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UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

HERBERT WEIR SMYTH, PH.D.

ELIOT PROFESSOR OF GREEK LITERATURE IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY
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BRIEF GREEK SYNTAX.
W. P. 4
PREFACE

Many experienced college teachers of Greek will agree in the opinion that the changes in preparatory school methods during the last decade or two have resulted in giving us freshmen whose knowledge of Greek syntax is vague and general rather than clear and precise. This may be traced to various causes. Grammar drill has been in part displaced by wider reading to meet the "sight-reading" tests in the college entrance examinations. The "natural method" has not been without its baleful influence. No doubt many minor causes have been at work; but, whatever the causes, the fact is beyond question. The average freshman of to-day has a vague and general knowledge of Greek syntax, instead of the clear and precise grasp of fundamental principles which he needs.

Now if the college course in Greek is to consist largely of the study of the masterpieces of Greek literature as literature, such clear and precise knowledge must, at some time, be acquired, or else real appreciation is out of the question. It is idle for even the bright student to read the great Apology and hope to appreciate it as literature, unless he knows something definite of the normal use of moods and tenses. Else he may admire with enthusiasm what he takes to be the force and beauty of the Greek language, or the precision and flexibility of the author's style, but quite as likely as not he is applauding in the wrong place.

A reaction, emphasizing once more the importance of grammar in the preparatory study of Greek, is, I believe,
bound to come. The aim of this little book is to supply a means to further this result. In it I have briefly formulated the essentials of Greek syntax as simply and as clearly as I could. It is, of course, intended principally for use in preparatory schools, and will, it is hoped, economize the time of the student by directing attention to essentials, leaving details for later study. At the same time it is quite possible that such a summary may not come amiss to many freshmen for purposes of review. It need scarcely be said that it is not intended to take the place of the more extensive grammars already in use.

All statements of principle are illustrated by examples quoted in their actual form. Their arrangement has been designed to secure as much clearness as possible. For obvious reasons the quotations are drawn chiefly from the Anabasis. A few, however, come from Homer, and still fewer from the Cyropaedia and other writings of Xenophon, and from prose writers in general.

In preparing this book I have been under obligations to my colleague, Professor William Hamilton Kirk, and to the editor-in-chief of this series of text-books, Professor Herbert Weir Smyth of Harvard University, for many helpful criticisms and suggestions. To both these scholars I hereby extend my cordial thanks.

L. BEVIER, JR.

Rutgers College,
New Brunswick, N. J.
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The examples, unless otherwise designated, are taken from Xenophon's *Anabasis*. References to Homer are indicated by large Greek letters (for the books of the *Iliad*') and by small Greek letters (for the books of the *Odyssey*).

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BRIEF GREEK SYNTAX

1. The Concord. — In the structure of sentences there are four concords.
   a. Of subject and verb.
   b. Of substantive and substantive.
   c. Of substantive and adjective.
   d. Of pronoun and antecedent.

SUBJECT AND VERB

2. Subject and Verb. — A verb agrees with its subject in person and number.
   Σὺ... γὰρ Ἑλλην ἐί 2. 1. 16.
   For you are a Greek.
   Καὶ οὐκέτι τρία ἡ τέτταρα στάδια διειχέτην τῷ φάλαγγε ἀπ’ ἀλλήλων
   I. 8. 17.
   And the lines were now less than three or four stades apart.
   Οἱ μὲν στρατηγοὶ παρεκλήθησαν εἶσον 2. 5. 31.
   The generals were invited within.

3. Compound Subject. — After a subject composed of two or more substantives the verb may be plural, or it may agree with only one of its subjects.
   Ταῦτην δὴ τὴν πάροδον Κυρῶς τε καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ παρῆλθε καὶ ἐγένοντο εἰσώ
   τῆς τάφρου 1. 7. 16.
   Now through this passage Cyrus and his army passed and came within the ditch.

4. Dual and Plural. — A dual subject may have a plural verb, and a plural subject, denoting in fact a pair, may have a dual verb.
   Προστρέχων δῷ νεανίσκω 4. 3. 10.  Καμέτην δὲ μοι ἵπποι Δ 27.
   Two youths ran up.
   And my horses became tired.
5. A Neuter Plural Subject.—A neuter plural subject regularly takes a singular verb.

'Εφαίνετο ἵππων 1. 6. 1. Οὐ γὰρ ἦστι πλοῖα 6. 4. 12.
Horse tracks kept appearing. For there are no boats.
Cf. Ὑποχρεόντων φανερὰ ἦσαν καὶ ἵππων καὶ ἄνθρωπων ἵππη πολλά 1. 7. 17.
Many tracks were seen both of horses and men in retreat.

6. A Collective Subject.—Nouns of multitude often take the verb in the plural.

"ﻮς φάσαν ἡ πλῆθος Β 278.
Thus said the multitude.

SUBSTANTIVE AND SUBSTANTIVE

7. Apposition.—A substantive in apposition with another agrees with it in case.

Ὀρόντας δὲ Πέρσης ἄνὴρ 1. 6. 1. Σὺν Πίερητι τῷ ἐρμηνεί 1. 8. 12.
Orontas a Persian. With Pigres the interpreter.
Καὶ τὸ βασιλείου σημεῖον ὅραν ἐφασαν ἄετον τινα χρυσοῦν 1. 10. 12.
And they said they saw the royal standard, a kind of golden eagle.

8. Predicate Agreement.—Substantives connected by copulative verbs, particularly εἰμὶ and γίγνομαι, agree in case (cf. 45, 52).

Κλέαρχος Λακεδαίμονιος φυγᾶς ἦν 1. 1. 9.
Clearchus was a Lacedaemonian exile.
Τὰ δὲ ἄθλα ἦσαν στελεγγίδες χρυσαί 1. 2. 10.
And the prizes were golden strigii.
Καὶ ἐγένοντο οἱ σύμπαντες ὀπλέται ... μύριοι καὶ χίλιοι 1. 2. 9.
And all together amounted to eleven thousand hoplites.

SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE

9. Agreement of Attributive Adjective.—The adjective (including the article, pronominal adjectives, and participles)
agrees in gender, number, and case with the substantive it modifies.

Τὸν κάλλιστον κόσμον 3. 2. 7.
The fairest ornament.

Πολλαὶ ἡμῖν καὶ καλὰ ἐλπίδες εἰσὶ σωτηρίας 3. 2. 8.
We have many good hopes of safety.

10. Agreement of Predicate Adjective. — The adjective in the predicate after copulative verbs, especially εἶμι and γίγνομαι, agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case.

'Ἡν γὰρ ἡ πάροδος στενὴ 1. 4. 4.
For the passage was narrow.

Οὖν καταφανὲς ἦσαν οἱ πολέμοι 1. 8. 8.
The enemy were not yet in sight.

'Αγαθοὶς ... ύμῖν προσήκει εἶναι 3. 2. 11.
It befits you to be brave.

'Ομολογεῖς οὖν περὶ ἐμὲ ἁδικὸς γεγενήσθαι; 1. 6. 8.
Do you then admit that you have been unjust toward me? (cf. 45.)

11. Predicate Adjective Neuter. — A predicate adjective is, however, often neuter, being used like a noun without regard to the gender or number of its substantive.

Φοβερῶτατον δὲ ἔρημα 2. 5. 9.
And a desert is a most fearful thing.

Τοὺς δὲ ποταμοὺς ἀπορον νομίζετε εἶναι 3. 2. 22.
But you regard the rivers as a difficulty.

PRONOUN AND ANTECEDENT

12. Pronoun Agreement. — The pronoun (personal, relative, demonstrative, etc.) agrees with its antecedent in number and gender.

Νῆς τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε καὶ ἔπει ἄντως ναύαρχος 1. 4. 2.
Thirty-five ships and an admiral on board of them.
1. Three days; in which, etc.

2. For neither are we his soldiers any longer, since we do not follow him, nor is he any longer our paymaster.

13. Assimilation of Relative.—The relative pronoun may by assimilation take the case of its antecedent.

14. Incorporation of Antecedent.—The antecedent may be incorporated in the relative clause. This involves assimilation where the cases of antecedent and relative would logically be different.

15. Use of Article.—The definite article is used much as in English.

16. Article with Proper Names and Abstracts.—Unlike the English usage, the article is allowed with proper names, and is the rule with abstracts.
§ 20] THE ARTICLE 13

'O Ξενοφῶν, ὁ Ὀμηρός.  Ἡ σοφία, ἡ ἀλήθεια.  Xenophon; Homer.  Wisdom; truth.

17. The Generic Article. — The article is used with class names, both in the singular and in the plural.

'O ἀνθρωπός, ὁ κύων.

Man (or the man); the dog (generic or specific).

Oi ἵπποι.

Horses (or the horses).

Τὰς δὲ ὀτιδὰς, ἀν τις ταχὺ ἀνυστῆ, ἐστὶ λαμβάνειν 1. 5. 3.

Bustards, if one rouse them suddenly, may be caught.

18. Article with Demonstratives and Possessives. — The article is required in prose with the demonstrative and possessive adjectives (cf. 26).

Οὗτος ὁ ἄνηρ.

This man.

'Ο ἐμὸς πατήρ.

My father.

'Εκείνη ἡ γυνὴ.

That woman.

Cf. 'Εμὸς ἀδελφὸς.

A brother of mine.

19. Article without a Noun. — The article is used freely with adjectives, adverbs of time, limiting genitives, or prepositional phrases, without a noun, when the latter is readily supplied.

Oi φρόνιμοι.

Prudent men.

Αἱ σοφαὶ.

Wise women.

'O Δαρείων.

The (son) of Darius.

Oi ἄπο τοῦτων τῶν οἰκίων 5. 2. 25.

The (men) from these houses.

20. Article in Place of Possessive. — An article is often used where the English idiom requires a possessive adjective.

Διαβάλλει τὸν Κύρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν 1. 1. 3.

He slanders Cyrus to his brother.

'Εκπεττωκότες τῶν οἰκίων 5. 2. 1.

Expelled from their houses.
21. Homeric Use. — In Homer ὁ, ἢ, ὅ is regularly a demonstrative or a relative. In Attic prose the demonstrative force is preserved in ὁ δέ, and he, at the beginning of a sentence, and in ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, the one . . . the other.

'Ὁ γὰρ βασιλῆς χολοθείς κτέ. Λ 9.
For he, angered at the king, etc.

'Ὁ δὲ πείθεται τε καὶ συλλαμβάνει Κύρον 1. 1. 3.
And he was persuaded and arrested Cyrus.

Τῶν μὲν αὐτῶν ἀπέκτεινε τοὺς δ' ἐξεβαλεν 1. 1. 7.
He killed some of them and banished others.

POSITION OF THE ARTICLE

22. With a Noun. — The article stands before its noun.

'Ὁ ἄνὴρ.
The man.

'Ἡ οἰκία.
The house.

23. Attributive Position. — When the noun has also an attributive adjective, the order is article, adjective, noun, or more formally article, noun, article, adjective, or sometimes noun, article, adjective. This is called the attributive position.

Οἱ δελοὶ κύνες 3. 2. 35.
Cowardly dogs.

'Ἡ ἀρχὴ ἦ πατρώα 1. 7. 6.
My ancestral realm.

Πόλεμος ὁ μέγας Hdt. 5. 50.
The great war.

24. Predicative Position. — When the adjective belongs to the predicate, the order is article, noun, adjective, or adjective, article, noun. This is called the predicative position.

'Ἡ πάροδος στενή 1. 4. 4.
The passage was narrow.

Ψιλὴν ἔχων τὴν κεφαλὴν 1. 8. 6.
With his head bare.

25. With Adjectival Modifiers. — With prepositional phrases and limiting genitives used attributively, the attributive position is common, but not necessary.

'Ἡ Συεννέσιος γυνὴ 1. 2. 12.
The wife of Syennesis.
§ 28] THE ARTICLE 15

Κύρος δὲ ἦσθη τὸν ἐκ τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἰς τοὺς βαρβάρους φόβον ἰδὼν I. 2. 18.

And Cyrus was pleased when he saw the terror with which the Greeks inspired the barbarians.

'Εν ταῖς κώμαις ταῖς ὑπὲρ τοῦ πεδίου τοῦ παρὰ τὸν Κεντρίτην πολαμὸν 4. 3. 1.

In the villages above the plain along the Centrites river.

Cf. Παρὰ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων 1. 2. 17.

To the generals of the Greeks.

26. With Possessives and Demonstratives.—With possessive adjectives the attributive position is used, but with demonstratives the predicative position (cf. 18).

'Ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ, ὁ πατήρ ὁ ἐμὸς, πατήρ ὁ ἐμὸς.

My father.

Οὗτος ὁ ἀνήρ, ἡ γυνὴ ἐκεῖνη.

That man; that woman.

'Ἐνίκων οἱ ἡμέτεροι πρόγονοι τοὺς τούτον προγόνους 3. 2. 13.

Our ancestors conquered the ancestors of these men.

Τοὺς τῶν προγόνων τῶν ἡμέτερων κινδύνους 3. 2. 11.

The perils of our ancestors.

Διὰ τούτου τοῦ πεδίου 1. 2. 23.

Through this plain.

Further Uses of the Predicative Position

27. Article with the Possessive Genitive of Personal Pronouns.—The genitive of the personal pronouns used as possessives has the predicative position.

'Ὁ πατήρ σου, or σου ὁ πατήρ.  'Ὁ δ' ἀνήρ αὐτῆς 4. 5. 24.

Thy father.  Her husband.

28. Article with ἐκαστός, ἀμφότερος. —Generally ἐκαστός, ἐκάτερος, each, and ἀμφω, ἀμφότερος, both, have predicative position.

'Ἐκάστη ἡ οἰκία.  Oί φίλοι ἀμφότεροι.

Each house.  Both friends.
He wished both his sons to be present.

Cf. 'ΕΦ' ἐκάστης δὲ προδρομὴς πλέον ἢ δέκα ἀμαξαὶ πετρῶν ἀνηλίκοντο 4. 7. 10.

And at each sally more than ten wagon loads of stones were used up.

29. Article with Adjectives of Place.—The adjectives ἀκρος, meaning the top of, μέσος, the middle of, ἐσχάτος, the extreme of, have predicative position.

'Ακρον τὸ ὄρος.
The mountain top.

Διὰ μέσου δὲ τοῦ παραδείσου ἤμεν 1. 2. 7.
And it flows through the middle of the park.

Cf. Τοὺς ἐσχάτους λόχους 4. 8. 12.
The outermost companies.

'Η πόλις μέση.
The middle of the city.

30. Article with πᾶς, ὅλος.—Generally πᾶς, all, whole, and ὅλος, whole, have predicative position.

Πᾶσα ἡ πόλις, cf. πᾶσα πόλις.
The whole city; every city.

Οἱ δ' ἔποιεν πάντες οἱ μετὰ Κύρου 1. 8. 7.
And all the horses with Cyrus.

Κατεκαύθη πᾶσα ἡ πόλις 5. 2. 27.
The whole city was burnt.

PRONOUNS

31. Personal Pronouns, Nominative.—The nominative of the personal pronouns is not generally used unless it is emphatic. The lack of a nominative third person (cf. 32) is supplied, when necessary, by the various demonstratives, ὁ (in its demonstrative use, cf. 21), oὗτος, or ἐκεῖνος, and by ὅς in the phrase καὶ ὅς, and he.

Χαλεπῶς φέρω τοῖς παροῦντι πράγμασιν 1. 3. 3.
I am distressed at the present circumstances.
§ 35]

PRONOUNS

I will follow along with you.

Now these came to Sardis.

And he wondered who was giving out the watchword.

32. Aυτός as Third Personal Pronoun. — The oblique cases of αυτός (but never at the beginning of a sentence) serve in prose as the forms of the personal pronoun of the third person.

Προδοῦναι αὐτόν 2. 3. 22. 
Δικαίωσ ἔπαινον αὐτός 5. 8. 21.
To betray him.
I beat them justly.

33. Aυτός as Intensive Pronoun. — In the predicative position αυτός is intensive, meaning self. So also when standing by itself in the nominative.

Αὐτὸς ὁ ἄνηρ.
The man himself.

Περὶ δὲ αὐτὸν τὸν ναόν 5. 3. 12.
And around the temple itself.

Αὐτός ὁμός ἡμῖν, αὐτός δεῖξας δοὺς, αὐτός ἐξαπατήσας συνέλαβε τοὺς στρατηγοὺς 3. 2. 4.
Though he swore to us himself, and himself gave pledges, yet he himself deceived and arrested the generals.

34. Ὅ αὐτός, the same. — In the attributive position αὐτός means same.

'Ο αὐτός ἄνηρ, ἦ αὐτή γυνή, ταῦτα ταῦτα.
The same man; the same woman; these same things.

Τοὺς αὐτοὺς εὑρίσετε καὶ τότε κακίστος καὶ νῦν ὁβριστοτάτους 5. 8. 22.
You will find the same men then most cowardly and now most insolent.

35. Reflexive Pronouns. — The reflexive pronouns refer to the subject of the clause in which they stand. They are used much as
in English, but the forms of the third person are sometimes used for the first and second person, e.g. αὐτῶν for ἡμῶν αὐτῶν.

'Eγὼ δὲ σοι ... δίδωμι ἐμαυτόν 7. 3. 30.
But I give you myself.

Βουλεύεσθαι ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν 5. 7. 12.
To deliberate concerning ourselves.

Δὲ ἡμᾶς ἀνερέσθαι ἐαυτοῦς Pl. Ph. 78 b.
We must question ourselves.

36. Indirect Reflexives.—A pronoun in a subordinate clause, which refers to the subject of the principal clause, is called an indirect reflexive. In Attic oὐ οἴ ἔ, etc., are thus used. Occasionally, however, ἐαυτοῦ, etc., and the oblique cases of αὐτός are also used as indirect reflexives.

'Ἡξίου ... δοθήναι οἱ ταύτας τὰς πόλεις 1. 1. 8.
He claimed that these cities should be given to him.

Νομίσας ἑτοίμους εἶναι αὑτῷ τοὺς ἑπτήκος 1. 6. 3.
Thinking that the horsemen were ready for him.

37. Homeric Use.—In Homer ἐο (with the other case-forms) is used as a third personal pronoun (= αὐτοῦ), as a direct reflexive (= ἐαυτοῦ), and as an indirect reflexive (cf. 36)

Καὶ οἱ πείθονται Ἀχαῖοι Α 79.
And the Achaeans obey him.

'Αχιλῆς, ἐο μέγ' ἀμείνονα φώτα, ἑτίμησεν B 239.
Achilles, a far better man than himself, he dishonored.

38. Possessive Adjectives.—The possessive of the third person is wanting in Attic. Compare ὁ ἕμος πατήρ, ὁ πατήρ ὁ ἕμος, πατήρ ὁ ἕμος, ὁ πατήρ μου, my father, and ὁ πατήρ αὐτοῦ, his father.

Τῷ ἕμῳ ᾧδελφῷ πολέμιος 1. 6. 8.
Hostile to my brother.

Περὶ τῶν ὑμετέρων ἀγαθῶν μαχούμεθα 2. 1. 12.
For your property we shall fight.
§ 42]  PRONOUNS

19

Τῷ νόμῳ τῷ ὑπετέρῳ πείσομαι 7. 3. 39.
I shall obey your custom.

Τῷ σώματι αὐτῷ κόσμον 1. 9. 23.
An adornment for his person.

39. Homeric Possessives.— In Homer ὁς, his, his own, ἥ, her, her own, etc., σφέτερος (σφός), etc., their, their own, are the possessive adjectives of the third person.

Αὐτὰρ δ ἐγὼ ἡσυχ ἐνὶ φρεσί Α 333.
But he understood in his heart.

Ὁ γὰρ αὕτε βῆθα σὺ πατρὸς ἀμέινον Α 404.
For he in turn was mightier than his sire.

Κεῖνοι δὲ σφέτερον ἀπασβάλησεν ὀλοντο Α 409.
And they by their infatuation perished.

40. Demonstrative Pronouns.— The chief demonstrative pronouns are οὗτος, οὗτε, this, and ἐκεῖνος, that. Of these, οὗτος is the ordinary antecedent to the relative. Further, οὗτος refers to something mentioned, οὗτε to something actually present, οὗτος to what precedes, οὗτε to what follows. Cf. οὗτος: ὅπερ ο οτιούτος: τοιόσοδε.

Ἐπὶ τούτων διέβαλον 1. 5. 10.
On these (before mentioned) they crossed.

Τόνδε τὸν τρόπον 1. 1. 9. Ἐκεῖνην τὴν ἡμέραν 2. 1. 6.
In the following manner. On that day.

41. Relative Pronouns.— The chief relative pronouns are ὃς, who, and its compounds ὁστός, whoever (indefinite), and ὁστερ, the very one who (specific).

Καὶ ὁτῳ δοκεῖ ταῦτ', ἐφη, ἀνατενάτῳ τὴν χείρα 3. 2. 9.
And whoever approves of this, said he, let him raise his hand.

"Οπερ ἦτο τούτην δι Κύρος 1. 4. 5.
Just what Cyrus thought he would do.

42. Interrogative Pronouns.— The chief interrogatives are τίς; who? πόσος; how great? ποῖος; of what sort? with
the corresponding indirect forms ὅστις, ὅπως, ὅπως. Direct questions require τίς; etc.; indirect questions may have either the direct or the indirect forms (cf. 301).

Ἐθαύμασε τίς παραγγέλλει καὶ ἤρετο δ' τι εἴη τὸ σύνθημα 1. 8. 16.
He wondered who was giving out the watchword, and asked what it was.

43. Ἀλλος.—*Ἀλλος, another (besides, else), does not necessarily apply merely to that which is of the class or kind mentioned, as the English another.

Ὁ γὰρ ἥν χόρτος οὐδὲ ἄλλο οὐδὲν δένδρον 1. 5. 5.
For there was no grass, and besides not a tree.

THE CASES OF THE NOUN

NOMINATIVE

44. Subject Case.—The subject of a finite verb is put in the nominative case.

Κλέαρχος εἶπε 1. 3. 14. Ἀλλος ἀνέστη 1. 3. 16.
Cleararchus said. Another rose.

