
ἀνὴρ Σπαρτιάτης. ναῦς δὲ πολλῷ πλείστας καὶ
5 ἄριστα πλεούσας παρείχοντο Ἀθηναῖοι.

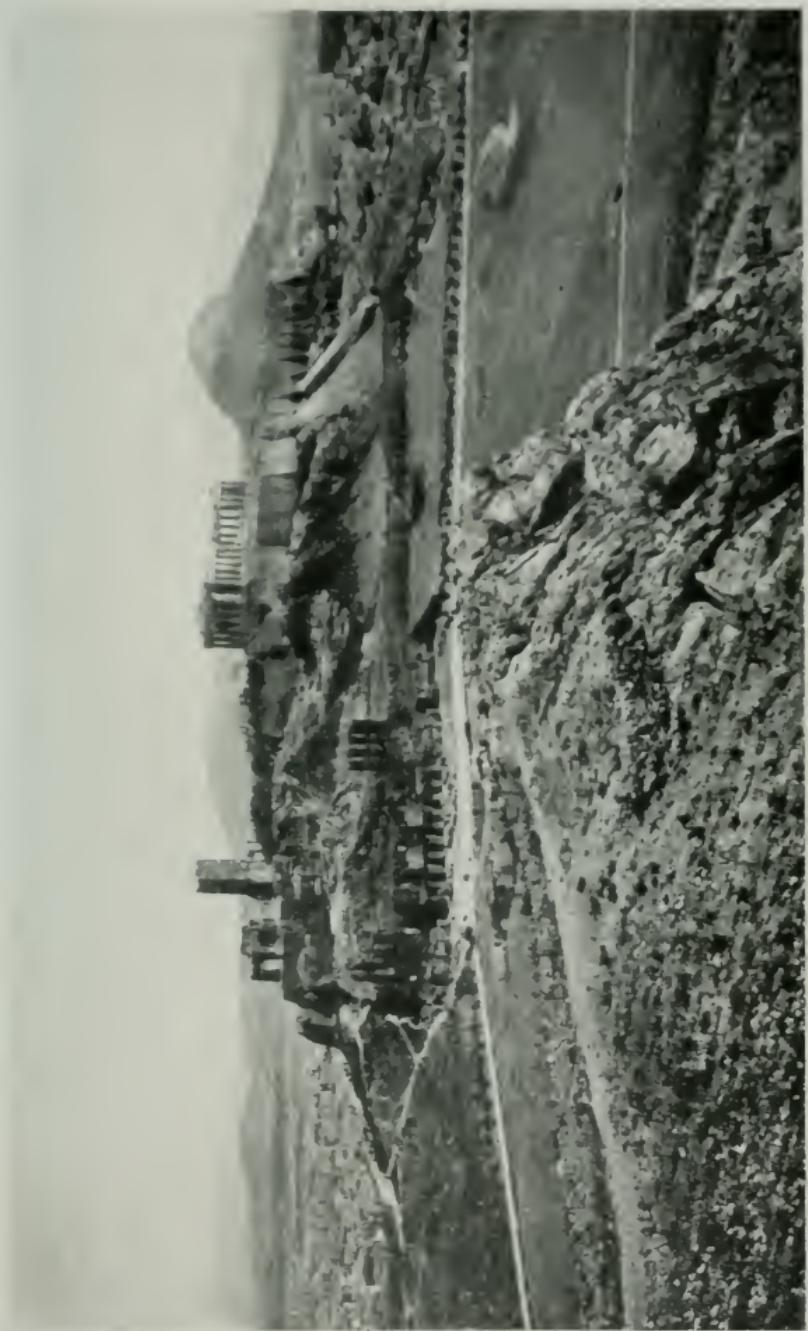
CHAPTER II

Debate of the Greek commanders.

Occupation of Athens

‘Ως δὲ εἰς τὴν Σαλαμῖνα συνῆλθον οἱ στρατηγοί,
έβουλεύοντο ὅπου δοκοίη ἐπιτηδειότατον εἶναι
ναυμαχίαν ποιεῖσθαι ὡν τόπων αὐτοὶ ἐγκρατεῖς
εἰσί. αἱ δὲ γνῶμαι τῶν λεγόντων αἱ πλεῖσται
ιο συνέπιπτον, πρὸς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν πλεύσαντας
ναυμαχεῖν πρὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου. καὶ τόδε
ἐπέλεγον, ὡς, ἐὰν νικηθῶσι τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, ἐν
Σαλαμῖνι μὲν ὅντες πολιορκήσονται ἐν τῇ νήσῳ,
πρὸς δὲ τῷ Ἰσθμῷ εἰς τοὺς ἑαυτῶν ἀποφεύξονται.
15 ταῦτα δὴ τῶν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου στρατηγῶν
λεγόντων, ἥλθεν ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, ἀγγέλλων ἤκειν
τὸν βάρβαρον εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ πᾶσαν αὐτὴν
καίειν. ὁ γὰρ διὰ Βοιωτίας τραπόμενος στρατὸς
ἔκαυσε Θεσπειάς τε καὶ Πλαταιάς, πυθόμενος
20 Θηβαίων ὅτι οὐκ ἐμήδιζον· ἥκε τε εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας,
καὶ πάντα ἔκεīνα ἔδήσου.

Καὶ αἴροῦσι ἐρήμην τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τινας
ὁλίγους εύρισκουσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῷ ἴερῷ



Athens and the Acropolis



δοντας, ταμίας τε τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ πέιητας ἀνθρώπους· οἵ, φραξάμενοι τὴν ἀκρόπολιν θύραις τε καὶ ξύλοις, ἡμύνοντο τοὺς ἐπιόντας. διὰ γὰρ πενίαν οὐκ ἔφυγον ἐς Σαλαμῖνα ἢ αὐτοὶ νομίζοντες ἔξευρηκέναι τὸ μαντεῖον, ὃ ἡ Πυθία ἔχρησε, τὸ 5 ξύλινον τεῖχος ἀνάλωτον ἔστεσθαι. οἱ οὖν πολιορκούμενοι ἡμύνοντο, καίπερ εἰς τὸ ἔσχατον κακοῦ ἐλθόντες. οὐδὲ λόγους τῶν Πεισιστρατιδῶν προσφερόντων περὶ ὄμολογίας ἔδέχοντο. ἀμυνόμενοι δὲ ἄλλα τε ἐμηχανῶντο καὶ δὴ καὶ, ^{αυτές} 10 προσιόντων τῶν βαρβάρων πρὸς τὰς πύλας, μεγάλους λίθους ἔβαλλον, ὥστε Ξέρξην ἐπὶ χρόνον συχνὸν ἀπορίᾳ ἔχεσθαι μὴ δυνάμενον αὐτοὺς ἐλεῖν.

Χρόνῳ δ' ἐκ τῶν ἀπόρων ἐφάνη τις εἴσοδος τοῖς 15 βαρβάροις. ἔμπροσθε γὰρ πρὸ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως, ὅπισθε δε τῷ πυλῶν, ἢ οὔτε τις ἐφύλαττεν οὔτ' ἐφοβεῖτο μή τις κατὰ ταῦτα ἀναβαίη, ταύτη ἀνέβησάν τινες, καίπερ ἀποκρημένην οὗτος τοῦ τόπου. ώς δὲ εἶδον αὐτοὺς ἀναβεβηκότας οἱ 20 Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, οἱ μὲν ἔρριπτον ἑαυτοὺς κατὰ τοῦ τείχους καὶ διεφθείροντο, οἱ δὲ εἰς τὸ μέγαρον κατέφευγον. τῶν δὲ Περσῶν οἱ ἀναβεβηκότες πρῶτον μὲν ἐτρύποντο πρὸς τὰς πύλας, ταῦτας δὲ ἀνοίξαντες τοὺς ἰκέτας ἀπέ- 25 κτεινον. τὸ δὲ ἱερὸν συλήσαντες ἔκαυσαν πᾶσαν τὴν ἀκρόπολιν. σχῶν δὲ παντελῶς τὰς Ἀθήνας, Ξέρξης ἀπέπεμψεν εἰς Σοῦσα ἄγγελον ἵππεα Ἀρταβάνῳ ἀγγελοῦντα τὴν παροῦσαν ἑαυτῷ εὔτυχίαν. συγκαλέσας δὲ Ἀθηναίων τοὺς φυγάδας, 30

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

Σπίνως

CHAPTER III

Alarm in the Greek fleet. Policy of Themistocles

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

"Οὕτοι ἄρα περὶ οὐδεμιᾶς ἔτι πατρίδος ναυ-
μαχήσεις. κατὰ γὰρ πόλεις ἔκαστοι τρέψονται·
καὶ οὕτε αὐτοὺς Εὐρυβιάδης κατέχειν δυνήσεται
20 οὕτε τις ἀνθρώπων ἄλλος, ὥστε μὴ οὐ δια-
σκεδασθῆναι τὴν στρατιάν. ἀπολεῖται τε ἡ
Ἐλλάς. ἀλλ', εἴ τις ἔστι μηχανή, ἵθι καὶ πειρῶ
διαχέαι τὰ βεβουλευμένα."

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

Εύρυβιάδου. ἀφικόμενος δὲ ἔφη ἐθέλειν αὐτῷ πρᾶγμα τι κοινοῦσθαι. ὁ δὲ αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν γαῦν εἰσβάντα ἐκέλευε λέγειν, εἴ τι βούλοιτο. ἐνταῦθα οὖν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς λέγει αὐτῷ ἐκεῖνά τε πάντα, ἢ ἡκουσε Μιησιφίλου, ἑαυτοῦ ποιούμενος, καὶ 5 ἄλλα πολλὰ προστιθείς· τέλος δὲ ἐπεισεν αὐτὸν ἐκ τῆς νεώς ἐκβῆναι συλλέξαι τε τοὺς στρατηγοὺς εἰς τὸ συνέδριον. ὡς δὲ ἄρα συνελέχθησαν, πρὶν τὸν Εύρυβιάδην προθεῖναι τὸν λόγον, πολὺς ἦν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐν τοῖς λόγοις. λέγοντος δὲ αὐτοῦ, 10 ὁ Κορίνθιος στρατηγὸς Ἀδείμαντος εἶπεν· “Οὐ ^{κατα} Θεμιστόκλεις, ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσιν οἱ προεξανιστάμενοι ^{στοιχ} ^{ράπιζονται.}” ὁ δὲ ἀπολυόμενος ἔφη· “Οἱ δέ γε ^{πολ} ^{γιν} ἐγκαταλειπόμενοι οὐ στεφανοῦνται.” τότε μὲν ^π 15 ἡπίως πρὸς τὸν Κορίνθιον ἀπεκρίνατο· πρὸς δὲ τὸν Εύρυβιάδην ἔλεγεν οὐκέτι οὐδὲν τῶν πρότερον λεχθέντων. παρόντων γὰρ τῶν συμμάχων οὐκ ἔφερεν αὐτῷ κόσμον οὐδένα κατηγορεῖν.

CHAPTER IV

Speech of Themistocles

‘Ο δὲ ἄλλου λόγου εἴχετο, λέγων τάδε·

“Ἐν σοὶ νῦν ἐστὶ σῶσαι τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἐὰν 20 ἐμοὶ πείθῃ αὐτοῦ μένων ναυμαχίαν ποιεῖσθαι. ἀντίθες γὰρ ἐκάτερον ἀκούσας. πρὸς μὲν τῷ ‘Ισθμῷ μαχόμενος, ἐν ^{πελα} ^{χρ} πελαγεῖ ναυμαχήσεις, ὃ ἥκιστα ἡμῖν συμφέρει ναῦς ἔχουσι βαρυτέρας καὶ

~~Οὐαγρα Comp.~~ ἀριθμὸν ἐλάττους. ἀπολεῖς δὲ Σαλαμῖνά τε καὶ Μέγαρα καὶ Αἴγιναν, ἐὰν καὶ τὰ ἄλλα εὐτυχήσωμεν. ἂμα γὰρ τῷ ναυτικῷ αὐτῶν ἔψεται καὶ ὁ πεζὸς στρατός. καὶ οὕτως ἄξεις αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν 5 Πελοπόννησον, κινδυνεύσεις τε ἀπάσῃ τῇ Ἑλλάdi.

“Εἰ δὲ ἡ ἐγὼ λέγω ποιήσεις, τοσάδε χρηστὰ εύρήσεις· πρῶτον μὲν ἐν στενῷ συμβάλλοντες ναῦσιν ὀλίγαις πρὸς πολλὰς πολὺ κρατήσομεν. ^{τε} τὸ γὰρ ἐν στενῷ ναυμαχεῖν πρὸς ἡμῶν ἐστίν, ^{τε} τὸ ἐν δὲ εὔρυχωρίᾳ πρὸς ἐκείνων. Σαλαμίς δὲ περιγίγνεται, εἰς ἣν ἡμῖν ὑπέκκεινται παῖδες τε καὶ γυναῖκες. καὶ Ροτρό μην καὶ τόδε ἐν τούτοις ἔνεστιν, οὐ καὶ ἔχεσθε μάλιστα· ὁμοίως αὐτοῦ 15 πρὸς τῷ Ἰσθμῷ, οὐδὲ αὐτούς, εἰ εὖ φρονεῖς, ἄξεις ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον.

“Ἐὰν δέ γε ἡ ἐγὼ ἐλπίζω γένηται καὶ νικήσωμεν ταῖς ναῦσιν, οὕτε ὑμῖν εἰς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν παρέσονται οἱ βάρβαροι, οὕτε προβήσονται εἰς τὴν Ἀττικήν, 20 ἀπίασί τε οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ. Μεγάροις τε περιγιγνομένοις κερδανοῦμεν καὶ Αἴγινη καὶ Σαλαμῖνι, ἐν ἣ ἡμῖν καὶ λόγιόν ἐστι τῶν ἔχθρῶν νικήσειν. τὰ μὲν οὖν εἰκότα βουλευομένοις καὶ τοιαῦτα φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι, τὰ δὲ μὴ βουλευομένοις οὐκ ἐθέλει 25 οὐδὲ ὁ θεὸς προσχωρεῖν πρὸς τὰς ἀνθρωπείας γνώμας.”

CHAPTER V

*An angry discussion. Eurybiades gives way.
Portents*

Ταῦτα λέγοντος Θεμιστοκλέους, αὐθις ὁ Κορίνθιος Ἀδείμαντος ἐπεφέρετο. σιγᾶν τε ἔκέλευεν φὰ μή ἐστι πατρίς, οὐδὲ Εύρυβιάδην εἴα ἐπιψηφίζειν ἀπόλει ἀνδρί. τοῦτο δὲ ἔλεγεν, ὅτι κατείχυντο αἱ Ἀθῆναι. τότε δὴ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς 5 ἔκεινόν τε καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους πολλὰ καὶ κακὰ ἔλεγεν. ἐδίλου τε ώς ἑαυτοῖς εἴη καὶ πόλις καὶ γῆ μείζων ἡ ἔκεινοις, ἔως ἣν διακόσιαι νῆες σφίσιν ὥσι πεπληρωμέναι. σημαίνων δὲ ταῦτα τῷ λόγῳ διέβαινεν εἰς Εύρυβιάδην, λέγων σπου- 10 δαιότερον.

“Σὺ εἰ μενεῖς αὐτοῦ καὶ μένων ἔσει ἀνὴρ ^{well} _{go} ἄγαθός,—εἰ δὲ μή, ἀνατρέψεις τὴν Ἑλλάδα. τὸ πᾶν γὰρ τοῦ πολέμου ἡμῖν φέρουσιν αἱ νῆες. ἀλλ’ ἐμοὶ πείθου. εἰ δὲ ταῦτα μὴ ποιήσεις, ἡμεῖς 15 μέν, ως ἔχομεν, ἀναλαβόντες τοὺς οἰκέτας κομιούμεθα εἰς Σῆριν τὴν ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ, ἡ ἡμετέρα ἐστὶν ἐκ παλαιοῦ· καὶ τὰ λόγια λέγει ὑφ’ ἡμῶν αὐτὴν δεῖν οἰκισθῆναι. ὑμεῖς δὲ συμμάχους τοιούσδε ἀπολέσαντες μνησθήσεσθε τῶν ἐμῶν 20 λόγων.”

Ταῦτα δὲ Θεμιστοκλέους λέγοντος, ἀνεδιδά-
σκετο Εύρυβιάδης, φοβούμενος, ως δοκεῖ μοι,
μάλιστα τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, μὴ ἑαυτοὺς ἀπολίπωσιν,

έὰν πρὸς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ἀνάγη τὰς ναῦς. ἀπολι-
πόντων γὰρ Ἀθηναίων, οὐκέτι ἐγίγνοντο ἀξιόμαχοι
οἱ λοιποί. ταύτην δὲ αἱρεῖται τὴν γνώμην, αὐτοῦ
μένοντας διαναυμαχεῖν. οὕτω μὲν οἱ περὶ Σαλα-
5 μῆνα λόγοις ἀκροβολισάμενοι, ἐπεὶ Εύρυβιάδῃ
ἔδοξεν, αὐτοῦ παρεσκευάζοντο ως ναυμαχήσοντες.
Ἴμα τε τῷ ἡλίῳ ἀνιόντι σεισμὸς ἐγένετο ἐν τῇ
γῇ καὶ ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ. ἔδοξε δὲ αὐτοῖς εὖξασθαι
τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ ἐπικαλέσασθαι τοὺς Αἰακίδας
10 συμμάχους. ἔφη δὲ Δικαῖος ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, ὃς
ἔτυχε τότε ὡν ἄμα Δημαράτῳ, ιδεῖν κονιορτὸν
χωροῦντα ἀπὸ Ἐλευσῖνος ως ἀνδρῶν μάλιστα
τρισμυρίων, καὶ φωνῆς ἀκούειν, καὶ ἐαυτῷ φαί-
νεσθαι τὴν φωνὴν εἶναι τὸν μυστικὸν Ἰακχον.
15 Δημαράτῳ δὲ ἐρωτῶντι ὁ τι τὸ φθεγγόμενον εἴη
εἶπεν· “Οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως οὐ μέγα τι κακὸν ἔσται
τῇ βασιλέως στρατιᾷ. θεῖον γὰρ τὸ φθεγγόμενον,
ἀπὸ Ἐλευσῖνος ίὸν εἰς τιμωρίαν Ἀθηναίοις τε καὶ
τοῖς συμμάχοις.” ἐκ δὲ τοῦ κονιορτοῦ ἐγένετο
20 νέφος καὶ μετέωρον ἐφέρετο ἐπὶ Σαλαμῖνος ἐπὶ τὸ
στρατόπεδον τὸ τῶν Ἐλλήνων.

CHAPTER VI

*Persian council of war. Advice of
Queen Artemisia*

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

τὰς ναῦς, βουλθμένος πυθέσθαι τῶν ἐπιπλεόντων
τὰς γνώμας. οἱ μὲν δὴ ἄλλοι κατὰ ταῦτὸ γνώμην
ἔλεγον, κελεύοντες ναυμαχίαν ποιεῖσθαι. Ἀρτε-
μισίᾳ δὲ τάδε ἔφη.

