

# Translations: 3<sup>rd</sup> Declension Adjectives

## Common Vocabulary

1. He also took other generals, as well as Philokleos and Adeimantos.
2. For instead of peace, he was sending for a large army from the king.
3. Thrasylllos, one of the generals, sailed into Athens.

NOTE: Since the editor has separated it by commas, εἷς τῶν στρατηγῶν should be treated as an appositive with Thrasylllos.

4. The barbarians were withdrawing, and one of the Persians died.
5. He was doing this for five days.
6. For he was in possession of the entire land.
7. Stages the Persians captured one of the hoplites and killed seven of the infantry.
8. He arrived in the land and did nothing.
9. But the people never yet did anything unjust for the sake of money.

10. And they did nothing without them.

11. They sailed to Aigispotamoi, opposite Lampsakos.

12. And they left ten [ships] of the Samians and three of the naurarchs.

NOTE: Since the articles are feminine, the antecedent is *ships*, not *men*.

13. The generals sent nothing else to the council and the assembly.

14. For he did nothing else evil in the city, and sailed away to Prokonnesos.

15. But they gave them each one day.

16. And he was in possession of plenty of supplies for the army for three days, and on the fourth some of the enemies arrived.

17. They were the ambassadors of all Hellas.

18. The Athenians were guarding their own laws, and they did nothing contrary to them.

NOTE: Literally, *without them*.

19. For the Athenians again did nothing and sailed away from there to Madytos, to join the other army.

20. One of those Persians died.

21. They did nothing of their own matters without the laws.

22. Agis led them away quickly, and a few of them died.

23. Afterwards, not many days later, Thymochares came from Athens.

24. Tissaphernes was gathering a large army.

25. Pharnabazos went to help with many horses.

26. Alkibiades was in possession of the cavalry and 120 of the hoplites.

27. A little while earlier, the Lakedaimonians sent out Lysander as naurarch.

28. He was collecting many Lakedaimonian hoplites.

29. Thus Hippokrates and Thrasylllos each fought with hoplites for a long time.

30. Then they all seized Lysander.

31. Many men were in the city, and the Athenians were not coming to help them.

32. They killed many of them.

33. Many of the cavalrymen also rode in.

34. Pharnabazos was coming to help from outside the wall with his army and many horses.

35. He was killing many people because of enmity and many for money.

NOTE: ἔνεκα is a post-positive preposition (adposition): it usually follows its genitive object. The second half of the sentence requires the reader to understand a repetition of both the preposition and the main verb.

36. Afterwards, Alkibiades was leading up towards the harbor of the Ephesians with all his ships.

37. The Athenians sailed unto Prokonnesos with the entire army.

38. Alkibiades besieged Kalchedon with his entire army from sea to sea.

39. All the Ionian cities were very hostile to him(self).

40. Those men took the weapons from all the men except for the Three Thousand.

NOTE: Genitive of separation or possession? The Three Thousand were the enfranchised citizens under the Thirty Tyrants.

41. From there, the entire army crossed over into Lampsakos.

NOTE: βαίνω has several possible forms for the 3<sup>rd</sup> sg aorist ind act: ἔβη and ἔβησε are equally correct.

42. Alkibiades was staying there for twenty days and took a great deal of money from the Kyzikians.

NOTE: In this context, αὐτοῦ only makes sense as the adverb, *there*.

43. Lysander captured all the others [ships] on the shore. He also captured most of the men on the shore, but some fled into the fortification.

NOTE: τεῦχόδρια is a diminutive version of τεῖχος, thus meaning a *small wall* or a *small fort*.

44. All of them fled unjustly, contrary to the law.

45. They were forty-seven in all.

NOTE: ἄπασσας = ATV because the sense is adverbial: *they were in total forty-seven*.