Ταῦτα οἱ αἱρετοὶ ἀναγγέλλοντι τοῖς στρατιώταις 1. 3. 21.
This the delegates report to the soldiers.

45. Predicate Nominative.—The predicate after εἰμὶ, γίγνομαι, and other copulative verbs (cf. 8) is put in the nominative case.

Αὕτη αὖ ἄλλη πρόφασις ἦν 1. 1. 7. Ἀρκάδες ἐσμέν 6. 1. 30.
This again was another pretext. We are Arcadians.

'Ὁ ποταμὸς καλεῖται Μαρσύας 1. 2. 8.
The river is called Marsyas.

46. Independent Nominative.—The nominative is used independently in titles and the like.

Ξενοφώντος Κύρου Ἀνάβασις.
Xenophon’s ‘Anabasis of Cyrus.’

Παρηγγύα ὁ Κύρος σύνθημα Ζεὺς σύμμαχος καὶ ἤγεμῶν XC 3. 3. 58.
Cyrus gave out as password, ‘Zeus, our Ally and Leader.’
47. Nominative for Vocative. — The nominative is sometimes used in direct address for the vocative, especially in poetry.

Zεὺς πάτερ Ἰδηθέν μεδέων κύδιστε μέγιστε | ἡλιώς θ' ὄς πάντ' ἐφορεῖς

Ο Father Zeus, ruling from Ida, most glorious, mightiest, and thou, Sun, who beholdest all things.

48. Case of Direct Address. — The vocative is the case of direct address. It is used with or without ὥ.

"Ἀνδρέας στρατιώται 1. 3. 9. Ὡ ἄνδρες 1. 4. 16.
Μήννω ἄειδε, θεά, Πηληνάδεω Ἀχιλῆος Α 1.
Sing, O goddess, the wrath of Achilles, son of Peleus.

49. Internal and External Accusative. — The accusative is used to denote both the object effected (inner object) and the object affected (outer object).

Γράφει ἐπιστολήν 1. 6. 3.
He writes a letter (inner object).
'Ἀναγνωσά ὄς αὐτήν 1. 6. 4.
And when he had read it (outer object).
'Εμε γάρ τοι ὁ πατήρ τῆς μὲν τῶν παιδῶν παιδείαν ... ἐπαιδεύεν XC 8. 3. 37.
For my father trained me (outer object) with the training (inner object) of the boys.

The inner object has many varieties, such as the cognate accusative (cf. 51), the accusative of extent (cf. 55), etc. Especially frequent is this use in the case of neuter pronouns or adjectives.

50. Object Case. — The direct object of a transitive verb is put in the accusative case.

Τὸν ἄνδρα ὅρω 1. 8. 26. Ἐνταῦθα ἐπαινά σε 5. 8. 10.
I see the man. Then I struck you.
And he wore a necklace.

He saw a vision.

51. Cognate Accusative. — The cognate accusative repeats the meaning of the verb in the form of a noun.

Singing some songs.

52. Subject of Infinitive. — The subject of the infinitive is put in the accusative, and the infinitive of a copulative verb may have also a predicate accusative (cf. 8).

For I consider that you are to me fatherland, friends, and allies.

53. Infinitive Subject Omitted. — The subject of the infinitive is not expressed when it is the same as that of the leading verb, and a predicate noun or adjective following it agrees in case with the subject of the leading verb (cf. 8, 10).

He thinks himself wronged by us.

Do you then admit that you have been unjust toward me?

Accusative as Adverbial Modifier

54. Accusative of Specification. — The accusative, with a noun, adjective, or verb, may specify the part, property, or sphere to which they apply (cf. 99).

A river, Cydnus by name, two plethra in width.

Equal in length and breadth.

Best of all in all things.
§ 59]

Kai ἀποτμηθέντες τὰς κεφαλὰς ἐπελεύθησαν 2. 6. 1.
And they were beheaded (being beheaded they died).

55. Accusative of Extent. — The accusative is used to express extent of time or space.

Ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας ἐπτά 1. 2. 6.
There he remained seven days.

Ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς τρεῖς παρασάγγας εἴκοσι 1. 2. 7.
He marches three days' journey, twenty parasangs.

56. Terminal Accusative. — In poetry the accusative may be used to express the limit of motion. In prose a preposition is required.

Ερχεσθον κλισθν Α 322.
Go ye to the tent.

Ἄνεβη μέγαν οὐρανὸν Ὀλυμπόν τε Α 497.
She went up to great heaven and to Olympus.

57. Accusative Adverbial Phrases. — In many set phrases the accusative has come to be practically a mere adverb.

Τὴν ἀρχήν, τὸν τὸν τρόπον, τὸ τέλος.  
Τὸ δὲ σύμπαν 1. 5. 9.
At first; in the following manner; finally. And in general.

Ἡσαν αἱ Ἰωνικαὶ πόλεις Τισσαφέρνους τὸ ἀρχαῖον 1. 1. 6.
The Ionian cities had belonged originally to Tissaphernes.

58. Accusative in Asseverations. — The accusative follows verbs of swearing, and νῦ and μᾶ, by, in oaths.

Ὗμνῷ δὴν θεοὺς πάντας καὶ πάσας 6. 1. 31.
I swear to you by all the gods and goddesses.

Νῦ Δὲ, ἔφη ὁ Κῦρος 1. 7. 9.
Yes, by Zeus, said Cyrus.

Ἄλλα μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς οὐκ ἔγνως αὐτοὺς διώξω 1. 4. 8.
But by the gods, I, for my part, will not pursue them.

Double Accusative

59. Accusative of Person and of Thing. — Verbs signifying to ask, demand, teach, remind, clothe, unclothe, conceal, deprive
(cf. 79), divide may take two accusatives, one of the person, the other of the thing.

Κύρον αἰτεῖν πλοία 1. 3. 14.  
Ταῦθ' ύμας διδάξω And. 1. 10.
To ask Cyrus for boats.  
Of these matters I shall inform you.

'Αναμνήσω γὰρ ύμας καὶ τοὺς τῶν προγόνων τῶν ἡμετέρων κυνήγουσ

3. 2. 11.

For I shall remind you also of the perils of our ancestors.

Τοὺς τε Τραπεζοντίους ἀπεστερήκαμεν τὴν πεντηκόνταρον 6. 6. 23.

And we have robbed the Trapezuntians of their penteconter.

60. Verbs of Doing and Saying. — Verbs signifying to do something to or say something of take two accusatives, one of the person affected, the other of the thing done or said.

Τοῦτον τάναντλα ποιήσετε ἢ τοὺς κύνας ποιοῦσι 5. 8. 24.
You will do to him the opposite of what they do to dogs.

Τοὺς Κορινθίους πολλά τε καὶ κακὰ ἔλεγε Hdt. 8. 61.
Of the Corinthians he said many bad things.

61. Object and Predicate Accusative. — Verbs signifying to name, choose, appoint, make, consider, etc., take two accusatives, a direct object, and a predicate accusative referring to the same person or thing.

Καὶ πατέρα ἐμὲ ἐκαλεῖτε 7. 6. 38.
And you called me father.

Δικαστὰς δὲ τοὺς λοχαγοὺς ἐποιήσαντο 5. 7. 34.
And they made the captains judges.

'Ιχθύων μεγάλων καὶ πραέων, οὓς οἱ Σύροι θεοὺς ἐνόμιζον 1. 4. 9.
Of large and tame fish which the Syrians regarded as gods.

For the accusative with prepositions, see 348–358.
For the accusative absolute, see 278.

GENITIVE

62. Genitive and Ablative. — The genitive has two meanings, that of a true genitive (of), and that of the lost abla-
tive, whose place it has taken, denoting separation (from). In most of its uses this distinction is clear; in a few there is room for doubt.

Limiting a Noun; Adnominal Genitive

63. Possessive Genitive. — The genitive may denote the possessor.

'O τῆς βασιλέως γυναικὸς ἀδελφός 2. 3. 17.
The king's wife's brother.

Τὴν τῶν Καρδούχων χώραν 4. 3. 1.
The country of the Carduchians.

64. Subjective Genitive. — The genitive may denote the subject of an action or feeling.

Τὴν βασιλέως ἐπιρρίαν καὶ ἀσέβειαν 3. 2. 4.
The perjury and impiety of the king.

Τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων φόβος μέγας 1. 2. 18.
But the barbarians' fear was great.

65. Objective Genitive. — The genitive may denote the object of an action or feeling.

Διὰ τοὺς τῶν θεῶν ὀρκοὺς 3. 1. 22.
On account of the oaths (sworn) in the name of the gods.

Οὐ δυνάμενοι καθεύδειν ὑπὸ λύπης καὶ πόθου πατρίδων, γονέων, γυναικῶν, παιδῶν 3. 1. 3.
Unable to sleep because of grief and longing for homes, parents, wives, and children.

66. Genitive of Material. — The genitive may denote the material, or contents, of something.

Πέντε ἀργυρίου μετὰς 1. 4. 13.
Five silver minae.

Οἶνος φοινίκων 2. 3. 14.
Palm wine.

Κέρατα οἶνον 7. 2. 23.
Horns of wine.

Νομαὶ πολλαὶ βοσκημάτων 3. 5. 2.
Many herds of cattle.
67. Genitive of Measure.—The genitive may denote the measure of extent, duration, or value.

Τριών μηνών μισθόν {i. i. 10.} 
Three months' pay. 
Εὖρος πλέθρου {i. 4. 4.} 
A plethrum in width.

68. Partitive Genitive.—The genitive may denote the whole of which the governing substantive expresses a part.

Μέσον ἡμέρας {i. 8. 8.} 
The middle of the day.
Οὐ δὲ διόξαντες τῶν ἵππεων {i. 5. 3.} 
Those of the horsemen who started in pursuit.

"Ων ἐσι καὶ Ξενοφῶν ἥν {3. i. io.} 
Of whom Xenophon also was one.

69. Predicate Genitive.—The adnominal genitive may stand in the predicate after copulative verbs.

*Εστι δὲ καὶ μεγάλου βασιλέως βασίλεα {i. 2. 8 (cf. 63).} 
And the great king also has a palace.
Τὸ εὖρος ἐστὶν εἰκοσι καὶ πέντε ποδῶν {i. 2. 8 (cf. 67).} 
Its width is twenty-five feet.

Genitive with Verbs, as Object

70. Partitive Object.—Many verbs may take a genitive object when only a part is affected; such are especially those signifying to share (including the impersonal μέτεστι), enjoy, etc.

Ἀλβώντας τοῦ βαρβαροκοῦ στρατοῦ {i. 5. 7.} 
Taking part of the barbarian army.
Τῶν δὲ περιπτῶν ὅτου μὲν δέοιτο τις μετεδίδοσαν ἄλληλοις {3. 3. 1.} 
And of the surplus they shared with one another whatever any one lacked.

"Ὅποτε ἐνθυμοῖμην ὅτι τῶν μὲν ἅγαθῶν συνενώς ἡμῖν μετείη {3. 1. 20.} 
When (ever) I reflected that we had no part of any of the good things.
71. **With Verbs of Endeavor.** — Many verbs of endeavor, signifying to take hold of, touch, claim, aim at, attain, hit, miss, make trial of, begin, etc., take a genitive object.

Μὴ ἀπέσταθαι τῆς κάρφης 1. 5. 10.
Not to touch the hay.

"Όμετο δὲ τοῦτων τυγχάνειν 2. 6. 18.
He thought it necessary to get these.

Αὐτοῦ ἡμαρτεν 1. 5. 12. Τοῦ λόγου δὲ ἠρχέτο 3. 2. 7.
He missed him. And he began his speech.

72. **With Verbs of Sensation.** — Some verbs of sense perception and mental action, signifying to taste, smell, hear, perceive, understand, remember, forget, desire, care for, spare, neglect, admire, despise, etc., take a genitive object.

Βούλεται οὖν καὶ σὲ τούτων γεύσασθαι 1. 9. 26.
He therefore wishes you also to taste these.

'Ακούοντοι βοώντων τῶν στρατιωτῶν 4. 7. 24.
They hear the soldiers shouting.

Μὴ ὅσπερ οἱ λωτοφάγοι ἐπιλαθώμεθα τῆς οἰκάδε οὗ 3. 2. 25.
Lest, like the lotus-eaters, we forget the way home.

'Αλλήλων ἐπεμέλειοντο 4. 2. 26.
They looked out for each other.

73. **With Verbs of Power.** — Verbs signifying to rule, lead, command, etc., take a genitive object.

Τοῦ δεξιοῦ κῆρως ἡγεῖσθαι 1. 7. 1.
To lead the right wing.

Πάντων ἵσον οἱ θεοὶ κρατοῦσι 2. 5. 7.
The gods hold sway over all things alike.

"Αρχεῖν δὲ καλῶν μὲν κἀγαθῶν δυνατὸς ἦν 2. 6. 19.
And he was able to command honorable and good men.

74. **With Compound Verbs.** — Verbs compounded with certain prepositions, especially πρὸ, περὶ, and ὑπὲρ, may take a genitive depending upon the prepositional notion.
Προβουλεῖν τούτων καὶ προπονεῖν 3. 1. 37.
To plan and toil for these.
Τ' ὑπερκάθηται δ' ἡμῶν 5. 1. 9.
And they are stationed above us.

Genitive with Verbs, as Adverbial Modifier

75. With Verbs of Plenty or Want. — Verbs of plenty or want may be followed by a genitive of material (cf. 66).

Ἐπίπλασαν χόρτου κούφου 1. 5. 10.
They filled (the skins) with hay.

Ἐψιλοῦτο δ' δ Λόφος τῶν ἵππων 1. 10. 13.
And the hill was bared of the horsemen.

76. Genitive of Cause. — Verbs of emotion (joy, grief, anger, etc.) may be followed by a genitive of the cause of the emotion.

Τῆς ἐλευθερίας . . . ἥς ὑμᾶς ἐγὼ εὐθαμοινίζω 1. 7. 3.
Of the freedom on which I congratulate you.

Μὴ μνησικακήσεις βασιλέα αὕτως τῆς σὺν Κύρῳ ἐπιστρατείας 2. 4. 1.
That the king would bear them no grudge because of the expedition with Cyrus.

77. Causal Genitive in Exclamation. — In exclamations the causal genitive may be used without any verb expressed.

Εἶπε πρὸς αὐτόν, τῆς τύχης ΧC 2. 2. 3.
He said to himself, 'What a misfortune!'

78. Genitive of Crime. — Verbs of judicial action, signifying to accuse, acquit, convict, judge, punish, etc., take an accusative of the person and a genitive of the crime. But compounds of κατά take a genitive of the person and may have also an accusative of the crime.

Τιμωρῆσασθαι αὐτῶς τῆς ἐπιθέσεως 7. 4. 23.
To punish them for the attack.

Καταδικάζω ἔμαυτον 6. 6. 15.
I condemn myself.
79. Genitive of Separation. — Verbs of separation and distinction, signifying to be distant, differ, remove, abstain, deprive (cf. 59), etc., may be followed by the genitive.

Απείχον τῆς χαράδρας ὅσον ὄκτω σταδίων 3. 4. 3.
They were distant from the ravine about eight stades.

Ἡ δὲ ὄψις ἠλεκτρον οὐδὲν διέφερε 2. 3. 15.
And its appearance did not differ at all from amber.

Ποδῶν καὶ χειρῶν καὶ ἀφθαλμῶν στερομένους ἀνθρώπους 1. 9. 13.
Men deprived of feet, hands, and eyes.

80. Genitive of Comparison. — Verbs of superiority and inferiority may be followed by the genitive of comparison.

Τὸ δὲ τῆς ἐπιμελείας περιείναι τῶν φίλων 1. 9. 24.
His surpassing his friends in thoughtfulness.

Ἀβροκόμας δὲ υστέρησε τῆς μάχης 1. 7. 12.
But Abrocomas came too late for the battle.

81. Genitive of Source. — Many verbs may be followed by a genitive of source.

Μᾶθε δὲ μου καὶ τάδε ΧC 1. 6. 44.
And learn from me this also.

Τοῦτων καὶ πυθάνομαι ὅτι οὐκ ἄβατόν ἐστι τὸ ὄρος 4. 6. 17.
From these I ascertain also that the mountain is not impassable.

Τοῦτων μὲν ἐστε προγόνων 3. 2. 13.
Of such ancestors are ye.

82. Genitive of Price. — Verbs of buying, selling, appraising, and the like, may be followed by a genitive of the price.

Ἀπέδωτο πεντῆκοντα δαρεικῶν 7. 8. 6.
He sold it for fifty darics.

Μικρὰ μέτρα πολλοῦ ἄργυρου 3. 2. 21.
Scant measure for much money.

83. Genitive of Time. — The genitive may express the time (in poetry also the place) within which an action takes place.
The king will not fight within ten days.

Not for (within) a long time. They proceed in the plain.

Much snow fell during the night.

Genitive with Adjectives and Adverbs

84. Of Endeavor, Sensation, Power, Plenty, Want, etc.—The genitive may depend on adjectives and adverbs of meaning akin to that of verbs which take a genitive.

Of those acquainted with him.

Without the knowledge of the soldiers.

Full of wild beasts.

Marvelous for beauty and size.

Worthy of freedom.

85. With Adjectives of Transitive Action.—Some adjectives of transitive action take an objective genitive.

And they judged him to be most eager to learn and practice also the arts of war, both archery and javelin throwing.

Skilled in military tactics.

86. Genitive after Comparatives.—The genitive is used after the comparative degree of adjectives or adverbs (cf. the use of ἥ, than, 363).
§ 90]

DATIVE

'Ἡςαν δ' οἱ ταύτῃ ἵπποι μείωσε μὲν τῶν Περσικῶν 4. 5. 36.
And the horses here were smaller than the Persian horses.
Πολὺ γὰρ τῶν ἥππων ἐτρεχον θάττον 1. 5. 2.
For they ran much faster than the horses.

87. With Adverbs of Place. — The genitive is used with adverbs of place, such as ἐσώ, within; ἐξω, ἐκτός, outside; πέραν, beyond; ποῦ, where.

Εἰσώ τῆς τάφρου 1. 7. 16. Ἀγγὺς παραδεσθευ 2. 4. 14.
Within the ditch. Near a park.

Ἡ ἐκαστὸς ἐτύγχανε τοῦ νάπους ὅν 6. 5. 22.
At whatever part of the glen each one chanced to be.

88. Genitive Absolute. — A noun and a participle may stand together in the genitive absolute (cf. 277). For the genitive with prepositions, see 345-358.

DATIVE

89. Dative, Instrumental, and Locative. — The dative has three fundamental meanings, that of the true dative, the remoter object (to or for), that of the lost instrumental, whose place it has taken, denoting means, instrument, etc. (with or by), and that of the lost locative, of place or time (in or at). In most of its uses this distinction is quite clear.

90. Indirect Object. — The indirect object of a transitive verb is put in the dative.

'Ο δὲ Κῦρος ἐπισκέπτα τῆςμόλιον πᾶσι δώσειν οὐ πρῶτον ἐφερόν 1. 3. 21.
And Cyrus promised to give to all half as much again as they had been receiving before.

Ταῦτα οἱ αἱρετοὶ ἀναγέλλουσι τοῖς στρατιώταις 1. 3. 21.
This the delegates report to the soldiers.

Ὑποχνοῦμι ὑμᾶν τὴν μισθοφοράν 5. 6. 26.
I promise you your pay.
91. Dative Object of Intransitives.—Many intransitive verbs, some of which are transitive in English, take a dative object. Such are those meaning to befit, belong, benefit, serve, obey, assist, trust, abuse, threaten, be angry, etc.

They aided each other.

It suited his time of life.

But the soldiers were angry with the generals.

92. Dative of Advantage or Disadvantage.—Almost any verb may be followed by the dative of the person (or thing) for whom something is done.

And another army was being collected for him.

They asked for whom the horses were bred.

The dates were laid aside for the slaves.

93. Ethical Dative. — The person whose feelings sympathize with the action may be added in the dative. This is often scarcely to be translated.

What would you have me learn?

Will not our young men stand in need of temperance?

94. Dative of Possessor.—The dative of the possessor is used in the predicate after εἰμὶ and γίγνομαι (cf. 69).

In this he had another pretext.
The soldiers began to run.

What will the soldiers have?

95. Dative with Compounds. — The dative is used as object of many compound verbs, especially those with ἐν, σύν, ἐπί, and some with πρὸς, παρά, περί, ὑπό.

Some one coming up to them.

96. Dative of Union or Opposition. — The dative follows verbs of union, approach, association, or opposition.

No one fought with him.

97. Dative of Likeness or Unlikeness. — The dative follows verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, of likeness or unlikeness (cf. 105).

To liken oneself to another is to imitate.

98. Dative of Cause, Means, Instrument. — The dative is used to denote the cause, means, or instrument.

We perished with cold.

Crossing by rafts.
It had been built of bricks.

And he is said to have slain Artagares with his own hand.

99. **Dative of Manner or Respect.** — The dative is used to denote manner, or the respect in which something is true. The latter is particularly frequent with adjectives (cf. 54).

Δρόμῳ θείν 1. 8. 18.  
To go on a run.  
Κραυγῇ πολλῇ ἐπίσαν 1. 7. 4.  
They attack with a great shout.

'Ισχύειν τοὺς σώμασι ΧΜ 2. 7. 7.  
To be strong in their bodies.

Γένε τε προσήκων τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ τὰ πολέμια λεγόμενος ἐν τοῖς ἀρίστοις Περσῶν 1. 6. 1.  
Both related in family to the king and reckoned in military matters among the best of the Persians.

100. **Dative of Agent.** — The dative of the agent (cf. 118) is used after the verbal in -τέος (cf. 291), and sometimes after the perfect and pluperfect passive.

'Εμοὶ τοῦτο οὐ ποιητέων 1. 3. 15.  
I must not do this.  
Πάνθ' ἡμῖν πεποιηται 1. 8. 12.  
Our whole task is done.

101. **Dative of Accompaniment.** — The dative of accompaniment is used chiefly in military phrases. In general a preposition is required.

'Ολίγῳ μὲν γὰρ στρατεύματι οὐ τολμήσει ἐφεπεσθαί 2. 2. 12.  
For with a small army he will not dare to follow.