Σταυροί
“Δέσποτα, τὴν γνώμην με δίκαιον ἔστιν ⁵
ἀποδείκνυσθαι, ἂ τυγχάνω φρονοῦσα ἄριστα εἰς
πράγματα τὰ σά. καὶ τάδε λέγω· φείδου τῶν νεῶν,
μηδὲ ναυμαχίαν ποιοῦ. οἱ γὰρ ἄνδρες τῶν σῶν
ἄνδρῶν κρείττονες τυσοῦτό εἰσι κατὰ θύλατταν,
ὅσον ἄνδρες γυναικῶν. τί δὲ πάντως δεῖ σε ναυ- ¹⁰
μαχίας κινδυνεύειν; οὐκ ἔχεις μὲν τὰς Ἀθήνας,
ἔχεις δὲ τὴν ἄλλην Ἑλλάδα; ἐμποδὼν δέ σοι
ἴσταται οὐδείς.

“Ως δὲ ἔγὼ νομίζω ἀποβήσεσθαι τὰ τῶν
πολεμίων πράγματα, τοῦτο φράσω· ἐὰν μὲν μὴ ¹⁵
ἐπειχθῆς ναυμαχίαν ποιούμενος, ἀλλὰ τὰς ναῦς
αὐτοῦ ἔχῃς πρὸς γῆ μένων, ἢ καὶ προβαίνων εἰς
τὴν Πελοπόννησον, ῥᾳδίως σοί, δέσποτα, χωρήσει
ἄ ἐννοούμενος ἥκεις. οὐ γὰρ οἶοι τέ εἰσι πολὺν
χρόνον σοι ἀντέχειν οἱ “Ἑλληνες· ἀλλὰ διασκεδᾶς ²⁰
αὐτούς, κατὰ πόλεις δὲ ἔκαστοι ἀποφεύξονται.
οὔτε γὰρ σῖτος πάρεστιν αὐτοῖς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ώς
ἔγὼ πυνθάνομαι, οὔτε μελήσει αὐτοῖς πρὸ τῶν
Ἀθηναίων ναυμαχεῖν. εἰ δὲ αὐτίκα ναυμαχήσεις,
φοβοῦμαι μὴ ὁ ναυτικὸς στρατὸς κακωθεὶς τὸν ²⁵
πεζὸν προσαπολέσῃ.”

CHAPTER VII

Movement of the Persian ships and land forces

Ἐπεὶ δὲ αἱ γνῶμαι ἡνέχθησαν εἰς Ξέρξην, μάλιστα ἥσθη τῇ γνώμῃ τῆς Ἀρτεμισίας· καὶ νομίζων ἔτι πρότερον σπουδαίαν εἶναι, τότε πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἐπήνει. ὅμως δὲ τοῖς πλείοσι πείθεσθαι 5 ἐκέλευε, τάδε οἰόμενος, πρὸς μὲν Εύβοιᾳ αὐτοὺς ἐκπλαγῆναι, ως οὐ παρόντος αὐτοῦ, τότε δὲ αὐτὸς παρεσκεύαστο θεᾶσθαι ναυμαχοῦντας.

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

Τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων ὁ πεζὸς ὑπὸ τὴν παροῦσαν νύκτα ἐπορεύετο ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον. καίτοι τὰ δυνατὰ πάντα ἐπράχθη ὅπως μὴ κατ’ ἥπειρον 20 εἰσβάλοιεν οἱ βάρβαροι. οἱ γὰρ Πελοποννήσιοι ὥκοδόμουν διὰ τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ τεῦχος· καὶ λίθοι καὶ πλίνθοι καὶ ξύλα καὶ φορμοὶ ψάμμου πλήρεις ἐφέροντο· καὶ ἡσύχαζον οὐδένα χρόνον οἱ βοηθή-
σαντες ἐργαζόμενοι, οὕτε νυκτὸς οὕτε ἡμέρας. οἱ 25 δὲ βοηθήσαντες εἰς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν πανδημεὶ οἴδε

ἥσαν Ἑλλήνων, Λακεδαιμόνιοι τε καὶ Ἀρκαδες πάντες καὶ Ἡλεῖοι καὶ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Σικυώνιοι καὶ Ἐπιδαύριοι καὶ Φλιάσιοι καὶ Τροιζήνιοι καὶ Ἐρμιονεῖς. οὗτοι μὲν ἐβοηθησαν τῇ Ἑλλάδι κιδυνευούσῃ· τοῖς δὲ ἄλλοις Πελοποννησίοις 5 ἔμελεν οὐδέν.

CHAPTER VIII

Stratagem of Themistocles and its result

Οἱ μὲν δὴ ἐν τῷ Ἰσθμῷ τοιαῦτα ἐποίουν, ἅτε περὶ τοῦ παντὸς δρόμου θέοντες. οἱ δὲ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι, καίπερ ταῦτα πυνθανόμενοι, ἐφοβοῦντο, οὐχ οὕτω περὶ ἑαυτῶν ώς περὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου. ιο ^{αντιτέως} τέως μὲν δὴ ἀνὴρ ἀνδρὶ παραστὰς σιγῇ λόγον ἐποιεῖτο· θαῦμα γὰρ ἐποιοῦντο τὴν Εὐρυβιάδου ἀβουλίαν. τέλος δὲ πολλὰ σαφῶς περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἔλεγον, οἱ μὲν ώς ἔδει εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἀποπλεῖν, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ καὶ Αἰγινῆται καὶ Με- 15 γαρεῖς αὐτοῦ μένοντας ὥμενεσθαι. ἐνταῦθα δὴ Θεμιστοκλῆς λαθὼν ἐξῆλθεν ἐκ τοῦ συνεδρίου. πέμπει δὲ εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον τὸ τῶν Μήδων ἄνδρα πλοίῳ, κελεύσας ἢ λέγειν ἔδει· φῇ ὄνομα μὲν ἦν Σίκιννος, παιδαγωγὸς δὲ ἦν τῶν Θεμιστο- 20 κλέους παίδων. ὁ δὲ πλοίῳ ἀφικόμενος ἔλεγε πρὸς τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν βαρβάρων τάδε·

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

ύμέτερα νικήσειν ἢ τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πράγματα.
οἱ δὴ Ἑλληνες φυγὴν βουλεύονται· καὶ νῦν ὑμεῖς
δύνασθε κάλλιστον ἔργον ἐξεργάσασθαι, ἐὰν μὴ
πειθῆτε φεύγοντας αὐτούς. οὔτε γὰρ ἀλλήλοις
5 ὁμοφρονοῦσιν οὕτ' ἔτι ἀντιστήσονται ὑμῖν. πρὸς
έαυτούς τε ὅψεσθε ναυμαχοῦντας τοὺς τὰ ὑμέτερα
φρονοῦντας καὶ τοὺς μή.”

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

CHAPTER IX

Debate of the Greek captains. Intervention of Aristeides

Τῶν δὲ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι στρατηγῶν πολλὴ ἔρις
ἐγίγνετο. οὕπω δὲ ἔγνωσαν ὅτι έαυτοὺς ἐκυ-
κλοῦντο ταῖς ναῦσιν οἱ βάρβαροι· ἀλλ' ὥσπερ
20 τῆς ἡμέρας ἐώρων αὐτοὺς τεταγμένους, ἐνόμιζον
κατὰ χώραν εἶναι. συνεστηκότων δὲ τῶν στρα-
τηγῶν, ἐξ Αἰγίνης διέβη Ἀριστείδης ὁ Λυσιμάχου,¹ ^{οὗ} ^{της}
ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος μέν, ἐξωστρακισμένος δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ λυσία
δήμου· διὸ ἐγὼ νομίζω ἄριστον ἄνδρα γενέσθαι

Αθήνησι καὶ δικαιότατον. οὗτος οὖν ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ τὸ συνέδριον ἐκάλει Θεμιστοκλῆ, δοῦτα μὲν ἔαυτῷ οὐ φίλοι, ἔχθρὸν δὲ μάλιστα. διὰ δὲ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν παρόντων κακῶν ἐβούλετο αὐτῷ συμμῖξαι. ἥδη γὰρ ἥκουστεν ὅτι σπείδοιεν οἱ ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου ἀνάγειν τὰς ναῦς πρὸς τὸν Ἰσθμόν. ὡς δὲ ἐξῆλθε Θεμιστοκλῆς, ἔλεγεν Ἀριστείδης τάδε·

“Ημᾶς δεῖ στασιάζειν ἐν τε τῷ ἄλλῳ χρόνῳ καὶ ἐν τῷδε ὁπότερος ἡμῶν πλείω ἀγαθὰ τὴν πατρίδα ἐργάσεται. λέγω δέ σοι ὅτι ἵσον ἐστὶ τοῦ πολλά τε καὶ ὀλίγα λέγειν περὶ πλοῦ τοῦ ἐντεῦθεν τῶν Πελοποννησίων. ἐγὼ γὰρ αὐτόπτης σοι λέγω γενόμενος ὅτι νῦν οὐδὲ ἐὰν ἐθέλωσιν οἱ Κορίνθιοί τε καὶ αὐτὸς Εὐρυθιάδης οἵοι τε ἔσονται ἐκπλεῦσαι. ἔχόμεθα γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων κύκλῳ. ἀλλ' εἰσελθὼν αὐτοῖς ταῦτα σήμαινε.”

‘Ο δὲ ἀπεκρίνατο τοιάδε·

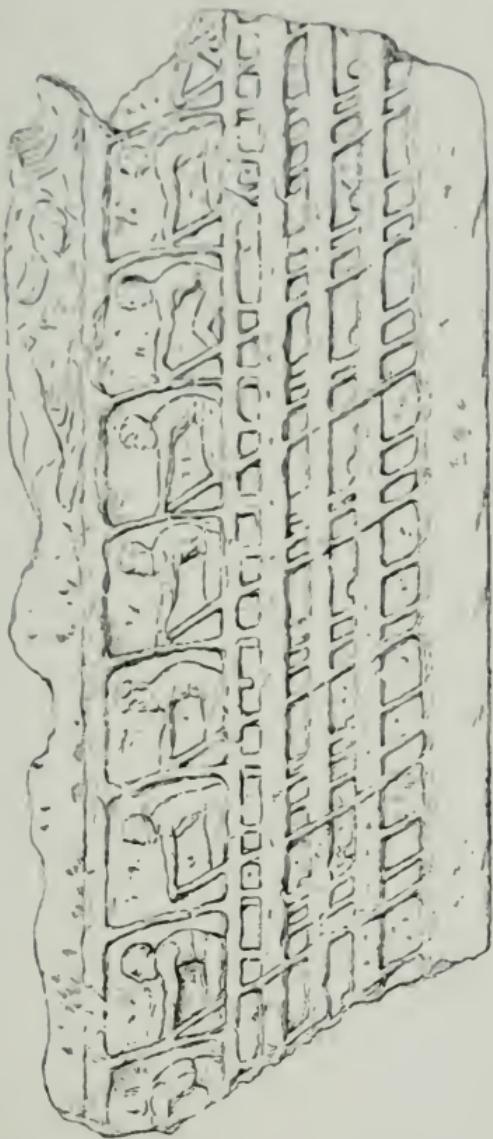
“Χρηστὰ δὴ κελεύεις καὶ εὖ ἔγγειλας. ἂν γὰρ ἐγὼ ἐδεόμην γενέσθαι, αὐτὸς αὐτόπτης γενόμενος ἥκεις. ἴσθι γὰρ ἐξ ἐμοῦ τὰ ποιούμενα ὑπὸ τῶν ^{οἱ} Μήδων. ἔδει γάρ, ὅτε οὐχ ἐκόντες ἥθελον εἰς μάχην καθίστασθαι οἱ “Ελληνες, ἄκοντας παραστήσασθαι. σὺ δὲ ἐπεὶ ἥκεις χρηστὰ ἀπαγγέλλων, αὐτὸς ἄγγελλε. ἐὰν γὰρ ἐγὼ ταῦτα λέγω, δόξω ^{οἱ} πλάσας λέγειν καὶ οὐ πείσω. ἀλλὰ σήμαινε αὐτὸς παρελθὼν ώς ἔχει. ἐὰν μὲν οὖν πείθωνται, ταῦτα δὴ τὰ κάλλιστα. ἐὰν δὲ αὐτοῖς μὴ πιστὰ γένηται, ὁμοῖον ἡμῖν ἔσται. οὐ γὰρ ἔτι φεύξονται, εἴπερ περιεχόμεθα πανταχόθεν, ώς σὺ λέγεις.” 30

CHAPTER X

The beginning of the battle

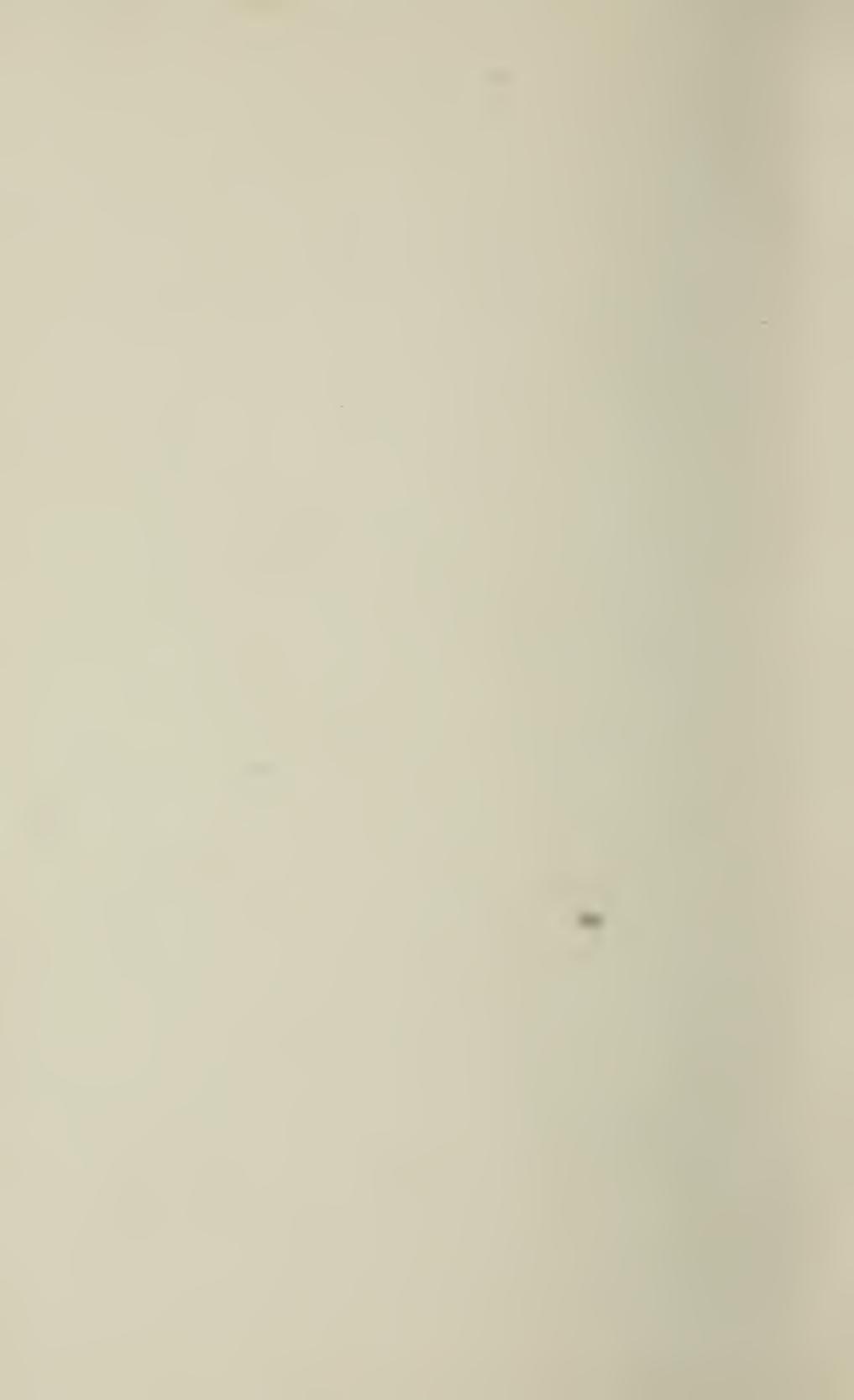
Ταῦτα ἔφη παρελθὼν ὁ Ἀριστείδης, λέγων ἐξ Αἰγίνης ἵκειν καὶ μόλις ἐκπλεῦσαι λαθὼν τοὺς ἐφορμοῦντας· περιέχεσθαι γὰρ πᾶν τὸ στρατόπεδον τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ὑπὸ τῶν νεῶν τῶν Ξέρξου. παρα-
 5 σκευάζεσθαι τε συνεβούλευεν ὡς ἀμυνουμένους. καὶ ὁ μὲν ταῦτα εἰπὼν μεθεστήκει. οἱ δὲ πλείους τῶν στρατηγῶν οὐκ ἐπείθοντο. ἀπιστούντων δὲ τούτων, ἵκε τριήρης ἀνδρῶν Τηνίων αὐτομολοῦσα,
 10 ἥ δὴ ἔφερε τὴν ἀλήθειαν πᾶσαν. τοῖς δὲ Ἑλλησιν ὡς πιστὰ δὴ τὰ λεγόμενα ἦν, παρεσκευάζοντο
 ως ναυμαχήσοντες. ἔως τε δὴ διέφαινε, καὶ σύλλογον τῶν ἐπιβατῶν ἐποιήσαντο. Θεμιστο-
 κλῆς δὲ ἔλεξε πάντα κρείττω τοῖς ἥπτοσιν
 15 ἀντιτιθέμενα· καὶ εἰσβαίνειν ἐκέλευεν εἰς τὰς ναῦς. οὗτοι μὲν δὴ εἰσέβαινον, καὶ ἥκεν ἥ ἀπ' Αἰγίνης τριήρης, ἥ περὶ τῶν Αἰακιδῶν ἀπεδήμησεν.
 ἐνταῦθα ἀνῆγον τὰς ναῦς ἀπάσας οἱ Ἑλληνες.

'Ανάγουσι δὲ αὐτίκα ἐπέκειντο οἱ βάρβαροι. οἱ μὲν δὴ ἄλλοι Ἑλληνες πρύμναν ἀνεκρούοντο
 20 καὶ ὕκελλον τὰς ναῦς. Ἀμεινίας δὲ ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος νηὶ ἐμβάλλει. συμπλακείσης δὲ τῆς νεῶς καὶ οὐ δυναμένων ἀπαλλαγῆναι, οὕτω δὴ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἀμεινίᾳ βοηθοῦντες συνέμιξαν. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν οὕτω λέγουσι τῆς ναυμαχίας γενέσθαι τὴν ἀρχήν.



A Greek Trireme

(From a relief found on the Acropolis at Athens)



Λίγινήται δὲ τὴν περὶ τῶν Λίακιδῶν ἀποδημήσασαν εἰς Λίγιναν, ταύτην εἶναι τὴν ἄρξασαν. λέγεται δὲ καὶ τάδε, ὡς φάσμα γυναικὸς αὐτοῖς ἐφάνη, φανεῖσα δὲ ὥνείδισε τάδε, ὥστε καὶ ἅπαν ἀκοῦσαι τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατόπεδον· “Οἱ 5 δαιμόνιοι, πόσον χρόνον ἔτι πρύμναν ἀνακρούεσθε;” κατὰ μὲν δὴ Ἀθηναίους ἐτάχθησαν οἵτοι Φοίνικες (οὗτοι γὰρ εἶχον τὸ πρὸς Ἐλευσῖνός τε καὶ ἑσπέρας κέρας), κατὰ δὲ Λακεδαιμονίους οἵτοι “Ιωνες· οὗτοι δὲ εἶχον τὸ πρὸς τὴν ἕω τε καὶ τὸν 10 Πειραιᾶ. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος τῶν νεῶν τῶν βαρβάρων ἀπώλετο, αἱ μὲν ὑπ’ Ἀθηναίων διαφθειρόμεναι, αἱ δὲ ὑπ’ Αἰγινητῶν. τῶν μὲν γὰρ Ἑλλήνων κατὰ τάξιν ναυμαχούντων, τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων οὐ τεταγμένων ἔτι οὔτε φρονίμως ποιούντων οὐδέν, 15 ἔμελλε τοιοῦτον αὐτοῖς συνοίσεσθαι οἷον ἀπέβη. καίτοι ἡσάν γε ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν πολλῷ ἀμείνονες ἔαυτῶν ἦ πρὸς Εὐβοίᾳ, πᾶς τις προθυμούμενος καὶ φοβούμενος Ξέρξην· ὥετο δὲ ἕκαστος ἔαυτὸν θεάσεσθαι βασιλέα.