46. At first, all these men went to help the men in Koressos against the hoplites.

47. They were the best things for the whole city.

48. Helixos and Koiratadas were going into the marketplace to help with all their men.

NOTE: Accompaniment can be indicated with the dative and no preposition, but here it is indicated by the preposition μετὰ.

49. On the following day, the general arrived and he handed over to the people the Athenians guards and all the hoplites.

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

51. And they captured two triremes, a Corinthian and an Andrian, and they killed all the men from them.

52. He handed over all these things to the Lakedaimonians.

53. All the allies were present except for the Boiotians and the Korinthians.

54. They were the leaders of all Hellas.

55. For then all the cities were sacrificing to Zeus.

56. All the other allies and the Athenians went away except for the Boiotians and the Korinthians.

57. He killed all the other enemies who were in the marketplace.

58. For he killed some of the enemies, but all the others he made into allies.

59. Now already they were fighting the greatest [wars] by far of all [the wars] ever.

NOTE: πολλὸν is adverbial acc = *much* the greatest. –the genitive is partitive = *greatest of the ones ever*.

60. And their king was in possession of the greatest power.

61. They did nothing bad to the elites.

NOTE: καλὸς καὶγαθός = *the beautiful and the good*, a idiom regularly used for the nobles or the elites.

62. And Ephesos was a three days' journey away from Sardis.

NOTE: ἀπέχω = literally *hold away*, but often means *be distant from* with an acc extent of space. Often distances were measured by the number of days the journey took.

63. Meanwhile, some men handed over the ships.

64. Some men also offered problems to him.

65. A certain Athenadas came to Sestos.

66. Someone of the Lakedaimonians led out with a force from the city.

67. For he himself was offering some of the sacrifices on behalf of the city.

68. And they said something about the Spartiates.

NOTE: Literally, *some word was to them*.

69. Theramenes was somewhat afraid of these things.

NOTE: τι as adverbial acc = *somewhat*.

70. Afterwards, a certain Syracusan named Herodas was in Phoinikia with some ambassador.

71. The Athenian generals were sending the trierarchs, Theramenes and Thrasyboulos, and some of the taxiarchs with forty-seven ships.

72. Someone came forward in the assembly.

73. Someone of the citizens had wronged the Athenian people.

74. Some of the Athenians went out into the fields for supplies.

75. The Athenians were going to help Antiochos with more ships.

76. For the Athenian triremes were many more.

NOTE: Dat degree of difference.

77. Altogether there were one hundred and fifty.

78. And the Peloponnesians previously had many more triremes.

79. And he led from Thrace the soldiers and more than three hundred horsemen.

80. They were this much more each day.

81. No one harmed anyone more than Theramenes did.

NOTE: Forms of οὗτος can be strengthened with the suffix -ι, meaning *this man here*. Especially in law casers to refer to one's opponent.

82. And at this they were much more afraid.

83. And moreover they were also valuable allies to them.

NOTE: Literally, *worthy of much in regard to them*.

84. The infantry was stronger by far for both sides.

NOTE: When there is a definite PNOM, label the dative of possession as ATR on the SBJ.

85. And then they were doing two contradictory things.

86. And he alone of all the citizens was exiled unjustly.

NOTE: *To flee* in a legal context means *to be exiled*. That is, one flees the death penalty that would be enacted if he were to remain.

87. Most of the men fled away.

88. Later they killed the best men.

89. Most of the trierarchs were afraid of them.

90. All of them were sailing along the fastest [route] against the enemies near Mytilene.

91. He led the citizens into the best parts of the land.

92. Truly they were behaving especially badly to the gods and the citizens.

NOTE: *μάλιστα* could be labeled ADV or AuxZ (a subcategory of ADV), the latter on the pattern of *καί also*. I tend to opt for AuxZ.

93. Through their laws, especially, they were the greatest.

94. The Athenian ambassadors traveled most of all to see the King, and from there they came home again.

95. And in the assembly, the Corinthians and Thebans especially were speaking in opposition, and many others of the Greeks.