102. **Dative of Degree of Difference.** — After words containing a notion of comparison the dative expresses the degree of difference.

'Αβροκόμας δὲ ὑστέρησε τῆς μάχης πέντε ἡμέραις 1. 7. 12.  
But Abrocomas came five days too late for the battle.
103. Dative of Time. — The dative is used to express time when, chiefly of day, night, month, year, and names of festivals. In general a preposition is required.

The dative is used to express time when, chiefly of day, night, month, year, and names of festivals. In general a preposition is required.

\[ Τῇ \text{ de} \ αὐτῇ \ ημέρᾳ \ i. \ 5. \ 12. \ \Deltaύλων \ \text{de} \ \tauῶτῳ \ \τῇ \ οὐσίερα \ \εγένετο \ 2. \ 2. \ 18. \]

And the same day. And this became evident the next day.

104. The Dative of Place. — The dative in poetry may express place where. In prose some local datives remain as adverbs, as ταύτη, here, κύκλῳ, in a circle. In general a preposition is required.

\[ Τὸξ \ \ωμοῖον \ \ἐχων \ \ Α 45. \]

With a bow on his shoulders.

\[ Πυρὰ \ τολλὰ \ ἐκαον \ κύκλῳ \ \ἐπὶ \ τῶν \ δρέων \ 4. \ 1. \ 11. \]

They burned many camp fires round about on the mountains.

105. The Dative with Adjectives, etc. — The dative is used freely with adjectives, adverbs, and verbal nouns to express relations similar to those with verbs.

\[ Τοῖς \ \θεοῖς \ \ὑπὸ \ \ οὰ. \ 2. \ 5. \ 7. \]

Subject to the gods.

\[ Αὐτῷ \ \μᾶλλον \ \φίλους \ \ἔσναι \ \η \ \ βασιλεῖ \ i. \ 1. \ 5. \]

To be friends to him rather than to the king.

\[ Κύρῳ \ \πιστῶς \ \ . \ \ . \ \ . \ \ . \ \ \ . \ \ \ . \ \ θυμίν \ \ εὖνοῦς \ \ 3. \ 3. \ 2 \ (cf. 91). \]

Faithful to Cyrus, well-disposed to you.

\[ 'Η \ \ πορεία \ \ δμοία \ \ φυγῇ \ \ εγέγνυτο \ 4. \ 1. \ 17 \ (cf. 97). \]

The march became like a flight.

\[ Τὰ \ \ δὲ \ \ κρέα \ \ . \ \ . \ \ . \ \ . \ \ . \ \ . \ \ . \ \ . \ \ . \ ζὺν \ \ παραπλήσια \ \ τοῖς \ \ ὠλαφελοῖς \ \ i. \ 5. \ 2 \ (cf. 97). \]

And the flesh was like venison.

\[ Τὸ \ \ αὐτὸ \ \ τῷ \ \ \ ηλιθὼ \ \ 2. \ 6. \ 22 \ (cf. 97). \ \ Αμα \ \ δὲ \ \ τῇ \ \ ημέρᾳ \ \ 2. \ 1. \ 2 \ (cf. 97). \]

The same as foolishness. But at daybreak.

\[ Τῇ \ \ \ φωνῇ \ \ τραχὺς \ \ 2. \ 6. \ 9 \ (cf. 99). \ \ Ταῖς \ \ φυχαῖς \ \ ἑρρωμενεκτεροῖ \ \ 3. \ 1. \ 42. \]

Harsh in voice. Firmer in their spirits.

\[ Πλήθει \ \ μὲν \ \ χώρας \ καὶ \ \ \ ἀνθρώπων \ \ \ \ ισχυρὰ \ \ οὖσα \ \ i. \ 5. \ 9 \ (cf. 99). \]

Being strong in extent of territory and number of men.

\[ Προτέρα \ \ Κύρου \ \ πέντε \ \ \ ημέραις \ \ \ \ Εἰς \ \ Τάρσους \ \ ἀδικεῖτο \ \ 1. \ 2. \ 25 \ (cf. 102). \]

She arrived at Tarsus five days before Cyrus.
THE VOICES § 106

toσσώτῳ ἡδιον ἥφ, ὅσῳ πλεῖω κέκτημαι XC 8. 3. 40.
I live more pleasantly the more I possess.
For the dative with prepositions, see 347–358.

THE VERB

THE VOICES: ACTIVE, MIDDLE, AND PASSIVE

106. The Active Voice.—In the active voice the action proceeds from the subject.

Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τὸν Κύρον 1. 1. 3.
Tissaphernes slanders Cyrus.

107. The Middle Voice.—In the middle voice the subject is not only the agent, but is concerned in the action, usually as a direct or indirect object.

Πῦρ ἔκαον καὶ ἔχρισαντο 4. 4. 12.
They kindled a fire and anointed themselves.

Τὸ δὲ στράτευμα ἐπορίζετο σὺτον ὅπως ἐδύνατο 2. 1. 6.
And the army procured food for itself as it could.

108. The Passive Voice.—In the passive voice the subject is represented as acted upon.

Στράτευμα αὐτῷ συνελέγετο 1. 1. 9.
An army was being collected for him.

Τρίποδες εἰσηνέχθησαν 7. 3. 21.
Stools were brought in.

Uses of the Middle Voice

109. Directly Reflexive Middle.—The middle, in its most obvious sense, is a direct reflexive.

Δούσαμι. 'Απάγχασθαι.
I wash myself. To hang oneself.

Δεῖσας μὴ ἐὰν ἀρπαγήν τράποιτο τὸ στράτευμα 7. 1. 18.
Fearing lest the army might betake itself to plunder.
§ 113] THE VOICES 37

110. Indirectly Reflexive Middle. — More commonly the reflexive notion self is an indirect object.

Μένειν τε αὐτὸν ἐκέλευσε καὶ σύνδεσσαι ἐποιῆσατο 2. 5. 27.
He invited him to remain and made him his guest.

Ἐν ταύθα ἔμειναι ἡμέρας τρεῖς καὶ ἐπεσυνίσαντο 1. 4. 19.
There they remained three days and procured supplies for themselves.

111. Reciprocal Middle. — The middle is sometimes used in the plural in a reciprocal rather than a reflexive sense.

Ταῦτα συνθέμενοι . . . ἐπορεύοντο 4. 2. 2.
When they had made these agreements with one another, they proceeded.

Διαθέμενοι τὸν σιτὸν ὅν ᾐσαν συγκεκομομένοι 6. 6. 37.
Disposing to one another of the food which they had gathered.

112. Special Cases. — In many verbs the reflexive sense is nearly or quite lost, and special differences in meaning have developed between the active and middle forms, e.g.

'Aποδίδωμι. I give back. 'Αποδίδομαι. I sell.
Δανείζειν. To lend. Δανείζεσθαι. To borrow.
Μισθῶ. I let. Μισθοῦμαι. I hire.
'Εγγίμε. He got married. 'Εγγίματο. She got married.
Πείθειν. To persuade. Πείθεσθαι. To obey.

113. Future Middle as Passive. — The future middle is often used in a passive sense, in some verbs to the exclusion of the future passive (cf. 123).

Οἶδε τούτων στερήσονται 1. 4. 8.
Not even of these shall they be deprived.
Concerning the Passive Voice

114. Passive of Verbs that govern the Genitive or Dative.
— Many intransitive verbs are used in the passive, the genitive or dative object of the active becoming the subject of the passive.

"Αρχεσθαι ἐπίσταμαι 1. 3. 15 (cf. 73).
I know how to be ruled.

'Επιστευόμην δὲ ὑπὸ Δακεδαιμονίων 7. 6. 33 (cf. 91).
And I was trusted by the Lacedaemonians.

115. Passive of Verbs of Asking, Teaching, etc. — Verbs which, in the active, take an accusative of the person and of the thing, retain in the passive the accusative of the thing, while the accusative of the person becomes the subject (cf. 59).

Δῆρηται δὲ αὐτῇ ἡ ἄγορα . . . τέτταρα μέρη ΧΣ 1. 2. 4.
And this market is divided into four parts.

'Ελέγετο γὰρ καὶ πρόσθεν Τήρης . . . τὰ σκευοφόρα ἀφαιρεθηναι 7. 2. 22.
For it was said that Teres had even before this been deprived of his pack animals.

116. Passive of Verbs of Naming, Choosing, etc. — Verbs which, in the active, take an object and a predicate accusative, have, in the passive, a subject and a predicate nominative like copulative verbs (cf. 61).

"Ιππαρχος δὲ ἐπεστάθη Λύκιος 3. 3. 20.
And Lycius was appointed cavalry commander.

Δεινὸς νομιζόμενος εἶναι λέγειν 5. 5. 7.
Reputed to be eloquent.

117. Intransitive Actives as Passives. — Some intransitive verbs have become associated as passives with particular transitives, e.g.

'Αποθνῄσκω. 'Αποκτείνω.
Die, be killed. Kill.
§ 120] AGENCY WITH THE PASSIVE

Πίπτω.
Fall, be thrown.

Φεύγω.
Flee, be pursued.

Εὖ πάσχω.
Fare well, be benefited.

Εὖ ἀκούω.
Be well spoken of.

Бάλλω.
Throw.

Δίωκω.
Pursue.

Εὖ ποιῶ.
Benefit.

Εὖ λέγω.
Speak well of.

'Απέθανεν ὑπὸ Νικάνδρου 5. 1. 15.
He was killed by Nicander.

Μέγα δὲ εὖ ἀκούειν ὑπὸ ἔξω/ψειξι/λίων ἀνθρώπων 7. 7. 23.
And it is a great thing to be well spoken of by six thousand men.

Agency with the Passive

118. Agent with 'Υπό. — The agent after passive verbs is regularly expressed by ὑπὸ with the genitive (cf. 100, 291).

'Αδικείσθαι νομίζει ὑφ' ἡμῶν 1. 3. 10.
He thinks himself wronged by us.

Περιερρεῖτο δ' αὐτῷ ὑπὸ τοῦ Μάσκα 1. 5. 4.
And this was encircled by the Mascas.

119. Agent with 'Εκ. — The preposition ἐκ, when used with the agent after passive verbs, retains the notion of source (cf. 345).

Πόλεις ... ἐκ βασιλείως δεδομέναι 1. 1. 6.
Cities given by (a gift from) the king.

120. Agent with Πρὸς or Παρά. — Both πρὸς (cf. 357) and παρά (cf. 355) are occasionally used with the agent after passive verbs, retaining more or less of their distinctive meaning.

'Ομολογεῖται πρὸς πάντων κράτιστος δὴ γενέσθαι θεραπεύειν (φίλους)
He is acknowledged by all to have been best in serving (friends).

'Ως παρὰ πάντων ὁμολογεῖται 1. 9. 1.
As is acknowledged on all hands.
The Tenses of the Indicative

Classification

121. Period of the Action.—The tenses are classified in accordance with the period of the action, as past, present, or future. Those of the present or future are called primary (or principal) tenses, those of the past secondary (or historical) tenses.

Past: ἔγραφον, ἔγραψα, ἔγεγράφη.
Present: γράφω, γέγραφα.
Future: γράψω, γεγραφῶς ἐσομαι.

122. Stage of the Action.—The tenses also express the stage of the action, distinguishing continuance, attainment, and completion. There are but seven tenses, for in form continuance and attainment are regularly differentiated only in the past.

Continuance: ἔγραφον, γράφω, γράψω.
Attainment: ἔγραψα, γράφω, γράψω.
Completion: ἐγεγράφη, γέγραφα, γεγραφῶς ἐσομαι.

123. Classification Table.—The above classification may be tabulated as follows:—

**The Active Voice**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Continuance:</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἔγραφον</td>
<td>γράφω</td>
<td>γράψω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I was writing</td>
<td>I am writing</td>
<td>I shall be writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐγράψα</td>
<td>ἐγεγράφη</td>
<td>γεγραφά</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wrote</td>
<td>I have written</td>
<td>I shall write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐγεγράφη</td>
<td>γεγραφά</td>
<td>γεγραφῶς ἐσομαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I had written</td>
<td>I shall have written</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 127] PRESENT TENSE

THE PASSIVE VOICE

Secondary | Present | Future
---|---|---
Past | Continuance: \( \text{ἐγράφετο} \) it was (being) written | \( \text{γράφεται} \) it is (being) written | \( \text{γράφεται}(\text{cf. 113}) \) it will be written (writing)
Attainment: \( \text{ἐγράφῃ} \) it was written | \( \text{ἐγραπτά} \) it is written | \( \text{γραφήσηται} \) it will be written
Completion: \( \text{ἐγέγραπτο} \) it had been written | \( \text{ἐγέγραπται} \) it has been written | \( \text{γεγράψηται} \) it will have been written

THE PRESENT TENSE

124. Specific Present. — The present represents an action as going on at the present time.

Νῦν ἐγὼ θαρρῶ σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς μᾶλλον ἢ τότε καὶ θρασύτερός εἰμι νῦν ἢ τότε καὶ οἶνον πλείω πίνω, ἀλλ' ὅμως οὐδένα παλιώ 5. 8. 19.

Now with the favor of the gods I am more confident than then, and I am bolder now than then, and I drink more wine, but nevertheless I do not strike any one.

125. Universal Present. — The present also expresses a general truth (cf. 148).

Oἱ ἰατροὶ κάνουσι καὶ τέμνουσι ἐπ' ἁγαθῷ 5. 8. 18.

Doctors burn and cut for one's good.

Oἱ δειλοὶ κῦνες τοὺς μὲν παριόντας διώκουσι τε καὶ δάκνουσι, ἡ̣ν δύνωνται 3. 2. 35.

Cowardly dogs chase and bite passers-by if they can.

126. Conative Present. — The present may represent an action as attempted merely, and not actually taking place (cf. 133). This is very common with δίδωμι, give, or offer; πείθω, persuade, or try to persuade.

Νῦν δὴ ἔξελαύνετε ἡμᾶς ἐκ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς χώρας 7. 7. 7.

So now you are trying to drive us out of this land.

127. Prophetic Present. — The present is sometimes used by lively anticipation for the future.
For the army will not have provisions, unless we capture the place.

128. Present of ἐμι. — The present of ἐμι, go (with its compounds), is regularly future in sense. Ἐλεύσομαι is poetic.

Οὐκ ἐμβησόμεθα; οὐκ ἔκιμεν αὐτοί; Dem. 4. 44. Shall we not embark, shall we not ourselves go forth?
Σεῦ ὅστερος ἐμ' ὑπο γαίαν P 333. After you I shall go beneath the earth.

129. Historical Present. — The present may be used in lively narration to express a past action.

'Ως εἴδε Κλέαρχον διελαύνοντα, ἤστι τῇ ἄξινῃ 1. 5. 12. When he saw Clearchus riding through, he hurled his ax at him.
Τοῦτο δὲ λέγοντος αὐτοῦ πτάρνυται τις 3. 2. 9. As he said this, somebody sneezed.

130. Present for Perfect with Expressions of Time. — The present is often used to express an action begun in the past and continued in the present, especially with πάλαι or other expressions of time (cf. 135).

Εἶναι ἐνθα πάλαι σπεύδομεν 4. 8. 14. To be where we have long been hastening.
Οὐ πάλαι σοί λέγω; Pl. G. 489 c. Have I not long ago told you?

131. Presents with Perfect Meaning. — Some presents have a perfect meaning, especially ἦκω, I have come, and οἶχομαι, I am gone.

Οἶδα γὰρ ἐπὶ οὐχονται 1. 4. 8. Τηλόθεν ἦκω E 478. For I know where they have gone. I have come from far.

THE IMPERFECT TENSE

132. Imperfect a Continuative Past. — The imperfect tense regularly expresses continued, repeated, or habitual past action.
§ 136] IMPERFECT TENSE

Καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἑδάκρυε τολὰμ χρόνον ἑστώς· οἱ δὲ ὀρῶντες ἔθαύμαζον καὶ ἔστάτων 1. 3. 2.

And first he stood and wept a long time; and seeing him they marveled and kept silence.

Ταῦτα δὲ τὰ θερία οἱ ζήτου ἐνίοτε ἑδώκον 1. 5. 2.

And these wild animals the horses sometimes pursued.

Ὅνος ἀλέτας . . . εἰς βαβυλώνα ἦγον καὶ ἐπώλουν 1. 5. 5.

They were wont to take millstones to Babylon and sell them.

133. Conative Imperfect. — The imperfect may represent a past action as attempted (cf. 126). Especially common in this use are δίδωμι and πείθω.

"Εκείνος ἐπείθεν αὐτοῦ ὑποστήναι τὴν ἀρχήν 6. 1. 19.

Each one tried to persuade him to undertake the command.

Κλέαρχος τοὺς αὐτοῦ στρατιώτας ἐβιάζετο ἐναι 1. 3. 1.

Clearchus tried to compel his own soldiers to march.

134. Negative Imperfect. — The imperfect with the negative often implies resistance, and is to be translated would not rather than did not.

Οἱ δ᾿ αὖ βάρβαροι οὐκ ἔδιχοντο, ἀλλ` ἐκ πλείων ἦ τὸ πρόσθεν ἐφευγον 1. 10. II.

And again the barbarians would not await their charge, but began to flee sooner than before.

135. Imperfect for Pluperfect. — The imperfect is often used with πάλαι or other expressions of time to express an action begun in a remoter past and continued in the past (cf. 130).

Οἱ ἄνδρες ἀπῆσαν χρόνου πολλὸν Ηδτ. 4. 1.

Their husbands had been absent a long time.

136. Imperfects with Pluperfect Meaning. — Some imperfects have a pluperfect meaning, especially ἦκον, I had come, and ἤχομην, I had gone (cf. 131).

Κὺρος δὲ οὐπώ ἦκεν, ἀλλ` ἐτὶ προσῆλαυνε 1. 5. 12.

Cyrus had not yet come, but was still riding up.
For the modal uses of the imperfect in conditions, wishes, and final clauses, and for the iterative sense with ἄν, see 207, 208, 210, 328.

THE PERFECT TENSE

137. Tense of Completed Action. — The perfect tense expresses an action as completed in the present.

Τετελεύτηκεν 2. 1. 4.
He has died (is dead).

Οἱ πολέμιοι συνειλημένοι εἰσὶ καὶ ἀνάγκη μάχεσθαι 6. 4. 21.
The enemy have (are) assembled, and it is necessary to fight.

138. Perfect of Resulting Condition. — Many perfects have become practically presents of a resulting condition (cf. 142).

Μέμνημαι. I have recalled, I remember.
Κέκτημαι. I have acquired, I possess.

Ἔστηκα.
I stand.

Σύγε ὀνεὶ ὁ θανάτος γιγνώσκεις ὀνεὶ ἀκούων μέμνημαι 3. 1. 27.
As for you, not even when you see do you understand, nor when you hear do you remember.

Ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἦσ κέκτησε 1. 7. 3.
Worthy of the freedom you possess.

Στήλη ἔστηκε παρὰ τῶν ναῶν 5. 3. 13.
A pillar stands by the temple.

Ἄπείρηκα ἦδη συσκευαζόμενος 5. 1. 2.
I am tired now of packing.

139. Intensive Perfect. — The perfect of some verbs is used as an intensive present, especially verbs of sound, emotion, and sight (cf. 143).

Δαβίων μὲν σεστύγοις, ἀναλώσας δὲ κέκραγας Aes. 3. 218.
When you get money you are silent, when you have spent it you cry aloud.

140. Gnomic Perfect. — The perfect may be used, as in English, to express a general truth based on experience.
'H μὲν γὰρ εὐταξία σφύξειν δοκεῖ, ἡ δὲ ἀταξία πολλοὺς ἱδη ἀπολώλεικεν
3. i. 38.
For discipline seems to save, but the lack of it has already destroyed many.

THE PLUPERFECT TENSE

141. Tense of Completed Past Action.—The pluperfect expresses an action as completed in the past.

'Ετετίμητο γὰρ ὑπὸ Κύρου 1. 8. 29.
For he had been honored by Cyrus.

Κατετίμητο δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν καὶ τάφροι 2. 4. 13.
And from them ditches also had been dug.

142. Pluperfect of Resulting Condition.—Many pluperfects have become practically imperfects of a resulting condition (cf. 138).

Καὶ οἱ μὲν δὸνει, ἐπεὶ τις διώκοι, προδραμόντες ἔστασαν 1. 5. 2.
And the asses, when pursued, ran on ahead and stopped.

Οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι, ἐπεὶ Ἰὸβοντο ἔχομεν τὸ ὄρος, ἔγγηγορεσαν καὶ ἔκαον
πυρὰ πολλὰ διὰ νυκτὸς 4. 6. 22.
And the enemy, when they perceived that the mountain was occupied, kept vigil and kindled many camp fires through the night.

143. Intensive Pluperfect.—The pluperfect of some verbs is used as an intensive imperfect, especially verbs of sound, emotion, and sight (cf. 139).

Πάντες μὲν γὰρ ἁμα ἵκεκράγετε XC 1. 3. 10.
For you all cried out at once.

THE AORIST TENSE

144. Tense of Simple Past Occurrence.—The aorist tense expresses simple occurrence in the past (attainment).

'Επεὶ δὲ εἶδον αὐτῶν οἶπερ πρόσθεν προσεκύνουν, καὶ τότε προσεκύνησαν
1. 6. 10.
And when those saw him who before were wont to do him homage, they even then did him homage.
AORIST TENSE

§ 145. Ingressive Aorist. — The aorist of verbs expressing a state or condition may denote entrance into that state or condition.

Ἐνόσησε ὁ Ἀλνάτης Hdt. 1. 19.
Alyattes fell sick.

Οὔτω μὲν ἐπλούτησε ἡ οἰκίᾳ αὐτῇ Hdt. 6. 125.
Thus this house grew rich.

§ 146. Aorist for Perfect. — The aorist is used as a convenient substitute for the perfect where a verb has no perfect in common use, or where the perfect has a special sense (cf. § 138, § 139).

Τί φης; τίς γλαίκ' Ἀθηναῖς ἔγαγε; Ar. Av. 301.
What say you? Who has brought an owl to Athens?

Πολλάκις ἠθαύμασα XM 1. 1. 1.
I have often wondered.