20

CHAPTER XI

Prowess of Queen Artemisia

Ἐπεὶ δὲ εἰς θόρυβον πολὺν ἥλθε τὰ βασιλέως πράγματα, ἐν τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ ἡ ναῦς ἡ Ἀρτεμισίας ἐδιώκετο ὑπὸ νεῶς Ἀττικῆς· καὶ οὐκ εἶχε διαφυγεῖν· πρόσθεν γὰρ αὐτῆς ἡσαν ἄλλαι νῆες φίλιαι, ἡ δ’ αὐτῆς πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων μάλιστα 25

ἐτύγχανεν οὖσα. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτῇ τόδε ποιῆσαι, δὸς καὶ σύμφορον ἐγένετο ποιησάσῃ. διωκομένη γὰρ ὑπὸ τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ἐνέβαλε νηὶ φιλίᾳ. ως δὲ καὶ κατέδυσεν αὐτήν, εὐτυχίᾳ χρησαμένη διπλάσια 5 ἑαυτὴν ἀγαθὰ ἐποίησεν. ὅ τε γὰρ τῆς Ἀττικῆς νεὼς τριήραρχος, ως εἶδεν ἐμβάλλουσαν νηὶ ἀνδρῶν βαρβάρων, νομίσας τὴν ναῦν τὴν Ἀρτεμισίας ἡ Ἑλληνίδα εἶναι ἡ αὐτομολεῖν ἐκ τῶν βαρβάρων ^{helping Greeks} καὶ αὐτοῖς ἀμύνειν, ἀποστρέψας πρὸς ἄλλας 10 ἐτράπετο. οὕτως οὖν συνέβη αὐτῇ ὡστε διαφυγεῖν τε καὶ μὴ ἀπολέσθαι. λέγεται δὲ βασιλέα θεώμενον μαθεῖν τὴν ναῦν τὴν ἐμβαλοῦσαν, καί τινα εἰπεῖν τῶν παρόντων. “Δέσποτα, ὥρᾶς Ἀρτεμισίαν, ως εῦ ἀγωνίζεται καὶ ναῦν τῶν 15 πολεμίων κατέδυσε.” καὶ ἐρωτῶντι εἰ ἀληθῶς ἐστὶ Ἀρτεμισίας τὸ ἔργον ἔφασαν, σαφῶς τὸ ἐπίσημον τῆς νεὼς ἐπιστάμενοι. τὴν δὲ διαφθαρεῖσαν ἡπίσταντο εἶναι πολεμίαν. Ξέρξην δὲ εἰπεῖν λέγεται. “Οἱ μὲν ἄνδρες γεγόνασί μοι 20 γυναικες, αἱ δὲ γυναικες ἄνδρες.”

CHAPTER XII

Defeat and flight of the Persians

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

ἐσωζοντο. τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων οἱ πολλοὶ ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ διεφθάρησαν, νεῦν οὐκ ἐπιστάμενοι. ἐπεὶ δὲ αἱ πρῶται εἰς φυγὴν ἐτράποιτο, ἐνταῦθα αἱ πλεῖσται διεφθείρουντο. οἱ γὰρ ὅπισθεν τεταγμένοι, εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν ταῖς ναῦσι παριέναι 5 πειρώμενοι, ώς ἀποδειξόμενοί τι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔργον βασιλεῖ, ταῖς σφετέραις ναῦσι φευγούσαις περιέπιπτον. ὅπότε γάρ τινα ἵδοι Ξέρξης τῶν ἑαυτοῦ ἔργον τι ἀποδεικνύμενον ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, καθήμενος ὑπὸ τῷ ὄρει τῷ ἐναντίῳ Σαλαμῖνος, ἐπυνθάνετο 10 τὸν ποιήσαντα· καὶ οἱ γραμματισταὶ ἀνέγραφον πατρόθεν τὸν τριήραρχον καὶ τὴν πόλιν.

Τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων εἰς φυγὴν τραπομένων καὶ ἐκπλεόντων πρὸς τὸ Φάληρον, Αἰγινῆται ὑποστάντες ἐν τῷ πορθμῷ ἔργα ἀπεδείξαντο λόγουν 15 ἄξια. οἱ μὲν γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τῷ θορύβῳ ἡφάνιζον τάς τε ἀνθισταμένας καὶ τὰς φευγούσας τῶν νεῶν, οἱ δὲ Αἰγινῆται τὰς ἐκπλεούσας. ὅπότε δέ τινες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους διαφεύγοιεν, φερόμενοι εἰσέπιπτον εἰς τοὺς Αἰγινήτας. οἱ δὲ 20 βάρβαροι, ὃν αἱ νῆσες περιεγένοντο, φεύγοντες ἤλθον εἰς Φάληρον ὑπὸ τὸν πεζὸν στρατόν.

CHAPTER XIII

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

Ἐν δὲ τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ ταύτῃ ἥκουσαν Ἑλλήνων ἄριστα Αἰγινῆται, δεύτερον δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀνδρῶν δὲ Πολύκριτος ὁ Αἰγινήτης καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι Εὐμένης τε καὶ Ἀμεινίας, ὃς καὶ Ἀρτεμισίαν ἐπεδίωξεν. 5 εἰ μὲν οὖν ἔμαθεν ὅτι ἐν ταύτῃ πλέοι Ἀρτεμισία, οὐκ ἀν ἐπαύσατο πρὶν εἶλεν αὐτὴν ἦ καὶ αὐτὸς ἔάλω. τοῖς γὰρ Ἀθηναίων τριηράρχοις ἀθλον ἔκειτο μύριαι δραχμαί, ὃς ἀν αὐτὴν ζωὴν ἔλη. δεινὸν γάρ τι ἐποιοῦντο γυναῖκα ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας 10 στρατεύεσθαι. αὕτη μὲν δή, ὡς πρότερον εἴρηται, διέφυγεν.

Ἄδείμαντον δὲ τὸν Κορίνθιον στρατηγὸν λέγουσιν Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχάς, ὡς συνέμιξαν αἱ νῆες, ἐκπλαγέντα καὶ τὰ ίστια ἀράμενον 15 οἴχεσθαι φεύγοντα· ἵδοντας δὲ τοὺς Κορινθίους τὴν στρατηγίδα φεύγουσαν ώσαύτως οἴχεσθαι. οὐ μέντοι Κορίνθιοί γε ὁμολογοῦσιν, ἀλλ' ἐν πρώτοις αὐτοὶ τῆς ναυμαχίας νομίζουσι γενέσθαι· μαρτυρεῖ δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ ἡ ἄλλη Ἐλλάς. ^Α

20 Ἀριστείδης δὲ ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, οὗ καὶ ὀλίγῳ πρότερον ἐπεμνήσθην ὡς ἀνδρὸς ἀρίστου, ἐν τῷ θορύβῳ τούτῳ τῷ περὶ Σαλαμῖνα γενομένῳ τάδε ἐποίει· παραλαβὼν πολλοὺς τῶν ὄπλιτῶν, οἵ παρετάχθησαν παρὰ τὴν Σαλαμῖναν χώραν,

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

‘Ως δὲ ἡ ναυμαχία διελέλυτο, ἔγοντες εἰς τὴν Σαλαμῖνα οἱ “Ελληνες τῶν ναυαγίων ὅσα ταύτῃ 5 ἐτύγχανεν ἔτι ὄντα, ἑτοῖμοι ἥσαν εἰς ἄλλην ναυμαχίαν, ἐλπίζοντες ταῖς περιούσαις ναῦσιν ἔτι χρήσεσθαι βασιλέα. τῶν δὲ ναυαγίων πολλὰ ὑπολαβὼν ἀνεμός ζέφυρος ἔφερεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικήν.

10

CHAPTER XIV

Alarm of Xerxes. Message to Susa

Ξέρξης δέ, ὡς ἔμαθε τὸ γεγονὸς πάθος, φοβούμενος μὴ ἀποληφθεὶς ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ ἀπολέσθαι κινδυνεύσῃ, φυγὴν ἐβούλευε. εἰς δὲ τὴν Σαλαμῖνα χῶμα ἐπειράτο ποιεῖν, γαυλούς τε ^{περιεκτικόν} συνέδει, ἵνα ἀντὶ σχεδίας ὡσι καὶ τείχους· 15 παρεσκευάζετό τε εἰς πόλεμον, ὡς ναυμαχίαν ἄλλην ποιησόμενος. ὄρῶντες δὲ αὐτὸν πάντες οἱ ἄλλοι ταῦτα πράττοντα, εὖ ἡπίσταντο ὡς παντελῶς παρεσκεύασται μένων πολεμεῖν. Μαρδόνιον δὲ οὐδὲν τούτων ἐλάνθανεν, ὡς μάλιστα 20 ἔμπειρον ὄντα τῆς ἐκείνου διανοίας. ταῦτά τε ἄμα Ξέρξης ἐποίει, καὶ ἔπειμπεν εἰς Πέρσας ἀγγελοῦντα τὴν παροῦσαν συμφοράν.

Τούτων δὲ τῶν ἀγγέλων ἔστιν οὐδὲν ὅ τι θᾶττον παραγίγνεται θνητὸν ὅν. οὕτω τοῖς 25

Πέρσαις ἐξεύρηται τοῦτο. ὅσων γὰρ ἀν ήμερῶν
ἡ ἡ πᾶσα ὁδός, τοσοῦτοι ἵπποι καὶ ἄνδρες
διεστᾶσι, καθ' ήμέραν ἑκάστην ἵππος τε καὶ
ἀνὴρ τεταγμένος· οὓς οὐ νιφετός, οὐκ ὅμβρος,
οὐ καῦμα, οὐ νὺξ εἴργει μὴ οὐ ποιεῖν τὸν προκεί-
μενον ἔαυτῷ δρόμον τὴν ταχίστην. διεξέρχεται
γὰρ τὰ παραδιδόμενα ὥσπερ τοῖς "Ελλησιν ἡ
λαμπαδηφορίᾳ.

‘Η μὲν δὴ πρώτη εἰς Σοῦσα ἀγγελία ἀφικομένη,
10 ὡς ἔχοι Ἀθήνας Ξέρξης, ἔτερψεν οὕτω δὴ Περσῶν
τοὺς ἀπολειφθέντας, ὥστε τὰς ὁδοὺς μυρσίναις^{myr sinai} _{βραχ}
πάσας ἐστόρεσαν καὶ ἔκαιον θυμιάματα, καὶ αὐτοὶ^{λέ} ἦσαν ἐν πᾶσιν ἀφθόνοις. ἡ δὲ δευτέρα ἀγγελία
ως ἐπεξελθοῦσα οὕτω συγχεῖ αὐτούς, ὥστε τοὺς
15 χιτῶνας κατέρρηξαν πάντες, βοῆ τε καὶ οἰμώγη
ἐχρῶντο πλείστη δή, Μαρδόνιον αἰτιώμενοι. οὐχ
οὕτω δὲ περὶ τῶν νεῶν ἀχθόμενοι ταῦτα οἱ
Πέρσαι ἐποίουν, ως περὶ αὐτοῦ Ξέρξου φοβού-
μενοι.

CHAPTER XV

The plans of Mardonius and of Artemisia

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

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

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

15

Ταῦτα ἀκούσας Ξέρξης ως ἐκ κακῶν ἥσθη, ^{σονα}
 πρὸς δὲ Μαρδόνιον βουλευσάμενος ἔφη ἀποκρί-
 νασθαι ἄν. ἔδοξε δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ Ἀρτεμισίαν
 μεταπέμπεσθαι, ὅτι πρότερον ἐφαίνετο μόνη
 γιγνώσκουσα ὃ τι ποιητέον. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἥλθε,²⁰
 μεταστησάμενος τοὺς ἄλλους ἐκέλευεν αὐτὴν
 συμβουλεύειν. ἡ δὲ λέγει τάδε.

"Βασιλεῦ, χαλεπὸν μέν ἐστι συμβούλῳ τυχεῖν
 τὰ ἄριστα λέγοντι· ἐπὶ μέντοι τοῖς παροῦσι
 πράγμασι δοκεῖ μοι αὐτὸν σὲ ἀπελαύνειν ὅπίσω,²⁵
 Μαρδόνιον δέ, εἰ ὑποδέχεται ταῦτα ποιήσειν,
 αὐτοῦ καταλιπεῖν μεθ' ὧν βούλεται. ἐὰν μὲν
 γὰρ αὐτῷ προχωρήσῃ ἡ λέγει, σὸν τὸ ἔργον,
 ὡς δέσποτα, γίγνεται. ἐὰν δὲ τὰ ἐναντία τῆς
 Μαρδονίου γνώμης γένηται, οὐδεμία συμφορὰ ³⁰

μεγάλη ἔσται, σοῦ περιόντος. πολλοὺς γὰρ πολλάκις ἀγῶνας δραμοῦνται περὶ ἑαυτῶν οἱ "Ελληνες. Μαρδονίου δέ, ἐάν τι πάθῃ, λόγος οὐδεὶς γίγνεται."

5 "Ησθη δὴ τῇ συμβουλίᾳ Ξέρξης. λέγουσα γὰρ ἐτύγχανεν ἃ αὐτὸς ἐβούλετο. οὐδὲ γὰρ εἰ πάντες καὶ πᾶσαι συνεβούλευον αὐτῷ μένειν, ἔμενεν ἄν, ώς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ· οὕτως ἐφοβεῖτο. ἐπαινέστας δὲ Ἀρτεμισίαν ἀποστέλλει αὐτὴν ιο ἄγουσαν αὐτοῦ τοὺς παῖδας εἰς "Εφεσον.

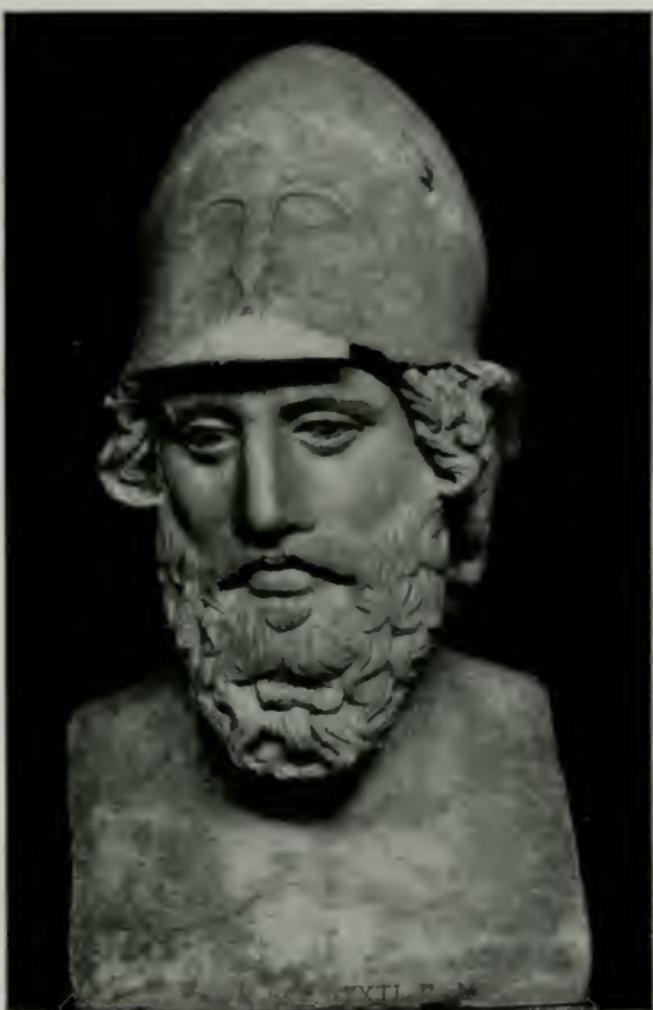
Τῆς δὲ νυκτός, κελεύσαντος βασιλέως, τὰς ναῦς οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐκ τοῦ Φαλήρου ἀπῆγον εἰς τὸν 'Ελλήσποντον, ώς τάχους εἶχεν ἔκαστος, φυλαξούσας τὰς σχεδίας πορευθῆναι βασιλεῖ. 15 ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐγγὺς ἦσαν Ζωστῆρος πλέοντες οἱ βάρβαροι—ἀνατείνουσι γὰρ ἄκραι λεπταὶ τῆς ἡπείρου—ταύτας ἐνόμιζον ναῦς εἶναι, καὶ ἔφευγον ἐπὶ πολύ. χρόνῳ δὲ μαθόντες ὅτι οὐ νῆες εἶεν, ἀλλ' ἄκραι, συλλεχθέντες ἐκομίζουστο.

