

1.6 Translations of Sentences: Adjectives Common Vocabulary

1. They were fighting against the opposing hoplites.
2. The army was in hostile territory.
3. Konon sailed from Andros to join the navy on Samos.
NOTE: The meaning of ἐπί here is “towards,” in the sense of “going to join.”
4. And on the following day, they fled.
NOTE: Dative of time when.
5. And on the following day, they entered the territory.
NOTE: The phrase is common enough that ἡμέρᾱ is often assumed.
6. And Derkyllidas was also hostile to Pharnabazos.
NOTE: καί here is AuxZ (*also*). One is hostile to someone in the dative. Here πολέμιος can be understood as an adjective taking a dative argument (ADV) or as a substantive noun taking a dative of possession (ATR). Either construction is equally correct. Context may be the best discriminator.
7. Each of the naurarchs took away the corpses.
NOTE: Partitive genitive (ATR) with ἕκαστος.
8. Later Thymochares came from Athens.
NOTE: Instead of an accusative of duration of time, ὕστερον is an adverbial accusative.
9. And the others fled to Sestos.
NOTE: Where the antecedent of “others” is a feminine plural noun.
10. They sailed against the enemies [ships].
NOTE: The meaning of ἐπί here is probably “against,” in the sense of “going to fight.” –Because the prepositional phrase is feminine, one must determine the antecedent by context: what feminine plural nouns are nearby? Likely the answer is either “ships” or “armies.”
11. He was fighting those men.
12. He sailed against the hostile city of Mytilene on Lesbos.
13. On the next day they sailed to Notion.
14. The Athenians, however, were opposed to the war.
NOTE: One opposes something in the dative. Because ἐναντίοι is an adjective rather than a noun, the πολέμῳ must be labeled as an ADV.
15. And the Lakedaimonians took Delphinion a little later.
NOTE: Dative of degree of difference, after a comparative (literally, *later by a little*).
16. Later Alkibiades fled from Sardis with Mantitheos, the general in Karia.
NOTE: *Sardis*, like *Athens*, is a plural noun.
17. And he arrived on the next day.
18. Thus he was not saying these things openly.
NOTE: ὁ and ταῦτα do not match each other in gender or number, so ὁ must be the subject (*he*) and ταῦτα the object (*these things*). --ἐν τῷ φανερῷ is being used adverbially and thus must be annotated as a neuter (*in the open*).
19. They were making the land of the Athenians trustworthy.

20. And on the next day, the general arrived and he handed over the garrisons of the Athenians and the hoplites to the people.

NOTE: ἀποδίδωμι = literally, *give away* something in the accusation to someone in the dative, both labeled OBJ. The word can be interpreted as *assign* or *yield*. --τῶν Ἀθηναίων may or may not act distributively, modifying both nouns, but context will make it clearer.

21. However, Tissaphernes led his infantry into Karia, and deployed his cavalry into the plain of the Maiandros River.

NOTE: εἰς τὸ πεδῖον is in the accusative of place to which rather than the dative of place where. He is moving them into the plain. However, since the verb is not a verb of motion that requires an OBJ place to which, the phrase is labeled ADV.

22. The priest sacrificed to the gods of the people.

23. The priests gave a speech to the people.

24. And Alkibiades took a few of the hoplites.

25. Then Hippocrates and Thrasyllus were each fighting the hoplites.

NOTE: ἑκάτερος is singular, probably because it modifies the two subjects individually. Also, sometimes an adjective will modify multiple nouns, but will only match the one nearest to it, especially if those nouns vary in number and/or gender.

26. And the opposite things were happening to Lysander.

NOTE: ἀποβαίνω = literally *come from*, hence also *result from*, *happen to* someone in the dative. Here the neuter plural substantive adjective, τὰ ἐναντία, acts as the subject (*opposite things*) and must be nominative.

27. For these reasons they set up this constitution.

NOTE: διὰ ταῦτα = *on account of these things*.

28. And on the next day they made an assembly.

29. And on the next day the Athenians were sailing against Kyzikos.

NOTE: ἐπί + acc can mean *against* or *towards*.

30. A little later, Dorieus the son of Diagoros was sailing out from Rhodes to the Hellespont at daybreak.

NOTE: μετ' ὀλίγον = *after a little*. ἅμα ἡμέρα = *together with the day*. ἅμα may be labeled POS adverb or preposition.