§ 147. Aorist for Pluperfect. — The aorist is frequently used where the English idiom requires a pluperfect. This is especially common in temporal clauses, and in indirect discourse introduced by ὅτι or ὅσ.

Στροιθὼν δὲ οὐδεὶς ἁβεν 1. 5. 3.
But no one caught an ostrich.

Ἐκ τοῦτον ἡρέθησαν ἀρχοντές 3. 1. 47.
After this leaders were chosen.

Στροιθὼν δὲ οὐδέις ἁβεν 1. 5. 3.
But no one caught an ostrich.

Ἐκ τοῦτον ἡρέθησαν ἀρχοντές 3. 1. 47.
After this leaders were chosen.

Then he paid this money when the ten days had elapsed.

Διηγεῖται τὸν τρόπον καὶ ὅτι λόχου ποτὲ συνέλεξε 7. 4. 8.
He told of his character and that he had once collected a company.

Ἐπτὰ γὰρ ἡμέρας ὁσασπερ ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ τῶν Καρδούχων πάσας μαχικομενοι διετέλεσαν, καὶ ἐπαθον κακὰ ὁσα οὐδὲ τὰ σύμπαντα ὑπὸ βασιλέως 4. 3. 2.
For all seven days that they had marched through the land of the Carduchians they had passed in fighting, and had suffered greater evils than all those at the hands of the king.
148. Gnomic Aorist. — The aorist may express a general truth, or a frequentative action. It is then to be translated by the present (cf. 125).

* ἂν δὲ τις τούτων τι παραβαίνῃ, ζημίαν αὐτοῖς ἐπέθεσαν ΧC 1. 2. 2.
And if one of them transgresses at all, they impose a penalty on him.

* ἢνυε δ' ὦς ὅτε τις δρᾶς ἢρπεν Ν 389.
And he fell as when an oak falls.

149. Impatient Aorist. — The aorist is used for a present in impatient questions.

Τι σὺν οὖ εἰρηνήσω ἡμῖν τὴν ἔννοιαν; Pl. Prot. 310 a.
Why don’t you tell us of the meeting?

150. Dramatic Aorist. — The aorist may be used in dialogue of that which has just been said. It must be translated by the present.

'Ως ἄνησας, ὅτι μόνις ἀπεκρίνα ὑπὸ τουτὼν ἀναγκαζόμενος Pl. Ap. 27 c.
How kind of you to reply (how you oblige me because you reply) reluctantly and under compulsion at their hands!

For the modal uses of the aorist in conditions, wishes, and final clauses, and for the iterative sense with ἄν, see 207, 208, 210, 328.

THE FUTURE TENSE

151. Action about to take Place. — The future represents an action as about to take place. It may denote either continuance or attainment.

Γράψω.
I shall be writing, I shall write. And I will return presently.
I will be writing, I will write.

Εἰ μὲν δὴ δίκαια πολίησω οἶκ οἴδα, αἰρήσομαι δ' οὖν ὑμᾶς 1. 3. 5.
Whether indeed I shall be doing right I know not, but at any rate I shall choose you.

152. Jussive Future. — The future is sometimes used as a confident prediction, equivalent to an imperative.
Kai oútope èrei oúdeis 1. 3. 5.
And no one shall ever say (= let no one ever say!).

153. Gnomic Future. — The future may be used, as in English, to express a general truth based on expectation.
Oúde allou oúdeis èmuîchou kefalhás geîsetai. Aîgyputéoun oúdeis Hdt. 2. 39.
Nor of any other animal’s head does (will) any Egyptian taste.

154. Periphrastic Future with Mèllw. — The future is expressed periphrastically by μέλλω with the infinitive, future, or present, rarely aorist (cf. 170, 242, 245, 247).

'O ëk Bçantîôn ârmôstîs mèllei ëxein 6. 4. 18.
The governor from Byzantium is about to come.
Mèllomei tòutous èrgein 3. 3. 16.
We are going (intend) to prevent them.

155. Periphrastic Future of the Past. — The imperfect of μέλλω with the infinitive may express a future of the past.

Πλησίων ën ð otaðmòs ènba èmelle kataîuein 1. 8. 1.
The halting place was near where he was to stop.
Oî polémiou autwòs ðîseðhai èmellon 4. 7. 16.
The enemy were about to see them.

THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

156. Action completed in Future Time. — The future perfect tense expresses an action as completed at some future time.

Oûtwos oî polémiou pléîston èmewnêna ësontai 3. 2. 31.
Thus the enemy will find themselves most deceived.

Πàs ð paròn fòbos leîuñetai Dem. 14. 2.
All the present fear will have been dispelled.

157. As Immediate Future. — The future perfect is sometimes used as an immediate future.

'Hamón eîthòs 'Ariaios âfestaìzei. ësote filos ëmîn oûdeis leîuñetai 2. 4. 5.
Ariæus will at once withdraw from us; so that not a friend will be left us.
§ 158. Future Perfect for Future.—Where the perfect has a present sense (cf. 138, 139), the future perfect is a simple future.

ο̣ς ωτός ἦστηκεν ὁσπερ πρόσθεν ΧC 6. 2. 17.
They (άρματα) will not stand as before.

οὶ τύραννοι οὐδὲν ἰγαθὼν τούτο κεκτήσονται Pl. G. 467 a.
In this the tyrants will not possess any advantage.

THE TENSES OF THE OTHER MOODS

§ 159. Not in Indirect Discourse.—The tenses of the subjunctive and imperative, and of the optative and infinitive not in indirect discourse, are the present, of continuance, the aorist, of attainment, and the perfect, of completion. The period of the action is determined by the context.

§ 160. Subjunctive Present: Aorist.—Of the subjunctive mood the present and aorist tenses differ in general only as continuance differs from attainment; cf. the imperfect indicative: the aorist indicative (cf. 122).

Μὴ ἀναμένωμεν ἄλλους . . . ἄλλ᾽ ἡμεῖς ἄρξωμεν 3. 1. 24.
Let us not wait for others, but ourselves begin.

Δοκεῖ μοι κατακαῦσαι τὰς ἀμάξας, . . . ἵνα μὴ τὰ χεύµα ἡμῶν στρατηγῷ,
ἀλλὰ πορεύομεθα ὅπερ ἄν τῇ στρατῷ συμφέρῃ 3. 2. 27.
I think we should burn the wagons, in order that our baggage animals may not be our generals, but that we may proceed wherever it is best for the army.

Μὴ ὁσπερ οἱ λωτοφάγοι ἐπιλαθώμεθα τῇς οἰκάδε ὀδοὺ 3. 2. 25.
Lest, like the lotus-eaters, we forget our way home.

§ 161. Aorist Subjunctive in Temporal Clauses.—But the aorist subjunctive in temporal clauses (cf. 222), after ἐπὶν, ἐπειδὰν, etc., when, after, etc., is regularly prior to the time of the leading verb.

'Επειδὰν διαπράξωμαι ἐν δέομαι, ἥεω 2. 3. 29.
When I shall have accomplished what I wish, I will come back.

'Επειδὰν ἄπαντα ἀκοῦσητε, κρίνατε, μὴ πρῶτερον προλαμβάνετε Dem. 4. 14.
When you have heard all, decide; do not prejudge.

BR. GR. SYN.—4
TENSES OF OPTATIVE AND IMPERATIVE

§ 162

Περιμένετε ἔστ' ἃν ἐγὼ ἔλθω 5. 1. 4.
Wait till I (have) come.

162. Perfect Subjunctive. — The perfect subjunctive expresses completed action.

Δέοικα μή τινα λήθην ἥμιν πεποιήκη Dem. 19. 3.
I fear lest it may have caused some forgetfulness in you.

163. Optative Present: Aorist. — Of the optative mood (not in indirect discourse) the present and aorist tenses differ in general only as continuance differs from attainment; cf. the imperfect indicative: the aorist indicative (cf. 122).

Οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν Μῆθοκός με... ἑπανολήν, εἰ ἑξελαύνοιμι τοὺς εὐεργέτας 7. 7. 11.
For Medocus would not praise me, if I should banish my benefactors.

Οὔτ' εἰ πάντες ἔλθοιεν Πέρσαι, πλήθει γε οὐχ ὑπερβαλομέθ' ἃν τοὺς πολε-μίους XC 2. 1. 8.
Not even if all the Persians should come, would we surpass the enemy in numbers.

164. Aorist Optative in Temporal Clauses. — But the aorist optative in temporal clauses (cf. 234), after ἐτέλε, ἐπειδή, etc., when, after, etc., is regularly prior to the time of the leading verb (cf. 161).

Οὔς μὲν ἵδου εὐπάκτως... ἱόντας, τίνες τε εἶπεν ἡρώτα, καὶ ἐπεὶ πόδοιτο ἐπτήνει XC 5. 3. 55.
He asked those whom he saw marching in good order who they were, and when he had found out he praised them.

165. Perfect Optative. — The perfect optative expresses completed action.

*Εδεισάν δὲ μὴ λύττα τις ἄσπερ κυσίν ἥμιν ἔμπεπτώκοι 5. 7. 26.
And they feared lest upon us, as upon dogs, some madness might have fallen.

166. Imperative Present: Aorist. — Of the imperative mood the present and aorist tenses differ in general only as continuance differs from attainment; cf. the imperfect indicative: the aorist indicative (cf. 122).
But talk with them and find out first who they are.

But from us carry back the following reply.

Show yourselves the best of captains.

And whoever approves of this, said he, let him raise his hand.

Subjunctive in Prohibitions.—In prohibitions, the aorist imperative is replaced as a rule (the second person always in prose) by the aorist subjunctive (212, 239). Thus λῦε: λῦσον: μὴ λῦε: μὴ λῦσης.

Do not give me over.

Cf. Τῷ μὴ μοι πατέρας ποθĆ δομοίγ ἔνθεο τιμῆ Δ 410.

Place not therefore our fathers in equal honor.

Perfect Imperative.—The perfect imperative, save from perfects used as presents, is rare. It denotes something decisive or final, and is commonest in the third person passive.

Now let so much be said on this matter.

Infinitive Present: Aorist.—Of the infinitive mood (not in indirect discourse) the present and aorist tenses differ in general only as continuance differs from attainment; cf. the imperfect indicative: the aorist indicative (cf. 122).

For all things are far easier to keep, when we have them, than to get.

Desiring to rule.

Therefore he wishes you also to taste them.

There are many devices to avoid death.
52  THE TENSES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE  [§ 170

"Εξω γὰρ τριῆρες ὠστε ἔλειν τὸ ἐκεῖνων πλοῖον 1. 4. 8.
For I have triremes (so as) to catch their boat.

170. Μέλλω with the Future Infinitive. — The future infinitive is used only in indirect discourse except after μέλλω (cf. 154, 245).
Θήσεν γὰρ ἔτ' ἐμελλεν ἐπ' ἄλγεα τε στοναχάε τε B 39.
For he intended still to inflict upon them griefs and groans.

171. The Perfect Infinitive. — The perfect infinitive expresses completed action.
Οἴδε βουλεύεσθαι ἐτι ὀρα ἀλλὰ βεβουλεύσθαι Pl. Cr. 46 a.
Nor is it any longer time to deliberate, but to be done with deliberation.
Εἶ τως δυναίμην φθάσαι πρὶν κατειλήψθαι τὴν ὑπερβολήν 4. 1. 21.
If in any wise I might get there first before the pass had been occupied.
Οὗς ἡ ἀποκόψαι ἀνάγκη ἡ διεξεύχθαι ἀπὸ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλῆνων 4. 2. 10.
These they had to beat off or else be separated from the rest of the Greeks.

THE TENSES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

172. Correspondence of Tenses. — In indirect discourse (297 ff.) the tenses of the optative, the infinitive, and the participle stand as representatives of the corresponding tenses in the direct discourse, save that the imperfect and pluperfect indicative, if changed, become present and perfect respectively (cf. 306).

THE TENSES OF THE OPTATIVE

173. The Present Optative. — The present optative may represent the present indicative, subjunctive, optative, or (rarely) the imperfect indicative, of the direct discourse.
'Ὑποψία μὲν ἦν ὦτι ἄγιοι πρὸς βασιλέα 1. 3. 21 (O. R. ἄγει).
There was a suspicion that he was leading (them) against the king.
'Εβουλεύτο... εἶ πέμποιν τινας ἦ πάντες τοὺς 1. 10. 5 (O. R. πέμπω-
μεν ἦ ἤμεν; cf. 213).
He took counsel whether they should send some or all should go.
§ 178] OPTATIVE IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE 53

Kai basileai an pollou axiou genounto ei bouloito filos genesathai 2. 1. 14
(O. R. an genoeimetha, bouloito).
And they would prove valuable to the king if he would become their friend.

174. The Future Optative. — The future optative always represents the future indicative.

'Eleven oti òdhoi eisisto pros basilea megan 1. 4. 11 (O. R. òstai).
He said that the expedition was to be against the great king.

Grafei epistolein para basilea oti ògou 1. 6. 3 (O. R. ògou).
He wrote (a letter) to the king that he would come.

175. The Aorist Optative. — The aorist optative may represent the aorist indicative, subjunctive, or optative.

Δεγων oti oupio òdho pollou chronon touton hdoi ou ou pi toxou 1. 9. 25.
Saying that he had not for a long time met with sweeter wine than this. (O. R. òptovoxou.)

'Ypoxeite, ei diafaian, mousoforan eisethai tois stratiwtai 7. 1. 3.
He promised that, if they crossed, there would be pay for the soldiers. (O. R. èan diabetai.)

For opt. in O. O. = opt. in O. R., cf. 2. 1. 14, § 173.

176. The Perfect Optative. — The perfect optative may represent the perfect indicative, subjunctive, or optative.

'Heuhtosev eis òdha apaokkrismenoi eien 2. 1. 15.
He asked if they had already replied. (O. R. apaokkrismhe;)

177. The Future Perfect Optative. — The future perfect optative is very rare. It always represents the future perfect indicative.

TENSES OF THE INFINITIVE

178. The Present Infinitive. — The present infinitive may represent the present indicative, or optative, or the imperfect indicative.

'Adikeita noimi e 1. 3. 10.
He thinks he is wronged. (O. R. adikouvai.)
And some (say) that, not even if you should remember, and wish to, could you pay. (O. R. δύνατο ἂν.)

And he says that he cured the wound himself. (O. R. αὐτὸς ἰώμην τὸ τραύμα.)

179. The Future Infinitive. — The future infinitive represents only the future indicative.

Τὸν . . . στρατηγὸν προσόκω ταῦτα πράξειν 3. 1. 14.

I expect the general will do this. (O. R. πράξει.)

180. The Aorist Infinitive. — The aorist infinitive may represent the aorist indicative or optative.

Μεισθώθηναι δὲ οὐκ ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἐφασαν 1. 3. 1.

And they said they had not been hired for this. (O. R. ἐμοσθώθημεν.)

Ἐπίστευε μηδὲν ἂν παρὰ τὰς σπονδὰς παθεῖν 1. 9. 8.

He trusted that he would suffer nothing contrary to the truce. (O. R. οὐδὲν ἂν πάθομι.)

181. The Perfect Infinitive. — The perfect infinitive may represent the perfect indicative, or optative, or the pluperfect indicative.

Ὅμολογεῖς οὖν περὶ ἐμὲ ἁδικός γεγένησθαι; 1. 6. 8.

Do you then admit having been unjust toward me? (O. R. γεγένημαι.)

182. The Future Perfect Infinitive. — The future perfect infinitive represents only the future perfect indicative.

Ὁμεμνήσεται οὖν φασιν 1. 7. 5.

They say you will not remember. (O. R. οὐ μεμνησται.)

The Participle

Tenses in Indirect Discourse

183. The Present Participle. — The present participle may represent the present indicative, or optative, or the imperfect indicative.
PARTICIPLE NOT IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

184. The Future Participle. — The future participle always represents the future indicative.

'Αγνοεῖ τὸν ἐκείθεν πόλεμον δεύρο ἔξοντα. Dem. i. 15.
He does not know that the war in that quarter will come here. (O. R. ἐξευ.)

185. The Aorist Participle. — The aorist participle may represent the aorist indicative or optative.

"Απερ πολλοὺς καὶ ὑμεῖς ἵστε παθόντας 5. 8. 15.
Which very things you also know that many suffered. (O. R. ἐπαθον.)

'Ως οὕτως περιγενόμενος ἄν τῶν ἀντιστασιαστῶν 1. 1. 10.
On the ground that he could thus get the better of his opponents. (O. R. περιγενομένην ἄν.)

186. The Perfect Participle. — The perfect participle may represent the perfect indicative or optative, or the pluperfect indicative.

Ὅ γὰρ ἤδεσαν αὐτὸν τεθνηκότα 1. 10. 16.
For they did not know that he was dead. (O. R. τεθνηκε.)

187. The Future Perfect Participle. — The future perfect participle always represents the future perfect indicative.

TENSES NOT IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

188. Relative Time. — The participle has, absolutely, no time of itself. Its tenses, not in indirect discourse, express time present, past, or future, relatively to that of the leading verb.
189. The Present Participle. — The present participle is regularly used of an action contemporaneous with that of the leading verb.

Κῦρος δὲ ψιλὴν ἔχων τὴν κεφαλὴν εἰς τὴν μάχην καθίστατο 1. 8. 6.
Cyrus went into the battle with his head bare.

Σύγε οἴδε ὁρῶν γεγυνώσκεις οἴδε ἀκούων μέμησαι 3. 1. 27.
As for you, not even when you see do you understand, nor when you hear do you remember.

190. The Present as an Imperfect Participle. — When the context makes it plain, the time of the present participle may be prior to that of the leading verb.

Οἱ Κύρειοι πρόσθεν σὺν ἡμῶν ταττόμενοι νῦν ἀφεστήκασιν 3. 2. 17.
The troops of Cyrus that were formerly marshaled with us have now deserted us.

'H Πύλος . . . ἔστων ἐν τῇ Μεσσηνίᾳ ποτὲ οὔσῃ γῆ Th. 4. 3.
Pylos is in the land that was once Messenia.

191. The Present Participle for Future. — With verbs of going or sending the present participle is sometimes used where we should expect a future, being logically subsequent in time to the leading verb.

Πρέσβεις πέμπειν ἐς Συρακούσας κωλύοντας μὴ ξυμβαίνειν Ἀθηναίος
Th. 6. 88. 10.
To send ambassadors to Syracuse to prevent their making terms with the Athenians.

192. The Future Participle. — The future participle is used of an action subsequent to that of the leading verb.

Λαγὼς ἄχετο θηράσων 4. 5. 24.
He had gone off to hunt hares.

'Hλθε . . . λυσόμενος τε θύγατρα A 12.
He came to ransom his daughter.

193. The Aorist Participle. — The aorist participle is regularly used of an action prior to that of the leading verb.
And he took the money and collected an army.

And, on hearing (him), the soldiers were angry.

The Aorist Participle for Present.—The aorist participle is sometimes used of action contemporaneous with that of the leading verb, especially when the latter is an aorist (cf. 275).

You have done well, said he, in forewarning me.

The perfect participle is used of action completed at the time of the leading verb.

And he, as it chanced, had been stationed on the left.

And he tried to restore the exiles (those who had been banished).

The future perfect participle is used of an action completed at a time subsequent to that of the leading verb. It is, however, little used, save as a simple future from verbs whose perfects have a present sense.

The Moods

The Indicative

In Independent Sentences.—The indicative, the mood of reality, is used in independent sentences much as in English.

A river flows.

He was collecting a force.

I will follow with you.

There he remained.

With those whom I have mentioned.
INDICATIVE MOOD

§ 198. In Relative Clauses. — The indicative stands in relative clauses, except those that express general or future conditions (cf. 221, 233), or are future potential (cf. 226).

When I had entered the city, he sent for Syennesis.

§ 199. In Temporal Clauses. — The indicative stands in temporal clauses, unless they are conditional (cf. 222, 234).

As long as the road was passable, he led the way on horseback, but when it was impassable, he left his horse behind, and hastened on foot.

§ 200. In Causal Clauses. — The indicative stands in causal clauses (cf. 237), after ὅτι, because, ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, since; also with εἰ, if, that, after verbs of emotion (wonder, etc.).

But I for my part am surprised that no one of you is either concerned or angry.

§ 201. In Indirect Discourse, Object Clauses. — The indicative stands in primary sequence of indirect discourse (cf. 293, 296)
in object clauses introduced by the declarative conjunctions ὅτι or ὡς, that.

Δέγουσιν ὅτι βασιλεὺς κελεύει 2. 1. 8.
They say that the king commands.

Διδάσκειν σε βούλομαι ὡς σὺ ἡμῖν οὐκ ὅρθως ἀπιστεῖς 2. 5. 6.
I wish to show you that you are not right in distrusting us.

202. In Consecutive Clauses. — The indicative stands in clauses of actual result (cf. 252, 374) after ὡςτε, so that, and in relative clauses of result.

Ὡςτε βασιλεὺς τὴν μὲν πρὸς ἐαυτὸν ἐπιθυμεῖ οὐκ ἤσθανετο 1. 1. 8.
So that the king did not perceive the plot against him.

Ὡςτε καὶ μεταπεμπτομένου αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἠθέλω ἐλθεῖν 1. 3. 10.
So that even though he keeps sending for me, I am not willing to go.

Τῆς οὕτω μαίνεται ὡςτις οὐ βούλεται σοι φίλος εἶναι 2. 5. 12.
Who is so mad as not to wish to be your friend?

203. In Certain Conditional Clauses. — The indicative stands in present or past particular conditions after εἰ, if (cf. 314).

Εἰ μὴ τι κωλύει, ἐθέλω αὐτοῖς διαλεξῆναι 4. 8. 4.
Unless something prevents, I wish to talk with them.

Εἴπερ ἐμοὶ ἔτελε τι Σεῦθης, οὐχ οὕτως ἔτελει 7. 6. 16.
If indeed Seuthes paid me anything, he did not pay it thus.

Special Uses of the Future

204. In Object Clauses after Verbs of Effort. — The future indicative is regularly used (cf. 219, 231, 236) in object clauses with ὅπως, ὅπως μὴ, after verbs of effort, signifying to strive, plan, take care, etc. The leading verb may be omitted, and the clause has then the force of an exhortation or prohibition.