CHAPTER XVI

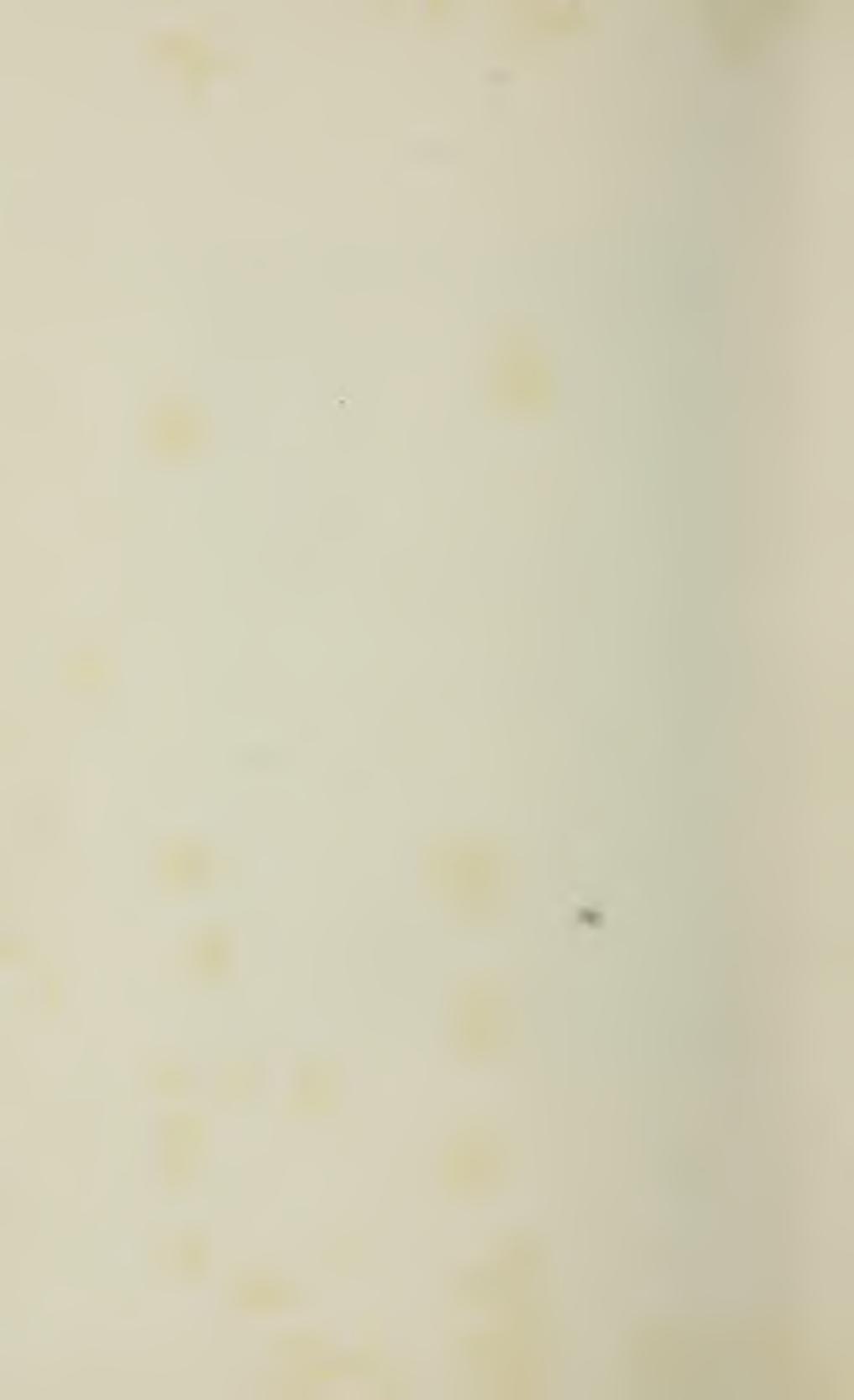
The crafty tactics of Themistocles

20 'Ως δὲ ἔμαθεν ὅτι οὐ πείσει τούς γε πολλοὺς πλεῖν εἰς τὸν 'Ελλήσποντον ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς, μεταβαλὼν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἔλεγε τάδε· *τις αὐτοῖς λαοῖς* "Ἡμεῖς, ὡς ἄνδρες—εὔρημα γὰρ εύρηκαμεν, *οὐ ποτέ τοτε* νέφος τοσοῦτο ἀνθρώπων ἀπωθοῦντες—μὴ διώκω-
ας *κιν* 25 μεν φεύγοντας. τάδε γὰρ οὐχ ἡμεῖς διεπράξαμεθα,

τις αὐτοῖς λαοῖς εὔρημα γὰρ εύρηκαμεν, *οὐ ποτέ τοτε* νέφος τοσοῦτο ἀνθρώπων ἀπωθοῦντες—μὴ διώκω-



Themistocles



ἀλλὰ θεοί τε καὶ ἥρωες, οἵ ἐφθόνησαν ἄνδρα ἔνα
τῆς τε Ἀσίας καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης βασιλεύειν ὅντα
ἀνόσιον τε καὶ ύβριστήν· δις καὶ τὴν θάλατταν
ἐμαστίγωσε καὶ πέδας αὐτῇ ἐπέθηκεν. καλῶς
οὖν ἔχει εἰς τὸ παρὸν ὑμῖν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι μένειν. 5
ἄμα δὲ τῷ ἡρι πλέωμεν ἐπὶ Ἑλλησπόντου^υ καὶ
Ίωνίας.”

Ταῦτα ἔλεγεν, ἵνα, ἐὰν ἄρα τι ἀευτὸν κατα-
λαμβάνῃ πρὸς Ἀθηναίων πάθος, ἔχη ἀποστροφήν· 10
οἱ καὶ ἐγένετο. ταῦτα οὖν λέγων διέβαλλεν· Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐπείθοντο. αὐτίκα δὲ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς
ἄνδρας ἀπέπεμπεν ἔχοντας πλοῖον· οἷς ἐπίστευε
σιγᾶν, εἰς πᾶσαν βάσανον ἀφικομένοις, ἢ αὐτὸς
ἐκέλευε βασιλεῖ λέγειν. ὃν καὶ Σίκινος ὁ οἰκέτης
αὐθις ἐγένετο. οἵ, ἐπεὶ ἥλθον πρὸς τὴν Ἀττικήν, 15
οἱ μὲν ἔμενον ἐπὶ τῷ πλοίῳ, Σίκινος δὲ ἀναβὰς
πρὸς Ξέρξην ἔλεγε τάδε· “Ἐπεμψέ με Θεμι-
στοκλῆς, στρατηγὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, λέξοντα ὅτι
αὐτὸς σοὶ βουλόμενος ὑπουργεῖν κάτεσχε τοὺς 20
“Ἐλληνας τὰς ναῦς βουλομένους διώκειν καὶ τὰς
ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ γεφύρας λύειν. καὶ νῦν καθ'
ἡσυχίαν κομίζου.”

CHAPTER XVII

Siege of Andros. Escape of Xerxes to Asia

Οἱ δὲ “Ἐλληνες, ἐπεὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς μήτε
διώκειν ἔτι πορρωτέρω τῶν βαρβάρων τὰς ναῦς,
μήτε πλεῖν πρὸς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον λύσοντας τὸν 25

πόρον, τὴν Ἀνδρον ἐπολιόρκουν. πρῶτοι γὰρ Ἀνδριοι νησιωτῶν αἰτηθέντες ὑπὸ Θεμιστοκλέους χρήματα οὐκ ἔδωκαν· ἀλλὰ λέγοντος αὐτοῦ ὡς ἥκοιεν Ἀθηναῖοι ἔχοντες δύο θεοὺς μεγάλους, Πειθώ τε καὶ Ἀνάγκην, ἀπεκρίναντο, θεῶν ἀχρήστων αὐτοὶ ἐπήβολοι ὅντες, Πενίας τε καὶ Ἀπορίας, οὐ δώσειν χρήματα. οὗτοι μὲν δὴ ταῦτα ἀποκρινάμενοι καὶ οὐ δόντες χρήματα ἐπολιορκοῦντο. Θεμιστοκλῆς δέ, ἐξ Ἀνδρου ὁρμώμενος, χρήματα παρὰ νησιωτῶν συνέλεγε λάθρᾳ τῶν ἄλλων στρατηγῶν.

Οἱ δὲ ἀμφὶ Ξέρξην ἐπισχόντες ὀλίγας ἡμέρας μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν ἐξήλαυνον εἰς Βοιωτοὺς τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδόν. ἔδοξε γὰρ Μαρδονίῳ ἄμα μὲν 15 προπέμψαι βασιλέα, ἄμα δὲ ἀωρίαν εἶναι τοῦ ἔτους πολεμεῖν, χειμάσαι δὲ ἄμεινον εἶναι ἐν ~~εἰρήνῃ~~^{εἰρήνῃ} Θετταλίᾳ, καὶ ἔπειτα ἄμα τῷ ἥρι πειρᾶσθαι τῆς Πελοποννήσου. Ξέρξης δὲ Μαρδόνιον ἐν Θετταλίᾳ καταλιπών, αὐτὸς ἐπορεύετο κατὰ 20 τάχος εἰς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον· καὶ ἀφίκετο εἰς τὸν πόρον ἐν πέντε καὶ τετταράκοντα ἡμέραις, ἀπάγων τῆς στρατιᾶς οὐδὲν μέρος ὡς εἰπεῖν. λοιμὸς γὰρ ἐπιλαβὼν πολλοὺς καθ' ὁδὸν διέφθειρεν. οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ταῖς ναυσὶ διέβησαν 25 εἰς Ἀβυδον· τὰς γὰρ σχεδίας οὐχ εὑρον ἔτι ἐντεταμένας, ἀλλ' ὑπὸ χειμῶνος διαλελυμένας.

CHAPTER XVIII

Division of the spoil. Honours for Themistocles

Οἱ δὲ Ἔλληνες, ἐπεὶ οὐχ οἰοί τε ἦσαν ἑλεῖν τὴν Ἀνδρον, τραπόμενοι εἰς Κάρυστον καὶ δηώσαντες αὐτῶν τὴν χώραν, ἀπηλλάττοντο εἰς Σαλαμῖνα. πρῶτα μὲν οὖν τοῖς θεοῖς ἔξειλον ἀκροθίνια. τὴν δὲ λείαν διελόμενοι ἔπλεον οἱ 5 Ἔλληνες εἰς τὸν Ἰσθμόν, ἀριστεῖα δώσοντες τῷ ἀξιωτάτῳ γενιομένῳ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τούτῳ. ὡς δὲ ἀφικόμενοι οἱ στρατηγοὶ διενέμοντο τὰς ψήφους ἐπὶ τῷ βωμῷ τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος, τὸν πρῶτον καὶ τὸν δεύτερον κρίνοντες ἐκ πάντων, ἐνταῦθα πᾶς 10 τις αὐτῶν ἔαυτῷ ἐτίθετο τὴν ψῆφον, αὐτὸς ἐψήφιζε καστος δοκῶν ἀριστος γενέσθαι· δεύτερον δὲ οἱ πολλοὶ ώμολόγουν Θεμιστοκλῆ κρίνοντες. οἱ μὲν δὴ ἐμονοῦντο· Θεμιστοκλῆς δὲ δευτερείοις ἐνίκα πολύ. 15

"Οτι δὲ νικῶν οὐκ ἐτιμήθη ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχησάντων, αὐτίκα εἰς Λακεδαίμονα ἤλθε βουλόμενος τιμηθῆναι. καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι αὐτὸν καλῶς μὲν ἐδέξαντο, μεγάλως δὲ ἐτίμησαν. ἀριστεῖα μὲν οὖν ἔδωκαν Εὔρυβιάδῃ ἐλαίας 20 στέφανον, διὰ δὲ σοφίαν καὶ δεξιότητα καὶ Θεμιστοκλεῖ στέφανον ἐλαίας. ἔδωκαν τε αὐτῷ τὸν ὅχον τὸν ἐν Σπάρτη κάλλιστον. ἐπαινέσαντες δὲ πολλὰ προύπεμψαν ἀπιόντα τριακόσιοι Σπαρτιατῶν λογάδες. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἤλθεν εἰς τὰς 25

Αθήνας, ἐνταῦθα ὁ Τιμόδημος, τῶν ἔχθρῶν μὲν τῶν Θεμιστοκλέους ὡν, ἄλλως δὲ οὐ τῶν ἐπιφανῶν ἀνδρῶν, φθόνῳ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐμαίνετο, λέγων ὅτι διὰ τὰς Αθήνας ἔχοι τὰ γέρα τὰ παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίων, 5 ἄλλ' οὐ δι' ἑαυτόν. ὁ δέ, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐπαύετο ταῦτα λέγων Τιμόδημος, εἶπεν· “Οὔτως ἔχει· οὕτ’ ἀν ἐγὼ ὡν Βελβινίτης ἐτιμήθην οὕτω πρὸς Σπαρτιατῶν, οὕτ’ ἀν σύ, ὡνθρωπε, ὡν Ἀθηναῖος.”

CHAPTER XIX

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

Ο δὲ ναυτικὸς ὁ Ξέρξου περιγενόμενος, ως 10 προσέμιξε τῇ Ἀσίᾳ φεύγων ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος καὶ βασιλέα τε καὶ τὴν στρατιὰν ἐκ Χερσονήσου προύπεμψεν εἰς Ἀβυδον, ἔχείμαζεν ἐν Κύμη. ἥρος δὲ ἐπιγενομένου συνελέγετο εἰς Σάμον· αἱ δὲ τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἔχείμαζον αὐτοῦ. ἐν δὲ τῇ Σάμῳ 15 καθήμενοι ἐφύλαττον τὴν Ἰωνίαν μὴ ἀποστῆ, ναῦς ἔχοντες τριακοσίας. οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ προσεδέχοντο τοὺς Ἑλληνας παρέσεσθαι εἰς τὴν Ἰωνίαν, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἑαυτῶν φυλάξειν, πεζῇ δὲ πολὺ κρατήσειν τὸν Μαρδόνιον.

Τοὺς δὲ Ἑλληνας τό τε ἕαρ γιγνόμενον ἥγειρε 20 καὶ Μαρδόνιος ἐν Θετταλίᾳ ὡν. ὁ μὲν δὴ πεζὸς οὕπω συνελέγετο, ὁ δὲ ναυτικὸς ἀφίκετο εἰς Αἴγιναν, νῆες ἀριθμὸν δέκα καὶ ἑκατόν. ως δὲ παρεγένοντο πᾶσαι, ἥλθον Ἰώνων ἄγγελοι εἰς τὸ

στρατόπεδον τῶν Ἑλλήνων δεόμενοι καταπλεῖν εἰς τὴν Ἰωνίαν· οἱ προήγαγον αὐτοὺς μόλις μέχρι Δῆλου. τὸ γὰρ πορρωτέρω πᾶν δεινὸν ἦν τοῖς Ἑλλησιν οὐ τῶν τόπων οὖσιν ἐμπείροις· στρατιᾶς τε πάντα μεστὰ ἐδόκει εἶναι· τὴν δὲ Σάμον 5 ἐνόμιζον καὶ τὰς Ἡρακλείας στήλας ἵσον ἀπέχειν.

CHAPTER• XX

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

Οἱ μὲν δὴ Ἑλληνες ἔπλεον εἰς τὴν Δῆλον. οἱ δὲ Μαρδόνιος περὶ τὴν Θετταλίαν ἔχείμαζεν. ἄγγελον δὲ ἔπειμψεν εἰς Ἀθήνας Ἀλέξανδρον ἄνδρα Μακεδόνα, ἅμα μὲν ὅτι προσκηδεῖς αὐτῷ οἱ 10 Πέρσαι ἤσαν, ἅμα δὲ Μαρδόνιος πυθόμενος ὅτι πρόξενός τε εἴη καὶ εὐεργέτης Ἀλέξανδρος ἔπειμπε. τοὺς γὰρ Ἀθηναίους οὕτως ἐδόκει μάλιστα προσκτήσεσθαι, λεών τε πολὺν ἄρα ἀκούων εἶναι καὶ ἴσχυρόν· τὰ δὲ κατὰ τὴν θάλατταν συντυχόντα 15 αὐτοῖς παθήματα κατέργασαμένους μάλιστα Ἀθηναίους ἔγνω. τούτων δὲ προσγενομένων ἥλπιζε ἡδίως τῆς θαλάττης κρατήσειν, πεζῇ τε ἐδόκει πολὺ εἶναι κρείττων. Ἀλέξανδρος οὖν ἀφίκετο εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀποπεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ Μαρδονίου, καὶ 20 ἔλεγε τάδε·

“Ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, Μαρδόνιος τάδε λέγει. Ἐμοὶ ἀγγελία ἥκει παρὰ βασιλέως λέγοντα οὕτως· Ἀθηναίοις τὰς ἀμαρτίας τὰς ἐξ ἐκείνων

/ουσία

εἰς ἐμὲ γενομένας πάσας μεθίημι. τὴν μὲν γῆν
 αὐτοῖς ἀπόδοσ· ἄλλην δὲ πρὸς ταύτη ἐλέσθων
 αὐτοί, ἥντινα ἀν ἐθέλωσι, ὅντες αὐτόνομοι. οἱερά¹⁰
 τε πάντα αὐτοῖς, εἴαν δὴ βούλωνται ἐμοὶ ὁμολογεῖν,
 ἢ ἀνόρθωσον, ὅσα ἐγὼ κατέκαυσα.¹⁵ λέγω δὲ ὑμῖν
 τάδε νῦν. ‘Τί μαίνεσθε, βασιλέϊ μαχόμενοι;
 οὔτε γὰρ ἀν ὑπερβάλλοισθε, οὔτε οἷοί τε ἔστε
 ἀντέχειν τὸν πάντα χρόνον. πάρεστι δὲ ὑμῖν
 κάλλιστα καταλύσασθαι, βασιλέως ταύτη ὡρμη-²⁰
 ιο μένου. ἔστε ἐλεύθεροι, ὑμῖν συμμαχίαν συνθέμενοι
 ἄνευ δόλου καὶ ἀπάτης.’ Μαρδόνιος μὲν ταῦτα,
 ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐκέλευσέ με εἰπεῖν πρὸς ὑμᾶς. ἐγὼ
 δὲ περὶ μὲν εὐνοίας τῆς πρὸς ὑμᾶς οὕσης ἐξ ἐμοῦ
 οὐδὲν λέξω· δέομαι δὲ ὑμῶν πείθεσθαι Μαρδονίῳ.²⁵
 καὶ γὰρ δύναμις ὑπὲρ ἄνθρωπον ἡ βασιλέως ἐστὶ³⁰
 καὶ χεὶρ ὑπερμήκης· ὑμεῖς δὲ ἐξαίρετόν τι μεταίχ-
 μιον ἔχετε τὴν γῆν.’

CHAPTER XXI

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

’Αλέξανδρος μὲν ταῦτα ἔλεξε. Λακεδαιμόνιοι
 δὲ ἐπύθοντο ἥκειν αὐτὸν εἰς Ἀθήνας, εἰς ὁμολογίαν
 20 ἄξοντα τῷ βαρβάρῳ Ἀθηναίους. ἀναμνησθέντες
 τε τῶν λογίων ώς δεῖ σφᾶς ἄμα τοῦς ἄλλοις
 Δωριεῦσιν ἐκπίπτειν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ὑπὸ²⁵
 Μήδων τε καὶ Ἀθηναίων, μάλιστα ἐφοβοῦντο
 μὴ ὁμολογήσωσι τῷ Πέρσῃ Ἀθηναῖοι. αὐτίκα δὲ

ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς πέμπειν ἀγγέλους. καὶ συνέπιπτεν
ῶστε ταῦτα ὁμοῦ γίγνεσθαι. ἔμειναν γὰρ οἱ
Ἀθηναῖοι διατρίβοντες, εὖ ἐπιστάμενοι ὅτι
ἔμελλον Λακεδαιμόνιοι πεινσεσθαι ἥκοντα παρὰ
τοῦ βαρβάρου ἄγγελον ἐφ' ὁμολογίᾳ, πυθόμενοι 5
τε πέμψειν κατὰ τάχος ἀγγέλους. ἐπίτηδες οὖν
ἐποίουν, ἀποδεικνύμενοι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις τὴν
έαυτῶν γνώμην.