31. And he was opposed, at least to these things.

NOTE: τοῖσδέ may have either a masculine or a neuter antecedent. Context will tell whether he was opposed to “these men” or “these things.”

32. And he was leading forward the two armies.

NOTE: στρατόπεδα here in the sense of *armies* rather than *encampments*.

33. And they killed twelve of the hoplites.

NOTE: The μὲν makes one anticipate a contrasting δέ in the next sentence.

34. At first they seized the noble men.

NOTE: The phrase καλοὺς τε κάγαθοὺς (literally, *the beautiful and the good*) is an idiom for the nobility. Both adjectives are substantized by the τοὺς. καί contracts with ἀγαθοὺς – πρῶτον is an adverbial accusative.

35. The generals set up the hoplites opposite to the men.

NOTE: ἐναντίους = OCOMP.

36. Both men were friendly to the Lakedaimonians.

NOTE: If φίλος is an adjective, dative of reference (ADV). If φίλος is a noun, dative of possession (ATR).

37. And Alkibiades took a few of the hoplites, and was leading the army against the Bithynians.

NOTE: Since the object of εἰς is in the masculine plural, he is leading them *against the men*, not *into the country*.

38. And they left ten of the Samians.

NOTE: The article is feminine.

39. The people were friendly and trusting toward them.

NOTE: Dative of reference. Because it applies to both adjectives, it is hung off the καί.

40. And he made also the city of Ephesus worthy of the goddess.

NOTE: The repetition of the article τὴν makes Ἐφεσον attributive: it is explaining which city. --θέας here is feminine genitive singular. The same form could be an accusative plural, but context makes it clear: ἄξιος take a genitive ADV (*worthy of x*).

41. And Alkibiades had one hundred and twenty of the hoplites.

42. The Hellespont was at this point about 15 stades away.

NOTE: διέχω here means *be distant from*, with accusative of extent of space (ADV). The meaning can extend to *excel from* something/someone (acc) in some way (dat). --ὡς + number means *roughly*. -- ταύτη dative of place where.

43. For the land was large and good.

NOTE: Literally *many and good*. Predicate nominatives (PNOM) after a copular verb.

44. And they killed about a hundred men.

45. For he had his own fleet with that of Cyrus, and he sailed around to Kilikia.

NOTE: ἑαυτοῦ is reflexive (*of himself*, referring back to the subject). Κύρου is the genitive form of the name, Cyrus. τῷ must be dative, so it modifies something that has dropped out that is either masculine or neuter singular. The closest such substantive is ναυτικόν, an adjective used substantively in the neuter to mean a *naval force*. Thus σὺν τῷ Κύρου could be expanded: σὺν τῷ ναυτικῷ τοῦ Κύρου (*with the navy of Cyrus*).

46. For he was ruling only the ones who lived along the sea.

NOTE: ἄρχω and other verbs of ruling take a genitive object. --τῶν κατὰ θάλατταν = *the ones along the sea*. --The word μόνος limits the meaning of the verb, even though it acts as an adjective modifying a substantive. This construction is labeled ATV [“verbal attribute”] in dependency syntax. I call it the “smooth floor” construction. “She sanded the floor smooth” [where *smooth* is an adjective modifying *floor*] is very different from “She sanded the smooth floor.” Where the substantive that it modifies is missing, it is labeled ATvV.

47. The thirty men with Lysander were sailing away.

48. Afterwards, Tissaphernes came to the Hellespont.

49. They sent them into Lakedaimonia.

50. They killed two, and the others were fleeing.

51. And until this time, Tissaphernes and Derkyllidas and the Greeks there were living in peace.

NOTE: ταύτη = dative of place where acting as an ATR of the Hellenes. –διάγω = *spend time or pass one's life*. It is often a monovalent word, requiring no object (*they were living*).

52. And he gave pay to each naurarch.

53. At a later time they killed the generals of those men.

NOTE: Since αὐτῶν is not ἑαυτοῦ, it refers to the generals of some other people, and not the subject of the verb.

54. And some [of them] did these things.

55. Some men fled with him.

NOTE: μετά + genitive = *with*.