Βουλεύεται ὅπως μὴ ποτὲ ἕτε ἐσται ἐπὶ τῷ ἄδελφῳ 1. 1. 4.
He plans never again to be in his brother's power.
"Ὅτως δὲ καὶ ὑμεῖς ἐμὲ ἐπαινέσετε ἐμοὶ μελήσει 1. 4. 16. And I shall take care that you also shall praise me.

"Ὅτως οὖν ἔσεσθε ἀνδρεῖς ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἓς κέκτησθε 1. 7. 3. See then that ye be men worthy of the freedom ye possess.

205. In Final Clauses.—The future indicative is used in relative clauses expressing purpose. It also occurs rarely with ὅπως, ὅπως μή, μή, in final clauses and after verbs of fear instead of the subjunctive (cf. 217).

'Ἡγεμόνα αὐτῶν Ἀκρόπολις διὰ φιλίας τῆς χάρας ἀπάξει 1. 3. 14. To ask Cyrus for a guide to lead them back through a friendly country.

Δέδοκα, ἤψη, μή ἄλλον τινὸς μᾶλλον ἥ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ μεθέξοι XC 2. 3. 6. I fear, said he, that I shall share in something else rather than the good.

206. In a Future Condition.—The future indicative may stand in the protasis of a more vivid future condition, generally with a tone of threat or warning (cf. 316).

Εἰ γὰρ διατρίψουμεν τὴν τῇμερον ἡμέραν, οἶ . . . πολέμου θαρρολεώτεροι ἐσονται 4. 6. 9. For if we delay to-day, the enemy will be bolder.

Special Uses of the Past Tenses

207. In Unreal Conditions.—The past tenses of the indicative are used in unreal conditions and in past potential clauses (cf. 320, 321, 327).

Εἰ τοῦτο πάντες ἐπαυσοῦμεν, ἐπαντεῖς ἀν ἀπωλόμεθα 5. 8. 13. If we all had done this, we should all have perished.

'Ὑπὸ κεν ταλασίφρονα περ δεος εἴλεν Δ 421. Fear might have seized even upon a man of stout heart.

208. In Hopeless Wishes.—The past tenses of the indicative are used in hopeless wishes (cf. 223) with εἴθε, εἰ γὰρ, the imperfect in a wish that would alter the present, the
aorist in a wish that would alter the past. This is a post-Homeric construction.

Εἰθε σοι, ὁ Περίκλεις, τὸτε συνεγενόμην ΧΜ 1. 2. 46.
Would that I then, O Pericles, had met thee!

209. Wishes with ὥφελον. — The aorist ὥφελον, or ei γὰρ ὥφελον (in Homer αἱ γὰρ, αἱθε), is frequently used to express a hopeless wish.

"Ωφελε μὲν Κῦρος ζῆν 2. 1. 4.
Would that Cyrus were alive.

Αἴθο ὅφελες παρὰ νηνοῖν ἀδάκρυτος καὶ ἀπήμων | ἤσθαι Α 415.
Would thou were sitting tearless and unharmed by the ships.

210. In an Unattainable Purpose. — The past tenses of the indicative are used with ἵνα or ὡς in clauses of unattainable purpose depending on some expression of non-reality (cf. 208, 320, 321).

'Αλλὰ σὲ ἐχρῆν συγχωρεῖν, ἵνα συνονοεῖ ηγιγνετο Pl. Prot. 335 c.
But you should have yielded to us in order that our conversation might continue.

"Εδει τὰ ἐνέχυρα τότε λαβεῖν, ὡς μήδ' ei ἐβουλεῖτο ἐδύνατο ἐξαπατᾶν
7. 6. 23.
You should then have exacted pledges so that he could not have deceived you even if he would.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE

In Independent Sentences

211. The Hortatory Subjunctive. — The subjunctive, chiefly of the first person, is used in exhortations and the like.

"Ἰμεν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀνδρας 6. 5. 21.
Let us march against the men.

Μὴ πρὸς θεῶν μανώμεθα, μηδ' αἰσχρὸς ἀπολώμεθα 7. 1. 29.
Let us not, by the gods, be mad, nor ignobly perish.

212. Imperative Subjunctive. — The aorist subjunctive, chiefly of the second person, is used instead of the imperative in prohibitions (cf. 167, 239).

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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

[§ 213]

Μὴ ποιήσῃς ταῦτα 7. 1. 8.
Do not do this.

Μὴ δὲν ἀθομὴσῃς ἐνεκα τῶν γεγενημένων 5. 4. 19.
Do not be at all discouraged on account of what has happened.

213. Deliberative Subjunctive. — The subjunctive, chiefly of the first person, is used in questions of appeal, nearly equivalent to a future indicative. It is sometimes preceded by βούλει or βούλεσθε without a connective.

Μηδ' ἀποκρίνωμαι οὖν; XM 1. 2. 36.
Then I am not even to reply?

Δέξεσθε συμπότην ἦ ἀπλώμεν; Pl. Sym. 212 e.
Will you receive a fellow-reveler, or are we to go away?

Βούλει σοι εἶπω; Pl. G. 521 d.
Do you wish me to tell you?

214. Of Hesitating Statement. — The subjunctive is used, especially in Plato, in hesitating statements after μή and μὴ οὖ, as if a verb of fearing were understood (cf. 218).

'Αλλὰ μὴ οὐ τοῦτ ἦ χαλεπόν, ὡ ἄνδρες 'Αθηναίοι, θάνατον ἐκφυγεῖν


But this is not, I suspect, a hard thing, men of Athens, to escape death.

215. Aorist Subjunctive with Οὐ μή. — Οὐ μὴ with the aorist subjunctive is equivalent to an emphatic negative future. The future indicative may also be used (cf. 343).

Τὰ μὲν γὰρ ξένα οὖ μὴ γίνηται τῇ στρατὶ τριῶν ἡμερῶν σῖτα 6. 2. 4.
For the hospitable gifts will not provision the army for three days.

Οὐδεὶς μηκέτι μελή (ὐ. ὑ. μενεὶ) τῶν πολεμίων 4. 8. 13.
None of the enemy will remain any longer.

216. Homeric Subjunctive as Future. — In Homer the subjunctive, with or without ἄν (κέ), is used freely as a future tense (cf. 227).
Où γάρ πω τοίνυς ἰδον ἀνέρας, οὔδε ιδομαι. A 262.
For I never yet saw, nor shall I see such men.
'
Εγὼ δὲ κ' ἀγὼ Βρυσίδα καλλιπάρην A 184.
And I shall fetch the fair-cheeked Briseis.

**In Dependent Clauses**

217. **In Final Clauses.** — The subjunctive stands in final clauses after ἵνα, ὡς, ὅτως, μή (detach poetical), in primary sequence (cf. 205, 229).

Κατάμενε ἵνα καὶ περὶ σοῦ βουλευσόμεθα. 6. 6. 28.
Wait here that we may deliberate concerning you also.
Πάντα ποιητέα ὡς μὴ ποτὲ ἐπὶ τοῖς βαρβάροις γενόμεθα. 3. 1. 35.
Every means must be used that we may never fall into the power of the barbarians.

"Οτως δὲ καὶ εἴδητε εἰς οἶον ἔρχεσθε ἅγια, ὡμᾶς εἰδὼς διδάξω. 1. 7. 4.
And that you also may know what sort of a contest you are entering,
I, who know, will inform you.

Κεφαλῆς κατανευσόμαι ὅφρα πεποίθης. A 524.
I will nod with my head that you may trust me.

218. **After Verbs of Fear.** — The subjunctive stands after μή, μη oyrı, with verbs of fear in primary sequence (cf. 230, 338).

Δεδίως μη λαβῶν με δίκην ἐπιθῇ. 1. 3. 10.
Fearing lest he may seize and inflict punishment on me.

Οὐ τοῦτο δέδοικα, μή οὐκ ἔχω ὅ τι δῶ. (cf. 213) ἐκάστῳ τῶν φίλων. 1. 7. 7.
I am not afraid of this, that I shall not have enough to give to each of my friends.

219. **In Object Clauses with ὁτως.** — Verbs of effort (to strive, plan, etc.) sometimes take the subjunctive with ὅτως, or ὅτως ἀν, in primary sequence instead of the future indicative (cf. 204, 231, 236).

Πειράσθαι ὅτως, ἣν μὲν δύναμθα, καλῶς νικῶντες σφίξωμεθα. 3. 2. 3.
To strive that if possible we may conquer nobly and be saved.
OPTATIVE MOOD

220. In Conditions. — The subjunctive is used in conditions after ἐὰν (ἤν, ἂν), if (315, 323).

And if one of the companies be hard pressed, the next one will help.

But if you go by ship, you can sail along from here to Sinope.

221. In Conditional Relative Clauses. — The subjunctive is used in conditional relative clauses after ὅς ἂν, ὅστις ἂν, etc. (cf. 233).

And with you I will suffer whatever may be necessary.

That part of the army leads whichever from time to time is suited to the ground.

222. In Conditional Temporal Clauses. — The subjunctive is used in conditional temporal (local, and modal, cf. 375) clauses after ὅταν, ἐπειδή, ἐώς ἂν, πρὶν ἂν, etc. (cf. 234, 373).

As long as any one stays by me, I make use of him, but when he desires to go away, I injure him (them).

When you come there, we shall receive you as well as we can.

THE OPTATIVE

In Independent Sentences

223. The Optative of Wish. — The optative is used to express a future wish (cf. 208), with or without εἴθε, εἰ γὰρ (poetic αἴθε, αἱ γὰρ).

These men may the gods requite!
Πολλά μοι κάγαθα γένοιτο 5. 6. 4. 
May many good things be mine!

Ο ἄγαρ δὴ σοῦ ἔτη Δ 189. 
Ο that this may be so!

224. Imperative Optative. — The optative of wish sometimes has almost the force of a command.

Μὴτε πολεμεῖτε Δακεδαίμονίως σφύσισθε τε 6. 6. 18.
War not with the Lacedaemonians, but be saved!

Εἰ μὲν οὖν ἄλλο τις βέλτιον ὄργα, ἄλλος ἐχέτω· εἰ δὲ µὴ, Χειρίσοφος μὲν ἣγοιτο 3. 2. 37.
Now if any one has another (and a) better plan, let it be otherwise; but if not, let Chрисοphus lead.

225. The Apodosis Optative. — The optative with ἄν (κέ) is used in the apodosis of a less vivid future condition (317).

Πορευόμεθα δ’ ἄν οἰκάδε, εἰ τις ἡμᾶς µὴ λυπούῃ 2. 3. 23.
We would march home, if no one should molest us.

’Αλλ’ εἰ μοι τι πίθου, τό κεν πολὺ κέρδιον έτη Η 28.
But if you would at all obey me, that would be far better.

226. The Potential Optative. — The optative with ἄν (κέ) is used in a future potential sense, with no condition implied.

Ε’νθα πολλήν μὲν σωφροσύνην καταμάθων ἄν τις 1. 9. 3.
There one may learn much self-control.

Πρόσθεν ἄν ἀποθάνωνεν ἣ τὰ ὅπλα παραδοίεν 2. 1. 10.
They would sooner die than surrender their arms.

Μυστοὺς, οὐδ’ οὐκ ἄν ἡμῶν φανῇς βελτίως εἶναι 3. 2. 23.
The Mysians, whom we should not call our superiors.

227. Homeric Optative as Future. — In Homer the optative with ἄν, or κέ (rarely without ἄν, or κέ), is used as a future tense, nearly or quite equivalent to a future indicative (cf. 216).

Τῷ δὲ κε νυκήσαντι γυνῇ καὶ κτήματ’ ἐποιεῖτο· οἱ δ’ άλλοι φιλότητα καὶ ὀρκία πιστὰ παμόντες ναυαμέν Τροίην ἐριβώλακα Γ 255.
And the woman and her goods shall go with the victor; but the rest of us, having pledged friendship and faithful oaths, shall dwell in fertile Troy.

BR. GR. SYN. — 5
In Dependent Clauses

228. Optative and Subjunctive. — In dependent clauses the optative, save in indirect discourse (297 ff.), corresponds to the subjunctive as secondary to primary, i.e. it follows secondary tenses in the same constructions in which the subjunctive follows primary tenses (cf. 294, 295).

Λέξον, ἵνα οὕτωι ἀπαγγέλλωσιν 7. 2. 35.
Speak, that these may report.

Δήλος ἦν ... ἐπιθυμῶν δὲ τιμᾶσθαι, ἵνα πλείω κερδαίνοι 2. 6. 21.
And he was evidently desirous of being honored, that he might make larger gains.

229. In Final Clauses. — The optative stands in final clauses after ἵνα, ὡς, ὅπως, μή, (ὅφρα), in secondary sequence (cf. 217).

Φίλος ἐβούλευτο εἶναι τοῖς μέγιστα δυναμένοις, ἵνα ἀδικῶν μὴ δίδοι δίκην 2. 6. 21.
He wished to be a friend to those who were most powerful in order that he might not pay the penalty of his wrongdoing.

'Ἡνάγκασα δὲ σὲ τούτων ἄγεν ὡς μὴ ἀπόλοιτο 5. 8. 8.
And I forced you to carry him that he might not perish.

'Εκάλεσε γὰρ τοὺς αὐτοὺς τῶν ὑπηρετῶν ὅπως ἵκοι 2. 1. 9.
For one of his servants called him that he might see.

230. After Verbs of Fear. — The optative stands after μή, μὴ οὐ, with verbs of fear, in secondary sequence (cf. 218, 338).

'Εφοβοῦντο μὴ ἐπιθοῦντο αὐτοὺς 3. 4. 1.
They feared lest they might attack them.

'Εφοβεΐτο ... μὴ οὐ δύνατο ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἐξελθέων 3. 1. 12.
He feared that he would not be able to go out of the country.

231. In Object Clauses with "Ὁπως. — Verbs of effort (to strive, plan, etc.) sometimes take the optative with ὅπως, in secondary sequence, instead of the future indicative (cf. 204, 219, 236).
§ 235] OPTATIVE MOOD

He bade him manage to enter within the wall.

He replied that he was taking care that all should be well.

232. In Conditions. — The optative is used in less vivid future and past general conditions after εἰ, if (317, 324).

* ἄν ἐλπίδων ἐμαντὸν στερήσαμι, εἰ σὲ τι κακὸν ἐπιχειρήσαμι ποιεῖν

I should deprive myself of hope, if I should attempt to wrong you in anything.

Οὐκ ἀπελείπετο ἐτι αὐτοῦ, εἰ μὴ τι ἀναγκαῖον εἴῃ ΧΜ 4. 2. 40.

He left him no more, unless there was some necessity for it.

233. In Conditional Relative Clauses. — The optative is used in conditional relative clauses after ὅς, ὅστις, etc., in secondary sequence (cf. 221).

Όπόσα λαμβάνοι πλοῖα κατῆγεν 5. 1. 16.

Whatever vessels he took, he brought to land.

'Εγὼ γὰρ ὅκνον μὲν ἄν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα ἐμβαίνειν ἀ ἡμῖν δολὴ 1. 3. 17.

For I should hesitate to embark on the vessels which he might give us.

234. In Conditional Temporal Clauses. — The optative is used in conditional temporal (local, and modal, cf. 375) clauses after ὅτε, ἐπειδὴ, ἕως, πρῶν, etc., in secondary sequence (cf. 222).

Καὶ οἱ μὲν ὅνοι, ἐπεί τις διώκοι, προδραμῶντες ἔστασαν 1. 5. 2.

And the asses, when any one chased them, ran on ahead and stopped.

* Ὅπου μὲν στρατηγὸς σῶς εἴῃ, τὸν στρατηγὸν παρεκάλουν 3. 1. 32.

Where a general was safe, they called the general.

235. In Indirect Discourse. — The optative stands in indirect discourse after ὅτε or ὅς, and in indirect questions, in secondary sequence (cf. 296).
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"Ελευθορεύομαι διότι οὐδεὶς ἔστω να πρὸς βασιλέα μέγαν 1. 4. Η.}

He said that the march was to be against the great king (O. R. ἔσται).

"Ο τι δὲ ποιήσωι οὐ διεσάσημην 2. 1. 23.

But what he would do he did not declare (O. R. τι ποιήσεις).

236. In Implied Indirect Discourse, Object Clauses. — Verbs of effort (to strive, plan, etc.) may be followed by ὅπως and the future optative in secondary sequence, corresponding to ὅπως and the future indicative in primary sequence (cf. 204, 219, 231).

"Επεμελεῖτο δὲ ὅπως μήτε ἄστοι μήτε ἄποτοι τοτε ἔσοιντο ΧC 8. 1. 43.

And he took care that they should never be either without food or drink.

237. In Implied Indirect Discourse, Causal Clauses. — The optative may stand in secondary sequence in causal clauses (cf. 200) after ὅτι, because, ἐτεί, ἐπειδή, since, etc., when the reason is assigned on the authority of some one else than the author.

"Εβοσ ἄγεν τὸ στράτευμα κατὰ μέσου τὸ τῶν πολεμίων, ὅτι ἐκεῖ βασιλεὺς εἶναι 1. 8. 12.

He called out to lead the army against the center of the enemy, because the king (as he, not Xenophon, thought) was there.

"Ο δὲ ἐχαλέπαινεν ὅτι . . . πρόως λέγω τὸ αὐτοῦ πάθος 1. 5. 14.

And he was angry because he (Menon) spoke lightly of his experience.

238. The Optative by Assimilation. — The optative may stand in clauses depending upon other optatives, by assimilation.

"Εδοξοῦν μοι εἰς λόγους σοι ἐλθεῖν, ὅπως, εἰ δυναίμεθα, ἐξελομεν ἄλληλων τὴν ἀπιστίαν 2. 5. 4.

I thought best to come into conference with you, in order that, if we could, we might free each other of our distrust.

Οὐκ θν, ὅποτε οἱ πολέμοι ἐλθοῦν, βουλεύομαι ἡμᾶς δέοι 3. 2. 36.

We should not have to plan; when the enemy comes.
THE IMPERATIVE

239. Commands. — The imperative is the mood of command, but the aorist imperative is scarcely used at all in prohibitions (167, 212).

'Απάγγελθε τάδε 2. 1. 20.   'Αλλὰ ἱόντων 1. 4. 8.
Report as follows. But let them go.
Μὴ θαυμάζετε 1. 3. 3.   Μηδεῖς ὑμῶν λεγέτω 1. 3. 15.
Marvel not. Let no one of you say.
'Ḥμῖν εἰπὲ τί λέγεις 2. 1. 15.   'Ανατεινάτω τὴν χεῖρα 3. 2. 9.
Tell us what you intend. Let him raise his hand.
Do not do this. Do not give me over.

240. Imperative in Dependent Clauses. — The imperative is sometimes used in relative clauses, particularly after ὁλοθ' ὧ, and after ἐπεί.

'Αλλ' ὁλοθ' ὧ δράσον; τῷ σκέλει θένε τὴν πέτραν Ar. Av. 54.
But do you know what you must do? Strike the rock with your leg.
Δέγοις τί δὲ καὶ ἀλλοις τίνας ἀλλοι πόρους, ὃν ἔλεος' ὧστις ὑμῖν συμφέ-  
reiv ñôkei Dem. 1. 20.
And others mention certain other means, of which choose whichever seems to you advantageous.

241. Substitutes for Imperative. — A number of other forms may be used as substitutes for the imperative (cf. 212, 224, 256).

THE INFINITIVE

In Indirect Discourse

242. After Verbs of Thought and Expression. — The infinitive is used in indirect discourse depending on verbs of saying, believing, and thinking (298).

'Ομολογεῖς οὖν περὶ ἔμε ἄδικος γεγένησθαι 1. 6. 8.
Do you then admit that you have been unjust to me? (O. R.  

gεγένησθαι).

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INFINITIVE IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE  \[§ 243\]

**243. Historical Infinitive.** — In continuous narrative the verb of saying (e.g. λέγεται) is sometimes implied but not expressed. The infinitive then must be translated as a narrative tense of the indicative.

καὶ τὸν Κῦρον ἀκούσαντα κελεύσαν τοὺς ἐρμηνεύας ἐπείρεσθαι τὸν Κροίσου, τίνα τοῦτον ἐπικαλέσατο Ἡδτ. 1. 86.

And Cyrus, having heard him, bade the interpreters ask Croesus who this was on whom he called.

**244. In Dependent Clauses by Assimilation.** — In indirect discourse the infinitive may stand by assimilation even in dependent clauses. This is commonest in relative and temporal clauses.

Εἶναι Πέρσας εὐαυτοῦ βελτίων, οὐς οίκ ἄν ἀνασχέσθαι εὐαυτοῦ βασιλεύοντος

(He said) there were Persians better than himself who would not endure him as king.

ὡς δὲ ἄρα μν προστηθαν τοῦτο ... ἐς τρῖς ὄνομάσαι (243) Σώλων

Ηδτ. 1. 86.

And when this thought came to him, he thrice called on Solon.

**245. After Verbs of Hoping, etc.** — Verbs of hoping, promising, swearing, and the like, generally take the future infinitive on the principle of indirect discourse (cf. 242), but they may also take a present or aorist complementary infinitive (cf. 247). Even φημί is occasionally thus used in Homer.

"Ο δ' ὑπέσχετο ἄνδρὶ ἐκαστῷ δῶσειν πέντε ἀργυρίων μνᾶς 1. 4. 13.

But he promised to give to each man five silver minae.

"Ωμόσαι ἃ μὴν πορεύεσθαι ὡς διὰ φίλιας ἀσυνῆς 2. 3. 27.

To swear, assuredly to march without doing damage, as if through a friendly country.

Cf. Προσαγαγῶν καὶ ἐγγυητὰς ἃ μὴν πορεύεσθαι ΧC 6. 2. 39.

Having given sureties also that he would certainly go.
| § 248 | INFINITIVE NOT IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE | 71 |

They threatened to kill all.

I expected to punish Alexander.

Not in Indirect Discourse

246. The Infinitive as Subject. — The infinitive may be used as subject, particularly with impersonal verbs or phrases.

They seemed to them best to depart.

It was possible to measure the depth of the snow.