'Ως δε ἐπαύσατο λέγων Ἀλέξανδρος, ἔλεγον
οἱ ἀπὸ Σπάρτης ἄγγελοι. 10

"Ἡμᾶς ἐπεμψαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι δεησομένους
ὑμῶν μήτε νεώτερον ποιεῦν μηδὲν κατὰ τὴν
Ἐλλάδα μήτε λόγους δέχεσθαι παρὰ τοῦ βαρ-
βάρου. οὔτε γὰρ δίκαιον οὐδαμῶς, οὔτε κόσμον
φέρει τοῖς ἄλλοις "Ελλησιν, ύμῖν δὲ δὴ ἥκιστα 15
πολλῶν ἔγεκα. ἡγείρατε γὰρ τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον ^{εἰς}
ὑμεῖς, οὐδὲν ἡμῶν βουλομένων. καὶ περὶ τῆς
ὑμετέρας ἀρχῆν ὁ ἀγὼν ἐγένετο· νῦν δὲ φέρεται
καὶ εἰς πᾶσαν τὴν Ἐλλάδα. καὶ μὴν καὶ αἰτίους
γενέσθαι δουλείας τοῖς "Ελλησιν Ἀθηναίους 20
οὐδαμῶς ἀνασχετόν, οἵτινες ἀεὶ φαίνεσθε πολλοὺς
ἔλευθερώσαντες ἀνθρώπων. πιεζομένοις μέντοι
ὑμῖν συναχθόμεθα. ἀντὶ δὲ τούτων ύμῖν Λακε-
δαιμόνιοί τε καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι ἐπαγγέλλονται
γυναικάς τε καὶ τὰ εἰς πόλεμον ἀχρηστα πάντα 25
θρέψειν, ἕως ἂν ὁ πόλεμος ὅδε συνεστήκῃ. μηδὲ
ὑμᾶς Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Μακεδῶν ἀναπείσῃ. τούτῳ
μὲν γὰρ ταῦτα ποιητέα ἐστί· τύραννος γὰρ ὃν
τυράννῳ συγκατεργάζεται. ύμῖν δὲ οὐ ποιητέα,
εἴπερ εὖ τυγχάνετε φρονοῦντες. ἐπίστασθε γὰρ 30

ώς βαρβάροις ἐστὶν οὕτε πιστὸν οὕτε ἀληθὲς οὐδέν.”

CHAPTER XXII

Answer of the Athenians to Alexander and to the Spartan envoys

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

5 “Καὶ αὐτοί τοῦτό γε ἐπιστάμεθα, ὅτι πολλα-
πλασίᾳ ἐστὶ τῷ Μήδῳ δύναμις ἡ ἡμῖν· ὥστε οὐδὲν
δεῖ τοῦτό γε ὀνειδίζειν. ἀλλ’ ὅμως ἐλευθερίας
ἐπιθυμοῦντες ἀμυνούμεθα οὗτως, ὅπως ἀν καὶ
δυνώμεθα. ὁμολογήσαι δὲ τῷ βαρβάρῳ μήτε σὺ
ιο ἡμᾶς πειρῶ ἀναπείθειν, οὕτε ἡμεῖς πεισόμεθα.
νῦν δὲ ἀπάγγελλε Μαρδονίῳ ως Ἐθηναῖοι
λέγουσιν, ἔως ἀν ὁ ἥλιος τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν ἵη ἡ καὶ
νῦν, μήποτε ὁμολογήσειν ἡμᾶς Ξέρξη· ἀλλὰ θεοῖς
τε συμμάχοις πεποιθότες ἐπέξιμεν ἀμυνόμενοι καὶ
15 τοῖς ἥρωσιν, ὃν ἐκεῖνος οὐ φροντίζων κατέκαυσε
τούς τε οἴκους καὶ τὰ ἀγάλματα. σὺ δὲ τοῦ
λοιποῦ λόγους ἔχων τοιούσδε μὴ φαίνου Ἐθηναίοις,
μηδὲ δοκῶν χρηστὰ ὑπουργεῖν κάκιστα ποιεῖν
παραίνει. οὐ γάρ σε βουλόμεθα οὐδὲν ἄχαρι
20 πρὸς Ἐθηναίων παθεῖν, διητα πρόξενόν τε καὶ
φίλον.”

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

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

ἀλλὰ αἰσχρῶς γε δοκεῖτε, ἐπιστάμενοι τὸν Ἀθηναίων φρόνημα, ὁρρωδεῖν· ὅτι οὕτε χρυσός ἐστι γῆς οὐδαμοῦ τοσοῦτος οὕτε χώρα καλλεῖ καὶ ἀρετὴν οὗτως ὑπερβάλλουσα, ἡ δέ μεις δεξάμενοι ἐθέλοιμεν ἄντα καταδουλῶσαι τὴν Ἑλλάδα. πολλά τε 5 γάρ καὶ μεγάλα ἐστὶ τὰ κωλύοντα ταῦτα μὴ ποιεῖν,—πρῶτα μὲν καὶ μέγιστα τῶν θεῶν τὰ ἀγάλματα καὶ τὰ οἰκήματα κατακαυθέντα, οἷς ἡμᾶς ἀναγκαίως ἔχει τιμωρεῖν εἰς τὰ μέγιστα· ἔπειτα δὲ τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, ὃν ὅμαιμόν τε καὶ 10 ὁμόγλωττον, καὶ θεῶν ἱερὰ κοινὰ καὶ θυσίαι ἥθη τε ὁμότροπα· ὡν προδότας γενέσθαι Ἀθηναίους οὐκ ἀν εὖ ἔχοι. ἐπίστασθέ τε τοῦτο, εἰ μὴ πρότερον ἐτυγχάνετε ἐπιστάμενοι, ἔως ἀν καὶ εἰς περιῆ Ἀθηναίων, οὐδαμῶς ὁμολογήσοντας ἡμᾶς 15 Ξέρξη. ὑμῶν μέντοι ἐπαινοῦμεν τὴν πρόνοιαν, ὅτι προείδετε ἡμῶν, ὥστε τρέφειν βούλεσθαι ἡμῶν τοὺς οἰκέτας. καὶ ὑμῖν μὲν ἡ χάρις ἐκπεπλήρωται· ἡμεῖς μέντοι ἀντιστησόμεθα ὅπως ἀν ἔχωμεν. νῦν δέ, τούτων οὕτως ἔχόντων, στρατιὰν ὡς 20 τάχιστα ἐκπέμπετε. ὡς γάρ ἡμεῖς εἰκάζομεν, οὐ πολλοῦ χρόνου πάρεσται ὁ βάρβαρος εἰσβάλλων εἰς τὴν ἡμετέραν. πρὶν οὖν παρεῖναι ἐκεῖνον εἰς τὴν Ἀττικήν, ἡμᾶς καιρός ἐστι βοηθεῖν εἰς τὴν Βοιωτίαν.”

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

NOTES

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

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

15. *σύζευν*, in its frequent sense of 'convey for safety.'
16. *τοὺς οἰκέτας*, 'the members of their households,' esp. slaves. Cf. Latin *familia*.

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

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

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

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

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3. *ἐπήν*, 'was in command.'

4. *Σπαρτιάτης*, a possessor of full Spartan citizenship.

ναῦς πολλῷ πλεύστας. See Introduction, p. ix.

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

8. *ῶν τόπων*, partitive genitive, depending on *ὅπου*.

έγκρατεῖς εἰσὶ. For the graphic construction cf. *ἡ τις δύναται* (1, 14), and *πολιορκήσονται* and *ἀποφεύξονται* (below).

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

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

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

19. **Θεσπειάς.** Thespiae was a town in Boeotia on the south-east slope of Mount Helicon.

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

19. πυθόμενος—έμήδιξον, ‘learning from the Thebans that they were not favouring the Persian cause.’

20. ήκε, ‘it had arrived.’ The subject is still the Persian army.

21. πάντα ἐκεῖνα. Note the idiomatic use of the pronoun, —‘every thing there.’

22. αἱροῦσι—εὔρισκουσι, historic presents, used for the sake of vividness. ἔρημην, predicate.

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

Page 3

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

2. φραξάμενοι—τοὺς ἐπιόντας, ‘having barricaded the Acropolis with planks and boards, they tried to repel the attackers.’

3. διὰ πενίαν—οὐκ ἔφυγον. We say, ‘poverty had prevented their escape.’

5. ἐξευρηκέναι, ‘had discovered the meaning of.’

ἥ Πυθία, the Pythian priestess of Apollo at Delphi.

ἔχρησε. See χράω in Vocabulary.

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

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

κατπερ—έλθόντες, ‘although they had reached the extremity of disaster.’

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

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

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

11. προσιόντων τῶν βαρβάρων, genitive absolute.

13. ἀπορίᾳ ἔχεσθαι, 'was held by perplexity,'—governed by ὥστε.

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

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

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

17. ὅ, ὁδῷ understood,—'by which way.' The antecedent is ταύτῃ 'by this way.'

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

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

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

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

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

25. πύλας, the gates of the wall.

τοὺς ἵκετας, who were in the temple.

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

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

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

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

Page 4

1. εἴτε δή, ‘whether it was that....’

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

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

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

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

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

10. νὺξ ἐγίγνετο, ‘night was falling.’

12. ἐνταῦθα δή, ‘it was in this state of things.’

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

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

18. κατὰ πόλεις, ‘city by city.’ There will be no longer a united Greece; but each squadron (*ἐκαστοι*) will go its own way (*τρέψονται*).

20. ἀνθρώπων, partitive genitive,—‘among men.’

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

21. *στρατιάν*, 'fleet,' not 'army.'
23. *διαχέσαι*, aorist infinitive, 'to confound their resolutions.'

Page 5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Page 6

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

2. Μέγαρα. See Map.

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

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

τοσάδε χρηστά, 'the following great advantages.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20. οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ, ‘in disorder.’

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

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

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

Page 7

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

3. ω̄ μὴ ἔστι πατρὶς, ‘who has no country.’

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

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

6. ἐκεῖνον—κακῷ ἔλεγεν, double accusative. Cf. 13, 9.

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

10. διέβαινεν, ‘crossed over.’

σπουδαιότερον, ‘with greater earnestness.’

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

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

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

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

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

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

20. τοιούσδε, 'such as we are.'

22. ἀνεδιδάσκετο, 'began to be convinced.'

Page 8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως οὐ, idiomatic,—‘it cannot be that not,’ i.e. ‘it must be that.’

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

18. εἰς τιμωρίαν Ἀθηναῖοι, ‘to help the Athenians,’—dative of person concerned.

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

μετέωρον ἐφέρετο, ‘was carried high in air.’

20. ἐπὶ Σαλαμῖνος ἐπὶ τῷ στρατόπεδον. Mark the force of the two different cases after the preposition *ἐπί*,—‘in the direction of Salamis, to the armament of the Greeks.’

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

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

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

Page 9

2. κατὰ ταῦτό, ‘in the same way.’ Translate :—‘gave the same opinion.’

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

6. ἀ τυγχάνω φρονοῦσα ἄριστα, in apposition to τὴν γνώμην,—‘viz. the thoughts which I happen to have best for your fortunes.’

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

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

17. πρὸς γῆ, ‘close to land.’ See 5, 22.

18. ῥᾳδίως—ῆκεις, ‘the designs with which you have come will proceed easily for you.’ The stress of a Greek clause is often on the participle, as here.

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

20. διασκεδάσ, future,—‘you will scatter abroad.’

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

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

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

Page 10

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

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

5. πρὸς Εὐβοίᾳ. Cf. 9, 17 πρὸς γῆ.

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

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

17. ὑπὸ τὴν παροῦσαν νύκτα, ‘during the present night.’ Cf. Thucydides, ὑπὸ τὸν σεισμὸν ‘at the time of the earthquake.’

19. ὅπως μὴ—βάρβαροι, ‘to prevent the Persians invading the Peloponnesian overland.’

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

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

Page 11

1. ‘Ελλήνων, partitive genitive,—‘among the Greeks.’

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

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

Φλιάστιοι. Phlius was a town with small territory to the north of Argolis.

Τροιζήνιοι. For Troezen, see 1, 17.

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

5. κινδυνευούσῃ, 'in its danger.'

6. ἐμελεν οὐδέν, 'cared not a straw.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

τυγχάνει, historic present. Cf. 2, 22.

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

Page 12

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

5. πρὸς ἑαυτούς, 'with one another.'

8. ἐκποδῶν ἀπῆλλαττεο, 'proceeded to depart out of the way.' ἐκποδῶν is the opposite of ἐμποδῶν (9, 12).

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

13. ἐγίγνοντο μέσατι νύκτες, ‘the mid watches of the night were coming on.’

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

κυκλούμενοι πρὸς τὴν Σαλαμῖνα, ‘encircling the Greeks towards Salamis.’ Cf. line 18, ἔαντοὺς ἐκυκλοῦντο οἱ βάρβαροι.

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

20. τῆς ἡμέρας. See note on 10, 24.

21. κατὰ χώραν, ‘in (their previous) position.’

συνεστηκότων, ‘while the Greek generals were still in conflict.’

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

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

Page 13

1. Ἀθήνησι, a locative form,—‘at Athens.’

δικαιότατον. He was called ‘Aristeides the Just.’

4. αὐτῷ συμμίξαι, ‘to have an interview with him.’

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

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

10. Ιστον ἔστι—λέγειν. Our idiom is, ‘it comes to the same whether we talk much or little.’

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

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

21. ἐξ ἐμοῦ, ‘at my instigation.’

22. εἰς μάχην καθίστασθαι, ‘to enter on a battle.’

23. ἄκοντας παραστήσασθαι, ‘to win them over to our side against their will.’

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

27. παρελθών, ‘having come before (the council).’

ώς ἔχει, ‘how matters stand.’

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

29. ὅμοιον ἡμῖν ξεσται, ‘it will be all the same to us.’ Cf. ξεστον ἔστι (line 10).

οὐ γάρ ἔτι φεύξονται, ‘for they will no longer be able to escape.’

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

Page 14

3. τοὺς ἐφορμοῦντας, ‘the blockading force.’

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

στρατόπεδον, ‘fleet,’ ‘armament,’ not ‘camp.’

6. μεθεστήκει, ‘withdrew (from the council).’

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

10. πιστὰ δῆ, ‘quite convincing.’

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

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

16. περὶ τῶν Αιακιδῶν. Cf. 8, 9.

18. ἀνάγουσι, ‘while they were putting out to sea.’

ἐπέκειντο, ‘threw themselves upon,’ ‘attacked.’

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

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

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

23. συνέμιξαν, 'joined battle.'

Page 15

1. Αἰγινῆται δέ. Supply λέγουσι.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. Πειραιᾶ. See Map.

15. οὔτε—οὐδέν. Cf. 4, 17.

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

17. πολλῷ ἀμείνονες ἔαυτῶν η̄ πρὸς Εύβοϊ, 'far braver than they were at Artemisium.' The idiomatic phrase ἀμείνονες ἔαυτῶν 'braver than they had ever been' is here regarded as a single comparative, and so takes η̄ after it.

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

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

Page 16

5. ἐντὴν δγαθὰ ἐποίησεν. Cf. 13, 9.
9. αὐτοῖς ἀμύνειν, 'was helping the Greeks.' Distinguish the meanings and constructions of *ἀμύνω* and *ἀμύνομαι*. See notes on 3, 3 and 7.
- ἀποστρέψας—ἐτράπετο, 'turned his course and gave his attention to other vessels.'
14. ἀγωνίζεται—κατέδυσε. Mark the change of tense. The present refers to her general conduct in the battle; the aorist to a particular act.
15. καὶ ἔρωτῶντι, 'and to Xerxes when he asked.'
16. ἔφασαν, 'they said yes.' Cf. οὐ φημι 'I say no.'
17. τὸ ἐπίστημον, probably 'figure-head,' not 'flag.' One writer says that Artemisia varied her colours, showing now Greek, now Persian; but this is unlikely, though flags are represented as early as this at the sterns of Athenian ships (How and Wells).
19. μοι, dative of person concerned,—'my men have become women.' Cf. Horace, *quid mihi Celsus agit?* 'what is my Celsus doing?' This particular use is sometimes called the 'ethic dative.'
23. ἄτε γὰρ—ἔσωζοντο, 'for since those whose ships were being destroyed knew how to swim, if they did not lose their lives in hand-to-hand combat they got safe to Salamis.' The verb *σώζομαι* is sometimes constructed as a verb of motion. Cf. 1, 15.

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3. ἐνταῦθα, 'it was at this point.' Cf. 4, 12.
5. εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν—παριέναι, 'to pass to the front with their ships.'
6. ως ἀποδειξόμενοι—βασιλεῖ, 'in order also themselves to exhibit some deed of prowess to the king.'
7. ταῖς σφετέραις—περιέπιπτον, 'collided with their own ships when they were fleeing.'
8. ίδοι, optative of frequency. Cf. διαφεύγοιεν (line 19).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

22. *ὑπὸ τὸν πεζὸν στρατόν*, 'to the protection of the land force.' Cf. Homer, *ὑπὸ Ιλιον ἡλθεν.*

Page 18

1. *ηκουσαν—ἀριστα*, 'gained the highest reputation.' Cf. Latin *bene audio*.

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

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

μύριαι δραχμαί, about £400.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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1. γένος, accusative of respect,—'by birth.' Cf. 6, 1.
2. ἀπέβησεν ἄγων, 'took them and disembarked them.'
3. πάντας, emphatic by position,—'the Persians—all of them.'

5. τῶν ναυαγίων, partitive genitive depending on δσα,—'all the wrecks which happened to be still in that part (of the bay).' Cf. τῶν ναυαγίων πολλά (line 8).

12. μὴ ἀποληφθεῖ—κινδυνεύσῃ, 'lest he should be cut off in Europe and run the risk of utter ruin.' For the vivid κινδυνεύσῃ cf. 18, 8.

13. ἔβούλευε, 'began to think of.'

14. ἐπειράτο. The imperfect denotes *pretence* on the part of Xerxes. Translate:—'he made as though he was continuing his attempt to make a causeway.'

γαυλούς συνέδει. This work was independent of the cause-way. It was intended to protect and help the men working at it.

19. παρεσκεύασται, another vivid construction,—'that he is fully prepared.'

21. ἔμπειρον—διανοίας, 'acquainted with his character.'

22. ἄμα—καί, idiomatic. Translate:—'while he was doing this, he also proceeded to send....'

εἰς Πέρσας, i.e. to Susa.

24. οὐτιν οὐδὲν—παραγίγνεται, 'there is nothing that arrives quicker.'

25. θνητὸν ὅν, 'at least nothing that is mortal.'

οὕτω—ἔξενρηται τοῦτο, 'to such an extent has this been elaborated by the Persians.' Πέρσαις is dative of the agent. For the development of this construction see 6, 11 and 18; 7, 9.

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

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

3. διεστάσι, 'are stationed at intervals.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

τοὺς χιτῶνας κατέρρηξαν. Cf. the Jewish custom.

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

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

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

Page 21

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

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

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

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

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

οὐδὲν γάρ ἐν τοῖς Πέρσαις—πραγμάτων, 'for it was not in Persian hands that any one of our operations was ruined.' For the idiom cf. Sophocles, *ἐν σοι σφέομαι*.

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

10. κακοὶ ἐγένοντο, 'proved cowards.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Page 22

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

Page 23

1. ἐφθόνησαν, 'conceived jealousy that....' The *φθόνος θεῶν* is a favourite theme with Herodotus.
4. ἡμαστήγωσε καὶ πέδας ἐπίθηκεν. The barbarian Xerxes looked upon the Hellespont as a slave to be scourged and chained.
6. ἐπὶ Ἑλλησπόντου. See note on 8, 20.
8. Τινα, έὰν ἄρα τι—ξῆρι ἀποστροφήν, 'in order that, if by any chance some disaster overtook him from the side of the Athenians, he might have a refuge.' For the moods in this sentence see note on 2, 12. For *πρὸς Ἀθηναῖων* see note on 6, 9.
10. ταῦτα λέγων διέβαλλεν, 'by these words he was putting them off the scent,'—'misleading them.'
13. σιγᾶν, to be taken with ἀ ἐκέλευε,—'to be silent about what he commanded....'
15. εἰς πάσαν βάσανον ἀφικομένοις. The participle has a concessive force. Translate:—'though put to every kind of torture.'
14. ὧν, partitive genitive,—'among whom.'
18. λέξοντα. Cf. 3, 28; 17, 6; and *λύσοντας* (line 25).
21. καθ' ἥσυχαν κομίζου, 'proceed in peace.'

