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A practical introduction to Greek accent



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GREEK ACCENTUATION.

CHANDLER.

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HENRY FROWDE



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A

PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION

TO

GREEK ACCENTUATION,

BY

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SECOND EDITION, REVISED.

Τὸ ἐκάστη λέξει τὴν δέουσαν προσῳδίαν τιθέναι συμπέρασμα σχεδὸν
πάσης τῆς γραμματικῆς τυγχάνει μεθόδου.

JOANNES ALEXANDRINUS.

Oxford:

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS.

1881.

Hæc si quis tempestatis prope ritu
Mobilia et cæca fluitantia sorte laboret
Reddere certa sibi, nihilo plus explicet, ac si
Insanire paret certa ratione modoque.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE greatest scholars have sanctioned the practice of accenting Greek by their example, a few have enforced it by their precept, but it is to be regretted that none have condescended to justify it by sound and conclusive reasons. Porson, as is well known, in language more vigorous than polite, denounces those who valued such matters less highly than he did himself; but none who can distinguish between assertion and proof will attach much importance to the bare word even of a critic so illustrious as Porson, while they may possibly suspect that his vehemence, though caused in part by zeal for this curious branch of knowledge, is attributable in some degree to his contempt for Wakefield, who happened to entertain a different opinion from his own. Whether a skilful advocate could convince, I do not say a mere verbal scholar, for that would be easy, but a man of sense, that a knowledge of the subject is worth the time and trouble which must be expended to acquire it, may or may not be doubtful, but it is certain that for the present all who pretend to a critical knowledge of the Greek language must yield perforce to a tyrannous custom, or refusing to do so, must expect to be rebuked for their ignorance by those who are unable to see the absurdity of perpetuating in writing a something to which they never attend in reading, and who persist in ornamenting their Greek with three small scratches, the very meaning of which is doubtful and perhaps unknown.

It is remarkable that we accent Homer and Hesiod, Lascaris and Gaza in substantially the same way; which is tacitly to assume that no material change in pronunciation took place for the space of more than two thousand years. If true, this is an interesting fact. To affix these signs correctly is a work of no small difficulty, and for our guidance we find either principles so

vague that they cannot be applied, or rules so numerous that they cannot be remembered. We have to deal with a subject in which popular caprice has been complicated by scholastic pedantry, two elements of confusion, governed it may be by laws, but by laws mysterious as those which regulate English weather or Parisian fashions. We are environed by false theories and still falser facts, by erroneous analogies, absurd derivations, preposterous ideas of language, and by the puerile conceits of the grammarians, of whom it has been truly said, *εἰ μὴ λατροὶ ήσαν, οὐδὲν ἀν τὸν γραμματικῶν μωρότερον.*

In treating the subject, two paths lie open to the writer. He may either construct a theory, and deduce, if he can, the practice from it, or he may confine himself to the humble employment of cataloguing facts. The former course is seductive, and appeals strongly to the imagination from the specious claims which it makes to a rational procedure; the latter is repulsive, but bears with it the consoling assurance that it is impossible to fall any lower, and that, after all, the fairest theories must ultimately rest on the lowly foundation which it and it alone furnishes. But a theory of the subject would of itself fill a volume. In the first place it would be necessary to determine the nature of the accents, a point on which authorities are by no means agreed. Kreuser is of opinion that they indicate the length or shortness of syllables, Matthiä and others think that the acute marks a raising of the voice and the grave its depression, while Göttling maintains that they are in Greek, what they are in German or English, nothing more than signs of the intension or stress laid upon a syllable in pronunciation. It would be impossible to establish or refute any one of these conflicting opinions without enquiring into the nature of accent in the cognate languages, an enterprise not without its difficulties. In the next place its relations to quantity, to rhythm, and to metre must be discussed, and here again opinions are divided. Some assert that accent and quantity are frequently at variance, others direct us invariably to observe both. It seems to be the opinion of many writers that he, who finds the least difficulty in reconciling Greek accent with Greek quantity, only exposes his lamentable ignorance of both. Sharpness of sound, we are properly re-

minded, is one thing, its duration another. An Englishman can and does throw the stress of his voice on the last syllable of *volunteer*, why then should he not do so in such a word as *φιλικός*?

It is unfortunate that those who ask such questions invariably exemplify their theories by words in which the written accent does not interfere with the quantity. It would have been more to the purpose had they told their readers how to preserve both accent and quantity in such words as *φιλητέον*, *υνυφίος*, *πεδίον*, *σοφία*, *ἀμαθία*, *μωρία*, and the like. But this they have prudently avoided. If with Kreuser we say that the *i* in *σοφία* is long, and make it *sophēa*, as the modern Greeks do, the quantity is unquestionably sacrificed. If, as is usual in England, we pronounce it *sóphia*, what is meant by accent? If we raise the pitch of the voice and utter the first and last syllable, say in the note C, and the penultimate in D, we obey the directions of Matthiä, but experiment will prove it to be difficult, one might say ludicrous, to read a passage of Greek upon such a principle. If the opinion of this learned scholar be correct, it would be impossible to give any effect whatever to the Greek accents, if a sentence were pronounced in a monotone. But granting that it is difficult upon any theory to give due force to the acute and grave accents, it is to be feared that a proper enunciation of the circumflex will be found to present insuperable difficulties to all whose vocal endowments are not of the first order, for according to one of the highest grammatical authorities it indicates a ‘prolonged rolling sound.’ If this be true, only oriental gravity and sonorousness could do justice to a sentence in which this accent might recur, for instance, οὐκοῦν γελοῖον δεῖ ἡγεῖσθαι τοῦτον, φὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα δοκεῖ ἀληθῆ εἶναι; the deep rumble of such a succession of ‘prolonged rolling sounds’ must have produced an indescribable effect.

The relations of accent to rhythm, of the *versus politici* to classical metres, would inevitably lead to a discussion of Greek pronunciation in general. After forcing a way through these problems and many others of equal interest, we should at last find ourselves face to face with the most puzzling question of all—upon what principle or principles does the position of the

accent depend? Götting's attempt at an answer is the only one that I have met with. He writes as follows¹: 'The accent falls either on the syllable containing the principal idea of the whole word, or on the one which is the nearest to the syllable of the principal idea that the number of syllables in the word generally will permit. To find the syllable of the principal idea, the study of the etymological part of the language is indispensable. In a simple uncompounded word, that called the root, is the principal idea, as the first syllable in *γράμμα*. In compound words the added word forms for the accent the principal idea, because it gives to the whole its shade, its definiteness, its distinction. Thus in *πρόγραμμα* the principal idea is now in *πρό*, and *γράμμα*, in reference to the accent, becomes subordinate, because the preposition *πρό* gives to *γράμμα* its definite signification. In certain instances, therefore, the above second principal law is to be applied, as e.g. in *γραμματιον*. For *γράμμα* is also the principal idea in this diminutive; the accentuation ought therefore to be *γράμματιον*; but this would be a violation of the first principal law: hence the accent can only fall on the syllable which is the nearest possible to that of the principal idea; consequently *γραμμάτιον* or *προγραμμάτιον*.' This law he considers sufficient to account for the accentuation of Æolic, and for that of verbs, neuters and proper names in the other dialects. But it is a law which labours under the treble defect of contradicting itself, misrepresenting the facts, and being practically useless. It contradicts itself; for it is distinctly implied that the principal idea in a word is that which gives it 'its shade, its definiteness, its distinction:' if so, why are not *γράμμα*, *γράφω*, *γράφ-os* oxytone, like *γραμματικός*, *γραμμικός*, *γραμμιή*, *γραπτήρ*, *γραπτός*, *γραπτύς*? The syllables *μα*, *ω* and *os* ought, on this principle, to be considered the prominent idea, since they give to a common root 'its shade, its definiteness, its distinction.' In short, this law virtually denies the existence of oxytones, and professing to account for barytones, enunciates a principle which, if carried out, would place an acute accent on the last syllable of every simple word in the language. It misrepresents the facts, for, as Götting himself allows, in all words except verbs,

¹ Greek Accent, p. 4.

neuters and proper names, the Attic, Doric and other dialects ‘exhibit a remarkable deviation from the oldest or *Æolic* usage, all endeavouring to place the accent on the final syllable of words, even when these contain no principal idea¹.’ The latter words are hardly intelligible, for upon his own showing the final syllable cannot contain the principal idea, unless indeed it be the root, but of such a case, an instance or two would have been desirable. It is practically useless, for allowing that the Greeks accented what they considered the principal idea or the syllable nearest to it, still it is only by the accent that we can discover what part of the word they chose to consider such. If the *προ* in *πρόγραμμα* is accented because it modifies the *γράμμα*, then we might reasonably have expected that the *προ* in *προγραφή* would have attracted the accent towards itself, which however is not the case. This general law then breaks down from inherent weakness. It accounts for facts the existence of which it denies; it does not account for facts the existence of which it asserts; it would smooth all difficulties if things were as they are not; and finally it is driven to the melancholy confession, that while utterly incompetent to deal with the actual accentuation of the great bulk of the Greek language, it can perhaps account for the phenomena presented by a single dialect, the whole extant remains of which would be no burden to a weak memory.

But although this law fails to accomplish its end, its learned and accomplished author deserves great praise for having tried, however unsuccessfully, to discover the principle upon which the position of the Greek accent depends. Perhaps indeed his failure may be owing to the preconceived notion that there must have been *one* principle at work, whereas a glance at the subject and a little reflection seem to show that the tangled disorder of these troublesome appendages springs, like other anomalies, not from one principle, but from the conflict of several, in which case any attempt at explaining it by reference to a single law must inevitably miscarry. Theorists also in general seem to underrate the influence of caprice and accident, and to attribute too much to reason, while they have a tendency to forget

¹ *Greek Accent*, p. 8.

that people have at all times persisted in violating as they found convenient all or any of the rules laid down for their guidance by academies and grammarians.

Seeing then that the theory of the subject might well claim a separate treatment, it was resolved to exclude it rigidly and totally from the present volume, while such a course is warranted by the further consideration, that the practice of accentuation does not flow either naturally or necessarily from any theory yet propounded; and it therefore seemed unwise to complicate still further a matter already intricate enough by mixing hypothesis and fact, and so confusing in one heterogeneous whole things which may be kept asunder with convenience if not with propriety. The total exclusion of theory of course has its inconveniences. It was, for instance, difficult to give any intelligible rules for the accentuation of enclitics without trenching upon the forbidden subject: and it was still more difficult to avoid any assumptions as to the origin of various grammatical forms; but as it appeared on the whole better to be consistent, no such assumptions have been made.

Adopting this course we necessarily restrict ourselves to the enunciation of mere empirical rules, which, objectionable as they may be in other respects, still possess this great advantage that, if properly constructed, they can be applied immediately, and without fear of error, by any one competently acquainted with the etymology and prosody of the language; for it need hardly be said that accentuation is impossible without a considerable knowledge of the forms of words. The ancient grammarians, though occasionally in their feeble fashion appealing to principles (which by the way are frequently wrong), yet for the most part prudently confine themselves to the statement of rules without reasons. And it is fortunate that they had enough self-control to do so. For when a being professing to be rational gravely tells us that there are seven vowels in Greek because there are seven planets, and explains with equal felicity how Α comes to stand at the head of the alphabet and Ω at the tail; or when another writer, deemed learned in his own generation and worthy of publication in this, informs us that Σινά is a barbarous or un-Hellenic word, and then, without one trace of humour or

irony, derives it from the Greek verb *σύνομαι*, one is almost tempted to think that the study of words, when not corrected by some more healthful pursuit, had a tendency, at least in ancient times, to infatuate its victims, and predisposed them to embrace the wildest fancies for incontrovertible verities. Of all the old grammatical authors extant, Apollonius and Herodian alone rise above the dullest mediocrity. And Herodian, the great authority on accentuation, was generally sane enough not to venture out of the region of fact, if, that is, we are at liberty to argue from the wretched compendium of his *Καθολικὴ Προσῳδία*, which has survived to modern times. The swarm of obscure writers who succeeded him did little more than copy his huge compilation. The rules also in the best modern treatises are in great part empirical; and should be wholly so, for the introduction of reasons which are liable to break down when used, (and all the reasons which they allege are liable to do so,) can only be defended on the weak plea of a necessity which does not exist. After burdening the memory with a number of petty directions, nothing can be more disheartening than to find either that they cannot be applied with ease, or that, if they can, no dependence is to be placed on their results. An instance will render this clear. Authorities, ancient and modern, conspire to teach that verbal nouns in *α* or *η*, especially when derived from the Second Aorist or Second Perfect, are oxytone, whilst nominal derivatives are barytone, as *δείρω δορά*, *φθείρω φθορά*, *φέρω φορά*, *οἰμώζω οἰμωγή*. A rule so expressed is obnoxious to several objections. In the first place, it assumes as an etymological fact something which is neither apparent in itself nor capable of proof; it makes a mere grammatical fiction the basis of a rule which cannot be applied with certainty, unless we possess much more knowledge than we have or are ever likely to have. In the next place, it offers no criterion by which to discriminate verbal from nominal derivatives or from primitive nouns. It may possibly be convenient to say that *σιγή*, *ծշη*, *ձյօրձ*, *օքբη*, *μάχη*, *ծօրձ*, *ֆօրթի*, *πօրπη*, and the like, are verbals, but nothing can be gained, while much may be lost, by resting an accentual precept on that supposition. Thirdly, no indication is given as to the area over which the rule is supposed to be valid. Is it,

with the exceptions usually given, exhaustive, and if so, within what limits? If this question cannot be answered, the student has no assurance that his guide may not on a sudden fail him. Such a defect is the more to be regretted in a modern treatise, because classical Greek is now a fixed quantity, admitting of no further changes, unless new authors should be discovered; and a perfect induction is to us possible, whatever may have been the case when it was still a living language and capable of further development. That the usual exceptions to the rule in question are by no means all that occur, will be apparent to any one who will take the trouble to look over the lists in the present work. Again, it is stated that nouns in *as* (gen. *a* or *ov*) are perispomena when contracted from *éas* or *áas*; and this is unquestionably true, but we are not told what nouns are so contracted; and yet without that information the rule is almost useless. Again, it is said that synthesis does, and parasynthesis does not affect the accent; which is really tantamount to saying, that when the accent of a word is known, and not before, we shall be able to judge whether a Greek grammarian regarded that word as a synthetic or parasynthetic compound: as a rule for determining the accent, it is worthless, and presupposes the possession of the very knowledge which it professes to impart.

To avoid these and similar incongruities it was determined to reserve the consideration of the theory and its cognate questions for another volume, and to give such rules here as could be applied at once by all possessed of the requisite preliminary information. And it is confidently hoped that they will enable any one possessed of that knowledge to affix the traditional accent to every word contained in the excellent lexicon of Messrs. Liddell and Scott, and to all the proper names in Dr. Pape's Dictionary of Proper Names. While this is all that is professed, and all that the general classical scholar can possibly want, it is not all that has been done. A large number of words to be found for the most part only in the ancient grammarians, lexicographers, and other late writers have been included. Doubtless, however, many of these out-of-the-way forms have escaped detection, but it is hoped and believed that all ordinary Greek has been exhausted. If in the dreary task of hunting through

dictionaries and grammarians some words have eluded observation, I can only throw myself on the indulgence of the reader, though few who have not tried the experiment can tell how hard it is to keep the attention fixed on such dry and petty details—on words rather than on things.

In constructing the multitudinous rules, the best authorities, ancient and modern, have been consulted. The former consist of special treatises on the subject, incidental notices scattered about the pages of scholiasts and grammarians, the practice of MSS., and that of printed books. Among the works upon accentuation the *Καθολικὴ Προσῳδία* of Herodian in twenty books held the foremost place. It is no longer extant, but we possess a corrupt and mutilated epitome, perhaps made by Arcadius, in which the voluminous original has dwindled down to two hundred octavo pages. There are also a few unimportant extracts from it by Porphyry, first published by Villoison in his *Anecdota Graeca*, and numberless references to it in the scholiasts. The *Τονικὰ Παραγγέλματα* of Joannes Alexandrinus are also derived from the same source, while there can be little doubt that Theognostus had the work before him when writing his Canons. It consists of a string of empirical rules generalised from words of similar terminations, each of which is illustrated by examples, and finished off with the exceptions, for instance, Arc. p. 16, 17 : Τὰ εἰς ΩΝ δισύλλαβα ἐπὶ πόλεων δξύνονται· εἰ δὲ τι βαρυνθῆ, ἐτέρῳ χαρακτῆρι, ἢ διαστολῇ σημαινομένου· Ἡιών Πλευρῶν Πυθών Σιδών. τὸ Ἰτων βαρύνεται, ὡς [ἐν] ἐτέρῳ χαρακτῆρι ὑποπεσόν (καθόλον γάρ τὰ εἰς ΤΩΝ δισύλλαβα φύσει μακρὰ παραληγόμενα βαρύνεται μὴ ὅντα τοπικὰ, διὰ τὸ κοιτών. τὰ δὲ βαρύτονα Πλούτων, γείτων Τρίτων) . . . Σούλμων πόλις Σικελίας, πλὴν τοῦ κροτών. The author seems to have had before him lists of words identical in form and termination ; these he reduces to the smallest number of classes that he can, generally looking at them, not with reference to their meaning or etymology, but as the schoolmen say *materialiter*. And for practical purposes there is no better method of constructing a rule. It is for this reason that the labours of Herodian have been made the foundation of the present treatise. When however it seemed possible to arrive at simpler results than his I have never hesitated to

alter his canons, or even in one or two instances to reverse them ; but such a liberty has never been taken without carefully examining every word affected by the rule, that is, every word that I could discover. And here great assistance has been derived from the Lexicon Analogicum of Hoogeveen, and in a lesser degree from the Etymologisches Wörterbuch der griechischen Sprache of Dr. Pape, though I never depended on either of them solely. Those who may be disposed to quarrel with any alterations that have been made are requested to test both the old rule and the new by putting them in practice ; they will then be better able to judge how far the departure from ancient precedents is warranted.

The occasional passages in the grammarians and scholiasts are of some value, because they supplement the gaps in Arcadius or otherwise throw light on the corruptions of his text. Foremost in this class of authorities stand the Venetian Scholia on Homer, of which a new and more correct edition is sorely wanted, the Dictata and Epimerismi of George Chœroboscus, the Canons of Theognostus, the Lexicon of Ammonius, and the Commentaries of Eustathius. And here it may be as well to mention that the references to the lines of the last mentioned author may occasionally be found incorrect. The fact is that the greater part of the present work was written at hours when public libraries are closed ; the Roman edition of Eustathius is not within the reach of all purses, and as I had only Stallbaum's reprint I was obliged to guess the exact lines as well as I could ; the references will, however, never be found more than four or five lines out. It may also be noticed that in extracts from the grammarians and others, the accentuation of the particular edition employed has been retained even when it seemed to be erroneous.

Of the practice of manuscripts, except in so far as it is represented by printed books, few can know much, and I know nothing. But it may be safely assumed that the best modern editions, though occasionally caught tripping, do on the whole faithfully represent the peculiarities of their written originals. Yet it may be asked what the accentuation of a manuscript proves. Can it prove any more than that the scribe who wrote

it believed the accents which he affixed to be the correct ones? and if so, what would be the value of such a belief? It may be answered that the authority of a bad manuscript is next to nothing, while that of a good one may be very great. If it is found that all the accents in a manuscript, that can be verified by reference to the grammarians, accord with their precepts, there is a strong presumption that the remainder are correct also. The accentuation, for instance, of the Venetian Codex of the Iliad or of the Ambrosian scholia on the Odyssey may prove much. For it is certain that the scribes were in these cases men of more than ordinary learning, that they were fully impressed with the importance of such trifles, and that they had access to many ancient authorities which have since perished. The scrupulous care of some copyists would no doubt faithfully reproduce all the critical signs and all the peculiarities of their archetype; nor is it very uncommon to find in manuscripts a note deprecating the wrath of the reader on the plea that the scribe had honestly copied what was before him, and was not therefore responsible for barbarisms or other blunders, just as we are accustomed to call attention to our literary accuracy by the word *sic*. It is therefore by no means impossible that the accents in a good manuscript of the tenth or twelfth century may have been copied from one of a much earlier date. Frail as are its materials, a book, if properly taken care of, is almost imperishable. When we consider how large a number of really ancient manuscripts have survived the perils of the last thousand years, it is not extravagant to imagine that the book-worm of the tenth century might have possessed an Iliad revised by Aristarchus himself. There are manuscripts now existing which were certainly written long before the famous dilemma was proposed, which condemned the Alexandrian library to destruction. There appears then nothing absurd in supposing that the accentuation of manuscripts may be of considerable authority. But it may be objected that the oldest now in existence are unaccented, or if not, that the accents have been inserted some considerable time after the manuscript was first written. This may be true, but it does not follow that there were no accented books say in the first century before Christ. For it is incredible

that Aristophanes should have invented written signs for accents, and yet that they never should have been written. If he designed them for the purpose of preserving the ancient pronunciation, as is said to have been the case, they must have been used at least occasionally, but probably not in the best manuscripts, unless critical editions of the older poets. We accent school books, dictionaries of pronunciation, and works intended for foreigners, but should hardly think of disfiguring a library edition of Shakspeare with them. Just so it is probable that in ancient times books intended for barbarians or for degenerate Greeks or for the purposes of education had accents, but naturally the more sumptuous manuscripts, which would also have the best chance of being preserved, were destitute of them. The practice of accenting *every* word doubtless belongs to a late age, but as one of the avowed purposes of Aristophanes' invention was to distinguish words otherwise identical (see Arc. 186. 4), it is on every ground probable that such words were so distinguished at a very early period, at least in books intended for universities and schools. At the same time it must be admitted that the accentuation of many manuscripts is occasionally faulty, and strange to say this is sometimes the case in grammatical treatises, where we might reasonably expect the writer to be more than usually attentive to such minute details. A remarkable instance is furnished by a manuscript in the Bodleian Library, containing among other treatises a transcript of the Canons of Theognostus. In it the accents are frequently interchanged, and examples are repeatedly given which not only violate all analogy, but the very rule which they are intended to illustrate. The scribes too in many instances seem to have been ignorant or forgetful of the older mode of accenting certain words, e. g. γελοῖος is not unfrequently written γέλοῖος in authors who certainly never pronounced it so. In short, they frequently modernised their transcripts both in accent, spelling, and dialectic forms. The proneness to such errors is also evident from the fact, that the fragments of Sappho, Alcæus, and other Æolic writers do not, as it is said, occur in any manuscript with the proper Æolic accentuation, though the grammarians are never weary of repeating that οἱ Ἀλολεῦς βαρυντικοί εἰσι; yet such a

mistake is analogous to that of representing a Scotchman as talking English, or of making a native of Cork speak the dialect of London. These and similar instances of disregard for grammatical propriety should make us cautious how far we admit the accentuation of MSS. as conclusive evidence, but they should not induce us to discredit it altogether.

Of modern authorities the best by far is Dr. Carl Göttling, who, in his *Allgemeine Lehre vom Accent der griechischen Sprache*, has collected from the ancient writers, with true German diligence and accuracy, very nearly all that is worth collecting. His book has been of the greatest service to me, as the frequent references to it will show; and if I have occasionally been compelled to dissent from his conclusions, I trust that the reasons given for doing so will prove that no alteration has been made from a mere love of change. Wagner's¹ essay possesses much less merit, and is defective both in plan and execution. In English there is nothing on the practical part of the subject except a translation of Göttling's smaller treatise, published more than thirty years ago, and a few scattered rules in grammars and exercise books, which, whatever other value they may have, are necessarily incomplete. Those in Mr. Jelf's Greek Grammar are the best that I have seen in any English work. All these aids, however, as well as many others, have been used, and I take this opportunity of expressing my general acknowledgments for any assistance which they may have afforded. For most of the references appended to proper names I am indebted to Dr. Pape's Lexicon. They have all been verified, a process always necessary, but particularly so in Dr. Pape's case. Though the rules, with their exceptions, provide for all the names in his dictionary, amounting to between 20,000 and 30,000, still much more remains to be done before this part of the subject is nearly complete. I discovered only too late that he omits a large number of names occurring in Ptolemy, Strabo, and other geographers. The last, though not the least, debt to be acknowledged is that to Hase and Dindorf's edition of Stephens' Thesaurus. The letters H. D. after a reference

¹ [Die Lehre von dem Accent der griechischen Sprache ausführlich entwickelt von K. F. C. Wagner. 8vo. Helmstädt. 1807.]

show that I owe the knowledge of it to this magnificent publication. The list of words distinguished by their accent has been enlarged, but is still very far from being complete. [This has been omitted in the present edition.]

To meet the wants of the general classical student the important rules and all their ordinary exceptions have been printed in a large type: the paragraphs in smaller letter contain references to the original authorities, additional but rare exceptions, and such other information as appeared either necessary or useful.

To conclude—in dealing with such a mass of petty and uninteresting details, blunders arising from weariness and inadvertence, or more often from downright ignorance, must have been committed. I find, for instance, that I have carelessly used noun and substantive as convertible terms, and also that in several passages polysyllable has been used to mean any word of more than one syllable. Notices of such other errors as may be discovered, as well as suggestions for the improvement of the work, will be thankfully received.

To the Delegates of the Oxford University Press my best thanks are due for their liberality in printing a book which is hardly likely to repay the money spent upon it.

OXFORD, MAY 23, 1862.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

AMONG the lesser evils of existence must surely be numbered the necessity of turning once again to an insipid subject long since thrown aside and forgotten. This I have been obliged to do, and to perform the dismal duty of revision under some considerable disadvantages. All my original notes and collections were consigned to the flames years ago, in the firm belief that they would never more be wanted ; and the loss of such materials it is now impossible to repair. In circumstances so embarrassing real help is hard to get. The indefatigable Lobeck is the only man who collected words of like form on a large scale, and his works were pretty freely used in the first edition. A few more references to them are now added. Beyond consulting Lobeck and the Paris Thesaurus, I could do little more than read the grammarians and scholiasts over again and glean a few fresh facts. In this way, however, considerable additions have been made to the book, though, by enlarging the page and practising the arts of typographical compression, the original number of pages has barely been exceeded. Some parts have been re-written, and scarcely a single paragraph reappears without some change, and, it is hoped, improvement. That all defects have been made good it would be unreasonable to expect, for in the first place, he who deals with Greek accentuation independently, as I have done, has to contend with hosts of petty details which distract his attention, and not unfrequently exhaust his patience. Every alteration has to be made with the greatest circumspection, and it would be wonderful indeed, where the chances of error are so great, if I have not sometimes gone astray. In the next place, it is proverbially difficult to detect one's own mistakes, and here let it be remembered that, though I invited criticism and correction, I have received no assistance of any sort or kind.

Let those who noticed faults in the first edition know that they alone are answerable if those faults are repeated in the second. They had but to speak, and whatever was false or misleading would have been corrected. All censure now comes too late to be of any use to me.

The references to the Venetian Scholia were originally made to Villoison's edition: all of them I hope have now been adapted to the Oxford text, in which the scholia of codex A are at length accurately separated from those of codex B. Lentz's Herodian (*Herodiani Technici Reliquiae collegit dispositus emendavit explicavit præfatus est Augustus Lentz, Tom. 2. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1867-71*) has not been quoted as an authority, and for obvious reasons. A new edition of the epitomator of Herodian, corrected from the best manuscripts, and illustrated by all the more important parallel passages of the scholiasts and grammarians, would have been a valuable addition to our knowledge. Such a scheme was far too modest and too practical to find favour in the eyes of Dr. Lentz. He thought himself able to reconstruct the *Καθολικὴ Προσῳδία*, and the result is an astounding mosaic of bits laboriously fitted together—a paragraph from Arcadius—a line or two from Theognostus or Chœrößeus—a few words from somebody else—often with the accents violently changed, and the gaps in the text filled up by rules written by Dr. Lentz himself in Greek. A book so manufactured possesses no authority whatever beyond that which belongs to the fragments and splinters of which it is composed. I have therefore left my former references to the original sources untouched. Dr. Lentz indulges in conjectural emendation, but never once does he have recourse to manuscripts, although it is well known that a better copy of Chœrößeus exists than that from which Dr. Gaisford printed his edition.

Most of the references to Göttling's treatise on Accentuation have been omitted as unnecessary. Any one who cares to compare the present work with his will discover that many hundreds of words are here noticed which he wholly neglected. The list of words distinguished by their accent has also been suppressed as useless. No one who uses this book is likely to need it.

Beyond reading Stephanus Byzantius again, and registering

the results, little has been done for the accentuation of proper names. The truth is that these words follow no rule. Even the Greeks, who could consult the complete Herodian, are obliged incessantly to refer to him, because they are unable to remember either his rules or his exceptions. Of a comparatively small number of familiar names the scribes knew the accent, but outside that little circle they perpetually make mistakes.

Lastly, let it always be remembered that the present work does not profess to be more than what its title indicates. It is not a treatise on the principles of Greek accentuation. If it were, very different rules would have been given, but they would have been rules which would have left the reader in constant doubt and perplexity. Those here given aim above all things at simplicity, and their number has been reduced as much as was possible. It has been assumed that most men find it easier to remember one rule with thirty exceptions, than five rules with an average of six exceptions each. Occasionally perhaps the desire for simplicity has been indulged in rather to excess, but to any rules there are always some objections, and I have done as well as I could. It may occur to some minute critics that the exceptions, counting in those mentioned in the notes, outnumber in many cases the examples which conform to rule. Let any one who thinks so read over the words in the note, and see how many of them he is acquainted with; let him ask himself their meanings, in what authors, and how often he has met with them, he will then find that there is much less force in his objection than there seems to be at first sight: for it will be generally allowed that if a rule embraces all the usual words, all the words that a man is likely to meet with in classical authors, it embraces quite enough for practical purposes. Other words find their proper place in a note, and it would be mere pedantry to split one rule into two or more merely to accommodate forms of very rare occurrence. If we possessed more than the mere fragments of Greek literature the case might be different. It might then be desirable to increase the number of rules, and to include many words which are now excluded. But since we have nothing but a few odd volumes, so to speak, saved from the great libraries of antiquity, since no good-natured fairy

gives us the joyful opportunity of exchanging some tons of Byzantine theology for as many pounds' weight of the lyric and dramatic poetry of Greece, common sense shows that we had better accommodate our rules to what we do possess. From a practical point of view, those rules are best which can be applied with the least possible thought and trouble. Consider, for example, the rule for the accentuation of compound adjectives in *aios*, § 534, p. 152. A philosopher, or some one equally sapient—a modern grammarian, for instance—may protest that it is completely irrational. Let him protest. The rule will enable anybody to accent correctly, and without the least trouble, every one of these puzzling words that he is likely to meet with, even should his reading be more extensive than usual ; and what reasonable being can ask for more ? A rule, or rather a set of rules (for many there must be), based on theory, would leave the reader in constant bewilderment. He would have to settle all sorts of difficult and obscure questions before he could apply his rule, and even then his chances of going wrong would be considerable. With a merely empirical rule he cannot go wrong, and is under no necessity of plunging into a sea of grammatical troubles.

One serious omission there is which I much regret, and for which, in any country governed rationally, I should incur a heavy penalty. To make the present work really useful, it ought to have a complete index of all the Greek words mentioned in it, amounting on a rough estimate to some twenty thousand. I would have constructed one myself, only the fact is that it requires keener eyesight and greater patience than I possess. A hundred years ago it would have been easy enough to find in this place a score of mere schoolboys, anyone of whom would have been willing and able to execute such a task with neatness, quickness, and accuracy ; but nowadays, thanks to the spread of omniscience, it is difficult to meet with a young scholar who is sufficiently acquainted with his Greek grammar to be entrusted with such a work as an index ; and as to zeal, industry, and accuracy, where are they to be discovered ?

In bidding a last farewell to a subject in which I never took more than a languid interest, I may be permitted to say that in

England, at all events, every man will accent his Greek properly who wishes to stand well with the world. He whose accents are irreproachable may indeed be no better than a heathen, but concerning that man who misplaces them, or, worse still, altogether omits them, damaging inferences will certainly be drawn, and in most instances with justice. Unquestionably the shortest way of learning how to affix them correctly is to pronounce according to accent, as nearly all Englishmen did till comparatively recent times. There is, to be sure, the great difficulty of preserving quantity; but perhaps, if our ears and lips were a little better trained than they are, the difficulty might not be insuperable. Whether the art of accenting Greek can be learnt from rules may indeed be doubted. Herodian is said to have investigated the accents of about sixty thousand words in his Universal Prosody, and nothing less than a miraculous memory could retain the results at which he arrived. Even when rules are simplified to the utmost, it requires a very strong and a very tenacious memory to remember them. How difficult the thing is may be seen from the fact that few Greek books are quite free from false accents. Scribes, editors, even scholars, all err, and err frequently. I do not recollect to have ever caught Porson tripping, but then Porson's memory was prodigious; the two Dindorfs are generally accurate, yet both have their moments of forgetfulness. Dr. Gaisford certainly knew Greek, and was a minute and laborious student, yet in one and the same line of his *Hephæstion* (p. 456), may be found Τρῷιλον and Λήμνον, both accents being wrong, and one impossible. No one knew this better than he did, but his attention sometimes flagged. Those who pronounce according to accent rarely or never make such mistakes. A modern Greek newspaper might be searched in vain for what can easily be found in Greek books edited by professed scholars. If pronouncing according to accent be thought too violent, or too difficult, a proceeding, the next best expedient is, from the very first moment of learning Greek, to regard the accent as being quite as much part and parcel of the word as its breathing or its spelling. He who never writes a Greek word without its proper accent will (provided he only writes enough) gradually associate the two together, and thus

render himself independent of all rules and all guides to a tiresome though necessary accomplishment.

OXFORD,
August 2, 1881.

POSTSCRIPT.

When one's attention is turned to accents, it is hardly possible to open a Greek book of any kind without seeing something to be noted. The following observations ought to have been made in the text of the work:—

§ 36. Συγκρίτης, E. M. 779. 17, is contrary to all rule and analogy; it should be συγκριτής, if not altogether corrupt.

§ 55. On the distinction between φιλητής, a lover, and φιλήτης, a thief, see Eust. 781. 12; 793. 57; 1967. 35.

§ 87. Σπάθη, Eust. 1967. 33: σπάθη μὲν, ἔφος· σπαθὴ δὲ ναυτικὸν ἔύλον, if he means by ναυτικὸν ἔύλον, an oar, he must have found a different accent in his copy of Lycophron (v. 23) from that which our editions print.

§ 228. Κομβάβος, Lucian de dea Syria, c. 21, a strange accent, which may mean no more than the scribe's belief that the penultimate is long.

§ 275. Τύλλος (?) Dio Cass. 79. 20, a word of unknown meaning; comparing Lamprid. Heliogab. 17, it might perhaps be equivalent to *latrina*, if not altogether corrupt.

§ 279. Ἀγχίαλος, Eust. 1396. 22: δῆλον δὲ ὡς τὸ μὲν κύριον δὲ Ἀγχίαλος καὶ τὸ ἐπίθετον δὲ ἀγχίαλος τόπος, καὶ πόλις δὲ Θράκης Ἀγχίαλος ἡ καὶ Ἀγχιάλη, προπαροξύνονται, ἀγχιαλὸς δέ φασι σχοῖνος πλοίου, δένυεται.

§ 292. Γόνος, Eust. 1410. 9: γονὸς δὲ, δὲ γόνιμος τόπος καὶ κάρπιμος, ἀπὸ τοῦ γονὸς δέντρον δύναματος, Ἰωνικῇ ἐπενθέσει τοῦ Υ. γόνος μὲν γάρ βαρυτόνως, δὲ γονών μενος. γονὸς δὲ πρὸς διάφορον σημασίαν δέντρόνως, δὲ γόνιμος: cf. Eust. 1412. 27: ἔρωνς = ἔρωνες is oxytone in the books: ἴπνος, Eust. 16. 42: καὶ δὲ ἴπνος βαρυτόνως ἡ ἴπνος δέντρον δι' οὐ δηλοῦται ἡ ἔστια ἡ δὲ κλίθαρος: to Eustathius therefore, and probably to Herodian, ἴπνος was the accent which naturally presented itself.

§ 295. Ἡρκλανός, Plut. 2. 539 A, is singular; the scribe, probably regarding it as a syncopated form of Ἡρκυλανός, threw the accent back in accordance with a general rule of the grammarians, one version of which is quoted in § 793, but Ἡρκλανός is probably the more correct accent.

§ 312. Κόπρος, Eust. 1165. 17: τινὲς δὲ γράφουσι κοπροῦ μετὰ περισπαμένης, διαστολῆς χάριν ὡς ἐν τύφῳ περιεκτικῷ.

§ 316. Θύρσος, Eust. 629. 50: οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον βακχικοὶ θύρσοι οἱ βαρυτούμενοι, οἱ γάρ τοι δένδροι θυρσοί, γαμικὰ δηλοῦσι στέμματα.

§ 351. Τίδιον, Aristoph. Vesp. 1356.

§ 354. Κουρεῖον, Ε. Μ. 533. 29: τὰ διὰ τὸν ΕΙΟΝ τρισύλλαβα ἰδιάζοντα, τουτόςτιν ἐνὶ τέπῃ μόνον λεγόμενα, διὰ τῆς ΕΙ διφθόγγου γράφεται καὶ προπαροξύνεται· οἶνον, Λάγειον, τὸ ἵπποδρόμιον Ἀλεξανδρεῖα, ἀπὸ Λαγοῦ τινὸς χλούνεον, τέπος ἐν Αἰτωλίᾳ, δποι ἦν ὁ χλούνης· Λαύρειον, τέπος ἐν Ἀττικῇ ἔχων μέταλλα. Οὕτω καὶ κούρειον· οὔτω δὲ καλεῖται ἐν Ἀττικῇ τὸ ἱερέον τὸ θυμένον, ηνίκα ἐγράφοντο οἱ κούροι εἰς τὸν φράτορας.

§ 386. Ἀγανός, Eust. 200. I : ἐν δὲ βητορικῷ λεξικῷ γράφεται ταῦτα. ἀγανὸν τὸ καλὸν καὶ ἡδὺ καὶ προσηρές· ποτὲ δὲ καὶ κατὰ ἀντίφρασιν, τὸ χαλεπόν. ἐν ἐτέρῳ δὲ ὅτι ἔστι καὶ ἄγανον προπαροξύνως· καὶ δηλοῖ τὸ κατεπόγος.

§ 443. Συνεργός, Eust. 1967. 32: σύνεργος μὲν, ὁ συγκάμινον τεχνίτης· συνεργός δὲ, διδοῦς.

§ 568. Although what is there said about the accentuation of the cases of Πάν fairly represents, I think, the general practice of the books, yet, on second thoughts, I am a little inclined to doubt whether it is quite correct. About the cases of the singular there is no question; the books are unvarying; in Schol. Eurip. Rhes. 36 we have Πάν, Πανός, Πανί, Πάνα, Πάνας, and Chœroboscus (C. 271. 15; 24) expressly says that the nominative and genitive singular are oxytone, but neither he nor any other grammarian tells us in plain words how the other cases are to be accented. The dual probably nowhere occurs; the doubtful cases therefore are the genitive and dative plural. According to the rules given by Chœroboscus they ought to be respectively perispomenon and oxytone. Πᾶνες is common enough, e.g. Moschus 3. 27; Πάνων, paroxytone, occurs in Heraclitus de Incred. c. 25, ed. Gale, Amstd. 1688; in the Cambridge edition of 1670 it is unaccented, but Πανῶν perispomenon, Plut. 2. 356 D, in the editions of Xylander, Wyttenbach, and Tauchnitz; and Strab. 813, ed. Meineke. Πᾶστ properispomenon, Diod. Sic. 5. 28, ed. Bekker; I cannot at the moment find another example, though tolerably confident that there is one. Πάνεσσι, Theocr. 4. 63, is certainly right; see § 574, and the authorities there referred to.

§ 680. Cf. Ammon. p. 148, and Valckenaeer Animadv. ad Ammon. pp. 233 sqq.

§ 719. Ὁμφακοράξ, Anth. Pal. 6. 561. 5, is false for ὁμφακόραξ, and πυκνορρώξ, Anth. Pal. 6. 22. 3, should be πυκνόρρωξ, as it is in Strab. 726, ed. Meineke. Οἰνοχρώς, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13. 4, is a mistake for οἰνόχρως.

§ 743. Ὁτεως and ὅτεψ are both of them proparoxytone, Chœrob. C. 414. 6.

I hoped that my own vigilance and that of the printers had wholly banished those odious intruders—misprints, but I have noticed two: § 405, p. 126, ‘Ηρωδώρον for ‘Ηροδώρον, and § 425, p. 132, ὄντως for οὔτως.

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| 247 | ... 261 | 305 | ... 316 | 362 | ... 370 | 419 | ... 426 | 477 | ... 477 | | |
| 248 | ... 262 | 306 | ... 317 | 363 | ... 371 | 420 | ... 427 | 478 | ... 478 | | |
| 249 | ... 263 | 307 | ... 318 | 364 | ... 372 | 421 | ... 428 | 479 | ... 479 | | |
| 250 | ... 264 | 308 | ... 319 | 365 | ... 373 | 422 | ... 429 | 480 | ... 479 | | |
| 251 | ... 265 | 309 | ... 320 | 366 | ... 374 | 423 | ... 430 | 481 | ... 480 | | |
| 252 | ... 266 | 310 | ... 321 | 367 | ... 375 | 424 | ... 431 | 482 | ... 481 | | |
| 253 | ... 267 | 311 | ... 322 | 368 | ... 376 | 425 | ... 432 | 483 | ... 482 | | |
| 254 | ... 268 | 312 | ... 323 | 369 | ... 377 | 426 | ... 433 | 484 | ... 483 | | |
| 255 | ... 269 | 313 | ... 324 | 370 | ... 378 | 427 | ... 434 | 485 | ... 484 | | |
| 256 | ... 270 | 314 | ... 325 | 371 | ... 379 | 428 | ... 435 | 486 | ... 485 | | |
| 257 | ... 271 | 315 | ... 326 | 372 | ... 380 | 429 | ... 436 | 487 | ... 486 | | |
| 258 | ... 272 | 316 | ... 327 | 373 | ... 381 | 430 | ... 437 | 488 | ... 487 | | |
| 259 | ... 273 | 317 | ... 328 | 374 | ... 382 | 431 | ... 438 | 489 | ... 488 | | |
| 260 | ... 274 | 318 | ... 329 | 375 | ... 383 | 432 | ... 439 | 490 | ... 489 | | |
| 261 | ... 275 | 319 | ... 330 | 376 | ... 384 | 433 | ... 440 | 491 | ... 490 | | |
| 262 | ... 276 | 320 | ... 331 | 377 | ... 385 | 434 | ... 441 | 492 | ... 491 | | |
| 263 | ... 277 | 321 | ... 332 | 378 | ... 386 | 435 | ... 442 | 493 | ... 492 | | |
| 264 | ... 278 | 322 | ... 333 | 379 | ... 387 | 436 | ... 443 | 494 | ... 492 | | |

| <i>Ed. 1.</i> | <i>Ed. 2.</i> |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 495 } ... 493 | 552 ... 547 | 608 ... 647 | 666 ... 640 | 723 ... 727 | | | | | | | |
| 496 } ... 494 | 553 ... 548 | 609 ... 648 | 667 ... 663 | | 724 ... 724 | | | | | | |
| 497 ... 494 | 554 ... 549 | 610 ... 649 | 668 ... 620 | 724 ... 725 | | | | | | | |
| 498 ... 495 | 555 ... 552 | 611 ... 650 | 669 ... 621 | | 725 ... 726 | | | | | | |
| 499 ... 496 | 556 ... 553 | 612 ... 651 | 670 ... 669 | 725 ... 725 | | | | | | | |
| 500 ... 497 | 557 ... 554 | 613 ... 652 | 670 ... 670 | 726 ... 729 | | | | | | | |
| 501 ... 498 | 558 ... 555 | 614 ... 653 | 671 ... 670 | 727 ... 730 | | | | | | | |
| 502 ... 499 | 559 ... 556 | 615 ... 656 | 672 ... 671 | 728 ... 731 | | | | | | | |
| 503 } ... 500 | 560 ... 557 | 616 ... 657 | 673 ... 672 | 729 ... 732 | | | | | | | |
| 504 } ... 501 | 561 ... 558 | 617 ... 583 | 674 ... 673 | 730 ... 733 | | | | | | | |
| 505 ... 501 | 562 ... 559 | 618 ... 628 | 675 ... 674 | 731 ... 734 | | | | | | | |
| 506 ... 502 | 563 ... 560 | 619 ... 658 | 676 ... 675 | 732 ... 735 | | | | | | | |
| 507 } ... 504 | 564 ... 561 | 620 ... 659 | 677 ... 676 | 733 ... 736 | | | | | | | |
| 508 } ... 505 | 565 ... 562 | 621 ... 660 | 678 ... 677 | 734 ... 737 | | | | | | | |
| 509 ... 505 | 566 ... 563 | 622 ... 661 | 679 ... 678 | 735 ... 738 | | | | | | | |
| 510 ... 506 | 567 ... 564 | 623 ... 662 | 680 ... 679 | 736 ... 739 | | | | | | | |
| 511 ... 507 | 568 ... 565 | 624 ... 663 | 681 ... 680 | 737 ... 740 | | | | | | | |
| 512 ... 508 | 569 ... 566 | 625 ... 664 | 682 ... 681 | 738 ... 741 | | | | | | | |
| 513 ... 509 | 570 ... 567 | 626 ... 584 | 683 ... 682 | 739 ... 742 | | | | | | | |
| 514 ... 510 | 571 ... 568 | 627 ... 585 | 684 ... 683 | 740 ... 743 | | | | | | | |
| 515 ... 511 | 572 ... { 569 | 628 ... 586 | 685 ... 684 | 741 ... 744 | | | | | | | |
| 516 ... 512 | 572 ... 570 | 629 ... 587 | 686 ... 685 | 742 ... 745 | | | | | | | |
| 517 ... 513 | 573 ... 571 | 630 ... 588 | 687 ... 686 | 743 ... 746 | | | | | | | |
| 518 ... 514 | 574 ... 572 | 631 ... 589 | 688 ... 688 | 744 ... 747 | | | | | | | |
| 519 ... 515 | 575 ... 573 | 632 ... 590 | 689 ... 689 | 745 ... { 748 | | | | | | | |
| 520 ... 516 | 576 ... 574 | 633 ... 591 | 690 ... 690 | 745 ... { 749 | | | | | | | |
| 521 ... 517 | 577 } ... 575 | 634 ... 592 | 691 ... 691 | 746 } ... 750 | | | | | | | |
| 522 ... 518 | 578 } ... 575 | 635 ... 593 | 692 ... 692 | 747 } ... 750 | | | | | | | |
| 523 ... 519 | 579 ... 576 | 636 ... 594 | 693 ... 693 | 748 } ... 751 | | | | | | | |
| 524 ... 520 | 580 ... 577 | 637 ... 595 | 694 ... 694 | 749 } ... 752 | | | | | | | |
| 525 ... 521 | 581 ... 578 | 638 ... 596 | 695 ... 695 | 750 } ... 753 | | | | | | | |
| 526 ... 522 | 582 ... 579 | 639 ... 597 | 696 ... 696 | 751 } ... 754 | | | | | | | |
| 527 ... 523 | 583 ... 623 | 640 ... 598 | 697 ... 697 | 752 } ... 755 | | | | | | | |
| 528 ... 524 | 584 } ... 630 | 641 ... 599 | 698 ... 698 | 753 } ... 756 | | | | | | | |
| 529 ... 525 | 585 } ... 630 | 642 ... 600 | 699 ... 699 | 754 } ... 757 | | | | | | | |
| 530 } ... 526 | 586 ... 631 | 643 ... 601 | 700 ... 700 | 755 } ... 758 | | | | | | | |
| 531 } ... 527 | 587 ... 632 | 644 ... 602 | 701 ... 701 | 756 } ... 759 | | | | | | | |
| 532 ... 527 | 588 ... 633 | 645 ... 603 | 702 ... 702 | 757 } ... 760 | | | | | | | |
| 533 ... 528 | 589 ... 627 | 646 ... 604 | 703 ... 703 | 758 } ... 761 | | | | | | | |
| 534 ... 529 | 590 ... 655 | 647 ... 605 | 704 ... 704 | 759 } ... 762 | | | | | | | |
| 535 ... { 530 | 591 ... 580 | 648 ... 606 | 705 ... 705 | 760 } ... 763 | | | | | | | |
| 535 ... { 531 | 592 ... 581 | 649 ... 607 | 706 ... 706 | 761 } ... 764 | | | | | | | |
| 536 ... 532 | 593 ... 624 | 650 ... 608 | 707 ... 707 | 762 } ... 766 | | | | | | | |
| 537 ... 533 | 594 ... 625 | 651 ... 609 | 708 ... 708 | 763 } ... 769 | | | | | | | |
| 538 ... 534 | 595 ... 626 | 652 ... 610 | 709 ... 709 | 764 } ... 770 | | | | | | | |
| 539 ... 535 | 596 ... 634 | 653 ... 611 | 710 ... 710 | 765 } ... 771 | | | | | | | |
| 540 ... 536 | 597 ... { 635 | 654 ... 612 | 711 ... 711 | 766 } ... 770 | | | | | | | |
| 541 ... 537 | 597 ... { 636 | 655 ... 613 | 712 ... 712 | 767 } ... 771 | | | | | | | |
| 542 ... 538 | 598 ... 637 | 656 ... 614 | 713 ... 713 | 768 } ... 772 | | | | | | | |
| 543 ... 539 | 599 ... 638 | 657 ... 615 | 714 ... 714 | 769 } ... 773 | | | | | | | |
| 544 ... 540 | 600 ... 639 | 658 ... 616 | 715 ... 415 | 770 } ... 774 | | | | | | | |
| 545 ... 541 | 601 ... 654 | 659 ... 617 | 716 ... 716 | 770 } ... 775 | | | | | | | |
| 546 ... 542 | 602 ... 641 | 660 ... 618 | 717 ... 717 | 771 } ... 776 | | | | | | | |
| 547 ... 543 | 603 ... 642 | 661 ... 619 | 718 ... 718 | 772 } ... 777 | | | | | | | |
| 548 } ... 544 | 604 ... 643 | 662 ... 620 | 719 ... 721 | 773 } ... 777 | | | | | | | |
| 549 } ... 545 | 605 ... 644 | 663 ... 665 | 720 ... 722 | 774 } ... 777 | | | | | | | |
| 550 ... 546 | 606 ... 645 | 664 ... 666 | 721 ... 723 | 775 } ... 778 | | | | | | | |
| 551 ... 546 | 607 ... 646 | 665 ... 667 | 722 ... 725 | 776 } ... 778 | | | | | | | |

| <i>Ed. 1.</i> | <i>Ed. 2.</i> |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 777 | | 804 | 836 | 836 | 836 | 876 | 876 | 914 | 915 |
| 778 | | 805 | 837 | 837 | 837 | 877 | 877 | 915 | 917 |
| 779 | ... 779 | 806 | 838 | 838 | 838 | 878 | 878 | 916 | 918 |
| 780 | | 812 | ... 807 | 839 | 839 | 879 | 879 | 917 | 920 |
| 781 | ... 780 | | 808 | 840 | 840 | 880 | 880 | 918 | 921 |
| 782 | ... 781 | | 809 | 841 | 841 | 881 | 881 | 919 | 922 |
| 783 | ... 782 | | 810 | 842 | 842 | 882 | 882 | 920 | 924 |
| 784 | ... { 783 | 813 | ... 811 | 843 | ... 843 | 883 | ... 883 | 921 | ... 925 |
| | 784 | 814 | ... 813 | 844 | ... 844 | 884 | ... 884 | 922 | ... 931 |
| 785 | ... { 785 | 815 | ... 814 | 845 | ... 845 | 885 | ... 885 | 923 | ... 932 |
| 786 | ... { 785 | 816 | ... 815 | 846 | ... 846 | 886 | ... 886 | 924 | ... 933 |
| 787 | ... { 786 | 817 | ... 816 | 847 | ... 847 | 887 | ... 887 | 925 | ... 935 |
| 788 | ... { 786 | 818 | ... 817 | 848 | ... 848 | 888 | ... 888 | 926 | ... 936 |
| 789 | | | 849 | ... 849 | 889 | ... 889 | 927 | ... 937 | |
| 790 | | | 850 | ... 850 | 890 | ... 890 | 928 | ... 938 | |
| 791 | ... { 787 | 805 | 851 | ... 851 | 891 | ... 891 | 929 | ... 939 | |
| 792 | | 806 | 852 | ... 852 | 892 | ... 892 | 930 | ... { 943 | |
| 793 | ... 788 | | 819 | 807 | 853 | 893 | ... 893 | 930 | ... { 944 |
| 794 | ... 789 | | | 808 | 854 | 894 | ... 894 | 931 | ... 945 |
| 795 | ... 790 | | | 809 | 855 | 895 | ... 895 | 932 | ... 949 |
| 796 | ... 768 | 820 | ... 818 | 856 | ... 856 | 896 | ... 896 | 933 | ... 950 |
| 797 | ... 791 | 821 | ... 819 | 857 | ... 857 | 897 | ... 897 | 934 | ... 953 |
| 798 | ... 792 | 822 | ... 820 | 858 | ... 858 | 898 | ... 898 | 935 | ... 955 |
| | { 765 | 823 | ... 821 | 859 | ... 859 | 899 | ... 899 | 936 | ... 956 |
| 799 | { 766 | 824 | ... 822 | 860 | ... 860 | 900 | ... 900 | 937 | ... 957 |
| | 767 | 825 | ... 823 | 861 | ... 861 | 901 | ... 901 | 938 | ... 958 |
| 800 | ... 793 | 826 | ... 824 | 862 | ... 862 | 902 | ... 902 | 939 | ... 960 |
| 801 | | 827 | ... 825 | 863 | ... 863 | 903 | ... 903 | 940 | ... 961 |
| 802 | ... { 794 | 828 | ... { 826 | 864 | ... 864 | 904 | ... 904 | 941 | ... 962 |
| 803 | | | 827 | 865 | ... 865 | 905 | ... 905 | 942 | ... 963 |
| 804 | ... 795 | 829 | ... 828 | 866 | ... 866 | 906 | ... { 906 | 943 | ... 964 |
| 805 | ... 796 | 830 | ... 829 | 867 | ... 867 | 907 | ... { 907 | 944 | ... 965 |
| 806 | ... 797 | 831 | ... { 830 | 868 | ... 868 | 908 | ... { 908 | 945 | ... 966 |
| 807 | ... 798 | | 831 | 871 | ... 871 | 909 | ... 909 | 946 | ... 967 |
| 808 | ... 799 | 832 | ... 832 | 872 | ... 872 | 910 | ... { 911 | 947 | ... 969 |
| 809 | ... 801 | 833 | ... 833 | 873 | ... 873 | 911 | ... { 912 | 949 | ... 971 |
| 810 | ... 802 | 834 | ... 834 | 874 | ... 874 | 912 | ... 913 | 951 | ... 973 |
| 811 | ... 803 | 835 | ... 835 | 875 | ... 875 | 913 | ... 914 | 952 | ... 974 |

ABBREVIATIONS.