It is safer for them to flee.

247. Complementary Infinitive. — The infinitive is used with many verbs whose action implies a supplementary action. It may stand to the leading verb in the relation of an accusative object or of a genitive object.

They practiced shooting.

They learn how to rule and to be ruled.

He wished both his sons to be with him.

The part left behind began to go on a run.

248. Complementary Infinitive with Adjectives, etc. — The infinitive is used in dependence on many adjectives and nouns of fitness, power, capacity, etc.

Most worthy to rule.

Capable of doing great things.

There is danger therefore of many perishing.
249. Infinitive of Purpose. — The infinitive is used to express purpose (cf. 259), particularly after verbs of choosing, giving, etc.

Εἶλοντο δὲ Δρακόντιον . . . δρόμον . . . ἐπιμεληθήναι 4. 8. 25.
And they chose Dracontius to take charge of the running.
Ταύτην τὴν χώραν ἐπέτρεψε διαρπάσαι τοῖς Ἑλλησσὺν 1. 2. 19.
This country he gave over to the Greeks to plunder.

Special Uses

250. After Comparatives and Ἡ. — The infinitive after the comparative with ἡ depends on the implied notion of ability. It may be introduced by ὦστε or ὦς (252).

Τὸ γὰρ νόσημα μεῖξον ἡ φέρειν Soph. OT 1293.
For the distress is too great to bear.

Ἡσθοντο αὐτὸν ἐλάττω ἕχοντα δύναμιν ἡ ὦστε τοὺς φίλους ὃφελεῖν

XH 4. 8. 23.
They perceived that he had too small a force to aid his friends.

251. After Πρίν. — After the comparative πρὶν (poetic πάρος) Attic prose uses the infinitive without ἡ (cf. 199, 222, 234).

Πρίν δὴ λογοὶ εἶναι τί ποιήσουσιν 1. 4. 13.
Before it was clear what they would do.
Πρὶν δὲ ἀρίστου ὄραν εἶναι 6. 5. 1.
And before it was breakfast time.
Πάρος τάδε ἔργα γενέσθαι Ζ 348.
Before these deeds were done.

252. Infinitive of Result with ὦστε. — The infinitive is used to express result or tendency, shading over into purpose, after ὦστε, or ὦς, so as (cf. 202, 374).

Ἐλαφροὶ γὰρ ἦσαν ὦστε καὶ ἐγγύθεν φεύγοντες ἀποφεύγειν 4. 2. 27.
For they were nimble enough (so as) to escape even when they fled from close quarters.

Εἴχω γὰρ τριήρεις ὦστε ἐλεῖν τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον 1. 4. 8.
For I have triremes (so as) to catch their boat.
They sewed them up so that the water should not touch the hay.

253. After Ἐφ ϑέ, Ἐφ ὑπὲρ. — In a similar way the infinitive is used with Ἐφ ϑέ, Ἐφ ὑπὲρ, on condition that.

And they said they would give them up on condition that they should not burn the houses.

On condition (for the purpose) of collecting boats.

254. Epexegetical Infinitive. — The infinitive may follow an adjective or noun to limit its meaning.

He was gloomy to look at.

Always are evils pleasant to thy heart to predict.

A marvel to behold.

255. Absolute Infinitive. — The infinitive is used absolutely in many phrases, mostly parenthetical. Such are: —

So to speak.

Almost.

256. The Imperative Infinitive. — The infinitive is used in an imperative sense, particularly in Homer and Herodotus.

Wait, and call him not yet happy, but fortunate.

But release me my daughter, and accept this ransom.

And to think that he should be insolent!

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The Articular Infinitive

258. As a Noun in Case Relations. — The infinitive with the article is used freely in all noun constructions, as subject, object, with prepositions, etc.

Τῶν γὰρ μάχῃ νικῶντων καὶ τὸ ἄρχειν ἔστι 2. 1. 4.
For even the sovereignty belongs to the victors.

Τὸ μὲν διαρρίπτειν εἰς χαῖρειν 7. 3. 23.
The distribution (of food) he let pass.

'Αλλη πρόφασις ἦν αὐτῷ τοῦ ἀθροίζειν στράτευμα 1. 1. 7.
He had another pretext for collecting an army.

'Ἡγάλλητο τῷ ἔξαπτάν δύνασθαι 2. 6. 26.
He gloried in the ability to deceive.

Τῶντα δ' ἐτοιεῖ ἐκ τοῦ χαλεπῶς εἶναι 2. 6. 9.
And this he did from being harsh.

259. The Genitive of Purpose. — The genitive of the articular infinitive is used to express purpose (cf. 249), particularly in the orators.

Τοῦ μὴ τὰ δίκαια ποιεῖν Dem. 18. 107.
In order to escape doing what was just.

Τοῦ μηδένα ἐτί ἐξεῦναι Th. 2. 75.
That no one might any more go forth.

260. The Genitive after Verbs of Hinder ing. — The genitive of the articular infinitive is used after verbs and expressions of hinder ing, etc., and may be accompanied by a redundant μὴ.

(Εἶπεν ὅτι ἀν) κωλύσει τοῦ κἀκεὶν ἐπιόντας 1. 6. 2.
(He said that) he would prevent them from attacking and burning.

Πᾶς γὰρ ἀσκὸς δῶ ἀνδρὰς ἔξει τοῦ μὴ καταδύουσι 3. 5. 11.
For every skin will keep two men from sinking.

261. The Adverbial Accusative. — The accusative of the articular infinitive is used freely in adverbial relation to a noun, adjective, or clause.
ATTRIBUTIVE PARTICIPLE

They are able to invade our land.
As far as he is concerned.

THE PARTICIPLE

THE ATTRIBUTIVE PARTICIPLE

262. As a Verbal Adjective. — The attributive participle has the function of a verbal adjective. It is often best translated by a relative clause.

Oι παρόντες Ἑλληνες 1. 5. 16.  
The Greeks who are present.

Τὸ διαβαίνον στράτευμα 4. 3. 24.  
The army that was crossing.

Ὁρῶσι δὲ τοὺς διαβαίνειν κωλύσοντας, ὄρωσι δὲ τοὺς διαβαίνουσιν ἐπικείσομένοις τοὺς Καρδουχοὺς 4. 3. 7.  
They see men ready to prevent their crossing, and they see the Carduchians ready to attack those who started to cross.

263. Potential Participle with ἄν. — The attributive participle with ἄν may be potential, or may represent an apodosis, just as the potential optative with ἄν (cf. 226) may stand in a relative clause.

Οὐτε ὁντα ὁντε ἄν γενόμενα λογοποιοῦσιν Θ. 6. 38.  
They invent tales that neither are (true) nor could come (true).

Σκέμματα . . . τῶν ῥαδίως ἀποκτηνύντων καὶ ἀναβιωσκομένων γ᾽ ἄν, εἰ οὗ τε ἦσαν Πλ. Κρ. 48 c.  
Considerations of those who lightly slay, and would bring to life again, if they could.

264. Used Substantively. — The attributive participle, like any adjective, is often used substantively.

Τὰ παρόντα 3. 1. 34.  
The present circumstances.

Τὸ ύπολειπόμενον 1. 8. 18.  
The part left behind.

Καὶ ἐπιεράτο κατάγειν τοὺς ἐκπεπτωκότας 1. 1. 7.  
And he endeavored to restore the exiles.
265. Predicate Periphrases. — The participle may be used in the predicate after εἰμί, practically as a periphrastic tense-form.

"Χεὶ δὲ αὐτῇ ἡ στρατηγία οὐδὲν ἄλλο δυναμένη ἢ ἀποδρᾶναι 2. 2. 13.

But this plan of campaign amounted to nothing else than flight.

Φιλοκίνδυνός τε ἦν καὶ ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς ἄγων ἐπὶ τοῖς πολεμίως 2. 6. 7.

He was fond of danger, and by day and by night ready to lead against the enemy.

THE CIRCUMSTANTIAL PARTICIPLE

266. Sphere of the Circumstantial Participle. — The participle may define the circumstances of an action, implying a variety of relations to the leading verb, such as time, means, manner, etc. It may agree with the subject or with some part of the predicate.

'Ακούσας (w. subj.) δὲ ταῦτα δ Φαλίνος ἐγέλασε 2. 1. 13.

And Phalinus, when he heard this, burst out laughing.

Παλόντα (w. obj.) δ' αὐτῶν ἀκοντίζει τις παλτῷ 1. 8. 27.

As he was striking, some one smites him with a javelin.

'Ακούσασι τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ταῦτα ἔδεξε τὸ στράτευμα συναγαγεῖν 4. 4. 19.

When the generals heard this, they resolved to collect their army.

267. Of Time. — The circumstantial participle may define the time of an action.

Πολὺν χρόνον διαλεχθέντες ἄλληλοις ἀπῆλθον 2. 5. 42.

After a long conference with one another they departed.

Ταῦτα ποιήσαντες ἱροστοποιοῖντο 3. 3. 1.

When they had done this they breakfasted.

268. Of Means. — The circumstantial participle may express the means of an action.

Κρέα οὖν ἔσθιοντες οἱ στρατιῶται διεγένοντο 1. 5. 6.

So the soldiers subsisted by eating flesh.

Οἵς πᾶσι χρώμενοι κρέα ἐφοντες ἠσθιον 2. 1. 6.

By using all these they cooked and ate their meat.
269. Of Manner. — The circumstantial participle may define the manner of an action.

Επὶ τε τοῦ ἄρματος καθήμενος τῇ πορείᾳ ἐποιεῖτο καὶ ὀλίγους ἐν τάξει ἔχων πρὸ αὐτοῦ 1. 7. 20.

He made the march sitting on his chariot, and with but few in line before him.

Αργὴλθον οὐδὲν ἀποκρινάμενοι 2. 5. 42.

They went away without replying.

270. Of Cause. — The circumstantial participle may express the cause or ground of an action, often with ἄτε, οἷα, or οἷον (as the author’s thought), or with ὡς (as another’s thought).

Οἱ γὰρ Κόλχοι, ἄτε ἐκπεπτωκότες τῶν οἰκιῶν, πολλοὶ ἦσαν ἀθρόοι 5. 2. 1.

For the Colchians, since they had been expelled from their homes, were collected in large numbers.

Εθανατώθη ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ Σπάρτῃ τελῶν ὡς ἀπεθάνω 2. 6. 4.

He was condemned to death by the magistrates in Sparta on the ground of disobedience.

271. Of Purpose. — The circumstantial participle may express the purpose of an action. It is generally future, often accompanied by ὡς.

Ὁ δ’ ἀνὴρ ἀυτῆς λαγῶς ψάχει τὸ θηρᾶσθαι 4. 5. 24.

But her husband had gone off to hunt hares.

Μη ἀναμένωμεν ἄλλους ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς ἐλθεῖν παρακαλοῦντας ἐπὶ τὰ κάλλιστα ἔργα 3. 1. 24.

Let us not wait for others to come to us to encourage us to the noblest deeds.

Οὐτε συνήλθομεν ὡς βασιλεῖ πολεμήσοντες 2. 3. 21.

Nor did we come together with the intention of warring with the king.

272. Of Condition. — The circumstantial participle may express a condition. The negative is μὴ (cf. 340).

Νικῶμεν μὲν τίνα ἄν ἀποκτείναμεν; 2. 4. 6.

If we should conquer, whom should we kill?
Unless he provide breakfast.

273. Of Concession. — The circumstantial participle may express a concession. It is often accompanied by καί or καίπερ.

Οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι διαβεβηκότες τὸν Τύγητα οὐ μέντοι καταφανές ἦσαν 2. 4. 14.

And the barbarians, though they had crossed the Tigres, were nevertheless not in sight.

Θέλουσι καὶ πολλαπλάσιοι ὑπὲρ μὴ δέχεσθαι ἡμᾶς 3. 2. 16.

They are not willing, though many times our number, to await our attack.

Προσεκύνησαν καίπερ εἰδότες ὅτι ἐπὶ θάνατον ἀγωνίο 1. 6. 10.

They did him reverence, although they knew that he was being led to death.

274. Of Attendant Circumstance. — The circumstantial participle may express a mere attendant circumstance.

Πρόξενος δὲ παρην ἔχων ὀπλίτας 1. 2. 3.

And Proxenus was there with hoplites.

Εὕρα σχίζων τις, ὡς εἶδε Κλέαρχον διελάυνοντα, ἵπποι τῇ ἄξινῃ 1. 5. 12.

And one who was splitting wood, when he saw Clearchus riding through, hurled his ax at him.

275. Of the Same Action. — The circumstantial participle and the leading verb may describe different aspects of the same action (cf. 194).

Καίτοι ταῦτα πράττον τί ἐποίει; Dem. 9. 15.

And yet, in doing this, what was he doing?

Δίκην ἐδίδοσαν κακῶς σκηνοῦντες 4. 4. 14.

They paid the penalty in being badly quartered.

276. The Circumstantial Participle in Absolute Constructions. — The circumstantial participle, when not in agreement
with any word in the main part of the sentence, may be used in the genitive or accusative absolute to express many of the same relations as those above, *i.e.* time, cause, etc.

277. The Genitive Absolute.—A noun (or pronoun) and a participle are put in the genitive absolute, if the noun stands in no case-relation to any word in the main part of the sentence.

Κελεύοντος Κύρου ἔλαβον τὴν ζώνης τὸν Ὀρόνταν 1. 6. 10.
At the command of Cyrus they took Orontas by the girdle.

"Ατε θεωμένων τῶν ἑταίρων πολλὴ φιλονικία ἐγίγνετο 4. 8. 27.
Since their comrades were watching, the rivalry grew intense.

Τούτῳ δὲ λέγοντος αὐτοῦ πτάρνυταί τις 3. 2. 9.
As he was saying this, some one sneezed.

278. The Accusative Absolute.—The participles of impersonal verbs, *e.g.* ἔξὼν, δέον, παρόν, etc., and ὡν (with a neuter adjective), are put in the accusative absolute.

Τὸ δὲ ύμᾶς ἔξων ἀπολέσαι οὐκ ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἠλθομεν 2. 5. 22.
Why then, when it was possible to destroy you, did we not go at it?

Δόξαν δὲ ταύτα ἐκήρυξαν οὕτω ποιεῖν 4. 1. 13.
This being voted, they proclaimed that they should do so.

"Ως ὁπόταν σημεῖη τοξεύειν δεἴησον 5. 2. 12.
On the ground that, when the signal was given, it would be necessary to shoot.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY PARTICIPLE

279. Two Uses of the Supplementary Participle.—The supplementary participle completes the notion of the leading verb. It has two uses: (a) not in indirect discourse it is closely parallel to the complementary infinitive (247); (b) as a form of indirect discourse it is parallel to the indirect discourse infinitive (242). In either use it may agree either with the subject or the object of the leading verb.
(a) Ἐχαρε ταῦτα ἀκούων 7. 2. 4.
He rejoiced to hear this.
Εἴδε Κλέαρχον διελαύνοντα 1. 5. 12.
He saw Clearchus riding through.

(b) Ἰσθι μέντοι ἀνόητος ὡν 2. 1. 13.
But be assured you are a fool.
Ἡκούσε Κύρον ἐν Κιλικίᾳ δύτα 1. 4. 5.
He heard that Cyrus was in Cilicia.

Not in Indirect Discourse

280. With Verbs of Beginning, etc.—The supplementary participle follows verbs of beginning, continuing, ceasing, and the like, agreeing with the subject.

Πολέμῳ διεγένετο 2. 6. 5. Οὔποτε ἐπανόμην ἡμᾶς ... οικτίρων 3. 1. 19.
He continued fighting. I never ceased pitying ourselves.

Απείρηκα ἦδη συσκευαζόμενος καὶ βαδίζων 5. 1. 2.
I am tired now of packing up and walking.

281. With Verbs of Emotion.—The supplementary participle follows verbs of emotion, agreeing with the subject, or sometimes with the direct or indirect object.

Ἡδομαί μὲν, ὦ Κλέαρχε, ἀκούων σοι φρονίμους λόγοις 2. 5. 16.
I am glad, Clearchus, to hear sensible words from you.

Πεθομένως αὐτοῖς οὖ μεταμελήσει 7. 1. 34.
They will not repent of their obedience.

282. With Λανθᾶνω, etc.—The supplementary participle with λανθᾶνω, τυγχάνω, φθάνω, and a few other verbs, contains the leading idea of the expression.

Οὗτῳ τρεφόμενον ἐλάνθανεν αὐτῷ τὸ στρατεύμα 1. 1. 9.
So the army was secretly supported for him.

Ὁ μὲν οὖν πρεσβύτερος παρῶν ἐτύγχανε 1. 1. 2.
Now the elder, as it chanced, was present.

Καὶ φθάνουσιν ἐπὶ τῷ ἄκρω γενόμενοι τοῖς πολεμίωσι 3. 4. 49.
And they arrived upon the height before the enemy.
283. With Φαινομαι, etc. — The supplementary participle follows φαινομαι and δήλος εἰμι, in agreement with the subject.  

He was manifestly both a perjurer and breaker of the truce.  

Kαι δήλος ἦν ἁνιώμενος 1. 2. 11.  
And he was evidently grieved.

284. With Verbs of Sense Perception. — The supplementary participle follows verbs of sense perception (cf. 287), and of finding, detecting, etc., in agreement with the object.  

And seeing them crossing.  

They hear the soldiers shouting.  

You will not find me revolting.

285. With Compounds of 'Ωρω. — The supplementary participle follows περιορω (less commonly ἔφορω, ἐισορω), overlook, allow.  

Do you now dare to allow me to be so dishonored in the presence of the soldiers?

286. 'Εμοι βουλομένω εστί. — The participles of βουλομαι and its synonyms follow εἰμι and γίνομαι in agreement with the predicate dative (cf. 94).  

They said that they would not be willing.  

The proposals are acceptable to us.

287. With Verbs of Intellectual Perception. — The supplementary participle in indirect discourse follows verbs of intel-

In Indirect Discourse
lectual perception (cf. 284), in agreement with either subject or object.

*Hidei γὰρ καὶ ἀπειρηκότας τοὺς στρατιώτας καὶ ἄστοις ὄντας 2. 2. 16.
For he knew that the soldiers were wearied and without food.

'Ακούων Κύρου ἔξω ὄντα τοῦ εὐωνύμου βασιλέα 1. 8. 13.
Hearing from Cyrus that the king was beyond the left wing.

Κατέμαθον ἀναστάς μόλις καὶ τὰ σκέλη ἐκείνας 5. 8. 14.
I observed that I rose and stretched my legs with difficulty.

THE VERBAL IN -Τέος

288. Two Constructions. — The verbal in -τέος, expressing necessity like the Latin participle in -dus, is used in a passive sense in two constructions, (a) personal and (b) impersonal.

(a) Πάντα ποιητέα 3. 1. 35.       (b) Πάντα ποιητέον 3. 1. 18.
Everything must be done.       Everything must be done.

289. The Personal Construction. — In the personal construction the verbal agrees with the subject, like any other predicate adjective (cf. 10).

Ποταμὸς . . . ἡμῖν ἐστὶ διαβατέος 2. 4. 6.
A river must be crossed by us.

Τοσαῦτα δὲ ὅρη ὡμᾶν ὄρατε ὄντα πορευτέα 2. 5. 18.
And such great mountains you see which you must cross.

290. The Impersonal Construction. — In the impersonal construction the verbal is neuter singular or plural (-τέον or -τέα), and may take an object as if equivalent to δεῖ with the infinitive.

Τὴν μὲν πορείαν . . . πέλης ποιητέον 6. 4. 12.
The march must be made on foot (= δεῖ ποιεῖσθαι τὴν πορείαν).

'Ικανὸς δὲ καὶ ἐμποτότας τοῖς παρούσιοι ὡς πιεστόν εἰπ̄ Κλεάρχῳ 2. 6. 8.
Able also to impress upon those about him that Clearchus was to be obeyed.

Ὡς οὐ παραβοτέα τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις ἐστίν Θ. 1. 86.
Who must not be handled even to the Athenians.
291. Agency with the Verbal.—The agent with the verbal is put in the dative (cf. 100), but with the impersonal construction it is sometimes accusative.

Πορευόμεν δ' ἡμῖν τοὺς πρῶτους σταθμοὺς ὡς ἄν δυνάμεθα μακροτάτους 2. 2. 12.

We must make the first marches as long as possible.

'Itέν ἐν εἶ̑̓ θεαισμένους (sc. ἡμᾶς) XM 3. 11. 1.

It would be best for us to go and see.

§ 292. Tenses.—There is no law of sequence of tenses, as in Latin. Usually congruity of thought causes primary tenses to follow primary tenses, and secondary secondary, as in English. Still the point of view is free to shift.

'Επεί δὲ τετελευτηκέν, ἀπαγγέλλετε Ἀριαῖῳ ὅτι ἡμεῖς νικώμεν τε βασιλέα καὶ ὡς ὅρατε οἴδεις ἄτι ἡμῖν μάχεται 2. 1. 4.

But since he is dead, report to Ariaeus that we are victorious over the king, and, as you see, no one is fighting with us any longer.

Πλησίων ἦν ὁ σταθμὸς ἐνθα ἐμέλλε καταλῦειν 1. 8. 1.

The halting place was near, where he was to stop.

293. Sequence of Moods.—In certain dependent clauses there is a law of sequence of mood, distinguishing primary sequence from secondary sequence. Here primary tenses of the leading verb take primary sequence, and secondary tenses secondary sequence. But in final clauses and in indirect discourse primary sequence also is allowed with secondary tenses.

Δέγοντι τινες ὅτι πολλὰ ὑπερσχεῖ 1. 7. 5.

Some say that you make many promises.

'Ελεγον ὅτι περὶ σπονδῶν ἥκοιεν 2. 3. 4.

They said that they had come about a truce.
"Ελεγεν ὅτι τὸ στράτευμα ἀποδίδωσι 7. 6. 3 (here ἀποδίδοι is possible). He said that he gave back the army.

"Ελεγον ὅτι Κύρος μὲν τεθνήκει 2. 1. 3 (here τεθνήκοι is possible). They said that Cyrus was dead.

294. In Final Clauses. — In final clauses the subjunctive stands in primary sequence (217), the optative in secondary sequence (229).