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1. τὸν πόρον, i.e. the bridge of boats.
τὴν Ἀνδρον. The island of Andros was the most northern of the Cyclades.
2. νησιωτῶν, without the article, often denotes 'all island Greece,' sometimes the Athenian Empire in general. Cf. the use of *βασιλεὺς* without the article.
6. θεῶν—ἐπήβολοι ὅντες, 'being themselves in possession of two unkindly gods, Poverty and Want.'
7. μὲν δή. See note on 1, 13.
9. ἐξ Ἀνδρον ὄρμώμενος, lit. 'starting from Andros,' i.e. 'making Andros his base.'

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

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

14. τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν, cognate accusative with ἔξηλαυνον,—‘were returning by the same route by which they had come.’ Cf. 11, 7; 22, 2.

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

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

22. οὐδὲν μέρος ὡς εἰπεῖν, ‘no part so to speak,’ i.e. ‘only a small part comparatively.’

26. ἐντεταμένας. See Vocabulary under ἐντείνω.

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

3. αὐτῶν, of the Carystians.

6. δώσοντες, ‘intending to give.’

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

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

11. ἐτίθετο τὴν ψῆφον, ‘gave his vote.’

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

13. οἱ μὲν δὴ ἐμονοῦντο, ‘so the others were left in a minority of one.’

14. δευτερεῖοις, instrumental. Translate:—‘Themistocles won easily by second places.’

20. ἀριστεῖα, predicate,—‘as prizes of valour.’

21. στέφανον, ‘wreath,’ not ‘crown.’

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1. **τῶν ἵχθρῶν**, partitive genitive,—‘one of the enemies’; so also **τῶν ἐπιφανῶν** in the next line.
3. **διὰ τὰς Ἀθήνας**. ‘thanks to Athens.’
6. **οὕτως ἔχει**, ‘yes, that’s it.’
7. **ἄν Βελβιντης**, ‘if I had been a citizen of Belbina,’—a small island off the south coast of Attica.
8. **οὐτ' ἀν σὺ—ἄν Αθηναῖος**, ‘nor would you, though you are (like me) an Athenian’ (How and Wells).
9. **ὁ ναυτικός**. **στρατός** is generally added. But cf. lines 21, 22.
10. **προσέμιξε**, ‘had reached.’
11. **Χερσονήσου**. The Thracian Chersonese forms the Northern shore of the Hellespont.
12. **Αβυδον**. Abydos was on the Asiatic side of the Hellespont, opposite to Sestos.
13. **συνελέγετο εἰς Σάμον**, ‘proceeded to muster at Samos,’—one of the chief islands of the Aegean, off the coast of Ionia, from which it is separated by a narrow strait.
14. **ἐν δὲ τῇ Σάμῳ—μήδι ἀποστῇ**, ‘and remaining in Samos they kept an eye on Ionia, to prevent it revolting.’
16. **οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ προσεδέχοντο**. Mark the force of the particles:—‘they did not however expect.’
18. **τὴν ἑαυτῶν**. Understand **γῆν**.
20. **τοὺς δὲ Ἑλληνας—ἄν**, ‘but the Greeks were stirred up by the coming of spring and by the presence of Mardonius in Thessaly.’
23. **ἀριθμόν**. See note on 6, 1.
24. **παρεγένοντο**, ‘had arrived.’
- ‘Ιώνων ἄγγελοι’, ‘some Ionians as envoys,’—unofficial persons who took upon themselves this duty.

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

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

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

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

6. ίσον, accusative of extent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19. πολύ. See note on line 6.

24. τὰς ἔξ ἑκείνων εἰς ἐμὲ γενομένας. Cf. line 13.

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2. ἄλλην—έλεσθων αὐτοῖς, 'and other territory besides let them choose themselves.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. ἐποίουν, i.e. they waited.

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

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

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

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

17. περὶ τῆς ὑμετέρας. Understand γῆς. Cf. 26, 18.
18. ἀρχήν, an adverbial accusative,—‘to begin with,’ ‘at first.’ Similarly Herodotus has ἐπὶ σφᾶς ὡρμήθησαν ἀρχήν. Cf. the similar use of τέλος.
- φέρεται, ‘it spreads.’
21. οἵτινες ἀεὶ φαίνεσθε, ‘inasmuch as you always show yourselves.’
22. πιεζομένοις—συναχθόμεθα, ‘however we sympathise with you in your hardships.’
25. τὰ εἰς πόλεμον ἄχρηστα πάντα, ‘all your belongings unfit for war.’
26. ἕως ἂν—συνεστήκῃ, ‘as long as this war is fought.’ Cf. 12, 21.
27. τούτῳ—ποιητέα ἔστι. The dative of the agent is the normal construction after verbal adjectives.
28. τύραννος ὅν, causal,—‘since he is a despot.’ τύραννος here has an invidious sense. Alexander was really a legitimate national king.
30. εἴπερ, ‘if, that is.’ Cf. 13, 30.

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5. καὶ αὐτοῖς, ‘we also ourselves,’ i.e. as well as you.
6. πολλαπλασία—ἡμῖν, ‘the power of the Persians is many times greater than ours.’
7. τοῦτο ὄνειδίζειν. See note on 15, 4.
8. ἀμυνούμεθα—δυνώμεθα, ‘we will repel them as best we can.’
9. μήτε σὺ—οὔτε ἡμεῖς πεισόμεθα. Note the prohibition linked with negative statement,—‘do not you try to over-persuade us, as surely as we will not obey them.’ With ἀναπείθειν cf. ἀναδιδάσκειν (7, 22).
12. ἕως ἂν ὁ ἥλιος—καὶ νῦν, ‘as long as the Sun travels along the same path as he does now.’
- τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδόν, cognate accusative with ᾧ. Cf. 11, 7; 22, 2.
13. μήποτε ὁμολογήσειν. Mark that μή is often used with the infinitive after verbs of strong assertion.

14. *συμμάχοις*, predicate,—‘trusting to gods as allies.’
ἀμυνόμενοι, ‘wreaking vengeance.’ For the present participle here see note on 5, 13.

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

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

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

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

πρόξενον. Cf. 27, 12.

24. *τὸ μὲν φοβεῖσθαι—ἄνθρωπειον ήν*, ‘it was quite natural for the Spartans to fear that we should come to terms with the Persians.’

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. *καταδουλῶσαι*, i.e. by joining the Persians.

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

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

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

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

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

12. *'Αθηναίους*. Note the omission of the article,—'Athenians' (of all people in the world).

13. οὐκ ἂν εὖ ἔχοι, 'it would never be right.'

14. ἕως ἂν καὶ εἰς περιῆ, 'so long as even one Athenian survives.'

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

17. προείδετε ήμῶν, 'you had regard for us.' For the genitive of the object cf. 22, 15.

18. *οἰκέτας*, 'households,' including wife, children, and servants.

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

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

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

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

23. εἰς τὴν ήμετέραν. Cf. 29, 18.

παρεῖναι εἰς τὴν Ἀττικήν. Cf. 6, 18.

24. *ἥμᾶς*, both Spartans and Athenians.

VOCABULARY

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

- ἀ·βουλία ἡ, *bad advice.*
 ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὁν (*borrowed comp.*
 ἀμείνων ορ βελτίων, *superl.*
 ἀριστος ορ βέλτιστος), *good,*
 noble, brave; superl. adv.
 ἀριστα, *best.*
 ἄγαλμα τό, *atos, image, statue.*
 ἄγγελα ἡ, *as, message.*
 ἄγγελος ὁ, *ou, messenger.*
 ἄγγελλω, v.a., fut. ἄγγελῶ, aor.
 ἡγγειλα, pf. ἡγγελκα, *report,*
 announce.
 ἄγω, v.a., fut. ἄξω, aor. ἡγαγον,
 lead, bring.
 ἄγών ὁ, ὕνος, *contest; pl.*
 games.
 ἄγωντζοματ, v.d. *contend (esp.*
 in the games).
- ἀετ, adv. *always, ever; from time to time.*
 ἀθλον τό, *ou, prize.*
 αἱρέω, v.a., fut. αἱρήσω, aor.
 εἴλον, pf. ἡρηκα, *take, seize;*
 mid. choose.
 αἱρω, v.a., fut. ἀρῶ, aor. ἡρα,
 pf. ἡρκα, *raise; so also in mid.*
 αἰσθάνομαι, v.d., fut. αἰσθήσομαι, aor. ἡσθόμην, pf.
 ἡσθημαι, *perceive.*
 αἰσχρός ἀ, ὁν, *shameful, disgraceful;* adv. αἰσχρῶς,
 shamefully.
 αἰτέω, v.a. *ask.*
 αἰτιάομαι, v.d. *blame, accuse.*
 αἰτιος, α, ον, *causing; guilty.*

- ἀκούω, v.a., fut. ἀκούσομαι, aor. ήκουσα, pf. ἀκήκοα, *hear* (with gen. of person); ἀκούω *ἀριστα.*, *have the best report, be best spoken of.*
- ἄκρα ἡ, as, *promontory, headland.*
- ἄκρο-βολίζομαι, v.d. *skirmish.*
- ἄκρο-θνια τά, *firstfruits (of spoil).*
- ἄκρο-πολις ἡ, εως, *citadel.*
- ἄκων, ουσα, ον, *unwilling.*
- ἀλήθεια ἡ, as, *truth.*
- ἀληθής, ἔs, *true; adv. ἀληθῶς, truly.*
- ἀλίσκομαι, v.d., fut. ἀλώσομαι, aor. ἐάλων, pf. ἐάλωκα, *be captured.*
- ἄλλα, conj. *but.*
- ἄλλος, η, ο, *another, other;* οἱ ἄλλοι, *the rest;* ή ἄλλη ‘Ελλás, *the rest of Greece.*
- ἄλλως, adv. *otherwise, besides.*
- ἄμα, (1) adv. *at the same time;* (2) prep. *together with (with dat.).*
- άμαρτία ἡ, as, *error, sin.*
- άμεινων. See ἀγαθός.
- άμύνω, v.a. *help (with dat.); mid. ἀμύνομαι, defend oneself; repel; take vengeance.*
- άμφι, prep. *around, about (usu. with accus. in Prose).*
- ἄν (ā), particle: (1) conditional, with indic. or opt. in the apodosis of a conditional sentence; (2) indefinite, with relative or relative particle with subj.
- ἄν (ā)=έάν.
- ἄνā, prep. with acc., *up, up along.*
- ἄνα-βαλνω, v.a. *make to go up; v.n. go up.*
- ἄναγκαίωs, adv. with ἔχει, *it is necessary.*
- ἀνάγκη ἡ, ηs, *necessity.*
- ἀνα-γράφω, v.a. *write up.*
- ἀν-άγω, v.a. *bring up; put to sea.*
- ἀνα-διδάσκω, v.a. *teach otherwise or better.*
- ἀνα-κρούομαι, v.d. *back water.*
- ἀνα-λαμβάνω, v.a. *take up.*
- ἀν-άλωτος, ον, *impregnable.*
- ἀνα-μιμνήσκω, v.a. *remind.*
- ἀνα-πείθω, v.a. *over-persuade.*
- ἀνα-πλέω, v.n. *sail up, put out to sea.*
- ἀνα-σχετός, ον, *tolerable.*
- ἀνα-τείνω, v.n. *stretch up.*
- ἀνα-τρέπω, v.a. *overturn.*
- ἄν-ειμι, v.n. *go up, rise.*
- ἄνευ, prep. with gen., *without.*
- ἄνήρ ὁ, ἀνδρός, *man.*
- ἀνθ-ίστημι, v.a. *place against; mid. resist.*
- ἀνθρώπειος, α, ον, *belonging to man, human.*
- ἄνθρωπος ὁ, ον, *human being, man.* ὧνθρωπε, *my good fellow!*
- ἄν-ορθώω, v.a. *set up, restore.*
- ἄν-όσιος, α, ον, *unholy.*
- άντ-έχω, v.n. *hold out, resist.*
- άντι, prep. with gen., *against; instead of.*
- άντι-τίθημι, v.a. *set against, set opposite.*
- άξιο-μαχος, ον, *a match in battle.*
- ἄξιος, α, ον, *worthy, worth;* ἄξιος πολλοῦ, *worth much.*
- άπ-αγγέλλω, v.a. *bring back word, bring tidings.*
- άπ-άγω, v.a. *bring away, lead away.*
- άπ-αλλάττω, v.a. *set free; mid. get free, depart.*
- ἄπας, ασα, αν, *all together.*
- άπάτη ἡ, ηs, *deceit.*
- άπ-ειμι, v.n. *go away.*
- άπ-ελαύνω, v.a. *drive away.*
- άπ-έχω, v.n. *be distant.*

ἀ·πιστέω, v.a. *distrust, doubt; disobey.*
 ἀπό, prep. with gen., *from, away from.*
 ἀπό βαίνω, v.a. *disembark; neut. fall out, happen.*
 ἀπό βιβάζω, v.a. *disembark.*
 ἀπό·δεικνυμαι, v. mid. *disclose.*
 ἀπό δημέω, v.n. *go away, depart, be absent.*
 ἀπό·διδωμι, v.a. *give back.*
 ἀπό·θησκω, v.n. *die, be killed.*
 ἀπό·κρημνος, ov. *precipitous.*
 ἀπό·κρινομαι, v.d. *answer.*
 ἀπό·κτενω, v.a. *kill.*
 ἀπό·λαμβάνω, v.a. *cut off.*
 ἀπό·λέγομαι, v.d. *select from.*
 ἀπό·λειπω, v.a. *leave behind.*
 ἀ·πολις, i, *without a city.*
 ἀπό·όλλυμι, v.a. *destroy; lose.*
 ἀπό·λύομαι, v. mid. *release; excuse oneself.*
 ἀπό·πέμπω, v.a. *send away.*
 ἀπό·πλέω, v.n. *sail away.*
 ἀπορία ἡ, as, *difficulty, distress.*
 ἀπορος, ov. *difficult.*
 ἀπό·στελλω, v.a. *send away.*
 ἀπό·στρέφω, v.a. and n. *turn away.*
 ἀπό·στροφή ἡ, ἥς, *refuge.*
 ἀπό·φευγω, v.n. *flee away, escape.*
 ἀπ·ωθέω, v.a. *repel.*
 ἄρα, particle, *then; as it seems; after all.*
 ἀρέσκω, v.n., fut. ἀρέσω, aor. ἦρεσα, *be pleasing.*
 ἀρετή ἡ, ἥς, *excellence.*
 ἀριθμός ὁ, οῦ, *number.*
 ἀριστεῖα τά, ων, *prize of valour.*
 ἀριστος. See ἀγαθός.
 ἀρχή ἡ, ἥς, *beginning; rule, empire; adv. expressions, κατ' αρχάς, at the beginning; ἀρχήν, to begin with.*

δρχω, v.a., fut. ἀρξω, *rule; act. and mid. begin.*
 ἄτε, conj. *inasmuch as (with participle).*
 αὐθις, adv. *again.*
 αὐτίκα, adv. *at once.*
 αὐτομολέω, v.n. *desert.*
 αὐτό·νομος, ov. *independent.*
 αὐτ·όπτης ὁ, ov. *eye-witness.*
 αὐτός. ἡ, ὁ, pron. *self, in person; in oblique cases, he, she, it, etc.; ὁ αὐτός, the same.*
 αὐτοῦ, adv. *on the spot.*
 ἀ·φανίζω, v.a. *make to disappear; sink.*
 ἀ·φθονος, ov. *ungrudging, liberal; plentiful.*
 ἀφ·ικνέομαι, v.d. *come, arrive.*
 ἀφ·ισταμαι, v. mid. *with-draw, revolt.*
 ἀ·χαρις, i, *unpleasant.*
 ἄχθομαι, v.d. *be grieved.*
 ἀ·χρηστος, ov. *unprofitable, useless.*
 ἀ·ωρία ἡ, as, *bad season.*
 βαίνω, v.n., fut. βήσομαι, aor. ἔβην, pf. βέβηκα, *go, march.*
 βάλλω, v.a., fut. βαλῶ, aor. ἔβαλον, pf. βέβληκα, *throw, shoot.*
 βάρβαρος ὁ, *barbarian, not Greek, Asiatic.*
 βαρύς, εῖα, ύ, *heavy.*
 βάσανος ἡ, ov. *touch-stone, test.*
 βασιλεύς ὁ, ἐως, *king.*
 βασιλεύω, v.n. *reign.*
 βοηθέω, v.n. *come to the rescue (with dat.).*
 βουλεύω, v.a. *plan, devise; mid. deliberate (with one-self); pf. pass. part. βεβουλευμένος, resolved on.*
 βουλή ἡ, ἥς, *council; advice.*
 βούλομαι, v.d. *wish.*
 βωμός ὁ, οῦ, *altar.*

- γάρ**, conj. *for*; **καὶ γάρ**, *for indeed, for also.*
- γαυλός ὁ**, *oὐ*, *merchant-vessel (Phoenician).*
- γε**, particle enclitic, *at least, at any rate; yes; γε δέ, yes and.*
- γένος, τό, οὐς**, *birth; family; kind.*
- γέρας τό**, *γέρως, prize.*
- γέφυρα ἡ**, *as, bridge.*
- γῆ ἡ**, *γῆς, earth, land.*
- γίγνομαι**, v.d., fut. *γενήσομαι*, aor. *έγενόμην*, pf. *γέγονα* and *γεγένημαι*, *become; happen.*
- γιγνώσκω**, v.a., fut. *γνώσομαι*, aor. *έγνων*, pf. *έγνωκα*, *observe, know.*
- γνώμη ἡ**, *ης, opinion; mind; device, plan.*
- γραμματιστής ὁ**, *οὐ*, *secretary.*
- γυνή ἡ**, *αἰκός, woman; wife.*
- δαιμόνιος**, *α, οὐ, strange; ὁ δαιμόνιοι, good sirs!*
- δέ**, conj. *but, and, now; on the other hand (answering to μέν).*
- δεῖ**, v. impers., fut. *δεήσει*, *it is necessary.*
- δεινός, ἡ, ὅν**, *terrible, strange, monstrous.*
- δέκα**, indecl. *ten.*
- δεξιότης ἡ**, *ητος, cleverness.*
- δέομαι**, v.d., fut. *δεήσομαι*, *want; beg, request (with gen.).*
- δεσπότης ὁ**, *οὐ, master.*
- δευτερεῖα τά, ων**, *second prize or place.*
- δεύτερος, α, ον**, *second; adv. δεύτερον, secondly.*
- δέχομαι**, v.d., fut. *δέξομαι*, pf. *δέδεημαι*, *receive.*
- δή**, particle, *indeed, generally for emphasis.*
- δηϊόω**, v.a. *ravage.*
- δηλώω**, v.a. *show.*
- δῆμος ὁ**, *οὐ, people; democracy.*
- διά**, prep.
- (1) with acc. *owing to, because of.*
 - (2) with gen. *through (of place or time); by means of.*
- δι-αιρέομαι**, v. mid. *divide among themselves.*
- δια-βαίνω**, v.n. *go across.*
- δια-βάλλω**, v.a. *speak falsely; mislead.*
- διακόσιοι**, *αι, α, two hundred.*
- δια-λύω**, v.a. *break up, disperse; finish.*
- δια-ναυμαχέω**, v.n. *fight it out at sea.*
- δια-νέμομαι**, v. mid. *distribute.*
- διά-νοια ἡ**, *as, thought, intention; character.*
- δια-πράττομαι**, v. mid. *accomplish.*
- δια-σκεδάννυμι**, *scatter abroad.*
- δια-τρίβω**, v.n. *delay.*
- δια-φαίνω**, v.n. *shine through.*
- δια-φεύγω**, v.n. *escape.*
- δια-φθείρω**, v.a. *destroy, kill.*
- δια-χέω**, v.a. *disperse, wreck.*
- δίδωμι**, v.a., fut. *δώσω*, aor. *ἔδωκα*, pf. *δέδωκα*, *give, offer.*
- δι-εξ-έρχομαι**, v.d. *pass on, run one's course.*
- δι-ίσταμαι**, v. mid. *and pass. be posted at intervals.*
- δίκαιος, α, ον**, *just, righteous.*
- δίκη ἡ**, *ης, justice; trial; penalty.*
- διπλάσιος**, *α, ον, double.*
- διώκω**, v.a. *pursue.*
- δοκέω**, v.a., fut. *δόξω*, *think; intrans. seem; impers. δοκεῖ, it seems; it seems good; ξέδοξε, it seemed good, it was resolved; δέδοκτα, it has been resolved; δεδογμένον, resolved on.*