- A. G. Immanuelis Bekkeri *Anecdota Græca*. 3 vols. 8vo. Berolini, 1814.
- A. G. Oxon. *Anecdota Græca Oxoniensia*, edidit J. A. Cramer, S.T.P. 4 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1834-1837.
- A. G. Paris. *Anecdota Græca e Codd. MSS. Bibliothecæ Regiæ Parisiensis*, edidit J. A. Cramer, S.T.P. 4 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1839-1841.
- Ammon. *Ammonius de adfinium vocabulorum differentia*, ed. L. C. Valckenaer. 4to. Ludg. Bat. 1739.
- Apoll. de Adv. *Apollonii Alexandrini de Adverbiosis liber*, in *Bekker's Anecdota Græca*, vol. 2. pp. 527 sq.
- Apoll. de Conj. *Apollonii Alexandrini de Conjunctionibus liber*, in *Bekker's Anecdota Græca*, vol. 2. pp. 477 sq.
- Apoll. de Synt. *Apollonii Alexandrini de Constructione Orationis libri quatuor ex rec. I. Bekkeri*. 8vo. Berolini, 1817.
- Apoll. de Pron. *Apollonii Dyscoli de Pronomine liber* ed. I. Bekker. 8vo. Berolini, 1813.
- Arc. 'Αρκαδίου περὶ τόνων e cod. Paris. primum edidit E. H. Barker. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1820.
- 'Επιτομὴ τῆς καθολικῆς προσφύλας Ἡρωδάνου, recognovit Mauricius Schmidt. 8vo. Jenæ, 1860.
- The references are to the pages and lines in Barker's edition.*
- Charax. 'Ιωάννου γραμματικοῦ τοῦ Χάρακος περὶ ἐγκλινομένων, in *Bekker's Anecdota Græca*, vol. 3. pp. 1149 sq.
- Chœrob. C. Chœroboscus on the Canons of Theodosius, in Georgii Chœrobosci Dictata in Theodosii Canones, necnon Epimerismi in Psalmos ed. T. Gaisford, S.T.P. 3 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1842.
- Chœrob. E. The Epimerismi of Chœroboscus on the Psalms, in the same edition.
- Draco Draconis Stratonicensis liber de Metris Poeticis, ed. G. Hermannus. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1812.
- E. M. *Etymologicum Magnum*, ed. F. Sylburg. fol. 1594.
- Eust. Eustathii Commentarii ad Homeri Iliadem et Odysseam, ed. Stallbaum. 4 vols. 4to. Lipsiæ, 1827.
- Eust. Dion. Per. Eustathii Commentarii in Dionysii περίγηγησιν, in the second vol. of the Geographi Græci minores, ed. C. Müller. 8vo. Paris. 1861.
- Göttling, Accent Allgemeine Lehre vom Accent der griechischen Sprache. Von D. Carl Göttling. 8vo. Jena, 1835.

- Göttling, Greek Accent. Elements of Greek Accentuation, translated from the German of Dr. Karl Göttling, by a member of the University of Oxford. 8vo. London, 1831.
- H. D. Stephani Thesaurus Graecæ Linguae. Ed. C. B. Hase, G. Dindorf et L. Dindorf. fol. Paris. 1831-1865.
- Herod. *n. μ. λ.* Herodianus περὶ μονήρους λέξεως, in G. Dindorffii Grammatici Græci. Vol. 1. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1823.
- Herod. *π. ε. μ.* Herodianus περὶ ἐγκλινομένων καὶ ἐγκλιτικῶν καὶ συνεγκλιτικῶν μορίων, in Bekker's Anecdota Græca, vol. 3. pp. 1142 sq.
- Joh. Alex. Ιωάννου Ἀλεξανδρέως Τονικὰ Παραγγέλματα, ed. G. Dindorf. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1825.
- Joh. Philop. Collectio vocum quæ pro diversa significatione accentum diversum accipiunt, in the Oxford edition of Scapulae Lexicon.
- Kühner, G. G. Ausführliche Grammatik der griechischen Sprache von Dr. Raphael Kühner. Zweite Auflage. 2 vols. 8vo. Hanover, 1869-72.
- L. S. A Greek-English Lexicon compiled by Henry George Liddell, D.D., and Robert Scott, D.D. Fifth edition. 4to. Oxford, 1861.
- Lob. Par. Paralipomena Grammaticæ Græcæ, scripsit C. A. Lobeck. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1837.
- Lob. Phryn. Phrynicæ Eclogæ nominum et verborum Atticorum. Ed. C. A. Lobeck. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1820.
- Lob. Ajax. Sophoclis Aiax. Commentario perpetuo illustravit C. A. Lobeck. Editio Tertia. 8vo. Berolini, 1866.
- Lob. Prol. Pathologiae Sermonis Græci Prolegomena scripsit C. A. Lobeck. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1843.
- Lob. Path. Pathologiae Græci Sermonis Elementa scripsit C. A. Lobeck. 2 vols. 8vo. Regimontii Borussorum, 1853-62.
- Lob. Rhem. Ρηματικὸν sive verborum Græcorum et nominum verbalium Technologia scripsit C. A. Lobeck. 8vo. Regimontii, 1846.
- Matthiæ Gr. Gr. A copious Greek grammar by A. Matthiæ, translated by E. V. Blomfield, M. A. Fifth edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1832.
- Phav. Dictionarium Varini Phavorini Camertis. fol. Basileæ, 1538.
- Philem. Lex. Φιλήμονος Λεξικὸν τεχνολογικόν. 8vo. Londini, 1812.
- Schol. Ambros. Scholia in Homeri Odysseam, maximam partem e codd. Ambrosianis, ed. P. Buttmann. 8vo. Berolini, 1821.
- Schol. Ven. Scholia Græca in Homeri Iliadem, edidit Gulielmus Dindorffius. 8vo. Oxonii. 1875. Tom. 1 and 2, containing the scholia of codex Venetus A.
- S. V. Scholia Græca in Homeri Iliadem, edidit Gulielmus Dindorffius. 8vo. Oxonii. 1877. Tom. 3 and 4, containing the Scholia of Codex Venetus B.

- St. Byz. Stephani Byzantii Ἐθνικῶν quæ supersunt. Ed. A. Westermann. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1839.
- Theog. Can..... Theognosti Canones, in Cramer's Anecdota Græca Oxoniensia, vol. 2.
- Theodos. Gramm. Theodosii Alexandrini Grammatica. Ed. C. G. Göttling. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1822.
- Theodos. Can..... Theodosii Canones, in Bekker's Anecdota Græca, vol. 3.
- Zonar. Joannis Zonaræ Lexicon, ed. J. A. H. Tittman. 2 vols. 4to. Lipsiæ, 1808.

Unless the contrary is expressly indicated, all references to the above mentioned works are to volumes and pages, or to pages and lines.

The remaining abbreviations are those in common use.

GREEK ACCENTUATION.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL RULES AND OBSERVATIONS.

1. In speaking their language the Greeks of the classical period distinguished accent from quantity. How they did so, or in what the spoken accent consisted, we do not here enquire. The native grammarians by degrees devised a system of marks by which to indicate Accent, Quantity, and other affections of speech. By Accent in the present work is always meant not the accent as pronounced, but the written sign of it.

2. Note.—Arcadius 186. 4 expressly attributes the invention of the written accents and other like signs to Aristophanes of Byzantium. Since this testimony occurs in a book which is known to be derived from Herodian's Universal Prosody it is natural to conclude that Arcadius drew his information from that source. Yet with strange perversity several German scholars have questioned the accuracy of the statement mainly on the strength of a very interesting passage in Servius (*Analecta grammatica* edd. Eichenfeld et Endlicher, pp. 530–534). But anyone who reads that passage with common attention will see that from § 18 to § 26 inclusive there is no question at all about *written* accents, all that is there said refers simply and solely to *spoken* accent; nowhere does Servius allude to the invention of the written signs of accent. Every educated Greek must have been aware that *προσῳδία* was matter for discussion long before the existence of what we call Grammar. Every educated Greek must have known, for instance, that there was such a thing as the *fallacia accentū*. But to discuss the nature and the various species of *προσῳδία* is one thing, to devise written signs for them is another. No doubt Herodian knew all the facts stated by Servius, but all the evidence we possess shows that Herodian in his *Καθολικὴ προσῳδία* was mainly if not exclusively concerned with the question how the *written* accents were to be placed: he was not there interested in the wider question which asked how many spoken accents there were or in what way they could be best expressed. Herodian was dealing with certain well-known signs which when he wrote had been in general use for centuries. There was no reason why he should relate the opinions of his countrymen as to the nature and number of the spoken accents; there was a reason why he should mention

the inventor of the written accents. See *Herodiani reliquiae*, ed. A. Lentz, 1. pp. xxxvii sqq.

3. The Greek accents (*προσῳδίαι, τόνοι*) are three in number, the Acute (*προσῳδία ὀξεῖα*), as ή; the Grave (*προσῳδία βαρεῖα*), as ḥ; and the Circumflex (*προσῳδία περισπωμένη*), as ḥ̄.

4. NOTE 1.—*Προσῳδία* has generally a far wider meaning than *τόνος*; Schol. Dion. Thrac. 674. 1: *προσῳδίαι εἰσὶ δέκα, ὀξεῖα, βαρεῖα, περισπωμένη, μακρά, βραχέα, δασεῖα, ψιλή, ἀπόστροφος, ὑφὲν καὶ ὑποδιαστολὴ*. Cf. Arc. 191. 5; 186 sqq. Herodian (ap. Schol. Dion. Thrac. 676. 16) in his *Καθολικὴ προσῳδία* defined *προσῳδία* to be, *ποιὰ τάσις ἐγγραμμάτου φωνῆς ὑγιῶν* (οὐ ὑγῆς), *κατὰ τὸ ἀπαγγελτικὸν τῆς λέξεως, ἐκφερομένη μετά τίνος τῶν συνέξενγμένων περὶ μίαν συλλαβήν, ἥτοι κατὰ συνήθειαν διαλέκτου διολογουμένης, ἥτοι κατὰ τὸν ἀναλογικὸν ὄρον καὶ λόγον*. Schol. Dion. Thrac. 678. 27: *Ιστέον δὲ ὅτι οὐ τοὺς τόνους μόνον ὠρίσατο, καὶ τούτους προσῳδίας ἐκάλεσεν, ὡς τισιν ἔδοξε, πλανηθεῖσιν ἐκ τοῦ εἰπεῖν ποιὰ τάσις, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς χρόνους καὶ τὰ πνεύματα*.

5. NOTE 2.—That there are three accents in Greek is a statement which is true only if by accent he meant the written sign of some peculiar mode of pronunciation: even in that case some denied the fact. Arc. 191. 14: *τόνοι μὲν τρεῖς, ὀξεῖα, βαρεῖα, περισπωμένη*. Porphyrius ap. A. G. 757. 13: *τῶν τόνων γνήσιοι μέν εἰσι δύο, ὁ τε ὀξεῖς καὶ ὁ περισπώμενος ἀλλ᾽ ὁ μὲν κατ᾽ ἀπαθόνιος λέξεως τίθεται, ὁ δὲ κατὰ πεπονθίας, ὁ περισπώμενος, καὶ ἔστι σύνθετος ἐκ τῆς ὀξείας καὶ βαρείας συντεθειμένης εἰς τὸν περισπώμενον . . . ὁ δὲ ἔτερος τόνος νωθῆς καὶ βραδύς*. Schol. Dion. Thrac. 663. 26: *ἡ γάρ βαρεῖα οὐκ ἔστι κύριος τόνος λέξεως, ἀλλὰ συλλαβῆς: ἡ δὲ ὀξεῖα κύριος ἔστι τόνος. κύριος γάρ τόνοι τῶν λέξεων δύο εἰσίν, ἡ ὀξεῖα καὶ ἡ περισπωμένη*. Schol. Dion. Thrac. 705. 26: *Ιστέον δὲ ὅτι ἀπλοῖ μὲν τόνοι εἰσὶ δύο, ἡ ὀξεῖα καὶ ἡ βαρεῖα, σύνθετος δὲ τόνος εἰς. Καὶ λέγοντοι τινες ὅτι διὰ τοῦτο ἡ περισπωμένη σύνθετος λέγεται, ἐπειδὴ κ.τ.λ.*

6. The Acute accent is restricted to the last, the penultimate, or the antepenultimate syllable of a word; the Circumflex to the last or penultimate syllable. No word has more than one written accent except under special circumstances hereafter to be described: see chap. 9. The Grave accent is of no practical importance till we come to consider words as connected together in the sentence.

7. NOTE 1.—That the acute accent can never recede beyond the antepenultimate syllable is a rule which in ordinary Greek has no exceptions though Joh. Alex. 4. 29 mentions the fact that *Μῆδεια* was found in Sappho for *Μῆδεια*. Cf. Schol. Dion. Thrac. 685. 18.

8. NOTE 2.—According to the ancient grammarians every syllable except that marked with the acute or circumflex has the grave accent; thus *Θεόδωρος* was sometimes written *Θεόδὼρος*. But this practice if it was ever general was at length abandoned as Joh. Alex. 6. 18 says ‘*διὰ τὸ μὴ καταστίζειν τὰ βιβλία*’ Cf. A. G. 674. 31; 686. 5; Chœroh. C. 18. 17. That the practice did prevail we know, for the famous fragment of Aleman is so accented; see Gardthausen, *Griechische Palaeographie*, p. 283.

9. A word with the acute on the last syllable is called Oxytone; on the penultimate, Paroxytone; on the antepenultimate, Pro-

paroxytone. A word with the circumflex on the last syllable is called Perispomenon; on the penultimate, Properispomenon. A Barytone word is one which has not the acute accent on its last syllable.

Every word having an independent accent is called Orthotone in contradistinction to Proclitics and Enclitics: see chap. 9.

10. NOTE.—Chœrob. C. 17. 18: δέξιον γάρ λέγομεν τὸ ἐπὶ τέλους ἔχον τὴν δέξιαν, οἷον καλδ., καὶ παροξύτονον τὸ πρὸ μᾶς συλλαβῆς τοῦ τέλους ἔχον τὴν δέξιαν, οἷον ἀνθρώπου, καὶ πάλιν περιστάμενον φαμὲν τὸ ἐπὶ τέλους ἔχον τὴν περιστῶμένην, οἷον Ἐρμῆς, προπεριστάμενον δὲ τὸ πρὸ μᾶς συλλαβῆς τοῦ τέλους ἔχον τὴν περιστῶμένην, οἷον μῆλον, τούτου χάριν τὰ παροξύτονα καὶ προπαροξύτονα καὶ προπεριστάμενα καλοῦμεν βαρύτονα τῷ κοινῷ δυνατί, ὡς ἔχοντα τὴν βαρεῖαν ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ συλλαβῆ, οἷον, φίλος, ἀνθράπης, μῆλόν. Perispomena are said to be potentially harytone because the circumflex on the last syllable implies according to the theories of the grammarians, an acute followed by a grave accent; Joh. Alex. 6. 15; E. M. 684. 53; Theodos. Gram. 71. 29; Chœrob. C. 98. 12; 494. 5. Joannes Charax ap. Chœrob. C. 19. 20: δροτονεῖσθαι μέν φαμεν, ὅτε τὸ ἀνάλογον κατὰ φύσιν τόνον φυλάττει· ἐγκλίνεσθαι δὲ, ὅτε τὸν ἀναβιβάζει τῇ πρὸ αὐτῶν λέξει, ὡς ἀπὸ μεταφορᾶς τὸν ἐγκλινόντων ἔαντάν τὰ σώματα ἐπὶ τὰ δύσις.

11. No word with a final syllable long by nature can be proparoxytone or properispomenon.

12. The circumflex can only stand on a naturally long syllable, as σῶμα, οὐρανοῦ; and never on the antepenultimate.

13. A word with a trochaic ending and accented penultimate must be properispomenon: as μοῦσα, βαλοῦσα, ὁξεῖα.

14. Note 1.—Joh. Alex. 4. 28 sqq. In the Boeotian dialect forms are found which are proparoxytone although the last syllable is long, as τύπτομη = τύπτομαι; "Ομηρὸν = "Ομηρον, Chœrob. C. 403. 10; Eust. 365. 29. Göttling (Accent. p. 25) observes that Beckh. Corp. Inscr. I. p. 723 accents ἵαρυ for ἵαρυ, and μειλίχιν for μειλίχιν: he is also of opinion that in A.G. 1187 we should write τῇ Ἐλενῃ and τῇ Πηνέλοπῃ for Ἐλένῃ and Πηνέλοπῃ. In like manner the long α = η in ἈEolic seems to have been reckoned short for the accent, Joh. Alex. 3. 17: τὸ Ἀφρόδιτα παρὰ μὲν Αἰολεῖσι πρὸ δύο ἔχει τὸν τόνον. This remark he would hardly have made unless he held the α to be long, yet it is asserted to be short by Chœrob. C. 325. 28: οἱ δὲ Αἰολεῖς τὸ Η εἰς Αἴραχν τρέπουσιν, οἷον Ἀφρόδιτη Ἀφρόδιτα (sic). Hephaestion p. 83 ed. Gaisford quotes from Sappho ποικιλόθρον' ἀθάνατ' Ἀφρόδιτα and seems beyond all doubt to consider the final α long, and again p. 87. 5: Ψάπφοι τί τὰν πολύολβον Ἀφρόδιταν, where one of the scholiasts says μακρὸν γάρ ἔστι τὸ TAN.

15. Note 2.—Joh. Alex. 5. 18: πᾶσα φύσει μακρὰ πρὸ βραχείας λητετῆς ἐφ' ἔαντῆς ἔχουσα τὸν τόνον περισπάται, οἶκος, ἥθος, δῆμος: Chœrob. C. 398. 15. This rule does not apply to those cases where the length of the vowel is caused by *arsis*, as in Hom. Il. 4. 155: φίλε καστύγητε; cf. Eust. ad loc., nor to parathetic compounds as ταιώδε, Πινθώδε, μήτις, ούτις, but Οὖτις, the fictitious name of Ulysses, follows the rule. In many editions we find Hom. Il. 5. 31: Ἀπεις Ἀπεις βροτολοιγέ: in Draco 24. 10 it is thus printed, though in the same author, 154. 18, it stands Ἀπεις Ἀπεις βροτολοιγέ, one out of ten thousand proofs of the singular carelessness of scribes or editors or both.

The circumflex may stand on the penultimate though the last syllable is long by position, as *Δημάναξ*. The accentuation of such words as *κῆρυξ*, *φοῖνιξ* is discussed in chap. 4. The Epic *τοῖσθεσι* and *τοῖσθεσσι* is remarkable as violating the common rule.

16. The diphthongs *ai* and *oi* at the end of a word are accounted short for the accent: as ἄνθρωποι, *τράπεζαι*, ἄμαξαι, ἀελλαι, "Ομηροι, 'Αρίσταρχοι, τύπτουνται, πεποίηνται, τύπτεσθαι, λέγεσθαι, ἀσπασαι; except in the Optative Mood and in Adverbs in *oi*; as *ποιήσαι* he might make, δμολογήσαι, οἴκοι, ἀρμοῖ. Yet the *ai* in *πάλαι* and its compounds is reckoned short; as ἔκπαλαι, *πρόπαλαι*. If followed by a consonant *ai* and *oi* are accounted long, as ἀνθρώποις, *τραπέζαις*. Hence may be distinguished *ποιήσαι* third person singular Optative Aorist active; *ποίησαι*, second person singular Imperative Aorist middle; *ποιῆσαι*, Infinitive Aorist active.

17. NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 537. 22; Chœrob. C. 400. 7 sqq.; Schol. Ven. A. 255; 302; E. M. 647. 9. In Deric the final *oi* in the nominative plural of nouns and participles was regarded as long; e.g. they wrote *φιλοσόφοι*, *Μενελάοι*, *παλουμένοι*, *καλουμένοι*, *δωρουμένοι*, Greg. Cor. § 123, p. 314 ed. Schäfer. It does not appear whether they treated *ai* in the same way. Cf. Ahrens, de Dialect. ling. Gr. 2. p. 27.

18. The Ionic and Attic case-vowel *ω* is accounted short for the accent; as *Μενέλεως*, ἀνώγεων, δύστερως (genitive δύστερω), *φιλόγελως*, *βαθύγηρως*, *ἔμπλεως*, *πόλεως*, *πράξεως*, *πράξεων*, *Πηλείδεω*.

19. NOTE.—Chœrob. C. 399. 25: φύσει μακρᾶς οὖστης τῆς τελευταίας συλλαβῆς τρίτη ἀπὸ τέλους οὐδέποτε πίπτει ἡ δξεῖα, 'χωρὶς εἰ μὴ εὑρεθῇ τὸ Ω ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ συλλαβῆ παραλήγοντος τοῦ Ε, τουτέστιν, ὅταν τὸ Ω ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ συλλαβῆ παραλήγοντος τοῦ Ε εὑρεθῇ, τρίτη ἀπὸ τέλους τότε πίπτει ἡ δξεῖα, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ πόλεως, μάντεως, πράξεως, πόλεων, μάντεων, πράξεων, καὶ ὡς ἐπὶ τῶν παρὰ ταῖς διαλέκτοις, οἷον Ἀτρείδεω, Πηλείδεω. Ἰστέον ὅτι ταῦτα προπαροξυνόμενα οὐ θέλουσιν ἔχειν μετατῦν τοῦ Ε καὶ τοῦ Ω σύμφωνον, ὡς ἐπὶ τῶν προλεχθέντων παραδειγμάτων ἐὰν δὲ ἄρα καὶ ἔχωσι πάντως εὑρίσκεται ἡ τὸ Λ ἡ τὸ Ρ, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ χρυσόκερως, φιλόγελως. Cf. Theodos. Gram. 200. 3. In such words as δύστερως it must be noticed that the above accentuation holds of them only so far as they belong strictly to the Attic declension; if they are inflected like δυστέρως, genitive δυστέρωτος, the vowel *ω* being no long casal (*πτωτικόν*, cf. Theodos. l. l.) the ordinary accentuation obtains. Special rules for these forms will be given hereafter.

20. The long syllable resulting from the contraction of an accented vowel or diphthong with another vowel is itself accented. When by the operation of this rule the *last syllable* should be accented, it is to be observed that words oxytone prior to contraction remain unchanged, but paroxytones become perispomena; as *φιλέομεθα* *φιλούμεθα*, *φιλέω* *φιλῶ*, *φιλέετε* *φιλεῖτε* (§ 13), *μουσῶν* *μουσῶν*, *αἰδός* *αἰδοῦς*, *ζώσ* *ζώς*, *ἔσταώς* *ἔστας*, *βεβαώς* *βεβώς*, *Νηρεῖς* *Νηρῆς*. To this rule there are some exceptions which are mentioned in their proper places.

21. NOTE.—In theory the Circumflex is supposed to represent the union of the Acute and Grave accents *in that order*; for example in *φιλέδμεν*, when *ε* and *ο* coalesce, the resulting syllable retains the old accents melted as it were into one, *φιλόθμεν*; in like manner *σόδμα* becomes *σῶμα*; but *ζώς* can only become *ζως* because the grammarians have not devised an inverted circumflex v to denote the fusion of the Grave and Acute. This theory is of course subject to the general rules; *τριακοντάτης* cannot produce *τριακαντούτης*; in accordance with the rule given above, § 13, the word must necessarily be written *τριακοντούτης*.

22. The different forms which a word assumes in the course of inflexion may require sometimes a change in the accent, sometimes a shifting of its place, and occasionally both; for example *ἀνθρωπος* becomes *ἀνθρωπον*, *ἀνθρωπω*, *ἀνθρωπων*, *ἀνθρωποις*. Now the acute accent cannot stand on the antepenultimate when the last syllable is long (§ 11), though it may on the penultimate to which syllable it is accordingly shifted, and the cases mentioned are written *ἀνθρώπον*, *ἀνθρώπω*, *ἀνθρώπων*, *ἀνθρώποις*: *μούσα* becomes *μουσῆς*, *μουσῃ*, but as the circumflex cannot stand on the penultimate when the last syllable is long, it is superseded by the acute, and we therefore write *μούσης*, *μουσῃ*: *ἐπιστήμη* becomes in the nominative plural *ἐπιστῆμαι* where the final *ai* is considered short for the accent (§ 16); but the acute cannot stand on a naturally long penultimate when the last syllable is short, and therefore the circumflex takes its place (§ 13), and the word is written *ἐπιστῆμαι*; *λαῖλαψ* becomes *λαιλαπος*, *λαιλαπι*, *λαιλαπων*, and consequently by §§ 11, 12, *λαιλαπος*, *λαιλαπι*, *λαιλαπων*.

23. The accent is said to be *retracted* or *thrown back* when it is placed as far from the end of the word as the general laws permit.

24. In the rules which follow the accent for Substantives is that of the Nominative Case Singular; for Adjectives of three or two terminations, that of the Nominative Case Singular Masculine; for all others, that of the Nominative Case Singular Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter, as the case may be, and unless special rules to the contrary are given, it is to be understood that the accent remains, subject to the general rules, throughout all inflexions on the same syllable, counting from the beginning of the word, as that on which it stood in the Nominative singular. For example, *πῆχυς* is properispomenon, and the accent stands on the first syllable; hence *πήχεως* (§ 18), *πήχεος* (§ 12), *πήχει* or *πήχει* (§§ 11, 12), *πῆχυν*, *πῆχυ*: *πήχεε*, *πηχέοιν*

(§ 11), πήχεες, or πήχεις, πήχεων (§ 18), πήχεσι, πήχεας, or πήχεις: βασιλεύς is oxytone, and the accent stands on the third syllable, therefore βασιλέος βασιλέως βασιλῆος (§ 13), βασιλέϊ βασιλεῦ (§ 20), βασιλῆι (§ 13), βασιλέα βασιλῆ (§ 20), βασιλῆα (§ 13), βασιλέες βασιλεῖς βασιλῆς (§ 20), βασιλῆες (§ 13), βασιλέων βασιλῆων, βασιλεῦσι (§ 13), βασιλέας βασιλεῦς (§ 20), βασιλέες βασιλεῦς (§ 20). Καλός is oxytone; hence καλή, καλόν; δξύς is oxytone, therefore δξεία (§ 13), δξύ.

To this general rule there are several exceptions which will be found in the special rules for oblique cases under the several declensions.

25. If we may argue from the silence of the native grammarians, all the Greek dialects with the single exception of the Æolic were accented in substantially the same manner; the known instances in which they vary from the ordinary rules are noticed in their respective places. Æolic however differs wholly from the other dialects in having no oxytone words except disyllabic prepositions and conjunctions, and some monosyllables. For example, the Æolians pronounced σόφος for σοφός; Ποσείδαν, or Ποτίδαν, for Ποσειδάν; ὄρανος, or ὄρανος, for ούρανός; Ρώμαος, or Ρωμάος, for Ρωμαῖος; πάλαος, or παλάος, for παλαιός; σφράγιν for σφραγίδα.

26. ΝΟΤΕ.—Chcerob. C. 333. 26: Πάσα γάρ λέξις ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν παρ' ἡμῖν δξινομένη παρὰ τοῖς Αἰολεῦσι βαρύνεται, οἷον Ἀτρέψ, Ἀτρευς, σοφὸς σόφος, χωρὶς τῶν προθέσεων καὶ τῶν συνδέσμων· ἐπὶ γάρ τούτων φυλάττουσι τὴν δξεῖαν τάσιν, οἷον ἀνὰ κατὰ διὰ μετὰ ἀντὰρ πρὸς. ‘Τπὲρ μίαν συλλαβῆν.’ Διὰ τὰ μονοσύλλαβα· ἐπὶ τούτων γάρ φυλάττουσι τὴν δξεῖαν τάσιν, οἷον νέξ, Στέξ· πῶς γάρ δύνανται τὰ μονοσύλλαβα βαρύνεσθαι; Chcerob. C. 70. 13: οἱ γάρ Αἰολεῖς βαρυτικοὶ εἰσιν· τὸ γάρ Πήλευς καὶ Ἀτρευς λέγουσιν βαρυτόνως. Cf. Chcerob. C. 283. 7. Yet we find Gramm. Meerm. § 27. p. 331. ed. Koen. saying, περισπῶσιν ᾧ ἐπίπαν τὰ μονοσύλλαβα δνόματα· ρᾶξ, πτῶξ, δρῶψ, χρῶς, ρῶν, θρῶν, βοῦς, χνοῦς, νοῦς, χῆν, Ζεῦς. Apoll. de Pron. 93 B: ἀδύνατον πρόθεσιν βαρύνεσθαι, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ἀναστρέφοιτο οὐδὲ γάρ Αἰολεῖς τὸν ἐπὶ ταύταις τόνον ἀναβιβάζουσιν. Aristoph. Byzant. ap. Apoll. de Synt. 309. 15. Eust. 75. 36: προπαροξυτικοὶ γάρ εἰσιν οἱ Αἰολεῖς ἐν πολλοῖς, ἡς δηλοῦν καὶ τὸ δύνατος παρ' αὐτοῖς προπαροξυνόμενον καὶ ἄλλα μνήμα. Eust. 265. 16; 518. 37; Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. I. p. 10 sq.

The Boeotian accentuation seems to have differed from the Æolic, for it had polysyllabic oxytones, as εὐγενεῖς = εὐγενῆς, ἀγενεῖς = ἀγενῆς, ἐμύ, καλύ, etc. Arc. 92. 24; Apoll. de Pron. 104 B.

CHAPTER II.

ACCENTUATION OF WORDS BELONGING TO THE FIRST DECLENSION.

27. The rules for the accentuation of words belonging to the first declension apply to substantives and adjectives indifferently.

28. ACCENT OF COMPOUND WORDS. Compound words of the first declension, with a *long* final syllable, retain the accent of their last factor, as, *πειρατής ἀρχιπειρατής, λεία ἀγελεία, ἐρανιστής ἀρχερανιστής, ληστής ἀρχιληστής, Ἀπελλῆς φιλαπελλῆς*, except dissyllabic oxytones, which, when compounded with any other word than a preposition, become paroxytone, as *κριτής ὀρνιθοκρίτης, ὀνειροκρίτης*, but *ἐπικριτής, ὑποκριτής*; *δοκή ἰστοδόκη, καπνοδόκη*, but *προδοκή*: *βοή ὄδρορροή, χοή οἰνοχόή,* but *ἀπορροή, προχοή*. Compounds, with a *short* final syllable, throw their accent as far back as possible, as *μνῖα χαλκόμνια, κυνάμνια; παῦλα ἀνάπαυλα, οὐρά κυνόσουρά, πεῖρα ἀνάπειρα, πρόπειρα*. This rule has some few exceptions, which are mentioned under their respective terminations. *Κατάρα* is always paroxytone, though the simple *ἀρά* is oxytone. Words beginning with *αὐτ-* or *αὐτο-* retain the accent of the last factor unchanged, as *αὐτοαρετή, αὐτοαρχή, αὐταρχή, αὐτοπηγή, αὐτοβουλή, αὐτοζωή, αὐτομετοχή, αὐτοδόξα, αὐτοφθορά, αὐτοψυχή*; for such accents the sole authority is the practice of the scribes, the grammarians give no rule for such words, and it is somewhat doubtful whether they would regard them as synthetic compounds.

29. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. E. 372; Arc. 102. 15; A. G. Oxon. I. 212. 1; E. M. 435. 26; Philem. Lex. p. 110. § 262; Eust. 897. 38. Although these passages as well as the actual practice of the scribes fully justify the rule given above, it will be discovered by anyone who consults them that the grammarians have a sad habit of mixing together words which have no possible analogies with each other.

Words in *as* and *ηs*.

30. Monosyllables in *as* and *ηs* are perispomena, as *Bᾶς, Γρᾶς, Δᾶς, Θᾶς, Χνᾶς, Πᾶς, Δρῆς, Τρῆς*.

NOTE.—Arc. 125. 15; 126. 16; 126. 11; concerning the latter passage Lobeck, Par. 82, is clearly mistaken. Joh. Alex. 7. 29; Chœrob. C. 43. 11.

31. All words of more than one syllable in *as* are paroxytone, as *βύας*, *κοχλίας*, *νεανίας*, *δρυιθόθήρας*, *πωγωνίας*, *ταμίας*, *ταραξίας*, *τρανυματίας*, *Αἰνείας*, *Βορέας*, *Ἐπαμεινάνδας*, *Λεωνίδας*, *Λυσίας*, *Μίδας*, *Νικίας*, *Σιμύνιας*, except those contracted from *aas*, or *εas*, which are perispomena, as *Βορρᾶς*, *φιλοβορρᾶς*, *Δημᾶς*, *Ἐρμᾶς*, *Μαρικᾶς*, *Φιλωτᾶς*, *ἐλασᾶς*, *κερατᾶς*, together with *ἀτταγᾶς* (or *ἀττάγας*).

32. NOTE.—Arc. 21. 22. The nouns in *ās* are for the most part late, vulgar, or foreign words. (Loh. Phyrn. 433.) For the purposes of reference, a list of such as have been noted is appended.

Proper Names. *Ἀγαθᾶς*, Inscr.: *Ἀξηνᾶς*, Suid.: *Αηδᾶς*, Suid.: *Αἰλουρᾶς*, Sturz. de Dial. Maced. 136, quoted by *H. D.*: *Ἀκεσᾶς*, Athen. 48 B. Anthol. Gr. Brunck. T. 3. 192: *Ἀκοχᾶς*, A. G. Paris. 2. 145. 12: *Ἀκριβᾶς* (?) Arc. 21. 10: *Ἀλβᾶς*, Diod. Sic. 7. 3: *Ἀλεξᾶς*, Plut. 1. 947; 949: *Ἀμησωνᾶς*, A. G. Paris. 2. 145. 30: *Ἀμπελᾶς*, Anna Comnena. 14. p. 442 B. *H. D.*: *Ἀμυνᾶς*, (?) Polyb. 4. 16. 9: *Ἀναφᾶς*, Phot. Bib. 382. 31: *Ἀνεμᾶς*, Leo Dial. p. 92 B. *H. D.*: *Ἀπελλᾶς*, Diog. Laert. 9. 106; Chær. C. 443. 32: *Ἀπολλᾶς* (?) Pape.: *Ἀργᾶς*, Athen. 131 B: *Ἀρκᾶς* (perhaps for *Ἀρκέας*, which occurs in Iamhl. Vit. Pyth. ad fin.), Arc. 21. 1, where Lohbeck (Par. 222) would, as it seems without reason, read *Μαρικᾶς*: *Ἀρκεσᾶς* (?) *Ἀρποκρᾶς* (?) Suid. s. v. is *Ἀρπόκρας*, in Galen; wrongly as Dindorf thinks: *Ἀρτεμᾶς*, Arc. 22. 6: *Ἀρτεμιδώρᾶς*, *H. D.*, there is no authority for such an accent: *Ἀσκιδᾶς*, Cyril. Vit. Sabæ. c. 86. *H. D.*: *Ἀσκληπᾶς*, Sozom. H. E. 3. 8. 11. *H. D.*: *Ἀτταγᾶς*, Diog. Laert. 9. 12. § 114: *Ἀττιλᾶς* (?) : *Ἀττινᾶς*, Inscr.: *Ἀφροδᾶς*, Galen. t. 13. p. 858 A: *Ἀχιλλᾶς*, Phot. Bib. 470. 11: *Ἀψεφᾶς*, Schol. Dio Chrys. 1. p. 49. *H. D.*: *Βαβύλᾶς*, Suid. *Βαβύλας*, Zonar. 367: *Βαδᾶς*, Strah. 728: *Βαλλαντᾶς*, Synes. Ep. 127, *H. D.*: *Βαραβῖδᾶς*, N. T. Mait. 27. 16: *Βαρσαβᾶς*, N. T. Acts 1. 23: *Βᾶς*, Arc. 125. 17; Chær. C. 16. 7; Phot. Bib. 228. 17. In *Aeschyl.* Suppl. 869=892. ed. Didot. ὁ Βᾶ, Γᾶς παῖ, Ζεῦ, it is an old form for *βασιλεύς*: *Βασιλᾶς*, Soph. Gloss.: * *Βαϊθλᾶς* (?) : *Βελτανᾶς*, Phot. Bib. 39. 5: *Βησᾶς*, so Pape, who quotes an epigram in the Anthol. Gr., where, in Jacob's edn., *Βήσας* stands. In the following passage of Suid. it seems to be either an adverb or adjective: *Βησᾶς ἔστηκεν οἷον ἀχανῆς. ὅτος ἔστηκεν ἀχανῆς καὶ παταγώδης καὶ ὑπόμωρος*: *Βορρᾶς*, Arc. 22. 15: *Βουσᾶς*, Phot. Bib. 28. 12: *Βρανᾶς*, Cinnamus 6. 7; 2. 1: *Βυθλᾶς*, or *Βεβλᾶς*, Galen. Comment. 2. in Hippocrat. Epidem. 3. § 5. tom. 9. p. 244. ed. Chart.: *Γαβρᾶς*, Cinnamus 2. 8. *Γαρουνᾶς*, Pape, but in Straho, 4. p. 177 F. ed. Meineke, it is *Γαρούνας*, though some MSS. of that author do read *Γαρουνᾶς*: *Γλιστᾶς* (ἅ, but generally ὄντος), Chær. ap. Eust. 269. 21: *Γλυκᾶς* or *Γλύκας* (?) : *Γονατᾶς*, Polyb. 2. 41. 10. St. Byz. s. v. *Γόννοι* has *Γονατᾶς*, and Eusebius *Γονάτας*: see *H. D.* s. v.: *Γοργοσᾶς* (?) : *Τουνᾶς* (?) Pape: *Γρᾶς*, Arc. 125. 15; Joh. Alex. 7. 29; Chær. C. 15. 26: *Γρηγορᾶς*, A. G. 1441, note, et alibi: *Δαμᾶς*, E. M. 247. 16; Zonar. 465; also *Δάμα*, gen. -a and -αντος: *Δᾶς*, Arc. 125. 16; Chær. C. 16. 7: *Δελφινᾶς*, Leo Diac. 10. 9. *H. D.*: *Δημᾶς*, A. G. 714. 24: *Διογᾶς* (?) : *Διονυσᾶς* (?) : *Διονυτᾶς* (?) : *Εισᾶς*, Inscr.: *Ἐλεοβαῖς*, Phot. Bib. 2. 2: *Ἐπαφρᾶς*, N. T. Coloss. 4. 12: *Ἐπικτᾶς* (gen. ἄ and οῦ), Inscr.: *Ἐργωνᾶς* (?) E. M. 422. 36: *Ἐρμᾶς*, Arc. 22. 5: *Ἐνκαρπᾶς*, Inscr.: *Ἐνύκτᾶς*, Inscr.: *Ἐντορᾶς*, Inscr.: *Ἐντυχᾶς*, Inscr.: *Ἐνφρατᾶς*, Theodoret. H. E. 2. 9, quoted by *H. D.*: *Ζηνᾶς*, Arc. 21. 19; Chær. C. 42. 33;

* I. e. A. Glossary of later and Byzantine Greek, by E. A. Sophocles, forming Vol. VII. of the New Series of Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Cambridge and Boston. 4to. 1860.

A. G. 857. 2 : Ζωαρᾶς : Ζωνᾶς, Anthol. Gr. Brunck. 2. 211 : Ζωπυρᾶς, Inscr. : Ζωσᾶς, Inscr. : Ζωστρᾶς, Suid. : Ἡρακλᾶς, Georg. Syncell. p. 363 B., quoted by H. D. s. v. : Ἡρᾶς, Arc. 22. 15 : Θαδᾶς, Arc. 21. 18, where Schmidt reads Θευδᾶς with Cod. Haev. : Θᾶς, Arc. 125. 16. ; Joh. Alex. 7. 29 ; Chœrob. C. 16. 4 : Θαυμᾶς, E. M. 247. 17 ; Zonar. 465 : Θεοδᾶς, Galen. Method. Medend. 10. c. 7. tom. 10. p. 49 A. ed. Chart. : Θευδᾶς, E. M. 448. 30 : Θεωνᾶς, A. G. Paris. 2. 152. 9 : Θωμᾶς, Chœrob. E. 49. 23 ; Chœrob. C. 42. 34 ; A. G. 674. 28 ; Theodos. Gramm. 88. 24 : Ἰηνᾶς (?) Ptol. 2. 3. 2 : Ἰοτᾶς, Chœrob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 270. 32 : Τιωνᾶς, N. T. ; Phot. Bib. 116. 1 : Καναχᾶς, Anthol. Gr. Brunck. 2. 15 : Κέρκιδᾶς, Arc. 21. 19 : Κερᾶς, Euseb. p. 153. ed. Mai. H. D. : Κεφαλᾶς, Leo Grammat. 234. 15 ; Cf. Soph. Gloss. s. v. : Κηφᾶς, N. T. Galat. 2. 14 ; Suid. s. v. has Κηφᾶς : Κιθηνᾶς, Theod. Melit. Proem. in Astronom. c. 11 : Κλειδᾶς, Georg. Acropol. Annal. p. 102 C. H. D. : Κλεοπᾶς, N. T. Luke 24. 18, and Κλεόπας : Κλεωπᾶς (?) : Κλονᾶς, Plut. 2. 1132 C. and 1133 A : Κλοπᾶς, H. D. Κλωπᾶς, Suid. and N. T. : Κοθυλᾶς (?) Jo. Mosch. Prat. Spir. p. 1077 A ; Hase. ap. H. D. : Κοκκωνᾶς, Lycian. Alex. § 6 : Κομητᾶς, Chœrob. C. 42. 34 : Κοννᾶς, Aristoph. Eq. 534 = 532 : Κοσμᾶς, Suid. s. v. ιωάννης : Κοτοκᾶς, Strab. 660 : Κοτυλᾶς, Joseph. B. J. I. 2. 4 : Κουζνᾶς, Eust. 1367. 54 : Κρυτιδᾶς, Diod. Sic. 4. 23 : Κτησᾶς (?) Inscr. : Κυθνᾶς (?) Diog. Laert. 9. 12. § 116 : Κωκαλᾶς, Cantacuz. Hist. 3. 93, 94 : Κωμᾶς, Suid. s. v. Ιππάναξ : Δαγγαδᾶς, Georg. Acrop. Chron. c. 63, quoted by H. D. s. v. λαγαδῖον : Δαχᾶς, Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 16 ; Vid. inf. : Λεοντᾶς, Inscr. : Λεωνᾶς, Suid. : Λιχᾶς, Chœrob. C. 423. 14. Perhaps we should read Δαχᾶς here or Λιχᾶς in Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 16 : Λίχᾶς, Apollod. 2. 7. 7 : Λουκᾶς, Chœrob. E. 49. 23 ; Chœrob. C. 43. 34 ; A. G. 674. 28 : Λυγγᾶς, cf. Brunck. ad Ranas, vol. I. p. 147, H. D. : Λυκιτᾶς (?) Pollux. 5. 47. H. D., where Bekk. reads Λυκόττας : Μαλανᾶς, H. D. : Μαρᾶς (?) Phot. Bib. 475. 38 ; Μάρας, Suid. : Μαρικᾶς, name of a play of Eupolis (gen. ἄρ, οῦ, and ἄντος), Eust. 300. 22 : Μαρούθᾶς Phot. Bib. 12. 17 : Μαρυστᾶς (?) Pape, generally Μασσανάστης, Μασσανάστης, etc. : Μασκᾶς, Xen. An. I. 5. 4 : Μαχατᾶς, Polyb. 4. 34. 4, and Μαχάτας : Μελανθᾶς, Suid. s. v. Φρύνιχος : Μελέας, N. T. Luke 3. 31 : Μεριδᾶς, Alciph. 3. 61 : Μετωπᾶς, Athanas. T. I. p. 192 C, quoted by H. D. s. v. : Μηνᾶς, Arc. 22. 9 ; Chœrob. C. 42. 27 ; Thucyd. 5. 19 : Μητρᾶς, Arc. 22. 14 ; Chœrob. C. 42. 33 ; Joh. Alex. 8. 16 : Μολτᾶς (?) Inscr. : Μονᾶς, "Theophr. fr. 9 ; De Sudor. 12. p. 814." H. D. ; Lob. Phryn. 765 : Μονᾶς, Paul. Ἀρεινετ. 7. 12. p. 274. 1, quoted by H. D. : Νασικᾶς, Plut. I. 834 B. : Νειλαρᾶς, Athanas. vol. I. p. 190 B, ubi olim Νειλᾶς, L. Dindorf ap. H. D. : Νικανδᾶς, Plut. frag. 3, tom. 10. p. 719, ed. Wyttentb. 80. : Νικομᾶς, Lob. Phryn. 435 : Νομᾶς and Νουμᾶς, A. G. 714. 24. This is the constant accent of our books, yet Dion. Hal. Ant. Rom. 2. 58 = p. 120. 24. Sylb. expressly says it is barytone, and therefore we should probably write Νόμας or Νούμας. Cf. H. D. s. v. : Νυμφᾶς, N. T. Col. 4. 15 : Νωνᾶς, Suid. : Ξηνᾶς, Chœrob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 270. 31 : Οἰνωνᾶς, Athen. I. p. 20 A. : Όλυμπᾶς, N. T. Rom. 16. 15 : Όνᾶς (?) Hesych. : Όνατᾶς, Anthol. Gr. Brunck. 3. 178, or Όνάτᾶς, Phot. Bib. 114. 13, and Paus. 5. 27. 8 : Όνησᾶς, Inscr. : Όργᾶς, Strab. 577 ; Dindorf conjectures "Ορβᾶς" : Όύλφιλᾶς, Phot. Bib. 58. 10 : Όφελλᾶς, Phot. Bib. 70. 25 : Παλλαδᾶς, Tzetzes, Proleg. ad Lycoph. : Παννᾶς or Παννᾶς, Euseb. Chron. p. 42. 45, ed. Mai. H. D. : Παλμᾶς, Anth. Plan. 4. 35. : Παραδαλᾶς (?) H. D. : Παρμενᾶς, N. T. Acts 6. 5 : Πασακᾶς, Plut. I. 1015 : Πετρώνᾶς, Galen. T. 13. p. 731 F. : Πηγᾶς, Demetr. Procop. de Erudit. Græcis. c. 4 : Πιθηκᾶς, Nicet. Chon. Hist. p. 36 D. H. D. : Πλατανιστᾶς, Paus. 3. II. 2. ; 3. 14. 8 : Ποπλᾶς, Joseph. B. J. z. z. I. H. D. : Προβατᾶς, Eustath. Opusc. p. 290. 63. H. D. : Προσδοκᾶς, Inscr. : Πρωτᾶς, H. D. : Πτερᾶς, Paus. 10. 5. 10 : Πινᾶς (?) Arc. 21. 19 : Σαβανᾶς (?) : Σακᾶς, Suid. s. v. : Αμμάνιος : Σαλᾶς (?) Inscr. : Σάλας, a river, Strab. 291 : Σαλκᾶς, (?) H. D. : Σαμωνᾶς, Suid. : Σατανᾶς, Phot. Bib. 63. 41. N. T. : Σελενᾶς, Suid. s. v. : Αρειανοί : Σεραπᾶς (or Σαραπᾶς), Athanas. I. 192 C. H. D. : Σερᾶς, Inscr. : Σευ-

θᾶς, Plut. I. 1029 : Σιλᾶς, H. D. : Σιλουρᾶς, H. D. : Σιμᾶς, Inscr. : Σιμωνᾶς (?) H. D. : Σιννᾶς, Strab. 755 : Σισενᾶς, Plut. I. 492 : Σκευᾶς, Acts 9. 14, and Inscr. : Σκοτινᾶς, St. Byz. s. v. Σκοτινά where Göttling would read Σκοτίτας : Σολυμᾶς, Suid. : Σαυχᾶς, H. D. : Στεφανᾶς, N. T. I Cor. 16. 17 : Στρογγυλᾶς, Fabric. Bib. Græca, II. p. 716, ed. Harles. H. D. : Σωξᾶς, Inscr. : Σωσηνᾶς, Synes. Ep. 43. 102 : Σωρᾶς (and Σώτας), Euseb. H. E. 5. 19. : Σωτηρᾶς, Schol. Ven. Δ. 412 : Τατᾶς (?) Inscr. : Τριχᾶς, Append. ad Dracon. : Τροφιμᾶς (?) H. D. : Υψᾶς, Arc. 21. 22 : Φαλερᾶς, Joseph. B. J. 13. 9. 2 : Φανᾶς, A. G. Paris. 2. 145. 15 : Φαννᾶς, Inscr. : Φελδᾶς, Joseph. A. J. 1. 6. 5. H. D. : Φιδιτᾶς, Chœrob. C. 42. 34 : Φιλᾶς (?) Bentl. Epist. ad Mill. p. 346, sqq. ed. Dyce : Φιλητᾶς, Joh. Alex. 9. 22 ; Theoc. 7. 40 ; in Ἀelian, V. H. 9. 14, it is falsely paroxytone : Φιλωνᾶς, Inscr. : Φιλωτᾶς, Strab. 633, 636 : Φῶκας, Phot. Bib. 32. 11 : Χαρβᾶς, Anth. Pal. App. 134 : Χαρυνδαμᾶς, H. D. : Χαρωνᾶς (?) H. D. : Χιλᾶς, Iamb. de Vit. Pyth. ad fin. : Χῦς, Arc. 125 ; Chœrob. C. 16. 5 : Χουζᾶς, N. T. Luke 8. 3 : Χρυσολωρᾶς. For the accent of many of these words, especially of those which occur only on coins or inscriptions, there is no real authority ; Dindorf, and other scholars, imagine that they are following the teaching of the old grammarians in making words in *as* (genitive a) perispomena, but in fact the grammarians teach no such doctrine.

33. Common Substantives and Adjectives. ἀβῆς, voc. ἀβῆâ, N. T. Zonar. 2 : ἄηδᾶς (?) Suid. : ἀτταγᾶς, Eust. 854. 26 ; Chœrob. C. 43. 6 : on the various forms of this word see Lob. Phryn. 117 : ἀμηρᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : ἀμπελᾶς, Leo Diac. Hist. 6, p. 69 C. quoted by H. D. : ἀργᾶς, *a kind of serpent* : ἀσβεστᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : βακχᾶς = βακχευτῆς, Schol. Soph. Philoct. 1199 : βασκᾶς, Matthiæ Greek Grammar, I. p. 122. In Aristoph. Av. 885, it is written βάσκας :

καὶ τέτρακι, καὶ ταῦγι
καὶ ἐλεῖ καὶ βάσκα
καὶ ἐλασῆ, καὶ ἐρωδιφ.

It is sometimes erroneously referred to the third declension : the cognate βασκᾶς is oxytone in the text of Eust. 978. 5, and elsewhere : βελονᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : βησσᾶς, Lob. Aglaoph. 27 : βιλᾶς (?) Arc. 22 : βοιλᾶς = βοιλᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : βροντᾶς = βροντής, Schol. Soph. Philoct. 1199, said to be a mere blunder : γουβᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : δακνᾶς, probably an adjective, A. G. 36. 17. δακνᾶς ἵππος, δακνᾶς ὕπος περισπάται, Chœrob. C. 43. 2 : ἔλαδᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : ἔλασᾶς, Aristoph. Av. 886 : ἐλεᾶς, Aristoph. Av. I. L. (ἐλέας, Hesych.) The lexicons are sometimes in error with regard to this word, in making it of the third declension. Ἐλέας (gen. αντος) is a proper name ; Chœrob. C. 32. 6 ; 119. 26 : ζελᾶς (?) Chœrob. C. 124. 11 : "Ἐπιδεῖ προσθεῖναι 'καὶ χωρὶς τῶν διὰ τὸ μέτρον.' Ἔστι γάρ ὁ ζελᾶς τοῦ ζελᾶ, (οὗτος δὲ λέγεται κατὰ Θράκας ὁ οἶνος,) καὶ τούτον ἡ δοτικὴ εὐρίσκεται παρ' Ἐυριπίδῃ χωρὶς τοῦ Ι. Συντεῖλαι γάρ βουλόμενος τὸ Α, οὐ προσέγραψε τὸ Ι, οἷον

ταῦτὸν ποιεῖ τό τ' Ἀττικὸν τῷ ζελᾶ, σὺν γάρ κεραυνοῖς.

Phot. Lex. 51. 22. Ζείλα : τὸν οἶνον οἱ Θράκες, where, according to the Cambridge editor, the accent is omitted : in Hermann's edition it is printed Ζείλα : καπτλᾶς, H. D. : καραβιᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : καρτζιμᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : κασᾶς = κασῆς, in Xen. Cyrop. 8. 3. 6, and Pollux. 7. 68, it is κάσας or κάσσας : καταβλατᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : καταφαγᾶς, Lob. Phryn. 434 ; καταφαγᾶς is wrong : καταφυγᾶς occurs in Chœrob. C. 43. 2, but in Gaisford's index it is rightly printed καταφαγᾶς : κατωφαγᾶς, according to Schol. in Aristoph. Av. 288, κατωφάγας is an adjective, Κατωφαγᾶς a proper name : κερατᾶς, Psellus, H. D. : κερνᾶς, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 27 : κορβανᾶς, N. T. Matth. 27. 6 : κορυζᾶς, Suid. s. v. βαυκόρυζαν : κοχλιᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : κρασᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : κτενᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : λαρυγγᾶς, Lob. Phryn. 434 : λᾶς, Arc. 125 ; Joh. Alex. 7. 29 : Chœrob. C. 27. 29, 15. 27 ; E. M. 553. 2 ; Paus. 3. 24. 10 : λαχανᾶς, Chœrob. C. 43. 1 :

λαχᾶς = στίμμι, Chœrob. C. 373. 15: should it not be χολᾶς? cf. Eust. 728. 48: μαῖουμᾶς, Suid. : μασουχᾶς, Alex. Trall. 7. p. 322 D, H. D. : μυρικᾶς, Hesych. : ὁξυγαλατᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : ὀστρακᾶς, Chœrob. C. 42. 35: παξαμᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : πᾶς, ὁ πατήρ, Arc. 125; E. M. 655. 13: παπᾶς, A. G. 674. 28; cf. Soph. Gloss. s. v. and παπᾶς. This is the Greek accent: the Romans wrote πάπας, E. M. 655. 14: πελεκᾶς, Arc. 21. Also gen. ἄντος and πελέκας, Lob. Par. 139: πελλᾶς, δ γέρων and φιλοπελλᾶς, Arc. 22: πεταλᾶς, Soph. Gloss. . πινακᾶς, Ducange ap. H. D. : πινακιδᾶς, Chœrob. C. 22: στοματᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : σχιωνᾶς, Lob. Phryn. 435: ταμᾶς, γαμβρός, Hesych. : τηθελᾶς (?) Lob. Phryn. 299: τραχηλᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : τρεσᾶς, Chœrob. C. 43. 3, where for τρέσας, τρέσα, we should probably read τρεσᾶς, τρεσᾶ: cf. Eust. 1000. II: θεν καὶ τις ἐν Ἀθηναῖς ἐπὶ δειλίᾳ κωμῳδούμενος τρεσᾶς ἐκαλεῖτο, καθὰ καὶ τις ἔτερος δάρροιαν πάσχων γαστρὸς, χεσᾶς ἐλέγετο. The form τρεσᾶς, τρεσᾶντος, is also to be found in the lexicons. Hesych. s. v. Τρεσάντων has τρέσας, τρέσαντος: ὑψᾶς, Kühner, G. G. I. 383: φαγᾶς, Arc. 21. 12; Lob. Phryn. 434: φακᾶς, Suid. s. v. φακᾶ: φλασκᾶς (?) Reg. Pros. 61. p. 433, where Lobeck would read φασκᾶs. His conjecture is improbable, since the only φασκᾶs in Greek is oxytone, and of the third declension: χεσᾶς, Eust. 1000. 12: χολᾶς, Eust. 728. 48: χηλᾶς, Lob. Phryn. 434. Hesych. s. v.: ψευδαβθᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: Ψηνᾶς (?) Zonar. 1871. Ψηφᾶς, see Ducange, s. v.: ψιλᾶς (?) Paus. 3. 19. 6, where in the editions ψίλας is read. Lob. Phryn. 434. To this head Göttling, Accent. p. 117, refers the Aristophanic forms μαμᾶν and κακκᾶν, Nub. 1365–6. Cf. Phot. Lex. 245. 13. μαμᾶν: Ἀργεῖοι τὸ ἐσθίειν· οὐτα Καλλίας. Schol. ad Aristoph. l. l. μαμᾶν, ἀσῆμος φωνὴ τῶν παιδίων λαλούντων.

34. Words in ης, not preceded by τ, are paroxytone, as ἀγκυλοχείλης, ἀράχνης, γεωμέτρης, ἐλλανοδίκης, ἐογομίσης, ἡμερίδης, κλυτοτέχνης, μισογύνης, παιδοτρίβης, παρθενοπίπης, πωλοδάμης, τελώνης, χρεωφείλης.

35. All dissyllables in της, with their compounds, are paroxytone, as ἀμυγδαλοκατάκτης, ἀπογυνώστης, γλύπτης, διαλύτης, δότης, μετατης, μετανάστης, μνήστης, πεύστης, πλύτης, προσωπολήπτης, προφήτης, πυραύντης, σβέστης, ὠμήστης, except κριτής oxytone, and ψαλτής oxytone in Attic, though paroxytone in the common dialect: the oxytone ληστής is not a real exception since it stands for λῃστής.