56. Then, for the first time, Kritias was friendly to Theramenes.

NOTE: *Theramenes* is a third declension noun, which you have not yet learned, but the article makes it clear that it is in the dative (τῷ Θηραμένει).

57. And he was saying these things to them.

NOTE: The phrase λέγω + τοιάδε usually is referencing the words that follow, which will be written in direct address (i.e., it will be a speech that we would put into quotation marks).

58. And those men held onto the government.

NOTE: κατέχω is an intensified version of ἔχω. Thus it means to *hold fast, be master of, occupy*, and, in a legal setting, it can mean *arrest*.

59. And Tissaphernes was leading these men.

60. And truly some [of them] were doing these things.

61. And truly they gave him a house.

62. And he sent him to the Hellespont.

63. And Thrasyllus sent away the other naurarchs to Athens.

NOTE: The verb ἀποπέμπω does not normally take εἰς as an argument, instead stressing the sense of the ἀπό. Therefore εἰς Ἀθήνας is adverbial.

64. He sailed to Sestos to meet up with the other army.

NOTE: Place to which is the argument (OBJ) while the πρὸς phrase represents an adverbial goal.

65. And Thrasyllus sailed back to Athens with another army.

NOTE: καταπλέω can be used absolutely (i.e., as a monovalent without objects: *sailed back*) or with a place to which (OBJ), as here.

66. Thrasyboulos and the other hoplites were going to help.

67. Afterwards, Lysander was sailing back to the Peiraios.

68. And he was saying these things.

NOTE: ταῦτα indicating the speech he just gave. Sentences such as this one often stand as a kind of “close parenthesis” at the end of a direct speech.

69. And at the same time the Lakedaimonians made an alliance with the Athenians, Argives, and Mantineans.

NOTE: One can *make an alliance* (OBJ) *toward* someone (ADV).

70. These things were beautiful.

71. The other men conquered.

72. The generals who were replacing them arrived.

NOTE: ἀντί = *in place of*.

73. And truly the other thirty were speaking to Agesilaos.

74. And those men held the road.

75. They were sailing to their own army.

NOTE: Since one does not sail *into the camp* or *into the army*, the phrase is not, strictly speaking, a place to which (OBJ) construction, but rather an ADV goal, *to meet up with*.

76. They were doing two contradictory things.

77. Thrasyllus led out the Athenians and the others.

78. Hermokrates fled from Syracuse, and his brother Proxenos with him.

79. A little while after these things, Dorieus, the son of Diagoros, was sailing from Rhodes to the Hellespont.

NOTE: μετ' ὀλίγον τούτων is an odd phrase, unparalleled, so far as I can see, in Greek, but used by Xenophon in *Hell* 1.1.2 to mean *a little after these things* [see *LSJ* under ὀλίγος IV 8]. μετ' ὀλίγον is a normal construction (*after a little*), but the use of the genitive does not fit into a clear category.

80. And at this time, they fled from the people to the generals of the Syracusans.

81. At first, both of them stood opposite each other.

NOTE: ἐναντίοι is an ATV, because, while syntactically modifying the SUBJ ἀμφοτέρω, it is qualifying the action of the verb. One can oppose someone in either the dative or the genitive.

82. And he himself sailed away to Cyprus to join up with Euagoras, and the *Paralos* sailed away to Athens.

NOTE: The *Paralos* was the official ship of the Athenian state, used to convey orders and messages from the government.

83. Afterwards, Lysander sent to Agis, at Dekeleia and at Lakedaimonia.

NOTE: The implication is that he was trying to find King Agis, but did not know where he was, so he sent message to the two likely places. Notice the different prepositions used with people (Agis) and places (Dekeleia and Lakedaimonia).

84. Truly he gave common supplies to the army.

NOTE: ἐπιτήδειος as a neuter plural substantive means supplies.

a. Diomedon fled with his own [ship] and another.

NOTE: The feminine forms require a feminine antecedent. Here the word for “ship” is in the near context.

85. From there Thrasyboulos seized the strong district of Phyle.

86. About a hundred allied peltasts came to him from Seuthos.

NOTE: παρά with the genitive is often *from*.