- δόλος ὁ, *ov.*, *trick.*
 δουλεία ἡ, *as*, *slavery.*
 δουλόω, *v.a.* *enslave.*
 δραχμή ἡ, *ἡς*, *drachma* (*silver coin* = *10d.* *about*).
 δρόμος ὁ, *ov.*, *running; race-course, course.*
 δύναμαι, *v.d.*, *fut.* δυνήσομαι,
aor. δύνηθην, *be able.*
 δύναμις ἡ, *εως*, *strength, power.*
 δυνατός, *ov.*, *able; possible.*
 δύο, *δυοῖν*, *two.*
- ἐάν, conj. *if* (with subj.).
 ἐαρ τό, *ἔαρος*, *contr.* ἥρος,
spring.
 ἐαυτόν, *τν*, *ὁ*, *reflexive pron. himself.*
 ἐάω, *v.a.* *allow.*
 ἐγγύς, (1) *adv.* *near, nearly.*
 (2) *prep.* with *gen.*, *near.*
 ἐγείρω, *fut.* ἐγερῶ, *aor.* ἐγείρα,
stir, promote.
 ἐγ-κατα-λείπω, *v.a.* *leave behind.*
 ἐγ-κρατής, *ἐσ*, *master of* (with *gen.*).
 ἐγώ, *pers. pron.*, *ἐμοῦ*, or *μου*, *I.*
 ἐθέλω, *v.n.* *wish, be willing.*
 εἰ, conj. *if* (with *ind.* or *opt.*);
εἰ δὲ μή, *but failing that.*
 εἴδον. See δράω.
 εἰκάζω, *v.a.* *conjecture, guess.*
 εἰκός τό, *ὅτος*, *the reasonable thing, probability.*
 εἴμι, *v. subst.*, *fut.* ἔσομαι.
 εἴμι, *v.n.* *go; will go.*
 εἶπον, used as 2 aor. of φημί.
 εἴργω, *v.a.* *shut in, shut up; prevent.*
 εἴρηκα, used as pf. of φημί.
 εἴρημαι, used as perf. pass. of φημί.
 εἰς, *prep.* with *acc.*, *into, to; against.*
 εἰς, *μτα*, *ἐν, one.*
- εἰσ-βαίνω, *v.a.* *embark on.*
 εἰσ-βάλλω, *v.a.* *and n. in-trade.*
 εἰσ-έρχομαι, *v.d.* *come into.*
 εἰσ-οδος ἡ, *ov.*, *entrance.*
 εἰσ-πίπτω, *v.n.* *fall into, fall upon; throw oneself into.*
 εἰτα, *adv.* *then.*
 εἴτε—εἴτε, *conj.* *whether...or.*
 ἐκ or ἐξ, *prep.* with *gen.*, *out of, from.*
 ἐκαστος, *η, ov.*, *each; pl.*
ἐκαστοι, each detachment.
 ἐκάτερος, *α, ov.*, *either (of two).*
 ἐκατόν, *indecl.* *hundred.*
 ἐκ-βαίνω, *v.n.* *disembark.*
 ἐκεῖ, *adv.* *there.*
 ἐκεῖνος, *η, o*, *demonstr. pron. that, yonder; he, she, it.*
 ἐκεῖσε, *adv.* *thither.*
 ἐκ-πέμπω, *v.a.* *send out.*
 ἐκ-πίπτω, *v.n.* *fall out; be cast out.*
 ἐκ-πλαγείς, *pf.* *part. of ἐκ-πλήττω.*
 ἐκ-πλέω, *v.n.* *sail out.*
 ἐκ-πληρόω, *v.a.* *fill up.*
 ἐκ-πλήττω, *v.a.* *strike with alarm, astound.*
 ἐκ-ποδών, *adv.* *out of the way.*
 ἐκών, *οὐσα, ὅν*, *willing, willingly.*
 ἐλαῖα ἡ, *as, olive.*
 ἐλάττων, *ov.*, *less, smaller.*
 ἐλαύνω, *v.a.*, *fut.* ἐλῶ, *aor.* ἐλασα, *pf.* ἐλῆλακα, *drive; neut. ride.*
 ἐλέσθων, *aor. imp. mid.* of αἴρεω, *let them take.*
 ἐλεύθερος, *α, ov.*, *free.*
 ἐλευθερώ, *v.a.* *liberate.*
 ἐλπίζω, *v.a.* *hope, expect.*
 ἐμ-βάλλω, *v.a.* *ram.*
 ἐμός, *ἡ, ὅν*, *my.*
 ἐμ-πειρος, *α, ov.*, *skilled, experienced (with gen.).*
 ἐμ-ποδών, *adv.* *in the way.*
 ἐμ-προσθε(ν), *adv.* *before.*

- ἐν, prep. with dat., *in, within; among*; ἐν σοι, *in your power.*
- ἐν-αντίος, *a, or, opposite, opposed to.*
- ἐν-ειμι, v.n. *be in.*
- ἐνεκα, *on account of (with gen.).*
- ἐνθα, adv. *there; thither; then.*
- ἐν-θύμιος, *ov, on the mind (of a scruple).*
- ἐνιοι, *ai, a, some.*
- ἐν-νοέομαι, v. mid. *think of.*
- ἐνταῦθα, adv. *there; then; thereupon.*
- ἐν-τείνω, v.a. *stretch tight.*
- ἐντεῦθεν, adv. *hence; thence.*
- ἐν-ύπνιον τό, *ou, dream.*
- ἔξ. See ἔκ.
- ἔξ-αρτεος, *ov, special.*
- ἔξ-αρέω, v.a. *take out, choose out.*
- ἔξ-ελαύνω, v.a. *drive out; march out.*
- ἔξ-εργάζομαι, v.d. *work out, accomplish.*
- ἔξ-έρχομαι, v.d. *come out, go out.*
- ἔξ-εστι(γ), v. impers. *it is allowed, it is possible.*
- ἔξ-ευρίσκω, v.a. *find out.*
- ἔξ-οστρακίζω, v.a. *ostracise.*
- ἐπ-αγγέλλομαι, v. mid. *promise.*
- ἐπ-αινέω, v.a. *praise; thank.*
- ἐπει, conj. *when, since.*
- ἐπείγομαι, v. mid. *press on.*
- ἐπει-δή, conj. *when, since.*
- ἐπ-ειμι, v.n. *be on; be in command.*
- ἐπειτα, adv. *then, next.*
- ἐπ-έξ-ειμι, v.n. *go on, proceed*
- ἐπ-έξ-έρχομαι, v.d. *come after, arrive.*
- ἐπ-έχω, v.n. *wait.*
- ἐπήβολος, *ov, in possession of (with gen.).*
- ἐπί, prep.
- (1) with acc., *to, towards, against; with a view to.*
 - (2) with gen., *upon, towards.*
 - (3) with dat., *upon; with a view to.*
- ἐπι-βάτης ὁ, *ou, marine.*
- ἐπι-γίγνομαι, v.d. *come on.*
- ἐπι-διώκω, v.a. *pursue after.*
- ἐπι-θυμέω, v.a. *desire (with gen.).*
- ἐπι-καλέομαι, v. mid. *call on.*
- ἐπι-κειμαι, v.d. *attack.*
- ἐπι-λαμβάνω, v.a. *attack; discuss.*
- ἐπι-λέγω, v.a. *say besides.*
- ἐπι-μιμησκομαι, v. mid. *mention.*
- ἐπι-πλέω, v.n. *sail on.*
- ἐπι-σημον τό, *ou, figure-head.*
- ἐπι-ισταμαι, v.d. *know.*
- ἐπι-τήδεος, *a, ov, fit, necessary; friendly.*
- ἐπι-τηδες, adv. *on purpose.*
- ἐπι-τίθημι, v.a. *place upon.*
- ἐπι-φανής, *és, distinguished.*
- ἐπι-φέρομαι, v. mid. *attack.*
- ἐπι-ψηφίζω, v.n. *put a question to the vote.*
- ἐπομαι, v.d. *follow.*
- ἐργάζομαι, v.d. *work, accomplish.*
- ἔργον τό, *ou, work, deed.*
- ἔρημος, *ov, desolate, deserted.*
- ἔρις ἡ, *ιδος, strife.*
- ἔρχομαι, v.d., fut. *ἔλεύσομαι, aor. ἤλθον, pf. ἐλήλυθα, come, go.*
- ἔρωτάω, v.a. *ask.*
- ἔσπερα ἡ, *as, evening; west.*
- ἔσχατος, *η, ov, last, extreme; τὸ ᔾσχατον, the extremity.*
- ἔτι, still, *further; with neg., any longer.*
- ἔτοιμος, *ov, ready.*
- ἔτος τό, *ous, year.*
- εὖ, adv. *well.*

εὐ-εργέτης ὁ, *ov.*, *benefactor.*
 εὖ-νοια ἡ, *as*, *good will.*
 εἴρημα τό, *atōs*, *prize, god-send.*
 εὐρίσκω, *v.a.*, *fut. εὐρήσω*, *aor. εὔρον*, *pl. εὐρῆκα*, *find.*
 εύρυ-χωρία ἡ, *as*, *broad space.*
 εὐ-τυχέω, *v.n.* *be fortunate.*
 εὐ-τυχία ἡ, *as*, *good fortune, success.*
 εὔχομαι, *v.d. pray.*
 ἐφ-ορμέω, *v.n.* *anchor over against, blockade.*
 ἐχθρός, ἀ, *br.* *hateful; hostile.*
 ἐχω, *v.a.*, *fut. ξέω* or *σχήσω*, *aor. ξεχον*, *pf. ξεχηκα*, *hold, have;* *v. neut. (with inf.) be able; (of seamen) put in; hold oneself, be, esp. with adverbs, as καλῶς ξει, it is well, οὕτως ξει, it is so, ώς ξχομεν, as we are; mid. ξχομαι, lay hold of (with gen.).*
 ἐως ἡ, *ēw*, *dawn, morning; the east.*
 ἐως, *conj. while, as long as, until.*
 ζέφυρος, *ἀνεμος*, ὁ, *ov.*, *west wind.*
 ζωός, ἡ, *br.*, *alive.*

ἢ, *conj. either, or; than.*
 ἢ (ὅδῳ understood), *conj. by which way, where.*
 ἥδη, *adv. already, by this time, now.*
 ἥδομαι, *v.d.*, *fut. ἥσθησομαι*, *aor. ἥσθην*, *rejoice.*
 ἥθος τό, *ovs.*, *custom, habit; character.*
 ἥκιστα, *adv. least; οὐχ ἥκιστα*, *not least, especially.*
 ἥκω, *v.n.* *have come, have arrived.*
 ἥλιος ὁ, *ov.*, *sun.*

ἥμεῖς, ὧν, *pers. pron. we.*
 ἥμέρα ἡ, *as*, *day.*
 ἥμέτερος, α, *ov.*, *poss. pron. our.*
 ἥνεχθην, *aor. pass. of φέρω.*
 ἥπειρος ἡ, *ov.*, *mainland, continent.*
 ἥπιως, *adv. gently.*
 ἥρως ὁ, *w.*, *hero.*
 ἥσυχάλω, *v.n.* *be quiet.*
 ἥσυχία ἡ, *as*, *quiet.*
 ἥττων, *ov.*, *comp. adj. weaker, less; adv. ἥττον, less.*
 θάλαττα ἡ, *ης*, *sea.*
 θάττων, *ov.*, *comp. of ταχύς, quicker.*
 θαῦμα τό, *atōs*, *wonder.*
 θεόματι, *v.d. watch.*
 θεῖος, α, *ov.*, *divine, supernatural.*
 θεός ὁ, *ov.*, *God.*
 θέω, *v.n. run.*
 θνήσκω, *v.n.*, *fut. θανοῦμαι*, *aor. ξθανον*, *pf. τέθηνκα*, *die, be killed.*
 θνητός, *br.*, *mortal.*
 θόρυβος ὁ, *ov.*, *confusion, excitement.*
 θυμιάματα τά, *av.*, *incense.*
 θύρα ἡ, *as*, *door, plank.*
 θυσία ἡ, *as*, *sacrifice.*
 θύω, *v.a. sacrifice.*

ἱερός, ἀ, *br.*, *sacred; ιερόν τό, temple.*
 ἵημι, *v.a.*, *fut. ησω, aor. ηκα, send; throw, shoot.*
 ἵθι, *imperat. of εἰμι, go!*
 ἵκέτης ὁ, *ov.*, *suppliant.*
 ἵνα, *conj. in order that (with subj. or opt.).*
 ἵππεύς ὁ, *ēw*, *horseman; pl. ιππεῖς, cavalry.*
 ἵππος ὁ, *ov.*, *horse.*
 ἵσθι, *imperat. of οἶδα, know.*
 ἵσος, η, *ov.*, *equal. ισον τό, equality.*

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

ἰστίον τό, οὐ, *sail.*

ἰσχυρός, ἀ, ὅν, *strong.*

κάθημαι, v.d. *sit down.*

καθ-ἰστημι, v.a. *place; ap-
point*; mid. and 2 aor. and
pf. act. *place oneself, stand;
enter on.*

καλ, conj. *and; also, too;
even, actually*; καλ—καλ
or τε—καλ, *both—and; cal
μήν καλ, moreover; καλ δὴ
καλ, and in particular.*

καλ-περ, conj. *although (with
participle).*

καιρός ὁ, οὐ, *opportunity;
crisis.*

καλ-τοι, conj. *and yet.*

καλώ (or κάω), v.a., fut.
καύσω, *burn.*

κακός, ἡ, ὅν, *bad, evil, wicked;
cowardly*; πολλὰ καλ κακά,
many taunts; subst. κακόν
τό, *evil, disaster.*

κακώ, v.a. *damage.*

καλέω, v.a., fut. καλέσω or
καλῶ, aor. ἐκάλεσα, pf. κέ-
κληκα, *call, summon.*

κάλλος τό, οὐς, *beauty.*

καλός, ἡ, ὅν, comp. καλλιων,
superl. κάλλιστος, *beautiful,
noble*; adv. καλώς, *nobly.*

κατά, prep.

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

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

κατα-βαίνω, v.n. *go down.*

κατα-γελαστός, ὅν, *ridicu-
lous.*

κατα-δουλόω, v.a. *enslave.*

κατα-δύω, v.a. and n. *sink.*

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

κατα-λαμβάνω, v.a. *seize, oc-
cupy; befall.*

κατα-λείπω, v.a. *leave behind.*

κατα-λύομαι, v. mid. *come to
terms.*

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

καταρρήγνυμι, v.a. *tear in
pieces.*

κατα-φεύγω, v.n. *escape.*

κατ-εργάζομαι, v.d. *accom-
plish.*

κατ-έχω, v.a. *hold, restrain;
occupy.*

κατ-ηγορέω, v.a. *accuse.*

καῦμα τό, ατος, *heat.*

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

κελεύω, v.a. *order, command.*

κέρας τό, κέρως, *horn; wing;
column.*

κερδαίνω, v.a. *gain, make gain
of.*

κήρυγμα τό, ατος, *proclama-
tion.*

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

κίνδυνος ὁ, οὐ, *danger, risk.*

κοινόμοι, v. mid. *communi-
cate, share.*

κοινός, ἡ, ὅν, *joint, common.*

κομίζομαι, v. mid. fut. κο-
μιοῦμαι, *convey; go on one's
way.*

κονιορτός ὁ, οὐ, *cloud of dust.*

κόσμος ὁ, οὐ, *order; ador-
ment; credit.*

κρατέω, v.a. *overcome, con-
quer.*

κρείττων, ον, comp. adj. of
κρατερός, *stronger, superior.*

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

κτάομαι, v.d. *gain; pf. κέκτη-
μαι, possess.*

κτείνω, v. a. κτεινῶ, aor. ἔκτεινα,
pf. ἔκτονα, kill.

κυκλόματ, v. mid. surround,
go round.

κύκλος ὁ, ov, circle.

κυρώ, v.a. ratify.

κωλύω, v.a. hinder, prevent.

λάθρῳ, adv. secretly: without
the knowledge of (with gen.).

λαμβάνω, v. a., fut. λήψομαι,
aor. ἐλαθον, pf. ἐληφα, take,
seize.

λαμπαδῆ-φορίᾳ ἡ, as, torch-
race.

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

λέγω, v.a. say.

λέλα ἡ, as, plunder.

λεπτω, v.a., fut. λεψω, aor.
ἐλεπον, pf. λελοπα, leave.

λεπτός, ἡ, ὅν, thin, small.

λεώς ὁ, ὥ, people.

λίθος ὁ, ov, stone.

λογάδες οἱ, ων, picked men.

λόγιον τό, ov, oracle.

λόγος ὁ, ov, word; account;
proposal, speech; λόγου
ἄξιος, worth mentioning.

λοιμός ὁ, οῦ, pestilence.

λοιπός, ὅν, remaining; οἱ
λοιποὶ, the rest.

λυπέω, v.a. pain, hurt.

λύω, v.a. loose, break.

μαίνομαι, v. mid. be mad.

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

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

μαντεῖον τό, ov, oracle.

μαρτυρέω, v.n. bear witness.

μαστιγώ, v.a. scourge, flog.

μάχῃ ἡ, ης, battle.

μάχομαι, v.d., fut. μαχοῦμαι,
fight.

μεγάλως, adv. greatly.

μέγαρον τό, ov, hall, chamber.

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, comp.
μείζων, superl. μέγιστος,
great, important.

μέγεθος τό, ovs, size, extent.

μεθ-ίημι, v.a. let go, remit.

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

μείζων, ov, comp. of μέγας.

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

μέλω, v.n. be a care; impers.
μελεῖ, it is a care, fut. με-
λήσει.

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

μέν-τοι, conj. however.

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

μέρος τό, ovs, part, share.

μέσος, η, ov, middle.

μεστός, ἡ, ὅν, full (with gen.).

μετά, prep.

(1) with acc., after.

(2) with gen., with.

μετα-βάλλω, v.a. and n.
change, turn.

μετ-αλχμιον τό, ov, space be-
tween two armies; battle-
ground.

μεταξύ, prep. with gen. be-
tween.

μετα-πέμπομαι, v. mid. send
for.

μετέωρος, ον, high in air.

μέχρι, (1) conj. until.

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

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

μηδαμῶς, neg. adv. by no
means.

μηδέ, neg. conj. nor; not even.