36. Note.—Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 16; Arc. 23 sqq.; Chœrob. C. 176. 22; E. M. 435. 47. False accents are not at all uncommon in this class of words. Ἀκτής, though quite contrary to analogy, is found in Eust. 868. 31. ἀμαλλοδετής and μαλλοδετής are errors; in Theocr. 10. 44 the former is rightly paroxytone, like ἀμφιδέτης, ἀσκοδέτης, ζυγοδέτης, ιδέτης, ιπποδέτης, κηροδέτης: ἀναγνωστής Schol. Ven. Z. 511 = vol. I. p. 248. 31 is probably a mere oversight of the editor: ἀποθέται, Plut. I. 49 E, is in some lexicons erroneously entered as ἀποθετής: ἀργοναυτής is contrary to all analogy and certainly false, cf. Ἀργοναύτης, δεσποσιοναύτης, καρυοναύτης, σωνοναύτης, χιλιοναύτης: ἀφεστής is sometimes quoted from Plut. z. 292 A, where it does not occur, but ἀφεστήρ; but ἀφεστής, ἀγαθός is found in Hesych. Lob. Par. 430: γλύπτης not γλυπτής is the right accent, Lob. Par. 135: δέρμηστής A. G. 240. 14: δέρμηστής: οἱ μέν φασιν εἶδος σκώληκος, δ κατεσθίει τὰ δέρματα· Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ δέρματα εἶδος, the accent of this word, though contrary to analogy, finds a parallel in that of ἀμήστης mentioned below: διαλυτής

is found in Thuc. 3. 82. 5, the codex Palat. is said to read διαλύτης, which is doubtless the correct form, Lob. Par. 548; 432: διασωστής should be διασώστης, Lob. Par. 448. note 72: ἐγκαυστής, Plut. 2. 348 F, but Zonar. 68 has the right accent ἐγκαύστης: ἔκτιστής, Basil. Or. vol. I. p. 437 A, H. D. is almost certainly wrong: ἐντευκτής, Pamphil. Abyd. Epist. p. 26. 30. H. D.: ἐποστής which is quoted by H. D. from the Septuagint, may be correct, it is parallel with ληστής which is certainly oxytone: ἐπιρυτής, H. D. cannot be right: ζευκτής, Hesych. s. v. Ζευξίλεως ought to be ζεύκτης, and the same remark is true of συζευκτής, Nomocanon. Cotelier. n. 520. H. D.: καταλυτής, a destroyer, is in several places made oxytone; καταλύτης, a guest, paroxytone, but in Hesychius both are written καταλύτης, and no doubt rightly: καταστρωτής, H. D. is a mere blunder: καταυτής: καταδύστης Hesych., the last editor has changed the accent of καταδύστης, and if καταυτής belongs to the first declension, it would be as well to alter its accent likewise: κατεντευκτής, Suid., should be altered: κλωστής, H. D., is a mistake, the word is paroxytone in E. M. 495. 27: κοστής, Athen. 357 A, if not altogether corrupt, should be κόστης: κριτής, Chœrob. C. 176. 14, the compound ψευδοκριτής quoted by H. D. from Achmes, Onirocr. p. 149. II, is a monstrous error; all the compounds of κριτής follow the general rule without an exception: κτιστής, H. D. is an oversight, in every passage which they quote the word is paroxytone: κυνακτής should be paroxytone, like other words of the same termination, ἀμυγδαλοκατάκτης, κατάκτης, καρυοκατάκτης, etc.: μεταφράστης is sometimes, though erroneously, made oxytone: μνηστής is false for μνήστης, Athen. 147 B.: παρασχίστης, Diod. Sic. I. 91, is improperly oxytone in some lexicons: προγεύστης ought to be προγεύστης, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 324; E. M. 315. 38; Athen. 171 B.: ππιστής for ππίστης is probably a mere misprint. With regard to the word βασιστής and its compounds some doubt exists, but it appears that it is paroxytone as a dissyllable, and oxytone as a trisyllable, hence we should write βασίστης, but βασίστης, in like manner κυνοραΐστης, Arist. H. A. 5. 31. 6; Rhet. 2. 20. 6, and the manuscript readings there; S. V. Π. 414: θυμοραΐστης τετρασυλλάβως καὶ βαρυτόνως ὁ Γλαῦκος φησι, ὦν γένος θυμοραΐστης, ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἀντίκειται γάρ αὐτῷ τὸ θυμοραΐστεων, the reference is to Hom. Od. 17. 300, and I cannot help thinking that Glaucus was right; the form Ἰλιορραΐστης can hardly be correct, cf. ἀλιρραΐστης, ἀνθρωπορραΐστης, βουνραΐστης, λυκορραΐστης, μητρορραΐστης, πατρορραΐστης, τεκνορραΐστης: σειστής, Lydus de Ostentis, p. 188 = p. 104, 12 ed. Wachsmuth. is a very doubtful accent, it should most probably be paroxytone like κατασείστης, Georg. Pachym. Mich. Pal. p. 308 B, H. D.; though they cite ἀνασειστής from late authors: συμπαιστής, Plat. Minos, 319 E., is rightly paroxytone in Phot. Bib. 100. 21: τμῆτης not τμῆτής is the proper accent, Lob. Par. 135; 548: ὑπερεκτιστής, Basil. t. i. p. 165 D, can hardly be correct: ὑψιπέτης (not to be confounded with ὑψιπετής of the Third Declension) Schol. Ven. M. 201: Ἀρίσταρχος ἐβάρυνεν εὑρών τὸ ‘ἀκυπέτα χρυσέγουν ἐθείρησον’ οὕτως κεκλιμένον, ὧσει καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ παντοπάλως παντωπάλα . . . τινὲς μέντοι ἐτόλμησαν τὸ ὑψιπέτης περισπάσαι, ἐπεὶ ἐν ἐτέροις ἔφη ‘ώστ’ αἰετὸς ὑψιπετήσει.’ ὡς οὖν τὸ τυμῆις . . . ἐγένετο τιμῆς . . . οὕτω ὑψιπετήσεις ὑψιπετῆς: ψάλτης, Chœrob. C. 176. 24; in the common dialect this was paroxytone, ‘in codd. constanten ψάλτης scribi videtur,’ H. D., but that it was oxytone in Attic is perpetually stated by the grammarians Arc. 24. 7; Schol. Soph. Elect. 70: ἀμήστης, this was the accent of Tyrannion, and it is in accordance with analogy, but Aristarchus wrote ἀμηστής, Schol. Ven. Δ. 454; X. 67; Eust. 855. 39.

37. All words in *της* with a short penultimate are paroxytone, as αἰνέτης, ἐπαινέτης, ἀρότης, γειαρότης, γαμέτης, δεσπότης, δραπέτης, ἐκατηβελέτης, ἐλάτης, αἰγελάτης, ἐργάτης, ἐρέτης, εὐεργέτης, ικέτης,

ἰππότης, κυνηγέτης, μουσαγέτης, νεηλάτης, οικέτης, δρότης, δρκα-
πάτης, πανδακέτης, πελάτης, περιναιέτης, τηλυγέτης, τοξότης, ὑδρα-
λέτης, ὑπηρέτης, φρεναπάτης, φυλέτης, χρεωφειλέτης, except εὑρετής
oxytone, and its compounds as ἐφευρετής, which follow the general
rule.

38. Note.—Arc. 26; Eust. 340. 45; Apoll. de Adv. 545. 25; S. V. B. 763, where εὑρετής is asserted to be the only exception to the rule. Εὐρέτης (*sic*) in Schol. Ven. Δ. 219 = vol. I. p. 180. 25, is I presume an editorial oversight, for no Greek could have written it. According to Buttmann (Ausz. Gr. Gr. § 119. 31 quoted by L. S.) the feminine of εὑρετής is εὐρέτις; Lobeck, Phryn. 256, however, quotes εὐρέτις from Diod. Sic. 5. 76, where Bekker prints εὐρέτις, and such must be the proper accent because the accusative is εὐρέτιν, Diod. Sic. I. 25. Αἰνετής and γειαροτής are errors, E. M. 258. 4; Philem. Lex. p. 23. § 57; Lob. Par. 236. Göttling also has γαμετής, the word is expressly made paroxytone in A. G. Οὐον. 2. 357. 24; S. V. B. 763; E. M. 794. 8. Μικροτελετής in Eust. Opusc. 25. p. 281. 58 is a mistake for μικροτελεστής, Lob. Par. 431; and νεμετής in Syntes. de Regno, p. 30 C should be νεμητής, Lob. Par. 447, note 69.

Such words as ὑποκριτής, διαλυτής or διαλύτης belong to the rule above, § 35.

39. All words in ἵτης (αιτης, ειτης, οιτης) are paroxytone, as ἀλείτης, ἀλοίτης, βαθυρρείτης, βαλανέτης, θαλαμίτης, κυανοχαίτης, λιμενίτης, μεσίτης, πολίτης, στυλίτης, σωρείτης, τραπεζίτης, τυμ-
πανίτης.

40. Note.—In Plut. 2. 1113 B, ἀλοίτης is oxytone, but wrongly, for the word is expressly stated to be paroxytone by Theognostus, Can. 46. 4, cf. E. M. 61. 44; 69. 51; 85. 26, Arc. 27. I.

41. Words of more than two syllables in της preceded by any consonant but Σ are paroxytone, as ἀγύρτης, ἀλείπτης, ἀσκάντης, αὐθέντης, αὐτοέντης, διώκτης, κεκράκτης, κολάπτης, μιάντης, νυ-
στάκτης, παραμασύντης, ὑφάντης, except oxytone, 1. ἐθελοντής,
ἐκοντής, and in Attic ποικιλής, and καθαρτής; 2. the following in ντης from verbs in αἴνω and ὑνω; ἀβρυντής, ἀμυντής, εὐθυντής,
διευθυντής, ίθυντής, διιθυντής, καλλυντής, κατιλλαντής, λαμπρυντής,
λευκαντής, λυμαντής, δσφραντής, καπνοσφραντής, πραϋντής, φαι-
δρυντής; 3. several in κτης from verbs in ἀζω, ιζω, ύζω, and σσω,
as αἰνικτής, ἄρπακτής, θωρηκτής, λύκτής, νυστακτής, σαλπιγκτής, or
σαλπικτής, ἀριστοσαλπιγκτής, ιεροσαλπιγκτής, συρικτής, φορμικτής,
and φορμιγκτής, φρυακτής.

42. Note 1.—The grammarians and the scribes, assisted by the carelessness of modern editors, have brought these words into great confusion, but the above rule with the exceptions mentioned in it embraces all the words of this class which occur in the lexicon of Messrs. Liddell and Scott. E. M. 435. 57: τὰ εἰς ΤΗΣ ἔχοντα τὴν παραλήγουσαν εἰς ἀμετάβολον λήγουσαν, ἀπρόσληπτα ὄντα τοῦ Σ κατὰ τὴν γένουσθην, βαρίνεται, εἰ μὴ εἴη μετοχικά, ὑφάντης, ἀγύρτης, εὑφραντής· τὸ δὲ ἐκοντής, ἐθελοντής, μετοχικά. Παρὰ δὲ Ἀττικοῖς δέξνεται τὸ καθαρτής· ἀμυντής ἐπὶ τοῦ βοηθοῦ·

φαιδρυντής, ποικιλτής, καλλυντής, πραῦντής δι τὸ οὐκ ἔχει τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν εἰς φωνῆν λήγουσαν. A. G. Oxon. 2. 419. 29 : ὑφάντης: παροξυτόνως ἐπειδὴ τὰ εἰς ΤΗΣ ἀρσενικὰ ἔχοντα τὴν παραλήγουσαν εἰς ἀμετάβολον λήγουσαν παροξυτόνως οἷον Λαέρτης' ὑφάντης' σεσημείωται τὸ ποικιλτής. Schol. Soph. Elect. 70 : τὰ εἰς ΤΗΣ, ἔχοντα τὴν παρατέλευτον εἰς ἀμετάβολον λήγουσαν, ἀπρόσληπτα ὄντα τοῦ Σ κατὰ τὴν γενικήν, βαρύνονται, εἰ μὴ εἴη μετοχικά, ὑφάντης, ἀγύρτης, Εὑφράτης [leg. εὐφράντης] τὸ δὲ ἔκοντής καὶ ἐθελοντής, μετοχικά· παρὰ δὲ Ἀττικοῖς δύνεται τὸ τε καθαρτής, καὶ ἀμυντής ἐπὶ τοῦ βοσθοῦ, φαιδρυντής, ποικιλτής, ψαλτής, πραῦντής.

43. NOTE 2.—As to the verbal derivatives in *κτης* I find no rule in the old grammarians; as verbals they ought to be oxytone, but in the books the majority of them are not so. Pape (Etymolog. Wörterb. d. Griech. Sprache, p. 54) lays down the rule that polysyllables in *κτης* are *oxytone*, except *κεκράκτης*, *δρύκτης*, *πρόκτης* and *φυλάκτης*: but his list of exceptions may be much extended, for the following should be added *ἀλλάκτης*, Chrysost. Hom. 126. t. 5. p. 820. H. D.: *διαλλάκτης*, Pollux. 1. 153; but *διαλλάκτης*, Thucyd. 4. 60; Plut. 1. 83; 1. 1033; *ἔξαλλάκτης*, Hesych. s. v. *Διαμέτραν*: *καταλλάκτης* seems to be always paroxytone: *συναλλάκτης*, L. S., but *συναλλάκτης*, Eustath. Opusc. p. 93. 38. H. D.: *καταράκτης*, *βαθάκτης*, E. M. 183: *βαστακτής*, H. D., yet they quote φορτοβαστάκτης from Schol. Plat. p. 421, ed. Bekk.: *βρύακτης*, Stob. Ecl. Phys. vol. 1. p. 68: *διδάκτης* does not seem to occur, but there is *αἰσχροδιδάκτης*, Manetho, 4. 307, H. D.: *νομοδιδάκτης* or *νομοδιδάκτης*, Plut. 1. 348 A: *διπλοδιδάκτης* (?) H. D. *διώκτης*, is always paroxytone together with its compounds *γνωμιδιώκτης*, *ἐκτοδιώκτης* ἐπιδιώκτης, *θηριοδιώκτης*, *ληστοδιώκτης*, *Περσοδιώκτης*: *ἐρέκτης*, Orion. 54. 8: *λαβράκτης*: *λαφύκτης*, Eust. 1246. 33, is elsewhere oxytone, though wrongly: *μαμάκτης*, Plut. 2. 458 B: *δερματομαλάκτης*, Schol. Plat. Gorg. 517 E: *δρέκτης*: *δρύκτης*, Strab. 692, *διορυκτής*, L. S., *νεκρορύκτης*, *ρίζορυκτής* (?) H. D., *τοιχορύκτης*, *φρεατορύκτης*, E. M. 799. 41: *παντορέκτης*: *προίκτης*, Hom. Od. 17. 449: *σαβάκτης*: *σκαρδαμυκτής* is quoted from Arist. Physiog. 6. 47, where, however, it is rightly paroxytone, like *ἀσκαρδαμύκτης*: *σπαράκτης*: *τινάκτης*, *παντοτινάκτης*: *τρηματίκτης*: *φαρμάκτης*: *φοινικελίκτης*: *χαράκτης*, Manetho, 6. 388, H. D.: *παραχαράκτης*, Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 516, H. D.: *χειρονάκτης* or *χειρωνάκτης* and others. Words like *ἐπείκτης*, *ἐργεπείκτης*, *θυρεπανόίκτης*, *παρατρώκτης*, are naturally paroxytone as compounds of dissyllables.

44. NOTE 3.—*Αίνικτής*, Diog. Laert. 9. 1. 6: *ἀρπακτής*, L. S.: *δαϊκτής*, L. S., *ψυχοδαϊκτής* Anth. Pal. 9. 524. 24: *ξενοδαϊκτής*, L. S., is *ξενοδαϊκτης* in Eurip. Herc. F. 391: *ἐλεγκτής*, yet the compounds *ἐχθρελέγκτης*, *Λατινελέγκτης*, *μοιχοελέγκτης*, are paroxytone in the passages quoted by H. D.; *ἀπελεγκτής* is oxytone in Euseb. Praep. Evan. 256 D: *θωρηκτής*, Hom. Il. 12. 317; Eust. 907. 48, this is an extraordinary accent, according to all principles of analogy the word ought to be paroxytone, but the scribes have determined otherwise: *ἵκτης* (άς), Theor. 8. 30: *κηληκτής*, Plut. 2. 220 F. H. D.: *μειλικτής* (?), *μειλικτάς*, Theor. 4. 30: *μουσικτάς*, Hesych.: *νυστακτής*, Aristoph. Vesp. 12: *σαλπιγκτής* (or *σαλπικτής*), Pollux. 4. 87: *ἀριστοσαλπιγκτής*, *ληστοσαλπιγκτής*, *ιεροσαλπιγκτής*, Pollux. 4. 87: *συρικτής*, Arist. Prob. 18. 6. 1: *ταρακτής*, Eust. 873. 16, is paroxytone in Schol. Aeschyl. Pers. 79: *φορμικτής* and *φορμιγκτής*, E. M. 798. 45: *φρυακτής*, see L. S. s. v.

45. NOTE 4.—On *ποικιλτής* as an Attic form, see E. M. 436. 6; Suid. s. v. *ψάλτης*; A. G. Oxon. 2. 419. 31: *βελονοποικιλτής*, Hesych. For *καταγγελτής* and *προσαγγελτής* the evidence is weak.

46. NOTE 5.—The chief Attic oxytones in *ντης* are enumerated in the rule above: *διθυντής* is oxytone in Hesych. and paroxytone in Suid.: *καπνοσφραντής*

is also found paroxytone: ὑδροσφράντης only occurs as a proper name. On ἔθελοντής and ἔκοντής, see E. M. 436. 4; Arc. 25. 25; and on θελοντής, Lob. Phryn. 7. Ὄτρύντης and παραμασύντης do not seem ever to be oxytone: κηραμύντης, Lycoph. 663.

47. Note 6.—**Αορτής**, Suid., or ἀόρτης, Hesych., for which ἀβερτής, Suid., is a later form: **καθαρτής**, Attic, E. M. 436. 5.

48. All words of more than two syllables in *ευτης* are oxytone, as ἀλιευτής, βουλευτής, βραβευτής, εἰρωνευτής, ἐρμηνευτής, ἡπεροπευτής, θεραπευτής, θηρευτής, κυθευτής, νυμφευτής, πορθμευτής, πρεσβευτής, συνθηρευτής, χορευτής.

49. All words of more than two syllables in *στης* are oxytone, as ἀγωνιστής, ἀντεραστής, ἀσπιστής, γυμναστής, δικαστής, δοκιμαστής, ἐγκωμιαστής, ἐκκλησιαστής, ἔξεταστής, ἥλιαστής, κηδεστής, κιθαριστής, κωμαστής, λογιστής, οἰκιστής, ὄρχηστής, σοφιστής, συγγυμναστής, except δυνάστης, *κεράστης*, *horned* and *χρεώστης*, which are paroxytone. Πενέστης is probably a proper name, and therefore paroxytone.

50. Note.—Apoll. de Adv. 545. 23; Arc. 26; 27; 28; Schol. Ven. Λ. 454; Eust. 533. 38; 596. 23; 855. 39. According to Schol. Ven. E. 158, ἀγρώστης is paroxytone when it is an adjective; in the sense of *hunter* it is oxytone in E. M. 14. 12, paroxytone in A. G. 213. 6; cf. Eust. 533. 40: ἀκέστης, Eust. 1254. 2: Φρύγες ἀκέστην (*sic*) καλούσι τὸν ιατρὸν ὡς φασιν οἱ παλαιοί; S. V. Χ. 2: ὅθεν Φρύγες ἀκέστην (*sic*) τὸν ιατρόν: there can be no doubt that as a common substantive or adjective the word is oxytone according to rule; E. M. 46. 20; Pollux. 4. 177; Lob. Par. 448: ἀλκήστης (?) Suid. s. v. ἀμύντης: ἀνακτοτελέστα, Clem. Alex. Protrep. should either be oxytone or ἀνακτοτελετής: ἀργεστής as an adjective is oxytone, Schol. Ven. Λ. 303; as a substantive it is paroxytone, E. M. 136. 25; Eust. 845. 61; Arc. 27. 8: βειλαρμόστης, Hesych., has been changed by the last editor into βειλαρμοστής: γενούστης is a fanciful word invented by Plato, Phileb. 30. D, E; E. M. 226. 24: δυνάστης, Lob. Par. 448, and παντοδυνάστης: ἐπαλώστης is found as well as ἐπαλωστής, Lob. Phryn. 254; Par. 450: εὐάστης should be εὐαστής, Lob. Par. 448, note 72: θύεστης, Phot. Bib. 532. 33; Lob. Par. 448: κακοδαιμονίστης should be oxytone, Athen. 551 F. We have ἀγαθοδαιμονιστής read by one MS. in Arist. Eth. Eud. 3. 6. 3: *κεράστης*, Eur. Cycl. 52; *κεραστής*, oxytone means a *mixer* and is regular; it is quoted by H. D. from Orph. fr. 28. 13: *κηλέστης* (?) Suid.; Zonar. 1202. H. D. should be corrected: μονώστης, Theog. Can. 45. 1: πενέστης, cf. Steph. Byz. s. v. Πενέσται, ἔθνος Θεσσαλικὸν δ τόνος βαρύς, ὡς Ὁρέστης Θύεστης: βῆτοροσοφίστης, H. D. is a mere blunder: βινοκολούστης, a name of Hercules, Paus. 9. 25. 4, ought to be corrected: χρεώστης, Plut. 2. 828 D, *et alibi*. Heracleides at one time wrote χηρῶστης, but afterwards altered his mind; the word is oxytone, Eust. 533. 38; Schol. Ven. E. 158; Eust. 1724. 36: ὁμήστης, Tyrannion: ὁμηστής, Aristarchus: Schol. Ven. Λ. 454; Χ. 67; Eust. 855. 39; this strictly belongs to the dissyllables.

51. All words of more than two syllables in *ἀτης*, *ητης*, *ῦτης*, and *ωτης*, are oxytone when they are derived from verbs; they are paroxytone when they are derived from nouns, or are passive in meaning. The words *ἀήτης*, *αἰσυμνήτης*, *ἀλήτης*, *εὐնήτης*,

κορυνήτης, κυβερνήτης, πλανήτης, σφενδονήτης, are paroxytone; and αἰχμητής, ἀστεροπητής, ἐπητής, oxytone. Examples of verbal derivatives are ἀγορητής, ἀθλητής, αἰσθητής, αἰτητής, ἀκροατής, ἀναλωτής, αὐλητής, a flute player, but αὐλήτης (αὐλή) a steward, βεβαιωτής, βελτιωτής, βιατής (βιατάς), γεννητής a parent, but γεννητῆς a clansman, διαιτητής, διορθωτής, ἡβητής (ἡβά), θεατής, θηρατής, κηλητής a charmer, but κηλήτης (κήλη) *herniosus*, κομμωτής, κωλυτής, λωβητής, μαθητής, μηνυτής, μιμητής, δμοιωτής, πεδητής one who fetters, but πεδήτης one who is fettered, πειρατής, περιηγητής, ποιητής, φιλητής a lover is by the grammarians distinguished from φιλήτης a thief. The following are examples of words said to be derived from nouns: ἀγνάτης, ἀγωνάτης a nervous man from ἀγωνία, not from ἀγωνιάω, ἀργήτης white, ἀσπιδιώτης, ἀχάτης, Βακχιώτης, γενειάτης, γενειήτης, δεσμώτης a prisoner, ἔστιώτης from ἔστια, ἡλικιώτης, ἡπειρώτης, θιασώτης, ἰδιώτης, κλαρῶται, κομήτης, from κόμη, not from κομάω, κορυνήτης, κωμήτης, λεσχηνώτης, λιμνήτης, μονώτης, οἰήτης (οἴη), πρυμνήτης, πρωράτης, πωγωνιάτης, σκοπιήτης, στασιώτης, στρατιώτης.

52. NOTE 1.—The accentuation of these nouns is far from easy. According to the old grammarians, all hyperdissyllabic derivatives from verbs in *της* with a naturally long penultimate are oxytone, except κυβερνήτης. ἀγήτης, and ἀγράστης, Schol. Ven. E. 158; N. 382; E. M. 40. 38; 436. 12; Eust. 533. 36; 1724. 25; Philem. Lex. p. 5. § 12; p. 23. § 57; Arc. 26. 27. But in a large number of cases we can only tell from the accent whether the Greeks regarded the word as a verbal or nominal derivative. Bearing in mind however the examples and exceptions mentioned above, the following rule will hold good for all the Greek words of this class which have as yet found their way into dictionaries, and I doubt not for nine-tenths of those which have not. If the substitution of *σω* or *σομαι* for the final *της* yields a future of an actual verb of like root and signification with the substantive, then such substantive is a verbal derivative in the sense intended by the rule. The words about which a doubt might be felt have been inserted as exceptions. If δεσμώτης for example ever meant one who imprisons, then it is certain that the Greek grammarians would in that sense have made it oxytone. Such a word as ἐπητής puzzles them. Κυβερνήτης was to the Greeks a helmsman rather than one who steers; αἰχμητής, one who fights with a spear rather than one who is armed with a spear. The lists which follow comprise all the doubtful words that I have noted.

53. NOTE 2.—*Oxytones which should by the rule be paroxytone.* Αἰχμητής, E. M. 40. 38; Philem. Lex. p. 5. § 12: ἀστεροπητής, A. G. Oxon. 2. 321. 16: βυκανητής, probably from βυκανάω, on which see L. S. s. v.: δρυατής (?) Hesych.: ἐπητής or ἐπήτης, Schol. Odyss. N. 332: τῇ δὲ προσῳδίᾳ ὡς ἀεικής, φησὶν Ἀρίσταρχος. οὔτω δὲ καὶ Ἡρωδιανός. Eust. 1742. 59: ἔστι δὲ ἐπητής ή δ. λόγιος παρὰ τὸ ἔπος, ή δ. χαίρων τῇ ἀληθείᾳ παρὰ τὴν ΕΠΙ πρόθεσιν καὶ τὸ ἐτεέν. δξύνεται δέ φασιν ή λέξις παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοτέροις. οἱ δὲ ὕστερον, παροξύνουσι αὐτό, λέγοντες ἐπητην, τὸν φρόνιμον: θηητής (θηπέω?) Hesych.: θηητής, as if from θνέω: μηλατάς, Hesych., is very doubtful.

54. NOTE 3.—*Paroxytones which should by rule be oxytone.* ἀγωνάτης, Diog.

Laert. 2. § 131. On ἄρτης, if it be an exception, see Schol. Ven. E. 158; Eust. 533. 39; 1724. 33: ἄλτης, E. M. 40. 45; Schol. Ven. A. 540: βακχιά́της, Soph. Ed. Col. 678: βαρυβρομή́της (?) Anth. Pal. 7. 394: βιατás, Pind. Pyth. 4. 420; Olymp. 9. 114; H. D.: βιοκωλύ́της, which is quoted by H. D., is falsely accented: γενή́της is found both in the sense of parent and member of a clan: although in the former signification γενητής is the correct form, like δειγενητής (not δειγεν-νή́της) in Macrob. Sat. 1. 17: δειπνή́της (?) L. S.; δειπνητής, H. D., who quote Polyb. 3. 57. 7, a place which proves nothing as to the accent: δεσμώ́της, Philem. Lex. p. 23. § 57: ἐστιώ́της is implied by the feminine ἐστιώ́τις, Soph. Tr. 954: εἰνή́της, Eurip. Med. 160, cf. κατευνητής, L. S.; ἐπεννατάí (?): on this doubtful form see H. D.: μονοθελή́της or μανοθελητής, cf. Soph. Gloss. s. v.: κηλά́της (and καλή́της), *hernios*, Anth. Pal. 11. 404: κηλαρτής (from κηλέω), a charmer, Diog. Laert. 8. 67: κλαιώ́της, Hesych.: κομή́της, Schol. Ven. A. 454; E. M. 40. 45: κονή́της (?) Hesych.: κορυνή́της, E. M. 40. 41; A. G. Oxon. 2. 321. 18: κυβερνή́της, Schol. Ven. E. 158; N. 382; Eust. 533. 39: λαλαγή́της in Hesych. should be oxytone: θεαλωβή́της, Manetho 4. 234; H. D. requires correction, cf. λαβητής, and E. M. 40. 44: παραμασητής (?) Athen. 242 C: μωλύ-της, Diog. Laert. 7. 170: μεγαλομυκή́της in Hesych. is undoubtedly an error; the word should be oxytone, like the simple μυκητής: πεδή́της, E. M. 40. 40 = one who is bound, Lucian Jup. conf. c. 8; Hesych.; πεδητής, one who binds, Anth. Pal. 9. 756: περά́της, Philo Jud. vol. 1. p. 439. 25, should be oxytone: πλανή́της, Schol. Ven. A. 540; Soph. Ed. Col. 3, etc.: ψευδοπλανή́της, Eust. 1742. 23: σαώ́της, Paus. 9. 26. 7: σκηνή́της (?): the proper form of this word is σκηνίτης: σκοτη-της and σφενδανή́της are nominal derivatives: συναυσιώ́της, Theophyl. Bulg. vol. 3. p. 562 B; H. D. almost certainly a false accent: χωροφελή́της, Aristoph. Lys. 1319, should be oxytone.

55. NOTE 4.—Tyrannion wished to paroxytone ἔεδνωτής, Schol. Ven. N. 382. Φιλή́της, a thief, is distinguished from φιλητής, a lover, E. M. 793. 57. Καλα-μανλή́της, in Athen. 176 D, should undoubtedly be oxytone.

56. Masculines in $\ddot{\alpha}$, as αίχμητά, ιππηλάτα, ιππότα, retain the accent on the same syllable as the corresponding forms in $\eta\varsigma$; except proparoxytone, ἀκάκητα, δέσποτα, εύρύοπα, and μητίέτα.

57. NOTE 1.—Eust. 75. 37; Chœrob. C. 431. 5; 432. 16; Schol. Ven. A. 175; Lob. Par. 183. They are frequently called Æolic, though it is clear that αίχμητά or πολεμητά cannot be so, at least as far as the accent is concerned. The following are the more important nouns of this class: ἄγκυλαμῆτα, Phil. Lex. p. 24. § 60: αίχμητά, Eust. 75. 20: ἀκάκητα, this was Aristarchus' accent, ἀκακῆτα being the usual one, Schol. Ven. Π. 185; Chœrob. C. 431. 5; Eust. 75. 20; 1053. 55. 60; Joh. Alex. 13. 21: βαθυμῆτα: δέσποτα, the vocative of δεσπότης, Schol. Ven. A. 175; Chœrob. C. 431. 5: δαλαμῆτα, E. M. 282. 42: εύρύοπα, Schol. Ven. A. 508: ἡπύτα, Eust. 75. 21: ἡχέτα, ιππηλάτα, Schol. Ven. A. 508: ιππότα, Eust. 75. 21: κυανοχαῖτα, Eust. 75. 21: this also occurs as a dative in Antimachus ap. A. G. 1187: μητίέτα, Aristarchus, Horus, Apollonius; Schol. Ven. A. 175; 508: νεφεληγερέτα, Schol. Ven. A. 175: πεδῆτα, Philem. Lex. p. 24. § 60: ποικιλαμῆτα, παλεμητά, πολυμῆτα, στεροπηγερέτα, χρυσῶπα.

58. NOTE 2.—The Lacedæmonian forms in $\eta\sigma$ or $\alpha\sigma$ (gen. $\sigma\omega$) = $\eta\varsigma$, seem to have the same accent as those in $\eta\varsigma$, at least in our books, as ἐπιγελαστά for ἐπιγελαστής (?), καλλίαρ for καλλίας, and the like; Ahrens de Græcae Lingue Dialectis, 2. p. 71. Kühner, G. G., does not appear to mention such forms at all.

59. Proper names in *ης* are paroxytone, as *Αἰσχύνης*, 'Αλκιβιάδης, 'Ατρείδης, *Γράδης*, *Γύγης*, *Θουκυδίδης*, *Καππαδόκης*, *Λεπτίνης*, *Μιλτιάδης*, *Νικήτης*, *Ξέρξης*, 'Οζόλης, 'Ορέστης, *Πέρσης*, *Πηλείδης*, *Σκύθης*, *Χρύσης*, except those contracted from *έας*, which are perispomena, as *Βορρῆς*, *Θαλῆς*, 'Ερμῆς.

60. NOTE 1.—*Proper Names in ης*. 'Απελλῆς, Herodian ap. Eust. 1951. 14; Chœrob. C. 46. 34: 'Αρτεμῆς, Arc. 25: Αύγῆς, Arc. 23: *Βορῆς*, a form, the existence of which is doubted by Eust. 1538. 34: Δρῆς, vide sup. § 30: Δρεγῆς (?) Arc. 23: Ερμῆς, Herodian ap. Eust. 1951. 13, and Aristarchus ap. Eust. 1118. 62: Ζαφρῆς, Zenar. 947: Ζαμβρῆς, Suid.: Θαλῆς, when barytone its genitive is Θάλητος, Herodian ap. Eust. 1951. 13; Chœrob. C. 44. 14; 136. 25; Schol. Ven. O. 302: Θυῆς, Arc. 23. 25: Ιαμβρῆς, N. T.; Suid.: Ιαννῆς, N. T.; Suid. Τωσῆς: κασῆς or κασᾶς = τὸ πιλωτὸν ἴματιον. Κασῆς as a proper name is oxytone in Chœrob. C. 413. 12, and paroxytone in Arc. 24: Καυσῆς, Herodian ap. A. G. Oxon. 3. 288. 19: Κυβῆς, Arc. 23: Κισσῆς, Aristarchus ap. Eust. 840. 30; Schol. Ven. Λ. 223: Κυῆς, Arc. 23. 25; also Κίνης, gen. *ητος*: Μανῆς, Aristoph. Av. 1311: Μάνης, Aristoph. Ran. 963; on the accent of this word, which has a double inflexion, see H. D. s. v.: Μέγῆς, so accented by Ptolemaeus Ascalonites; Aristarchus wrote Μέγης: the word has a double inflexion, Eust. 1017. 1; Schol. Ven. O. 302, where it is observed that the accentuation of Aristarchus was generally followed; cf. Arc. 23: Μιμνῆς (?) Tzetz. ad Lycoph. 424. p. 596; H. D.: Μογῆς, Arc. 23. 23: Μνῆς, Arc. 25. 7, and Μύρης (gen. *ητος*), St. Byz.: Μωύσῆς, Chœrob. C. 46. 34; this word also follows the third declension: Ναρσῆς, Chœrob. C. 46. 33: Ναυῆς, Sept.: Πεδῆς, Aristarchus ap. Eust. 1118. 62; Herodian ap. Eust. 1951. 14; 182. 20; 840. 30; 1538. 33; Arc. 24: Πυθῆς, Herod. 7. 137; 8. 92; not Πυθής, as it is wrongly written in St. Byz. s. v. Πυθόπολις, where it is expressly said that the genitive Πυθοῦ is perispomenon, and the genitive Πυθέω occurs more than once in Herodotus: Πυλῆς, Arc. 25. 11: Παξῆς, the renowned Arabian physician: Ποδῆς, Arc. 24: Στιλβῆς (?) H. D.: Στυπῆς or Στυπτῆς, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 970; H. D.: Σωσῆς, Chœrob. C. 46. 34; Eust. 182. 20; 1538. 34: Τιμῆς, Inscr.: Τῆς, Arc. 23. 9, though it is perpetually written "Τῆς in our books: Φαλῆς (and Φάλης, gen. *ητος*), Schol. Ven. O. 302; Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 251 = 262, περισπωμένους δὲ τὰ Φαλῆς ἀναγνωστέον, ὡς 'Ερμῆς. οὔτως δὲ 'Αττικά· παρὰ Δωριεῖσι δὲ βαρυτόνας, 'ό δ' αὖ Φάλης κατακυπτάει' οὔτω Σώφρων ἔχρησατο: Φανῆς, Arc. 24: the common form for the name of the Orphic deity is Φάνης, gen. *ητος*.

It has not been thought advisable to insert such very late forms as Τξιμισκῆς, Leo Diac., Φρανζῆς, Φουρνῆς, etc.

61. NOTE 2.—The following national names, if correct, which may be reasonably doubted, violate the general rule: 'Αδρησταί or 'Άδραισταί, Arrian Anab. 5. 22. 3: 'Ασταί, St. Byz.; Strab. 319: 'Αστρυβαί, Arrian Ind.: Βίθυνοι, St. Byz.; Βουσαί, Herod. 1. 101, is correctly Βούσσαι in St. Byz.: Δισεραί, St. Byz.: 'Εντριβαί, St. Byz.: Κορδισταί, Athen. 234 A. B. For Λυγχησταί, in Thucyd. 2. 99, 4. 124, Strabo 326 has Λυγχησται, St. Byz. s. v. Λύγκας Λυγχισταί, and others Λυγχεσταί: Μάραθαι, H. D.; but the passage in Athen. 575 B. does not justify this accent: Σάννιγαι, St. Byz., for which Σαννίγαι is also found. In Strab. 296, καὶ τὸν Ταυρίσκους δὲ Τευρίσκους καὶ Ταυρίστας φασί, some read Ταυριστάς. A few names of men are also met with, e. g. Διοκορυστής, Apollod. 2. 1. 5: Κυρρεστής (and Κυρρέστης), Lob. Par. 443: Περιστής, Schol. Plat. Menex. 235 E.

Words in *α* and *η*.

62. In the accentuation of words in *α* and *η* a few general principles are dimly discernible. Substantives which express in a general and abstract manner the notion of the verb with which they are etymologically connected are frequently oxytone, and this is especially the case when they substitute another vowel sound for that of the verb, as *στέλλω στολή*, *τέλλω τολή*, *ΦΕΝΩ φονή*, *δείρω δορά*, *φέρω φορά*, *ἀμειβω ἀμοιβή*. Collectives (*περιεκτικά*) are commonly oxytone; for example, such words as *ἴωνιά*, *ρόδωνιά*, and plural names of towns. Supposing the quantity of the word known, it is generally true that the accent is thrown as far back as possible, except common substantives in *γη*, *δη*, *μη*, *φη*, *χη* and *ωη*, which are oxytone. The great majority of proper names retract the accent. But to all rules so general as these there are such hosts of exceptions that they are of little or no use in practice.

63. Note.—Schol. Ven. E. 202, τὰ γὰρ εἰς Η λήγοντα θηλυκὰ μετὰ συμφώνου δισύλλαβα δένυεται τῷ Ο παραληγμένα, εἰ γένοιτο δπὸ δρμάτων τῷ Ε παραληγομένων μόνῳ, οἷον στρέφω, στροφή, τροπή, τροφή, ροπή, σπονδή, νομή, δλκή, πλοκή, οὔτως καὶ φορβή. προσέθηκε τῷ Ε παραληγομένων μόνῳ, ὥντα νῦν ἐκφύγω τὸ πόρπη τούτο γὰρ παρὰ τὸ πέιρω.

64. Though it does not fall within the province of the present work to determine the quantity of final syllables, yet it may be remarked that, subject to many exceptions, the final *α* is short when the genitive ends in *ης*, and long when it ends in *as*, except 1. hyperdissyllabic words in *εια* with a corresponding adjective in *ης*, as *ἀλήθεια ἀληθής*, *ἀσάφεια ἀσαφής*, *ὑγεία ὑγῆς*; 2. feminine forms like *εὐπατέρεια*, *ἡριγένεια*, *τριτογένεια*, *δυσαριστοτόκεια*, with no corresponding masculines; 3. feminines in *εια* corresponding to masculines in *εις*, as *βασίλεια βασιλεύς*, *ἱέρεια ιερεύς*, *πανδόκεια πανδοκεύς*, though this last word is by some derived directly from *πανδοκεύω*, and consequently written *πανδοκεῖα*; the words *βοήθεια*, *θάλεια*, *κράνεια*, and *κώδεια*, have a short final syllable; 4. common names of women in *τρια*, as *μαθήτρια*, *ποιήτρια*, *πλύντρια*; 5. hyperdissyllables in *οια*, as *εὖνοια*, *Εὔβοια*; 6. those in *νια*, as *μνῖα*, *χαλκόμνια*, but *θνία*, *μητρνία* and *ἄγνια* are long. The termination *ρα* is short in all simple hyperdissyllables with a naturally long penultimate, as *ἄρονρά*, *γέφυρά*, *μάχαιρά* (except words in *ωρά* with *τιάρα* and *κολλύρα*); in all words ending in *ιρα* (except *ζειρά*, *σειρά*, *χοίρα*, *έταιρα*), and in

σφῦρα and *κραῦρα*, *Κίρρα* and *Πύρρα*: elsewhere it is *long*. All in *δρα*, *θρα*, and *τρα*, are long, except *σκολόπενδρα*. No notice is here taken of the Doric forms in *ā=η*.

65. Monosyllables in *a* and *η* are perispomena, as *δᾶ*, *μνᾶ*, *Λᾶ*, *Μᾶ*, *Χνᾶ*, *βῆ*, *γῆ*.

NOTE.—Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 7; St. Byz. s. v. *Μάσταυρα*. *Λᾶ* and *Μᾶ* are wrongly written *Λά*, *Μά*, in St. Byz. For *φλᾶ νῆσος* in Joh. Alex. 8. 4, Göttling rightly conjectures *Φλᾶ νῆσος*, quoting Herodot. 4. 178, where however our editions read *Φλά*.

-AA and -AH.

66. All substantives in *aa* or *aη* are paroxytone, as *ἐλάα*, *μνάα*, *Κρανάα*, *Ναυσικάα*, *δάη*, *Δανάη*, *Κρανάη*.

67. Note.—When contracted they become perispomenon, as *μᾶ*, *Ἄθηνᾶ*, Hellenian π. μ. λ. 7. 33. Hecatæus, ap. Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 1, has *τῇ Δανᾷ μίσγεται Ζεύς* for *Δανάη*. Lob. Prol. 75, ‘*Δαναῖ* hoc est *Danai* filia oxytonon est in Hesiod. Fr. 72, Goettl. ut *Cranai* filia *Κρανῆ* eodem quo adjectivum accentu Apollod. 3. 14. 5, fortasse ut a gentilicio distingueretur quasi patronymicum.’ Cf. Lob. Rhem. 253.

-BA and -BH.

68. All substantives in *βα* and *βη* are paroxytone, as *"Αβα*, *"Αλβα*, *ἀλάβη*, *ἀρτάβη*, *βλάβη*, *βόλβα*, *ἐκατόμβη*, *ἐρυσίβη*, *ἥβη*, *καλύβη*, *κύμβη*, *λάβη*, *σόβη*, *στίβη*, *στίλβη*, *φόβη*, *"Αλβη*, *"Αλύβη*, *"Αρίσβη*, *Βοίβη*, *Βόλβη*, *Δέρβη*, *'Εκάβη*, *Θήβη*, *Θήβαι* (§ 13), *Θίσβη*, *Κύρβη*, *Νιόβη*, *"Τσβη*, *Φοίβη*; except oxytone, *ἀμοιβή*, *λαβή*, *λοιβή*, *στοιβή*, *τριβή*, *φορβή*, and *ωβή*.

69. Note 1.—A. G. Oxon. 1. 257. 16: *"Αβά*=*βοή* appears in Cyril. Lex. ap. Zonar. p. 99: *ἀλαβά*, in Hesych. and elsewhere, should probably be paroxytone: *ἀμοιβή*, Arc. 104. 10: *ἀνασοβή*, Soer. H. E. 2. 23. p. 115; *H. D.*; yet *μισσόβη* and *σόβη* are paroxytone, a fair test of the reliance to be placed on the rule which declares that verbs in *η* are oxytone: *ἀποκρύβη*, Eust. 974. 45; *H. D.*: *βητή*(?) = *πρόβατον*, Hesych.: *γραβά*, *pit*, Hesych.: *δολβαί*, Hesych.: *ἐκθλιβή*(?) Sept.: *κολοβή* (sc. *χλαΐνα*) is an adjective used substantively; Chœrob. ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 227. 11, *κολοβήν* *βαρύνεται*, *Ἀττικοὶ δὲ δεύνονται*. A distinction (it is to be suspected a vain one) is sometimes made between *λαβή*, *hold*, and *λάβη*, *excuse*. ‘*Λάβη*, paroxytonos e Cyrillo affertur pro Excusatio,’ Steph. Thes. p. 5590. ed. Lond. I have been unable to discover the passage alluded to. *λοιβή*, Arc. 104. 13: *στοιβή*, Arc. 104. 13; Lob. Rhem. 260, note 14: *τριβή*, Arc. 104: *φορβή*, Arc. 104; Schol. Ven. E. 202; Eust. 539. 13. 19: *ωβή*, Plut. 1. 43 A; Suid. s. v. *ωβάς*.

70. Note 2.—*Proper Names*. *"Αβη*, Arc. 104. 11: *"Αβαι* is occasionally found oxytone in the books, e. g. Soph. CEd. R. 894=900; Eust. 279. 1, *παρ'* *ἐκείνῳ* δὲ (sc. Sophocles) *καὶ δεύνονται κατὰ την τῶν ἀντιγράφων οἱ 'Αβαι*. *"Αλαβα* (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 58: *'Αλβή* in St. Byz. s. v. *"Αλβα* is certainly an error: *"Αρυβά* (?) St. Byz.: *Βάβιβα* (?) Ptol. 4. 6. 6: *Δαραβά* (?) Strab. 771, where Meineke reads *Δάραδα*: *Ἐντριβαί*, St. Byz.: *Κοβή*, Ptol. 4. 7. 10: *Κόρδυβα*, Strab. 141, yet *Κορδύβη*, Ptol.

2. 4. 11; 8. 4. 4: Μαινοβα, Strab. 143: Μαριαβα, St. Byz.: Μέσσαβα (?) St. Byz.: Μοναβα, St. Byz.: *Ονοβα, Strab. 143; Ptol. 2. 4. 11: *Οσσόνοβα, Strab. l. l.; Ptol. 2. 5. 3: Σαβα, Strab. 770: Σάβαι, Ptol. 4. 6. 30; Σαβα, Strab. 771, and St. Byz., but he observes s. v. Τάβαι, βαρύνεται δέ, ὡς Σάβαι; hence Σαβή should probably be paroxytone, cf. St. Byz. s. v. Σάβου: Σίσυρβα, St. Byz.: Τούκαβα (?) Ptol. 4. 6. 25. As to those marked with a note of interrogation, I do not know whether they belong to this declension or not: they may be neuter plurals, or barbarous and indeclinable altogether, like Ἀγίσυμβα, Ptol. 4. 6. 3; 1. 7. 2.

-ΓΑ and -ΓΗ.

71. Common substantives in *γα* and *γη* are oxytone, as ἀναζυγή, ἀναφυγή, ἄρμογή, ἄρωγή, δημιουργή, κλαγγή, κραυγή, μαρμαρυγή, οἰλωγή, δλολυγή, δργή, πληγή, ρωγή, σιγή, στοργή, σφαγή; except paroxytone, ἄγη, *wonder*, ἀμόργη, ἄρπαγη, *a hook*, ἥλυγη, λύγη, πάγη, *a snare*, στέγη, τέγη, τρύγη, and the contracted nouns *γῆ*, αἰγῆ, τραγῆ, which are perispomema.

72. NOTE.—A. G. Oxon. 2. 412. 4: Ἀγή, *breakage*, ἀπόκλασις τοῦ κύματος: ἀγη, wonder, E. M. 8. 35: αἴγα = αἴξ, a late form, Valckn. ad Ammon. p. 230: αἴγη = αἴγεα, Arc. 105. 2: ἀμρόγη, Arc. 105. 12: ἀρπάγη, H. D.: ἀρπαγή, *rapine*: ἀρπάγη, *hook*, Arc. 102. 7; A. G. 446. 10; Ammon. 22; E. M. 87. 38; Eust. 906. 48; 1390. 52: γᾶ, Dor. = γῆ: γῆ = γέα, Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 3: γέλη, Eust. 927. 53; it is a plural neuter in Pollux 7. 8; Lucian Lexiph. 3: γόγγα, a barbarous word, Georg. Sync. p. 28 C; H. D.: γύγη (?) Arc. 105. 1: ἔόργη and εὐέργη, Pollux 6. 88: ἥλυγη, Arc. 105. 7: θήγη (?) or θηγή, Lob. Rhem. 258: κρηνάγγη (?) Hesych., is corrupt: κρίγη (?) and κριγή, the latter being better attested, E. M. 539. 2: λάγγα, Hesych.: λαλάγγη, Suid. s. v. κολλάρια: λατάνη, Eust. 1170. 55; L. S. *hæne latagῆ*, which seems the better way of writing the word: λεύγη, Hesych.: for λιβύργη in Arc. 105 the last editor has rightly substituted Ἐλιβύργη: λόγγη, Hesych.; ‘Verum est λοίτη,’ H. D.: λύη, Eust. 689. 18, 809. 44; E. M. 91. 27: λώη, Hesych., but λωγή, Zonar. 1325: μάργη, Lob. Par. 346; Hesych.: δλίγη (?) Arc. 105. 12: δξύγη, *a toad*: παγή (?) Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 23: πάγη, Arc. 104. 24: πανάγη, Arc. 105. 8, who says it means ἡ ἀγνή ἑρεια: Meineke (cf. Lob. Prol. 44) thinks it a contracted form for πανάγεια, but this is doubtful: παταγή, Eust. Dion. Per. 566, τὸ δὲ παταγή κουβτερον μὲν δξύνεται, ὡς τὸ ἀλαλαγή, δὲ δέ Ἡρωδανὸς βαρύνει αὐτό, λέγων δτι οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ πατάσσω γίνεται, ἀξύνετο γάρ ἀν ὡς τὸ ἀλαλαγή, ἀλλ’ ἀπὸ τοῦ παταγος, οὐ τὸ θηλυκόν φησιν ἡ πατάγη: πέγη (?) : πλαταγή, ποίει, *din*; πλατάγη, *a rattle*, but it is not unfrequently oxytone in the latter sense, e. g. Arist. Polit. 8. 6. 2; Plut. 2. 714 E; Arc. 105. 9, καὶ τὸ πλαταγή δέ τινες βαρύνουσιν. Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 1056, δ μὲν οὖν Ἡρωδανὸς τὴν πλαταγήν, τὴν ἥχον, δξύνειν, τὴν δὲ πλατάγην, τὸ κρόταλον, παροξύνειν, cf. Lob. Rhem. 266: πρασόργη, Hesych.: σάγη, Arc. 104. 25, τὸ μέντοι σαγή τὸ πλῆθος τινὲς μὲν δξύνουσι, τινὲς δὲ βαρύνουσι, cf. Schol. Eurip. Rhes. 207; E. M. 707. 23: δόγα, Suid.: σαλάδη, Hesych.: better σαλαγή, H. D.: σαυρίγη, Hesych.: σμώγη, Hesych.: σπατάγγη, Athen. 91 C: it seems doubtful whether this is the proper form for the nominative, though it is that given in H. D. Should it not be σπατάγγη? στάγη (?) Hesych.: στέγη, Arc. 104. 24: τάγη, Alex. Aphrod. Prob. 2. 70, ed. Sylb.; but ταγγή is also found, cf. H. D. s. v. and Lob. Par. 341: τέγη, Arc. 104. 24: τραγῆ = τραγέη δορά, Eust. 374. 37, 276. 11: τρύγη, Arc. 104. 24: υργη (?) Lob. Par. 34, note 36: νσγη, Suid.: φυσίγγη (?) Lob. Par. 145: ὠλίγη, A. G. 318. 10.

73. Proper names in *γα* or *γη* are paroxytone, as Βάγα, Βέλγη, Βέργη, Γάγαι, Θέγη, Κραύγη, Λαλάγη, Πέργη, Σέλγη, Σίγη, Ρώγη; except Αἴγαι and Ταγαί.

74. Note.—Αἴγα, in Achaia, Strab. 387 (also Αἴγαι) : Αἴγα, St. Byz. : Αἴγα (?) or Αἴγα, in Mysia, Strab. 615 : Αἴγη, in Macedonia, Herod. 7. 123 : Αἴγαι, Strab. 385. 386; St. Byz. s. v.; E. M. 27. 57, 28. 24: Ἀπῆγα, Polyb. 13. 7: Αὔγαι, in Cilicia, H. D.: Βάγαι, in Lydia, Hierocles, p. 671; H. D.: Βαγαί, in Sogdiana, Arrian Anab. 4. 17. 4: Βάλγα, St. Byz.: Γυνᾶ, Ἀθηνᾶ ἐγχώριος, Hesych.: Λαταγή in India, Zelian H. A. 16. 10: Παγαί = Πηγαί, Strab. 380.: Πελαργή, daughter of Potneus, Pausan. 9. 25. 7: Σίγη, a town in the Troad, St. Byz.: Σιγή, a woman's name, Athen. 583 E: Ταγαί, Polyb. 10. 29. 3.

-ΔΑ.

75. Words in *δα*, whether proper or common, are paroxytone, as ἄρδα, ἐπίβδα, Ἀνδρομέδα, Ἰδα, Ἰλέρδα, Λάβδα, Λήδα, Ὀσικέρδα; except δᾶ for *γῆ*, and σποδᾶ for *σπουδή*.

76. Note.—The following rare words are exceptional: ἄσδα, Hesych.: ἀώκυδα (?) : κνῶδα (?) = *caput papaveris*, H. D.: λεδδά, Hesych.

Proper Names. Ἄδα, Joseph. B. J. 1. 18. 4: Ἄδα, daughter of Hecatomnus, Strab. 657: ἡ Ἀλάβανδα (?) Strab. 660; cf. H. D. s. v.; generally τὰ Ἀλάβανδα: Ἀλυδδα, Ptol. 5. 2. 14; according to Fix ap. H. D. the cod. Par. reads Ἀλυδδά: Ἀμιδα, St. Byz.: Ἀροῦνδα, Ptol. 2. 4. 15: Ἀρύκανδα, St. Byz.: Ἀττάλυδα, St. Byz.: Βούρσαδα (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 58: Γάλαδα, St. Byz.: Δόραδα, Strab. 771: see above, § 70: Ἐβιονδα, Ptol. 2. 2. 11: Ζάβιδα (?) St. Byz.: Θαρούνδα (?) St. Byz.: Θέρμιδα (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 57: Θρύανδα (?) St. Byz.: Ἰδούμεδα, Strab. 161, 162, is proparoxytone in Ptol. 2. 6. 21: Ἰλέρδα, St. Byz., is rightly Ἰλέρδα in Strab. 161: Κάλυνδα, Strab. 651; St. Byz.: Καρύανδα, St. Byz.; Strab. 658: Κέσαδα ον Καίσαδα, Ptol. 2. 6. 58: Κηδαί, an Attic deme; Pape quotes Demosth. adv. Euerg. § 5, which proves nothing: the accent is doubtful: Κύαρδα (?) St. Byz.: Λίδα, Eust. 1687. 16, ιστέον δὲ διτι τὸ Λήδη, Λήδα λέγεται κατὰ Ἡρωδιανὸν δωρικῶς. δώρα δέ φησι, καὶ δ Φιλομήλα καὶ ἡ Ἀνδρομέδα, τραπῆ τοῦ Η εἰς Α πεποιημένα. καὶ λέγει ἐκεῖνος καὶ τινα αἰτίαν εἰς τοῦτο, προπερισπῶν τὸ Λήδη κατὰ τὸ μονσα. Ἰσως δὲ Δώριον καὶ ἡ τόλμα, δ ἀναλογώτερον τοῦ τόλμη φησὶν Ἡρωδιανός. Pape quotes Λύδη as a woman's name from Athen. 598 C, where it does not occur: Λυδή however is found in that author 597 A, and elsewhere, as a proper name. The former is certainly the better way of writing it. Μάλλαδα is cited by Pape from St. Byz., where however Μαλλάδα is printed in Westermann's edition. Μασανώραδα (?) St. Byz.: Μονάδιδα (?) Ptol. 2. 2. 12: Νάρδα (?) St. Byz.: Ὁρτόσπεδα (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 21: Ούναρδα, Ptol. 2. 6. 57: Ούνέσαδα, Ptol. 5. 4. 10: Ρεδαί, St. Byz.: Σέβεδα (?) St. Byz.: Σέτιδα (?) Ptol. 2. 4. 12: Σπονδή as a proper name is wrong; it should be Σπόνδη: Φούνδα, St. Byz.: Ψίμαδα (?) St. Byz.

