

1.8 Translations of Sentences: 3rd Declension Nouns

Common Vocabulary

1. The ship fled.
2. And he was going to his father.
3. Alkibiades sailed in with twenty ships.
4. Alkibiades sailed from Samos to Paros with twenty ships.
5. Konon was fleeing with ten ships.
6. They took ten Samian ships from there.
7. He led in the army.
8. Thymochares was in possession of few ships.
9. Cyrus sent the ambassadors to Pharnabazos.
10. The Athenians treated the king's trireme badly, and then sailed over to Chios and Ephesus.

NOTE: Note the gender of the articles. The names of cities are usually feminine, even when they look like a second declension masculine. A few, like Byzantion, are neuter.

11. They sailed out against Lysander's ships.

NOTE: The same form, ναῦς can be either nom sg or acc pl. There is no place for a nom sg in this sentence, whereas we do have the prepositional phrase ἐπὶ τὰς Λυσάνδρου ναῦς.

12. For there was no money for the generals.

NOTE: The dative of possession acts as PNOM here. If there had been a stated PNOM [*The generals' money was late in arriving.*], then the genitive of possession would be hung on the SBJ as an ATR. –The negation could hang on the SBJ, PRED, or PNOM, depending on how you interpret the emphasis in the sentence.

13. They were presenting problems for him.

NOTE: Since neuter plural nouns acting as subjects require singular verbs, the 3rd person plural verb must refer to an unstated "they." --πρᾶγμα in the plural can mean many things, including *problems*.

14. The Greeks also took the camp.
15. Thus King Pausanias was leading out the guard.
16. Alkibiades arrived to him with one trireme.
17. And they were fighting from the ships and on the ground.
18. They led out the army and Alkibiades.
19. And Mindaros was sailing against them with sixty ships.
20. The ambassadors were returning home.
21. During the night, they invaded into Lydia.

NOTE: The prefix on ἐμβάλλω has the sense of *into*. Therefore, to *attack into* or *against* is a necessary argument, labeled OBJ.

22. The ones from the Peiraios sacrificed to Athena.
23. He was setting off to [see] his father.
24. The men were in the city.
25. He attacked the wall.
26. He came in the fourth month.
27. He was present to the archon.

28. Immediately the Phokaians sent ambassadors to Lakedaimonia.
29. They sent ambassadors to Athens.
30. Agesilaos was taking the money.
31. Tithraustes sent ambassadors to Agesilaos.
32. Thrasyboulos marched down by night.
33. They returned into the town.
34. He gathered together his army at Ephesos.
35. Cyrus was setting off to [see] his father.
36. The men fled away into the land.
37. They exchanged oaths with Pharnabazos.

NOTE: Literally, *they gave and received oaths*.

38. Pharnabazos was waiting in Kalchedon.
39. Pharnabazos was detaining the ambassadors.
40. He sailed back to the Peiraios.
41. The ones in the Peiraios also killed Kallistratos, one of the cavalrymen, of the tribe Leontis.
42. Cyrus then collected his army and marched out against his brother.
43. And they were attacking against the wall of the town.
44. He was gathering Peloponnesian hoplites.
45. Then Alkibiades was also present from Klazomenai with five triremes.
46. And they killed 120 of the hoplites and Nikostratos of the cavalrymen.
47. About 200 horsemen from Odryssos came as allies to Seuthes, along with about 300 peltasts.

NOTE: The translation of σύμμαχοι can go either of two ways. *The cavalry and peltasts came as allies* = ATV. *The allied cavalry and peltasts* = ATR.

48. Derkylidias led out his army into the land of Pharnabazos.
49. They were sailing with the other ships against the enemy [ships].
50. He was friends with the city of the Lakedaimonians and with Lysander.
51. Money had come to him from Cyrus.
52. And Hippokrates died, but the ones with him fled to the city.
53. Pharnabazos even then accepted the treaty, and thus he left the cities around him as friends.

NOTE: *Leave someone a friend* is equivalent to *make someone a friend*, and therefore is labeled OCOMP. -- περί ἐκεῖνον could refer to any masculine singular noun in the vicinity [person or place].