- μηδ-είς, μηδεμία, μηδέν, not one, none, no one.
- μηδέγω, v.n. medize, favour the Persians.
- μήν, particle, verily, indeed.
- μη-ποτε, neg. adv. never.
- μη-τε, neg. conj. neither, nor.
- μηχανάομαι, v.d. contrive.
- μηχανή ἡ, ἥς, device.
- μιμησκώ, v.a., fut. μνήσω, remind; mid. remember, pf. μέμνημαι.
- μόλις, adv. with difficulty, hardly.
- μονόω, v.a. isolate.
- μόνος, η, ov, alone, only; adv. μόνον, only.
- μυριάς ἡ, ἀδος, a body of 10,000.
- μύριοι, ai, a, ten thousand.
- μυρσίνη ἡ, ἥς, myrtle branch.
- μυστικός, ἡ, ὅν, mystic, connected with the mysteries.
- ναυ-άγιον τό, ov, piece of wreck, wreckage (usu. in pl.).
- ναύ-αρχος ὁ, ov, admiral.
- ναυ-μαχέω, v.n. fight at sea.
- ναυ-μαχλα ἡ, as, fight at sea.
- ναῦς ἡ, νεώς, ship.
- ναυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, naval.
- νέος, a, ov, new, young; comp. νεώτερος, unusual, startling.
- νέφος τό, ovs, cloud.
- νέω, v.n., aor. ἔνευσα, swim.
- νησίς ἡ, ἴδος, little island.
- νησιώτης ὁ, ov, islander.
- νησος ἡ, ov, island.
- νικάω, v.a. and n. conquer; be conqueror.
- νιφετός ὁ, οῦ, snow.
- νομίζω, v.a., fut. νομιῶ, aor. ἐνόμισα, think.
- νῦν, adv. now; νῦν δέ, but as it is.
- νύξ ἡ, νυκτός, night; plur. night watches.
- ξύλινος, η, ov, wooden.
- ξύλον τό, ov, log; plur. timber.
- ὅδος ἡ, οῦ, way, road.
- οὗ, relative adv. whither.
- οἶδα, pf. with pres. meaning, plur. ἤδειν, fut. εἰσομαι, know.
- οἰκέτης ὁ, ov, member of household or family.
- οἰκημα τό, aros, chamber, dwelling.
- οἰκίζω, v.a. settle, colonise.
- οίκοδομέω, v.a. build.
- οἶκος ὁ, ov, house.
- οἰμωγή ἡ, ἥς, lamentation.
- οἴμαι, contr. οἴμαι, v.d. think.
- οἷος, a, ov, what kind of; such as; οἵος τε, able.
- οἴχομαι, v.d. be gone, be off.
- οἴκελλω, v.a. and n., aor. ὕκειλα, run aground.
- οἱλίγος, η, ov, small, little; pl. οἱλίγοι, few.
- οἵμ-αιμος, ov, of the same blood.
- οἵμβρος ὁ, ov, rain.
- οἵμο-γλώττος, ov, speaking the same language.
- οἵμοιος, a, ov, like; οἵμοιον ἔσται, it will be all the same; adv. οἵμοιως, likewise.
- οἵμο-λογέω, v.n. agree.
- οἵμο-λογία ἡ, as, agreement.
- οἵμο-τροπος, ov, of like character.
- οἵμον, adv. together.
- οἵμο-φρονέω, v.n. be agreed.
- οἵμως, adv. however.
- οἵνειδίζω, v.a. throw in one's teeth (with dat. of person).
- οἵνομαστός, ὄν, notable.
- οἵπισθε(ν), prep. behind (with gen.).

- ὅπλω, adv. back.
 ὅπλιτης ὁ, ov., hoplite, heavy-
 armed soldier.
 ὅπότε, conj. whenever (with
 ind. or opt.).
 ὅπότερος α, ov., whichever (of
 two).
 ὅπου, adv. where.
 ὅπως, (1) adv. as; how.
 (2) conj. that, in order
 that (with subj. or opt.).
 ὄραω, v.a., fut. θύουαι, nor.
 εἶδον, pf. ἐώρακα, see, per-
 ceive.
 ὄρμάομαι, v. mid. start, rush;
 set one's heart.
 ὄρος ὁ, ov., boundary.
 ὄρρωδέω, v.n. shrink, fear.
 ὃς, ᾗ, ὅ, rel. pron. who, which.
 ὅσος, η, ov., how great, as
 great as; plur. how many,
 as many as; adv. ὅσον, as
 much as.
 ὅσ-περ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ, rel. pron.
 who, which.
 ὅσ-τις, ἥτις, ὅτι, who, whoso-
 ever; he who, inasmuch as
 he.
 δτε, conj. when.
 δτι, conj. that; because.
 οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ), neg. particle,
 not.
 οῦ, rel. adv. where.
 οὐδαμοῦ, neg. adv. nowhere.
 οὐδαμῶς, neg. adv. by no
 means.
 οὐδέ, neg. conj. nor; nor yet;
 not even.
 οὐδ-είς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, no one,
 none.
 οὐκ-έτι, neg. adv. no longer.
 οὖν, particle, therefore, then.
 οῦ-πω, neg. adv. not yet.
 οῦ-τε, neg. conj. neither, nor.
 οῦ-τοι, not surely.
 οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, demonstr.
 pron. this.
 οὔτω(s), adv. thus, so.
- δχος δ, ov., chariot.
 πάθος τb, ov., suffering, disas-
 ter.
 πάθημα τb, atos, suffering,
 disaster.
 παιδ-αγωγός ὁ, οῦ, tutor.
 παῖς ὁ, παιδός, boy, child.
 παλαιός, ἀ, ὤν, old, ancient;
 ἐκ παλαιοῦ, from of old.
 πάλιν, adv. back; again.
 παν-δημετ, adv. in full force.
 πανταχόθεν, adv. from all sides.
 παν-τελῶς, adv. altogether.
 πάντως, adv. at all.
 παρά, prep.
 (1) with acc. to the side
 of, to; alongside of.
 (2) with gen. from the side
 of, from.
 (3) with dat. at the side
 of, near, with.
 παρ-αγγέλλω, v.a. pass orders
 along (the line).
 παρα-γγενομαι, v.d. come to
 the side of, come up, move;
 present oneself.
 παρα-δίδωμι, v.a. deliver.
 παρ-αινέω, v.a. exhort.
 παρα-λαμβάνω, v.a. take
 charge of, take with one.
 παρα-σκευάζω, v.a. prepare,
 provide; so also in mid.
 παρα-τάττω, v.a. draw up
 alongside.
 πάρ-ειμι, v.n. be present, be at
 one's side (εἰμι); εἰς τὸ
 παρόν, for the present;
 πάρεστι(v), it is possible.
 πάρ-ειμι, v.n. pass by, ad-
 vance (εἰμι).
 παρ-έρχομαι, v.d. pass; come
 before (a council).
 παρ-έχω, v.a. offer, provide,
 hand over; so also in mid.
 παρ-ίσταμαι, v. mid. stand
 beside; in act. sense, win
 over.

- πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all, every ; τὸ πᾶν, the whole.**
- πάσχω, v.a., fut. πείσομαι, aor. ἐπαθον, pf. πέπονθα, experience, suffer ; be treated.**
- πατρίς ἡ, ἥδος, country, father-land.**
- πατρόθεν, adv., after a father, as the son of one's father.**
- παύω, v.a., fut. παύσω, stop ; mid. cease, rest.**
- πέδη ἡ, ης, fetter.**
- πεζός ἡ, ὅν, on foot ; πεζὸς (στρατός), land army ; adv. πεζῇ, on land.**
- πείθω, v.a., fut. πείσω, aor. ἐπεισα, pf. πέπεικα, persuade ; 2 pf. πέποιθα and mid. obey; trust (with dat.).**
- πειθώ ἡ, οὐς, persuasion.**
- πειράομαι, v. mid. attempt ; (with gen.) make an attack on.**
- πελαγος τό, ους, open sea.**
- πέμπω, v.a., fut. πέμψω, aor. ἐπεμψα, pf. πέπομφα, send.**
- πένης, ητος, poor.**
- πενία ἡ, as, poverty.**
- πέντε, indecl. five.**
- περί, prep. with acc., gen., and dat. around, about.**
- περι-γίγνομαι, v.d. overcome ; survive, be saved.**
- περι-ειμι, v.n. survive.**
- περι-έχω, v.a. surround, hem in.**
- περι-οράω, v.a. overlook; allow.**
- περι-πίπτω, v.n. meet, collide with.**
- πιέζω, v.a. press hard.**
- πίπτω, v.n., fut. πεσοῦμαι, aor. ἐπεσον, pf. πέπτωκα, fall ; be thrown.**
- πιστεύω, v.a. and n. trust ; entrust.**
- πιστός, ἡ, ὅν, faithful; credible.**
- πλάττω, v.a., fut. πλάσω, aor.**
- ἐπλασα, mould, fashion ; forge.**
- πλεῖστος, η, ον, superl. of πολύς, very much ; pl. very many, most.**
- πλείων, ον, comp. of πολύς, more.**
- πλέω, v.n., fut. πλεύσομαι or πλευσοῦμαι, aor. ἐπλευσα, sail.**
- πλῆθος τό, ους, multitude, majority, amount.**
- πλήρης, ες, full.**
- πληρώω, v.a. fill ; man.**
- πλίνθος ἡ, ον, brick.**
- πλοῖον τό, ον, boat, ship.**
- πλοῦς ὁ, οῦ, voyage.**
- ποιέω, v.a. make, do ; mid. ποιοῦμαι, make for oneself ; count, consider ; verbal adj.**
- ποιητέος, must be done.**
- πολεμώ, v.n. be at war.**
- πολέμιος, α, ον, hostile; subst. πολέμιος ὁ, enemy.**
- πόλεμος ὁ, ον, war.**
- πολιορκέω, v.a. besiege.**
- πόλις ἡ, εως, city.**
- πολλάκις, adv. often.**
- πολλαπλάσιος, α, ον, many times as great.**
- πολύς, πολλή, πολύ, much, great, vehement ; pl. many ; οἱ πολλοί, the majority ; τὸ πολύ, the greater part ; ἐπὶ πολύ, for a great distance.**
- πορεύομαι, v. mid. go, march.**
- πορθμός ὁ, οῦ, strait.**
- πόρος ὁ, ον, passage.**
- πόρρω or πρόσω, adv. far ; comp. πορρωτέρω.**
- πόσος, η, ον, how great.**
- πράγμα τό, ατος, thing, act, matter ; pl. πράγματα, fortunes ; troubles.**
- πράττω, v.a., fut. πράξω, aor. ἐπράξα, pf. πέπραχα, do, make ; also neut. fare (2 pf. πέπραγα).**

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

- πρότερος**, a, ov, *former; adv. πρότερον, before.*
- προ-τίθημι**, v.a. *put forward.*
- πρό-φημι**, v.n. *proclaim; say beforehand.*
- προ-χωρέω**, v.n. *go forward; succeed.*
- πρύμνα ἡ**, ηs, *stern.*
- πρώτος**, η, ov, *first; adv. πρώτον, first.*
- πύλη ἡ**, ηs, *gate.*
- πυνθάνομαι**, v.d., fut. *πεύσομαι, aor. ἐπινθόμην, pf. πέπυσμαι, learn, hear of.*
- πῶς**, adv. *how?*
- ράδιος**, a, ov, comp. *ράδων.*
 superl. *ράστος, easy.*
- ραπίζω**, v.a. *cane, beat.*
- ρίπτω**, v.a., fut. *ρίπτω, aor. ῥριψα, throw.*
- σαφῶς**, adv. *clearly.*
- σεισμός ὁ**, οῦ, *earthquake.*
- σημαίνω**, v.a., fut. *σημανῶ, aor. ἐσήμηνα, give a signal; show.*
- σιγάω**, v.a. *be silent.*
- σιγῇ ἡ**, ηs, *silence; adv. σιγῇ, in silence, quietly, under one's breath.*
- σῖτος ὁ**, ov, *corn, provisions.*
- σός**, σή, σόν, pers. pron. *your, thy.*
- σοφία ἡ**, as, *wisdom, cleverness.*
- σπεύδω**, v.a. *and n. hasten, be eager.*
- σπουδαῖος**, a, ov, *serious, earnest, good.*
- στασιάζω**, v.n. *be at variance.*
- στέλλω**, v.a., *στελῶ, aor. ἔστειλα, send; equip.*
- στενός**, ἡ, ον, *narrow; ἐν στενῷ, in the strait.*
- στενο-χωρία** η, as, *narrow space.*
- στέφανος ὁ**, ov, *wreath.*

- στεφανώ·**, v.a. *wreath*.
στηλή ἡ·, *ης*, pillar.
στορέννυμι·, v.a., aor. ἐστόρεσα and ἔστρωσα, *strew, scatter*.
στράτευμα τό·, *atos*, army.
στρατεύομαι·, v. mid. *march, fight*.
στρατ-ηγίς (ναῦς) ἡ·, *lōos*, *flagship*.
στρατ-ηγός ὁ·, *oū*, general.
στρατιά ἡ·, *ās*, army.
στρατόπεδον τό·, *ou*, *armament, fleet; camp*.
στρατός ὁ·, *oū*, army, force.
σύ·, σοῦ·, personal pron., thou, you.
συγ-καλέω·, v.a. *call together*.
συγ-κατ-εργάζομαι·, v.d. *work with*.
συγ-χέω·, v.a. *confound*.
συλάω·, v.a. *plunder*.
συλ-λαμβάνω·, v.a. *arrest*.
συλ-λέγω·, v.a. *collect*.
σύλ-λογος ὁ·, *ou*, *meeting*.
συμ-βαίνω·, v.n. *happen*.
συμ-βάλλω·, v.n. *meet*.
συμ-βουλεύω·, v.a. *join in advising*; mid. *consult with*.
συμ-βουλία ἡ·, *as*, *counsel*.
σύμ-βουλος ὁ·, *ou*, *counsellor*.
συμ-μαχία ἡ·, *as*, *alliance*.
σύμ-μαχος ὁ·, *ou*, *ally*.
συμ-μίγνυμι·, v.n. *have an interview; join battle*.
συμ-πίπτω·, v.n. *fall together, coincide; clash together; happen at the same time*.
συμ-πλέκω·, v.a. *entangle*; aor. part. pass. **συμπλακείς**, *entangled*.
συμ-φέρω·, v.n. *profit*; mid. *happen*.
συμ-φορά ἡ·, *ās*, *fortune, misfortune, disaster*.
συμ-φορος·, *ou*, *profitable*.
σύν (rare in Attic Prose), prep. with dat. *with*.
- συν-άχθομαι·**, v.d. *sympathise*.
συν-δέω·, v.a. *fasten together*.
συν-έδριον τό·, *ou*, *council*.
συν-έρχομαι·, v.d. *come together*.
συν-ίσταμαι·, v. mid. *meet, contend*; also of war, *continue*.
συν-τίθεμαι·, v. mid. *make an agreement*.
συν-τυγχάνω·, v.a. *happen together*.
συχνός ·, *ἡ*, *όν*, *considerable; frequent*; pl. many.
σφεῖς·, *σφῶν*, pron. usually reflexive, *themselves*.
σφέτερος·, *α*, *ou*, poss. pron. *their own*.
σχεδία ἡ·, *as*, *raft; bridge of boats*.
σώζω·, v.a. *save; bring safe*.

ταμίας ὁ·, *ou*, *steward*.
τάξις ἡ·, *εws*, *order, arrangement*.
τάττω·, v.a., fut. **τάξω**, *station, draw up*.
ταύτῃ (όδῷ understood), adv. *this way, here*.
τάχος τό·, *ous*, *speed*; **κατά τάχος**, *with speed*.
ταχύς·, *εῖα*, *ύ*, *quick*; *ώς τάχιστα* and **τὴν ταχίστην** (όδόν), *as quickly as possible*.
τε·, conj. enclitic both, and.
τείνω·, v.a., fut. **τενῶ**, aor. *ἐτείνα*, *stretch*.
τειχίζω·, v.a. *fortify*.
τεῖχος τό·, *ous*, *wall, fort*.
τέλος τό·, *ous*, *end*; adv. **τέλος**, *at last*.
τέρπω·, v.a. *delight, please*.
τετταράκοντα·, indecl. *forty*.
τέως·, adv. *meanwhile, for the time*.
τίθημι·, v.a., fut. **θήσω**, aor. *ἔθηκα*, pf. **τέθεικα**, *place*;

mid. place for oneself, make.

τιμάω, v.a. honour.

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

τιμωρία ἡ, as, help, assistance; vengeance.

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

τίς, τι, interrogative pron. who! what! ; τι, why!

τοιόσδε, ἀδε, ὅνδε, such, of such kind.

τοιοῦτος, αύτη, οὗτο(ν), such.

τόπος ὁ, ov, place.

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

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

τότε, adv. then, at that time.

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

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

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

τριάκοντα, indecl. thirty.

τριακόσιοι, αι, α, three hundred.

τριήρ-αρχος ὁ, ov, trierarch, captain.

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

τρισ-μύριοι, αι, α, thirty thousand.

τρόπος ὁ, ov, manner.

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

τύραννος ὁ, ov, tyrant, despot, prince.

ὑβριστής ὁ, οῦ, outrageous person.

ὑμεῖς, ὧν, pers. pron. you, ye.

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

ὑπ-έκειμαι, v.d. be stored away outside.

ὑπέρ, prep.

(1) with acc. beyond, over.

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

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

ὑπερ-μήκης, ες, very long.

ὑπό, prep.

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

(2) with gen. by (agent).

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

ὑπο-δέχομαι, v.d. undertake.

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

ὑπο-λείπω, v.a. leave behind.

ὑπ-οπτεύω, v.a. suspect.

ὑπ-ουργέω, v.n. serve (with dat.).

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

ὑστερός, α, ον, following, next; adv. ὑστερόν, after, afterwards.

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

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

φάσμα τό, ατος, appearance, phantom.

φείδομαι, v.d. spare (with gen.).

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

φεύγω, v.a. and n., fut. φεύξομαι and φευξόμαι, aor. ἔφυγον, pf. πέφευγα, flee, flee from, escape.

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

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

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

φθονέω, v.n. envy (with dat.).

φθόνος ὁ, ου, envy.

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

φίλιος, a, ον, friendly.

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

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

φόβος ὁ, ου, fear.

φορμός ὁ, οῦ, basket.

φράζω, v.a., fut. φράσω, declare, point out, say.

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

φρονέω, v.a. think, be minded, feel.

φρόνημα τό, ατος, spirit.

φρονίμως, adv. sensibly.

φυγάς ὁ, ἄδος, fugitive, exile.

φυγή ἡ, ḥ̄s, flight.

φυλάττω, v.a., fut. φυλάξω, guard.

φωνή ἡ, ḥ̄s, voice.

χαλεπός, ἡ, δν, hard, difficult, severe.

χάρις ἡ, ιτος, favour; thanks.

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

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

χιτών ὁ, ῥνος, tunic.

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

χρῆμα, τό, ατος, thing, business; pl. χρήματα, goods; money.

χρηστός, ἡ, δν, useful; good, kind.

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

χρυσός ὁ, οῦ, gold.

χώμα τό, ατος, mound, mole.

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

χωρέω, v.n. go, proceed.

ψάμμος ὁ, ου, sand.

ψεύδομαι, v.d. lie, deceive, cheat; pf. pass. part. ἐψευσμένος, cheated.

ψῆφος ἡ, ου, pebble; vote.

ώς, (1) adv. how; as if.

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

ώσ-αντως, adv. in like manner.

ώσ-περ, adv. just as.

ώσ-τε, conj. so that.

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