-ΔΗ.

77. Common substantives in *δη* are oxytone, proper names paroxytone, as ἀνακομιδή, δοιδή, αὐδή, ἔδωδή, κομιδή, σπουδή, φραδή, χλιδή, χορδή; Ἀγαμήδη, Ἰδη, Λάδη, Λύδη, Μένδη, Νέδη, Ρόδη, Σίδη, Χόνδη; except ἰδη, κνίδη, κράδη, πέδη, σίδη, σχέδη,

σχίδη, and the contracted words ἀδελφιδῆ, ἀνεψιαδῆ, θυγατριδῆ, ρόδῆ, νιδῆ.

78. Note.—'Αδελφιδῆ, Pollux 3. 22: ἀλδη, in Arc. 105. 18, is doubtful; *H. D.* consider it to be a proper name: ἀνεψιαδῆ, A. G. 15. 18: αὐδῆ, in Herod. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 304, is a strange form, probably corrupt: ἔδη=δεσμός, E. M. 465. 56; Dindorf ingeniously conjectures πέδη: εῖδη=ἰδη, Hesych.: θυγατριδῆ, Plut. 2. 608 B: ἵγη, Lob. Phryn. 164: ἴδη, E. M. 465. 52: ικτιδῆ=ικτιδέα, sc. δορά: κνιδη, a false form for κνιδη, Arc. 105. 25; E. M. 465. 55: κράδη, E. M. 465. 56: μελέδη (?) a false form for μελέτη: ὄβδη=ὅψις seems only to occur in the accusative as an adverb: πέδη, Arc. 105. 25: πλάδη, Suid. s. v. πλαδαρόν: ροδῆ=ροδέα, Eust. 1963. 48: Ρόδη is a proper name: σάρδη, a barbarous word, sometimes σάρδας or ψάρδας, Athen. 691 C: σίβδη=σίδη: σίδη, Arc. 105. 25: σφίδη (?) Hesych.: σχίδη: σχίδη or σχίδα (?) Hesych.; Lob. Par. 83: νιδῆ or νιτῆ are contracted, Pollux 3. 17. Göttling quotes Μενδαι from St. Byz., where I do not find it.

-EA.

79. Substantives in εα, both proper and common, are paroxytone, as ἀλέα, θέα, *sight*, ἰδέα, ἱτέα, κοκκυγέα, λεοντέα, λευκέα, μηλέα, μορέα, πτελέα, συκέα, Ἀλέα, Θυρέα, Ἰτέα, Κεδρέα, Μαλέα, Μαντινέα, Μενέα, Νεμέα, Πτελέα, Τεγέα, Χοιρέα, Ὠχαλέα; except ἀδελφεά, γενεά, δωρεά, ζεά, θεά, a goddess, Ἀρνεά, Ὁρνεά, and Φεάλ.

80. Note 1.—'Αδελφεά=ἀδελφή, and ἀδελφεῖ: αἴμαλεά, E. M. 35. 5, would be better αἴμαλέα: ἀλέα=ἡ θερμασία; ἀλεά=δ τοπός ὁ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἥλιου θερμαινόμενος, E. M. 58. 23. The latter word was also a name of Athene, cf. Herodian ap. St. Byz. s. v., though Strab. 388 has Ἀλέα Ἀθηνᾶ: γενέα, Theog. Can. 102. 30; δεά, Dor.=θεά, must be distinguished from δέα, a Tyrrhenian word=ρέα, mentioned by Hesych.: δωρέα, Theog. Can. 102. 30; this of course retains its accent in composition as ἀντιδωρέα: ἐρέα, which Lob. Par. 338 mentions, seems to be an error on his part; the word is rightly paroxytone in Athen. 197 B; Strab. 196, and elsewhere: θεά, goddess, Arc. 98. 11: θέα, *sight*, is regular: ιέρεα is a Doric form of ιέρεια (like the Ionic ὑπάρεα for ὑπάρεια); also ιερέα: καΐτρεα, Hesych.: κοιλώτεα, Hesych., is a false form for κολοντέα, *H. D.*: κάλεα, Hesych., should be κολέα: κωλέα (falsely κωλέά in Hesych.) is often contracted κωλῆ, Aristoph. Nub. 976; Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 26: κώπεα and κῶπα (?) Suid.: νέά (sc. γῆ), also νέα, Lob. Par. 355; this was contracted into νῆ by Aristophanes, Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 10: ὁχέα, Theog. Can. 102. 30; also χέα and χειά: σχελεά should be σχελέα, Pollux 7. 59: στελέα or στελεή=στειλεά: στερέα (sc. γῆ), Lob. Par. 350: τάλεα (?): ὑπώρεα Ionic=ὑπάρεια: φορβέα (Göttling Accent. p. 128), a false form for φορβεά: φωλέα, Tzetzes ad Hesiod. Op. 373; *H. D.*.

81. Note 2.—According to Göttling Accent. p. 130 plural names of towns in εαι are oxytone when there is a parallel form in εαι, as Κεγχρεαί=Κεγχρειαί, but Κεδρέαι, Χοιρέαι, as there are no corresponding forms in ει. This rule, however, does not seem to hold good; Lentz would apparently make all plural names of places oxytone, a very convenient mode of accenting if there were any authority for it. The following exceptions to our rule are met with:—'Αρδεά, St. Byz., a very questionable accent: 'Αρνεά, St. Byz.: Ἀττεα (?) Strab. 607: Βρέα, St. Byz. is rightly Βρέα, Theog. Can. 102. 20: Γενέα, St. Byz.: Δέρεα (?) St. Byz.: Pape quotes Εύρυτεα from Paus. 7. 18. 1, where however Εύρυτεα stands:

Ζεά, St. Byz. s. v. **Ζαιά**: **Κεγχρέατ**, St. Byz.; hut Strab. 369 and 380 has **Κεγχρέαί**, the name to whichever city it belongs fluctuates between these two accents: **Κελεατ**, Paus. 2. 12. 4; **Κόρσεατ**, St. Byz.: **Μελαινεατ**, Paus. 8. 3. 3; Eust. 271. 1, and 286. 32, distinguishes the Boeotian **Μίδεα** from the Argive **Μάδεα**: **Όρνεατ**, St. Byz. s. v. **Ἄρνεατ** and **Όρνειατ**: some wrote **Πτελέα**, hut Herodian made it paroxytone, Schol. Ven. Φ. 242: **Τεγέα** is sometimes, e. g. in St. Byz., incorrectly written **Τέγεα**, for the **α** is long, cf. Eust. 271. 1: **Φεατ**, Strah. 350, and **Φεά**, **Φά**, or **Φεά**, cf. H. D. s. v.: **Πάνθεα**, a name given to Drusilla, is quoted by H. D. from Dio Cass. 59. 11, but it must be an error for **Πανθέα**.

82. NOTE 3.—Many of these nouns are liable to contraction; they then by rule become perispomena, though later writers not unfrequently make them oxytone, Loh. Par. 336. A list of them is subjoined. For further information reference must be made to the several terminations which they assume after contraction: **ἀδελφιδῆ**, **αιγῆ**, **ἀκτῆ**, **ἀλωπεκῆ**, **ἀμυγδαλῆ**, **ἀνεψιαδῆ**, **ἀνθρωπῆ**, **ἀρκτῆ**, **αὐδῆ** (?), **αὐξῆ** (?), **αὐλῆ** (?), **βοῦ**, **γαλῆ**, **γῆ**, **ἐχινῆ**, **θυγατριδῆ**, **ἰκτιδῆ**, **ἰξαλῆ**, **κερδαλῆ**, **κυνῆ**, **κωλῆ**, **λεοντῆ**, **λυκῆ**, **μοσχῆ**, **μυογαλῆ**, **νεβρῆ**, **νῆ**, **δσχῆ** (?), **παγῆ**, **παρδαλῆ**, **ρῆ**, **ροδῆ**, **σησαμῆ**, **συκῆ**, **ταυρῆ**, **τραγῆ**, **νιδῆ**, **φακῆ**, **φοινικῆ**.

-ZA.

83. Words ending in **ζα** have the last syllable short, and the accent, both in proper and common nouns, is retracted: those in **ζη** are paroxytone, as **ἄξη**, **ἀργυρόπεξα**, **γάζα**, **γλυκύριζα**, **κυνζα**, **δξη**, **δρυζα**, **ρίζα**, **στχίζα**, **τράπεξα**, **φύζα**, **χάλαζα**, **Βάδιζα**, **Βαρύγαζα**, **Βόρυζα**, **Γάζα**, **Δουριζα**, **Τίριζα**, **Τυρόδιζα**.

84. NOTE.—Arc. 96. 9. The quantity of the doubtful vowels before double consonants is most perplexing: see especially Loh. Par. 412. The determination of this point is of course necessary before it is possible to affix the proper accent to such words as **μαζα**, **βυζα**, **κνυζα**, and others. According to Herodian π. μ. λ. 31. 29, **μαζα** is the only word of this termination which has a long dichronous vowel in the penultimate syllable, and accordingly he accents it **μάζα**. The same thing is asserted by Draco 72. 3; 95. 2; 100. 1; and by Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 1. According to the Lex. Gr. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 328, the penultimate is short, whilst Moeris, p. 258, apparently reconciles these conflicting statements by asserting that **μάζα** is the Attic, **μάζα** the un-Attic and common form. Supposing this to be true, it will explain why **μάζα** is most commonly met with in our editions, the scribe having written the word not as it was anciently pronounced, but as he was accustomed to use it. If Herodian be right, **βυζα** and **κνυζα** for **βύζα** (Loh. Par. 408.) and **κνύζα** are wrong, though they are sometimes so written. **Ἀρμέζα** for **ἄρπεξα** is incorrect. **Καρξά**=**καρδία** in E. M. 407. 21, is said to be **Æolic**, if so it must surely be **κάρξα**. **Θελαμονζα** in St. Byz. is probably erroneous.

-HA and -HH.

85. The following seem to be nearly all the words in **ηα** or **ηη**: **Αναξίκληα**, *H. D.*, which Pape makes properispomenon; **βιξήαι**(?), **κοῖται**, **στιβάδες**, *Hesych.*; **δηαλ**=**κριθαλ**, a Cretan word, E. M. 264. 12; **μεταδήα**, *Hesych.* is corrupt; **παργή**=**παρειά**: an **Æolic**(?) form **παρηά** is mentioned by E. M. 653. 33, but the accent is false.

-ΘΑ and -ΘΗ.

86. Substantives in *θα* and *θη* retract the accent, the final *a* being short, except in the names of women, as ἀνθα, ἀκανθα, κολόκυνθα, μίνθα, Ἔρθα, Κύναιθα, Κύπαιθα, Λύκαιθα, Σάκανθα, Σάρκανθα, Σύμαιθα, but Ἀγάθα, Σιμαίθα, Aristoph. Ach. 534; Theocr. 2. 101, 2. 114; λίθη, μάλθη, πόσθη, σάθη, σπάθη, Ἀγάθη, Αἴθη, Βρένθη, Ξάνθη, Ὁρθη, Σίθη, Σκίθαι, Σμίνθη, except κριθή and ποθή, oxytone.

87. NOTE 1.—Arc. 96. 14: Εδωγαθή in Hesych. is corrupt: ιθή (?) Hesych.: κριθή, Arc. 106. 3; Theog. Can. 109. 18: γυμνακριθή, quoted by H. D. from Myrepsum de Antidotis, c. 449, is probably an error; I have not been able to verify the reference: πειθή (?) Hesych.: ποθή, Arc. 106. 4; E. M. 678. 36; Eust. 94. 28; this was the accent of Aristarchus and of Herodian: τίθη is the more usual form, though τηθή (and ἐπιτηθή, E. M. 366. 11, or ἐπιτήθη, Pollux 3. 18) is also met with, Eust. 565. 30, 971. 24; προτήθη is paroxytone in Pollux 3. 18: τίθη, if not altogether false, is at least paroxytone, Arc. 106. 2: the accent of τίθη is variable; the word is oxytone in Pollux 3. 50, 2. 163; Plut. 2. 673 A; Eust. 650. 21; paroxytone in Plut. 2. 69 C, 3 C, D, 754 D; Arist. H. A. 7. 10. 10, Rhet. 3. 4. 3 (codd. τιτθᾶς and τίθαις); Plat. Rep. 343 A (codd. τιτθή, τιτθη, τίθη, and τήθη), 460 D, where Bekk. and Stallb. read τιτθή; Aristoph. Eq. 713, Thesm. 609, Lys. 958; Demosth. 1155. 1312, etc.; the balance of authority makes it paroxytone: ψιθή (?) Hesych.: κακιθή (? κακηθή), Theog. Can. 109. 24.

88. NOTE 2.—Ἀμαθά, St. Byz., though the singular is Ἀμάθη; the accent is suspicious: Γαββαθᾶ, N. T. John 19. 13: Γαβάθη is sometimes written Γαβαθή or θά: Γαλγαθᾶ, N. T. Matth. 27. 33, is barbarous: Θεβηθά (?) St. Byz.: Κυμαίθα and Κυναίθα, Theocr. 4. 46: Κυναίθα, Theocr. 5. 102; but Κύναιθα, the name of a city, Strab. 388: Μαλόθα, Strab. 782.

-ΑΙΑ.

89. Dissyllables in *αια* are properispomena, the rest paroxytone, as ἄγλαία, αīα, ἀλμαία, γαία, γραία, μαία, ράία, Αīα, Ἀχαία, Γραία, Ζαία, Μαία, Φαία, Χαλδαία, except πυρκαιά, oxytone, and names of towns in the singular number, which are proparoxytone, as Ἀστυπάλαια, Ἰστίαια, Κάρθαια, Λίλαια, Νίκαια, Πλάταια (but Πλαταιά̄ oxytone in the plural), Ποτίδαια, Φώκαια.

90. NOTE 1.—According to Theog. Can. 103. 2 plural names of towns in *αιαι* are oxytone. Eust. 269. 1 says that Πλάταια and Θέσπια are oxytone in the plural, but he does not there assert that all similar nouns are so. Eust. 1419. 39 mentions a hill called Ανόπαια, and also a path so called.

91. NOTE 2.—Ἀδραιά, Maced. = αἰθρία, Hesych.: ἀνοπαιά, Schol. Hom. Odys. 1. 320, δ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος ἀνόπαια προπαροξυτόνως ἀναγινώσκει ὄνομα ὅρνιθος λέγων, δ δὲ Ἡραδιανὸς ἀνοπαιά ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀράτως, ἵν' γε οὐδέτερον πληθυντικόν, ὡς τὸ ‘πυκνὰ μάλα στενάχων’ διδ καὶ προπερισπαστέον φησίν: ἀραιά, which is really an adjective used substantively, is ἀραιά in Rufus Eph., Lob. Par. 307: γραιά and γραιά (?) Lob. Par. 347: ἑραιά, Suid.: λαιᾱ, Arist. de Gen. An. 1. 4. 16, and

5. 7. 18; also λαῖαι, λεῖαι, and λέα in E. M. 558. 57; λέά, Hesych.: λαία=λεία, Pind. Ol. 11. 46.; H. D.: πυρκαΐα or πυρκαῖα (falsely πυρκαῖ in Arc. 194. 7) is so accented διὰ τὸ περιεκτικὸν εἶναι: φορβαΐα and φορβαῖα are both corrupt forms of φορβεΐα.

92. NOTE 3.—The following names of towns deviate from rule in the places referred to: Αἰγαῖαι = Αἰγαί, Herodot. 1. 149; Strab. 676: Αἰγαῖαι = Αὐγεῖαι, Strab. 364: Αἰθαία, St. Byz.: Ἀλύκαια, Pape, Ἀλυκαία, H. D., both quoting Paus. 8. 27. 3, where Dindorf reads Δυκαία: Ἀμφανάια, St. Byz. s. v. Ἀμφανάι: Ἀναία St. Byz.: elsewhere this is τὰ Ἀναία: Ἀνακαία, A. G. 348. 23; St. Byz.: Ἀρταία (?) St. Byz.: Ἀστραία, St. Byz.: Ἀταία, St. Byz.: Ἀχαίαι (sc. πέτραι), Strab. 347: (Ἀχαιά=Demeter, E. M. 180. 34): Βαῖαι = Baiae, Strab. 243, is wrongly accented Βαιᾶ in E. M. 192. 45: Δρυμαία, Paus. 10. 33. 11.: Δυμαῖαι, E. M. 291. 13: Ἐλαία, St. Byz.: Εύτραία, Paus. 8. 27. 3: Ἐφυράια, Paus. 2. 1. 1: Ζαιά and Ζεά, St. Byz.: Ἡράια, Strab. 357: it is strictly an adjective, Ή. πόλις or ἰδρυα: Ιασαία, Paus. 8. 27. 3: Καθαία (?) and Καρταία, Strab. 486: the former word is proparoxytone in Strab. 699: Κάρθαία is prescribed as the proper accent by St. Byz. s. v. Ἀναία, and Theog. Can. 102. 33: Κασθανάια and Καστανάια, Strab. 443: Κυρταία (?), in St. Byz. it is Κυρταία like Βαρκαία: Κυρταία, or better Κύταια, St. Byz. and E. M. 548. 57: Διμναία, Thucyd. 2. 80: Λυκαία, see above: Μελιταία, St. Byz.: Νισαία, St. Byz., Thucyd., etc.: Νυμφαία, St. Byz.: Ὄρδαία, St. Byz.: the island Παγχαία, Diod. Sic. 5. 42, is proparoxytone in Diod. Sic. 6. frag. 1: Περαία, St. Byz.: Πλάταια is oxytone in the plural, Eust. 269. 1: Πυραία, St. Byz.: Πυρηναία, St. Byz., perhaps Πυρηνία would be better: Πυρωναία, St. Byz.: Ράια (?) St. Byz.: Ρήναια is variable, it is proparoxytone in Strab. 486; Theoc. 17. 70; properispomenon in Hom. Hym. ad Apoll. 44; but the former is alone right: Ροξονοκαία, St. Byz. (H. D. print 'Ροξονυκαία'): Τιθοραία (?) St. Byz., should be Τιθορέα, Paus. 9. 17. 4; 10. 32. 8: Τραγαία, St. Byz.: Τριταία, St. Byz.: Ταία, St. Byz.: Φαλανναία, St. Byz. as the name of a city probably wrong; cf. H. D. s. v. Φάλαννα: Φασταία, St. Byz., wants correcting: Φηγαία, a deme, St. Byz., probably Φηγαῖα: Φηραία (?) Strab. 357, where Meineke reads 'Ηραία: Χαλκαία, St. Byz. should be Χάλκεια.

93. NOTE 4.—Contrary to analogy, Pape has the female names Ἐπυμοκλήδαια and Σκαία, which last is oxytone in Paus. 7. 1. 6: Νίκαια, however, as the name of a woman, occurs in Phot. Bibl. 233. 40; Strab. 565.

94. NOTE 5.—Names of countries or districts are paroxytone; they are really feminine adjectives, as Ἐρυθραία (sc. γῆ), Χαλδαία, Ἀχαία, Περαία: Ίδυμαῖα in Chœrob. E. 151. 12 seems to be an error.

-IA.

95. Common substantives in *ia* retract the accent, as ἀθανασία, ἀμαθία, ἀνδραγαθία, ἀνία, ἀνορεξία, ἀρμονία, γωνία, διδασκαλία, ἐστία, εὐτυχία, εὐχαριστία, ζημία, ἡγεμονία, ἵα, κακία, κονία, μαθήτριά (§ 64. 4), μανία, μοναρχία, μορφώτρια (§ 64. 4), ξενία, οἰκία, πενία, ποιήτριά (§ 64. 4), προεδρία, σοφία, ὑπερηφανία, φιλία, χορηγία, except oxytone, αἱμασιά, ἀλασσοκοπιά (ὑή), ἀνεψιά, ἀνθρακιά, ἀπομαγδαλιά, ἄρμαλιά, ἀχυριά, ἐσχατιά, θριά, ίά, α νοίσε, ίμονιά, ίωνιά, καλιά, κριωνιά, λαλιά, λοφιά, νεοστιά, νεοττιά, δρυμά, παιδιά, πατριά, πρασιά, σκιά, σκοπιά, σπογγιά, σποδιά, στρατιά, σχοινιά,

ταρσιά (*τερσιά τρασιά*), *φλιά*, *φυταλιά*. The word *πότνια* also, though not belonging in strictness to the present rule, may be noticed. *Μόρρια*, in Paus. 8. 18. 5, if a feminine singular, ought to be corrected.

96. NOTE.—*Αίμασιά*, Arc. 99. 9; Eust. 748. 18; E. M. 461. 34: ἀλαοσκοπιά or *iā* is incorrectly paroxytone in Hom. Il. 22. 515: ἀλιά, *a salt cellar*, is paroxytone in Hesych. and E. M. 63. 38: ἀλιά=ἀλιαία (?) E. M. 427. 31: ἀματροχιά=ἡ τῶν τρόχων σύγκρουσις: ὁ τύπος τοῦ τρόχου, is to be distinguished from ἀματροχία=ἡ εἰς ταῦτα συνδρομή τῶν ἀμάτων, E. M. 79. 31; S. V. Ψ. 422, ἔστι δὲ ἀματροχία τὸ ἄμα τρέχειν καὶ μὴ ἀπολείπεσθαι, . . . ἀματροχία (*sic*) δὲ τῶν τροχῶν τὸ ἵχνος: ἄμια, *L. S.*, is ἄμια in Eust. 868. 5; E. M. 83. 37 (?); Arist. de Part. Animal. 4. 2. 1, where one MS. reads ἄμιά, and ἄμια in Hesych. Arist. H. A. I. 1. 24, where two MSS. have ἄμια; see *H. D.* s. v.: ἄμια=φυλακία in Hesych., seems to be corrupt: ἀνεψιά, Lucian Dial. Meret. 2. 2. etc.: ἔξανέψια (*sic*), Pollux 3. 29: ἀνθρακιά, Arc. 100. 9; E. M. 801. 21: ἀπομαγδαλιά, Arc. 99. 20; Aristoph. Eq. 413; also *ia*, Plut. 1. 46: ἀρμαλιά, Theocr. 16. 35: ἀρμονία, Schol. Hom. Odyss. 5. 248, ἀρμονῆσιν: προπερισπωμένως ἔστι γὰρ Ἰάνων ὁ καταβίβασμός: according to A. G. 7. 31, some wrote ἀντοχειρά for ἀντοχειρία: ἀχιά (?) : ἀχυριά, Eust. 748. 18: γυμνοπαιδία is also found oxytone: δεξία (*sc. χείρ*) is an adjective used substantively, Theog. Can. 105. 26: ἐσχατιά, Eust. 1183. 60; Diod. Sic. 2. 49, etc.: ἐρμακία, Gloss. Herod. 1. p. 345, Schweig.; *H. D.*: ἐψία or ἐψία is found also written ἐψιά and ἐψειά; see *H. D.* s. v.: θαλαμία=ἡ θαλαμία ὅπη (Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1105=1071) is oxytone in Aristoph. Pac. 1198, and Schol. ad loc., paroxytone in Herodot. 5. 33: θημωνία, or θημωνία, Eust. 1539. 18; E. M. 451. 8, occurs in Hesych. under the forms of θημονία and θειμωνεία: θριά (falsely θρία in Phot. Lex. and in E. M. 455. 34); also θριά, and as a proper name, Θριά, Arc. 98. 15: θωϊή=θωή, E. M. 26. 24: *ia*, or ἱη, voice, or *cry*, is stated to be paroxytone by Joh. Philop., and it is so written in Eust. 794. 54; Etym. Gud. 268. 46, and Suid.; but it is oxytone in Etym. Gud. 269. 47, and in Herodot. 1. 85: Ἀeschyl. Pers. 937; Eurip. Rhes. 553; quoted by *H. D.*: ἴμαλιά (?) Hesych.: ἴμωνά, this was the Attic accent, Arc. 99. 15: ἴωνά, *a bed of violets*, Arc. 99. 14, is to be distinguished from the P. N. ἴωνία: καλιά (*iā*), E. M. 485. 51; Schol. Ven. B. 532: κοπρία ought to be oxytone from its meaning, but is not, Arc. 100. 6: κριωνά, Suid.: κωλιά (?) see *H. D.*: λαλιά, Chœrob. E. 130. 34; E. M. 657. 54: (ἀλαλιά, καταλαλιά, μογιλαλιά (?), προλαλιά, προσλαλιά, διαλαλιά, E. M. 818. 28); yet πολυλαλία and φιλολαλία are quoted by *H. D.*, but are probably mere errors: λαχανά or *ia*, Suid. s. v. πρασία: λοφία is sometimes written λοφία; its compounds however are paroxytone in the books, as ἀκρολοφία, γεωλοφία, παραλοφία (and *iā*), τριλοφία: λοχιά, Hesych.: μαγδαλιά, Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 412, is paroxytone in Eust. 462. 37: μαλιή, Hesych.: μονία, remaining, is distinguished by *L. S.* from μονία, *celibacy*; *H. D.* make them both paroxytone: μυρμηκία, *an ant-hill*, Eust. 748. 19: μυρμηκία, *a kind of tumour*, Galen Def. Med. 401: Μυρμηκία, *a town*, St. Byz. Μυρμήκιον: νεοστιά, νεοττιά, or νοστιά, Chœrob. E. 166. 3, is sometimes paroxytone: οἰκοδομία was oxytoned by the Attics; Suid.; Schol. Thucyd. 1. 93; Lob. Phryn. 487: ὄρμιά (*iā*) Theog. Can. 105. 27: ὄρυγιά, *H. D.*: παιδιά, Arc. 98. 23; it was paroxytone in Attic, according to E. M. 657. 51; Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 1056; Athen. 323 C, σηπία . . . ὡς αἰτίας ἡ παραλήγουσα παροξύνεται, ὡς Φιλήμων ἴστορεῖ, δομοίς καὶ ταῦτα, παὶ δία, ταυνία, οἰκία: πολιά (*sc. θρίξ*), Arc. 100. 3: πρασία, Arc. 99; Eust. 1574. 27; 1967. 29; E. M. 461. 34: προσεψία is oxytone in Hesych.: προστασία is, according to Arc. 99. 9, oxytone, but in our editions it is always paroxytone: πυρκαία, Chœrob. E. 130. 34: βοδωνία, Arc. 99. 13; Theog. Can. 105. 26; βο-

δωνία, Draco 14. 4; E. M. 705. 3; Lob. Par. 317: στά, Dor. = θέα: σκαφά is probably false: σκοπά, Arc. 100. 2; Eust. 1183. 60: σπογγά in Attic; Suid.; Greg. Cor. p. 148. ed. Schäf.: σποδιά, Arc. 100. 2; Eust. 1547. 45: (θερμο-σποδιά, ? Lob. Phryn. 603): στραγγαλιά, Hesych.; in Chœrob. E. 180. 14, it occurs both as oxytone and paroxytone; the former is probably alone correct: στρατιά, Chœrob. E. 131. 1, and στρατή (Στρατία and ἵη are proper names; cf. Philem. Lex. p. 63. § 169): σφηκά, this is no doubt the proper accent, but the word occurs as a paroxytone in Plut. 2. 461 A, and elsewhere: ταρσία (Ταρσία, P. N.), τερσία, τρασία, E. M. 764. 25: τροχιά, Arc. 100. 3 (ἀματροχιά, ἥ, ἀμαξοτροχιά, ἀματροχιά), is paroxytone in Photius: τρυμαλία and μή, Hesych.: φλιά, Arc. 98. 15: φλογιά, νή, Lob. Par. 318; Nicand. Alex. 393: φορβία is a false form of φορβεία: φυταλία, Arc. 99. 21: χιά (?): χλιά, Diod. Sic. 34–5, frag. 37. Bkk.: χροτή (?), Anth. Pal. 15. 35; ψιά, Hesych. and ψία, also ψεία: δλιγγιά, Hesych., *ia L. S.*, which seems better.

The grammarians hold that many of the above nouns are oxytone, because they are collectives; E. M. 555. 42, τὰ σημαίνοντα ἄθροισιν ἡ περιεκτικὰ τινῶν προστυρικῶν δένυεται: Chœrob. E. 131. 4; Eust. 1574. 28.

97. Proper names in *ia* are paroxytone, as Ἀρμενία, Ἀσία, Βοιωτία, Ἰταλία, Ἰτουρία, Καππαδοκία, Κιλικία, Κορασσίαι, Λυκία, Ὄλυμπία, Πανδοσία, Παφλαγονία, Σικελία, Τισία, Φημίαι, Φθία, except Ἐρέτρια, Πολύμυνα; the demes Κηφισιά, Λουσιά, Χελιδονιά, Στειριά; and the nymphs Θριαί.

98. NOTE.—If correct, the following deviate from the rule: Αἰθαλία = Ilva, Strab. 123; 223 (also Αἰθάλεια), is falsely written Αἰθάλια in St. Byz. s. v. Αἰθάλη: Αἰθαλία in Hesych. is a deme-name: Αἴλια, St. Byz.: Αίμονιά, Paus. 8. 3. 3, is elsewhere Αίμονία: Αἴζηνία, a deme, A. G. 348. 23; St. Byz., should probably be oxytone: Ἀκρόνια, St. Byz.: Ἀκριά, Paus. 3. 21. 7: Ἀκυτάνια (?) St. Byz.: Ἀλλάδια, St. Byz.: Ἀλλάρια, St. Byz.: Ἀλτέρνια (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 57: Ἀντιά and Ἀδριά in St. Byz. s. v. Ἀγκαρα are strange, and most likely wrong: Ἀριάνια (?) St. Byz.: Βισάλτια, St. Byz.: Βραστιά, St. Byz.: Βρυστιά = Βρυσεῖα (?): Γυμνήσιαι (sc. ηῆσοι), Diod. Sic. 5. 17, is an adjective: Δία, Diod. Sic. 4. 69, Δία, η νῆσος, Draco 40. 6: both are really feminines from δῖος: Ἐρέτρια, Strab. 446, etc.: Θέσπια is oxytone in the plural Θεσπιά, St. Byz.; Arc. 98. 2; Eust. 265. 41, 266. 1; Schol. Ven. B. 498, ἐν μέντοι τῷ ι' τῆς καθολικῆς προσφίδας ἐν τοῖς προπαροῦντοντος καὶ ἔχοντος πρὸ τέλους τὴν ΕΙ δίφθοργον αὐτὸν καταριθμεῖ [sc. ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς] καὶ τοῦτο αὐτὸν τὸ Ομηρικὸν παρατίθοις, καὶ ἀλλαχοῦ λέγει τὴν ΕΙ ἔχειν αὐτὸν φανερῶς, καὶ ἐπιφέρει ὅτι καὶ Θεσπιά δένυτόν τοις λέγεται: E. M. 305. 34, ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς Α βραχυκαταληκτούντων εἰδώθασιν οἱ Ἰωνεῖς βαρύνειν τὰς λέξεις, ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς οἶον, ἀγνία, ὅργια· Πλάτεια, Θέσπεια, θνατὸν δὲ γένηται ἡ τελευταῖς συλλάβῃ μακρά, Ιανικῶν ἔθναι καταβιβάζεται ὁ τόνος οἶον, ἀγνία, ὅργια, Θεσπειά: Θρία (or Θρεῖα?), a deme, Phot. Lex. Θριά and Θριά, Hesych., is falsely Θριαί in E. M. 455. 34–49: Ἰάμνια, Eust. 265. 43; St. Byz.; Ιανία, H. D.: Καλαυρία, Strab. 369, or Καλαύρια, Eust. 287. 29; St. Byz. has Καλαύρεια, which accent and spelling are expressly prescribed in A. G. Paris. 3. 137. 4: Κηφισιά, deme, Arc. 99. 11; yet Ἐπικηφισία or ησία, St. Byz. is paroxytone; Κορσιά, Paus. 9. 24. 5; Κυρσιά, Demosth. de Fals. Leg. p. 385, is Κορσίαι in Harpocr.: Κωπιά, Strab. 263: Λακιά (?), a deme; there seems more authority for Λακία; though many deme-names were oxytone, all were not so, St. Byz. v. Αἴξωνία: Λάμια, the monster, Eust. 265. 43; E. M. 555. 50; Theog. Can. 98. 31: Λαμία, a city in Thessaly, E. M. 555. 50: Λουσιά, a deme, is oxytone, according to

Arc. 99, though St. Byz. s. v. et s. v. Ἀχηνία has both it and Λουσία, a daughter of Hyacinthus, paroxytone: Ὁλμαί, Strab. 380: ὘μπνια, Arc. 95. 17; Draco 20. 21; Theog. Can. 98. 31: Πειρεσταί, Apollon. Rhod. 1. 584, though the singular is Πειρεσία, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 37, or Πειρασία, St. Byz.; H. D.: Πλωθέα, a deme, is given by Pape, but his authorities do not justify such an accent; the word is Πλωθία in St. Byz. s. v. Ἀχηνία, and also πλώθεια, St. Byz.; Harpocration has Πλωθεία: Πολύμνια, Draco 20. 21; Diod. Sic. 4. 7; Theog. Can. 98. 31, is falsely paroxytone in Apollod. 1. 3. 1: Πότνια, Arc. 95. 16; Theog. Can. 98. 31: Πότνιαι in Boeotia is commonly proparoxytone, e. g. St. Byz.; Strab. 409; but Ποτνιαί in Paus. 9. 8. 2, Dindorf thinks this the right accent, but gives no reasons for his opinion: Πρασταί, in Argolis, Strab. 368; cf. Arc. 99. 9; Eust. 1967. 29: Πρασταί, a deme, St. Byz., is Πρασιά in Strab. 399, rightly: another form of the same name, Βρασταί, occurs in Paus. 3. 21. 7: Σκιά, St. Byz. v. Σκάς, better Σκία: Στειρία (Στηρία, Στερία), a deme, Arc. 99; Strab. 399; is Στείρια in St. Byz.: Τσιά, in Argolis, Strab. 376; is Τσιά in Paus. 2. 24. 7: Τσιά, in Boeotia, Strab. 404; Paus. 9. 1. 6; as the name of a deme it is oxytone, Arc. 99. 11: Φλιά (?) Pape quotes this from Diod. Sic. 14. 41; one of his many false references: Χελιδονιά, deme, Arc. 99. 15: Ἀβιά (Hebr.), in Zonar. 5, and N. T., is barbarous and indeclinable.

-EIA.

99. Common substantives in *eia* are proparoxytone, except dissyllables, and derivatives from verbs in εύω¹, which are paroxytone, as ἀκρίβεια, ἀλαζονεία, ἀλήθεια, ἀσφάλεια, βασίλεια, a queen, βασιλεία, a kingdom, βοήθεια, δεῖλα, ἐνέργεια, ἐντερόνεια, εὐγένεια, εὐπατέρεια, εύσέβεια, θάλεια, θεία, θεραπεία, λατρεία, ιέρεια, priestess, ιερεία, priesthood, λεία, μνεία, νηστεία, παιδεία, χρεία, ὡφέλεια. Compounds of these words retain their accent according to the general rule, as χρεία, ἀχρεία, λεία, ἀγελεία, μισεταιρεία, δεία, σιτοδεία, yet we find ἔκδεια, ἔνδεια, ὀλιγόδεια, as if from ἔκδεῆς, ἔνδεῆς, ὀλιγοδεῆς. The following are oxytone, ἀρεία (ειή), ζειά, παρεία, στειλεία, φορβεία, χειά; while ἀνδρεία, αἰσυμνητεία, νωθεία, πενεστεία (?), are paroxytone.

Words in ειη are paroxytone, except such as correspond with the oxytones in *eia*; they are oxytone, as στειλειά, στειλειή, χειά, χειή.

100. NOTE 1.—Paroxytones in *eia*: Αἰκεία is an error for αἰκεία; see H. D. s. v.: αἰσυμνητέα is always thus written, though there does not appear to be any verb in είω: ἀλαβαρχεία (for ἀλαβαρχεῖη) seems not to occur, H. D. make it proparoxytone according to rule: ἀλεία (ἀλη), Hesych.: ἀλεία for ἀλιέα (compare ὑγεία for ὑγεία) is found in one MS. of Arist. Econ. 2. 4. 2: it is however almost certainly like ὑγεία, a late and incorrect form: ἀλειτεία (?) = ἀλητεία (εύω): ἀλκεία (?) L. S.: ἀλφιτεία (?), it is doubtful whether ἀλφιτείω exists; see H. D.

¹ It is sometimes said that all verbal derivatives in *eia* are paroxytone, a statement contrary to the declarations of the grammarians (cf. E. M. 558. 1; Chœrob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 237. 1, etc.), as well as contrary to fact.

s. v. ἀλφηστεύω: ἀναγνέεια retains the accent of ἀγνεία (εύω): ἀνδρεία (ἀνα-
δρεία), according to Chœrob. E. 91. 31, nouns in *εία* from properisponen adjectives are paroxytone, hence ἀνδρεῖος, ἀνδρέα; and this is probably the best account of the matter, ἀνδρεία being a feminine adjective used substantively, while ἀνδρία is a genuine substantive; see Lob. Par. 360. Compare also ἐλεγεία, which is strictly the feminine of ἐλεγέος, *sub.* πόνησις or φόδη: ἀντλέα (?) Hesych., should be ἀντλία: ἀπολλέα (?) probably false for ἀπώλεια: ἄριστοκρατέα (?) as κράτεια is proparoxytone (Chœrob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 237. 1), there can be little doubt that this and similar forms are clerical errors: ἀσκέα (?): ἀστανιστέα (?): ἀφητορέα: ἀχρέα, Lob. Phryn. 106: βαθρέα (?) Æschyl. Supp. 859, the only place quoted, proves nothing as to the accent; if not altogether corrupt, it should by analogy be βάθρεια: βαμβακέα (?) Hesych.: δέα, Arc. 98. 18, (ἐκδεια, ἔνδεια are formed from ἐκδέης and ἔνδεης; Philem. Lex. p. 20; ἄδεια, A. G. Paris. 3. 136. 31;) διλιγοδέο, Suid., δψοδέια, Suid.; on these words in δέα, see Lob. Path. 1. 243; σιτοδέια, *want of food*, A. G. 1418; Chœrob. E. 92. 1; Diod. Sic. 2. 16; Lobeck Phryn. 493, writes σιτόδεια wrongly, that word meaning, according to H. D., *congiarium*: δημοκρατέα, if this exists at all, it should be proparoxytone: δικαστέα (?): the forms δισσημία and θεοσημία seem to be better attested than δισσημεία and θεοσημεία: εὐρύδεια, *L. S.*, is said to be paroxytone by E. M. 396. 24; but according to Zonar. 911 some made it proparoxytone: ἔγχεια=ἔγχείη, E. M. 313. 15: ἐλεγέα, E. M. 461. 51; vide supra: ἐντερονέια is wrong; cf. Schol. Arist. Eq. 1181, and Dind. ad loc.: θέα, Chœrob. E. 91. 35: θεομαντέα: θεοπτέα should be θεοπτία: θύεια is in Attic θυεία, Philem. Lex. p. 20; Lob. Phryn. 165: ἰδρέα=ἰδρείη, Hesych.: ἵπ-
πωνέια, Xenoph. Hipp. 1. 12; De re eq. 1. 1; 3. 1; H. D.; there is another form, ἵππωνία: καθημερέα (?): καρπιστέα (?) and ια: καστανέα=καστανά (?) Lob. Par. 337: κερατέα (?)=κερατία, Strab. 822; H. D.: κητέα (*κῆτος*), Athen. and κητία, Ælian: κυνέα and ια: κορέα and είη: κράνεα, *cornel*, Schol. Ambros. Odyss. 10. 242: κράνεα and κρανέα (?) *a cornel spear*, Lob. Par. 339: κροκοδε-
λέα is doubtful both in spelling and accent: Κυκλωπέα (sc. δίγγησις, or the like): although this is the accentuation given by H. D., yet L. Dindorf (Thes. vol. 3. p. 2438 A) makes Εύρωπεια, Δευκαλιώνεια, Οδύσσεια, Πατρόκλεια, Δολώνεια, which are exactly parallel with it, proparoxytone, and as substantives that is no doubt the best way of accenting them: thus also Λυκούργεια, Ορέστεια, Ολίδηπ-
δεια: in A. G. Oxon. 2. 189. 7, Οδύσσεια, Δολώνεια and Γιγάντεια are expressly made proparoxytone; cf. A. G. Oxon. 3. 278. 13; Lob. Ajax 97; A. G. Paris. 3. 76. 30: κυρέα or ια, though Dindorf condemns the latter form: κυρτέα (? εύω): λαφυροπτωλέα should be λαφυροπωλία: λεια, Arc. 98. 17.: λιθεία, if not an adjective, should be λιθία or λιθέα: Λυκέα (sc. δορά), Polyb. 6. 22. 3; H. D.: μνέα, Arc. 98. 16, the α is said to be *short* by Theog. Can. 103. 26: what does he mean? νεανέα seems to be a doubtful form for νεανιέα: νεοεία (?)=νεοίη: νηλεία is a false lection in Theop. H. P. for which μηλέα is now read: see H. D. s. v.: νουθετέα (?) Pollux 9. 139: νωθέα, Philem. Lex. p. 20; cf. E. M. 462. 9: ὄψεα is false for δψία: πανδόκεια, Arc. 194. 27: πανσκαφέα (?) the passage*quoted from Georpon. 5. 9. p. 341 (where some read ια) proves nothing: πελατέα (?): Πενεστέα (?) Arist. Pol. 2. 5. 22, 2. 9. 2: πηλαμιδέα (?) Strab. 549, (where ια is also read,) proves nothing: προκούτεα is probably a false form for προκυτία: σημέα, corrupt for σημαία: σκοτέα should be σκοτία: στασιωτέα, Plat. Legg. 715 B: τανέα (?) Theop. H. P. 4. 1. 2.; H. D.; τανί seems preferable: τελωνέα is false for τελωνία: τωθέα (?): ύγεια, a late and incorrect form, Herodian ap. Herm. de. emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 307. 16; Chœrob. E. 92. 3; compare however E. M. 774. 36; Porson ad Eurip. Orest. 229: χημεία, Suid., or χημαία: χυμέα (? εύω). Excluding those forms which are obviously corrupt, or doubtful, it will be seen that there are really few exceptions to the rule laid down above.

101. NOTE 2.—Among the adjectives which are used substantively, the following may be noticed: Ἀργεῖα, Hesych.; E. M. 462. 3: βαεῖα (sc. δορά), so also κυνέα, λυκέα, λεοντέα, ταυρέα, ὄνεα, Lob. Par. 336. 353: γλυκέα (sc. βίζα) and εὐθυγλυκέα: πλατέα (όδός and other words understood): θαλεῖα (?) Lob. Par. 354; note: ἡρακλέα (sc. λίθος): καδμέα, Lob. Par. 331: χειμερέα (sc. ώρα), also θερέα, for which θέρεια, E. M. 466. 57, is not so good; ‘codices Polybii θερέιαν vel θερίαν scribunt: v. Schweigh. ad 1. 25. 7; in quo l. θέρειαν est ap. Suid. s. v.’ *H. D.*

102. NOTE 3.—*Oxytones in εια:* Ἀδελφεή=ἀδελφή, Quint. Smyrn. 1. 30: ἀρεία (ἀρεή), Arc. 98. 25; Herodian ap. E. M. 139. 29; Draco 25. 15: ζεύα, Arc. 98. 15; Chœrob. E. 131. 1; E. M. 410. 17; and ζέα, E. M. 914. 24: νευρεή=νευρά, Lob. Par. 354: παρεά, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35: Arc. 98; Chœrob. E. 131. 1; E. M. 139. 33: στελεά (?) or στειλεά (στειλείη), E. M. 726. 52: φεύα (?) Chœrob. E. 131. 1: φορβεά (φορβέα, φορβία) Arc. 98; Herodian ap. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 862; E. M. 139; Chœrob. E. 131; Lob. Par. 354: φορεά=βόρβωρος, Arc. 98: χειά (χειή), Chœrob. E. 131; E. M. 410. 17: a later form, χέεια, occurs in Nicand. Ther. 79 if we admit the conjecture of Bentley, the MSS. have χελείας; cf. Lob. Rhem. 188, note 11: ψεά=ψά or ψία, Heysch.; cf. Theog. Can. 105. 28.

103. NOTE 4.—The grammarians teach that concretes in εια are oxytone, abstracts paraproxytone; E. M. 410. 15, etc. The older Attics made the final α in derivatives from adjectives in ης (and substantives in εύς?) long, as ἀληθεία, ἀναιδεία, ὑγιεία, ιερεία (?) (on which see E. M. 313. 22; Herod. ap. Lob. Phryn. 456); Chœrob. ap. A. G. 1314, πολλάκις οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τῶν διὰ τοῦ ΕΙΑ προπαροξύνων μακρὸν παιάνι τὸ Α, καὶ καταβιβάζουσι τὸν τόνον. καὶ φυλάττουσι τὴν ΕΙ δίφθαγγον, οἷον ἀλήθεια κοινῶς καὶ ἀληθεία Ἀττικῶς, ιερεία κοινῶς καὶ ιερεία Ἀττικῶς, εὐκλεία κοινῶς καὶ εὐκλεία Ἀττικῶς: Arc. 194. 26; διὸ Ἀττικοὶ ιερέως λέγοντες ιερεία ἐκτεταμένως λέγοντιν ἀλλ' οὐκέτι πανδόκεια βασίλεια, Eust. 1579. 28; E. M. 774. 33; Matthiæ Gr. gr. § 68. vol. 1. p. 118; Göttling Accent. p. 133; Spitzner Gr. Pros. § 17. 2, d.

104. Proper names in εια have the α short, and retract the accent, as Ἀλεξάνδρεια, Ἀμάλθεια, Δεκέλεια, Θάλεια, Θεσσαλονίκεια, Ἰφιγένεια, Καισάρεια, Μάλεια, Μαυτίνεια, Μήδεια, Σαμάρεια, Φιγάλεια, Χαιρώνεια, except plural names of cities, which are oxytone, as Αὐγεῖα, Βρυσεῖα, Ἐχεῖα, Κεγχρεῖα, Ὁρνεῖα, so Θεσπεῖα, but Θέσπεια.

105. NOTE 1.—*Names of Places.* Eust. 291. 10; Schol. Ven. B. 532, 813; Arc. 98. 2; Schol. Ven. Φ. 493: Αἰξωνεῖα, E. M. 37. 2, should be Αἰξώνεια: Ἀνάγνεια in Polyb. is false for Ἀναγνία: Βάτεια, as it is rightly written in St. Byz. s. v.ν. Ἀρίσθη, Δάρδανος, is quoted by Lob. Par. 29, from Diod. Sic. 4. 77 (should be 75), and Apollod. 3. 12. 1, as paroxytone; but in both places it is Βάτεια: Ἐρχεία, a deme, Harpoc. is Ἐρχία in St. Byz.: Ζεύα, a harbour in Peiræus, is thus spelled by Phot. Lex. s. v. Μουνυχία; but Ζέα is found in A. G. 311. 17: Ἡλεῖα=Ἡλις, Strab. 351, etc., an adjective sub. γῆ: Καδμέα, St. Byz., also an adjective substantively used: Κεγχρεῖα (or Κεγχρέα), Thucyd. 8. 10. 20, and Wass. ad l.: Κερδεῖα (?) ‘Xenoph. Hell. 2. 1. 15: πόλει... ὅνομα Κεδρέας’ cui Κεδρέας restituendum puto,’ W. Dindorf, rightly; St. Byz. has Κεδρέαι: Κογχέα (?) a river, Lycoph. 869; *H. D.*: Κρωπεῖα, Thucyd. 2. 19: Κυνηρέα, St. Byz. (and Κύνηρεια, Strab. 393) is an adjective: Λατωρέα, Athen. 31 D, or better, Λατορέα, Eust. 871. 25: Λυγκέα, Paus. 2. 25. 5, probably an error; *H. D.* have Λύγκεια:

Λυκωρεία, E. M. 571. 46, is false for **Λυκώρεια**: Ὁφιτεῖα (?) Paus. 10. 23. 10; one MS. has Ὀφίτεια: Περσέια (sc. κρήνη), Paus. 2. 16. 6: Πολιτεῖα, St. Byz.: Ταριχεία, Strab. 834, etc., a significant name: Τενεῖαι (sc. πηγαὶ), Paus. 8. 13. 5: Τέρεια, St. Byz.: Φειά, Schol. Ven. H. 135; Theog. Can. 103. 25: Φλυέια, deme, E. M. 795. 39; false for Φλυέια; cf. H. D. s. v. Φλυεῖς. The names **Αίπεια**, a city in Cyprus, E. M. 721. 47, and **Βαθεία**, Plut. 2. 196, are really adjectives used elliptically; the former name however occurs as a substantive **Αίπεια** in St. Byz. and elsewhere; e. g. Eust. 743. 23; thus also **Ορέια**, St. Byz.: **Πλατεῖα**, St. Byz.: **Τραχεῖα**, St. Byz.; Strab. 634: **Χαλκεῖα**, St. Byz. On **Αἰολεῖαι**, Plut. 2. 299 E, where Wyttensbach reads *ai* δλεῖαι, see H. D. s. v.

106. NOTE 2.—Names of Women. Ἀργεία, Paus. 4. 3. 4: Ἐλευχεία (?) Apollod. 2. 7. 8, which is quoted for this accent, proves nothing, as the name is in the genitive case; Heyne and Bekker read Ἐλαχείας: Ἡδεῖα, H. D., but the passage quoted (Plut. 2. 1129 B) proves nothing as to the accent: Θεῖα, Hes. Th. 135; Θεῖα, Hes. Th. 371: Ιοχεία (?) Tzetz.: Νυκεία (?) Theocr. 13. 45: Τεῖα (?) Hes. Th. 135; Ρέιη, Hes. Th. 453; on the several forms of this word, see H. D. s. v. Ρέα ('Ἀχιλλεία, Θρασεία, Όκεῖα, as names of ships, are of course only adjectives): Νηρεῖα, a festival mentioned by Ælian V. H. 5. 20, is formed from νηρεύειν. The name **Ιφιγένεια** has a long final syllable in Æschyl. Agam. 1526 ed. Didot, and is therefore made paroxytone.

-OIA and -OIH.

107. All substantives, both proper and common, in *oia*, where *oi* is a diphthong, are paroxytone as dissyllables, and proparoxytone as hyperdissyllables; those in *oīη* are paroxytone, as ἄγνοια, ἀνάπνοια, ἀνάρροια, ἀντίπλοια, διάνοια, δύσχροιά, εὐθύπλοια, ζοία, μνοία, πρόνοια, Ἀλινδοία, Βέροια, Εύβοια, Κοία, Οἴη, Οία, Περίβοια, Τροία; except δοιή, πνοιή, ποιά, ροιά, a pomegranate. Words like δξυηκοία, φιληκοία, where *oi* is not a diphthong, are paroxytone.

108. NOTE 1.—Common Substantives. Γλοία (or γλοῖα) in Hesych.=γλία; δοιή, E. M. 289. 24: νεοία, Theog. Can. 103. 12: πνοίή (ά): πνοά, E. M. 705. 2, 612. 42; 677. 56; Phot. Lex.; Hesych., or πνία, E. M. 770. 9; Arc. 100. 16; the Ionic form πνοίη is barytone in Eust. 1851. 50; Hesych.; Suid.; but oxytone in E. M. 677. 55; see Loh. Phryn. 496: on the various forms πνοία, πνοά, πνοῖα, see Loh. Phryn. 495: ροία, a horse-pond (?) Hesych.: στοία, Phot. Lex., and στοία (?); cf. Arc. 100. 18; Loh. Phryn. 495: Στοῖαι, a city mentioned by St. Byz., is barytone: φλοία, 'φλοιάν sic Musurus; codex Φλοία apud Hesych. τὴν Κόρην τὴν θεὸν οὔτω καλοῦσι Λάκωνες,' H. D.: χροία (Attic χροία or χρόα, E. M. 679. 39; χροΐή), see Loh. Phryn. 496; Arc. 100. 18; Eust. 94. 2; E. M. 705. 2: ψοία, 'apud Aristot. H. A. 3. 3, Schneiderus pro ψοία bis emendat ψύνας (codd. Bekkeri plerique ψοίας, pauci ψύνας vel ψύνας) enimvero Polybi est vox, Aristoteles νεφρούς vocat,' H. D.

109. NOTE 2.—Proper Names. Ἀβροία, a female name, Lucian Asin. 4: Βοία, Strab. 364, is Βοιαί, Paus. 1. 27. 5; 3. 21. 7, and elsewhere: Οιή (?) a deme, usually Οα or Οη: Ὄροια, a town, Strab. 566.

110. NOTE 3.—According to Ælius Dionysius, the old Attics regarded the final *u* in all these words as long, e. g. ἀγνοία, προνοία, Eust. 1579. 28. Traces of this

are still found in the dramatists, see Matthiæ Gr. gr. § 68, 3 b, and the authorities there quoted.

-ΤΙΑ.

111. Substantives in *νια*, both proper and common, where *νι* is a diphthong, have the final *a* short, and the accent is thrown as far back as possible, as ἄγνια, αἴθνια, ἄρπνια, κυνάμνια, μῆνα, νέκνια, δργνια, χαλκόμνια, Ελλείθνια, Θύνια; except μητρνιά and the plurals ἀγνιαλ, δργνιαλ, which are oxytone, and θνια paroxytone. When *νι* is not a diphthong, these words are paroxytone, as δρθοφνία, σνμφνία, εύφνία. The forms in *νη* follow so far as they can those in *νια*. In the genitive and dative singular and plural ἄγνια and δργνια are circumflexed, as ἄγνιᾶς, ἄγνιᾳ, ἄγνιᾶς, ἄγνιῶν.

112. NOTE 1.—Common Substantives. Chœrob. C. 405. 27: ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς Α βραχνικαταλήκτων εἰώθασιν οἱ Ἱωνες βαρυτονεῦν τὰς λέξεις ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς, οἵον ἄγνια, ἄρπνια, Πλάταια· δταν δὲ γένηται ἡ τελευταία συλλαβὴ μακρὰ Ἰωνικῷ ἔθει καταβιβάζεται δ τόνος, οἷον δργνιᾶς, ἄγνιᾶς, Θεσπᾶς, Πλαταιᾶς. This was the practice of Aristarchus, Eust. 652. 53; cf. also Schol. Ven. Z. 422; S. V. E. 502; Arc. 98. 3. It is observed by Eust. (1631. 29, and 1653. 3) that δργνια and ἄγνια were so accented only in old Attic. According to Zonar. 24, some wrote ἄγνιᾶ, while E. M. 1.4. 21 declares for ἄγνια and δργνιά, and such appears to be their common accent in our editions.

Εύρυάγνια, A. G. Oxon. 2. 323. 14: θνια (?) *citrus*: θνια, *a mortar* (Sext. Emp. adv. Gramm. 1. 10. p. 265), according to Lob. Phryn. 165, is also found under the form θνια; Arcadius (97. 23) mentions θνια, but he may refer to the proper name; cf. Theog. Can. 102. 27: for λυσιγνᾶ, Hippocrates, De locis in hom. p. 415. 37, H. D., Löbeck Par. 333, would read λυστγνᾶ, Schneider proposes λυστγνία: μητρνιά (ματρνιά), Arc. 98. 4; E. M. 1.4. 24: νέκνια (cf. Lob. Phryn. 494) is probably the best accentuation, though νεκνία is common, while it occurs under the strange form of νεκνία in Schol. Ambros. in Odyss. Ω. 1, where however Dindorf alters it to νεκνία: σικνία, Galen, cf. H. D. s. v. σικνία.

113. NOTE 2.—Proper Names. The mythical names Ἰδνᾶ, Hes. Theog. 352, Εἰδνᾶ, Hes. Theog. 960, or Ἰδνια, A. G. Oxon. 2. 442. 4, and Παντειδνᾶ, are accented as though they were feminine participles: Νηκονία, St. Byz.: Σνία (? Σνία) St. Byz.

-ΚΑ and -ΚΗ.