54. Thus the ephors regarded this matter.
55. Theramenes sailed in from Makedonia with twenty ships, and at the same time Thrasyboulos also sailed in from Thasos with twenty others.
56. Eighty-six of the ships in the Peiraios sailed out at night, and on another day they arrived at Prokonnesos.
57. And truly they handed over twenty-five ships to Lysander.
58. They went to fetch their supplies from Sestos, fifteen stades from the ships.

NOTE: The iota subscript on μετῆσαν indicated that it comes from the root word μέτεμι (from “to go,” not from “to be”). Thus *go to seek* or *go to fetch*. -- πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίου = acc of extent of space. -- ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν = gen of separation. *Fifteen stades from the ships*.

59. And he appointed Peisander, the brother of his wife, as naurarch.

60. However Tithraustes sent Timokrates the Rhodian to Greece.

61. And at dawn he was leading two armies.

NOTE: ἅμα may be an adverb or a preposition that takes the dative. Literally, *at the same time as day*. –στρατόπεδον is usually an encampment, but can also be used for an army.

62. Then, of the Thirty, Kritias and Hippomachos died, and Charmidas of the Eleven in the Peiraios, and around seventy of the others.

NOTE: περὶ ἑβδομήκοντα is another way of saying *about seventy*, so, even though it is a prepositional phrase, in this sentence it is a SBJ_CO.

63. Then Derkyllidas sent them through the Greek cities to Ephesos.

64. But the people committed no injustice at any time for the sake of money.

65. At first Lysander pursued a few of the ships.

66. Alkibiades remained there for twenty days and took money from the Kyzikaian.

NOTE: αὐτοῦ makes no sense as a genitive, so it must be the indeclinable adverb (*there*).

67. Then Alkibiades sailed away with one trireme to the Chersonese to his own fortress.

68. Kallikratidas took ten ships from there, but Diomedon fled with his own ship and done other.

69. The Athenians took thirty of the enemies' ships, and then sailed away to Sestos.

70. He himself came on foot to Sestos, and he ordered the ships [to go] there.

71. The Peloponnesians' ships from Abydos sailed into Kyzikos.

72. They came to him with twenty ships.

73. Around this time, Agis came from Dekeleia to the very walls of the Athenians.

74. Thrasyllus led out the Athenians and the other people in the city.

75. Alkibiades took a few of the hoplites, the cavalry, and the ships.

76. Meidias surrendered the city of the Gergithes to him.

77. After these things, he collected an army [consisting of] 1500 hoplites, 150 horsemen, and a hundred ships.

NOTE: The μὲν ... δὲ ... δὲ denote three conjoined elements that together stand in apposition to στρατιάν. The comma after στρατιάν is used as the APOS.

78. He did nothing else bad to the city, and sailed away to Prokonnesos.

79. He was giving one month's pay to each ship.

80. In three months, the Kalchedonians took two Greek cities, Selinous and Himera.

81. Lysander led away the ships and the prisoners to Lampsakos, and he also took Philokles and Adeimantos of the generals.

82. After a little while, Doreius, the son of Diagoros, was setting out from Rhodes to the Hellespont with fourteen ships at dawn.

83. And with eight ships he sailed to Cyprus to visit Euagoras, while the Paralos sailed to Athens.

84. And he fled to Lesbian Mytilene, and with him fled Leon and Erasinides out of the ten generals.

85. The Thirty were going to help from the town with three thousand [infantry] and with cavalymen.

86. The Thirty were immediately going to help with the Lakonians and with the cavalrymen and the hoplites.
87. Thus he crossed the Hellespont into Europe with his army, and arrived at the Chersonese.
88. Lysander sailed away with the Lakonian ships into Lakedaimonia.
89. He set out to [join] him with the ambassadors from Lakedaimonia.
90. Instead of Konon, they sent Phanosthenes to Andros.
NOTE: The sense here is that they sent him *to replace Konon*.
91. Lysander was sailing from Abydos to Lampsakos, an ally of the Athenians.
92. He gathered the men in the land.
93. Theramenes and the other ambassadors were in Sellasia.
94. And on the next day he proceeded as far as the harbor.