96. Then the city was the most beautiful of all.

97. The people were never friendly to them, but the best men were always trustworthy.

98. For the constitution of the Lakedaimonians was in fact the best one.

99. Thus in the beginning Kritias was also a friend to Theramenes.

100. They fought both at the same time.

## Some New Vocabulary

101. And many of the horsemen were suffering badly.

102. And the Athenians tied up all the hoplites and Dorieus, their archon.

103. Two or three of the first ones fell.

104. For none of the Athenians were wanting peace on that day.

105. Their pay was four obols, but before it had been three obols.

106. And they took the weapons, but did not strip the clothes from any of the citizens.

107. As a result, the Greeks found nothing else.

108. But the council introduced the law to the people by one vote.

109. On the seventeenth day, Thrasyllus sailed out, and he disembarked the hoplites near Koressos, and disembarked the cavalry, peltasts, marines, and all the others near a marsh on the other side of the city, and at dawn he also led in two armies.

110. For he led some of the young men with himself.

NOTE: Notice the accent. *νεῶν* = gen pl of *ναῦς*, *ship*. *νέως* is the gen pl of *νέος*, *young*, *youthful*.

111. Immediately some of the young men were making an attack against the land, but they accomplished nothing.

112. The council judged the generals with one vote.

NOTE: The same form, *ἔκρινεν*, may be either imperfect or aorist. Context will tell.

113. In this crisis, Lykophron the Pheraian beat the Larissans and others in battle and killed many of them.

NOTE: *καιρός* means *due measure* or *season*. It may also mean *exact time*, *crisis moment*.

114. And there he soon died.

115. After this, they fought a sea battle for a long time.

116. Each of the free men had on cloak.

117. As a result, the ones in the Peiraios quickly fell into confusion again, and some also again thought well of Lysander.

118. Once again, they were leading them into great danger.

119. The men around Androkleidas quickly persuaded the Thebans.

120. And they were capturing many hostages and much money.

121. Tissaphernes was gathering a large army and dispatching his cavalry.
122. Cyrus was as eager as he could be for the war.  
NOTE: ὡς + superlative = *as X as possible*.
123. And immediately he led them along the shortest path toward the strongest part of the land.  
NOTE: τὴν συντομωτάτην: supply ὁδόν. Acc extent of space.
124. Thus the men around Theramenes prepared many men.
125. Much rain and thunder stopped their departure.
126. Around the time of an eclipse of the sun, Lykophron the Pherian defeated the Larissans in battle and killed many of them.
127. And they were razing the walls with great energy while flute-girls played.  
NOTE: ὑπό here meaning attendant circumstance. LSJ A.II.4.
128. Each one of the rocks was presenting many problems.
129. And during the night he made a raid into Lydia, and he burned many villages and seized money, captives, and much other loot.
130. Yet even now his wife was much prettier than that woman.
131. But that man's mother even now was speaking.
132. For that man's wife was already the swiftest woman.
133. But that man's mother was always the most prudent of all women.  
NOTE: Superlative + gen = gen of material (ATR).
134. Then those around Theramenes arranged for many men in that festival.
135. He was both encouraging them and giving them much advice.
136. Many grain ships were sailing into the Peiraios.  
NOTE: σίτου = gen of material. *Ships [full] of grain*.
137. Already for a long time the men around him were hindering the Athenians from the land.  
NOTE: τῆς γῆς = gen of separation. Prohibit someone (acc) from something (gen).
138. From Dekeleia, Agis saw many grain ships.
139. Then truly there were many charges against the Athenians.  
NOTE: τῶν Ἀθηναίων = objective genitive. I.e., charges made against the Athenians, not charges made by them. –Literally, *charges existed*. Monovalent verb.
140. And the bronze-smiths, woodworkers, copper-smiths, leather-workers, and the painters were all preparing weapons of war.
141. All the terrible things were present at the same time.
142. Agesilaos encamped in a circle around all the friendly and hostile forces.
143. All eighty-six of the ships sailed out by night to Parion, and on another day, around the hour of breakfast, they arrived in Prokonnesos.
144. They were sharing in all the sufferings and dangers and expenses.  
NOTE: One has a share of (μετέχω) something, with the gen of the thing (OBJ).
145. The Athenians were not more wealthy than all.
146. Then the spirit of the Thebans became much greater.
147. They remained in the greatest dangers.
148. As a result, the men in the Peiraios were again quickly in confusion, but the ones in the town were again feeling very benevolently toward Lysander.  
NOTE: φρονέω can be monovalent (*be wise, have understanding*) and take a neuter acc ADV (*to have certain thoughts*), as here.