114. Common substantives in κη (and κα) are paroxytone, as ἀνάγκη, δίκη, ἐρείκη, εὐλάκα, θήκη, κάκη, λεύκη, μυρίκη, νάρκη, νίκη, παιδίσκη, πεύκη, σαμβύκη, φεύάκη, φοισίκη, φρίκη; except oxytone, 1. words of more than two syllables in ἵκη and ωκη, as γραμματική, λεοντική, μηδική, μουσική, παρθενική, πρωτερική, πταρμική, σινωπική, χαλκιδική (yet ἐλίκη, πελίκη, and χοινίκη are paroxytone), ἀκωκή, ἰωκή (but φώκη is paroxytone); 2. δίκη, ἀκή, a *point*, and *silence*, ἀλκή, *strength*, βοσκή, δοκή, προδοκή, δλκή,

παλλακή, πλοκή, ὑλακή, φυλακή; 3. the contracted forms ἀλωπεκή, λυκή, συκή, φακή, φοινική, which are perispomena.

115. NOTE 1.—On words in *ωκη* see E. M. 55. 27; Arc. 107. 20; Theog. A. G. Oxon. 2. 110. 13.

The hyperdissyllables in *ὺκη* are nearly all feminine adjectives used substantively, as λακωνικά, (*βλαύται*), βασιλική, (*στέγη*), περσικά, τροπική, etc.; see Lob. Par. 331: Πηγική is possibly a mere clerical error for πηγή, the interchange of *η*, *ι*, and *υ* in MSS. and early printed books being constant and notorious. The accent of μηδική varies: ‘Μηδικὴ χόρτος, Medica, sic ut χόρτος sit interpretatio. Τρίφυλλον interpr. etiam Hesychius et λατὸν κτήμεσιν ἀρμάζοντα. Ceterum accentum μηδικὴ πρασίπι Arcad. p. 107. 10; Eust. Od. p. 1967. 27: Μηδικὴ μὲν χόρτος, δὲ καὶ σημεῖωσαι. Μηδικὴ δὲ ἡ Περσική. Atque sic scriptum ap. Diod. 3. 43: ‘Αγρωστιν καὶ μηδικην ἔτι δὲ λατόν. Μηδική rursus etiam ap. Theophrastum cuius ll. v. ap. Schneider,’ H. D., and the same is the case with several words of like termination.

116. NOTE 2.—[’]Αγκή, E. M. 9. 54: αἰλακή (*αἴάζω*), Arc. 107. 2, where Schmidt reads ἀϊκή: ἀϊκή, Schol. Ven. O. 709; Enst. 1039. 15: ἀκή, a point, silence, Arc. 106. 19 (ἥκη is paroxytone in E. M. 424. 18): ἀκη and ἀκή, a cure, see H. D. s. v.: ἀλιακή (*ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀλιευτική*, A. G. 376. 3), an adjective used substantively, cf. E. M. 63. 40: ἀλκή, strength, Arc. 106. 26: the heteroclitic dative ἀλκί follows the laws of the Third Declension: ἀλκη, an elk, Paus. 5. 12. 1; 9. 21. 3: ἀλωπεκή (sc. δορά), Eust. Opusc. 177. 48; H. D.: αϊκά, Cretan = ἀλκή, Hesych.: βατιακή, Arist. Mirab. Ausc. 49, is paroxytone in Athen. 484 E, according to the precept of Arc. 106. 28: βῆκα (?) and βήκη, see H. D. s. v.: βοσκή, Schäfer ad Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 3. 1085 thinks that βόσκη would be more in accordance with analogy, but it is doubtful whether it would: οἱ γλαυκή οἱ Γλαύκη see Lob. Par. 350; Arc. 106. 11: γλυκή, Hesych.: δοκή = ἡ ἐπόνοια, Arc. 106. 16: ἥκη, Ion. = ἀϊκή, αἴωνική, E. M. 47. 23; 49. 15: Ιακή (sc. διάλεκτος), and in Hesych. Ιακή = βοή: καρδαμαντική Diosc. 1. 138; H. D.: κηκή (?) = ἀκή: λεύκη, Schol. Ven. E. 292: λυκή (sc. δορά), Eust. 374. 40: μυκή, roaring, Arc. 106. 12, and L. S. s. v.: μύκη, a case, receptacle, see H. D. s. v.: ὀλκή, Arc. 106. 25: παλλακή, Schol. Ven. O. 709: πλοκή, Arc. 106. 16: ποκή, Arc. 106. 16, is πόκη (*πόκαι*) in Suid., cf. Lob. Par. 107: προδοκή, such compounds as αὐλοδόκη, ἀχυροδόκη, ιστοδόκη, κατνοδόκη, are paroxytone according to the general rule given above, § 28; cf. Eust. 992: συκή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 21; Eust. 1963. 48; according to Lob. Par. 379 χαμαισύκη is found as well as χαμαισυκή; it has been before observed that late writers made all nouns in *η* = *ά* oxytone; hence they would have written συκή, and then χαμαισύκη follows from the general rule of composition; but as there is no reason to suppose that authors of the best age ever made such forms oxytone, it seems as certain as anything of the kind can be that χαμαισυκή is the proper mode of accenting the word: τριβακή (sc. χλαμύς), Lob. Prol. 314: ὑλακή, Schol. Ven. O. 709: φακή, Arc. 106. 20; Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 22; Enst. 1572. 51; the compounds of this word (*βολβοφακή*, *πολφοφακή*, *τευτλοφακή*) are, like those of συκή, found paroxytone, see Lob. Par. 379: φυλακή, Arc. 107. 2; Schol. Ven. O. 335: φοινική = *ά*: φοινίκη, Schol. Ven. O. 709.

On the words ἀβίλτακα, ἄφακα, if indeed they belong here, which seems extremely doubtful, see H. D.

117. Proper names in *κα* and *κη* are paroxytone, as [’]Ακη, Βερενίκη, Γλαύκη, [’]Ελίκη, [’]Εώκη, [’]Ιθάκη, Καλύκη, Κίρκη, Λύκη, [’]Ογκα, Σκυλάκη, Φοινίκη, Χάλκη; except the cities [’]Ανδριακή, Strab. 319: [’]Αρμοξική, Strab. 501: [’]Ελμαντική or Σαλμαντική,

St. Byz.: Ἰνδική, St. Byz.: the island Κυρακτική (Κυρικτική or Κηρυκτική), Strab. 315: Παλίκη, St. Byz., ‘Παλίκη αρ. Diod. 11. 88 et 90 cui oxytonum restituit L. Dindorf,’ H. D.: Φωτική, Ψιττακή, St. Byz.: Κορακάλ, Λευκή (ορ Λευκὴ υῆσος), Strab. 125, is an adjective: Λεύκαι is however barytone, Strab. 646: and in the singular Λεύκη, Diod. Sic. 15. 18, Σεγεστική, Strab. 313: Συκαί, St. Byz.: Συκῆ, Strab. 319. The deme Ἀλωπεκή is oxytone.

118. NOTE 1.—The names of countries and districts in *κη*, which are really adjectives, are very frequently oxytone: the chief of them are Ἀκτική, Ἀμφιλοχική, Ἀργολική, Ἀττική, Βατική (according to Arc. 107. 10 this is paroxytone), Βελγική, Κελτική, Μαγιστρική, Μαρμαρική, Μασσαβατική, Μεσαβατική, Μηδική (paroxytone according to Arc. 107. 10), Ὁδομαντική, Ὄμβρική, Πλακτική, Πρετανική, Σαταϊκή, Σινδική, Χαλκιδική (but Χαλκιδίκη, *a city*, Philop.), Διμυρική, Τρωγλοδυτική, Βυλλιακή, Αίξική. The accents of such words are greatly confused in the books; editors would commit no grammatical sin if they made every one of them oxytone: see Lob. Prol. 326.

119. NOTE 2.—The city Ἀκη in Phœnicia is sometimes found oxytone, though this is contrary to the express declaration of St. Byz. and Arc. 106. 19; cf. E. M. 47. 25; Schol. Ven. O. 709.

Ἀλωπεκή, Arc. 107. 5: this is sometimes falsely written Ἀλωπέκη and Ἀλωπῆ: Ἀριακή, H. D.: Ἀσκά (?) Strab. 782: Γάζακα (?) St. Byz.: Ιτάλικα, Strab. 141: Ιταλική, Appian Hisp. c. 38: Ιταλίκη, St. Byz.: Κόρσικα, Diod. Sic. 5. 13; Ptol. 3. 2. 1: but Κορσική, St. Byz.: Λοῦκα, Ptol. 3. 1. 47, etc.: Μάλακα, Ptol. 2. 4. 7; Strab. 156; but Μαλάκη, St. Byz.; Αὐτομάλακα (?) St. Byz.: Ολυκα (?) St. Byz.: Πετρόσακα (?) St. Byz. is written Πετροσάκα Paus. 8. 12. 4, and that is the correct accent: Σάλμυκα, St. Byz.: Σάρακα (?) St. Byz.; Ptol. 6. 7. 41; 6. 2. 10: Συκῆ Thuc. 6. 98; also Συκή, Τυκή, and Τυκῆ, cf. Ahrens de dial. Gr. ling. 2. p. 64: Συκαί, St. Byz.: Ταύακα, St. Byz.: Ψιττακή πόλις παρὰ τῷ Τίγρει ἐν ᾧ τὸ φυτὸν τῶν ψιττακῶν, Athen. 14. 649 C; gravandum sine dubio [?] exemplo aliorum ejusdem generis, Lob. Prol. 312.

Συκῆ, Athen. 78 B, and Φακῆ, Athen. 158 C, though female names, are not distinguished by their accent from the corresponding common nouns.

-ΛΑ.

120. Substantives in *λα*, both proper and common, have the *a* short, and the accent is thrown back as far as possible, as ἀελλα, ἀμιλλα, ἀνάπαυλα, ἄσιλλα, βδέλλα, δίκελλα, θύελλα, παῦλα, ψύλλα; Ἀκριλλα, Ἀνθυλλα, Βάλα, Βώλα, Γέλα, Ἰππολα, Νίκυλλα, Νώλα, Πέλλα, Σίβυλλα, Σκύλλα, Τελέσιλλα; except the Doric forms in *λᾶ*, which follow the accentuation of the corresponding forms in *λη*, as ἀλαλά=ἀλαλή, Φιλομήλα, σκανδάλα, ἀμβολά=ἀναβολή.

121. NOTE 1.—*Common Substantives.* Arc. 96. 14: ἀβόλλα, *a cloak*, and Ἀβόλλα, a city of Sicily, St. Byz., are paroxytone, though the latter word is proparoxytone in Zonar. 8: ἀκεροίλα, a Sicilian word=ἡ μυροίη, Hesych.: ἀλαλά, Herod. π. μ. λ. 39. 5: ἀποκαλά, A. G. 315. 9: ἀττύλλα, in Hesych. can hardly be

right: βωλά, Cretan = βουλή; in ἈEolic βόλλα: γαβαλά = κεφαλή, Hesych.: δισκέλλα is false, it should be δίσκελλα: εἴλα, Hesych., better εἴλη, H. D.: ἔλλά (?) = ἔδρα, Hesych.: ζεύγλα, Chærob. C. 325. 23; also ζεύγλα and σδεύγλα; on Θέκλα see Chærob. C. 324. 25; A. G. 1201: θερμόπλα = η, Hesych.: ίζέλα, Maced. = ἄγαθή τύχη, Hesych.: οντοσέλα (?) Hesych., see H. D. s. v. ίζαλή: the compounds of κόλλα seem to vary, but are generally paroxytone, as σαρκοκόλλα, πετροκόλλα, ξηρακόλλα, Hesych., and ξηρόκολλα, λιθοκόλλα, ταυροκόλλα (?), ξυλοκόλλα, χρυσοκόλλα and η; but χρυσόκολλα also occurs, e. g. Strab. 764, as well as ιχθυάκολλα, see Lob. Par. 369; 'χρυσοκόλλα, hoc accentu ap. Galen. vol. 13. p. 130. 272. 738 (ubi etiam σαρκοκόλλα et ιχθυοκόλλα), 754; genit. χρυσοκόλλης Galen. p. 272, accus. χρυσοκόλλην, sed χρυσοκόλλαν, p. 287; recta scriptura, Galeno aliisque medicis et Theophr. De lap. § 26. 40, restituenda est χρυσόκολλα, χρυσοκόλλης, χρυσοκόλληρ, χρυσόκολλαν, pariterque in aliis hujusmodi cum κόλλα compositis,' W. Dindorf ap. H. D. tom. 8. p. 1736 D: ἀπισθοτίλα, see H. D. s. v.: σκανδάλα = η, not σκανδάλά, as it is sometimes printed: Φιλομήλα, Chærob. C. 324. 14, both as a proper name, and that of a fish.

122. Note 2.—Proper Names. Αγύλλα, St. Byz. s. v. 'Αβόλλα, is more correctly written 'Αγυλλα in Strab. 220 and elsewhere, for the last syllable is short, Lycoph. 1355: 'Αέρλα, H. D.: 'Αθηλά, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 1. 548; H. D.: 'Ακίλα (?) Strab. 769: 'Αμύκλα and 'Αμύκλαι, St. Byz.; Paus. 3. 19. 6: 'Ατέλλα, St. Byz.; Ptol. 3. 1. 68: Βαβίλα (?) Ptol. 5. 13. 17: Βοῦλλαι (?) St. Byz.: Βουκεφάλα, St. Byz.: (Εύάσπιλα (?) Arrian Anab. 4. 24. 1, is indeclinable): 'Εχέτλα, St. Byz. is 'Εχετλα in Diod. Sic. 20. 32: 'Ιλίπα (?) Ptol. 2. 4. 13, but 'Ιλιπα, Strab. 141: Καταγέλα, Aristoph. Ach. 581: Μεσόλα, St. Byz.: Προπάλαι, St. Byz.: Τεσάλα, St. Byz.

The following names of women are paroxytone, at least in the places indicated: 'Αρχεβιούλα: Κλεόλα, Schol. Eurip. Orest. 5: Κριτύλλα, Aristoph. Thesm. 898: Λαινίλλα, Ζελιαν H. A. 7. 15: Suid. has Λαινυλλα, without however explaining its meaning; H. D. understand it to be the name of an island spelled Λαινίλα elsewhere: Μυρτίλα, Zenob. 2. 84; cf. Lob. Prol. 120, who mentions besides these, Αιθίλλα, Μυρίλλα, Χρυσίλλα, Μαξιμίλλα, Πρισκίλλα; probably all are wrong.

-ΛΗ.

123. Common substantives in λη with a diphthong in the penultimate are oxyc tone, as ἀπειλή, αὐλή, βουλή, εὐλή, ὥφειλή; except paroxytone, δείλη, δούλη, εἴλη, έξούλη in the phrase έξούλης δίκη, ζεύγλη, and οὐλή, a scar.

124. Note.—On these nouns see Chærob. E. 16. 7; Eust. 1169. 34; E. M. 392. 50; Philem. Lex. p. 133. § 320; Schol. Ven. T. 26: δέελη in Hesych. is seemingly corrupt: δείλη, Philem. § 320; Schol. Ven. T. 26; Theog. Can. 110. 32: δεινή, Chærob. E. 16. 11: εἴλη, E. M. 21. 39; εἴλη, Arc. 108. 18; cf. Theog. l. l.: ζεύγλη, for this accent there seems to be no express authority; but in the books it is paroxytone: κοίλη is an adjective used substantively, Lob. Par. 333: the grammarians seem somewhat uncertain as to the accentuation of οὐλή; οὐλή, a scar, is unanimously said to be oxyc tone, Chærob. E. 16. 10; Eust. 1169. 39; 133. 20; 1869. 23; Philem. Lex. p. 133. § 320; Arc. 108. 14; E. M. 640. 57: οὐλή, as applied to barley, is barytone according to Chærob. E. 16. 10; Schol. Ven. T. 26; E. M. 641. 36; oxyc tone according to Eust. 1169. 39; 133. 20; this variation arises from a difference of opinion as to the origin of the word, see L. S. s. v.: παστείλη, the last day of the year, E. M. 655. 48, is regular, if really a compound: ταύλη or ταῦλα is the Byzantine mode of spelling τάβλα = tabula.

125. Words in ωλη and ολη are oxytone, as ἀμαρτωλή, γαμφωλή, εὐχωλή, θεραπωλή, μεμφωλή, παυσωλή, τερπωλή, χαριτωλή, ἀναστολή, ἀνατολή, βολή, ἐμπολή, προμολή, στολή, σχολή, χολή; except ἀπαιόλη, ἀσβόλη, ἐριώλη, and the contracted word κωλή.

126. NOTE.—See Arc. 109. 20: ἐριώλη, a *hurricane*, is paroxytone in Arc. 109. 22; E. M. 375. 11; Eust. 918. 17; Theog. Can. 111. 28, *et alibi*, and such seems to be its proper accent, though others make it oxytone; see L. S. s. v.: κωλῆ = κωλέα, Athen. 368 D; Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 26: ὀνοκάλη, a name of Empusa, is a feminine adjective from ὀνόκαλος: ἀβιόλη, Hesych.: ἀβόλη (?) Theog. Can. 111. 19: ἀπαιόλη, Schol. Aristoph. Nuh. 1314, Αριστοφάνης [sc. Byzantius] δὲ ὁξύνεσθαι φησι τὴν ἐσχάτην, Ἀπαιόλη: ἀσβόλη, Arc. 109. 13: θερσόλη, Arc. 109. 13, its meaning is not known: τριβόλη, Theog. Can. 111. 10.

127. The remaining substantives in λη are paroxytone, as ἀγέλη, αἰθάλη, ἄλη, ἀνθήλη, ἀρβύλη, βασίλη, ζάλη, θυμέλη, κήλη, κίλη, κοτύλη, μαρίλη, μύλη, μυστίλη, πάλη, *wrestling*, πύλη, σάλη, στήλη, στρέβλη, τρίγλη, τρώγλη, τύλη, φιάλη; except ἀλαλή, γαμφηλή, θηλή, θυηλή, κεφαλή, δμοκλή, ὀπλή, πιμελή, παλή, *meal*, σμειλή or σμιλή, σταφυλή, a *bunch of grapes*, φυλή, χηλή, which are oxytone, and the contracted words, ἀμυγδαλή, an *almond tree*, γαλή, (*μυογαλή*, *μυγαλή*), ιξαλή, παρδαλή, *perispomena*.

128. NOTE.—^ΔΑλάλη = δ θέρυβος, Arc. 108. 23; E. M. 55. 47: ἀλαλή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 39. 5; Eust. 994. 57, and usage is in favour of this accent: ἀμυγδαλή, an *almond tree*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 23; Arc. 108. 24: ἀμυγδάλη, an *almond*, Ammon. p. 12; Athen. 52 F, ὅτι περὶ τῆς προφορᾶς τοῦ τόνου τῆς ἀμυγδάλης Πάμφιλος μὲν ἀξιοῖ ἐπὶ τοῦ καρποῦ βαρύνειν ὅμοιας τῷ ἀμυγδάλῳ· τὸ μέντον δένδρον θέλει περιστᾶν . . . Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ καὶ τὸν καρπὸν καὶ τὸ δένδρον ὅμοιας προφέρεται κατ' ὅξειαν τάσιν. Φιλόξενος δ' ἀμφότερον περισπῆ . . . ἀλλοι δὲ ἀμυγδαλὰς ἡς καλάς, Τρύφων δὲ ἐν Ἀττικῇ προσῳδίᾳ ἀμυγδάλην μὲν τὸν καρπὸν βαρέως, δὲ νημεῖς οὐδετέρας ἀμύγδαλον λέγομεν, ἀμυγδαλή δὲ τὰ δένδρα κτητικοῦ παρὰ τὸν καρπὸν ὄντος τοῦ χαρακτῆρος καὶ διὰ τοῦτο περισπωμένον: ἀπλαῖ, an adjective used substantively, Lob. Par. 333: αὐλή (?) Herod. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 304: γαλή, and μυογαλή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 23; Eust. 374. 41; Arc. 108. 6: μυγαλή is also found under the forms μυγάλη, μυγαλή, Lob. Par. 378: γαμφηλή, Schol. Ven. I. 220; Arc. 109. 5: διπλή, an adjective used as a substantive: ἐπιβλή (?) Hesych.: ἐπιπλή, Άelian. H. A. 14. 16, where Schneider reads ἐρίπνας for ἐπιπλάς: θηλή, Arc. 108. 11; Eust. 872. 17: θηλή, Arc. 109. 6; Schol. Ven. I. 220; Eust. 872. 17: ξαλή, Eust. 450. 25; also ξάλη in Hippocr. and Galen: ισθλή (?) Hesych., a corrupt form of the same word: κερδάλη = ἔα, a fox, Lob. Par. 339; sometimes erroneously κερδάλη: κεφαλή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 39. 1; Arc. 108. 23; the various dialectic forms of this word are also oxytone, γαβαλά, Hesych.; κεβαλή, κεβλή, Arc. 107. 26; but we find κέβλη in E. M. 498. 41; perhaps for κελή in Theog. Can. 110. 17 κεβλή should be read: κονθηλή (?) Hesych.: κορυδαλλή (?) L. S.: κυλλή (?) L. S.: κωλή, Theog. Can. 110. 25: μαρίλη, E. M. 574. 29; Arc. 109. 8; μαριλή in A. G. Oxon. 2. 259 is a mere MS. or typographical error; cf. A. G. Oxon. 2. 111. 11: ἔνιλή (?) Jo. Damasc. vol. 1. p. 57 D; H. D.: δμοκλή, Arc. 107. 25; A. G. Oxon. 1. 328. 6: ὀπλή, Arc. 107. 25: παλή, *meal*, Schol. Ven. K. 7, yet it always seems to be paroxytone in our books, the distinction between it and πάλη, *wrestling*, Arc. 108. 4, is probably an invention of the grammarians: παρδαλή = ἔη (sc. δορά),

Eust. 450: πιμελή, Arc. 109. 2; St. Byz. s. v. Ἀγγελή, E. M. 672. 21: σμειλή, Arc. 108. 19, or σμιλή, Theog. Can. 110. 33, is always paroxytone in MSS. and our editions: σταφυλή, *a bunch of grapes*; Ptolemæus Ascalonites and Heraclides condemned this, the common accent, Eust. 341. 35: ἀγριοσταφύλη is a false accent for ἀγριοστα- φυλή: σταφύλη, *a plummet*, Ammon. p. 124; Arc. 109. 17; Schol. Ven. B. 765: τυφλή, H. D.. φυλή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 39. 12: χηλή, Arc. 108. 10; Eust. 872. 17; in Theog. Can. 110. 21 it is written as a proper name: χλή (?) Suid.; A. G. Oxon. 2. 276. 23: ψωλή, Aristoph. Av. 560 etc. is the corresponding feminine to ψωλός, used substantively.

129. Proper names in *λη* are paroxytone, as Ἀγχιάλη, Ἄμυκλαι, Ἐλλη, Ζάγκλη, Θερμοπύλαι, Θούλη, Καβύλη, Μυκάλη, Ρακώλη, Σεμέλη, Σταφύλη, Στρογγύλη, Ὑβλη; except the demes Ἀγγελή, Ἀγρυπλή, or Ἀγραντή, Ἀγκυλή, Ἀλή, Κεφαλή, Πεντελή, Φυλή, and Αόλαι, Ἐπιπολαί, Καλαί, Κεφαλαί, Φιλαί.

130. Note.—Αβιλή, Joseph. Ant. J. 4. 8. 1; H. D.: Ἀγγελή, St. Byz.; Arc. 109. 3, is falsely Ἀγγέλη in A. G. 335. 20: Ἀγκυλή, Arc. 109. 19; wrongly Ἀγκύλη in A. G. 338. 12: Ἀγραντή, St. Byz.: Ἀγρυπλή, Arc. 106. 19; in A. G. 332. 30 it is wrongly paroxytone: Ἀλή, Arc. 108. 5, and Ἀλαί, names of demes, St. Byz., sometimes wrongly written Ἀλαί or Ἀλαι: Ἀλαί in Beotia and Ἀλή, St. Byz.: Ἀπαιόλη, according to Aristophanes Byz. ap. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 1134, should be Ἀπαιολή: Αόλαι, St. Byz.: Ἐπιπολαί, Thucyd. 6. 91; St. Byz.: Καλαί, Αριόν and Herodorus ap. Eust. 267. 2: Κεφαλή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 39. 5; St. Byz. s. v. Ἀγγελή: Κεφαλαί, Ptol. 4. 3. 13: Κονθύλη, a deme, Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 233: Μυλαί, St. Byz. is also paroxytone, e.g. Strab. 266; ‘Μύλας, ap. Strab. 6. p. 266. ut ap. Theophr. H. Pl. 8. 2. 8; Μυλαῖς, 272, Thuc. 3. 90, rursus Μύλας, Diod. 14. 87; 19. 65; Exc. p. 499. 2; H. D.: Παλή is quoted by H. D. from Schol. Thucyd. I. 27, where in Didot's edition Πάλη is rightly printed: Πεντελή, St. Byz. s. v. Ἀγγελή, Arc. 109. 3: the deme Σφενδαλή is falsely written Σφενδάλη in St. Byz.; Hesych.: Φιλαί, Strab. 818, is generally paroxytone; in Ptol. 4. 5. 74 we have Φιλαί (ἢ Φίλαι): Φυλή, Strab. 404, etc.: Χηλαί is also written Χῆλαι.

-MA and -MH.

131. Common substantives in *μη* are oxytone, as αἰχμή, ἀκμή, ἀνατομή, ἀϋτμή, γραμμή, διαδρομή, δρομή, δυσμή, ἐφετμή, νομή, δδμή, ὁρμή, πυγμή, στιγμή, τιμή; except paroxytone, 1. those in ημη, θημη, ωμη, as ἐπιστήμη, κυήμη, μνήμη, φήμη, ζύμη, λύμη, ρύμη, τρύμη, γυνώμη, κώμη, ρώμη; 2. those in ἄμη, as ἄμη, θαλάμη, παλάμη, πυράμη, yet σπιθαμή is oxytone; 3. ἄλμη, βρίμη, δέσμη (?), εἰσίθμη, θέρμη, κόρμη, λόχμη, μάρμη (and α), οἴμη, πάρμη, πλήσμη, (πλήμμη), στάθμη, τόλμη (and α), τόρμη (and α), χάρμη, χάσμη, χραίσμη, ψάμμη; 4. the contracted word σησαμή, which is perispomenon.

Οἰκοδομή and διοικοδομή are oxytone.

132. Note 1.—Ἀλμη (δξάλμη), Arc. 110. 1; Lob. Par. 396 quotes ἄλμη from Lucian Gall. c. 23, where however Jacobitz reads ἄλμη: ἀνέμη, Soph. Gloss. s. v.:

ἀρμη, or ἄρμη, ἀρμή, or ἄρμα; see L. S. s. vv. and Loh. Par. 396: βάθμη, *H. D.*: βλίμη, Hesych.: βρίμη, E. M. 214. 12: δεσμή, Arc. 109. 25, according to Loh. Par. 396, this word is more frequently paroxytone; ἀναδέσμη is never oxytone, Arc. 103. 3; στηθοδέσμη, E. M. 749. 44: δοχμή, Aristarchus, δόχμη, Trypho, Eust. 1291. 43: δακτυλοδόχη, Pollux 2. 157: δυθμή (or δύθμη?) Loh. Par. 395: εἰσίθμη, Schol. Ambros. Odyss. Z. 264, and εἰσίσθμη: ἐπιλήσμη, Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 780: ἔριμη or ἔρμη (?) see *H. D.* s. v.: θέρμη and θέρμα, Loh. Phryn. 331; Theog. Can. 112. 5: ίασμη, *L. S.*: ίθμη, Loh. Par. 395: ίκμη, Theoph. H. P. 4. 11; *H. D.*: ίστη, Loh. Par. 395: ἔξιστη, Hesych.; κοίμη (?) Theog. Can. 112. 13: κόμη, Arc. 110. 11: λόκη or λόκη (?) see *H. D.* s. v.: λόχμη, Eust. 896. 60; Theog. Can. 112. 4: μεσόδημη, as a compound, is regular: for ξυσμή, ξύσμη also occurs, but is probably a mistake: οἰκοδομή, Loh. Phryn. 490: σύμη, Theog. Can. 112. 15: πάλμη= *palm*, Hesych.: πλήσμη, Hesiod. Frag. 25; *L. S.*; also πλήμη or πλήμητ: στησαμή, Arc. 110. 7; Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 1; this is not uncommonly found paroxytone, though, according to Photius, Aristarchus made it perisponomenon: σύμη, Hesych. s. v. Ἀπεσίμωσε, is probably wrong: σκάλμη, Arc. 110. 2, is oxytone in the text of Pollux 10. 165: στησαμή, Arc. 110. 7: στάθμη, Schol. Ambros. Odyss. Z. 264, and κρεσστάθμη: τόλμη (and τόλμα), Arc. 110. 2; A. G. Oxon. 2. 417. 19: τόρμη, Hesych.: χάρμη, Arc. 110. 2: χάσμη, Arc. 109. 26: χραίσμη, Nicand. Ther. 583: χρόμη (?) Hesych.: ψάμη (and ψάμμα), *Aeschyl.* Prom. 573.

133. NOTE 2.—According to Pape (*Etymolog. Wörterb. d. Gr. Spr.* p. 34) *μάρμα* and *τόλμα* are the only words in *μα* belonging to the First Declension, all others so called are neuters of the Third; but this seems hardly to be in accordance with the facts.

A distinction is drawn between θαλαμάι=τὸ τῶν Δισκούρων ιερόν, and θαλάμαι=αἱ καταδύσεις, Trypho ap. Ammon. p. 68; Eust. 1541. 47; and Ζεῖος Dionysius ap. Eust. 906. 50.

134. Proper names in *μα* and *μη* are paroxytone, as Ἀριστοδάμα, Ἀρτακάμα, Αὐτοκόμα, Διοτίμα, Σεγεσάμα, Γράμμη, Εὐρυνόμη, Θαλάμαι, Θέρμαι, Ιθώμη, Καλάμαι, Κύμη, Οἰσύμη, Σάμη, Σύμη, Τίμη, Διδύμη, one of the Liparean isles, St. Byz.; but Διδυμή, a village in Cilicia, is oxytone, as is expressly stated by St. Byz.

NOTE.—Τεραμαί, St. Byz.: Σίδυμα (?) St. Byz.

-NA.

135. Substantives in *να* have that syllable short, and retract the accent, as ἄμυνα, γέννα, δέσποινα, εὐθυνα, θέαινα, θεράπαινα, λέαινα, λύκαινα, μάραγνα, μέριμνα, μύραινα, πεῖνα, τρίαινα, χλαῖνα; except Doric forms in ἄ=η, as δυσελένα, διθυραμβοχώνα, μυρρίνα (?), γαλάνα, σελάνα, and ήμινα.

136. NOTE.—Ἀγρεῖφνα, Analect. Brunck 2. p. 53; Zonar. 29, should probably be written ἀγρειφνα: ἀθερίνα=η: ἄμάνα (?) Hesych.: δολάνα (?) Hesych.: ἐρίπνα=η: εὐθυκαίνα (?) Hesych.: on κατακόνα see *L. S.* s. v.. κυδάνα (?) Hesych.: μαγγάνα, Suid.: according to Schol. Eurip. Rhes. 817, Herodian made μάραγνα

paroxytone, it is however proparoxytone in Eurip. *l. l.* and elsewhere; Hesych. has *σμαράγνα*: *μεμβράνα* (?) N. T.: *μνᾶ*, Arc. 96. 24: ὁθόννα or ὁθύννα, see H. D. s. v.: ὁξίνα, Hesych.: *πῆνα*, Hesych.: *πισάκνα* = πιθάκη, H. D.: *σκανδά*, Dor. = *σκηνή*: *σπαρτίνα* or *σπαρτίνη* is an adjective used substantively, Eust. 191. 33: *σωαδίνα*, an epithet of Athene, see L. S. s. v.: ὑρτάνα (?) Hesych.; Lob. Prol. 175; for *χάννα*, a kind of fish, *χάννα* or *χάννη* is now read: ὡράνα is corrupt in Hesych., ὡράννα is suggested.

137. Proper names in *na* follow the same rule as common nouns, e.g. *Ἄρνα*, *Ἐριννα*, *Ἐρκυννα*, *Κέρκιννα*, *Κίκυννα*, *Λοῦνα*, *Μέθανα*; except Latin names in *na*, which are proper-spomena, as *'Ιουστῖνα*, *Κωνσταντῖνα*, *Σαβῖνα*, *Φαυστῖνα*, together with *'Ακυλῖνα*, St. Byz., a city in Illyria, and *Τερῖνα*, a city, Strab. 256.

'Αθηνᾶ is contracted from *'Αθηνά*, like *Δανᾶ* for *Δανάη* in Hecatæus ap. Herod. *π. μ. λ.* 8. 1.

138. Note 1.—*'Αθηνᾶ*, Arc. 96. 24: *Αἰνιάνα* (?) Strab. 508; *Ανθάνα*, St. Byz.: *Αρδανέννα*, Strab. 194: *Αρήνα*, St. Byz.: *Αρπίνα* is expressly said to be proparoxytone, Theog. Can. 100. 32, yet it is written *Αρπίνα* in Chœrobosecus ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 171. 10, and *Αρπίνα* (*sic*), A. G. Oxon. 2. 298. 7; cf. Lob. Prol. 222: *Ατάρνα*, St. Byz.: *Αφίδνα* is according to St. Byz. *Αφίδναι* in the plural: *Αχάρνα*, Herodian ap. St. Byz.; the derivatives imply an oxytone, as *Αχαρηθεύ*, etc., Göttling suggests *Αχάρητη*: *Αχραδινά*, St. Byz., is doubtful both as to quantity and to accent: *Αχραδίνη* is preferred by Lob. Prol. 218: *Βαρβασάνα* (?) or *Καρβασάνα* (?) Ptol. 6. 17. 6: *Βαρβοράνα* (?) Ptol. 7. 1. 43: *Βέλβινα* expressly said to be proparoxytone, Theog. Can. 100. 32, is also found paroxytone: *Γοργόνα*, Lucian Mer. Dial. 1. 1: *Ἐλένα* = *Ἐλένη*, Theog. Can. 99. 20: *Ἐλευθέρνα*, St. Byz.: *Ζαρίνα* (?) Diod. Sic. 2. 34: *Τεράνα*, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 471: *Ιστριανά*, St. Byz.: *Καισήνα*, Strab. 217, is *Καισάνα* in Ptol. 3. 1. 46: *Καλύμνα*, Eust. 319. 28, is *Κάλυμνα* in Strab. 489, and St. Byz.: *Καπίννα* (*Καπίνναι*?) St. Byz.: *Καπαντάνα* (?) Ptol. 6. 17. 6: *Κρώμνα*, E. M. 541. 34, should be *Κρώμνα*: *Μολυβδάνα*, *ανη*, St. Byz.: *Μυρίννα* (?) E. M. 595. 24, false for *Μύρνα* or *Μυρίνη*; Theog. Can. 101. 1: *Οίνα* (?) St. Byz.: in Arist. Ause. Mirab. 94 it is *Οίναρέα*: *Ρέσινα*, St. Byz.: *Σήνα* or *Σήνη*, Strab. 285; Arc. 111. 12: *Στινά* is barbarous and indeclinable, Chœrob. E. 153. 27: *Σκοτίνα*, St. Byz.. *Ταρρακίνα* (?) St. Byz.: *Τερίνα* is proparoxytone in St. Byz.. *Φαέννα*, a woman's name, Paus. 3. 18. 6; 9. 35. 1.

139. Note 2.—Many of these names are misaccented in Pape's Lexicon, e.g. *Ἐρκύνα* for *Ἐρκυννα*, Paus. 9. 39. 2: *Ιντεράμνα* for *Ιντέραμνα*, Strab. 227: *Καλασάρνα* for *Καλάσαρνα*, Strab. 254: *Κοτίννα* for *Κάτιννα*: *Λικύμνα* for *Λικυμνα*, Strab. 373: *Μυρίνα* for *Μύρνα*, Strab. 550. 573; St. Byz.; Theog. Can. 101. 1; Lob. Prol. 280: *Χαροπένα* for *Χαρόπεινα*: *Χριστίνα* for *Χριστίνα*; the last mentioned name occurs, it is true, as a paroxytone in Chœrob. E. 139. 31, but that is the only one instance out of many of a practice common enough; the scribes frequently substitute the acute for the circumflex: for *Περπερήνα*, which Göttling mentions, *Περπερήνη*, or *ηνή*, is now read in Strab. 607.

-NH.

140. Common substantives in νη are paroxytone, as *αἰσχύνη*, ἀνεμώνη, ἀπήνη, ἀράχνη, ἀρτάνη, βοτάνη, γαλήνη, δαπάνη, δάφνη, δικαιοσύνη, δίνη, δουλοσύνη, ειρήνη, ζώνη, ἡρωΐνη, θοινη, κλίνη, κορώνη, κρήνη, λεκάνη, μυημοσύνη, ὁδύνη, πλάνη, ραστώνη, τέχη, τιθήνη, φήνη, ωλένη; except oxytone, 1. abstract words in ονη, as *γονή* (which is also oxytone as a concrete), *ἡδονή*, *καλλονή*, *μονή*, *πεισμονή*, *πημονή*, *πλησμονή*, *φονή* (*εὐφρόνη* however and *σωφρόνη* are barytone); examples of concrete substantives are, *ἀκόνη*, *ἀρπεδόνη*, *ἡγεμόνη*, *δύθόνη*, *περόνη*, *σφενδόνη*; and 2. *γυνή*, *δεξαμενή*, *ελαμενή*, *εύνη*, *μενοινή*, *μηχανή*, *ποινή*, *σκηνή*, *στρωμανή*, *φανή*, *φερνή*, *φωνή*, *ῶνη*.

141. NOTE 1.—*Words in ονη*. Philem. Lex. p. 17. § 46; E. M. 194. 47; Theog. Can. 115. 5; A. G. Oxon. 2. 385. 7: *ανονή* (*ανονά* Dor.) is paroxytone in E. M. 170. 45; 171. 52: *ἄγχονή*=*ἄγξις* is distinguished by the grammarians from *ἄγχόνη*, *a rope*, Philem. Lex. p. 17. § 46; E. M. 194. 50; Zonar. 28; Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 125; the distinction however is not generally observed in MSS, see Fix ap. H. D. s. v.; the compounds of *γονή* or *γονός* are irregular, *ἀπογονή* and *ἐπιγονή* are oxytone, *ἔγγονη*, *δισεγγόνη*, *τριτεγγόνη*, and *προγόνη* paroxytone; at least such seems to be their accentuation in our editions; the difference of meaning probably determines this variation: *εὐφρόνη*, Arc. 102. 6: *δυσφρόνη* (?) see H. D. s. v.: *σωφρόνη*, Arc. 102. 6; E. M. 87. 38, seems only to occur as a proper name, e. g. Aristænet. Ep. 1. 6. p. 20.

142. NOTE 2.—*Ἀμνή* is once or twice paroxytone; MS. authority is for the former accent: *ἀνη*, Arc. 110. 26: *βακτριανή* (sc. camel), Lob. Par. 331: *βαρακινή*, Hesych.: *βουκανή*, *ἀνεμώνη τὸ ἄνθος* Κύπριοι, Hesych.: *βωληνή*, *βωλωνή*, or *βωλινή*, *a kind of vine*, Geopon. 5. 17. 5; H. D. . *γανή*=*γυνή*, see H. D. s. v.: the Doric (or Sicilian) *γάνα* is paroxytone in Greg. Cor. p. 345, as is the Bœotian *βάννα*, Hesych. or *βάνα* in Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 25; though it might perhaps be inferred that Herodian considered it to be oxytone, as it is written in Apoll. de Pron. 65. 2: *γενή*=*γενέα*, E. M. 225. 23: *γεντιανή* is an adjective; if not one it ought to be paroxytone by Herodian's rule in π. μ. λ. 18. 18: *γυνή*, Arc. 112. 16; for the accentuation of the oblique cases *γυναικός*, *γυναικί*, etc. see the rules for the Third Declension: *δεξαμενή*, Arc. 111. 9: E. M. 328. 13: *ειαμενή*, Arc. E. M. l. l.; in Hesych. it is wrongly *ιαμενή*: *εύνη*, Arc. 111. 4: *έχωνή*=*έχινέα*, Arc. 112. 3; Theog. Can. 114. 3: *θανή* (?) Theod. Prodr. p. 221; H. D. ; cf. Lob. Rhem. 259: *κεστιανή* (sc. *βάλανος*); Aetii Serm. 8. 73; H. D. . *κυνῆ*=*κυνέα*: *ληνή* or *ληναῖ* for *Ληναῖ* is probably, or even certainly wrong, see H. D. s. v.: *μαζίνη* (?) Hesych.: *μενοινή*, Theogn. Can. 114. 17: *μηχανή*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 18; Arc. 111. 2: *μισάχνη*, Eust. 575. 32, Suid., is the feminine of *μισαχνός*, and is oxytone in Hesych.: *νή*=*νέα*, Aristoph. ap. Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 9: *παιδνή*, Anth. Pal. 2. 410: Göttling, Accent. p. 156, quotes Schol. Ven. Ω. 315 to prove that *πόρην* is oxytone; the passage does not prove it, and the word is undoubtedly paroxytone; cf. Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 29: *περγαμηνή* (sc. *χάρτα*), Suid. etc. . *ποινή*, Arc. 112. 7; Theog. Can. 114. 8: *προχανή* is false for *προχάνη*, Lob. Rhem. 265: *βινή*, *a file*, Arc. 111. 24; Theog. Can. 113. 8; Chœrob. ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 255. 6: *βίνη*, *a shark*, Arc. l. l.: but this distinction is not observed in our editions; in both senses the word is paroxytone: *σκηνή*, Herod.

π. μ. λ. 16. 30; Arc. 111. 13: στενή (sc. ὁδός), Thucyd. 2. 99, quoted by Lob. Par. 361: στρωμνή, Theog. Can. 115. 9; A. G. Oxon. I. 48. 12: ὑννή, a ploughshare, Hesych., but ὕννη is better: φανή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 22, not unfrequently found paroxytone, but wrongly: φερνή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 29; Arc. 113. 23 = προΐ, Suid.; E. M. 790. 45; others have this paroxytone, Zonar. 1802; ‘Apud Suidam Φερνή, προΐ· et Φέρνη, ἀμοιβή: sed codex Leid. utrobique Φέρνη, qui accentus etiam in locis scriptorum passim invenitur,’ H. D.: φωνή, Arc. 112. 21; Chœrob. E. 100. 2: ἀνή, Arc. 112. 21; Chœrob. E. 100. 2.

143. Proper names in *νη* are paroxytone, as Αἴτνη, Ἀλκυόνη, Ἀντιγόνη, Βύνη, Δωδώνη, Ἐλένη, Ἐρμιόνη, Ἡλώνη, Ἰσμήνη, Ἰτώνη, Καρίνη, Κλυμένη, Κυρήνη, Λέρηνη, Μιτυλήνη, Πελλήνη, Πέρυη, Πριήνη, Ρήνη, Σάνη, Σήνη, Φρύνη. Names of countries or nations in *ᾶνη* and *ηνη*, and plural names of towns and places are for the most part oxytone, as Ἀκεσαμενάι, Ἀλκομενάι, Θεναί (cf. Schmidt ad Arc. 111), Κελαιναί, Κλεωναί, Arc. 112. 26 (but Κλεώνη, cf. Eust. 291. 4), Κλαζομενάι, Κολωναί, Μολωναί; Ἀραξηνή, Ἀραρηνή, Ἀράζανηνή, Γαβιανή, Γαβιηνή, Κασπιανή, Μαργιανή, Ματιανή, Σαιδηνή, Σουσιανή; but there are many exceptions to this rule.

144. NOTE 1.—Plural Names of Towns which are barytone. Ἀθῆναι, *passim*: Ἀκκαναί, St. Byz.: Ἀκέναι, St. Byz.: Ἀντεμναί (?) ‘ap. Strab. 230’ Ἀντεμναί certe scribendum pro Ἀντέμναι, H. D.: Ἀφάναι (?) St. Byz.: Ἀφίδναι, St. Byz.: Ἀχαρναί is oxytone, though Ἀχάρνα is paroxytone in St. Byz., where Göttling conjectures Ἀχάρνη: Ἀχναί, St. Byz.: Ἀχραδινή, St. Byz.: Βάτναι, St. Byz.: Ἐχῖναι, St. Byz.: Θεράπναι, Strab. 409: Τσχναί (?) A. G. Oxon. I. 48. 13: Ιχναί in Thessaly, Strab. 435; and in Macedonia, St. Byz.: Καλύναι, Eust. 319. 28; E. M. 486. 28: Κάναι, Strab. 446; 615: Κανή and Καναί τῆς Αἰολίδος ἀκρα, St. Byz.: Κάνναι = Κανναί, Strab. 285; Κασμέναι, Thucyd. 6. 5: Κορβρῆναι, Polyb. 5. 44. 7: Κολωναί, Xenoph. Hell. 3. 1. 13, is Κολῶναι in Paus. 10. 14. 1: Κρήναι, Thucyd. 3. 106, etc.: Λίμναι, Strab. 363: the Arcadian Μέλαιναι (Μελαινεά, Paus. 8. 3. 3), is distinguished by St. Byz. from the Lycian Μελαιναί: Μελαναί in the Troad is oxytone in Strab. 603: Μιντούρναι, Strab. 233: Μυκήναι, *passim*: Πότναι, Eust. 269. 34: Σίναι, St. Byz., or Σίναι, Ptol. 7. 3. 6: Ταμύναι or Ταμύνη, Arc. 194. 2: Τελλήναι, Strab. 231: Τυρακήναι, St. Byz.: Φέναι, Strab. 645, is oxytone in Aristoph. Av. 1692, and in some copies of Thucyd. 8. 24; H. D.: Φιδήναι, Strab. 230.

145. NOTE 2.—The names of countries and nations in *ανη* and *ηνη* are strictly adjectives, and as such they generally retain the adjectival accent, yet the following are exceptions to the rule, Ἀδιαβήνη, Suid.: Αἰολήνη (?) St. Byz.: Μεσσήνη, Theog. Can. 113. 13: Χωρήνη, Strab. 514, for which H. D. have Χωρηνή. Cities of this termination are regular, as Ἀνθήνη, elsewhere Ἀνθηνή, Lob. Prol. 195, Ἀρήνη, Ἀρμήνη, Ἀτρήνη, Καρήνη, Κισθήνη, Κυδρήνη, Κυλλήνη (mountain and town), Κυρήνη, Κοδρομήνη (Κοδρομηνή in Theog. Can. 113. 21), Μαλήνη, Μεσσήνη, Μιτυλήνη or Μυτιλήνη, Μυκήνη and Μυκήναι, Παλλήνη, Πειρήνη, Πελλήνη, Πυλήνη, Πυρήνη, Συήνη, Τελλήνη, Φιδήνη, etc. The following are irregular, Ἀθμονή, a deme, for which St. Byz. has Ἀθμόνη: Αἰανή, St. Byz.: Αἰξωνή, a deme, St. Byz. s. v.; Arc. 112. 26: Ἀκραιβατηνή, besides being variable in its accent, is written nine or ten different ways, see Fix ap. H. D. s. v.: Ἀρσηνή, a lake, Strab. 529: Ἀχριανή, St. Byz.: Γερμηνή, Arc. 111. 17, τὸ δὲ Γερμηνή ἡ

συνήθεια δένεινει: Εἰδομένη, Thucyd. 2. 100, is falsely oxytone in St. Byz: **Κυανή** (sc. πηγή), Diod. Sic. 5. 4, is **Κυανῆ** in Ἀelian V. H. 2. 33: **Κυανῆ** (sc. λίμνη), Strab. 529: **Κυνή**, a city, St. Byz.: **Μαντιανή**, a lake, Strab. 529; **Μελητηνή** (?) a city, Theog. Can. 113. 21 is **Μελητηνή** in St. Byz.: **Ολανή**, Strab. 529: **Παταληνή**, Eust. ad Dion. Per. 1093, πόλις ἀξιόλογος τὰ Πάταλα, ἀφ' ἣν ἡ νῆσος **Παταληνή** δέντρων, ὡς οἱ ἀκριβεῖς λέγουσι· τινὲς δὲ καὶ βαρυτόνως **Παταλήνην** ὡς **Πρύτην** ἀναγνώσκουσιν: **Σιβερηνή**, St. Byz.: **Συρβανή**, an island, St. Byz.; cf. Lob. Prol. 195 sqq., who, after enumerating a large number of irregular accents, at last says, ‘ceterum in hoc universo genere librariorum inconstantia tanta est ut sæpe idem nomen diversos habeat accentus.’

Σιπυληνή, as an epithet of Demeter, is oxytone, Theog. Can. 113. 22, though **Δινδυμήνη** is paroxytone, Arc. 111. 21.

146. Note 3.—Female Names. The following irregular female names are quoted by Pape, **Αξωνή** (Arc. 112. 26), **Δαμιανή**, **Εἰδομενή**, **Ἐλλαμενή**, **Ἐρμιανή** (?), **Κελαινή**, Ἀelian V. H. 3.42: **Κυανή**, which he cites from Ἀelian V. H. 2. 33, is there **Κυανῆ**, and is the name of a fountain; the woman's name **Κυάνη** is expressly declared to be paroxytone by Arc. 110. 26, though it is **Κυανή** in Plat. Theag. 125 E; but there cod. Clark. reads **Κυάνη**, which has been adopted by Stallbaum; **Ποθενή**, Athen. 576 F: **Ταδινή** (?) is paroxytone in Strab. 347; Paus. 7. 5. 13: **Φουβιανή**: **Φωτιανή**, E. M. 276. 53. Probably some, if not all of these, should be barytone, though Theog. Can. 153. 6 seems to assert that all in **μενη** are oxytone, and so some wrote **Δεξαμενή**, to distinguish it from the feminine participle **δεξαμένη**, but properly it is paroxytone, S. V. Σ. 44.

-ΞΑ and -ΞΗ.

147. Those in **ξα** have the final *a* short and retract the accent, those in **ξη** are paroxytone, as **ἄμαξα**, **δόξα**, **μύξα**, **αὔξη**, **ἐπαύξη** (Plat. de Legg. 815 E), **Ἀμαξα**, **Ἀραξα**, **Λίξα**, **Φρίξα**.

148. Note.—Αὐτόδόξα, Arist. Top. 8. 11. 14, not **αὐτόδοξα**: it may be doubted whether a Greek grammarian would consider it a synthetic compound. It seems to have been a question whether **αὔξη** should be paroxytone or perispomenon, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 304 decides for the former accent; Theognostus ap. A. G. 1347, on the contrary, says that Herodian made it *oxytone*, cf. Arc. 96; 113; Theog. Can. 116. 5: **ἔρπυξή**, Diosc. 3. 73; *H. D.*

-ΟΑ and -ΟΗ.

149. All words in **οα** and **οη** are paroxytone, except those in **οα** = **οη**, which follow the accent of the latter form; as **ἀλόη**, **ζόη**, **δά**, **πόα**, **πόη**, **πτόα**, **ρόα**, *a pomegranate*, **χλόη**, **χνόη**, **χρόα**, **Ἄρσινόη**, **Βερόη**, **Γενόα**, **Θεισόα**, Paus. 8. 27. 4, **Θόη**, **Λυκόα**, Paus. 8. 3. 4, **Μερόη**, **Μετόα**, **Οινόη**, **Χωλόη**; except oxytone, **στοά**, **ἀκοή**, **βοή**, **πνοή** (and **πνοά**?), **ροή**, **ροά**, **χοή**.

150. Note 1.—Exceptions in οα. See E. M. 705. 1; Arc. 100. 11: **ἐπιχροά** (?) Athen. 42. E; Lob. Phryn. 495; but **ἐπίχροια** is quoted from Clem. Alex. Strom. 6. p. 792: **ροά** = **ροή**, *stream*: **ρόα** = **ροιά**, Eust. 94. 4, *pomegranate*, is oxytone according to Arc. 100. 14; but he is doubtless mistaken, or the epitomator has not copied Herodian correctly: **στοά**, Arc. 100. 13, also **στοιά**.

Exceptions in οη. Ἀκοή, Arc. 103. 21 : βοή, Arc. 103. 19 ; E. M. 202. 35 ; Chœrob. E. 113. 1, but βοῆ = βοέα, Theog. Can. 108. 9 : κορόη in Hesych. is probably corrupt : πνοή, Arc. 103. 20 ; E. M. 202. 35 ; δοή, Eust. 94. 30 ; χοή, Arc. 103. 18 ; E. M. 202. 35.

The dialectic form *βούδα* = *βουσά* (cf. μᾶδ = μοῦσα) in E. M. 391. 19 is curious.

151. NOTE 2.—The compounds of these words follow the general rule, e.g. ιστοβόη, ἀναπνοή, παλιμπνόη (H. D. are mistaken in saying that this should be oxytone), ἀπορρόη, διαρρόη, διαρροά, ὑδρορρόη (Arc. 102. 21, τὸ ὑδρορρόη οἱ παλαιοὶ ἐβάρυναν, οἱ δὲ μεταγενέστεροι δέξνουσιν οὐχ ὑγιῶς), καλλιρρόη, θερμορρόη : yet it is expressly stated by Eust. 992. 57 (and perhaps by Arc. 103. 2, though the MSS. there read either ἀναρρώη and ἀναράη), that ἀναρρόη is barytone contrary to rule : Göttling (Accent. p. 148) is quite mistaken when he says that the same thing is asserted by S. V. E. 372, the passage runs as follows, βαρυντέον τὸ παναθησίς· τὸ γὰρ εἰς Η λήγοντα θηλυκὰ δισύλλαβα δέξνουμενα ἐν τῇ συνθέσει μὴ γινόμενα κύρια, τότε μὲν φυλάσσει τὸν τόνον ὅταν μετὰ προθέσεως συντίθηται, ὡς τὸ ἀνατολή· εἰ δὲ μετὰ ἀλλοι τινός, ἀναβιβάζει τὸν τόνον, ιστοδόκη, καπνοδόκη, ὥστε καὶ τὸ ὑδρορρόη παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς ἀναλόγως βαρύνεται, τὸ δὲ ἀναρρόη δέξνεται : διμορρόη is altogether false, see H. D. s. v. : δακρυρρόη, quoted by H. D. from Epiph. t. 2. p. 197 A. is certainly an error, and ἐύροι, Aret. p. 100, H. D. is very doubtful : ἀναχόη οἰνοχόη, τυμβοχόη (Schol. Ven. Φ. 323), πλημοχόη, ὑδροχόη are conformable to the rule : τυμβοχόη is sometimes falsely oxytone, Lob. Phryn. 498, and a distinction is occasionally drawn between προχόη, outlet, mouth of a river, E. M. 692. 52 ; Suid. ; and προχόη, a pitcher, Anth. Pal. 6. 292. 6 ; but they are frequently confounded in MSS.

152. NOTE 3.—*Exceptional Proper Names.* Ἀγχόη, as the name of a place, occurs in Strab. 406, but the plural is Ἀγχοαλ in Hesych. : Μεσσόα (or Μεσόα), Strab. 364, is wrongly Μέσσοα in St. Byz.

-ΠΑ and -ΠΗ.

153. Words in *πα* and *πη* are paroxytone, as ἀγάπη, ἀρπη, κάπη, λύπη, πόρπη, σκέπη ; except those in *οπη* and *ωπη*, which are oxytone (but κερκώπη, κώπη, λώπη), as ἀστεροπή, ἐνωπή, ἐσωπή, κλοπή, κοπή, δπή, δπωπή, περιωπή, ροπή, σιωπή, σκοπή, τροπή, together with ἀστραπή, ἐνιπή, καμπή = κάμψις (but κάμη, a worm, is paroxytone), μολπή, πομπή, ρίπη, τυπή.