Some New Vocabulary

95. A messenger came to him from his father.
96. A Samian was leading them, whose name was Hippeus.
NOTE: Verbs of ruling, like ἐστρατήγει, require a genitive object. --ὄνοματι is a dative of reference.
97. That man was doing these things, but he was a traitor in his soul.
98. He was always the first leader on behalf of the democracy against them.
99. About two hundred allied Odrysian horsemen and about three hundred peltasts came to him across the way from Seuthos.
100. And until this time Tissaphernes, Derkylidias, and the Greeks and barbarians there were continuing in peace.
101. For they did not make an alliance with the Athenians and Argives and Mantineans, and they were prohibiting them from both the horse races and the gymnastic contest.
NOTE: Verbs of prohibiting, like κωλύω, take a genitive of separation: you hinder someone (acc) from something (gen).
102. And by chance the cavalry of Pharnabazus, under the command of Rhathines and Bagoais, his illegitimate brother, were also riding to that same ridge.
NOTE: Because the editor chose to separate off the phrase τὸν νόθον ἀδελφόν, it is appropriate to hang it as an appositive.
103. And Pharnabazos was coming to help, was fighting, and was encouraging the others of his cavalry and infantry.
104. He appointed as naurarch Peisander, the brother of his wife, an ambitious and experienced man.
105. And Antiochos was sailing along the very prows of the ships of Lysander with his own ship and one other.
NOTE: παρ' αὐτὰς τὰς πρόρας = *the prows themselves* or *the very prows*.
106. The friends themselves held the lands of those men.
107. The ambassadors announced these things to the Athenians.
108. Theramenes and the ambassadors with him were referring these matters back to Athens.

109. Of these men, he stationed Xenokles and another man over the cavalrymen, Skythes over the newly-enfranchised hoplites, Herippidas over the Kyrians, and Mygdon over the armies from the [allied] cities.

NOTE: The verb from the first clause (ἔταξεν) must be assumed for the other three coordinated main clauses. ἔταξεν may derive from either τάσσω, *station, array*, or ἐτάζω, *test, reveal*. In the long, LSJ entry, notice how often τάσσω takes the construction with ἐπί, so much so that one could also argue that the ἐπί phrases are a necessary argument of the verb and so ought to be labeled OBJ. Thus, judging by usage and meaning, τάσσω is the obvious choice. It is also far the more frequent of the two (as you can see by the length of the LSJ entry).

110. Thasos was in a bad condition because of the wars and civil strife and famine.

111. And Pharnabazos was riding in with the cavalry along the shore, and encouraging the others of his cavalry and infantry.

112. And each one left three ships from his own division.

113. From there the other ships, except for forty, went in various directions outside the Hellespont [looking] for silver.

NOTE: ἄλλαι ἄλλη. Whenever you see ἄλλος together in two different cases, it always has a repeated sense: *some people did some things and others did others*. Here we have the sense, *some ships went one way and others went in another direction*.

114. The Athenians led the ships, except those of the Syracusans, into Prokonnesos.

115. And then he was pillaging the land and attacking the wall.

NOTE: προσβάλλω takes a dative object from the πρὸς. *Make an assault against*.

116. And they captured four ships with those men, and pursued the others to Ephesos.

NOTE: αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι is a dative of accompaniment, with a sense overlapping into the dative of agent/means. The *other men* are a human instrument.

117. The Athenians in Sestos escaped by night into Kardia.

NOTE: ἀπέδρασαν, *they escaped*, has an emphasis on the ἀπό, i.e., where they escaped from. Therefore the place to which is ADV.

118. The Syracusan, Dionysius, the son of Hermokrates was tyrant.

119. Out of hubris, he mistreated the people from small cities.

120. Konon took from there the sails of Lysander's ships.

121. On the next day, the ambassadors were announcing the peace.

122. And he did not disembark from the ships earlier.

123. He was spending three months with Lysander.

124. Immediately he went to Skepsis and Gergis.

125. He went to the gates with Meidias, and the army was following him peacefully in double file.

NOTE: εἰς δύο = *in two ranks*.

126. He had supplied for the army for three months, and the horsemen of the enemies came in the fourth month.

NOTE: τρεῖς ἡμέρας = *acc extent of time*.

127. Therefore they induced these [cities] to hate those men, and they brought together the other cities with each other.

NOTE: ταύτας and ἀλλήλας are both plural feminines because they refer to an assumed πόλεις.

128. The herald of the Thirty gave orders against Theramenes to the Eleven.

129. Suddenly he took ten of the ships.

130. Konon signaled to the ships.
131. Some of the ships had two banks of oars [manned], some only one, and others were entirely empty.