Πάντα ποιήτε (sc. ἐστὶ) ὡς μήποτε ἐπὶ τοῖς βαρβάροις γενώμεθα 3. 1. 35. We must use all means never to fall into the barbarians' power.

'Εκάλεσε γάρ τις αὐτὸν τῶν ὑπηρετῶν ὅπως θῶι τὰ ἱερὰ 2. 1. 9. For one of the attendants called him to see the sacrifices.

Κατέκαυσεν ἵνα μὴ Κύρος διαβῇ 1. 4. 18 (or διαβαίη). He burned them that Cyrus might not cross.

295. In Conditions, Conditional Relative Clauses, etc. — In general (323, 324) and in future (315, 317) conditions, and in conditional relative and temporal clauses, the subjunctive, with ἐὰν, ὃς ἂν, ὅταν, etc., stands in primary sequence, the optative, with ei, ὃς, ὅτε, etc., in secondary sequence (220, 221, 222, 232, 233, 234).

Κἂν μὲν ὑμᾶς ὅρωσιν ἄθυμους, πάντες κακοὶ ἠσονται 3. 1. 36. And if they see you disheartened, they will all be cowardly.

Πράπτετε ὑποίον ἂν τι ὑμῖν οἴησθε μάλιστα συμφέρειν 2. 2. 2. Do whatever you think best.

Εἰ ὃς ὄρφην ὑμᾶς σωτηρίων τι βουλευόμενοις, ἀθομί ἂν 3. 3. 2. Now if I should see you devising any salutary plan, I would come.

Εἴληκον δὲ τὰς νευρὰς ὅποτε τοξεύοιεν 4. 2. 28. And they drew the strings when(ever) they shot.

296. In Indirect Discourse. — In the indirect discourse clause with ὅτι or ὃς, and in indirect questions, the moods of the direct form, in primary sequence, remain unchanged, in secondary sequence, become optatives (cf. 293).

'Ἀπαγγέλλετε τοῖνυν αὐτῷ ὅτι μάχης δει 2. 3. 5. Report to him then that a battle is necessary.


§ 297. Finite Construction. — Indirect discourse is expressed as an object clause introduced by ὅτι or ὡς, after verbs of saying, perceiving, and knowing. Of the verbs of saying λέγω is usually so construed, εἶπον almost always, and φημὶ practically never.

Εἶπεν ὅτι βούλοιτο διαλεξῆναι τοῖς ἄρχοντι 4. 4. 5.
He said that he wished to confer with the leaders.

Εἶγεν ὅτι οὐ δυνῆσεται βιάσασθαι 1. 3. 2.
He perceived that he would not be able to compel them.

§ 298. Infinitive Construction. — Indirect discourse is expressed as an object infinitive, with subject accusative, or without any subject expressed when it is the same as that of the leading verb (cf. 53), after some verbs of saying, believing, and thinking, always with ἥγούμαι, οἴομαι, νομίζω, δοκῶ, think, φημὶ, say.

Πρὸς τοῦτον οὖν ἐφη βούλεσθαι ἐλθεῖν 1. 3. 20.
He said that against him, therefore, he wished to go.

Νομίζως ἑτοίμοις εἶναι αὐτῷ τοὺς ἵππεας 1. 6. 3.
Thinking that the horsemen were ready for him.

§ 299. Participial Construction. — Indirect discourse is expressed as a participial clause after verbs of perception, such
as see, hear, perceive, know, etc. The participle may be in agree-ment with either the subject or the object (287).

The Greeks knew that they wished to depart.

Σύνοιδα ἐμαντῷ πάντα ἐφευσμένος αὐτῶν 1. 3. 10.

I am conscious that I have deceived him in all things.

INDIRECT QUESTIONS

300. Moods and Tenses. — Questions indirectly quoted follow the same laws in regard to moods and tenses as the ὅτι-clause in indirect discourse (cf. 296).

Οὐκ ἦστε ὁ τι ποιεῖτε 1. 5. 16.
You do not know what you are doing.

Καὶ ὃς ἐθαύμασε τίς παραγγέλλει καὶ ἤρετο ὁ τι εἴη τὸ σύνθεμα 1. 8. 16.
And he wondered who was giving out the watchword and asked what it was.

301. Simple Indirect Questions. — Simple indirect questions are introduced by ἐι, whether, by the interrogatives, indirect (ὅστις, ὧπον, ὧπότε, etc.) or direct (τίς, ποῦ, πότε, etc.), or by most relatives.

Ὁρεῖτο ἐι τι παραγγέλλοι 1. 8. 15.
He asked whether he was giving any order.

𝒪ἴδα γὰρ ὧπῃ σύχονται 1. 4. 8.
For I know which way they have gone.

Ἡρεῖ τις ὁ θόρυβος εἴη 1. 8. 16. Δηλοῦσαι δὲ ὄν δεόμεθα 3. 3. 14.
He asked what the noise was. And to show us what we lack.

302. Compound Indirect Questions. — Compound indirect questions are introduced by πότερον (or πότερα) . . . ἦ, ἐἰτε . . . ἐἰτε, ἐι . . . ἦ or ἐἰτε.

Θαυμάζω πότερα ὡς κρατῶν βασιλεὺς αἰτεῖ τὰ ὁπλα ἦ ὡς διὰ φιλίαν ὄπλα
2. 1. 10.

I wonder whether the king asks for our arms as a conqueror or as gifts because of friendship.
305. "Оτι with Direct Discourse. — Even the appropriate changes in the person of pronouns and of verbs may not be made, and then ὅτι or ὥσ introduces what is practically direct discourse.

"Ο δὲ ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι οὐδ' εἰ γενολμην, ὦ Κῦρε, σοι γ' ἀν ἔτι δόξαμι. 1. 6. 8.

And he replied: "Not even if I should become (your friend), O Cyrus, would I ever again seem so in your eyes."
Εἶπεν ὁτι αὐτὸς ἐμί ὅν ζητεῖς 2. 4. 16.
He said: “I am myself the man you seek.”

306. Secondary Tenses after Secondary Tenses.—When the leading verb is in a secondary tense, the secondary tenses of the indicative generally remain unchanged, but sometimes the imperfect and aorist (if it be the leading verb of the direct discourse) become respectively the present and the aorist optative.

307. Secondary Tenses in Unreal Conditions.—The moods and tenses of unreal conditions (318, 321) remain unchanged in indirect discourse.

308. Change of Present to Imperfect, etc.—In Homer, after secondary tenses in indirect discourse the present and perfect indicative become imperfect and pluperfect respectively, as in English (cf. 292). The older usage survives occasionally, even in Attic.
§ 311. THE CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

INFinitive AND Participial Constructions

309. The Leading Verb. — In the infinitive and participial constructions of indirect discourse (cf. 298, 299) the leading verb of the direct discourse is put in the corresponding tense of the infinitive or participle (cf. 178 ff.).

Οἱμας γὰρ ἂν ὦκ ἀχαρίστως μοι ἔχειν 2. 3. 18.
For I think it would not be a thankless task (O. R. ὦκ ἂν ἔχοι).

'Επεὶ ᾿γοβετο διαβεβήκοτας, ᾿ήσθη 1. 4. 16.
He was pleased when he perceived that they had crossed (O. R. διαβεβήκασι).

310. The Dependent Verbs. — The dependent verbs follow the same laws as after ὅτι or ὡς (303, 304).

Κατασχόμεν τε τὰς πύλας ἔφασαν, εἰ μὴ ἐκόντες ἀνοίξουσιν 7. 1. 16.
And they said they would burst in the gates if they (the others) did not voluntarily open them (O. R. κατασχίσομεν, ἀνοίξετε).

'Ὁ δ’ ὑπέσχετο ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ δώσειν πέντε ἀργυρίων μνᾶς, ἐπὰν εἰς Βαβυλόνα ἤκωσι 1. 4. 13.
And he promised to give each man five silver minae when they came to Babylon (O. R. δῶσω, ἤκητε).

Εὐξάντο σωτηρία θύσειν, ἐνθα πρῶτον εἰς φιλίαν γῆν ἄφικοντο 5. 1. 1.
They vowed to sacrifice thank offerings for safety as soon as they came to a friendly country (O. R. θύσομεν, ἄφικωμεν).

THE CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

311. Protasis and Apodosis. — Conditional sentences are made up of two parts, the principal clause, or apodosis, and the dependent clause, or protasis. The protasis usually, but not always, precedes.

Εἰ μὲν ὑμεῖς ἐθέλετε ἐξορμᾶν ἐπὶ ταῦτα, ἔπεσθαί ὑμῖν βούλομαι 3. 1. 25.
If you will take the initiative in this, I desire to follow you.

Καλῶς ἔσται, ἢν θεὸς θέλῃ 7. 3. 43.
It will be well, if God will.
Forms of the Protasis. — The protasis may be expressed by a conditional participle (272), or by a relative or temporal clause (221, 222, 233, 234) instead of a formal condition.

"Αλλον μὲν ἄλμενοι οὐχ εὑρίσκετε ἐμὲ στασιάζοντα 6. 1. 29.
If you choose another, you will not find me in revolt.
"Ὁ τι ἄν δὲν πείσομαι 1. 3. 6.
Whatever may be necessary I will endure.

Particular and General Conditions. — Conditional sentences may be either particular (referring to a specific act or state), or general (including several or many specific acts or states in a general statement). In future conditions (315, 317), and in unreal conditions (318, 321), this distinction is not grammatically important; but for present and past general conditions distinct forms were developed.

Classification of Conditions

Present or Past Particular Conditions. — Present or past particular conditions take the appropriate tenses of the indicative in both clauses, with nothing implied as to fulfillment.

Εἰ οὖν βούλεσθε, ἐξεστίν ὑμῖν ἡμᾶς λαβεῖν συμμάχους 5. 4. 6.
Now if you wish, you can take us as allies.
Εἰ μὲν ἔπὶ ἀγαθῷ ἐκόλασά τινα, ἥξιον ὑπέχειν δίκην 5. 8. 18.
If I chastised any one for his good, I deem it right to receive my deserts.

Cf. Οὗ (νεκροὺς) δὲ μὴ εὑρίσκον, κενοτάφιον αὐτοῖς ἐποίησαν μέγα 6. 4. 9.
And whatever (bodies) they did not find, for them they made a large cenotaph (cf. 312).

Future Conditions

The More Vivid Future Condition. — The more vivid future condition (‘shall’ condition) has ἐὰν (ἂν, or ἢν) with
the subjunctive (220) in the protasis, and some future form in the apodosis.

Τί ἔσται τοῖς στρατιώταις, ἐὰν αὐτῷ ταῦτα χαρισῶνται; 2. 1. 10.
What will the soldiers have, if they oblige him in this?

*Αλλοις ζέμψον, ἄν μῇ τίνες έθελοντοι φαίνονται 4. 6. 19.
Send others, if no volunteers appear.

Cf. Ἐπειδὰν διαπράξωμε ἃ δέομαι, ἧῳ 2. 3. 29 (cf. 312).
When I shall have accomplished what I desire, I will return.

316. Minatory or Monitory Form.—The protasis may also have εἴ with the future indicative. This generally has the effect of a threat or warning (minatory or monitory).

Εἴ δὲ τῇ τούτῳ ἔσται, τῇ ὀλγῃ φάλαγγι κακῶν ἔσται 4. 8. 11.
And if in any way this shall occur, it will be bad for the whole line.

Εἴ δὲ τυχῇ ἡμῶν λήφομαι ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ, καταδίσω 7. 2. 13.
And if I shall catch any of you on the sea, I will sink him.

317. The Less Vivid Future Condition.—The less vivid future condition (ideal, ‘should’ condition) has εἴ with the optative in the protasis (cf. 232), and the optative with ἂν in the apodosis (cf. 225).

Πορευόμεθα δ' ἄν οἰκάδε, εἴ τις ἡμᾶς μὴ λυπολῇ 2. 3. 23.
We would march home, if no one should molest us.

Εἴ σοι πάλιν βουλομένη βοηθήσαι, ικανὸς ἄν γενομὴν 7. 7. 38.
If I should again desire to come to your aid, I would be able.

Cf. Ὄκνολην μὲν ἄν εἰς τὰ πλοῦα ἐμβαίνειν ἄ ἡμῖν δολῇ 1. 3. 17 (cf. 312).
I should hesitate to embark on the vessels which he would give us.

Unreal Conditions

318. Present Unreal Condition.—The present unreal condition (hypothetical, contrary to fact) states an hypothesis opposed to a present fact. It has εἴ with the imperfect indicative in the protasis, and the imperfect indicative with ἂν in the apodosis.

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THE CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

EI μὲν ἡπιστάμεθα σαφῶς . . . οὖδὲν ἄν ἔδει ὡν μέλλω λέγειν 5. 1. 10.
If we were certain (the present fact is ὦν ἐπιστάμεθα), there would
be no need of what I am about to say.
EI μὲν ἐώρων ἀποροῦντας ὑμᾶς, τούτο ΄ ἀν ἐσκόπουν 5. 6. 30.
If I saw that you were in straits, I should consider this, etc.
EI γάρ ἐκήδου, ἡκε (cf. 136) ἄν φέρων πλήρη τὸν μυσθὸν 7. 5. 5.
For if you cared, you would have come, with full pay.

319. Impersonals without Av. — With impersonals of necess-
sity, obligation, etc., ἄν is not required in the apodosis. Such are
χρῆν, or ἐχρῆν, ἔδει, ἔζην, εἰκὸς ἦν, etc.
Ἐξῆν ύμῖν ἐπικουρεῖν αὐτοῖς, εἴ ἐβούλεσθε 5. 8. 21.
You could aid them, if you wished.
Ἀσχρόν γὰρ ἦν τὰ μὲν ἐμὰ διαπεπρᾶξαι 7. 7. 40.
For it would be base to have exacted mine own.

320. Present Unreal Condition in Homer. — In a present un-
real condition, Homer uses the optative in both protasis and apodosis,
not distinguishing it in form from the less vivid future condition.
EI μὲν νῦν ἐπὶ ἄλλῳ ἀεθλεόμεν Ἀχαϊοι, ἃ γὰρ ἄν ἐγὼ τὰ πρῶτα λαβὼν
κλησίην ἐφερόμην Ψ 274.
If we Achaeans were now contending in honor of any one else,
verily I should take the first prize and bear it to my tent.

321. The Past Unreal Condition. — The past unreal con-
dition (hypothetical, contrary to fact) states an hypothesis
opposed to a past fact. It generally has εἰ with the aorist
indicative in the protasis, and the aorist indicative with ἄν in
the apodosis. This form is established already in Homer.
Οὐκ ἄν ἐποίησεν Ἀγασίας ταῦτα, εἴ μὴ ἐγὼ αὐτὸν ἐκέλευσα 6. 6. 15.
Agasias would not have done this, if I had not commanded him
(the past fact was αὐτὸν ἐκέλευσα).
Καὶ νῦ κ’ ἐτὶ πλέονας Λυκίων κτάνεν δίως Ὀδυσσεύς, | εἰ μὴ ἄρ’ ἐξὶ νόησε
μέγας κορυθαίολος ἔκτωρ Ε 679.
And now the godlike Odysseus would have slain still more of the
Lycians, had not the mighty, gleaming-crested Hector quickly
perceived him.

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Cf. Ὄποτερον τούτων ἐποίησεν, οὐδενὸς ἀν ἤττον Ἀθηναΐων πλούσιοι ἦσαν 
Lys. 32. 23 (cf. 312).

Whichever of these (things) he had done, they would be no less 
rich than any of the Athenians.

322. Use of Imperfect or Pluperfect. — The imperfect or 
pluperfect indicative may be used in either clause of a past 
unreal condition to express continuance or completion re-
spectively.

Εἰ δὲ τούτῳ πάντες ἐποιήσεν, ἄπαντες ἄν ἀπωλόμεθα 5. 8. 13.
And if we had all acted in that way, we should all have perished.

Οὐ γὰρ ἃν ἤψας αὐτῶν παρόντων ἡμῶν (= ἐὰν ἡμεῖς παρῆμεν), ἢ οὐκ ἄν
ὄρκιζομεν αὐτῶν, ὡστε τῆς εἰρήνης διημαρτήκει, καὶ οὐκ ἄν ἄμφοτερα εἶχε,
καὶ τὴν εἰρήνην καὶ τὰ χωρία Dem. 18. 30.
For, had we been there, he would not have laid hands on them, or 
else we would have refused to administer the oaths to him, so 
that he would have missed the peace, and would not have 
secured both, viz., the peace and the strongholds.

General Conditions

323. Present General Condition. — The present general 
condition has ἔαν (ἀν or ἢν) with the subjunctive (cf. 220) 
in the protasis, and a present indicative or its equivalent in 
the apodosis.

Τὰς δὲ ὠτιδὰς, ἂν τις ταχὺ ἀνιστῇ, ἔστι λαμβάνειν 1. 5. 3.
Bustards, if one rouse them suddenly, may be caught.

'Αδικοῦντα, ἢν λάβῃς, κολάξις; XC. 3. 1. 11.
Do you punish a wrong-doer, if you catch him?

Cf. Οἶ δὲ ἄνδρες εἰσὶν ὁι ποιοῦντες ὅ τι ἄν ἐν ταῖς μάχαις γίγνεται 3. 2. 18.
But men are the doers of whatever is done in battles.

324. Past General Condition. — The past general condition 
has εἰ with the optative (cf. 232) in the protasis and the im-
perfect or its equivalent in the apodosis.
And if ever he was on the march, and very many were likely to see it, he called his friends to him and engaged them in conversation.

Cf. Ὄπωσα λαμβάνοι πλοῖα, κατῆγεν 5. 1. 16 (cf. 312).
Whatever vessels he captured, he brought to land.

325. Mixed Forms. — It is not uncommon to find conditions in which the protasis is of one type and the apodosis of another.

"Ην οὖν ἐλθώμεν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς (315) πρὶν φυλάξασθαι, . . . μάλιστα ἄν λάβομεν (317) καὶ ἀνθρώπους καὶ χρήματα 7. 3. 35.
If, therefore, we come upon them before they place their guards, we should be most likely to capture both men and goods.

"Οἰόν ἔγγυς ἔστασιαζον (318), ἐλλον εἰλεσθε (321) 6. 1. 32.
Nor would I for my part be in revolt, if you had chosen another.

THE PARTICLE "Av

326. Two Uses of "Av. — The particle ἂν has two distinct uses: (a) in apodosis, where it belongs to the leading verb, and (b) in protasis, where it belongs to the introductory word of the dependent clause.

The "Av of Apodosis

327. With the Optative and Secondary Tenses of the Indicative. — "Av is used with the secondary tenses of the indicative and with the optative to denote contingency.

"Οἰόν ἂν συνηκολούθησά σοι 7. 7. 11.
Nor would I have followed you.

"Εγὼ γὰρ ὡς ὁμολόγη μὲν ἂν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα ἐμβαίνειν 1. 3. 17.
For I should hesitate to embark on the boats.

328. Iterative "Av. — "Av is also used with the imperfect and aorist indicative to denote customary or intermittent action.
THE PARTICLE "Av

§ 331]  

I was wont to ask them what they meant.

Οὐδένα ἂν πώποτε ἀφελετο, ἀλλ' ἂεὶ πλεῖόν προσεδίδου 1. 9. 19.
He was never wont to take from any one, but always to add more

329. With Future Indicative, etc., in Homer.—Homer uses ἂν (κε) with the future indicative, the subjunctive, or the optative, in a principal clause nearly or quite like a simple future (216, 227).

'O δὲ κεν κεχολάστηται ἂν κεν ἰκωμαι A 139.
And he will be angry to whom I shall come.

Εἰ δὲ κε μὴ δώρην, ἐγὼ δὲ κεν αὐτὸς ἰκώμαι A 324.
And if he do not give her up, I will myself take her.

Νῦν γὰρ κεν ἦλοι πόλιν B 12.
For now he will (can) take the city.

330. The "Av of Apodosis Retained.—The ἂν of apodosis is retained in indirect discourse, and in general when finite forms with ἂν are changed to infinitives or participles.

'Ἀναρχία ἂν καὶ ἀταχία ἐνόμιζον ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσθαι 3. 2. 29.
They thought that we should be ruined by lack of order and of discipline (O. R. ἂν ἀπόλοιπτο).

'Αλλα σωτᾶ, πόλλ' ἂν ἐξων εἴπεῖν Dem. 3. 27.
Of other things I am silent, though I might have much to say.

The "Av of Protasis

331. In Conditions, Conditional Relative Clauses, etc.—"Av is used in dependent clauses, joined to the connectives εἰ, ὅσ, ὥστε, etc., and followed by the subjunctive (220, 221, 222).

"Ἡν σοῦ σωφρονήτε, τούτῳ δώσετε ὅ τι ἂν ἔχητε 7. 3. 17.
If therefore you are wise, you will give him whatever you have.

"Οποῦ ἂν ὃ 1. 3. 6.
Wherever I may be.

Περιμένετε ἓντ' ἂν ἐγὼ ἐλθὼν 5. 1. 4.
Wait till I come.
332. In Final Clauses. — Occasionally ἂν is also joined to the final particles ὡς, ὅτας (ὁφρα), in primary sequence.

Χρῆ... προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν, ὡς ἂν τὸ παραγγελλόμενον δύνησθε ποιεῖν

6. 3. 18.

It is necessary to take heed, that you may be able to do what is ordered.

Διὰ τῆς σῆς χώρας ἀξείς ἡμᾶς ὅτας ἂν εἰδῶμεν ΧC 5. 2. 21.

You will lead us through your country in order that we may know.

333. The "Ἀν of Protasis Lost. — When the subjunctive of these clauses (331, 332) becomes optative in indirect discourse (304), ἂν is lost.

Εὐξαντο σωτῆρα θύσειν, ἕνθα πρῶτον εἰς φιλίαν γῆν ἀφικοντο 5. 1. 1.

They vowed to sacrifice thank offerings for safety as soon as they came to a friendly land (O. R. ἕνθα ἂν ἀφικὼμεθα).