154. NOTE.—Ἀξαπά· πτισάνη, Hesych. : αἰγιλώπη (?) or αἰγιλώπη, H. D. : ἀλωπά (?) Hesych. : ἀστραπή, Arc. 113. 15 : βορβορόπη, Lob. Par. 466, as a compound of βόρβορος and ὄπη is regular ; another form of the same word is βορβορόκη, Arc. 107. 6 : γύπη is probably better than γυπή, Theog. Can. 116. 24 : διόπη, an ear-ring, is regular, the syllable δι not being the preposition διά : ἐνιπή, Arc. 113. 16 : ἐνοπή = φωνή, Arc. 113. 15 ; but Ἐνοπή, a town, Theog. Can. 116. 16, or Ἐνόπη and ἐνόπη, an ear-ring, Eust. 743. 16 : κάμπη = τὸ δρός καὶ σκώληξ, Arc. 113. 8 ; E. M. 488. 33 ; in Aristoph. Pac. 870, some books have κάμπαις for καμπαῖς, but the latter is right : κώπη, Theog. Can. 116. 31 : λαμπή (?) or λάμπη, Lob. Rhem. 271 : λίσπη, Apollonius oxytoned this word, Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 849 : λώπη, Theog. Can. 116. 31 : μολπή, Arc. 113. 9 : ὁμπή is oxytone in A. G. 287. 21, but better paroxytone in Photius : δύνπη, Hesych. : πομπή, Arc. 113. 9 :

προσώπη, Hesych. should be προσωτή: φῆπτή (?) cf. H. D. s. v.: φῆπη, Eust. 301. 28; Philem. Lex. p. 63. § 169; Theog. Can. 116. 33: σηπή or σήπη, Lob. Rhem. 258, note 11: τυπή, Arc. 113. 4; Schol. Ven. E. 887; τύπη in Hesych. is false: λατύπη, χαμαιτύπη, μοιχοτύπη, are not compounds of this word, though they are regular even if they were so; according to Theog. Can. 116. 25, λατύπη and χαμαιτύπη are oxytone: ψιθόκη, ἡ ἀκαθαρσία, Arc. 107. 6; cf. Lob. Prol. 330.

155. Proper names in πα or πη are paroxytone, as Ἀερόπη, Ἀντιγόνη, Εὐρώπη, Καλλιόπη, Κάλπη, Κάπαι, Λάμπη, Μερόπη, Μετώπη, Ὄλπη, Ὄλπαι, Πηνελόπη, Πόμπη, Ρέπη, Σινώπη, Στερόπη, Στίλπαι.

156. Note.—The Attic deme Ἀμφιτροπή is oxytone in Hesych., but paroxytone in St. Byz., though he gives the adverbial forms Ἀμφιτροπῆνδε and Ἀμφιτροπῆσι: Ἀρυπή, Theog. Can. 116. 25, is Ἀρύπη in St. Byz.: Ἐπωπή, an old name of Ἀκροκόρινθος, St. Byz. is paroxytone in Eust. 290. 25, and that is the better accent: Ζαριάσπα (?) Strab. 514, or properly Ζαριάσπη, is proparoxytone in St. Byz., but he and others have it as a neuter plural: Μολπή, a female name, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 892, should be paroxytone: Σιωπή, ἡ ὁδὸς Σιωπῆς, Paus. 6. 23. 8, can hardly be considered an exception: Στεροπή, Diod. Sic. 3. 60, yet it is expressly made paroxytone by Theog. Can. 116. 16, and Arc. 113. 13.

-PA.

157. Dissyllables in αρα, ευρα, ουρα, and all words in ορα, are oxytone, as ἀρά (but κατάρα), χαρά, εὐρά, νευρά, πλευρά, οὐρά, κουρά, φρουρά, ἀγορά, βορά, δορά, σπορά, φθορά, φορά.

158. Note.—Ἀμέρα, Hesych.: βάρα (?) Hesych., where in one sense it seems to be a neuter plural, though, as νόσημά τι καρηβαρικόν, it may be a singular: μορά, E. M. 589. 23; Zonar. 1369, is μόρα in Pollux 1. 129; L. S.; H. D.; in E. M. 590. 33, both forms are found; but the express declaration of E. M. and Zonar. ll. ll., that it is oxytone, ought to outweigh all other considerations; cf. Lob. Rhem. 267. The compound ἐπαρά is oxytone, but κατάρα always paroxytone, contrary to rule. Κόρα and κούρη = κόρη is paroxytone.

159. Hyperdissyllables in ηρα, υρα, and ουρα are proparoxytone, as μέρμηρα, μελίκηρα, ἄγκυρα, γέφυρα, δλυρα, ἄρουρα; except ἀθήρα and κολλύρα paroxytone.

160. Note.—Ἀθήρα (?) = ἀθήρη, ἀθέρα, ἀθάρη, Chœreb. A. G. 1173, or ἀθέρα; ἀθηρά is altogether false: ἀλματύραι (?) Hesych.: ἀμβαλογήρα, Paus. 3. 18. 1; Lob. Phryn. 538: δασπλήρα (?) Theog. Can. 107. 19: διφοῦρα (?) Hesych.; λειξοῦρα (?) Hesych. is λειξένυρα in Suidas s. v. λεῖξα, both = *luxuria*, and are probably misaccented: μαμηρά, or μαμιρά, is a barbarous word, see H. D.: μενδῆρα (?) Theog. Can. 107. 19: μενθῆρα (?) E. M. 580. 6: μερμῆρα (?) Theog. Can. 107. 19, or μέρμηρα, as in A. G. 28. 4; see H. D.: δμαύρα (?) = ἀμέρα, Hesych., where Schmidt reads δμουρα: ἀτρήρα (?) Theog. Can. 107. 19, 'qui fortasse vulgari forma dixit Amazonem quæ ap. Apoll. Rh. 2. 387, Tzetz. Posth. 8. 57. 127, Schol. Ven. Hom. II. 3. 189, 'Οτρηρή vel 'Οτρήρη, itemque in Lycophronis libris plerisque 997, nonnullis tantum edd. ad 'Οτρηροῦς ab n. 'Οτρηρώ aberrantibus, dicitur, nisi

quis substantivum ὄτρήρα exstitisse putet;’ L. Dindorf, ap. H. D.: πανδούμρα (?) Pollux 4. 60, also occurs as a paroxytone πανδούρα. The rare word γέργυρα = γοργύρη is of doubtful quantity; but the penultimate is probably long, and the word proparoxytone, like γέφυρα, ἄγκυρα, ὀλῦρα, πλήμμυρα; and it is actually so written in the text of E. M. 224. 56: τανρουρά, H. D., is almost certainly false: on κολλύρα, see Arc. 194. 16.

161. Words in *ιρα* have the *a* short, and retract the accent, as αἰρα, εῖρα, μαῖρα, μάχαιρα, μοῖρα, πεῖρα, χίμαιρα; except ἑτάρα, paroxytone, and ζειρά or ζιρά, σερά, στειρά (and στεῖρα), oxytone.

162. NOTE.—Δειρά, E. M. 256. 57; and expressly Theog. Can. 107. 6 is δεῖρα in Hesych, and H. D.; in Attic it is δέρη: ειρά, so expressly Theog. Can. 101. 24, yet it is always paroxytone; perhaps we should read ἵρα, cf. Arc. 97. 1: ἑτάρα, though used as a substantive, is only the feminine of ἑταῖρος: ζειρά (?), in Theog. Can. 101. 22, the ultimate is said to be short, and the word is accented ζέρα; ζιρά is another and less correct form of the same word: κατέρα (?) Hesych.: ειρά = ἐκκλησία etc., Eust. 1160. 35; according to Arc. 97. 1 this is oxytone (in the MSS. of Arc. it is spelled ἥρά), and also in Theogn. Can. 101. 24, where it is written ειρά; in E. M. 692. 38 it is ἵρα or ειρά; cf. also E. M. 303. 39: μαῖρα, Lob. Rhem. 256: νεῖρα and πεῖρα (πειρά, edge, only in Aeschyl. Choeph. 847=860. ed. Didot, where Ahrens reads πεῖραι) sometimes have the *a* long; see L. S. s. v. v.: σειρά, Arc. 97. 1; Theog. Can. 101. 24; 107. 6: σέρα, Eust. 914. 24; a Doric form σηρά is mentioned by Etym. Gud. 497. 45: στέιρα, the keel of a ship, A. G. Oxon. 3. 396. 32, mentions a form στειρά: στείρα (sc. βοῦς), see Lob. Par. 347: σχειρά, Theog. Can. 101. 24, the meaning is unknown: χοίρα, in Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 12 is the proper name of a woman.

163. The rest are paroxytone, as ἄγρα, αἰώρα, ἀμάρα, αῖρα, διόπτρα, διφθέρα, ἔδρα, ἐσπέρα, ἐσχάρα, ἡμέρα, θήρα, κιθάρα, κολυμβήθρα, λύρα, μύρρα, δύωρα, παλαίστρα, πήρα, πληθώρα, πορφύρα, σαύρα, σισύρα, φαρέτρα, φιλύρα, φράτρα, χαράδρα, χώρα, ὕρα; except the oxytones ἀριστερά (χείρ), ἔκυρά, ἐλπωρά, θαλπωρά, θερμανστρά, περιστερά, πενθερά, πυρά; the properispomenon σφύρα and the proparoxytones Δήμητρα, σκολόπενδρα, and τάναγρα.

164. NOTE.—Αἴθρα, in Lycoph. 699. 822, quoted by H. D. s. v., it is wrongly properispomenon: ἄκερα (?) Hesych.: ἀλεώρα or ἀλεωρά is variable both in termination and accent; it is *paroxytone* in Arist. H. A. 9. 8. 1 (where three MSS. read ἀλεωρή); De Part. Animal. 4. 10. 23 (one MS. has ἀλεωρά) and elsewhere; *oxytone* in Arist. De Part. Animal. 4. 5. 23 (codd. ἀλεώρα and ἀλεωρή), and in one MS. of H. A. 1. 1. 31; Diod. Sic. 3. 34, etc.: ἀλεωρή seems to be almost always oxytone; according to the rules laid down by Arc. 101. 19; 113. 18, both words ought to be paroxytone: ή ἀπομάκτρα is sometimes confounded with τὰ ἀπόμακτρα; see L. S. s. v. and the passage of Aristoph. there quoted: αῖρα (for αῖρα), in E. M. 557. 45, is an error: γεραρά, Demosth. 1371, is an adjective used as a substantive; cf. Aeschyl. Suppl. 666: γλυκερά, Theog. Can. 106. 31: ἔγκαττρα, Alex. Trall. 1. 12; H. D.: ἔκυρά, the feminine of ἔκυρός, Arc. 72. 8: ἐλπωρά, Arc. 101. 22, only occurs as ἐλπωρή: ἐνστρα, Hesych. is sometimes incorrectly ἐνστρα: ἔψανδρα is an error, it should be ἔψάνδρα, Lob. Par. 213: θαλπωρά, Arc. 101. 22, generally θαλπωρή: θερμανστρά, or θερμανστρά in Callimach. H. in

Del. 144, should probably be paroxytone, and also θέρμαστρα, another form of the same word; by rule the final *a* would be long, and I can find no authority for making it short: ἰάρα in Hesych. is corrupt: κασάρα (?) cf. Lob. Par. 80: κιρρά, *a kind of fish*, Hesych. is perhaps an adjective: κράτερα (?) = κράτρα, Hesych.: κράτρα and κραυρά, Lob. Par. 347: λαύρα in E. M. 557. 45 is wrong: νάτερα (?) Hesych.: ἔτηρά (sc. γῆ); H. D. quote έτηρα, dryness, from Schol. Aristid. p. 326. ed. Frommel: πέλεκρα (?) Hesych.: πενθερά, Theog. Can. 106. 32: συμπενθέρα, Anna Comn. p. 54, *H. D.* is a strange accent; whoever so wrote the word regarded it as the feminine of συμπένθερος: περιστερά, Arc. 101. 7: πρώρα, Arc. 101. 17, or better πρῷρα, has the *a* short in Attic, though it is not uncommonly written πρώρα (?); see Spitzner Gr. Pros. § 16. 12 b: πυρά, Herod. π. μ. λ. 17. 29, and Dindorf. in præf. p. xiii; Arc. 97. 1: σαλαμάνδρα, Arist. H. A. 5. 19. 25, is sometimes written σαλάμανδρα, Geopon. 15. 1; see Lob. Par. 212, who rightly condemns this form: σάντρα (?) Hesych.: σκολόπενδρα, Arc. 97. 5; 101. 27; 194. 19; σκολοπένδρα, though found in some editions, is almost certainly wrong; cf. Lob. Par. 212, note 6: σταθερά (sc. γῆ), Lob. Par. 350: σφύρα, Herod. π. μ. λ. 17. 28; Arc. 96. 27, is not unfrequently oxitone: τάναγρα, Arc. 101. 27; 194. 19: τραφερά (sc. γῆ), Lob. Par. 350: ύγρα is also used substantively: φωρά, theft, is oxitone, and φώρα, search, paroxytone in Hesych., though this last is oxitone in Pollux 8. 69, and elsewhere; *H. D.*: χολέρα is the accentuation in all the passages quoted by *H. D.*, and the word is expressly said to be paroxytone in Theog. Can. 101. 16; but χολέρα is also said to occur; see Lob. Par. 355.

165. ACCENT OF COMPOUNDS. Compounds retain the quantity of the words from which they are derived, as λαύρα σποδησιλαύρα, πήρα στακκοπήρα, αἴρα μαψάυρα, πείρα ἀνάπειρα πρόπειρα, ἄγρα ποδάγρα τραγῳδοποδάγρα; the last syllable of κυνόσουρα however is short, though the *a* in ούρα is long (Herod. π. μ. λ. 13. 26; Eust. 706. 1; Arc. 97. 10), σεισοῦρα (?) and λαμπούρα are both doubtful: τάναγρα, whether as a proper or common name, has a short ultimate (Arc. 101. 27; 194. 19). In accentuation, compounds conform to the general rule, except κατάρα. Χλωροσαῦρα, in Schol. Theocr. 2. 58, can hardly be right, though it occurs again, Schol. Theocr. 7. 22, together with σαῦρα (?).

166. Proper names in *ρα* throw back the accent, as Ἀντίφρα, Δάειρα, Δαῖρα, Δηιάνειρα, Εἶρα, Ἐφύρα, Ἡρα, Θήρα, Κασσάνδρα, Κέρκυρα, Κίρρα, Κλυταιμνήστρα, Κοισύρα, Κόρα, Λιπάρα, Πάλμυρα, Παινδώρα, Πολυδώρα, Φαΐδρα.

167. NOTE.—Numerous exceptions to this rule are met with, but it is to be suspected that many of them are errors, while some are certainly so. Ἀγκάρα (?) Strab. 216; St. Byz. : Ἀγκύρα, E. M. 10. 30; 220. 8; Paus. 1. 4. 5: Ἀγκύρα in Illyricum, Polyb. 28. 8. 11, where Bekker reads Ὑσκάνα : Ἀγκύρα in Sicily, Diod. Sic. 14. 48; there can be little doubt that this name ought to follow the general rule; see Fix ap. H. D. s. v. : Ἀγορά, St. Byz. or Ἀγορή, Herodot. 7. 58: Αἴμηρα, Eust. 287. 36: Αἴρα, St. Byz. : Ἀμβολογήρα (?) ; the passage in Paus. 3. 18. 1 proves nothing as to the accent; Lob. Phryn. 538 note, is confident that it is paroxytone, but he gives no reasons for his opinion: Ἀμφείρα, so Pape, who quotes Lycoph. 1163, which proves nothing; *H. D.* have Ἀμφείρα, which is probably

better : Ἀντικύρα, Strab. 416 (where Kramer reads Ἀντίκυρα), St. Byz.; Herodot. uses Ἀντικύρη; if therefore *a* is long (which does not seem certain), Ἀντικύρα will be the best mode of writing the word: Ἀντίκυρρα, Eust. 273. 30: Ἀντίκυρα, Paus. 10. 36. 5, and often elsewhere: Ἀντίκυρα, as a female name, occurs in Athen. 587 E, where Meineke writes Ἀντίκυρρα: Ἀντίσαρα, St. Byz. can hardly be right, since Ἀντισάρη is quoted from Herodian by the same author; cf. A. G. Oxon. 4. 412. 9: Ἀπτερα, St. Byz.; cf. Strab. 479: Ἀρα, St. Byz.: Ἀργυρᾶ, Paus. 7. 18. 6: Ἀργυρα (?) another city, St. Byz.: Ἀριστεραί, Paus. 2. 34. 8 Ἀχέρραι, St. Byz.: Βαΐταρρα (?) St. Byz. s. v. Βαΐταρρούς: Βοῦρα, St. Byz. s. v. Παναιώρα, Strab. 59, is Βούρα in Ptol. 3. 16. 15, but wrongly, for *a* is short; Callimach. H. in Del. 102; Βούρα therefore is a mistake in Philo Jud. T. 2. p. 514. 28; H. D.: Γέρμαρα (?) St. Byz.: Γίνδαρα (?) St. Byz.: Γλαφυρά is, according to Arc. 101. 14, oxytone as the name of a city: Γλαφύρα, Hom. Il. 2. 712, on which passage Eust. 327. 34 observes that the ‘more exact critics’ (*οἱ ἀκριβέστεροι*) barytoned the word to distinguish it from the adjective, but it is oxytone in most editions; Pape quotes Γλαφύρα as a woman’s name; in Appian, Civ. 5. 7, it is in the MSS. oxytone, though Bekker has it paroxytone: Γλικερά is oxytone according to Arc. 101. 6, though Γλικέρα appears in Strab. 410; Athen. 584 A; Suid. and elsewhere: Γόμορρα or Γόμωρα, Suid.; the genitive is usually Γομόρρας, but the accusative Γόμωρα, and perhaps Γόμωρα: Γόβωρα (?) Suid.. Γυραί (sc. πέτραι), Hom. Odys. 4. 500: Δαρά, St. Byz.: Δαρραί, St. Byz.: Δήμητρα, Paus. 1. 37. 2, etc.: Δηρά, St. Byz.: Δισορά, St. Byz.: Ἐβωρα, St. Byz.; the Codex Vrat. has “Ἐβηρα, and Ptol. 2. 5. 8 has it under the form Ἐβουρα; if Ἐβωρα be the correct orthography, the word ought to be paroxytone: Ἐλευθεραί, Diod. Sic. 4. 3; Strab. 375; Arc. 101. 8: Ἔνυδρα (?) Strab. 753; Ἐραί, Thucyd. 8. 19; but Ἐραί, Strab. 644: Ἐρυθρά, and Ἐρυθραῖ, Apion and Herodorus: others distinguished Ἐρύθραι in Boeotia from Ἐρυθραῖ in Ionia, Eust. 267. 6; cf. Chorob. E. 27. 10: Θερμυδραί, Apollod. 2. 5. 11; W. Dindorf thinks this corrupt; the ordinary form of the word is τὰ Θέρμυδρα: Θοραί, a deme, St. Byz.: Θορά, Theog. Can. 107. 22: Ἰνδαρα (?) St. Byz.: Ἱερά, Diod. Sic. 5. 7, etc.: Ἱρά, St. Byz.: Ἱρή, Aristarchus; Ἱρη others, Schol. Ven. I. 150; Herodian also made it oxytone, Schol. Ven. I. 292, though the contrary is stated, A. G. 11. 3; see Lob. Par. 343: Λαμπτραί, a deme, Phot. Lex. v. Λαμπτρεῖς: Λυκόσσωρα is, like the other compounds from οὐρά, proparoxytone, Paus. 8. 2. 1; those not derived from that word are for the most part regular, as Κόσσουρα, Strab. 123: Μάκκαραι, St. Byz.: Μανδαραί, St. Byz.: Μίσκερα, St. Byz.: Νόσωρα, St. Byz.: Ξηρά, St. Byz.: Ὁλόβαρρα (?) St. Byz.: Παναιώρα (?) St. Byz.: Πειραί, Paus. 7. 18. 1; Theog. Can. 101. 12: Σαύρα (?) St. Byz.: Σιρρά, St. Byz.: Στουρά, Arrian Ind. 21. 1; Pape: Φάρα, Strab. 388, another city in Africa, is oxytone, Strab. 831: Φαλάκραι, St. Byz.: Φαραί, St. Byz., etc.; sometimes falsely Φάραι: Φερά, female name, Eust. 327. 12; Theog. Can. 101. 13: Φεραί, St. Byz.: Φηρά, Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 12; Eust. 580. 44, or Φηραί, St. Byz.: Χάραδρα (?) St. Byz.: Χείμερα (?) St. Byz.

168. The Ionic words in *ρη*=*ρα* are oxytone when the common forms are so, paroxytone in other cases, as ἀγορή (ἀγορά), ἀθάρη, ἀλεωρή (ἀλεωρά), ἀναδορή (ἀναδορά), ἀποκουρή (ἀποκουρά), ἀποφορή (ἀποφορά), ἀρή (ἀρά), βορή (βορά), δεξιτερή, δέρη, though δειρή is oxytone, ἐκυρή, ἐλπωρή, θαλπωρή, κόρη, νευρή, ξηρή (γῆ), οὐρή, πυρή, Ἀγορή, Ἀγρη, Ἀντισάρη, Ἀσχρη, Δείρη, Ἐφύρη, Κάτρη, Κύρη, Ὁλύκρη, Τερψιχόρη, Φηρή; the following are oxytone, δειρή, θορή, καρή.

169. NOTE 1.—See Choerob. C. 515. 1 : Δειρή is in *Æolic δέρφα*, Choerob. ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 194. II : δέρη is paroxytone, E. M. 94. 4 : δαρπωρή, Zonar. 562, not δαρπαρή, Suid. : καρή, Arc. 113; Theog. Can. 78. 30; Eust. 1257. 52; A. G. 1173; κάρη is neuter, though there are instances of its being used as feminine; cf. H. D. s. v. Ον φωρή, *theft*, see L. S. s. v.; they have also ἵερή = ἵερεια.

170. NOTE 2.—Αγαρή, Herodot. 7. 58 : Αἰσχρη is oxytone in Plut. 2. 474 C : Δείρη, E. M. 262. 52 ; it is oxytone in St. Byz. ; Strab. 769 ; 773 ; in Ptol. I. 15. 11 ; 4. 7. 9 ; 8. 16. 12 we have either Δίρη or Δείρη : Δαυαρή, St. Byz. : Τρή, Aristarchus made it oxytone, others paroxytone, Schol. Ven. I. 150 ; Herodian also made it oxytone, Schol. Ven. I. 292, though the contrary is stated, A. G. 1173 ; see Lob. Par. 343 : Καιρή, St. Byz. ; in Strab. 220 it is Καιρέα : Λειμηρή, Eust. 287. 35, a name of Epidaurus, is an adjective : Νηρή (?) : Περιστερή, St. Byz. : Φηρή, E. M. 791. 46 : Ρῆ = Ρέα, Pherecydes ap. Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 5.

171. NOTE 3.—The contracted words νεβρή, Orph. Arg. 447, ταυρή, τραγή, Eust. 374, are perispomena.

-ΣΑ.

172. Words in *σα* have the final *a* short, and the accent is retracted, as αῖσα, ἄνασσα, βασίλισσα, βῆσσα, γλῶσσα, ἔμπουσσα, ήρωσσα (or ήρῷσσα), θάλασσα, λύσσα, μέλισσα, μοῦσα, νύσσα, πεῖσα, πίσσα, σάρισα, φυλάκισσα, Ἀρέθουσα, Δοῦσα, Ἐδεσσα, Ἐρμώνασσα, Ἰφιάνασσα, Κρίσα, Κόσσα, Λάγονυσσα, Λάρισα, Λίβυσσα, Νῖσα, Νῦσα, Συράκουσαι, Τίρσαι, Φαῖσα ; except words in ησσα=ήεσσα, ουσσα=όεσσα, and ωσσα, which are properispomena, as τεχνήσσα, τιμῆσσα, χερνήσσα, Πιτυνοῦσσα, Ροδοῦσσα, Μελιττοῦσσα, Ἰοφώσσα : Συράκουσσα is however proparoxytone, and ήρῷσσα properispomenon.

173. NOTE 1.—Arc. 97. 16 ; Herod. π. μ. λ. 12. 25 : βασά, Hesych. ; cf. H. D. s. v. : βηνῶσσα = ἡ φωνὴ τῶν προβάτων, Hesych. : βήσσασα or βησσασᾶ, Diosc. 3. 53 ; βησσαά, Paul. Βλg. p. 277. 45, quoted by H. D. s. v., a barbarous (Syriac) word : βλήσσα (?) Hesych. : ἐπιάνσα (sc. ἡμέρα) : ήρῷσσα, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 1309, ήρῷσσαι προπερισπωμένως Ἡραδιανὸς ἐν δεκάτῳ φησίν, ἐκ συναλοιφῆς τοῦ ήρωσσοῦ τοῦ ήρως δὲ τὸ θηλυκὸν γίνεται ήρῷσσα : κατακάσα or κατακάσσα in Hesych. ; Suid. ; and E. M. 494. 38, is doubtful ; ‘Glossa ex versu Callimachi sumta, quem servavit Etym. M. p. 819. 4, Σκύλλα γυνὴ κατακάσα καὶ οὐ ψύθος οὔνομ’ ἔχουσα. Ex quo appetat κατακάσα esse scribendum, et sic duo codd. Suidae nisi quis κατακάσσα præferat : nam κάσσα per πόρνη explicatur a grammaticis.’ H. D.

174. NOTE 2.—*Exceptional Proper Names.* The books present a large number of proper names accented in such a manner as to violate the rule laid down above, but the explicit statements of the older grammarians leave little doubt that the majority of these apparent exceptions are really mistakes. The following rules are given by Arcadius for the accentuation of these words—96. 3, τὰ εἰς ΣΑ ὑπερδισύλλαβα παρεσχηματισμένα προπαροξύνεται, εἰ μὴ κατὰ συναλοιφὴν εἴη ἀπὸ δέσυτόνων εἰς ΗΣ· δαφνήεσσα φωνήεσσα· τὸ δὲ τεχνήσσα ἀπὸ τοῦ τεχνήεσσα· καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ δέσυτόνων εἰς ΗΣ· χερνής χερνήσσα, ἀργῆς ἀργῆσσα, Κρῆς Κρῆσσα, θῆς θῆσσα : Arc. 97. 12, τὰ εἰς ΣΣΑ ὑπερδισύλλαβα ἀπαρασχημάτιστα¹ προπαροξύνεται, εἰ μὴ

¹ ‘ἀπαρασχημάτιστα dicit propter ήρῷσσα, ut patet ex Herodian ap. Schol. Apoll. Rhod. 4. 1309 ;’ Schmidt.

παραλήγοι ΟΤ· θάλασσα Ἰφιάνασσα θέρμασσα (ἢ κάμινος). τὰ δὲ παραλήγοντα τῇ ΟΤ, εἰ μὲν ἔχοιεν ἐν Σ, προπαροξύνεται· Φαέθοντα 'Αρέθοντα Αἴθοντα· εἰ δὲ δύο ἔχοιεν, προπερισπώνται· Πιτυοῦντα 'Ροδοῦντα (δύνματα νήσων) πλὴν τοῦ 'Εμπουσσα καὶ Συράκουσσα· Arc. 97. 19, τὰ εἰς ΣΑ διστύλλαθα βαρύνεται· αὖτα μούσα πέσσα (ἢ πειθώ) μεθ' ἀν γλώσσα πίστα νύσσα. A list of such deviations from the rule as have been noted is appended.

175. NOTE 3.—**Αἰγαίουσα**, St. Byz. : **Αἰγοῦσα**, Ptol. 3. 4. 17 : **Αἴγουσα**, St. Byz. : **Ακέσσα**, Philostrot. Heroic. p. 703, quoted by H. D. : **Ακέσαι**, St. Byz. : **Ἀλιοῦσσα** is better **Ἀλιοῦσσα**, Paus. 2. 34. 8; I cannot find any authority for **Ἀλφειῶσα** or **Ἀλφειοῦσα**, which are given both by Pape and by H. D. : the passages to which they refer prove nothing: **Ἀνεμῶσα**, Paus. 8. 35. 9 : **Ἀνήτουσσα**, St. Byz., or better **Ἀνητοῦντα**; H. D. : **Ἀνθοῦσα**, St. Byz. s. v. **Συκαί**, is very doubtful; **Ἀνθουσα**, Phot. Bib. 340. 14, is the better form, unless we regard it as a significant noun; the name **Ἀργινοῦσσα** is spelled and accented in various ways, e.g. **Ἀργίνουσα**, Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 697 = 710; **Ἀργίνονται**, Thucyd. 8. 101; Xenoph. Hell. 1. 6. 27 (Schneider prints **Ἀργινοῦσαι** in his index); Diod. Sic. 13. 98; **Ἀργινοῦσαι**, Harpocr.; E. M. 137. 15, 720. 28, on the former of which passages Sylburg observes, ‘Rectius **Ἀργεννοῦσαι**, nempe ab ἀργεννός, 135. 39: ut docet etiam Stephanus Byz. Posteriorem scripturam **Ἀργινοῦσαι** per τι, sequitur Andronit in Atticis, ut testatur idem Stephanus: vel per systolen scilicet ex ἀργεινός, vel per μεταβολήν ex ἀργεῖος;’ **Ἀργινοῦσσα**, Strab. 615. 617; **Ἀργίνουσα**, Suid.; Zonar. 296 (where some MSS. have **Ἀργένουσα** and **Ἀργέννουσα**); **Ἀργεννοῦσα**, St. Byz. **νῆσος** πρὸς τὴν ἡπέριψη τῆς Τραϊδός παρὰ τὸ **Ἀργεννὸν ἀκρωτήριον**, ἀφ' οὗ **Ἀργεννεῖς**, καὶ κατὰ συναίρεσιν **Ἀργεννοῦσα** καὶ **Ἀργεννοῦσται**. τὸ ἔθνικὸν **Ἀργεννούσιος**. **Ἀνδροῖλε** ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ τῆς **Ἀτθίδος** διὰ τοῦτο: **Αριστοφῶστα**, woman's name, Pape: **Αστι**, St. Byz.: **Βαργόσα** (?) Strab. 720, quoted by Pape, though it proves nothing as to the accent: **Βάροντσα**, H. D., is **Βαροῦσαι** in Ptol. 7. 2. 28, on which L. Dindorf says, ‘Præstat fortasse **Βαροῦσαι** scribi:’ **Γήθουσσα**, St. Byz., or **Γήθουσα**, Zonar.: **Γονοῦσσα** in St. Byz. is rightly, **Γονοῦσσα**, in Paus. 2. 4. 4, 5. 18. 7; another false form of the same word, **Γονοῦσα**, occurs in Eust. 291. 42: **Δελφοῦσσα**, St. Byz. s. v. **Δελφοί**: **Ἐλοῦσα**, St. Byz.: **Ἐμπουσσα**, Arc. 97. 18; the usual form is **Ἐμπουσα**: **Ἐρεικοῦσα**, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 586, is properly written **Ἐρεικοῦσσα** in Strab. 276 and St. Byz.: **Θηγανοῦσσα** (?) is correctly **Θηγανοῦσσα** in Paus. 4. 34. 12: **Ιχνοῦσσα** is found in three MSS. of Arist. Mirab. Ausc. 100. 2; the proper form is **Ιχνοῦσσα**, Paus. 10. 17. 1, and this Bekker has rightly adopted in the passage of Aristot. just cited: **Καββαλοῦσσα**, Lucian Ver. Hist. 2. 46: **Κάροντσα** (?) Arrian Peripl. Pape: **Κηλοῦσσα**, Xen. Hell. 4. 7. 7, where some books read **Κοιλωτσσα** (?): **Κισσοῦσσα**, Plut. 1. 449, this is the only correct form, as **Κισσόεσσα** occurs in Plut. 2. 772 B: **Κισσοῦσα** is certainly false: **Κολοσσαί** or **Κολασσαί** is oxytone: **Κοτινοῦσσα**, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 586; Eust. ad Dion. Per. 456: **Λαπέρσα**, St. Byz., a mountain in Laconia, may as a Doric form be correct: **Μαῖσα**, Pape, is false for **Μαῖσα**, Herodian 5. 3. 2, etc.: **Μαράθουσσα**, St. Byz.: **Μελιτοῦσσα**, St. Byz.: **Μήλοντσα**, St. Byz.: **Μύρτουσσα**, St. Byz.: **Οφιοῦσσα**, Scylax p. 29: **Οφιοῦσσα**, Strab. 306. 167: **Παγασαί**, Strab. 436: **Πιτυοῦσσα**, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 586; Diod. Sic. 5. 16; for **Πιτυοῦσσα**, Strab. 394, etc., is unquestionably wrong; cf. Arc. 97. 17: **Πιτυοῦσσα** or **Πιτυοῦσσαι**, St. Byz.: **Πολεμοῦσσα**, an Amazon, Quint. Smyr. 1. 42; H. D. : **Πύργησσα**, St. Byz.: **Ρόδουσσα**, St. Byz. for **Ροδοῦσσα** is false: **Σίδουσσα**, St. Byz.: **Σκότουσσα**, St. Byz.: **Σχινοῦσσα**, St. Byz. should be **Σχινοῦσσα**: Arcadius, 97. 18, excepts **Συράκουσσα** from the rule, but that form does not seem to occur elsewhere; the ordinary forms are regular, as **Συράκουσσα**, **Συράκοσσα**, **Συρήκουσσα**; cf. Theog. Can. 56. 28; **Συρακοῦσσα** in St. Byz. is clearly a mistake: **Ταφιοῦσσα**, **Ταφιοῦσσα**, H. D. quoting Pliny, N. H. 36. 21. 151; the latter form is correct: **Τελφοῦσσα** (see below **Τιλφοῦσσα**, etc.):

Τέλφουσσα or Τελφούσσα, Polyb. 4. 77. 5: Τέλφουσσα, St. Byz.: Τεύγλουσσα (?) : Τεύτλουσσα, St. Byz.; Thuc. 8. 42: Τίλφουσσα, Paus. 9. 33. 1: Τίλφουσσα or Τίλφουσσα, St. Byz.: Τίλφωσσα, Strab. 411: Τίλφωσσα, Herodian ap. St. Byz.; Τιμῶσσα, a woman, Athen. 609 A: Τραγάσσαι (?) H. D. is Τραγάσσαι in Pollux 6. 63, and Τράγασσαι in St. Byz.: Τύδρουσσα, a name of Ceos, Hesych.: Φάκουσσα, St. Byz.: Φασήλουσσα, St. Byz. should be οὐσσα.

176. NOTE 1.—*The Female Names* (also used as names of ships) Ἐπιπηδῶσσα, Ιοῦσσα, Κρατοῦσσα, Ναυκρατοῦσσα, Στεφανοῦσσα, Τιμῶσσα, Τρυφῶσσα, retain their participial accent.

-ΣΗ.

177. Words in ση are paroxytone, as ἄση, ἔρση, ἐέρση, κόρση, Γενέση, Μέσση, Τεμέση, Χρύση, except the deme-names Βησσῆ and Περγασῆ.

178. NOTE.—The following exceptions occur:—βουσή (?) Hesych.: δυσή (or φυσά, νύσσος), Loh. Par. 333.

Proper Names.—Ασαί, St. Byz.: Βησσή, Arc. 113. 24; Theog. Can. 117. 10; Βήσσα, the Locrian city, is always properispomenon in our books: Δροσή, woman's name, Lucian Dial. Meret. c. 10, where Jacobitz and Meineke read Δροσί, from Δροσίς: Παγάση, E. M. 646. 39, is generally oxytone as a plural, Παγασάι: Περγασή, a deme, Arc. 113. 24; St. Byz. s. vv. Αγγελή and Περγασή.

-ΤΑ.

179. Words in τα have the final α short: the accent is retracted, as δίαιτα, θῆττα, Ἔγεστα, Λάδεστα, except contracted words in ουττα, which are properispomena, as μελιττούττα, ολυούττα, προσωπούττα; and Doric forms in τā=τη, which retain the accent of the latter form, as στήτα (στήτη), ἀλακάτα (ἡλακάτη); the proper name Αύγούστα is paroxytone.

180. NOTE 1.—*Exceptional Common Substantives*. Arc. 96. 16; Eust. 1735. 52: αύάτα=ἀφάτα, cf. L. S. s. v.: βαῖτα (?) is more generally found paroxytone, and in Doric βαίτα is certainly right; βάιτη, Arc. 114. 18, is also not uncommon: καινίτα=ձձելփն, Hesych.: κήτα (?) Hesych.: μοրτά, Hesych.; Pollux 7. 151, etc., is μόρτη in Eust. 1854. 31, as Dindorf thinks, wrongly: πελλύτα (?) Hesych.: τατᾶ, Anth. Pal. 11. 67. 4.

181. NOTE 2.—*Exceptional Proper Names*. Several Doric names are inserted which are not strictly exceptions to the rule:—Αέται (?) Hesych.: Αἴγεστα, Strab. 254: Αἰγέστα, Pape; Polyb. 1. 24. 2: Ἀράτα=τη, Dor., Pape: Ἀρεά, woman's name, Anth. App. 53: Ἀρτέμιτα, St. Byz., or Ἀρτεμίτα, Strab. 744, also one of the Echinadæ, Strab. 59: Ἀρβύντα, St. Byz.: Ἀσταί, St. Byz.: Αύγούστα, Chœroboscus, C. 326. 9, wastes nearly a page over the name Αύγούστα, and yet leaves the accent of the word doubtful; as a proper name he says that the α is long, but that ἐ πλ τῆς βασιλίδος it is short, because it is an Italian word: Καισαρανγούστα, Strab. 161, where Meineke alters it to Καισαρανγόδτα: Παξανγούστα, Strab. 151, where Kramer has Παξανγούστα, and Meineke Παξαγούστα: Αΐδάτα, woman, Athen. 557 C: Γαβρῆτα, Strab. 292: Ἔγεστα, St. Byz. is

rightly Ἐγεστα, Diod. Sic. 12. 83; 14. 48: Εόρτα, Strab. 318; also an Indian city, Ptol. 7. 2. 13: Εταζέτα, woman, so *Pape*, quoting Phot. Bib. 228. 9, which proves nothing: Ιεταλ, St. Byz.: Κερεαταί, which is quoted by *Pape* from Strab. 238, is there Κερεάτε or Κερεάτε: ‘Κιλλούτα insula maris Indici ap. Arrian. Exp. 6. 19, nomen suspectum,’ H. D.: Κοτύρτα, Thucyd. 4. 56: Κότυρτα, St. Byz.: Κουντα=Quinta, Anth. App. 375: Κρατίστα=η, woman, *Pape*: Κυρίτα, woman, Lycoph. 1392: Λαναγήτα (?) woman: Παραπίτα, woman, Xenoph. Hell. 4. 1. 39; H. D.: Πικταί, Strab. 237: Πλαγκταί πέτραι, Hom. etc.: Προλύτα, woman, Plut. 1. 606: Σαβάτα, Strab. 226: Σπαντα, Strab. 523: Τεύτα, woman, *Pape*: H. D. have Τεύτα, and quote Polyb. 2. 4: Τρήτα, Strab. 683: Φουρνίτα, St. Byz.

-TH.

182. Common substantives in *τη* are paroxytone, as ἀπάτη, ἄτη, βλαύτη, δαίτη, δροίτη, ἐλάτη, ἡλακάτη, κασιγνήτη, κίστη, κοίτη, πλάτη, ώμοπλάτη; except those in *ετη*, *οτη*, *κτη*, and *ορτη*, which are oxytone, as ἀρετή, τελετή, γενετή (but μελέτη, ἔρετη, and ἀτρυγέτη, sc. θάλασσα), βιοτή, μοτή, ποτή (but ἀβρότη, sc. νύξ and ἀμβρότη), ἀκτή, εἰρκτή, πηκτή, στακτή: ἀορτή, ἔορτή, μορτή, and the following, ἀστή, ἀύτη, βροντή, λιτή, παλαιστή, πινυτή, τελευτή, φυστή. Those in *στη* involving a numerical idea are feminine adjectives, and consequently oxytone, as εἰκοστή, πεντηκοστή. Ἀκτή, ἀρκτή, and λεοντή are contracted.

183. NOTE I.—Arc. 113. 25–115. 3; the apparent exceptions to this rule, which are numerous, are for the most part adjectives used substantively. Probably nothing more rational than popular caprice has determined the retention of the adjectival accent in some cases, and the adoption of a substantival one in others. Ἀβαρταί=πτηραι: Κύπριοι, Hesych.: ἀβρότη (sc. νύξ): αἰγυκτή=γῆ, Hesych.: ἀκοστή, an adjective according to Buttm. Lexilog. p. 76: ἀκτή, Arc. 114. 23: ἀλεστή (?) the only passage (Joseph. A. J. 3. 10. 5) quoted by H. D. proves nothing as to the accent, the nominative might be ἀλεστής: ἀλοιτή, though found, is false for ἀλοίτη: ἀπαντή, Sept. 2 Reg. 10. 5, etc.: ἀρετή, Arc. 114. 3: ἀστή, feminine of ἀστός: ἀστραγαλωτή (ἀστραγαλωτός) Lob. Par. 352: ἀτρυγέτη (sc. θάλασσα) Anth. App. 234: αὐνατή (sc. νύσσας), Hippocr. p. 484. 24.; H. D.: ἀύτη, Arc. 114. 10: βαλλωτή, Diosc. 3. 117; H. D.; cf. Lob. Prol. 393: βλαστή, Arc. 114. 23, though he says that some barytoned it, and βλάστη is given as the proper accent by Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 304; it seems to be always paroxytone in our books: παραβλάστη, ‘apud Theophr. H. P. 1. 2. 6, codex Urbinas παραβλάστας dupl. accentu,’ W. Dindorf ap. H. D.: βροντή, Arc. 114. 22: βρυτταί, Hesych.: γονταί, Hesych.: γοσταί αἱ κριθαί, Theog. Can. 13. 27: γριτή, ‘Lib. Ep. 1594.’ H. D.: δεκτή, Hesych.: δετή (sc. λαμπάς) Hom., etc.; δητταί, Hesych.: δωτή (?) Hesych.: ἐγγυητή (sc. γυνή) Lob. Par. 350: ἐγκαυτή, H. D.: ἐγκλειστή, H. D.: ἐμβατή, Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 1055 = 1057, Suid. s. v. πνέος, is probably false for ἐμβάτη, Pollux 4. 115; 7. 91: ἔρέτη, E. M. 94. 51; Lob. Par. 475: ἔρκατή (?) Hesych.: ζυγητή (?) ἡ κλείς, Hesych.: ζωστή, H. D.: θεμιστή, Hesych., probably false for θέμιστη: θουρητή (?) Hesych.: θρεπτή, Lob. Par. 350, really an adjective: καθέτη, if it exists, is a feminine adjective used substantively: καλαμωτή, Eust. 1533. 51: καμηλωτή, i. e. a camel's hair coat, Lob. Par. 332: καρατή

(?) in Hesych. is corrupt: καταρρακτή (sc. θύρα) or καταρράκτη (?) Lob. Par. 332: κερωτή, A. G. Oxon. 2. 327. 30; Arc. 114. 14, where Schmidt reads κηρωτή: κηρωτή, strictly a feminine adjective used as a substantive, Arc. 114. 14, so also κοκκωτή (?): κομιστή, an adjective, Lob. Par. 351: 'κοπτή edulium, κόπτη πορρυν seculē dici, non temere sumi videtur, v. Schweighäuser ad. Athen. T. 7. 575; Lob. Par. 351: κόρτη or κάρτη, Hesych.: κοστή and κόστη, Hesych.: κρυπτή (sc. ἀρχή) Lob. Par. 333; in the sense of cellar or underground passage it is sometimes oxytone, e. g. Athen. 205 A, where however Dindorf reads κρύπτη, and that is the better accent: κωλωτή (or κωλώτη) Arist. H. A. 9. I. 23, for which Sylburg has κωλώτης in his index: λειτή (?) Hesych.=λιτή: λεπαστή, Arc. 115. 3, or λεπάστη, as some accented, Athen. 484 F: οἱ μὲν δέξιοι τὴν τελευταίν, ὡς καλή, οἱ δὲ παροξύνονται, ὡς μεγάλη: λιτή, Theog. Can. 117. 15; Arc. 114. 8; λιτή is erroneous; the word is regular Theog. Can. 117. 28: μαλλωτή (sc. διφθέρα): μελέτη, Arc. 114. 4; E. M. 94. 51: μέτη (?) Hesych.: μηλωτή (sc. δορά) A. G. Oxon. 2. 327. 29; Arc. 114. 14; Lob. Par. 332: μησητή = ἡ ἀξία μουσών μησήτη = ἡ καταφερῆς πρὸς συνονοίαν, Trypho ap. Ammon. p. 94; Valck.; this distinction was also retained in Doric and Ionic, cf. Eust. 1650. 64, but it is often neglected: μνηστή (sc. ἀλοχος), Apollon. Rhod. I. 780: μορτή, Lob. Par. 349: νεάτη, when used as a substantive = νεάτη χορδή is paroxytone; so also ὑπάτη, but νεατή (sc. γῆ): οἰσπωτή, Arc. 114. 15, is οἰσπώτη in E. M. 619. 10, and Aristoph. Lys. 575, quoted by L. S.: παλαιστή, or better παλαστή, Arc. 115. 3: παλυντή (?): πελλαστή, Lob. Par. 349; πηκτή, Arist. H. A. 9. 8. 8: πινυτή, some made it paroxytone, Aristarchus however wrote it oxytone, Schol. Ven. H. 289; I. 150; Πινύτη is a proper name Arc. 114. 10: πλέκτη (sc. σειρά) Pollux 10. 142; it is also used with the ellipse of other nouns: πλέκτη in A. G. Oxon. 3. 351. 22, may be from the masculine πλέκτης, Lob. Par. 352: πλωτή (sc. ἔγχελυς) Pollux 6. 63: πτερωτή, A. G. Oxon. 2. 327. 30, is also an adjective used substantively: ρυτή, Nicand. Ther. 523; H. D.: σεβαστή = Augusta: σηπτή, adjective, Lob. Par. 352: σκεπαστή, Eust. 1165. 52: στακτή (sc. κονία) Lob. Par. 352: συναπτή, H. D.: σχιστά (sc. βλαντά) Lob. Par. 352; Pollux 7. 85: τελετή, Arc. 114. 3: τελευτή, Arc. 114. 19; Chœrob. E. 38. 7: τρυπτή, Lob. Par. 351: ὑπαντή, also ὑπάτη: φωκτή, Lob. Par. 351: φυστή (sc. μᾶξα) Herodian ap. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 608; this word is occasionally, though incorrectly, paroxytone; Mœris, p. 384, strangely enough has φυστή: ψυκτά (sc. μᾶξα) Lob. Par. 351.

184. Note 2.—The following are usually contracted:—ἀκτή=ἀκτέα is often written ἀκτή, e. g. Diosc. 4. 174; Theoph. H. P. 3. 13. 4; sometimes even ἀκτη, Galen de Simp. Med. Fac. 6. 21=Tom. 13. 153 A: the compound χαμαιακτή is falsely written χαμαιάκτη Diosc. 4. 175; Galen de Simp. Med. Fac. 6. 21: ἀρκτή (sc. δορά) Pollux 5. 16: λεοντή (sc. δορά) Eust. 450. 25; Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 21.

185. Proper names in τη are paroxytone, as Ἀμφιτρίτη, Ἀρήτη, Ἀταλάντη, Ἀφροδίτη, Ἀφύτη, Δημαρέτη, Δίκτη, Ἐκάτη, Θεοδότη, Ἰοκάστη, Κρήτη, Μελίτη, Ναπάται, Οἴτη, Προχύτη, Σπάρτη, Ταῦγέτη, except oxytone, the deme Βατή, and Λιταί, Σεβαστή, with a few others.

186. Note.—Ἀβρωτή (?) Lob. Prol. 393: Ἄδρησταί, H. D. for which they quote Diod. Sic. 17. 91, a passage which proves nothing as to the accent: Ἀκτή, an old name of Attica, and of other places, St. Byz.; the compound Καλάκτη=Καλὴ ἀκτή, is regular: Ἀφέτη, Eust. 1967. 21; this is the common accent, but the word is also found as oxytone, see Lob. Par. 475; the plural also varies, but

here there seems more authority for making it oxytone, Arc. 114. 2; St. Byz.; Diod. Sic. 11. 12: Βάτη, the deme, Arc. 113. 28; St. Byz.: in Herod. π. μ. λ. 42. 24 we find Βάτη (*sic*) δῆμος Ἀττικοῖς ἀδύφορα γὰρ τὰ τοῦ τόνου: according to E. M. 192. 13, βάτη was a Messenian word = γῆ: Εἰρκτή and Εἰρκταί, *inclusion*, also a place in Sicily, Polyb. 1. 56. 3, ‘Cognominem Argorum locum dicere videtur Xen. H. Gr. 4. 7. 7,’ L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Ιμερτή, name of Lesbos, Eust. 741. 32: Κλευτή, E. M. 518. 3; Apollod. 2. 1. 5, is sometimes paroxytone; but according to Etym. Gud. 325. 43 most made it oxytone: Κορσωτή, Xen. Anab. 1. 5. 4: Κρεμαστή, Xen. Hell. 4. 8. 37: Κριθωτή, St. Byz.; according to Arc. 114. 13 this is paroxytone, and such is the reading of most books in Demosthenes and elsewhere, e. g. Strab. 459: Λεοντή, a woman, Phot. Bib. 149. 32: Λητή in St. Byz. and elsewhere is wrong; the word is expressly made paroxytone by Theog. Can. 117. 15: Λιτά, Hom., etc. naturally keeps the accent of the common noun: Λιτά, St. Byz.; Lob. Par. 475: Περκωτή, Theog. Can. 117. 33, is expressly said to be barytone, A. G. Oxon. 1. 390. 26: the proper name Πιώτη, Arc. 114. 10, is oxytone according to the Schol. Ven. I. 150, and a sufficiently absurd reason is given for its being so: Πλαγκταί (*sc. πέται*): Πρωτή, an island, St. Byz., but Πράτη as the name of a woman is paroxytone: Σεβαστή, St. Byz., etc.: Σητή, St. Byz. s. v. Σητία: Τρητή, Ptol. 6. 7. 45: Φιλωτή (?) a woman, *Pape*.

-ΤΑ and -ΤΗ.

187. Substantives, both proper and common, in να and νη are paroxytone, as γύα, καρύα, μύα, ολύνα, δξύα, σικύα, Δατύα, Κρύα, Μαρσύα, Μιλύα, Μινύα, ἀφύη, ἐγγύη, σμινύη, χλεύη, Λιβύη, Φύη; except Μάντυα, which is proparoxytone, and the oxytones ἀκούη (ἀκούά, Dor.), σκευή, and φυή (φυά, Dor.).

188. NOTE 1.—*Exceptional Common Substantives in να.* Άλα or αᾶ as Αεolic seems to be an error, see Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 1. p. 36, note 11: βοῦά (?) Hesych.: διεγγύα (?), in Schol. Thucyd. 3. 70 it is rightly διεγγύα; ἐγγύη and παρεγγυή are found in some books, though they are unquestionably wrong, see Lob. Phryn. 302; Arc. 103. 27: concerning ἴγνα, Theog. Can. 106. 21 makes the following observation, ἴγνα· δρύα Ἀρίσταρχος συστέλλει τὸ Α καὶ ἐκτείνει τὸ Τ καὶ προπαροξύνει, ἐναλλαγὴν τόνου καὶ χρόνου πεποιηκάς, ὡς φησιν Ἡραδιανός: this explains the passage in Schol. Ven. N. 212, ἴγνην Ἰανικῶς μετέβαλε τὸν τόνον, ἐπεὶ τὸ ἀκόλουθον ἴγνα ἔστιν, ὡς Ἡραδιανός ἐν τῷ ι' τῆς καθόλου: I have not however been able to find any place where ἴγνα occurs, though ἴγνα and ἴγνη are common enough, see Lob. Phryn. 302.; cf. Schol. Ven. Φ. 242: σίκνα and νέκνα (?) occur in Eust. 291. 38; cf. Theog. Can. 106. 20: φυά = φυή.

189. NOTE 2.—*Exceptional Proper Names in να.* Αἴγουα, Strab. 141: Ἀτέγουα, Strab. 141: Γένουα, Strab. 201. 202; Ptol. 3. 1. 3, is Γενόα in St. Byz.: Ελευθέρνα (?) St. Byz.: Κάπνα, St. Byz.: Μάντυα, St. Byz., or Μάντονα, Strab. 213, etc.: Ούνδονά (indeclinable ?), Ptol. 2. 2. 1: Τράμπνα, St. Byz.; Φλύά (?) = Φλυή is said to occur also as a paroxytone, see § 191.

190. NOTE 3.—*Exceptional Common Substantives in νη.* Ἀκούη, Ion. = ἀκοή: σκευή, Arc. 103. 12; Philem. Lex. p. 68. § 186: the compounds of this word are regular, as ἀποσκευή, κατασκευή, παρασκευή, ἐπισκευή; the Byzantine form οἰκοσκευή, which is irregular, has been expunged by Schmidt from the text of Arcadius; Lob. Par. 369 makes it paroxytone: φυή, Arc. 103. 25; A. G. Oxon. 1. 427. 26; so διαφυή, etc. . ἐμπύη is in some lexicons made oxytone, but apparently without authority.

191. NOTE 4.—*Exceptional Proper Names in $\nu\eta$.* Ἀγανή, Schol. Ven. I. 150; the passage in Arc. 103. 10 (ἀγανὴ δένεται ἐπιθετικὸν ὄν) seems to imply that the proper name is paroxytone, as Ἀγανή, the daughter of Danaus, sometimes is; but even her name is frequently oxytone, e. g. Apollod. 2. 1. 3, etc.; see *Fix* ap. H. D. s. v.: Κανή, Xen. Hell. 4. 1. 20: Νανή, Suid. is barbarous: Φλυνή, a deme, Arc. 103. 26.

-ΦΑ and -ΦΗ.

192. Common substantives in $\phi\eta$ are oxytone, as ἀλοιφή, ἀφή, βαφή, γλυφή, γραφή, περικαλυφή, κορυφή, ὅμφη, ὁροφή, ραφή, στροφή, ταφή, τροφή; except paroxytone, those in $\iota\phi\eta$, $\eta\phi\eta$, $\lambda\phi\eta$ (yet ἀδελφή is oxytone), and $\rho\phi\eta$ (yet μορφή is oxytone), as ἀγρίφη, σκίφη, ἀκαλήφη, μίλφη, σίλφη, κάρφη, νάρφη, τάρφη, σύρφη, together with λαΐφη, νύμφη, σκάφη, *a canoe*, λόφη, and τύφη.

193. NOTE.—Arc. 115. 4-18; Theog. Can. 118. 4; A. G. Oxon. I. 291. 8: ἀγρίφη τὸ σκάφιον, Arc. 115. 13; Theog. Can. 118. 7: ἀδελφή is oxytone as the feminine of ἀδελφός: cf. ἀστή, ἀστός, and the like: the compounds of this word are very irregular; ἀνδραδελφή, which occurs several times, is better ἀνδραδέλφη, in Eust. 392. 2; Zonar. 419: αὐταδελφή, Schol. Eur. Hec. 944, *H. D.*, is αὐταδέλφη in other places: γυναικαδελφή, Loh. Phryg. 306, or γυναικαδέλφη: δισεξαδέλφη, *H. D.*: ἔξαδελφή, Anna Comm. p. 44 A, quoted by H. D., who condemn the accent, which nevertheless is retained by Loh. Phryg. 306, and by L. S., and is agreeable to analogy: μητραδέλφη: πατραδέλφη: on the whole it seems best to accent these compounds according to the general rule, since analogy and some considerable authority support that view of the case: ἀκαλήφη, Arc. 115. 14: ἀλειφή seems to be an orthographical blunder for ἀλοιφή, see H. D. s. v.: ἀράφη (?) Arc. 115. 17: ἀσύφη, *H. D.*: κάρφη, A. G. Oxon. I. 291. 14: κελύφη is a more than doubtful form for κέλνυφος: κιδάφη (and κινδάφη, = *the sly*, i. e. fox, is an adjective, L. S.); Arc. 115. 17 has σκιδάφη: λαΐφη=λαΐφος, E. M. 274. 2: λόφη, Diod. Sic. 17. 90, seems doubtful; some propose to read λοφία: μιλφη, *falling of the eye-brows*: νάρφη, Hesych.: νύμφη, A. G. Oxon. I. 291. 11: ριφή, Lycoph. 235. 1326: σίλφη and τίλφη, Loh. Phryg. 300; A. G. Oxon. I. 291. 14: σκαφή=τὸ σκάμμα: σκάφη=τὸ πλοῖον, Arc. 115. 6: σκίφη, Diog. Laert. 4. 27: σκύφη, *H. D.*: τάρφη, A. G. Oxon. I. 291. 14: τίφη, Athen. 115 F, is oxytone in Arist. H. A. 8. 21. 5: τύφη, Theophr. H. P. I. 5. 3; I. 8. 1, etc.; *H. D.*

194. Proper names in $\phi\eta$ are paroxytone, as Ἄναφη, Ἐρίφη, Κάρφη, Σάμφη, Σίφη, Σκίρφαι, Τηλέφη, Τράφη, Τύμφη.

195. NOTE 1.—Pape quotes Οἰστροφή, the name of an Amazon, from Tzetzes, P. H. 180, and Κορυφή, a daughter of Oceanus, E. M. 474. 32, and also the name of a mountain, Paus. 7. 5. 9: Μορφή, Loh. Rhem. 319, note 2.