NOTE: αἱ ... αἱ ... αἱ ... = *some...others...others*. Supply the verb ἦσαν for the second and third clauses from the first clause. –Notice that δίκροτοι and μονόκροτοι look like they should be masculine, but, as compound adjectives, they have two endings, so the feminine forms are identical to the masculine forms.

132. They slept in back in the Peiraios.
133. A messenger came to him from his father.
134. Kallikratidas sailed with him into the harbor.
135. And they captured two hundred shields.
136. He filled up fifty ships with men from Chios and Rhodes and elsewhere from among the allies.
137. They took the city by force.
138. He dragged up under the wall the remainder of the ships.
139. They sailed out of the harbor.
140. And one [ship] set off for the Hellespont, and the other into the sea.

NOTE: Sent. 191. ἡ ... ἡ ... = *the one ... the other ...*. Repeat the verb. –Neither preposition represents a specific place to which, so both are ADV.

141. The general was a Samian, Hippeus by name.

NOTE: ὀνόματι = dative of respect. *By name* or, in other words, *to be specific*. An odd situation in which an ADV hangs on a noun.

142. The wind was fair.
143. And he attacked a city allied to the Athenians, Kerdeiai by name, and in the following assault he took it by storm and enslaved them.

NOTE: The coordination is probably nested, as indicated both by the closeness of the τε καὶ and by the fact that both of the first two verbs have the same assumed OBJ, even though one takes a dat and the other an acc.

144. And they were plotting against him and in private they were denouncing him to the senators, one to one senator, and another to another.

NOTE: This sentence is difficult to tree accurately: one must assume an apposition.

145. The Lakedaimonian guards were in half of the Odeon.
146. For the seer was making a pronouncement.
147. Kleokritos, the herald of the initiates, spoke.
148. The remaining archons led him away into the town.
149. The peltasts and the hoplites of those from the Peiraios happened to be there.

NOTE: ἡ τύχη means *chance*. τυγχάνω can have the sense of *happen to be*.

150. The Lakedaimonians were retreating on foot.
151. The ephors sent away fifteen men to Athens.
152. He was killing the son as well.
153. He held the strong cities, Skepsis and Gergis, and there the wealth belonging particularly to Mania.

NOTE: Mania is a woman's name here. Dative of possession = PNOM. *The wealth there was especially to Mania*. That is, *Mania was the richest person there*.

154. The armies went out, the barbican army to Tralleis in Karia and the Greek army to Leukophron.

NOTE: One must interpret this sentence as an AP_Co, with the verb supplied twice more. The μὲν ... δὲ explains the details of the first clause.

155. Leotychides, brother of Agis and son of Agesilaos, was replying concerning the kingship.

NOTE: Appositive or not? By sense, it does not need to be. Should one make one element _AP and another not, because of word order and comma insertion?

156. The horsemen were advancing onto some ridge.

157. Thus were the ephors disposed in this matter, and they sent a unit of horsemen to those in Aulos.

158. He made the entire city of Ephesos worthy of the goddess.

159. He immediately led the phalanx against the cavalrymen.

160. The man who was responsible for the trouble was receiving the penalty.

161. Truly Tithraustes gave him thirty talents.

162. But immediately the Phokaians took a great deal of money.

163. He came to the wall of the Haliartians.

164. The battle was beside the wall.

165. The army, eight thousand men, had pay for nearly a year.

NOTE: Literally, *Pay of nearly a year was to the army for eight thousand men.*

166. The Thebans—both the hoplites and the cavalry—were going to help at a run.

167. The hoplites were throwing javelins and other things.

168. He was asking for money.

169. Alkibiades was demanding the Kalchedonians' money.

170. He was leading the phalanx against the Athenians.

171. After a little while, the Leontines also rebelled from Dionysios and the Syracusans.

172. They were arresting not just the evil men and those worthy of little, but also they were already arresting the men who were least eager towards their cause.

173. Thrasylos put the hoplites ashore near Koressos and put the cavalrymen and peltasts and marines and the others ashore near a marsh on the other side of the city.

174. Thrasylos sailed into Ephesos on the seventeenth day after the attack, put the hoplites ashore near Koressos and put the cavalrymen and peltasts and marines and the others ashore near a marsh on the other side of the city, and together with the dawn, he was leading out two armies.