THE NEGATIVES

334. Οὐ and Μῆ. — There are two negative adverbs, οὐ and μῆ, with corresponding compounds, οὔτε, οὔδε, οὔδεις, οὔποτε, etc.; μήτε, μηδέ, μηδείς, μήποτε, etc. In general οὐ is the negative of fact, μῆ the negative of will. The laws governing the use of the simple forms apply also to their compounds.

In Independent Sentences

335. Indicative and Optative. — The indicative and optative take οὐ, except in wishes and in negative questions that expect the answer no.

Πλοῖα δὲ ἡμεῖς οὐκ ἔχομεν 2. 2. 3.

But boats we have not.

Οὐκ ἂν οὐν θανμάξομι 3. 2. 35.

Therefore I should not be surprised.

Οὐκ ἐπιστάμεθα; 2. 4. 3.

Do we not understand?

Μῆ γένοιτο Dem. 28. 21.

God forbid!
THE NEGATIVES

§ 338

*Δρα μη διαβαλλεσθαι δόξεις; XM. 2. 6. 34.
You will not think yourself slandered, will you?

336. Subjunctive and Imperative with Μη. — The subjunctive and imperative always take μη.

Μη μέλλωμεν 3. 1. 46.  
Μη θαυμάζετε 1. 3. 3.
Let us not delay.  
Marvel not.

Μηδε μεντο τούτο μειων δόξης ἔχεν 3. 2. 17.
But do not suppose, however, that you are the worse off for this.

In Dependent Clauses

337. Clauses with Οὐ. — Causal clauses, indicative result clauses (cf. 202), and οτι or ὡς indirect discourse clauses take οὐ. Relative and temporal clauses take οὖ, save when conditional or general (221, 222, 233, 234).

'Ἡττιάτο αὐτούν οτι οὐχ ὑπέμεινεν 4. 1. 19.
He blamed him because he had not waited.

"Οστε βασιλεῦς τὴν μὲν πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐπιβουλὴν οὐκ ἣσθάνετο 1. 1. 8.
So that the king did not perceive the plot against him.

Διδάσκειν σε βούλομαι ὡς οὖ ἡμῖν οὐκ ἐρθὼς ἀπιστεῖς 2. 5. 6.
I wish to show you that you are not right in distrusting us.

"Ο οὖ δυνατὸν ἐστιν 1. 3. 17.
Which is not possible.

'Επει δὲ οἴδεις ἀντέλεγεν, εἶπεν ... 3. 2. 38.
And when no one spoke in opposition, he said ...

Cf. Οὐ μή ἐτυχὼν ἐν ταῖς τάξεων ὄντες 2. 2. 14.
Whoever were not, as it chanced, in the ranks.

338. Clauses with Μη. — Conditional clauses, final clauses (including the final relative clause, 205) take μη, but after verbs of fear, μη, lest, is followed by οὐ.

Εἰ μὴ ὑμεῖς ἠλθετε 2. 1. 4.
If you had not come.

"Ἀν δὲ τις μὴ ποιή ταῦτα, τῇ θεῷ μελήσει 5. 3. 13.
And if any one fail to do this, it will be the concern of the goddess.
98 THE NEGATIVES [§ 339

'Ηνάγκασα δὲ σὲ τούτων ἁγεῖν ὡς μὴ ἀπόλοιτο 5. 8. 8.
And I forced you to carry him that he might not perish.

Δεῖσας μὴ οὐ πρῶτος παραδράμοι εἰς τὸ χωρίον 4. 7. 11.
Fearing that he might not get by first into the place.

With the Infinitive and Participle

339. The Infinitive.—The infinitive regularly takes μή, save in indirect discourse, where οὐ is the general rule.

Εἰ μέλλομεν τούτων εἰργεῖν ὡστε μὴ δύνασθαι βλάπτειν ἡμᾶς 3. 3. 16.
If we are to hinder them from being able to injure us.

Οἴμαι γὰρ ὅτι οὐκ ἄχαρίστως μοὶ ἔχειν 2. 3. 18.
For I think it would not be a thankless task.

'Εβόων δὲ ἄλληλοις μὴ θεῖν δράμῳ 1. 8. 19 (O. R. μὴ θέωμεν, 336).
They shouted to one another not to go on a run.

340. The Participle.—The participle regularly takes οὐ, save when conditional (272), or equivalent to a general relative clause.

Οὐ πολὺ δὲ προεληλυθότων αὐτῶν ἐπιφαίνεται πάλιν 3. 3. 6.
And when they had advanced a little way, he again appeared.

Μὴ πορίσας ἀριστον 2. 3. 5.
Unless he provide breakfast.

Οἰ μὴ δυνάμενοι διατελέσαι τὴν ἄδων ἐνυκτέρευσαν ἄσιτοι 4. 5. 11.
Those who could not finish the journey passed the night without food.

Redundant Negatives

341. After Verbs of Hindering, etc.—After verbs and phrases containing a negative idea, such as hindering, forbidding, denying, a redundant μὴ is often placed before the infinitive.

'Αποκωλύσαι τοὺς Ἐλλήνας μὴ ἐλθεῖν εἰς τὴν Φρυγίαν 6. 4. 24.
To prevent the Greeks from entering Phrygia.

Μικρὸν ἐξέφυγε μὴ καταπετρωθῆναι 1. 3. 2.
He narrowly escaped being stoned to death.
342. **Μὴ οὐ.**—After these verbs and phrases, when themselves accompanied by a negative adverb, the double negative μὴ οὐ commonly precedes the infinitive.

Oὐ δυνατὸι αὐτὴν ἵσχεν εἰσὶ Αργείοι μὴ οὐκ ἔξεναι Hdt. 9. 12.
The Argives cannot restrain her from going out.

Τι ἐμποδῶν μὴ οὐχὶ . . . ἀποθανεῖν; 3. 1. 13.
What prevents (i.e. nothing prevents) their being killed?

343. **Οὐ μὴ.**—The aorist subjunctive (cf. 215) or the future indicative is used with οὐ μὴ as an emphatic negative future.

Τα μὲν γὰρ ξένα οὐ μὴ γένηται τῇ στρατιᾷ τριῶν ἡμερῶν σύντα 6. 2. 4.
For the hospitable gifts will not provision the army for three days.

Τοῦς . . . πονηροὺς οὐ μὴ ποτὲ βελτίων ποιήσετε Aes. 3. 177.
You will never make the wicked better.

344. **Repetition of Negative.**—A negative followed by one or more compound negatives is strengthened, but followed by the simple form is destroyed as in English.

Μετὰ ταύτα οὔτε ξώντα Ὀρόνταν οὔτε τεθνηκότα οὔδες εἶδε πώποτε οὔδε ὅπως ἀπέθανεν οὔδες εἶδως ἔλεγεν 1. 6. 11.
After this no one ever saw Orontas, either alive or dead, nor could any one tell with certainty how he died.

Οὔδες οὐκ ἔπαςχε τι XS 1. 9.
Every one (no one not) was affected.

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### THE PREPOSITIONS

**WITH ONE CASE**

345. **Prepositions governing the Genitive.**—With the genitive only: ἀντί, instead of; ἀπό, from, away from; ἐκ or εἰς, from, out of; πρὸ, before.

Κῦρον εἶλοντο ἀντὶ Τισσαφέρνους 1. 9. 9.
They chose Cyrus instead of Tissaphernes.

Κατάπηθήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀρματος 1. 8. 3.
Leaping down from the chariot.

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346. Adverbial Prepositions with the Genitive. — With the genitive are construed also the adverbial prepositions ἄνευ, ἀτέρ, without; ἔχρι, μέχρι, up to, until; μεταξὺ, between; ἐνεκά, on account of; πλὴν, except.

"Ανευ τῆς Κύρου γνώμης 1. 3. 13. Μέχρι τοῦ Μηδίας τείχους 1. 7. 15. Without the approval of Cyrus. Up to the wall of Media.

Μεταξὺ τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς τάφρου 1. 7. 15. Between the river and the ditch.

Χρημάτων ἐνεκά 1. 9. 17. Πάντες πλὴν Κύρου 1. 8. 6. On account of money. All except Cyrus.

347. Prepositions governing the Dative. — With the dative only: ἐν, in; σῶν or ἔξω, with. The latter is much used by Xenophon, sparingly by other authors.

Ἐν δὲ τῷ τρώτῳ σταθμῷ 1. 7. 1. Σῶν στρατεύματι πολλῷ 1. 8. 1. And in the third day's march. With a large army.

348. Prepositions governing the Accusative. — With the accusative only: εἰς or ἐς, into, to.

Εἰς τὸ ἐρυμνὸν χωρίον ἡγούντο 6. 5. 1. 'Εξελαύνει εἰς Πέλτας 1. 2. 10. They led the way into the stronghold. He marches to Peltae

Εἰς μάχην παρεσκευασμένοι 1. 8. 1. Λέγειν εἰς ὅμας 5. 6. 28. Prepared for battle. To speak to you.

349. Adverbial Preposition with the Accusative. — With the accusative is construed also the adverbial preposition ὅστις, to. It is used with persons only.

Πορεύεται ὅστις βασιλέα 1. 2. 4. (Ὁμερος) ὅστις Σεῦθην 7. 7. 55. He proceeds to the king. (He has gone off) to Seuthes.

350. Genitive and Accusative. — With the genitive and accusative: διὰ, (g.) through, (a.) on account of; κατά, (g.) down from, (a.) down along, by; ἐπὶ, (g.) into, in behalf of, (a.) over, beyond.
§ 353] PREPOSITIONS WITH THREE CASES

351. Dative and Accusative. — With the dative and accusative: ἀνά, (d. poetic) ὑπὸν; (a.) ὑπὸν ἃνά, ὑπὸν ἀνά σκηντρῷ ὁ 15. Upon a golden staff. Ἐλαίων ὃν ἄνα κράτος 1. 8. 1. Riding at full speed. Οἰκεῖν ἄνα τὰ ὅρη 3. 5. 16. To dwell upon the mountains. Ἐστησαν ἄνα ἑκατόν 5. 4. 12. They stood by hundreds.

352. Ἀμφ. — Ἀμφ., (g.) about (rare in prose), (d.) about (poetic), (a.) about. Ἀμφὶ δὲν εἶχον διαφερόμενοι 4. 5. 17. Quarreling about what they had. Ἀμφὶ τὰ εἴκοσι 1. 7. 10. About twenty.

353. Ἐπί. — Ἐπὶ, (g.) ὑπὸν, in the time of, (d.) on, at, in the power of, (a.), ὑπὸ ἃν, against. Ἐπὶ ἀμαξῶν 1. 7. 20. On wagons. Ἐκαντὸ ἐπὶ αὐτῷ 1. 8. 27. They lay upon him. Ἐπὶ ἐπὶ αὐτὸν 1. 8. 26. He rushed upon him. Ἐπὶ τοῦ εὐνοῦμον 1. 8. 9. On the left wing. Ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλείας θύραις 1. 9. 3. At the king’s court. Ἀναβὰς ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον 1. 8. 3. Mounting on his horse.
354. **Metá.** — Metá, (g.) **with,** (d. poetic) among, (a.) after.

Oí metá Kúrou 1. 8. 7.  Metá δὲ τριτάτους ἄνασεν A 252.
Those with Cyrus.  And he ruled among the third generation.
Metá τὴν μάχην 1. 7. 13.  Metá τοῦτον ἄλλος ἀνέστη 1. 3. 15.
After the battle.  After him another arose.

355. **Pará.** — Pará, (g.) **from beside,** from, (d.) beside, near, (a.) **to the presence of,** to, beside, contrary to.

Pará μὲν Kúrou δούλου ὄντος οἶδες ἀπῆει 1. 9. 29.
No one would depart from Cyrus although he was a subject.
Par' ἐκείνῳ γὰρ ἦν 1. 8. 27.  Ὕν παρά τὴν ὄδον κρήνης 1. 2. 13.
For he was near him.  There was a spring by the roadside.
Εἰσῆαν δὲ παρ' αὐτῶν 1. 7. 8.  Παρά τὰς στονδάς 1. 9. 8.
And they came in to him.  Contrary to the truce.

356. **Perí.** — Perí, (g.) **about,** concerning, (d.) about, around, (a.) about, near.

Perí τοῖτων λέγειν 1. 9. 23.  Perí μέσας νύκτας 1. 7. 1.
To speak concerning these things.  About midnight.
Στρατευόμενος περὶ τοὺς τραχύλους 1. 5. 8.  Τῶν περὶ αὐτῶν 1. 8. 27.
Necklaces about their necks.  Of his followers (cf. 352).

357. **Prós.** — Prós, (g.) **in front of,** from, (d.) at, by, in addition to, (a.) to, toward, against.

'Επαινον τολῶν πρὸς ύμῶν 7. 6. 33.  Πρὸς αὐτῷ τῷ στρατευματὶ 1. 8. 14.
Much praise from you.  By (near) the army itself.
'Αφειστήκεσαν πρὸς Kúrou 1. 1. 6.  Πρὸς δ' ἄρκτον 1. 7. 6.
They had revolted to Cyrus.  And toward the north.

358. **Ýpó.** — Ýpó, (g.) **by** (of agent), **under,** (d.) under, at the foot of, (a.) (to a place) under, towards.

'Ετείμητο γὰρ ὑπὸ Kúrou 1. 8. 29.  Ὕπο τῇ ἀκροπόλει 1. 2. 8.
For he had been honored by Cyrus.  At the foot of the acropolis.
Αὐτῶν ἀκοντίζει τις παλτῷ ὑπὸ τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν 1. 8. 27.
Some one strikes him with a javelin under the eye.
359. Coördination and Subordination. — Greek is a syndetic language, abounding in connectives. Asyndeton, common in English, is comparatively uncommon in Greek. Connectives are of two kinds, coördinating conjunctions, which join sentences, clauses, or words, of equal grammatical value (Parataxis), and subordinating conjunctions, which join sentences or clauses of unequal grammatical value (Hypotaxis).

COÖRDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

360. Classification. — The most common coördinating conjunctions are the enclitic and post-positive τέ (and its compounds ὀτε, οὔτε, and μήτε), καί (καίτοι), ή (ήτοι), and the post-positives γάρ, δέ (οὔδε, μηδέ, not post-positive), δή, μέν (μέντοι), οὖν, and τοίνυν. Coördinating conjunctions may be grouped as copulative, disjunctive, adversative, and inferential.

COPULATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

361. Singly. — The copulative conjunctions used singly are καί, and; τέ, and, not common in prose; δέ, and, with more or less adversative force; after a negative οὔδε, μηδέ, and not, nor.

They burned the wagons and the tents.

With a bow on his shoulders and a covered quiver.

Nor would they receive the sick into the fortress.

362. As Correlatives. — The copulative conjunctions used as correlatives are τέ — καί, καί — καί, τέ — τέ, both — and, the last particularly common in Homer; οὔτε — οὔτε, μήτε — μήτε, neither — nor; or the second clause may be positive (οὔτε — τέ).

Both to rule and to be ruled.
The sacrifices are favorable to us, the omens propitious, and the victims most favorable.

Both by land and by sea.

For there is neither an adequate market, nor means wherewith to buy.

They swore both not to betray one another and to be allies.

DISJUNCTIVE CONJUNCTIONS

363. Singly. — The only disjunctive conjunction used singly is ἢ, or, which is also used as a comparative conjunction, than.

Σπονδᾶς ἢ πόλεμον ἀπαγγέλω; 2. 1. 23.
Am I to report a truce or war?

Μισθὸς πλέον ἢ τριῶν μηρῶν 1. 2. 11.
Pay for more than three months.

364. As Correlatives. — The disjunctive conjunctives used as copulatives are ἢ (ἤτων) — ἢ, either — or; εἴτε — εἴτε, whether — or; negative οὔτε — οὔτε, μήτε — μήτε, neither — nor; οὐδέ — οὐδέ, μηδέ — μηδέ, not even — nor yet.

Ἕ ἀποσκάπτει τι ἢ ἀποτελίζει 2. 4. 4.
He is either digging some ditch or building some wall.

Βουλεύεσθαι εἴτε τήμερον εἴτε αὔριον δοκεῖ ὑπερβάλλειν τὸ ὄρος 4. 6. 8.
To plan whether it seems best to-day or to-morrow to cross the mountain.

Οὕτε ἀποδεδράκασιν . . οὔτε ἀποπεφεύγασιν 1. 4. 8.
They have neither run away (by stealth) nor escaped (by rapid flight).

Σύνε οὐδὲ ὥρῶν γεγυνώσκει, οὐδὲ ἀκούων μέμνησαι 3. 1. 27.
As for you, not even when you see do you understand, nor yet when you hear do you remember.

As for you, not even when you see do you understand, nor yet when you hear do you remember.
365. **Singly.** — The adversative conjunctions, used singly, are ἀλλὰ, δὲ, but; μέντοι, however; καίτοι, and yet.

Oὐκ ἑφυγεν, ἀλλὰ διῆλασε παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν 1. 10. 7.
He did not flee, but marched along the river.

Εἰ δὲ τις ἀλλο ὅρα βέλτιον, λεξάτω 3. 2. 38.
But if any one sees another (and a) better plan, let him speak.

Οἱ μέντοι πολέμοι οἴδεν ἐπαύσαντο 4. 2. 4.
The enemy, however, did not cease at all.

Καίτοι ἔχω γε αὖτων καὶ τέκνα καὶ γυναικας 1. 4. 8.
And yet I hold both their wives and children.

366. **As Correlatives.** — The adversative conjunctions used as correlatives are μέν — δὲ (μέντοι), on the one hand — on the other hand, but any translation of μέν is either too emphatic or too formal.

Οἱ μέν ὕχοντο, Κλέαρχος δὲ περιέμενε 2. 1. 6.
They went off, but Clearchus remained.

Αὖτον ἐπαισε μὲν, ἐδησε δ' οὗ 4. 6. 2.
He beat him, indeed, but did not bind him.

Δοκεῖ μὲν κάμοι ταῦτα· οὐ μέντοι ταχύ γε ἀπαγγελῶ 2. 3. 9.
This seems best to me also, but still I shall not announce it, at least immediately.

**INFERENTIAL CONJUNCTIONS**

367. The most important inferential conjunctions are γάρ, for, frequent in the combinations καὶ γάρ, ἀλλὰ γάρ; οὖν, οὐκοῦν, τοῦν, therefore, then; δὴ, now, then, frequent in the combination καὶ δὴ καὶ.

Οἱ γάρ στρατιώται οὖν πάντες πρὸς ὑμᾶς βλέποντι 3. 1. 36.
For all these soldiers look to you.

Καὶ γάρ ὁμίχλη ἐγένετο 4. 2. 7.
(And with reason) for a mist arose.

'Ησώς οὖν ἀσφαλέστερον ἡμῖν πορεύεσθαι 3. 2. 36.
Perhaps therefore it is safer for us to proceed.
Therefore we are on a far safer carrier than the horsemen.

Now consider.

Therefore consider this also.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

368. Classification. — The subordinating conjunctions join dependent clauses to principal clauses, and many of them have become associated with a particular syntax in the clause governed. They may be classified as declarative, causal, final, conditional, temporal, consecutive, modal, and local.

369. Declarative Conjunctions. — The declarative conjunctions, governing substantive clauses, are ὅτι, that; ὡς, ὅπως, how that, that (cf. 297 ff.).

Δῆλον ὅτι πορεύεσθαι ἡμᾶς δεῖ 3. 2. 34.
It is plain that we must proceed.

Ἀνέκραγον ὡς οὐ δέω δοῦσι εἴρει 5. 1. 14.
They cried out that there was no need to journey by road.

Βουλεύεται ὅπως μῆποτε ἐπὶ ἐσται ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφῷ 1. 1. 4.
He plans that he may never again be in his brother's power.

370. Causal Conjunctions. — The causal conjunctions are ὅτι, διότι, because; ἔπει, ἐπειδὴ, since (cf. 200, 237).

Ἄντι ἐχαλεπάνθη ὅτι οὐκ εἶς κόμας ἤγαγεν 4. 6. 2.
He got angry with him because he did not lead them to any villages.

Ἐφ' ἐμάξης πορεύομενος διότι ἑτέρῳ 2. 2. 14.
Proceeding on a wagon because he had been wounded.

Ἐπει ἡμεῖς ἐμοὶ οὐκ ἐβέλετε πείθεσθαι 1. 3. 6.
Since you are not willing to obey me.

Χειρίσοφος μὲν ἡγοῦτο, ἐπειδὴ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίδος ἐστι 3. 2. 37.
Let Chrisophus lead, since he is a Lacedaemonian.

371. Final Conjunctions. — The final conjunctions are ἵνα, ὡς, ὅπως (ὁφρα, poet.), that, in order that; μάλα, lest (204, 205, 217, 229).
Conditional Conjunctions. — The conditional conjunctions, introducing conditional and concessive clauses, are εἰ (ἐάν, ἢν, ἄν), if; εἰ καὶ, although, καὶ εἰ, even if (203, 220, 232).

Although you think that I am under arrest for a misdeed, I neither beat nor struck any one.

He would make a road for them, even if they should wish to depart with four-horse chariots.

Temporal Conjunctions. — The temporal conjunctions are ἐτέ, ἐτειδή, ὅτε, ὅποτε, ἡνίκα, ὥσ, when; ἐως, ἔστε, ἄχρι, μέχρι, until, as long as; πρὶν, before, ere, until (199, 222, 234, 251).

When he departed.

When again you came to recognize your own power.

And when they were marching the fifth stage.
Until they brought the Greeks to the Colchian frontier.

until they brought the Greeks to the Colchian frontier.

Wait till I come.

To wait till he finds leisure.

Until his wife persuaded him.

374. Consecutive Conjunctions. — The consecutive conjunctions, introducing result clauses, are ὡστε, ὡς, so that, so as (cf. 202, 252).

A mist arose so that they escaped notice.

375. Modal and Local Connectives. — Modal and local clauses are introduced by relative adverbs of manner and place: such are ὡς, as; οὐ, ὅπου, where; ὅθεν, ὅπόθεν, whence.

"Εως ἐπὶ τὰ Κόλχων ὄρια κατέστησαν τοὺς Ἑλλήνας 4. 8. 8.

'Ομίχλη ἐγένετο ὡστ' ἐλαθων 4. 2. 7.

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