87. Afterwards, he led the army to Ephesos.

88. He came from their ruler.

89. And Alkibiades was sailing to him.

90. And they were doing these things.

91. But Agesilaos did not have a cavalry.

92. Afterwards, Euryptolemos said these things concerning the generals.

93. And he was leading the infantry away to Methymna.

NOTE: Here πεζός is acting as a substantive adjective in the neuter accusative, meaning the infantry.

94. They performed just deeds regarding their own allies.

95. Lysander took the others toward the land.

- NOTE: ἔλαβε is here a kind of verb of motion, and so it takes an OBJ place to which.
96. And he left the other things at Kyzikos.
97. He set up sufficient guards.
98. And Theramenes also was speaking about these things.
NOTE: πρὸς in the sense of regarding. We can say, “He spoke to this topic.”
99. And they acted badly toward the nobles.
NOTE: Literally, they did a bad thing.
100. Therefore the generals were sending their own soldiers.
101. He himself was sacrificing to Athena with those around him.
102. At this time, they fled from the people.
103. And he also led the other friends with them.
104. And Pharnabazos was coming to help, and he was marching in with his cavalry to the sea.
105. Thereupon, Kritias and the other Thirty enumerated 3,000.
NOTE: ἐκ τούτου translates temporally (thereupon) or causally (therefore). -- καταλέγω means *to recount at length* or, to use the English cognate, *catalog*.
106. And it was in the common laws.
107. A little later, even the people of Leontini rebelled from Dionysius and the Syracusans.
NOTE: ἀφίστημι can mean *rebel*. Literally *stand up to*. Since it has an ἀπό prefix, the objects of the corresponding preposition are labeled OBJ_CO.
108. And Alkibiades was not afraid of his enemies.
NOTE: ἐχθρός is more often used to describe personal enemies (people that are hated) than enemies in a war.
109. Nevertheless the Athenians were eager for the war.
110. And they were also worthy allies to them.
NOTE: καίτοι is similar to μέντοι. Both merely have the particle τοι attached to them, as a way of strengthening them slightly or calling attention to something. Let me tell you. –There are three ways of interpreting the meaning of this seemingly simple sentence. 1) The most straightforward way, as I have done here, with σύμμαχοι as a noun (PNOM), ἐκείνοις as a dative of possession (ATR,) and ἄξιοι as a simple attribute (ATR). 2) And they were also worthy and allied to them, taking σύμμαχοι as an adjective conjoined to ἄξιοι (PNOM_CO) and ἐκείνοις a dative of reference (ADV). 3) They were also worthily allied to them, taking σύμμαχοι as an adjective (PNOM) and ἐκείνοις a dative of reference (ADV), with ἄξιοι acting adverbially and so being labeled ATV.

Some New Vocabulary

111. Truly Tithraustes gave thirty Talents to that man.
NOTE: A talent was a standard large unit of money (abbreviated “T.”), equivalent 6000 drachmai, about 57 pounds of silver, or about one cubic foot. At the rate of a drachma per day per man, with a 200 man crew, a talent could pay the crew of a trireme for one month of work.
112. In that year, Cyrus killed Autoboisakes and Mitraios.
NOTE: ἐνιαυτός is, properly, an anniversary or the duration of a year.

113. The Athenians took away the corpses under treaty.

NOTE: ὑποσπόνδους must be an ATV, because it modifies the noun but qualifies the action of the verb.

114. For it was clear.

NOTE: An impersonal construction, with a neuter nominative PNOM. We will meet more of these shortly.

115. He set up the sailors as guards of his land along the sea.

NOTE: ναύτης is a first declension masculine noun. --The reflexive ἑαυτοῦ (note the rough breathing) indicates that the subject of the noun owns the land.

116. They called that year “[the year of] the anarchy.”

NOTE: OCOMP. To call X is the equivalent of to make X Y.—καλέω is an epsilon-contract verb.

117. And they were proclaiming it on the next day.

118. Therefore he left without sacrificing.

NOTE: ὥστε as a sentence adverb (AuxY) is a strong version of therefore. --ἄθυτος has the alpha-privative, meaning not. θυτ- is cognate withθύω. Therefore, the adjective means without having sacrificed and is labeled ATvV (an ATV without an expressed antecedent).

119. Truly his brother was opposed to the oligarchy.

NOTE: Absence of a verb PRED means one must supply either the verb from the previous sentence or the verb to be. With nominatives, the latter choice is usually the correct one.