149. He discovered seventy talents.
150. And in the eighth month, he came to terms with them, and he appointed Drakon the Pellenian as the curator in that place, and he prepared all the suitable things in the land.  
NOTE: *παρίστημι* meaning here, *to come to terms with* [LSJ C.II].
151. For the grain was dense in the plain of the Maiander.
152. The Lakedaimonians departed with low spirit, and the Thebans pursued them very hubristically into the roads.
153. Agis led them out quickly, and some few of them died at the hands of the light-armed troops.  
NOTE: *ψιλός* = *naked*, so here, *light-armed troops*. *ὑπό* + gen = agent.
154. And the soldiers made some other assaults into the hinterland during the winter, and pillaged the land of the King.
155. Within five days, someone denounced to the ephors both the plot and the leader of the trouble, Kinadon.
156. The horsemen were riding onto some ridge.  
NOTE: *ἐλαύνω* = *drive*, often in the sense of *travel*.
157. It was all full of good hopes.
158. A vast snowstorm occurred during the night and on the next day.
159. In that place was a very sacred temple of Artemis and a sandy lake always flowing with sweet, warm water.
160. The wind was favorable.
161. Treason is a more terrible thing than war.  
NOTE: Supply the verb *to be*. --Genitive of comparison.
162. The Eleians were much more eager.
163. Pausanias was neither bringing his men forward nor fighting, but the Theban contingent had much more spirit.
164. As a result, the Hellenes discovered nothing else except naked bodies in the camp.
165. The army was much more eager.
166. How were these things not more unjust than those?  
NOTE: *πῶς* = *how?* Introduces a question, ending with the Greek version of a question mark (a semi-colon).
167. The Lakedaimonians did not trust democracy.
168. And that man's mother even now was yet much more beautiful.
169. On the next day, the Phokians and all the others each went to their own homes, and, because of this, the Thebans were truly more upbeat about the war.  
NOTE: *Φωκῆς* is the masc nom pl from *Φωκεύς*, *Phokian*. --*ἕκαστοι* is used to indicate that each went back to his own house. Therefore ATV.
170. Lysander gave orders to the swiftest of the ships.
171. They led them [the cities] into a hatred of the those men, and were uniting the largest cities with each other.
172. They sent out into the furthest parts, fifteen stades from Phyle, all but a few of the Lakonian guards and two units of cavalry.
173. And these men offered to each other a war most shameful of all, most difficult, most unholy, and most hateful to both gods and men.

174. And of these men, he put Xenokles and another man in charge of the cavalry, Skythes in charge of the newly-enrolled hoplites, Herippidas in charge of the Kyreans, and Mygdon in charge of the soldiers from the cities.

175. They deployed the white-shielded Karians and the Persian contingent and the Greek one and the very large cavalry, and deployed the army of Tissaphernes on the right wing and the army of Pharnabazos on the left.

NOTE: The two halves of the sentence do not represent the exact same thing, so they cannot hang as APPs. However, it is not unusual for an author to omit a coordinator (called “asyndeton”). If possible, a comma is used as COORD. If no comma has been added by the editor, one must create a new node.