196. NOTE 2.—The Doric nouns in $\phi\alpha$ seem to follow the accentuation of the common forms in $\phi\eta$, as ὅμφα=ὅμφη; yet ὅμφα is also found. The following rare words are somewhat irregular—ἀπφα or ἀπφά, Suid.: βάφα, Dor.=ξωμός, Hesych., where the last editor prints βαφά: καφά, Dor.=λουτῆρ: κέρκαφα=ἐγγύη, Hesych.: σοῦσφα or σοῦσφα is indeclinable; Cosmas Indicop. 2. p. 133 A, and 132 D; *H. D.*: Ἀλλιφαί, a town in Samnium (not Ἀλλιφαι, as Pape has it), Strab. 238, is paroxytone in Diod. Sic. 20. 35: Καφναί, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13. 2; St. Byz., is Καφναί in Paus. 8. 15. 6, and Καφνή in Suidas; *H. D.*

Most words of this termination are verbals, and therefore oxytone according to that general analogy already referred to, § 62.

-XA and -XH.

197. Common substantives in *χη* (*χā*) are oxytone, as *ἀμυχή*, *ἀνακωχή*, *βληχή*, *βροχή*, *διδαχή*, *εὐχή*, *στοναχή*, *ψυχή*; except paroxytone, those in *ιχη*, as *μαστίχη*, *μειλίχη*, *μυρρίχη*; those with a consonant before *χη*, as *ἀργυράγχη*, *βάκχη*, *βράγχη*, *κάλχη*, *κόγχη*, *λέσχη*, *λόγχη*, *ծσχη* (yet *ἀρχή* is oxytone); and *καύχη*, *λάχη* (?), *μαλάχη*, *μάχη*, *τύχη*.

198. NOTE.—Arc. 115. 19–28: *ἄγχη*, only occurs in the compounds *συάγχη*, *ἀργυράγχη*, *նացի*, etc.: *ἀρχή*, Arc. 115. 24: *ἀστράρχη*, quoted by L. S. from Orph. Hym. 9. 10, is an adjective, and were it not so, would still be regular: *անձխա*=*εնձկա*, Hesych., or *εնձչա*, Suid.; Zonar. 908; cf. Thucyd. 5. 16 ibiq. schol.: *անչի*, Hesych., but *անչի*, Pind. Nem. 11. 29, a doubtful accent: the compounds *κριοδόχη*, *κυσοδόχη* are regular: *καύχη*, Pind. Nem. 9. 15; this accent seems very questionable; cf. Loh. Rhem. 269: *λάչη* is quoted by L. S. from *Æschyl.* S. c. T. 914; in Dindorf's text it is *λαχαῖ*, yet in H. D. s. v. he condemns this accent, and makes the word in both its senses paroxytone, as it is in Hesych.; *λαχή* would be much more in accordance with analogy, and with the rule laid down by Arc. 115. 19: *λυμάχη*, Hesych., is regular as a compound: *μαլաչη*, Arc. 115. 16, *μαλάχη κοινὸν μολόχη Ἀττικόν*, Lex. Gr. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 323, which is a mistake, as *μαλάχη* is the Attic form; Athen. 58 D: *μάչη*, Arc. 115. 21: *μοσչῆ=έα* (sc. *δορά*) Pollux 5. 16: on *ծսչη* and *ասչη* see H. D. s. v. "Օօշօս: *παլաչη* is the proper accent according to the rule of Arc. 115; but *παլաչի* occurs in Nicand. Ther. 449.; H. D.: *σανδարάչη* or *σαնձարάչη*: *թաքդη*, see H. D. s. v. *Τάρχօս*: *τύչη*, Theog. Can. 118. 12; Arc. 115. 21: *նացի* as a compound *ն*, *ձչի* is regular, like *ἀργυράγχη*: *նրչա* and *η*, Aristoph. Vest. 676, is *նրչի* in Hesych.. *Փուտչη*, Plat. Cratyl. 400 B: *ասչη* (?) see above.

199. Proper names in *χη* are paroxytone, as *Βάκχη*, *Δολίχη* (*Δολιχή*, St. Byz.), "Οχη, but *Λογχή* is oxytone according to Arc. 115. 24, though it occurs as paroxytone in Xenoph. Cyn. 7. 5; *Ασωχή*, Suid. s. v. *Ἀσωχαῖος*; *Σάριχα* (?) St. Byz. and *Χωχή*, St. Byz. are also exceptions to the rule.

-ΨA and -ΨH.

200. The few words in *ψα* have *a* short, and retract the accent, as *κάμψα* or *κάψα*, *δίψα*, *Βαίσαμψα*, *Σκέμψα*, *Στρέψα*, Arc. 96. 12.

-ΩA and -ΩH.

201. All words in *ωα* are paroxytone, as *μνώα*, *նπεրֆա*, *ճա*, *Մιնֆա*: *ձլաճ*, if the nominative occurs in that form, is oxytone, like *ձլահի*.

202. NOTE.—Κάλωα, ἡ διδασκαλία (?) E. M. 486. 14: Κριώα, St. Byz. is false; it should be Κριώα, Arc. 100. 23: μᾶν or μῶν = μοῦσα, Aristoph. Lys. 1249. 1298; cf. Ahrens de Dialect. ling. Gr. 2. p. 76 and 78; ‘Apud Pausan. 8. 10. 4, ἐπικότα λέγοντες Καρῶν οἱ Μύλασα ἔχοντες ἐς τοῦ θεοῦ τὸ ιερόν, δν φωνὴ τῇ ἐπιχωρίᾳ καλούσιν’ Ογάνα, ubi liber unus Ογάνα, ceteris nonnisi in accentu dissentientibus, non dubium quin ’Οσογά sit scribendum, deleto quod sequens ’Αθηναῖος peperit α,’ L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: φῶν, a bad form for φωνά: σων (?) Dor. = ζωή: φῶν (?) E. M. 819. 41, would be better ψῶν.

203. Words in *ωη* are oxytone, as δμωή, ἐρωή, ζωή (and Ζωή the proper name), θωή, ιωή: the proper name Οἰνώη is paroxytone.

204. NOTE.—Arc. 103. 29. The compound αὐτοζωή deviates from the general rule, as does εὐζωά = εὐζωή, Pind. Pyth. 4. 233: ζώη = τὸ ἐπάνω τοῦ μέλιτος ἐφιστάμενον καὶ τοῦ γάλακτος, Eust. 906. 52, is distinguished by its accent from ζωή, life; ζόη is paroxytone: παθαρρώη, Callimach. Dian. 215, is corrupt for ποδαρρώη: Τρωαῖ = Trojan women; cf. Lob. Prol. 29 sq.

ACCENTUATION OF OBLIQUE CASES.

205. The general rule is followed, but the genitive plural, being always contracted in the Attic and Common dialects, is perispomenon, as μούστα, μούσης, μούσῃ, μούσταν; μούσα, μούσαι; μούσαι, (μουσάων) μουσῶν, μουσαῖς, μουσᾶς.

206. The Genitive and Dative of all numbers from oxytone Nominatives are perispomena, as ψυχή, ψυχῆς, ψυχῇ; ψυχαῖν; ψυχῶν, ψυχαῖς; μαχητής, μαχητοῦ, μαχητῇ; μαχηταῖν; μαχητῶν, μαχηταῖς.

207. Words which are perispomena in the Nominative singular retain the same accent in all cases, as long as they remain unresolved, as ’Αθηνᾶ, ’Αθηνᾶς, ’Αθηνᾶ, ’Αθηνᾶν. On the doubtful word ζελᾶς, τοῦ ζελά, see § 33.

208. The Ionic genitive in *εω* follows the general rule, *εω* being considered as one syllable, as Πηληϊάδεω, ’Ατρεΐδεω, ’Ορέστεω, Αἰνείεω; words like Βορῆς, ’Ερμῆς, Πυθῆς therefore become Βορέω, ’Ερμέω, Πυθέω; the genitive of Θαλῆς however seems to be always Θάλεω, as if it came from the nominative Θάλης.

209. Genitives in *ιω*, *ειω*, or *ια* are paroxytone, as ἔϋμμελίω, ’Ερμείω, ἔϋμμελία: those in *ao* are proparoxytone if from barytone common genitives; properispomena if from circumflexed genitives, as ’Ατρεΐδου ’Ατρεΐδαο, ’Ορέστου ’Ορέσταο, ’Αργέστου ’Αργέσταο, but ἀργεστοῦ (from ἀργεστής) makes ἀργεστᾶο.

210. NOTE 1.—*Genitive Singular.* Choerob. C. 413. 11: αἱ διὰ τοῦ ΕΩ γενικαὶ Ιανικαὶ, εἱ μὲν ἀπὸ βαρυτόνων κοινῶν γενικῶν ὅσι, προπαροξύνονται, οἷον ’Ατρεΐδου

'Ατρείδεω 'Ορέστον 'Ορέστεω Αἰνείσιν Αἰνείεων, ἀπαθεῖς δηλονότι οὖσαι. 'Εὰν γάρ πάθωσι, πρὸ μᾶς τοῦ τέλους ἔχουσι τὴν εὐθείαν, οἷον Ἐρμείου 'Ἐρμειέω καὶ κατὰ συγκοπὴν τοῦ Ε' Ἐρμείω παροξύνοντας,

"Ἡρης Ἐρμείω τε [Πλ. 15. 214].

Εἰ δὲ ἀπὸ περισπωμένων κοινῶν γενικῶν ὥστι, παροξύνονται, οἷον αὐλητοῦ αὐλητέω, Κασῆς Κασοῦ (ἔστι δὲ ὄνομα κύριον) τοῦ Κασέω: according to this Θαλῆς Θαλοῦ would make Θαλέω, yet both in the Attic of Plato (Rep. 600 A), and in the Ionic of Herodotus (1. 170), and in Callimachus (Anth. Pal. 6. 150), it is uniformly proparoxytone; E. M. 153. 51: αἱ διὰ τοῦ ΕΩ Ἰωνικαὶ γενικαὶ, εἱ μὲν ἀπὸ βαρυτόνων κοινῶν γενικῶν ὥστι, προπαροξύνονται: οἷον 'Ορέστον 'Ορέστεω, 'Ατρείδου 'Ατρείδεω οὔτως οὖν καὶ 'Αστεω, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ κατὰ πάθος ὥστι: διὰ τὸ Ἐρμείω, καὶ κατὰ συγκοπὴν 'Ἐρμείω. Καὶ ἡ χρῆσις.

"Ἡρης Ἐρμείω τε καὶ Ἡφαίστου,

Βορέου, Βορέω, καὶ συγκοπῇ Βορέω,

Βορέω ὑπ' ἰωγῆ

ἡ χρῆσις. Καὶ ἐῦμμελίεω,

'Ἐῦμμελίω Πριάμῳ.

Οὕτως οὖν 'Αστεω, 'Αστίου, 'Ασίεω 'Ιωνικῶν, καὶ συγκοπῇ 'Ασίω. Καὶ ὁμοίως οὐ προπαροξύνεται: ἐπειδὴ κατὰ πάθος ἐστίν, ἥγουν κατὰ συγκοπήν.

Genitives in ιω or ειω. Chcerob. C. 413. 20: αἱ διὰ τοῦ ΑΟ Βοιωτικαὶ γενικαὶ, εἱ μὲν ἀπὸ βαρυτόνων κοινῶν γενικῶν ὥστι προπαροξύνονται, οἷον 'Ατρείδου 'Ατρείδαο, 'Ορέστον 'Ορέσταο, εἱ δὲ ἀπὸ περισπωμένων κοινῶν γενικῶν ὥστι, προπερισπώνται, οἷον ἀργεστῆς ἀργεστοῦ ἀργεστάο, ἀργεστάο νότοιο (τοῦ λευκοῦ ἡ τοῦ ταχυτάτου): Schol. Ven. P. 9, ἐῦμμελία· καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου πρὸ τέλους ἡ δέεια: cf. Eust. 845. 60; Schol. Ven. Λ. 306.

211. Note 2.—According to the grammarians the Ionic differed from the other dialects in its accentuation of harytone words in *a* with a short final syllable in the nominative singular, for, when in the course of inflexion that syllable becomes long, they are accustomed to throw the accent on to it, as ἵα, ἵᾶ, ἵᾳ; μίᾳ, μᾶς, μᾶρ; ἄγνια, ἄγνιᾶς, ἄγνιῃ, etc. Chcerob. C. 405. 19: ἴστεον δὲ ὅτι τὸ ἵᾶ καὶ μᾶς οὐκ ἐφύλαξαν ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς συλλαβῆς τὸν τόνον ἐφ' ἥς ἔχει καὶ ἡ εὐθεία: ἡ γάρ εὐθεῖα ἐστιν ἵα καὶ μία παροξύτων, καὶ ἄφειλεν ἥ γενικὴ παροξύνεσθαι οἷον ἵας καὶ μίας, ἵνα φυλάξῃ ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς συλλαβῆς τὸν τόνον ἐφ' ἥς ἔχει καὶ ἡ εὐθεία: οὐκ ἐγένετο δὲ οὔτως, ἀλλ' ἵᾶς καὶ μίας περισπωμένως. Καὶ λέγει δὲ τεχνικὸς ὅτι ταῦτα 'Ιωνικὴν ἔχουστα τάσιν, καὶ οὐκ ἐσφήνισεν ἥμιν τὸ λεγόμενον. "Ἐστι δὲ τὸ λεγόμενον τοιαύτην ἔχον τὴν ἐξήγησιν" ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς Α βραχυκαταλήκτων εἰλάθασιν οἱ 'Ιωνες βαρυτοῦντεν τὰς λέξεις ὡς καὶ ἡμέες, οἷον ἄγνια, ἄρπια, Πλάταια: ὅταν δὲ γένηται ἡ τελευταῖα συλλαβὴ μακρά, 'Ιωνικῷ ἔθει καταβιβάζεται δὲ τόνος, οἷον δρυμῖας, ἄγνιᾶς, Θεσπιᾶς, Πλαταιᾶς: ἴδοι ταῦτα ἐν τῇ τελευταῖᾳ συλλαβῇ ἐπιδέχονται τὸν τόνον. "Ἐπειδὴ οὖν τὸ ἵα καὶ μία ἐν τῇ γενικῇ καὶ δοτικῇ μακροκαταληκτοῦσι, τούτου χάριν 'Ιωνικῷ ἔθει κατεβίβασσαν τὸν τόνον καὶ περισπάσθησαν, οἷον ἵᾶς καὶ μῖας, ἵᾳ καὶ μᾶρ: thus also E. M. 305. 35; Schol. Ven. Π. 173; Arc. 128. 8. Except in the words mentioned in the above extract, this practice does not seem to prevail, at least in our editions.

212. Note 3.—*Vocative Singular.* The vocative of δέσποτης is proparoxytone, δέσποτα; Chcerob. C. 431. 5; E. M. 258. 12; Loh. ProL. 372, note 1, 'accentus vocativorum ἦ Ἀβραδάρα et Ἀσιαδάρα; Cyr. 6. 3. 12 ἦ Εὐφράτα; Apollon. Epist. 8. 388, et similium librariis imputandus videtur qui sæpiissime peccarunt in latinis ἀλβάτοι καὶ ρουσσάτοι J. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 25. p. 72 etc.'

On the forms ἀκάητα, εὐρήστα, etc., which are sometimes called vocatives, see above, § 57 sq.

213. NOTE 4.—*Genitive and Dative Dual.* According to Suidas, s. v. Ἀτρεδῆς, the sticklers for analogy (*αἱ ἀναλογικαὶ*) circumflexed the genitive dual of those words which had a circumflexed genitive plural and barytoned the dative dual, so that according to them μανσᾶν was the genitive, μούσαν the dative dual, see Chœrob. C. 444. 1. This theory however has not at all affected practice.

214. NOTE 5.—*Nominative Plural.* Epic and Ionic forms in η = ᾱ, like ἔέρση = Attic ἔέρσᾰ, ἔρση or ἔέρσα, become proparoxytone in the nominative plural, as ἔέρσαι, not ἔέρσαι, as Ptolemaeus Ascalonites wished to write, Schol. Ven. E. 351; Apion and Herodorus ap. Eust. 991. 24.

The late Attics (*οἱ νεώτεροι, οἱ μεταγενέστεροι τῶν Ἀττικῶν*) retracted the accent in the nominative plural of ἡμέρα and of words in īa; the following instances are given of this practice, which has had no effect on accentuation as we know it; viz. ἥμεραι, εὐπράξαι, τιμώραι, αἴτιαι, τραγῳδῖαι, δρίλιαι, κωμῳδῖαι, Chœrob. C. 449. 16; Arc. 133. 9; Schol. Ven. B. 339, οὔτως συνθεσται τε ὡς θυσίαι τε· ἄστοι δὲ προπαρένονται, πταίουσι· τῆς γὰρ μεταγενέστερας Ἀτθίδος ἡ τοιάδε ἀνάγνωσις: Schol. Ven. E. 54.

215. NOTE 6.—*Genitive Plural.* The genitive plural is perispomenon when contracted (as in Attic it always is), paroxytone when resolved, as τοξοτῶν, Ἀτρεδῶν, μονσῶν, δελλῶν, κλινῶν, μελισσῶν, κριτῶν; Chœrob. C. 129. 35; Arc. 134. 26: scribes and editors are not in all cases quite sure whether contraction has taken place or not; see Kühner G. G. I. 298; from this rule four words are excepted, viz. Ἐτησίαι, the *Etesian winds*; χλαύνης, a wild boar; χρήστης, a usurer; and ἀφύη, an anchovy; which make Ἐτησίαι, χλαύνων, χρήστων, and ἀφύων, Arc. 134. 30, 135. 3; Joh. Alex. 17. 2; Chœrob. C. 455. 29, 456. 11; E. M. 386. 56; this refinement we probably owe to the pedantry of the native grammarians, who by means of it distinguish between χρήστων (from χρήστης) and χρηστῶν (from χρηστός); ἀφύων (ἀφύη) and ἀφυῶν (ἀφύής); χλαύνων (χλαύνης) and χλαύνῶν (χλαύνός).

216. NOTE 7.—Feminine adjectives and participles following the first declension (which in the oblique cases of the singular, and in all cases of the plural, are subject to the rules laid down for oblique cases in the first declension) present some peculiarities. The rule is thus given by Chœroboscus C. 456. 13: εἰ δέ εἰσι παρεσχηματισμέναι ἀρσενικοῖς [i. e. feminine adjectives and participles in αἱ nom. plural], ἐὰν μὲν ἀμοφωνῶσι τῇ γενικῇ τῶν πληθυντικῶν τοῦ ἑδον ἀρσενικοῦ καὶ, ὁμοτονῶσιν αὐτῇ, οἷον οἱ Ἄρδοι τῶν Ἄρδων καὶ αἱ Ἄρδαι τῶν Ἄρδων μίᾳ φωνῇ καὶ εἰς δὲ τόνον αἱ Βυζάντιοι τῶν Βυζαντίων καὶ αἱ Βυζάνται τῶν Βυζαντίων, οἱ ἄγιοι τῶν ἄγιων καὶ αἱ ἄγιαι τῶν ἄγιων, αἱ δίκαιοι τῶν δικαίων καὶ αἱ δίκαιαι τῶν δικαίων, αἱ φίλοι τῶν φίλων καὶ αἱ φίλαι τῶν φίλων, οἱ δούλοι τῶν δούλων καὶ αἱ δούλαι τῶν δούλων, οἱ καλοὶ τῶν καλῶν καὶ αἱ καλαὶ τῶν καλῶν, οἱ σοφοὶ τῶν σοφῶν καὶ αἱ σοφαὶ τῶν σοφῶν, οἱ λύκοι τῶν λυκίων καὶ αἱ λύκαι τῶν λυκίων· (περὶ δὲ τῆς χώρας αἱ λυκίαι τῶν λυκιῶν περισπωμένως μονογενὲς γάρ) οἱ ὑπαταὶ καὶ αἱ ὑπαται τῶν ὑπάτων,

κοῦραι πετράων ἔρριπτον ἔξ ὑπάτων,

ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς χαρδῆς ἡ ὑπάτη τῆς ὑπάτης καὶ αἱ ὑπάται τῶν ὑπατῶν περισπωμένως μονογενὲς γάρ· Ἐὰν δὲ παραλλάξωται κατὰ τὴν φωνὴν πρὸς τὴν γενικὴν τῶν πληθυντικῶν τοῦ ἑδον ἀρσενικοῦ, καὶ τῷ τόνῳ παραλλάσσονται καὶ περισπῶνται αἱ θηλυκαὶ γενικαὶ τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἵον οἱ μέλανες τῶν μελάνων καὶ αἱ μέλαιναι τῶν μελαινῶν, οἱ μάκαρες τῶν μακάρων καὶ αἱ μάκαιραι τῶν μακαρῶν, οἱ πάντες τῶν πάντων καὶ αἱ πᾶσαι τῶν πασῶν, οἱ γράφοντες τῶν γραφόντων καὶ αἱ γράφουσαι τῶν γραφουσῶν, οἱ χαρίεντες τῶν χαριέντων καὶ αἱ χαρίεσσαι τῶν χαριεστῶν, οἱ δέξεις τῶν δέκεων καὶ αἱ δέξειαι τῶν δέκεων, αἱ ποιοῦντες τῶν ποιούντων καὶ αἱ παιοῦσαι τῶν ποιουσῶν. So Arc. 135. 4. Put into a practical shape, this amounts to the following rule: *Feminine*

adjectives and participles making *ai* in the nominative plural are paroxytone in the genitive plural, when that of their corresponding masculine form, being declined after the second declension, is paroxytone; otherwise they are perispomena. Hence the grammarians distinguish between the adjectives Σαμλόν, 'Ροδίάν (sc. γυναικῶν) and the substantives Σαμᾶν, 'Ροδῖάν, which are the genitives plural of the proper names Σαμία and 'Ροδία, Joh. Alex. 17. 20. It need hardly be observed that this difference is also apparent in the nominative plural, e. g. 'Ρόδιαι Σάμαι δσιαι (sc. γυναικες), while 'Ροδῖαι Σαμῖαι δσιαι are substantives, Joh. Alex. 17. 20. The following forms must not be confounded, πόρνων (πόρνοι), ποργῶν (πόρναι), βάκχων (βάκχοι), βακχῶν (βάκχαι) δχθων (δχθοι), δχθῶν (δχθαι), πέτρων (πέτροι), πετρῶν (πέτραι), χήρων (χῆροι), χηρῶν (χῆραι), κούρων (κοῦροι), κουρῶν (κοῦραι), παιδίσκων (παιδίσκοι), παιδίσκῶν (παιδίσκαι). Though they do not properly belong to this place, it may be here noticed that Δαναΐδῶν (*oi* Δαναΐδαι) is distinguished by its accent from Δαναΐδων (*ai* Δαναΐδες); so also Πριαμίδῶν (*oi* Πριαμίδαι), Πριαμίδων (*ai* Πριαμίδες), Ἰλιάδῶν (*oi* Ἰλιάδαι), Ἰλιάδων (*ai* Ἰλιάδες), Choerob. C. 458. 1 sqq.

217. NOTE 8.—The Æolic and Doric genitives in *av* are circumflexed, as κυλιχνᾶν, Τητᾶν, Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. I. p. 12, 2. p. 31; Choerob. C. 457. 14; Arc. I. 35. 15; Kühner G. G. I. 252, 303.

218. NOTE. 9.—Accusative Plural. In Doric *as* in the accusative plural is short, and therefore in that dialect Μοίρᾶς, τίμᾶς, σφύρᾶς become μοῖρᾶς, τίμᾶς, σφύρᾶς. Ahrens (de dialect. ling. Gr. 2. 30) quotes the following instances, πᾶσας, Theocr. I. 83, 4. 3: "Αρπνᾶς, Hes. Theog. 267 (not 'Αρπνίας or 'Αρπνᾶς); Μοίρᾶς in Theoc. 2. 160: τραγοίσᾶς, Theoc. 9. II. The two last instances, together with others, lead him to doubt the propriety of the rule laid down above, and he concludes by saying 'haud dubitamus quin ubique acutus penultimae servandus sit, etiam in iis Doridis generibus, quae constanter corripiunt, ita ut scribatur, πάρᾶς, τὸς τοιούτος, τιμᾶς, ἀείδες, ἐνεύδεν.' But if such strange accents are correct it might have been expected that the grammarians would have mentioned them, and this they have not done; though they do say in general terms that in Doric many words were paroxytone, which in the Common dialect were properispomena, Choerob. C. 651. 15; Kühner G. G. I. 252.

219. NOTE 10.—Cases in θε and φι. The old casal forms in θε and φι are accented according to the following rules:—

(a) Those with *a* naturally short penultimate take the accent on that syllable, as Πλαταιάθεν.

(b) Those with *u* penultimate long, either by nature or position, retract the accent, as πρύραθεν, Θήβηθεν, Αθήνηθεν, except such as are derived from oxytone or circumflexed primitives, which are properispomena, as εὐνή εὐνῆφι, ἀρχή ἀρχῆθεν, ἀγορή ἀγορῆθεν, Πλαταιά Πλαταιάθεν, Θεσπιαλ Θεσπιάθεν. These forms are considered at greater length under ADVERBS, chap. 7. §§ 841–845.

CHAPTER III.

ACCENTUATION OF WORDS BELONGING TO THE SECOND DECLENSION.

220. WORDS belonging to the Second Declension are even more difficult to accentuate than those of the first, and our perplexities are considerably increased when it is considered that no sufficient criterior has been, or probably can be, given by which to discriminate substantives from adjectives. Lobeck (Par. p. 329) justly observes : ‘ Nullam a Grammaticis regulam traditam esse qua substantiva et adjectiva discernantur, minus peritis mirum videatur necesse est, si reputaverint id quasi solum et fundamentum esse hujus disciplinæ, sine quo sistere nequeat ; accuratius qui rem cognorint, omnino talem regulam tradi posse desperabunt. Adeo facile ex epithetis fiunt appellativa, adeo indiscreta est primitivorum et derivatorum similitudo, adeo late patet metonymiæ usus, ut proprias cujusque vocabuli notas promittere prope cujusdam insolentiaæ videatur.’ And yet substantives and adjectives have a very distinct accentuation, at least in the Second Declension, where it is generally true that, when they have similar terminations, they have dissimilar accents, which cannot be with certainty affixed until we have determined whether a given word belongs to the one class or the other. In most cases a fair knowledge of the usages of the language will enable the student to decide this point without much difficulty, but there are also many words so doubtful that they have been entered as exceptions to the rules laid down, e. g. δῆμιος, ἀλκίβιος, ἀντακαῖος, etc. Those who wish to see some of the difficulties which beset this matter stated will derive both satisfaction and information from Lobeck’s learned dissertation, ‘ De nominibus adjectivi et substantivi generis ambiguus,’ which has been reprinted in his *Paralipomena*, pp. 329–388.

As in the First Declension, so here, no general rule of any practical value can be given; but it will be seen that, generally speaking, substantives in *os* pure are oxytone, those in *os* impure throw the accent as far back as possible; the majority of pure adjectives, on the other hand, retract the accent, while the impure are oxytone.

The accentuation of these words is considered under the following general heads and in the following order:—1. Simple Substantives, (*a*) Masculines and Feminines, (*b*) Neuters; 2. Simple Adjectives; 3. Compound Substantives not being verbal derivatives; 4. Compound Adjectives including Substantives, the latter half of which is derived from a verb; 5. Oblique Cases. But this arrangement, though generally adhered to, has been abandoned whenever it seemed that any advantage was to be gained by doing so.

I. SIMPLE SUBSTANTIVES OF THE MASCULINE OR FEMININE GENDER.

-ΑΟΣ.

221. Common substantives in *aos* are oxytone, as *λαός*, *ναός*; except proparoxytone, *ἔρραος*, *μάραος*, and the Æolic *ὑμήναος* for *ὑμέναιος*.

222. NOTE.—Arc. 36. 33; 38. 11. *Λάος* (?) Schol. Soph. ΟΕδ. Col. 195, ἐπ' ἄκρου λάον: ἀπὸ τῆς λάος ἐστὶ παροξυνομένης εὐθείας, γενομένης ἀπὸ γενικῆς τῆς λάος. "Ομηρος"

Λάος ὑπὸ διπῆς.

Οὕτως Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ Ε τῆς καθόλου: *μάραος*, Eust. 1657. 20: *ὑμήναος*, Sappho ap. Hephaest. p. 129.

223. Proper names in *aos* are oxytone when they are simple and proparoxytone when compound, as *Δαναός*, *Κραναός*, *Ταλαός*, *Ναός*, *Κραναοί*, *Ἀγέλαος*, *Ἀμφιάραος*, *Οἰνόμαος*, *Ἀρχέλαος*, *Μενέλαος*, except *Δᾶος*=Davus, *Δάοι*, *Λᾶος*.

224. NOTE 1.—It would seem from Chorob. E. 69. 6 that dissyllabic proper names are barytone, cf. Arc. 36. 23, 38. 11; some additional examples of compound names have been included in the following list: “*Ἀγλαός*, nom. pr. *viri Dionys.* Cyz. Epigr. in Anthol. Pal. 7. 78. t. 1. p. 329; Christod. Ecphr. 5. 263, in Anthol. Pal. 7. 78. t. 1. p. 48; De accentu v. Jacobs. præf. p. 35; Alius *Ἀγλαός*, *δὲ ντόνως* sine var., occurrit ap. Paus. 8. 24. 13; Bekk.=7 Sieb. Vide Schol. Leid. ad Il. O. 445. p. 427. a. 39 ed. Bekk., coll. Heyn. ad h. l. t. 7. p. 74;” *Fix* ap. H. D.: “*Ἀντώναος* (?) *Pape*: *Βύαος*, Nic. Damasc. p. 150, ed. Orell., but the reading is doubtful:

Δάος, Arc. 36. 24; Strab. 304, where Kramer reads Δάοι: Ἔρναος (?) *Pape*: Ἐπίδαος=Ἐπίδαιος: Ἐρύλαος, Hom. Il. 16. 411: Τόλαος, Apollod. 2. 4. 11, and Ιώλεως, Eurip. Heracl. 479: Κλάδαος, Xen. Hell. 7. 4. 29, is Κλάδεος in Paus. 5. 7. 1, etc.: **Λάος**, a city and river of Lucania, Strab. 253, etc., the city is paroxytone in Herodot. 6. 21: **Μάραος** (?) Strab. 344: **Πάος**, Paus. 8. 23. 9: **Πίταος**, St. Byz.: **Σάος**, an island, river, and man so called, St. Byz.; Strab. 314, etc.: **Ταργίταος**, Herodot. 4. 5.

225. NOTE 2.—The ἈEolic forms in *αος*=*αῖος* are paroxytone in the grammarians, as **Ἀλκάος**=**Ἀλκαῖος**, Θηβάος=Θηβαῖος, E. M. 66. 28; Greg. Cor. p. 596. ed. Schäfer; yet Ahrens, de Dialect. Ling. Gr. 1. p. 100, makes them all proparoxytone, e. g. **Τυμήναος** (or *ηος*), Sappho, frag. 44.

-ΒΟΣ.

226. All words in *βος* throw the accent as far back as possible, as **ἄραβος**, **βόμβος**, **διθύραμβος**, **θόρυβος**, **ἴαμβος**, **δλβος**, **φλοῖσβος**, **Ἄραβος**, **Κάνωβος**, **Λέσβος**, **Φοῦβος**; except oxytone, **ἀμοιβός**, **ἀμορβός**, **βολβός**, **λοβός**, **Ἐρεμβοί**, and **Περραιβοί**.

227. NOTE 1.—*Common Substantives.* **Ἀγερβακάβος**, Hesych. : **ἀμοιβός** seems to occur only as an adjective: **ἀμορβός**, also an adjective: **ἀττέλαβος ὅπερ οἱ Ἀττικοὶ παραλόγως δέξινοντι**, Arc. 46. 8: **βολβός** is falsely written **βαλβός** in A. G. Oxon. 2. 397. 9: **θαμβός**, Eust. 906. 53: **καὶ θάμβος μὲν ἡ ἐκπληξις, θαμβὸς δὲ κατὰ δξεῖαν τάσιν δὲκπλαγεῖς: κλωβός**, Anth. Pal. 6. 109: **λόβος**, Arc. 46. 1.

228. NOTE 2.—*Proper Names.* **Ἀδερβός**, Suid. : **Ἀναζαρβός**, Anth. Pal. 9. 195. 2, is **Ἀνάζαρβος** in St. Byz.; Procop. Arc. p. 56 A, etc.; **Η. Δ.** : **Βαταβοί** (?): **Βολβός**, Athen. 22 C, should probably be paroxytone; cf. A. G. Oxon. 2. 397. 10: **Ἐρεμβοί**, Hom. Od. 4. 84; Strab. 784; this word is strictly adjectival, cf. Arc. 46. 1, and Schmidt ad loc. : **Περραιβοί**, Diod. Sic. 11. 3; Strab. 61, etc.: so also **Περραιβός** the son of Illyrius, Appian. Illyr. c. 2.

-ΓΟΣ.

229. Common substantives in *γος* retract the accent, as **ἀπόλογος**, **ἀσπάραγος**, **βούτραγος**, **λόγος**, **μαίνουργος**, **πάγος**, **πάταγος**, **πύγαργος**, **πύργος**, **σπόγγος**, **τράγος**, **φθόγγος**, **ψόγος**; except oxytone, **ἀγός**, **ἀγωγός**, **ἀμολγός**, **ἀμοργός**, **ἀρηγός**, **ἀρωγός**, **βαγός**, **κραταιγός**, **κρανγός**, **λαιγός**, **μολγός**, **πελαργός**, **ταγός**, **φηγός**, **φαγός**, and **σαργός**, together with **λαγός=λαγώς** and **ζυγός**.

230. NOTE.—**Ἀγός** is a verbal: **ἀγωγός**, also an adjective: **ἀμολγός**, Arc. 47. 16: **ἀμοργός** is another form of the same word, and also a *kind of flux* (?): **ἀρηγός**, Arc. 47. 16: **ἀρωγός**, an adjective used substantively, A. G. Oxon. 2. 343. 7: **βαγός=Φαγός**, is **βάγος** in Hesych.: **βρυτιγγός**, Hesych.: **δυγός**, E. M. 316. 57: **ζυγός**, Chœrob. E. 76. 23: **κραγός** (?) Arc. 47. 3: **τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΑΓΟΣ διβράχεα ἐπιθετικὰ καὶ μη ἐθικὰ δέξινεται φαγός κραγός** (δ **κρανγαστικός**)· **τὸ δὲ κράγος βαρύνεται**: the text here is somewhat corrupt, Meineke, Lobeck, and Schmidt have attempted its restoration, but without much success: **κραυγός**, *woodpecker* (?)

Hesych. : λαγός, Ionic and Common for the Attic λαγάς, Eust. 1534. 14 : λαρυγγός, Hesych. = *nugator*, H. D. : λοιγός, Arc. 47. 8 ; A. G. Oxon. 1. 263. 32 : μολγός, a leathern sack : ὄρεπτελαργός occurs in two MSS. of Aristot. H. A. 9. 32. 3, where Bekker rightly prefers ὄρεπτελαργός ; see Compound Substantives : πελαργός, Arc. 47. 16 ; A. G. Oxon. 2. 343. 7, ‘πελαγός poet. ellipsi pro πελαργός dicitur teste, E. M. 659. 7,’ H. D. : πηγός, A. G. Oxon. 1. 263. 32 : φούρος, a barn or granary, Pollux 9. 45 : σαργός, a kind of mullet, Arc. 46. 18, ‘qui accentus Aristotelii vel ex libris restitui poterat ; idem constanter est ap. Athen. p. 341 A. D. quum inter utrumque [i. e. σάργος and σαργός] varietur p. 135 F; 136 C; et ap. Plut. Mor. p. 977 E,’ H. D. : φάγός, Arc. 47. 4, on this word, which may be an adjective, see Loh. Par. 135, note 30 ; he quotes φάγος from Epiphanius, Tom. I. p. 143 B : φηγός, Arc. 47. 8. The rule as stated above will be found its most convenient form, but, according to Arc. 46. 19, *dissyllables in γος, preceded by a consonant, are barytone, except σαργός, while dissyllables with a naturally long penultimate, and trisyllables with a penultimate long either by nature or position, are oxytone*, cf. A. G. Oxon. 2. 343. 4; Chorob. E. 76. 29 ; and these two rules are true, with some few exceptions.

231. Proper names in *γος* throw the accent back, as Ἀμολγός, Ἀργός, Γόργος, Μάγος, ὘μαργός, Πύργος, Ὡγυγός ; except compounds in ουργός, which are properispomena, as Λυκούργος, Φιλούργος. Πελασγός and οἱ Πελασγοί are oxytone.

232. NOTE.—'Αβασγοί, Tzetz. Chil. 5. 586 : Ἀμοργός, Arc. 47. 17, and A. G. Oxon. 2. 243. 8, expressly make it proparoxytone, yet Ἀμοργός is the common accent in St. Byz.; Strab. 487 : Βουφάγος, a river, Paus. 5. 7. 1, where some read Βουφαγός or Πουφαγός ; also the name of a man, Paus. 8. 14. 9 : Γόλγοι, a city of Cyprus, St. Byz. : Βρύγοι, for which Βρυγόι also occurs : Γόλγος, a man, St. Byz., is Γολγός in Schol. Theocr. 15. 100 : Δημιουργός (?) *Pape*, who quotes Anthol. Pal. 7. 52, but it proves nothing : Ζυγοί Strab. 495 ; St. Byz. : Ιάφαγος (?) *Pape* : Ἰππημολγοί, Hom. Il. 13. 5 (cf. οἱ κυναμολγοί, Strab. 771 ; neither of these are strictly proper names, though they are by some treated as such) : Ιπποφάγοι, Ptol. 6. 4. 3, the same remark applies to this and similar names, cf. Λωτοφάγοι, Μελινοφάγοι, Φθειροφάγοι, Χελωνοφάγοι : Λόχαγός, Plut. 2. 225 E ; ‘Polyb. 27. 13. 14, quod Λόχαγος potius scribendum,’ L. Dindorf : Λάγος, Eust. 906. 46, is false, the proper accent is Λάγος, Arc. 47. 9 ; A. G. Oxon. 1. 264. 2 : Μάγος, a man's name, Aeschyl. Pers. 318. ed. Didot : Μάγοι, Arc. 47. 5 : Πελασγός, the hero, and Πελασγοί, the people : Πραξίεργος, Diod. Sic. 11. 54 : Σιγαθούργοι (?) St. Byz. : ‘Fictum ex οἱ Ἀγαθυρσοί, ap. Marcian. p. 100. 3, Miller,’ H. D. : Φιλούργος, Aristoph. Lys. 266 ; ‘ubi de accentu schol. Φιλούργε ἐὰν γέ Φιλούργε ὡς πανούργε, ὕνομα κύριον’ ἐὰν δὲ δευτέρως, ἐπίθετον. Quocum consentit Arcad. p. 87. 23. Male igitur in Bekk. Aneod. p. 315. 20, Φιλούργος ὕνομα κύριον Ἀθηναῖον ιερούσλων eodemque accentus vitio apud Photium et Suidam, qui hunc Philurgum ex Isocrate memorant p. 382 A, ubi vulgo Φιλεργός, codex Vat. Φιλοργός, utrumque vitiōse pro Φιλούργος,’ W. Dindorf ap. H. D.

-ΔΟΣ.

233. Substantives in *δος*, both proper and common, retract the accent, as ἄχερδος, κάδος, κέλαδος, μόλυβδος, νάρδος, όμαδος, ράβδος, σμάραγδος, Ἀβυδος, Ἀοιδος, Ἀραδος, Βάλδος, Λέβεδος, Λίνδος,

Μάρδοι, 'Ρόδος, Σίνδος, Τένεδος; except oxytone, ἀοιδός, ὁδός, ὀπαδός, οὔδος, ὀρυμαγδός, σπεδός, φύδος, Ἰνδός, Λυδός.

234. Note 1.—Arc. 47. 20-48. 20: ἀλιωδός=δρόμος, Hesych., is ἀλιωδός in E. M. 64. 21: ἀοιδός, Arc. 48. 19, is also an adjective: ἔδος, a glutton, Lob. Par. 135; εἰδοί=Idus, and ἰδοί: ἐμβαδός, area, Heron. de mensuris, p. 314; H. D.: κορυδός, Attic according to Arc. 48, 'oxytonum est ap. Aristoph. Av. 302, 472, 476, 1295, paroxytonum ap. Aristotelem aliasque;' H. D.: λαρυδός=clavis in aratro, Hesych.; H. D.: μασδός=μαζός: μανδός (?) Arc. 48. 3, perhaps a proper name: ὁδός, Arc. 47. 23: οὔδος, Arc. 47. 26: ὀπαδός and ὀπηδός, συναπαδός and συνουπηδός, A. G. Oxon. 1. 56. 27, really an adjective: ὀρυμαγδός, Arc. 48. 15, for which ὄρυγραδός, Hesych. is another form: σπληδός, ashes, Nicand. Ther. 763: σποδός, Arc. 47. 23: στιθδός (?) Hesych.: ταρανδός, Göttling quotes this from St. Byz. s. v. Γελανοί, where it is proparoxytone, as also in Arist. Mirab. Auscult. 30: νιδός (?) Hesych.: ον φειδός or φιδός (?), see Lob. Par. 135: χλῆδος (or χλιδός ?) a heap of stones, should be χλῆδος, Arc. 47. 28; cf. H. D. s. v.: φύδος, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35; Eust. 377. 44.

235. Note 2.—Αμαρδοί, St. Byz., or *Αμαρδοί, Strab. 508: Βερηκοῦνδος (?) Pape: Δαλιωτανός, Ptol. 5. 7. 7: Εαρδός, Herodian ap. St. Byz.; Strab. 326; there are instances of *Εαρδός: Ἦδοι, St. Byz.: Ἡμωδὸν (ὅρος), Diod. Sic. 2. 35; Strab. 689: Ἰνδός, both the Indus, and an Indian, St. Byz. s. v. Βάλδος: Ἰστοηδός, Tzetz. Hist. 7. 685; H. D.: Ἰστοδός, St. Byz.: Καρῶνδος (?) Pape: for Κανδός, Arc. 48. 3, W. Dindorf conjectures Γαυδός, an island near Crete, which is frequently, if not always, written Γαῦδος: Λανδοί, Strab. 292: Λυδός, a Lydian, also a slave's name, Strab. 304; it is really an adjective: Λυχνιδός, St. Byz.; Strab. 323; is Λυχνιτός in Arc. 82. 11, and Theog. Can. 75. 24: Μαιδός or Μαιδοί, a Thracian people, St. Byz.; cf. St. Byz. in Ὁδοντες, 'ubi Maiδoi scriptum ut ap. Thuc. 2. 98, Strabon. p. 316. 318, cuius tamen alii libri acutum exhibent;' H. D.: Μαροβοῦνδος is quoted by Pape from Strab. 290, where Meineke has Μαρόβοδος: Μυμνηδός, St. Byz.: Ναγίδος (?) St. Byz.: Ὀδός, St. Byz.: Σεκοῦνδος, Suid.: Σινδοί, St. Byz.; Herodot. 4. 28; Strab. 495, and elsewhere; but the proper accent is Σίνδοι, Apollon. Rhod. 4. 322; Schol. ad loc. Apollon. Rhod. τὸ Σίνδοι Ἱμραδιανὸν ἐν τῷ ἔκτῳ τῆς καθόλου βαρυτονεῦν φησὶ δεῖν τινὲς (οἱ πολλοί, Paris.) δὲ δέκτηνοισιν οὐκ εὖ: cf. Arc. 48. 9.

-ΕΟΣ.

236. Substantives in εος, both proper and common, are oxytone, as ἀδελφεός, εἰλεός, ἐρινεός, θεός, λοχεός, φωλεός, Ἀλεός, Κελεός, Λοχεός, Σωρεός, Φενεός, Ωρεός; except ἔλεος, πίτυ, ἡθεός, and compound proper names, which throw back the accent, as Φιλόθεος, Τιμόθεος, Ταμισθέος.

237. Note 1.—Arc. 38. 1-39. 7; Schol. Ven. Ψ. 160: ἀδελφιδέός; there has been much difference of opinion about the accent of this and similar words, but there cannot be a doubt that it is oxytone, A. G. Oxon. 2. 315. 26: πρόσκειται πρὸ μιᾶς τὸν τόνον ἔχοντα, διὰ τὸ ἀδελφιδέός θυγατριδέός, δὲ ἀδελφιδόνς καὶ δὲ θυγατριδόνς ταῦτα γὰρ δέκνεται, the same accent is necessarily implied in the remarks of Chœreb. C. 246. 5, and in the precept of Arc. 175. 9: ὅτι δὲ δέκεται καὶ δὲ βαρεῖται συνερχόμεναι εἰς συναίρεσιν περισπωμένην ἀποτελοῦσι, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ τοικὸν καλύσῃ παράγγελμα, διὸ τοῦ ἀδελφιδέος (sic) ἀδελφιδόνς, καὶ θυγατριδέος (sic) θυγατριδόνς.

ταῦτα γὰρ συναιρεθέντα οὐκ ὀξεῖαν, ἀλλὰ περισπωμένην ἔσχον: Joh. Alex. 6. 24: τὸ ἀδελφίδεος (*sic*) ἀδελφίδον καὶ τὰ ὄμοια δι’ ἔτερον λόγον περιεσπάσθη. τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΟΤΣ ἀπλά πάντα περισπάται: notwithstanding the accentuation in the text, it seems clear that these two authors regarded the uncontracted form ἀδελφίδεος either as a proparoxytone or as an oxytone, for the contraction of ἀδελφίδεος into ἀδελφίδον is perfectly regular, it requires no apology, nor could there be any reason for referring it to other than the ordinary rules (see § 20). That Arcadius or his original, Herodian, did not look upon this class of words as proparoxytone, seems certain, because, if he had, the words ταῦτα γὰρ συναιρεθέντα οὐκ ὀξεῖαν, ἀλλὰ περισπωμένην ἔσχον would lose all their significance. It might be worth noting that ἀδελφίδεος made ἀδελφίδον, just as the change of χάλκεος into χαλκοῦς, or of ἀργύρεος into ἀργυροῦς, would naturally call for a remark; but it would be absurd, even in a Greek grammarian, to tell us that such words received the circumflex, *and not the acute*. It is therefore obvious that the highest authority on the subject held all such forms as ἀδελφίδεος, θυγατρίδεος, ἀνιδεός, ἀνεψιαδεός, to be oxytone; and the thing to which he wishes to call our attention is the fact that when contracted they do not obey the general law, for by rule they should be oxytone when contracted. Another word of the same kind is τηθελαδοῦς, Lob. Phryn. 299. Göttling, Accent. p. 170, remarks that ἀνεψιαδοῦς is occasionally to be met with in MSS. with the accent ἀνεψιάδους, e. g. Demosth. Macart. 57. 3; and ἀνεψιάδοι, Demosth. Leoch. 26. 6: βορθάκεοι, Lac. = μικρὸς χαῖροι, Hesych.; H. D.: ἔλεος, mercy, is probably so accented to distinguish it from ἔλεός, dresser, tray, kitchen table: ἔλεός (?) Arc. 38. 19 is no doubt an error: κάπνεος (or κάπνεως) a kind of vine, Arist. de Gen. An. 4. 4. 12: also κάπνιος, Proverb. Bodl. 533, p. 64. ed. Gaisf.; H. D.: κηδεός, Schol. Ven. Ψ. 160; some barytoned the word, as the genitive of κῆδος; the scholiast considers it a verbal noun from κηδεύω, as λοχεός (λοχεύω), σωρεός (σωρεύω): λοχεός, according to Schol. Ven. Ψ. 160, most considered λοχεῦον, Hesiod. Theog. 178, to be a mere bye-form of λόχος, and accordingly wrote λοχεῖον: περίνεος, Galen; Arist. is probably a compound word: πίλεος = *pileus*, Polyb. 30. 16. 3, quoted by H. D. s. v.; it retains the Latin accent: σεμνάθεος, Diog. Laert. Praef., is of course a compound: φέως, cf. Schneider ad Theophrast. tom. 5. p. 533: φλέως, Lob. Phryn. 293; Theog. Can. 49. 6: φιβάλεοι, or φιβάλεω, Att. (sc. ισχάδες); L. S. s. v.: φιβάλεως, the tree that bears them, Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 802, may be mentioned here, though it belongs more properly to the Attic declension.

238. NOTE 2.—Αἰγίστεος, H. D.. “Αλεος, Strah. 615; or “Αλεως, Attic, Diod. Sic. 4. 33, but ‘Αλεός, E. M. 59. 42, is more in accordance with analogy: Βολεοί, Paus. 2. 36. 3: Δάρεος (?)=Δαρεῖος, Pape: Δεκαίνεος, Strab. 298; Έλεός, an island and a river, Theog. Can. 50. 5; Thucyd. 8. 26, where Bekker reads Αἴρος: “Ελεος = Mercy, personified, Paus. 1. 17. 1: Ερινέος, St. Byz.: Κέως, Ion. Κέος, Theog. Can. 49. 6: Κλάδεος, Paus. 5. 7. 1, see Κλάδος above, § 224: Κούνεος, Strab. 137 = *cuneus*, it keeps the Latin accent, like πίλεος: vid. sup. § 237: Λέπρεος, Paus. 5. 5. 3 and 4: Λυκίδεος (?) Pape: Μάνθεος, Inscr.: Πανδάρεος, Hom. Od. 19. 518, and Πανδάρεως, Paus. 10. 30. 1: Παντέλεος, Anth. app. 58, is thus accented as being a compound: Πηνέλαος = Πηνέλεως, Hom. Il. 2. 494, etc.: Ποσείδεος (?) Pape: Πύθεος (?) Pape: Πύλεος, Paus. 9. 37. 1: Τίος, Theog. Can. 49. 6: Τριχόλεος, Athen. 605 E: Φένεος, Hom. Il. 2. 605, is more correctly Φενεός, Eust. 301. 14; Strab. 388; Paus. 8. 14. 4: Χίλεος, Herodot. 9. 9.

-ΖΟΣ.

239. Substantives, proper and common, in ζος retract the

accent, as ἀοῖσος, ὅῖσος, βοῖζος, τόπαιος, Ἀραιῶς, Βύμαιῶς, except μαῖζος oxytone.

240. NOTE.—Arc. 48. 21: παῖδες, A. G. Oxon. 1. 443. 18; also the name of a fish, Athen. 322 B, where Cod. B. reads μάχαιρα παροξυτόνη: Ἀαγέλ, which Göttling, Accent. p. 218, quotes from St. Byz., seems to be a typographical error; and for Βυζάντιος, which he cites also from the same author, Βυσσάντιος is read in Westermann's edition: Λαζαῖος, 'Luc. Tox. v. 44; Phot. Bib. 238. 29; Pape; add St. Byz.: Τριζαῖος, St. Byz.

-ΗΟΣ.

241. Common substantives in ησ are oxytone, as αἰζηῆσ, πηῆσ.

NOTE.—E. M. 32. 18; Schol. Ven. B. 599. The dialectic forms in ησ=εισ seem to retain the accent of the latter termination, Ἀχηῆσ=Ἀχαιές, E. M. 32. 6; Theog. Can. 51. 18; Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. I. p. 187, note. Ὄρησ=Ὀρεῖσ, Καλλιῆσ, Ἀριστεῖσ, Ἀρησ, Κολυσίμησ (?) Κλυτόνησ, Hom. Od. 8. 119; Apollon. Rhod. I. 134. The passage in Arcadius (39. 8), which speaks of these words, is so corrupt that little can be made of it.

-ΘΟΣ.

242. Substantives in θοσ, both proper and common, retract the accent, as ἀκανθος, ἄμαθος, ἀσάμινθος, κέλευθος, κύαθος, λάπαθος, λήκυθος, μήρινθος, μῦθος, πίθος, πλίνθος, πόθος, σμίνθος, τερέβινθος, ύάκινθος, Βόήθος, Ἐρύμανθος, Ζάκυνθος, Ζῆθος, Κόρινθος, Κράπαθος, Μάραθος, Ξάνθος, Ξούθος; except βοηθός, βυθός, μασθός, μισθός, δρυμαθός, στρουθός, τιτθός, which are oxytone.

243. NOTE.—Arc. 48. 24-50. 2; Schol. Ven. B. 676: βοηθός (adj.), Schol. Ven. B. 311; E. M. 730. 35; Arc. 49. 25; Eust. 228. 33; Chærob. E. 120. 2: βυθός, Arc. 49. 10; Theog. Can. 54. 19: γύργαθος is always thus accented in our books (see H. D. s. v.), though Arc. 49. 19 expressly makes it oxytone: κακιθός or κάκιθος, Suid., or κακίθος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 229. 22, is a corrupt form for κακηθός, Arc. 49. 25: κάνθος, the corner of the eye, and the tire of a wheel, is false (?) for κανθός, Eust. 598. 10; Arist. H. A. 1. 9. 2: δρυμαθός, Arc. 49. 18: πέλεθος, the Attic for σπέλεθος, is sometimes falsely written πελεθός, and σπελεθός is so accented in one MS. of Aristoph. Eccles. 595: σκινθός, Theophrast. H. P. 4. 6. 9, is paroxytone in Theog. Can. 16. 20: στρουθός, Schol. Ven. B. 311; Eust. 228. 33; Arc. 49. 2; Chærob. E. 120. 2; E. M. 730. 33; Herod. π. μ. λ. 42. 4. According to Charles (Chæris ap. Schol. Ven.) and Trypho ap. Herodian, (Schol. Aristoph. Av. 877), the Attics wrote στρούθος: τεῦθος, a kind of cuttle-fish, is wrongly oxytone in Arist. H. A. 9. 2. 1, where however one MS. has τεῦθοι: τινθός (an adjective); Lob. Par. 346: τιτθός, Pollux 2. 163, etc.: the proper name Δαμαθός, St. Byz. s. v. Σύρνα, is irregular: Μαραθοί (?) Athen. 575 A, is doubtful both in form and accent.

-ΙΟΣ.

244. Common substantives in ισ are oxytone, as αἰγυπιός, ἀνεψιός, βιός, a bow, βομβυλιός, ἐρωδιός, κριός, μητριός, πατριός,

νιός, *χαραδρίος*; except ἄπιος, βίος, ζήτη, δακτύλιος, δήμιος, δρίος, (also neuter), ἥλιος, θρίος, κάπριος, κύριος, σφουνδύλιος, which retract the accent, and the paroxytones γομφίος, κωβίος, νυμφίος, σκορπίος.