120. With the next attack, he took the Kerameios Gulf by force.

NOTE: κόλπος means one’s lap or bosom or female genitalia. It also means the fold of a garment and, spatially (as here) , a gulf or inlet. --κράτος (strength) is cognate with the suffix in words like aristocrat and democrat. Likewise προσβόλη is cognate with προσβάλλω and means an assault.

121. For the agora was full of horses and weapons for sale.

NOTE: μεστός (full of) takes the genitive argument, labeled ADV.

122. They were naked and barefoot.

123. Protomachos held the right [wing].

124. Protomachos and those with him on the right wing defeated the [opposing] left wing.

NOTE: εὐώνυμος means, literally, having an auspicious name. It was used as a euphemism for the left, thought to be unlucky because bad omens came from the left.

125. That man and another were present.

NOTE: The PRED sometimes matches the number of the nearer of conjoined SUBJs rather than the plural whole. Thus here it is singular, even though the SUBJ is plural.

126. They snatched the sacrifices from the altar.

127. For this reason, therefore, they also sent to Lakedaimonia some of the private citizens from the ones in the assembly, as well as Kephisophon and Meletos.

NOTE: διὰ ταῦτα need not be translated in the plural. --ιδιώτης is a first declension masculine noun meaning private citizen or common citizen. It is cognate with the adjective, ἴδιος, meaning one’s own, private, peculiar. A separate cognate is ιδιότης (feminine third declension) meaning peculiar nature or character. Hence we get the English cognates, idiom, idiosyncrasy, and idiot. --Literally, some from the ones in the assembly private citizens.

128. And they sent off into the farthest parts, about fifteen stades from Phyle, the Lakonian guards, except for a few.

NOTE: διαπέμπω means to send off in different directions. -- ἀπὸ Φυλῆς expresses a genitive of separation. They did not send them off to Phyle, but sent them to an area fifteen stades from Phyle. Position in the sentences next to the distance measurement and (especially) context indicates this interpretation, rather than translating, They sent them off away from Phyle. -- πλὴν ὀλίγων implies an assumed all (i.e., all the guards except a few).

129. He transported the infantry over into Karia, and led the cavalry around into the plain of the Maiandros River.

NOTE: διαβιβάζω (cause to march through) is a causal version of διαβαίνω (march through). --The suffix on περι + ἄγω gives the sense that they are moving around something. -- πεζός has been presented as a masculine noun, but it is substantized from the adjective. Here it is being used in the neuter singular, parallel to ἵππικόν.

130. The man responsible was suffering the penalty.

NOTE: δίκη can mean, variously, *justice, a private lawsuit, any lawsuit, or the penalty given resulting from a lawsuit.* -- αἴτιος (cause or blame) is cognate with the English term, aetiology meaning the investigation into causes.

131. And the peltasts turned to pillaging.

NOTE: ἄρπαγή means snatching, cognate with the verb, ἀρπάζω, snatch or steal. Remember the myth of the Harpies, winged creatures who came and snatched the food away from King Phinneeus of Thrace until they were driven away by the Argonauts.

132. And each of the freemen had a cloak.

133. He was leading both his other kinsmen and his friends with them.

NOTE: οἰκεῖος is the adjectival form of οἶκος. It can refer to anything domestic, and is often used substantively in the masculine to refer to one's kinsmen. It can also mean proper or befitting + dative. --because the second of the conjoined OBJs has a qualifying adverb that applies to it and not the first, the verb must be repeated in order to make an accurate tree. That is, with them means with the other kinsman. One cannot say, he brought the other kinsmen with the other kinsmen [themselves!].

134. And the ones with him conquered on the right wing.

135. Some of the people were praising the laws, but the majority were afraid.

136. The Athenian generals also were preparing the fleet in Samos.

137. For the grain on the Maiandros plain was sufficient for the horses.

NOTE: ἰκανός takes a dative argument, labeled ADV.

138. And he gave an obol as pay to each sailor.

NOTE: An obol was a coin worth 1/6 of a drachma. Here μισθὸν is an OCOMP. --Notice that ἕκαστος is an ATR, matching its noun in gender, number, and case.

