

Unit 2.4: Relative Clauses Translations

1. Many other things were also said, and they decided to kill as many of the prisoners as were Athenians except Adeimantos, because he alone in the assembly interrupted the vote regarding cutting off the right hands.

NOTE: ἐπελάβετο meaning *interrupt*. LSJ III.8

2. Some were running away, as many as were from Pirene and Achilleios and from the islands and Ionian cities.
3. The army from Lakedaimon no longer waited, but it came to the walls of Haliartios with those it had.

NOTE: it is very common for Greek relative clauses to leave out the antecedent and then to put the relative pronoun in the case or context of the antecedent rather than the case of the clause. This deliberate mistake is called *attraction*. Here, the sentence should read, *it came with those that they had*. The gender of the οἷς depends on the antecedent, which must be sought in another sentence in the context (men or things?).

4. He told them how many they needed to send from each and where they should be present.
5. He led them away to Kios of Mysia, from where he sailed away to the other army.
6. On the next day they called an assembly in which it was decided to block up the harbors except for one, to get the walls ready, to station sentries, and to prepare all other things regarding the city in the expectation of a siege.

NOTE: By process of elimination, τὴν πόλιν is an accusative of respect.

7. When they Lakedaimonians did what they wanted, what office or honor or money have they shared with them?
8. For as many people as had done something very violent and were afraid spoke forcibly.
9. They thought they would suffer the same things they had done to the Melians (colonists of the Lakedaimonians), Histiaians, Skionians, Toronaian, Aiginetines, and many other Greeks.

NOTE: --πέισεσθαι could be derived from either πάσκω or πέθω. One must decide from context. --For ποιέω with double accusative OJs, see LSJ B.2.

10. They did not know how big a matter it was.
NOTE: Literally, *the matter was how great in respect to size*.
11. Truly the part of the army from the Peloponnesos kept quiet and got ready.
NOTE: Literally, *as much army as was from the Peloponnesos*.
12. Someone held the land whence the seaward grain supply came.
13. He gathered there the biggest part of the army he was able and made an expedition into Ephesos.
14. And not much later the Athenians repented and they voted that whoever deceived the people should enter their pleas and appoint bondsmen, and that Kallixenos also should be among them.
15. Winter came on, in which some Syracusan prisoners escaped by night to Dekeleia and others to Megara.
16. What ever do you call that man who pleases neither side?
17. And betrayal is worse than war by so much, by how much it is more difficult to guard against what is seen than what is unseen, and it is more hateful by so much, by as much

as men make treaties with their enemies and become once again trusted, any yet no one ever again make a treaty with that man nor trusts him for the remainder of time.

NOTE**: The genitives must be comparison and the datives are degree of difference.

The nested coordination is particularly tricky.

18. He was able to say so much concerning both, that the storm prevented them completely from doing the things that the generals had intended.

NOTE**: --εἶχε + inf = *be able*. --Verbs of hindering “often take the infinitive with a redundant μή to confirm the negative idea of the leading verb.” Smyth 2739. Thus, μηδὲν here is redundant, strengthening the negation of the verb [AuxZ]. --ὧν is genitive by attraction, because verbs of hindering often take the genitive of separation.

19. That year ended in which the Medes once again returned to him.

20. He was ordering them to build in Antandros as many triremes as each had lost.

21. In another year, in which the ninety-third Olympics were held, the Athenians fortified Thorikos and Thrasyillos sailed out to Samos.

22. When she became mistress of the land, she paid tribute no less than her husband had, and in addition to that she always brought him gifts and received him more beautifully and luxuriously by far than the other governors, and she guarded for him not only the cities which she inherited, but also she took the coastal cities Larisa and Hamaxitos and Kolona, which had not been allies before.

23. From this, Cyrus decided that the Lakedaimonians should also treat him the same as he had treated them in the war against the Athenians.

NOTE: Literally, *they should be of such a sort to him as he had been to them*.

24. When the men with Cyrus joined him, from that time on he was stationing his men on the plains against Tissaphernes and he took the cities Pergamon, which came willingly, and Teuthrania and Halisarna, which Eurysthenes and Prokles ruled, who were descendants from the Lakedaimonian Damaratos.

25. The ephors and the judges sent out fifteen men to Athens and appointed them with Pausanias to make the best deal possible.

NOTE: Literally, *the enjoined on them with Pausanias to interchange the best things however they were able*.

26. And how many houses do they have?

27. And they prepared as many weapons and tools as they took.

28. They showed the letter that the generals had sent to the Council and Assembly as proof.

29. He wrote the laws according to which they would be governed.

30. During the announcement everyone who held reeds threw them down.

NOTE: Translate κατά here as *during, in the course of*. LSJ B.VII.

31. He was teaching the men in the Peiraios what they needed to do.

32. Much other money was taken which he found, more than seventy talents, and the camels were then taken, which Agesilaos led away to Greece.

33. How is it ever necessary to spare such a man?

34. Why is it necessary to set up another satrap?

35. However, when Tissaphernes was dispatched to be satrap of the people he himself had previously ruled and those whom Cyrus ruled, immediately he decided that all the Ionian cities should be obedient to him.

NOTE: *to be sent as satrap* should be labeled PNOM. If the verb were active, it would be OCOMP (*the King sent him to be satrap*).

36. The remaining generals came to terms with Pharnabazos that Pharnabazos would give twenty talents to the Athenians on behalf of Kalchedon and would lead envoys of the Athenians to the King; and they exchanged oaths with Pharnabazos that the Kalchedonians would pay as much tribute to the Athenians as they had been accustomed to paying and they would hand over the money, and that the Athenians would not make war on the Kalchedonians.

NOTE**: Epexegetical infinitives. The noun ὄρκος has the verbal sense of swearing to do something. Hence it is modified by infinitives.

37. The men from the city and the allies whom Tissaphernes led came to help.

38. The King of Asia has now suffered something different from what he would have suffered is he had exhausted them by warfare.

NOTE: The author has elided the apodosis of a past unreal condition: εἰ + impf/aor indic followed by aor/impf indic + ἄν. This is one of the few situations where one should supply a word that has no children (ἄν).

39. The men from the town first arrayed themselves so that they filled the road with leads to the Temple of Mounichian Artemis and the Bendideion.

40. And the people decided to choose thirty men who would write up the ancestral laws according to which they would be governed.