139. He gave a five drachmai coin to each of the sailors.

NOTE: ἕκαστος here is acting as an indirect object [OBJ], with a partitive genitive. --He did not give five drachmai (plural), but a five drachmai piece (in the singular). Athenians minted many different denominations besides the basic drachma and obol (tetradrachmai, triobols, dekadrachmai, etc.).

140. And this campaign was a source of supplies for the Peloponnesos.

NOTE: ἐπισιτισμὸς is a noun meaning a furnishing with supplies, foraging. It does not translate directly into English well. Within it is the word σίτος, grain. --Dative of possession.

141. Thrasyllus sailed away on the seventeenth day.

142. On the fourth day, some of the enemy were arriving.

143. The Thirty were coming to help with the Three Thousand.

144. It was the fifth day for the Athenians.

NOTE: Dative of possession, here serving as a PNOM.

145. Stages the Persian killed seven of the infantry.

NOTE: Πέρσης is a masculine first declension noun.

146. And each of the unjust sailors did the deed.

147. There were forty-seven.

NOTE: Literally, forty-seven existed. Usually best translated as an impersonal construction: It was X or There were X.

148. He sent away the armies, the barbarian army to Tralleis in Karia and the Hellenic army to Leukophron.

NOTE: The μὲν ... δὲ ... construction stands in apposition, explaining what the στρατεύματα were and assigned each its distinct destination. The verb must be repeated twice in order to make a coherent tree.

149. Thrasyllus made five thousand of the hoplites into peltasts.

150. The Athenians chose Alkibiades and Thrasyboulos generals, and Konon as a third.

NOTE: τρίτον is a masculine ATV with Konon (as a third).

151. And Pausanias was announcing it to the Lakedaimonians and the other allies.

152. At daybreak he was leading in the two armies.

NOTE: ἅμα can be interpreted as a preposition or an adverb, but there is no practical difference between the two when they are modified by a dative (together with x).

153. However, they buried the corpses of their own men, drank wine in their honor, and held a horse race.

NOTE: ἐπί here means in honor of.

154. Within five days, he denounced the conspiracy to the ephors.

NOTE: καταγορεύω means to denounce or accuse. –The verb βουλεύω means to plan or deliberate. We have already seen the noun βουλή, meaning a Council. An ἐπιβουλή is a plan against or a plot, scheme.

155. Truly because of envy, the Thirty were not keeping quiet, but they were talking to Agesilaos.

156. The Thirty around Lysander were sailing away, and the ones with Herippidas were present as their successors.

NOTE: διάδοχοι is not attributive. If the verb had been transitive (i.e., he appointed them as successors), it would be labeled OCOMP. Something that would be an OCOMP after a transitive verb becomes a PNOM with the copular verb.

157. On the seventeenth day after the assault, he sailed away to Ephesos.

158. The pay was nine obols, and earlier it was five.

159. And he was taking a risk both by land and by sea for the sake of the common safety and freedom of both of them.

NOTE: It is not always clear whether, in the tree, one should hang the ATRs on the COORD or on the nearest of the coordinated elements. Strictly speaking, if they modify all the elements, they should hang on the COORD, but one cannot always be sure, and it is safer to hang them on the nearest.

160. They were taking a tithe (tenth) from the ships coming from the Black Sea.

NOTE: ἐκλέγω means to pick out or choose, and, by extension to levy taxes, with acc of the thing/tax and gen (source) of the person. By syntax, they cannot be selecting a tenth of the total number of ships, because the word for ships used here (πλοῖον) is neuter and δεκάτην is feminine. One must assume an elided feminine noun for tax. –The Pontos (capitalized) always refers to the Black Sea, just as the King (capitalized) always refers to the Persian King.

161. And they betrayed not only their friends, but also themselves, because of greediness.

NOTE: προδίδωμι means to give to and, by extension, give up, forsake, or betray something.

162. They pursued for six or seven stades.

NOTE: ἤ can mean *than* after a comparison, or it can mean *or* (COORD). –Accusative of extent of space.

163. And they took about two hundred shields and set up a trophy.

164. The peltasts and two of the hoplites killed the men from Miletos, took their shields, and erected a trophy.

165. And he was doing these things for seven days.

NOTE: Though the form ἡμέρας could be either genitive single or accusative plural, the number ἑπτὰ makes it necessarily plural and so accusative extent of time.

166. And of the Thirty, Kritias and Hippomachos died, and of the others about seventy.

NOTE: περί, although a preposition, acts just like the AuxX ὡς is meaning around. Here we have the unusual situation of a prepositional phrase acting as a SUBJ.

167. There were forty-seven of them.

NOTE: Literally, they were forty-seven.

168. These things were clear to the enemies.

169. They were making the land of the Athenians securely their own.

NOTE: Literally, *their own and secure*. Brownson in the Loeb translates this phrase, “their own secure possession” [Xen., *Hell.* 2.4.30].

170. That man died of disease.

NOTE: Dative of cause. Be careful to distinguish ὁ νόσος (disease) from ἡ νῆσος (island).

171. Tissaphernes addressed these things.

172. For they were both keeping watch on each other and acting fairly.

NOTE: Literally, doing just things.

173. And some [of them] were saying such things.

NOTE: τοῖ + οὗτος = such an X, with an indefinite sense. Here, some such things.

174. They made an attack into Lydia, and they burned the villages and took other loot.

175. They led out eighty-six ships, and on another day around the hour of breakfast they arrived at Prokonnesos.

176. And the Syracusans themselves burned them.

NOTE: αὐτοί is a nominative, but not attributive, so it is translated self. The object (ἐκεῖνας) is feminine plural, and so must have a feminine plural antecedent.

177. Pasidipidas and others of the Lakedaimonians went, and with them also Hermokrates.

178. Then the successors of the Syracusans were present at Miletos.

179. At that time Dionysius, the Syracusan tyrant, lost Gela and Kamarina.

180. They fortified it [the city Chysopolis], prepared a customhouse in it, and were collecting a ten percent duty from the ships coming from the Black Sea.

NOTE: τεῖχος is a third declension neuter word for wall, fortification. The verbal form thus means to fortify. --The verb ἐκλέγω (pick out) is used to mean collect taxes with an accusative of the thing collected and a genitive of source (what the tax was taken from). Here τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου πλοίων is a genitive of source (the ships are from the Pontos) within a genitive of source (collect something [acc] from someone [gen]). One acts as an ATR and the other as an OBJ.

181. And from there Alkibiades went to the Hellespont.

182. The ones at home deposed these generals.

NOTE: Literally, the ones at the house stopped these generals. It translates as the people back home deposed these generals.

183. Lysander sent to the ephors Aristotle, who was an Athenian fugitive, with some other Lakedaimonians.

NOTE: Because the editor has chosen to place a comma after Aristotle, one may read fugitive as an appositive. If not, then it would be an ATR of Aristotle.

184. And he was saying things like this.

185. For a little while, hunger was oppressing them.

186. Thereupon the messenger of the Thirty ordered the Eleven against Theramenes.

NOTE: The Eleven acted as a kind of police force. Here they are being ordered to arrest Theramenes.

187. Thereupon Thrasyboulos took Phyle, a strong district, with about seventy men.

NOTE: Here the editor chose not to put in a comma, creating an appositive in the tree. Such marks punctuation marks are often not well thought out. If you think it should be an appositive, you can create the comma upon which to hang them. If not (and usually simpler), hang the secondary element on the main element as an ATR.

188. And he killed her son also.

189. And Kinadon was doing also other such services for the ephors.

NOTE: ὑπηρετέω takes several possible constrictions. Here one does a service [acc] for someone [dat].

190. The Thirty together with Lysander were sailing away, while Herippidas and others came as their successors.

NOTE: In this sentence, it is clear that the phrase οἱ περὶ X must mean X and other people together. --πάρημι has the literal meaning of be present, but here it has the sense of arrived. One group was leaving with their leader as their successors were arriving with their leader. --διάδοχοι is an adjective that is used substantively so often that it has become a noun. Yet, here it takes a dative argument (successors to them), which is labeled ADV, and so probably should be treated as a substantive ADJ.

191. And Theramenes was their spokesman.

NOTE: προηγορέω (epsilon-contract verb) combines πρό (in front of) and ἀγορεύω (speak), a word cognate with ἀγορά (originally meaning a place of assembly or a place for speaking). Thus, *be a spokesman for* a genitive object.

192. There was a scarcity of supplies.

NOTE: Literally, *A scarcity of supplies existed*. In idiomatic English, we make it an impersonal construction.

193. The others were fleeing to the mountain.

194. And some were applauding these things.

195. And Lysander pursued him.

196. And he was speaking to him.

NOTE: εἶπον is an irregular, but very common, verb meaning *speak*. It can take various constructions. In particular, the person being spoken to may be expressed in the accusative [a double accusative with the thing said], in the dative, or using πρὸς + acc.

197. And Hermon the Megarian was speaking to him.

NOTE: Ἑρμῶν is the nominative singular of a person's name, Hermon.

198. The wind prevented them.

199. Because of this, with the approval of the Lakedaimonians, they set up this government.

NOTE: Literally, with the opinion, implying assent.

200. Some of the people were applauding these things, but the multitude was shouting.

201. And those men were guarding in the land.

202. And he asked for enough grain to last six months.

NOTE: A descriptive genitive: *grain of six months [duration]*.

203. They were no longer seizing the men who were knavish and of little worth, but also the ones who were not eager for their case.

NOTE: ἄξιος + genitive = *worthy of X* --προθύμος + dative = *eager for X*.

204. They were teaching the others.

205. They pursued the other [ships].

NOTE: The OBJ is feminine.

206. The year ended.

207. They acted justly toward each other.

NOTE: Literally, they did just things to each other.

208. They did not have sufficient cavalry.

209. He himself was angry with the man because of his deceit.

210. He set off for his own home in Karia.

211. Lysimachos the cavalry commander cut their throats.

212. He himself with the other men were obeying.

NOTE: ἐπακολουθέω can mean to pursue an enemy, but it can also mean to follow someone spatially (come behind) or metaphorically (obey).

213. For the allies were accusing him.

NOTE: καταγορεύω = *accuse* someone [gen] or *announce* something [acc] to someone [dat.] or to *denounce* someone [acc].

214. Zenis the Dardanian was governing this land for him.

NOTE: Verbs of governing/ruling take a gen OBJ. Dative of reference or interest [ADV]. --Ζῆνις is a nominative singular masculine proper name. Δαρδανεύς is the ethnic, Dardanian.

215. And also time bore witness to these things for him.

216. And that man was both youthful in physique and strong in soul.

NOTE: Accusatives of respect (ADV). In the tree, one must repeat the verb in order to distinguish to which PNOM each ADV applies.

217. The others were winning and pursued them as far as the plain.

218. Others of the Arkadians and Achaians joined the plundering.

NOTE: μετέχω + gen = partake in, share in X.

219. He was the sole cause of evils for them.

NOTE: αἴτιος takes a genitive (ADV), *cause of*. The αὐτοῖς is a dative of reference.

220. The men with him kept the Athenians out of the land.

NOTE: Genitive of separation. Prohibit someone (acc) from something (gen). Both are necessary arguments of the verb, and so both are labeled OBJ.

221. On the previous day, he gathered all the ships, even the small ones, to himself.

NOTE: I.e., he took them into his own custody. –Literally all the ships, even the small ones. The sense is nuanced.

222. Lysander sent away the allied navy.

NOTE: ἀφῆκε could be the 3rd sg aor of ἀφήμι (*send away*) or the 3rd sg impf of ἀφίκω (*arrive, depart*). The latter is intransitive: it is monovalent (it has a SUBJ but no OBJ), so the former must be correct.

223. At this same time, the Achaians also betrayed the colonists in Heraklea in Trachis.

NOTE: Herakleia is a fairly common city name, so he adds the name of the region (Trachis) to distinguish it.

224. He saw Euryptolomos, the son of Peisianax and a cousin of his, and other kinsmen and friends with him.

NOTE: In the tree, the only reason to repeat the verb (PRED_COs) rather than the objects [as OBJ_COs] is so that one can distinguish the scope of μετ' αὐτῶν, whose plural antecedent must be τοὺς ἄλλους οἰκείους. If the prepositional phrase had been attributive, one could translate it the friends with them [ATR] and not repeat the verb.

225. And until this time, Tissaphernes, Derkylidas, the Greeks there, and the barbarians were living in peace.

NOTE: αὐτῇ here must be the dative of place where [ATR]: the Hellenes in that place/there.