245. NOTE 1.—Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 3; A. G. Oxon. I. 107. 17: ἀγάλιος, E. M. 7. 7, or ἀγάλλιος, Hesych.: ἀλέιτοι, οἱ ἀλέφας γυναικαὶ ἐσχηκότες, Hesych.; αἰγάλιος, Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 3; or better, αἰγωλίος, Arist. H. A. 9. 1. 17; 9. 17. 2: according to E. M. 380. 35, hypertrisyllabic names of birds in *ios* are oxytone; cf. E. M. 995. 11; Chœrob. E. 128. 7: τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΙΟΣ ὀνόματα ἐπὶ ζώων λαμβανόμενα δένυνονται, οἷον, αἴγυπτος, βομβυλίος, χαραδρίος, ἀδρυφίος, παρὰ Πέρσας δὲ δέτος, ἔρωδίος: αἰτώλιος, Arist. H. A. 6. 6. 3, this word is almost certainly an adjective, substantively used: ἀκίντος (sc. στρέφανος), Athen. 680 D: ἀλκίβιος (sc. ἔχις), Schol. Nicand. Ther. 441, so called from one Alcibiades: ἄπιος, a pear-tree, was no doubt originally an adjective: Ἀρτεμίσιος (sc. μῆν): Βάκχιος, really an adjective, Soph. Ant. 154; Eurip. Cycl. 446, etc.: βίος, ζήτη; βίος, βω, Arc. 37. 34; E. M. 198. 23: βουγάτος is a compound adjective: βουμέλιος, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11. 4; 4. 8. 2: Γεράστιος (sc. μῆν), Thucyd. 4. 119: γυλιός, E. M. 244. 21, is frequently, though perhaps wrongly, made proparoxytone, cf. A. G. 228. 30: δήμιος = δημάσιος κολαστής, is an adjective: δρίος (pl. τὰ δρία), Arc. 119. 6: ἔγωλιος, Arc. 41. 5, where Schmidt conjectures αἰγαλίος: ἔδωλιος, Arc. 41. 5, is falsely written ἔδώλιος, or εἰδώλιος, in Schol. Aristoph. Av. 884: ἔλωριος, Athen. 332 E, should probably be oxytone: ἐπικρήδιος, a Cretan dance, Athen. 629 C: ἥλιος, E. M. 521. 13, of which the Cretan form is said to have been ἀβέλιος, Hesych. and the Pamphylian βαβέλιος, Eust. 1654. 21: θαλαμίος, Arc. 40. 13, but θαλάμιος is the general accent in MSS. according to Göttling Accent. p. 173: θάσιος (sc. οἶνος, etc.): θρῖος (?) E. M. 472. 46; Θρῖος is the name of a place, Arc. 37. 21; Theog. Can. 48. 23: καλίκιοι = *calcei*, Polyb. 30. 16. 3, quoted by L. S.: καλίος, Pollux 10. 160. 161 is the proper accent, not κάλιος: κάπτιος, a herb so called, Galen T. 13. 184 B: κάπτιος, also an adjective: καρχήσιος (sc. κάλοι), Galen Lex. Hippocrat.: κέρθιος, the *Certhios*, a small bird, Arist. H. A. 9. 17. 2: κύριος is an adjective used substantively: λαβρώνιος, a kind of cup, Theog. Can. 55. 6, is probably an adjective: λάϊος, a kind of bird, Anton. Lih. c. 19. p. 124, is better oxytone, as it is in Arist. H. A. 9. 19: λύκιος, a kind of jackdaw, Hesych.; Περίτιος, a Macedonian month, Suid.: πράμνιος (sc. οἶνος): σῖος, Dor. = θεός: σείριος (sc. δοτήρ and οἶνος), Loh. Par. 334: τύλιος (?) a leatheren purse, A. G. 308. 4, perhaps a corrupt form for τύλιμος or τυλιμός: χαρίσιοι (sc. ἄρτοι and πλακούντες), Pollux 6. 72; on the compound substantive λευκερώδιος or λευκεράδιος, see below, § 422.

246. NOTE 2.—*Paroxytones*. Γομφίος (sc. ὁδούς), Eust. 150. 34; 870. 11; Göttling, Accent. p. 172, remarks that there is no authority in the grammarians for this accentuation; the word is very commonly *proparoxytone*, as in Pollux 2. 92; Athen. 411 B; Aristoph. Plut. 1059; Arist. de Gen. Animal. 5. 8. 1; H. A. 2. 4, where one MS. has γομφίοι; E. M. 237. 53, etc.; H. D.: κωβίος, Arc. 42. 3; Chœrob. E. 128. 10; yet it is generally oxytone, e.g. Arist. H. A. 6. 15. 9: νυμφίος, a bridegroom, Arc. 41. 33; Herod. π. μ. λ. 19. 33; E. M. 608. 40; Theog. Can. 58. 10; Chœrob. E. 131. 15; Loheck (Par. 355) notes that νυμφίος ὕμνος in Nonnus 47. 464, for νύμφιος ὕ. is a mistake: σκορπίος, Arc. 42. 3; Chœrob. E. 128. 10.

247. Proper names in *ios* throw back the accent, as Βομβύλιος, Θρῖος, Κλίος, Ιαμβλιχοπορφύριος, Πίος, Χίος; except Ασκληπιός,

and Ἰλλυρίος oxytone, and those consisting of three short syllables, which are paroxytone, as Βαλίος, Δολίος, Κλονίος, Οδίος, Σχεδίος, Τυχίος, Χρομίος: to this rule of the grammarians there are many exceptions, of which the more important are "Αλίος, Αντίος, Κρόνιος, Ξένιος, Στρόφιος.

248. NOTE 1.—'Αγρίος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 284. 13, but it is constantly proparoxytone: Αἴγιμπος, Athen. 503 D; Apollod. 2. 7. 7; Strab. 427; Suid. etc., is oxytone (?) according to Göttling Accent. p. 172: 'Αρμίος, Chœrob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 168. 17, is wrongly made paroxytone in the same book, 284. 13: 'Αξίος, Eust. 359. 22, etc., this is probably correct, though 'Αξίος occurs Hom. Il. 2. 849; 21. 157; Strab. 330, and elsewhere: 'Ασκληπίος, Eust. 860. 10: according to the same author, 463. 39, Demosthenes made it proparoxytone: Γεδρωστοί (?) *Pape*; Strab. 723 has Γεδρώστοι, and that is its proper accent: Δέξιος, Diog. Laert. 9. 2. § 18, is more usually written Δέξιός, A. G. 129. 15; Harpocr. s. v. Στρομβίχιδης: 'Ερχίος, Arc. 41. 30; Theog. Can. 58. 26; this is falsely proparoxytone in some editions of Lucian Amor. c. 49: Ιλλύριος, an Illyrian, Arc. 40. 10: Ιλλύριος, the son of Cadmus, in St. Byz., is oxytone in Apollod. 3. 5. 4, and Eust. ad Dion. Per. 95: Ιλλύριος, St. Byz.; Herodot. 1. 196: Ίος, an island; Strab. 484; cf. Theog. Can. 48. 25: Ίος, in Arcadia, Xen. Hell. 6. 5. 24, where Schneider reads Οίος and Οίος: Κίτες, a city and river, Strab. 563; Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1178; Theog. Can. 48. 28: Κίτος ὄνομα ποταμοῦ καὶ ἔθνους: Κίτος, or Κέτος, adjective, A. G. Oxon. 2. 192. 3: Κρήτος is sometimes properisponemon, but Aristarchus oxytoned it, E. M. 539. 20; A. G. Oxon. 2. 226. 16: Κυρίος (?): Μήνιος is sometimes, though wrongly, oxytone, see H. D. s. v.: Πίος = *Pius*, though condemned by Schmidt ad. Arc. 37. 21, is constantly so accented, the penultimate is expressly said to be long by Theog. Can. 48. 22; 107. 21; A. G. Paris. 3. 307. 10; A. G. Oxon. 1. 107. 21; Πίος is quoted by H. D. from Schol. Soph. Aj. 408; cf. E. M. 539. 25: Σηήος (?) *Pape*, apparently a typographical error for Σήήος.

249. NOTE 2.—Names consisting of three short syllables. "Αλίος, Schol. Ven. B. 495: Ptolemaeus read 'Αλίος paroxytone in the Odyssey, Schol. Ven. E. 39. 683: 'Αντίος, Schol. Ven. E. 39; E. M. 521. 14; Diod. Sic. 5. 62: Γλύφιος, Eust. 1665. 56: Θράστος, Apollod. 2. 5. 11: Κλυτίος, Hom. Il. 3. 147, etc.; Eust. 395. 23. 'In codd. non raro Κλυτίος est proparoxytonum, contra regulam grammaticorum . . . de qua v. Lehrs De Aristarcho. p. 279.' H. D.: Κρόνιος, Schol. Ven. E. 39; E. M. 521. 14; Diod. Sic. 5. 55: Δάκιος (?) Athen. 297 F; St. Byz. s. v. Γέλα: Δάστος (?) Paus. 6. 21. 10: Λύκιος, Apollod. 3. 8. 1: Μάριος = *Marius*, Diod. Sic. 36. 1. p. 156. ed. Bekk.: Μαριός, a town, Paus. 3. 21. 7; 22. 8: Νόμιος, Alciph. 3. 23: Νύμφιος, E. M. 221. 31, is almost certainly an error: Νύχιος, Quint. Smyr. 2. 363: Ξένιος, Schol. Ven. E. 39; E. M. 521. 14: "Ορίος, Alciph. 3. 29, 'scriendum videtur 'Ορειος, H. D.: "Οστίος (?) *Pape*; Socr. H. E. 1. 7; Athanas. T. 1. p. 193 A; H. D.: Πόδιος, Ælian V. H. 12. 31; perhaps Πόδλιος is the better reading: Ράκιος, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 308; Paus. 7. 3. 2: Ροδίος, the river, Strab. 595, etc., is in some books improperly proparoxytone; Schol. Ven. M. 20; Eust. 906. 56, distinguishes it from the adjective 'Ρόδιος; in Diog. Laert. 7. 1. § 22 it occurs as the name of a man; the passage does not determine the accent, but it should probably be 'Ρόδιος, not 'Ρόδιος, as *Pape* prints it: Σθένιος, or Σθένιος: Σκοτίος, Schol. Ven. Z. 24: Σκύριος (?) Apollod. 3. 15. 5, proves nothing: Σόφιος, Paus. 6. 3. 2: Σπέδιος (?) Inscr., *Pape*, and H. D.: Σπόριος = *Spurius*, Diod. Sic. 11. 1: Στρίχιος, Hom. Il. 13. 195, or Στρίχιος (?) Phot. Bib. 152. 36: Στρόμιος, Paus. 6. 3. 2; 14. 13: Στράτιος, Paus. 9. 37. 1; Strab. 74, Kramer; or Στρατίος, Hom. Odyss. 3. 413; Eust. 1474. 30: Στρόφιος, Eust. 1030. II: Σχεδίος was by some

made proparoxytone, Eust. 1030. 11; Arc. 41. 27; Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 5: Τάτιος = *Tatius*, Plut. 1. 27 etc.. Τάφιος, Apollod. 2. 4. 5; Diod. Sic. 8. 20: Ὄπιος, St. Byz.; Apollon. Rhod. 2. 797; Phot. Bib. 234. 34: Φάλιος (?) Thucyd. 1. 24, where some books have Φαλίος: it would be better to make it paroxytone: Φάνιος, Suid., probably a mistake for Φανίος: Φίλιος, Anth. App. 376: Φλόγιος, Lucian V. H. 1. 20, and elsewhere, is false for Φλογίος, Arc. 40. 8: Φόβιος, Parthen. 14: Φράσιος, Nonnus Dionys. 32. 234, should be Φρασίος, Arc. 40. 22: Φύσιος, Apollod. 3. 8. 1: Χέριος, Pape: Χέδιος, Quint. Smyr. 10. 87, ‘ubi recte correctum est Σχέδιον quod Σχέδιον scriendum erat παροξυτόνως,’ W. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Χόθιος, Paus. 9. 5. 3, etc., or Χθονίος, Apollod. 2. 1. 5: Χρόμιος frequently occurs, but is incorrect; the proper accent is Χρομίος, Schol. Ven. B. 495: Χρόνιος, Paus. 8. 47. 6, should be Χρονίος.

-ΑΙΟΣ.

250. Common substantives in *aios* (if there be any such) are properispomena, as ἀντακαῖος, βαρκαῖος, βουκαῖος, γαῖος (?), γραψαῖος, εὐδιαιῶν, σκωπαῖος, χαῖος (?); except ἔλαιος (*ἀγριέλαιος*, καλιέλαιος), νύμεναιος, proparoxytone.

251. Note.—Most, if not all, the so-called substantives of this termination are adjectives used elliptically; the following list comprises all that I have noted—*Ἄγριελαιος*, Eust. 1944. 8: ἀφινταῖος, *a kind of vine*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 15. 5 is an adjective: βαρκαῖος, *a kind of fish*, Theog. Can. 52. 33: βουκαῖος, Theocr. 10. 1; Nicand. Ther. 5: γαῖος, Eust. 188. 28, is γαῖος in Hesych., A. G. 229. 16, and elsewhere: γραψαῖος, Athen. 106 D: δεραιῶν, Hesych.: ἔλαιος, cf. Eust. 1944. 7: ἔλαιος, *a kind of bird*, L. S.: ἐρμαῖος ὁ τετράγωνος λίθος, Suid.: ἐρυσίχαιος in Alcman. 11 may perhaps be an adj. used substantively, but Herodian took it to be an Ethnical name; cf. St. Byz. s. v. *Ἐρυσίχη*, and H. D. s. v.: εύδαιος, Plut. 2. 699 F, is proparoxytone in Pollux 1. 92: καλλιέλαιος, Pseud. Arist. de Plantis 1. 6. 4: λαιῶν, *a kind of bird*, Arist. H. A. 9. 19: πανομφαῖος, Hom. Il. 8. 250, or πανδμφαῖος, Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 142: σκωπαῖος, *a dwarf*, Eust. 1523. 63: στειλαιῶν = στειλεῖν οι στειλειά: νύμεναιος, Theog. Can. 52. 6: χαῖος, or χαιῶν, H. D. s. v.: νπερβερεταῖος, *the last month of the Macedonian year*.

252. Proper names in *aios* are properispomena, as *Ἀγαπαῖος*, *Ἀλγαῖος*, *Ἀλκαῖος*, *Βαῖος*, *Γραῖος*, *Δερραῖος*, *Εύναιος*, *Μαῖος*, *Παῖος*, *Πτολεμαῖος*, *Σκαῖος*; except *Ἀθήναιος*, *Εῦμαιος*, with some others, proparoxytone, and the oxytone *Ἀχαιός* (*Παναχαιός*). Those which are derived from verbs are generally proparoxytone, as *Τίμαιος*, *Φίλαιος*.

253. Note.—*Ἀγέλαιος*, E. M. 7. 42: *Ἀθήναιος*, Arc. 43. 14; Schol. Ven. N. 791, with this, as with other names of the same termination, there was a diversity of accent according to the grammarians, in order that they might be distinguished from the corresponding adjectives: *Ἀμφίβαιος*, Tzetzes ad Lycoph. 749: *Ἀρίβαιος*, Xen. Cyrop. 2. 1. 5: *Ἀρίνθαιος*, Basil. Epist. 179, vol. 3. p. 264; H. D.: *Ἀρράβαιος*, Arist. Pol. 5. 8. 17: *Ἀρτάχαιος* (?) Pape; the passages which he quotes (Herodot. 7. 63; 8. 130) do not prove this to be the correct accent: *Ἀχαιός*, Arc. 43. 19; St. Byz. s. v. *Ἀβάντις* and *Ἀχαιά*; Theog. Can. 52. 14: *Βαρτίμαιος*, N. T. Mark 10. 46; *Βήλαιος*, Lihan.; Pape: *Βίλαιος* (*sic*), St. Byz. s. v. *Τίος*, a river, is properly written *Βιλλαιος*, and expressly said to be properispomenon by Herodian ap. Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 791: *Δίκαιος*, Paus. 7. 12. 3: *Δίκατος* (?)

Herodot. 8. 65; 'ubi pravo accentu Δικαῖος scribi notat Lehrs de Aristarch. p. 277,' H. D.; but it is better as a properispomenon than a proparoxytone; 'Ἐλαιός, a river in Bithynia, Marcius Heracl. p. 70; H. D.: Ἐλαιός, in Messenia, Paus. 4. 1. 6: Ἐλαιός (?) in Aetolia, Polyb. 4. 65. 6: Ἐρμαῖος, the proper name, is distinguished from Ἐρμαῖος the adjective by Arc. 43. 8; Schol. Ven. N. 791: τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΑΙΟΣ τρισύλλαβα, ἔχοντα τὴν πρώτην αυλλαβήν εἰς σύμφωνον καταλήγουσαν, προπερισπάσθαι θέλει, χερσάῖος, δρφνάῖος, ἐργαῖος, ἀρχαῖος, Ἀρναῖος, Τρικκαῖος, Ἐρμαῖος' θέντεν τὸ Ἐρμαῖον κάρα παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ. τὸ δὲ ὅθι θ' Ἐρμαῖος λόφος ἐστίν (Od. 16. 471) ὡς εἰς ἴδιότητα: but in the passage referred to our books, as well as the Greek scholiast on the place, read Ἐρμαῖος λόφος: Εὐαῖαι, a people of Canaan, Exod. 3. 8. 17: Εὐαῖος (?) Iamblich. V. P. c. 36: Εὐδαῖος (?) Suid.; the river so called varies between Εὐδαῖος, Εὐλαῖος, and Εὐλαῖος, Diod. Sic. 19. 19; Arrian Anab. 7. 7. 2; Εὔμαῖος, Hom. Odyss.; Ηραῖος, Schol. Ven. A. 301; Eust. 1562. 60: Θαλέλαῖος, Synt. p. 304 D, quoted by H. D. s. v.: Θερμόλαῖος (?) the name of a Cretan month: Τριαῖος, Strab. 519, is better Ιμαῖος, Theog. Can. 53. 7: Κλεάδαιος (?) Pape; H. D.: but the passages in Herodotus, Pausanias, and Apollodorus, which are quoted for this accent, prove nothing; the better form is Κλεοδαῖος, Suid.: Κωλαῖος, a man's name, Herodot. 4. 152, but Κωλαῖός (?) a place, Polyb. 2. 55. 5: Λήναῖος, Lob. Par. 342; St. Byz.: according to Philop. Ληναῖος, Bacchus, is properispomenon, and Λήναῖος, a man so called, proparoxytone, yet we have Ληναῖος in Anth. Pal. 7. 292. 1: Λίλαῖος, Aeschyl. Pers. 308, 969; Λύναῖος, Theog. Can. 53. 23; E. M. 193. 16: Λύγαῖος, Theog. Can. 53. 3: Μάταιος (?) Pape: Μνήσαῖος, Quint. Smyr. 10. 88; Suid. s. v. Νικαγόρας: Νέκαιος (?) Pape: Νίκαιος, Schol. Ven. E. 69, or Νικαῖος, cf. Theog. Can. 53. 10: Πλάναῖος (?) a man's name, Pape: the Παναῖαι, a Thracian race, is regular; St. Byz.; Thucyd. 2. 101: Παναχαῖοι, E. M. 250. 33; Apoll. Synt. 328. 14: Πειράιος, Hom. Od. 15. 540; Schol. Ven. A. 301: Πειραιᾶς, a harbour in the Corinthian territory, Thucyd. 8. 10: Πειρίναῖος, Zenob.; Pape: Πήδαιος, Schol. Ven. E. 69; E. M. 193. 16, for which Πέδαιος, Suid. is a false form: Πύλαιος, Schol. Ven. B. 842: τοῦ Πύλαιος τὴν πρώτην δέκτυονητέον πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν τοῦ τοπικοῦ καὶ τὸν Ἐρμῆν τὸν Πυλαῖον (*sic!*); Lob. Par. 342; E. M. 696. 50 is Πυλαῖος in Suid.: Σκαῖος, Arc. 37. 5: Σκαιός, a river, Strab. 590; Theog. Can. 48. 6: Σκαιοί, a people, St. Byz.: Τίραιος, Lucian Macrob. § 16: Τίθαιος, Herod. 7. 88: Τίμαιος, Schol. Ven. E. 69; Theog. Can. 53. 23; Arc. 43. 10: Τόλμαιος (?) Pape; the passages quoted prove nothing: H. D. have Τολμαῖος: Τρυγαῖος was Herodian's accentuation, the rest wrote Τρύγαιος, Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 62: Τύρταιος occurs, but Τυρταῖος, Strab. 366, is the usual accent: Τλαιος, E. M. 193. 17; Lob. Par. 342 is better Τλαῖος, in Apollod. 3. 9. 2: Υμέναιος, Athen. 603 D, etc.: Υπάχαιος (?) the correct form is Υπαχαῖοι, Herodot. 7. 91; Hesych. etc.; Υπτλαιος, a spring, Athen. 361 D; Strab. 640; Φενεῖος = Φενεός, Callim. Del. 71, where Arnald writes Φενείος: Φέραιος (?): Φιλαθήναιος: Φίλαιος, Schol. Ven. E. 69; A. 301; Φιλαιος, which, according to H. D., occurs in Plutarch, is an error.

The grammarians say that proper names in *aios* from nouns are properispomena, from verbs proparoxytone: a useless rule, as is clear from Τρυγαῖος, Αγαπαῖος, and others, which might be derived either from nouns or verbs.

-ΕΙΟΣ.

254. The few common substantives in *eios* are oxytōne, as ἀδελφεῖος, ἐλειός, ἀρνεῖος, νειός (Arc. 37. 17), συφεῖος, φατεῖος (Arc. 44. 28), φωλεῖος; except θεῖος, which is properispomenon.

NOTE.—The following are adjectives substantively used—βασίλειος (?): λεῖος,

a smooth-skinned shark, L. S.: βακχεῖος (sc. βυθμός, οἶνος, etc.): for ἥθεος or ἥθαιος, see Adjectives.

255. Proper names in *eios* are oxytone, as Ἀλφεῖός, Ἀρνεῖός, Δαρδανεῖός, Ἐπειός, Ἐπειοί, Ὁλμεῖός, Πηνεῖός, Σπερχεῖός; except Ἀρεῖος, Βασίλειος, Ἐλεῖος, Μήδειος, Ὀρεῖος, Ὑπερβόρειοι proparoxytone, and the properispomenon Δαρεῖος.

256. NOTE.—Αἰνεῖοι (?) St. Byz. s. v. Αἴνεια: Ἀκρωρεῖοι, St. Byz.: Ἀργεῖος, both as a proper name and as an adjective, cf. Chærub. E. 123. 24: Ἀρεῖος, Pape: Ἀρεῖος, Chærub. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 22: ἀρεῖος, δ μὴν προπεριστωμένον: Ἀστεῖος, Pape: Αὐσόνειος (?) Pape: Βακχεῖος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 173. 31; Plat. Ep. 1. 309 C; as the epithet of Bacchus the accent varies between proparoxytone and properispomenon: Βασίλειοι, Strab. 306: Βασίλειος, a river, Strab. 747; a man, Suid.; Phot. Bib. 266. 10: Δαρεῖος, Chærub. A. G. Oxon. 2. 196. 2; E. M. 248. 31; Arc. 44. 17 says that Δαρεῖος is oxytone, but in the same page, l. 22, that it is properispomenon; in the former place Göttling conjectures Δαρδανεῖος: Δεῖος (?) Plut. 2. 1132 D: Διογένειος, Pape: Ἐγχέλειοι (?) Strab. 326, Meineke; on the numerous forms of this name, see H. D. s. v. Εγχέλεας: Ἐλεῖος, Apollod. 2. 4. 5, etc.: Ἐλεῖοι, St. Byz. etc.: Ἡλεῖος, Paus. 5. 1. 8; Plut. 1. 168: Ἡράκλειος, Suid. s. v. Βασίλειος: Ἡτεῖος (?) E. M. 248. 31: Καρνεῖοι, Athen. 156 E, is Κάρνειος or Καρνεῖος in Paus. 3. 13. 3: Κήτειοι, Strab. 616; (Hom. Od. 11. 521); yet Arc. 44. 22 says, τὸ δὲ Κητεῖος Πηνεῖος ὅξύνεται ὡς κύρια: Κρεῖος, Hes. Theog. 134, etc.: Μήδειος, Arc. 44. 11; Hes. Theog. 1001: Μήδειος, Pape: Μίνυειος, Strab. 346: Ὄλμειος (?) a man; the river Ὁλμεῖός is regular, Schol. Hes. Theog. 6; Strab. 407; Arc. 44. 16: Ὀρεῖος, Diod. Sic. 4. 12; Paus. 3. 18. 15: Οὔρειος, Hes. Scut. 186: Σοροάδειος, an Indian deity, Athen. 27 E: Στενήρειος, Inscr.: Στρατονίκειος as a compound is regular: Τίβειος (?) Pape: Τύλειοι, Dion. Perieg. 386, is faulty for "Τύληοι or Τύληοι": Τυπερβόρειοι is correct as a compound, and also as being an adjective.

This class of words is so entirely adjectival in its character that even the Greeks themselves seem to have been in doubt whether they should give them the accent of substantives or adjectives.

-ΟΙΟΣ.

257. Common substantives in *oios* are oxytone, as γλοιός, κλοιός, κολοιός, φλοιός.

NOTE.—The following rare words are exceptions to this rule—Βοῖος (?) Arc. 37. 12: γλοιός, such is the accentuation of our books, and Arc. 37. 12 states that (ὅξύνεται) γλοιός ἐπὶ κόπρου, Göttling (Accent. p. 182) is therefore mistaken when he says that it is properispomenon: μνοῖος, a furnace, Theog. Can. 49. 24: πτοῖος (?) = πτοΐα.

258. Proper names in *oios* are properispomena, as Βοῖοι, Κοῖος, Μοῖος, except the deme Οἰός, which is oxytone.

259. NOTE.—Ἀθοῖος, Theog. Can. 53. 29: Ἀνδροῖος, Phot. Bib. 279. 20, perhaps so accented as a compound: Βοῖοι, Strab. 315, is also written Βοῖοι, St. Byz. s. v. Βοῖοι; like many other names of nations, it oscillates between an adjectival and substantival accent: Βοῖος as the name of a man is regular, Athen. 393 E; Paus. 3. 22. 11; Arc. 37. 14: Γέλοιος (?) Pape: Ἔνδοιος, Paus. 1. 26. 4:

Εὔβοιος, Athen. 697 F: Ζάταος, Theog. Can. 53. 29: Οἰός, a deme, Arc. 37. 15; Schol. Ven. A. 24; Theog. Can. 49. 29: Οἰας in Tegea is regular, St. Byz.: Σμοῖας (?) is oxytone in Aristoph. Eccl. 846.

For those in ωος, see Substantives in ωος § 338.

-ΚΟΣ.

260. Common substantives in κος retract the accent, as ἄρκος, αὐτόλυκος, δημοπίθηκος, δίσκος, θύλακος, κέρκος, κόκκος, λάκκος, λύκος, μῶκος, οἶκος, ὄρκος, πίθηκος, πλόκος, σάκκος, σφρακός, τόκος, ύσσακος; except those in ισκος, which are paroxytone, as ἀνδριαντίσκος, ἀστερίσκος, δεσποτίσκος, παιδίσκος, σατυρίσκος; adjectives in ἵκος used substantively, which are oxytone, as γραμματικός, μουσικός, and the oxytones ἀσκός, ἀστακός, βοσκός, διψακός, δοκός, a beam, (δόκος=δόκησις), θριγκός, μωκός, a mocker, (μῶκος, mockery), δλκός, σηκός, σκιθακός, φακός, φαρμακός, χαλκός, ψιττακός; ἀγροίκος is generally properispomenon.

261. NOTE 1.—Arc. 50. 3-52. 15; Etym. Gud. 435. 12; Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 24: ἀγελάσκος (?) Hesych.: ἄγροικας=ἄ σκαιὸς τοὺς τρόπους: ἄγροικος=ἄ ἐν ἀγρῷ κατοικῶν, Ammon. s. v.; cf. Eust. 1409. 52; Lex. Gr. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 328: L. S. observe that the word is generally properispomenon in all senses: ἀνακας, Aristarchus made it oxytone, Eust. 1365. 45: ἀσκός, Arc. 50. 15; and ἄκκερ, Laced. Hesych.: ἀστακός (and Att. ὀστακός), Arc. 51. 8: βιττακός or βιττακός=ψιττακός: βοσκάς, Lob. Phryn. 22: δαρεικός (sc. στατήρ): διψακός, a disease of the kidneys, Galen De Loc. Affect. 6. 3, Tom. 7. p. 511 C; also a plant, Boissonade Aneid. Tom. I. p. 396; in the latter sense the word is proparoxytone in Galen De Simp. Med. Facult. 6. 6; Tom. 13. p. 169 B, all these places are quoted by H. D. s. v.: δακάς, a beam; δόκος=δόκησις, E. M. 538. 48; A. G. Oxon. I. 223. 19: Δόκος πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν τοῦ δοκός δέκτυρον τοῦ σημαίνοντος τὴν δόκησιν καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει ἐν Ταγγυιστᾶς σημαίνει τὴν ἀγχόνην, is faulty; read τοῦ δόκος παραξύτωνον, for δόκος=δόκησις is paroxytone both by the precepts of the grammarians (E. M. 538. 48; Eust. 1667. 25, καὶ δόκος μὲν δόκησις καὶ ἀγχόνη, δοκός δὲ ὁ τῆς στέγης), and in practice, e. g. δόκος δὲ ἐπὶ πάσῃ τέτυκται, Xenophanes ap. Sext. Emp. 7. 49 et alibi; though τῷ γ' ἐμῷ δοκῷ (sic) is quoted from Callimachus by Eust. 1627. 43; 1761. 34, and Hesych. has Δοκός, σκοπή, προσδοκία, which Salmasius corrects into Δόκος: ἐνθύσκας (?) Hesych.: ἐρίθακος is sometimes found oxytone; cf. Lob. Prol. 311: κικκάς, Hesych.: θριγκάς, Arc. 50. 10: μάλικας δύνομα δρένου βαρυτονούμενον, Theog. Can. 59. 26: μῶκος, mockery: μωκός, a mocker, Lob. Par. 345, but there does not seem to be any good ground for the distinction: ὀστακός=ἀστακός: οὐράκός, middle part of the oar, Pollux I. 90; others write οὐράχος: παλλακός, Hesych.: πλατίστακος, Hesych., is falsely oxytone in some editions of Athen. 308 F; see H. D. s. v.: στηκάς, Arc. 50. 5; Eust. 1197. 40; Philem. Lex. p. 85. § 213; Schol. Ven. Υ. 72: σκιδακός (?), σκιθακός (and σκιθαρκάς or σκιθαρκας), a fish so called, Hesych.: ὄρτακός ὄστρεον, Hesych.; ύστριακός or ύστριακόν, a kind of cup, Athen. 500 F; L. S.: φακός, Arc. 50. 20; E. M. 538. 49: φαρμακός, Philem. Lex. p. 113. § 269; Arc. 51. 9, 'Harpocrat. Δίδυμος δὲ προπερισπᾶν ἀξιοῖ τούνομα, ἀλλ' ἡμεῖς οὐχ εὑρομεν οὕτω που τὴν χρῆσιν. Ubi mirum et incredibile est Didy-

num *φαρμάκος* scripsisse dici, quæ scriptura ne in Hippoñactis quidem versibus . . . in quibus media syllaba producitur, probabilis est, nedium in scriptoribus Atticis, quos syllabam illam constanter corripiuisse constat. Quamobrem vereor ne προπεριστῶν male scriptam sit pro προπαραξύνειν, quem accentum Ionibus tribuit Eust. 1935. 15: nam quæ Sylburg. in annot. ad Etym. M. p. 788. 5, propositus, non possunt probari nitunturque errore librariorum, qui in verbis Harpocrationis illic appositis περιστῶν scripsit pro προπεριστῶν. Alii grammatici significacionis discri-
men statuisse videntur inter φάρμακας et φαρμάκος, ut colligi potest ex verbis Arcadii p. 51. 9, qui de nominibus in κος agens sic scribit: Φυλακὸς δὲ φύλαξ,
Φύλακας δὲ τὸ κύριον φαρμακὸς δὲ ἐπὶ καθαρῷ τῆς πόλεως τελευτῶν, φαρμακεὺς δὲ
δὲ γόνης. Ubi quum absurdum sit nomen in ΕΥΣ terminatum immisceri, manifesto
scribendum φάρμακος, eodemque modo apud Ammonium leguntur p. 142: Φαρ-
μακέυς φαρμακὸς δὲ δύντηνως, δὲ ἐπὶ καθάρσει τῆς πόλεως ρίπτόμενος sic sunt corri-
genda et supplenda Φάρμακας προπαραξύτων δὲ γόνης φαρμακὸς δὲ . . . ρίπτόμενος,
non quod Valcken. volebat, Φάρμακος προπαραξύτων ὄναμα κύριαν, φαρμακὸς δὲ κτλ.,
illata illa quam supra notavi de nomine proprio opinione de qua nihil compertum
habuisse videtur Herodianus cuius verba exhibet Arcadius et partem Schol. II. Ω.
566; H. D.: φυλακός, sc Aristarchus Eust. 1365. 45; Arc. 51. 8; but φύλακος,
Philem. Lex. p. 113. § 269; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 132; Schol. Theocr. 8. 3,
and this seems best, at least in Ionic: χαλκός, Arc. 50. 10: ψιττάκος, Arc. 51.
8; Diod. Sic. 2. 53; but ψίττακος is also found.

262. Note 2.—According to Arc. 51. 6 all hyperdissyllables in *ακος*, whether substantives or adjectives, are oxytone, except θύλακος, θύσακας, αἴσακας, and proper names; but this rule is quite contrary to facts, e. g. ἀμάρακος, σώρακος,
ἀβύρτακος, βάθακος, ἐρίθακος, ἄρακας, ἀστράκος, etc. Aristarchus oxytoned φυλακός,
φαρμακός, and ἀνακός as being really adjectives, Schol. Ven. Ω. 566; E. M. 802.
3; see below, § 273.

263. Proper names in *κος* are so irregular that it is hardly possible to reduce them to any order whatever; the following rules may however be of some service.

264. (a) Those in *ισκος* are paroxytone, as Κορίσκος, Τρι-
ποδίσκος, Τριποδίσκοι, Κονίσκοι, Φαλίσκοι, Arc. 52. 13; E. M.
807. 9; except Ἀρτισκός, Herod. 4. 92; or Ἀρτησκός, Arc. 51. 19;
52. 15, and this name is almost certainly to be read for Ἀργησκός,
Theog. Can. 60. 62.

265. (b) Those in *ουσκοι* are mostly properisponema, as
'Ετροῦσκοι, Τοῦσκοι, Strab. 219; Χηροῦσκοι, Strab. 291.

266. (c) A considerable number of those in *ικος* are oxytone
in our books, even where they are obviously adjectival, as Ἀν-
δρικός, Ἀττικός, Αἰνικός, and Ἀπογονικός, names of Cyprian
months; Γραμματικός, Γραφικός, Ἐπικός, Ἐπικουρικός, Ἐρατικός,
Θορικός, St. Byz.: Ἰερατικός, Ἰκός (?), Strab. 436: Κελε-
στικός, Suid.: Κλασσικός, Γερμανικός, Strab. 291: Ξανθικός,
Tzetzes, Antehom. 80: Σοφιστικός, Τυχικός, Τλλικός, Paus. 2.
32. 7: Φαρσαλικός, Δροπικοί, Herodot. 1. 125: Ὁμβρικοί, Strab.

228, or Ὀμβρικοί, St. Byz.: Καυλικοί, St. Byz.: Μεδιοματρικοί, Strab. 194: ὘πικοί, Strab. 242: Ὦρικός, St. Byz.: Οὐνδολικοί, Strab. 292: Νωρικοί, Strab. 206: Ἀρκαδικός, Strab. 344: Ἀτονατικοί. On the other hand, and without any apparent reason for the difference, we have, Δήνικος (ὶ?), Θουμέλικος, Strab. 292: Κύζικος, Strab. 575; Apollod. 1. 9. 18: Μόνικος, Νήρικος, Hom. Odyss. 24. 377: Ὁρικος, Herodot. 4. 78: Ποστῖκος, Σίσικος (?), Σύνδικος, St. Byz.: Εἰσάδικοι, Strab. 506: Ἐρυνικοί, Strab. 228: Βέσβικος (ὶ?), St. Byz.: Ξένικος (ὶ?), Eust. 890. 16: Σώρικος, Ἐρικος, Τέμικος, Λυκάνικος, Theog. Can. 60. 7: Θορικός (not Θόρυκος, E. M. 453. 22, which is a mere clerical error, ν and ι being to the later Greeks signs of one and the same sound) is often, though incorrectly, proparoxytone; see Theog. Can. 60. 9.

267. (d) Those in īkos retract the accent, as Κάϊκος, Γράνικος (Γρανικός (*sic*) Plut. 1. 672), Κīκος, Φίλικος, Ἐλλάνικος; except Καμικός and Παλικός.

268. NOTE.—See Euſt. 890. 12; Arc. 51. 25; Theog. Can. 60. 1: Καμικός, Theog. Can. 60. 2; Arc. 52. 2: Κάμικος, though found, e. g. Arist. Pol. 2. 10. 4, is an error: Παλικός, Arc. Theog. II. II.: Ατινικός, the name of a poet, as it is printed in Theog. Can. 59. 33, contradicts his own rule, and is probably corrupt. Arcadius in the relative place (51. 24) has Ἀνικος, which may be right, though some have emended it. See Schmidt's note ad loc., and Lob. Prol. 324.

269. (e) Those in iākos are oxytone, as Ἀρκαδιακός, Κλονιακός, Κωνιακοί, Κυριακός, Ὁλυνθιακός, Σεραπιακός; except Πίακος (ᾶ?), St. Byz.; which, according to Lob. Prol. 309, ought to be Πιακός.

270. (f) Trisyllables in ākos are proparoxytone, as Αἴσακος, Apollod. 3. 12. 5: Ἀνακος, Athen. 629 A: Ἀρακος, Paus. 10. 9. 9: Ἀράδακος, Plut. 1. 1160 D; H. D.: Ἀστακος, St. Byz.; Thuc. 2. 30, or Ἀστακός, Herodot. 5. 67: Βάτακος (?): Βύττακος, Polyb. 5. 79. 3: Βάρακος: Δρίμακος, Athen. 266 B, Dindorf, where others read Δριμακός: Θάφακος, Strab. 741: Θύλακος, Paus. 5. 23. 5: Ἰδακος, Thucyd. 8. 104: Ἰθακος, Arc. 51. 4: E. M. 470. 6: Λάβδακος, Arc. 51. 3: Λάμψακος, Schol. Ven. N. 759: Μάλακος, Diod. Sic. 7. 9. p. 511. 19. ed. Bekker.: Μάρμακος, Diog. Laert. 8. 1: Μύννακος (not Μυννακός, as in Athen. 351 A; see H. D. s.v.): Νάννακος, Suid. (H. D. remark that this name is Ἀννακός (*sic*) in St. Byz. s.v. Ἰκόνιον): Νάρακος, St. Byz.: Ὀπλακος, Plut. 1. 393: Πάλακος, Strab. 306: Πύρρακος: Ρύνδακος, Apion and Herodorus ap. Eust. 959. 32; Schol. Ven. N. 759; and such is no doubt its proper accent,

though it is oxytone in Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1165: Σάνδακος, Apollod. 3. 14. 3: Σίτακος, Arrian Ind.: Σπάρτακος, St. Byz.: Στρόφακος, Thucyd. 4. 78: Τίτακος, St. Byz. (Τίτακός in Herod. 9. 73): Ὑρτακος, Apollod. 3. 12. 5; Schol. Ven. N. 759; the city of that name is oxytone in St. Byz.: Φύλακος, Arc. 51. 9: Ὀτακος, or Ὀτακός (?) Hesych. Yet the following oxytones occur: Αλακός, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1165: Ἄλακός, Ἀρτακόλ, St. Byz.: Ἀσακός, Διψακός, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 653; H. D.: Θαυμακόλ, Strab. 389: Θημακός (*οὐ*), St. Byz.: Ἰππακός, Anth. Palat. 7. 521; H. D.: Μαρακοί (ἢ ?) Xen. Hell. 6. 1. 7: Ὁλθακός, Plut. 1. 501: Πιττακός, Plut. 1. 85, etc.: Συρακόλ, Xenob. Cf. Lob. Prol. 307 sqq.

271. (g) All others in *kos* retract the accent, as Φάκος, Γλαῦκος, Κώρυκος, Δημόδοκος, Σέλευκος, Δράβησκος (Δραβῆσκος, St. Byz.), Πάταικος, Ἀστάρακος, Ἀστράβακος, Σεσίθακος, Εὐφάντακος, Ὀσκοι; except Κεραμεικός, Theog. Can. 59. 9: Ἰωλκός, Theog. Can. 59. 29 (Ἰαωλκός), Δαμασκός, the city (but Δάμασκος, a man's name, see H. D. s.v., though even that is oxytone in St. Byz.). Γραικοί (Γραικος is a man's name), Γαλλογραικοί, Σολκοί, Λεκκοί, Hesych.: Καλλαϊκοί, Strab. 162: Μυκοί, St. Byz.: Τροκμοί, Strab. 567: Πατυκός, St. Byz.: Γαραντεικός (?) Pape: Ὁξυκανός, Arrian Anab. 6. 16. 1: Ἀσκός, St. Byz. s.v. Δαμασκός: Καδούρκοι, Strab. 190 and Καοῦλκοι, Strab. 291, are properispomena.

272. ΝΟΤΕ 1.—Γραικοί, Olympiodorus in Meteora Aristot. f. 27 a: τοῦτο τὸ ὄνομα οἱ μὲν ‘Ρωμαῖοι παροξύνουσι Γραικοί λέγοντες, ἡ δὲ κοινὴ διάλεκτος δὲν νεῖ καθόλον δὲ οἱ ‘Ρωμαῖοι πᾶν ὄνομα παροξύνουσι διὰ τὸν κόμπον, ὅθεν ὑπερηγορέοντες ἐκλήθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν ποιητῶν: Σολκοί, a city in Sardinia, St. Byz., but he also calls it Σύλκοι (*sic*): Πιττάλακος, Aeschin. p. 8. 24; in Demosth. 417. 21 some MSS. have Πιτταλακού, others Πιτταλάκου (*sic*): Ἀρουάκοι, in Strab. 162, seems an error: Βελλοάκοι, Pape, who quotes Strab. 196, which proves nothing as to the accent; it is oxytone in Ptol. 2. 9. 8: Δάκοι, St. Byz. varies; it is Δακοί in Strab. 313, and sometimes Δάκοι: Ἰνυκος, Herodot. 6. 24, is oxytone in Plat. Hipp. Maj. 282 E: ‘Τασκολ, . . . Dionys. Per. 1069, ubi Eust. annotat βαρυτόνως παρὰ πολλοῖς ἀναγνώσκεσθαι; H. D.: Φάκος, a place in Macedonia, Diod. Sic. 30. 14, Bekk. is oxytone in Polyb. 31. 25. 2; A. G. Oxon. 1. 223. 16, σεσημεῖώται τὸ φακὸς ὁξυόμενον· ἔστι δὲ καὶ βαρυτόνως ὄνομα ὄρους, ‘Εκαταῖος·

πρὸς μὲν ὑπότον (*sic*) Πάδλος καὶ Φάκος·
εἰ ἔτι ὁξυτονήθη πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν ἔτερου σημανομένου.

273. ΝΟΤΕ 2.—The grammarians give the following rule for the accentuation of trisyllables in *akos*: τὰ εἰς ΚΟΣ (i. e. ἄκος) τρισύλλαβα τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν ἔχουτα λήγουσαν εἰς ἀμετάβολον προπαροξύνονται, Λάμψακος, Ὑρτακος, Ρύνδακος, Eust. 959. 52; cf. Schol. Ven. N. 759.

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274. (a) Dissyllables in *λος* preceded by *λ*, a long vowel or a diphthong, are oxytone, as *αὐλός* (*βόαυλος, μέσαυλος*), *βηλός, γανλός*, *a milk pail*, *θαλλός, μαλλός, πηλός, φαλλός, φελλός, χιλός*; except *βῶλος, γρύλλος* (*γρῦλος*), *δοῦλος, ζῆλος, ἥλος, θρύλλος* (*θρῦλος*), *μύλλος, a kind of fish*, *μῶλος, ναῦλος, οὐλος, πῖλος, πῶλος, σίλλος, στῦλος, ψύλλος*, which retract the accent.

275. NOTE.—See Schol. Ven. O. 338; Arc. 52–53: *ἄθλος = ἀεθλος*: *βδέλλος: βιλλος* (?) Arc. 53. 21, who says that *παρὰ Ἐφεσίους βαρύνεται: βῶλος*, Theog. Can. 62. 17: *γάλλος*, Hesych.: *γρύλλος* is a common but incorrect form for *γρῦλος*, Arc. 52. 24: *γαῦλος, a vessel*, Eust. 1625. 3: *γανλός, milk-pail*, a distinction frequently neglected in MSS; the island *Γαῦλος* is properisponemon, Diod. Sic. 5. 12: *δοῦλος*, Arc. 53. 12; Eust. 794. 26: *δρῆλος: ξῆλος* (Dor. *δᾶλος*), Arc. 53. 4; Eust. 1018. 61; Schol. O. 338: *ἥλος*, Arc. 53. 4; Eust. 1018. 61; Schol. Ven. O. 338: *θρύλλος* is a less correct form for *θρῦλος: ἄλλος, an eye*, but *ἱλλός, squinting*, Eust. 907. 8: *κίλλος*, Pollux 7. 56, is better oxytone, as Hesych. has it s. v. though he varies: *κόλλος* (?) A. G. Oxon. 1. 338. 24: *κτῦλος* in Theog. Can. 61. 2 seems corrupt: *κώλος*, Theog. Can. 62. 18; cf. Athen. 200 F, for which Strab. 312 has *κόλλος: μυλλός, pudenda muliebria, or a kind of cakes*, Athen. 647 A: *Μύλλος*, a proper name and *μυλλός, squinting*, Eust. 1885. 20; Arc. 53. 15; but *μύλλος* or *μύλος, a fish*, Galen Tom. 6. p. 402 A: *μῶλος*, Theog. Can. 62. 18: *ναῦλος*, Arc. 53. 8: *οὖλος*, Arc. 53. 12: *πῆλος, ὁ αἴνος*, A. G. Paris. 4. 188. 10: *πῦλος*, Arc. 52. 23; Theog. Can. 61. 2: *πῶλος*, Arc. 60. 8: *σίλλος*, Arc. 53. 20; *σιλλός* also occurs, see Tittmann ad Zonar. 1648: *σκύλλος*, Hesych. is *σκύλος* in E. M. 720. 19: *σκῶλος, a stake, stumbling-block*, Hom. Il. 13. 564: *σμίλος* (?) Hesych.: *σπῖλος*, is better *σπῖλος*, Reg. Pros. 10. p. 423: *στῦλος*, Arc. 52. 24, is written *στύλος* in the text of Eust. 731. 37, and elsewhere: *τῖλος* (?) Pollux 5. 91, is sometimes *τίλος: ὕλλος*, Georg. Pisid. Cosm. 951; *H. D.*: *ψύλλος*, Loh. Phryn. 332; Theog. Can. 61. 25: *ῶλος* (or *ἀλλός*), Hesych.

276. (b) Those in *ἥλος* and *ὕλος* are paroxytone, as *ναυτίλος, κτίλος, κρωβύλος*; except *δάκτυλος, κόνδυλος, πίτυλος, σφόνδυλος*, and several others of daetylic measure mentioned below.

277. NOTE.—A. G. Oxon. 1. 51. 17: *αἴγυλος*, Arc. 55. 21: it is also spelled *αἴγυλλος* and *αἴγυλλος*: *ἄκυλος*, A. G. 373. 25: *ἄμυλος* is in fact an adjective: *βάκχυλος*, Athen. 111 D; *βίθυλος*, E. M. 196. 54; or *βηθύλος*, Suid., also *βηθύλλος* and *δηθύλλος*: *βράβυλος*, Hesych.: *γόγγυλος*, E. M. 245. 39; Arc. 56. 25: *δάκτυλος*, Arc. 56. 24: *ἔκυλος*, Suid.: *κάνδυλος*, Pollux 6. 69: *κρύλλος*, Theog. Can. 61. 20; Aristoph. Av. 300 is wrongly proparoxytone in Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 14, where one MS. has *κρύλλος*: *κόνδυλος*, Arc. 56. 24: *κότυλος*, Athen. 478 B; *H. D.*: *κρωβύλος* is wrongly proparoxytone in Eust. 851. 46, and elsewhere: *δοπτίλος*, Arc. 54. 15, is better *δπτίλος*; see *H. D.* s. v.: *πίτυλος*, A. G. Oxon. 1. 51. 25: *σφόνδυλος* (and *σ.όνδυλος*), Arc. 56. 24, is sometimes *σφονδύλος*: *τροχίλος*, ‘Schol. Aristoph. Av. 79, ἔστι δὲ ὅρνεον τροχίλος, καὶ λέγεται εἶναι δριμὺς δέιοντι δέ τινες τὴν μέσην ὁρώνειν: ut alii circumflexisse videantur qui frequens est in libris accentus. V. Jacobs ad Aelian. N. A. 3. 11;’ *H. D.*: *φάγυλος*, Plut. 2. 294 C.

278. (c) The rest in *λος* throw the accent back, as *ἄγγελος,*

ἀλγίθαλλος, ἄμπελος, βύβλος, ἰουλος, κάπηλος, κροκόδειλος, κρύσταλλος, κύκλος, ὅμιλος, ὄχλος, πάλος, σάλος, σίαλος, σκόπελος, στόλος, στρόβιλος, τράχηλος, τύλος, φάλος; except αἰγιαλός, θολός, τιμή (but θόλος, *dome*), κορυδαλλός, μοχλός, μυελός, δύελός, δύολός, δύμφαλός, which are oxytone.

279. Note.—ἀελλός, Hesych., is an adjective used substantively (?) see H. D.; on αἴλος or αἴλος see below, § 282: ἀσφόδελος, the plant: ἀσφόδελός (λειμῶν), an adjective, Eust. 906. 58; Lob. Par. 341; E. M. 161. 12: δειλός τὸ δειλινόν, Arc. 55. 4: δορχελός, Hesych.: θόλος, *vault*; θολός, *timid*, Eust. 794. 30; 907. 4: ἥλος = κατάδυσις τοῦ θηρίου, Theog. Can. 6L. 1; A. G. Paris. 4. 181. 32, εἰλός, δέντρων ἡ κατάδυσις τοῦ θηρίου σύται καὶ Ἡραδιανὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀττικῶν τόνολοις [τόνων μονοβιβλίῳ conj. Cramer], καὶ μέμφεται τοῖς τὸ κατατάττοντος τὴν λέξιν: Hesych. explains it by ἥλος, βύρβορος, γλοιός: κορυδαλλός, Arc. 54. 11: κραπαταλός, Arc. 54. 10; this is the correct spelling and accent; κραπάταλος is found in Athen. and Pollux, and κραπάταλλος or ὁς in Hesych. and the above place in Arcadius; see H. D. s. v.: μοχλός (also μοκλός), Eust. 794. 29; E. M. 640. 55; Schol. Ven. K. 134: μυελός, Arc. 55. 5; in late Greek also μναλός, cf. Lob. Phryg. 309: μυχλός, Hesych., appears to be an adjective: δύελός, Arc. 55. 5: δύολός, Arc. 56. 7: δειλός = δύελός, Aristoph. Ach. 796: δλός = θολός, Schol. Anth. Pal. 15. 25. 1; H. D.: δύμφαλός, Arc. 54. 19; Chœrob. E. 68. 20; E. M. 553. 30: προβαλλός, a shield, Arc. 54. 6; in Phot. Lex. and Hesych. it is incorrectly proparoxytone; the comic word εἴματανωπερβάλλος (Athen. 162 A, quoted by L. S.) is regular, being a decomppound: σίαλος, a fat hog; σιαλός (Ion. σιελός) = σίαλον, Suid., but the latter word is always proparoxytone in our editions: στρόβιλος, εἶδος ὄρχήσεως, στροβιλός δὲ ἡ συστροφὴ τοῦ ἔχινου, Arc. 55. 27: σφαλός (or σφαλλός), Hesych.: φυσίκιλλος ἄρτος, Athen. 139 A.

280. Proper names in λος retract the accent, as Αἴολος, "Αἴολος, "Αξύλος, "Ασβολος, "Αστῦλος, Βῆλος, Γαῦλος, Δαιδαλος, Δῆλος, Ἡλος, Θράσυλλος, Κέφαλος, Κρεόφυλος, Κύψελος, Μᾶλος, Μάταλλος, Μαύσωλος, Μόλος, Νεῦλος, Πάρμυλος, Πύλος, Πώλος, Σίγηλος, Στύμφαλος, Τάνταλος, "Τύλος, Φάρσαλος, Φόλος, Χῶλος; except trisyllables in ἴλος and ὕλος, which are paroxytone, as Αἰσχύλος, Ρωμύλος, Ζωίλος, Τρωίλος, Πενθύλος; but to both these rules there are numerous exceptions.

281. Note 1.—*Exceptions in ἴλος and ὕλος.* Those compounded with φίλος throw the accent as far back as possible, as Ἀγνόφιλος, Δημόφιλος, Ἐργύφιλος, Πάμφιλος, Σάφιλος: Ἀγκυλος, Arc. 57. 7: Αἴγιλος (?) H. D.; the passage in Lycoph. 108 proves nothing: Αἴτυλος, Arc. 56. 12: Ἀκτυλος, Phot. Bib. 536. 22. ed. Bekker: Αξύλος, Hom. Il. 6. 12; Arc. 56. 25: Ἀργυλος, Herodot. 7. 115: Ανάλός, Hesych.. Βαίτυλος, E. M. 192. 56, ought to be paroxytone: Βάστυλος, Parthen. Erot. 1. 4; H. D.: Βράγυλος, H. D.: Γαίστυλος, Plut. 1. 980: Γογγύλος, is proparoxytone in Thucyd. 1. 128; 7. 2; both of which passages are quoted by H. D. s. v., and perhaps that is its proper accent; see E. M. 245. 39: Δάκτυλοι Ἰδαῖοι: Δάκτυλος, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1126-1131: Δάσκυλος, Apollon. Rhod. 2. 805: Δεσιλοί (?) St. Byz.: Εὐρύπυλος, S. V. E. 255: Εὔσταφυλος, Alciph. Ep. 3. 22, quoted by H. D. as a compound, is regular: Ἰτυλος, Arc. 57. 3; Hom. Od. 19. 522: Κόρδυλος, St. Byz.: Κότυλος, Strab. 602:

Κρώβυλος is very commonly found, but it should perhaps be paroxytone; H. D. observe (tom. 4. p. 2023 A) on *κρωβύλος*, ‘eadem accentus inconstantia in nomine proprio scribendo animadvertisit, cuius scripturam παροφύτονον recte defendit Boisson. ad Aristæn. p. 443.’ **Μικύλος**, or **Μικκύλος**, ‘Simplici και per diphthongum Μείκυλος cod. Pal. in epigr. Callimachi Anth. 7. 460. 3, sed in lemmate a prima manu μικ-, ab secunda μεικ-. Accentum correxit Jacobsius;’ H. D.: **Μόσχιλος** (?), Pape: **Μυριλός**, Herodot. 1. 7; is in some editions wrongly printed: **Μυρίλος**; see Theog. Can. 62. 8, who has **Μυρτίλος**: **Νικάστηλος**, for this L. Dindorf ap. H. D. quotes Paus. 6. 14. 1; but on turning to his own edition of that author I find that he prints **Νικαστήλος**: **Οίτυλος**, St. Byz.; Schol. Ven. B. 585: ‘**Οκυλος** (?): **Οιήστηλος**, or **Ονήστηλος**, Herodot. 5. 104; Theog. Can. 61. 23: ‘**Οξύλος**, Arc. 56. 25; ‘**Οξύλος** tamen scriptum in scholl. Nicand. Th. 289, ubi scriptor quidam, et Pind. Ol. 3. 19. 22, ubi Ἀτελος memoratur, utrobique fortasse contra libros,’ L. Dindorf ap. H. D. s. v.: **Σίπυλος**, Diod. Sic. 3. 55; St. Byz.; A. G. Oxon. 1. 51. 24: **Σόφιλος** or **Σώφιλος** is regular as a compound: **Σπόργυλος**, St. Byz.: **Στάφυλος**, Arc. 57. 5; Strab. 475, etc.: **Σάστηλος** (?) Polyb. 3. 20. 5. with the variants **Σάσυλος** and **Σασύλος**; Lob. Prol. 139: **Τίτυλος**, Arc. 57. 3; Theog. Can. 61. 22: **Ταξίλος**, Paus. 1. 20. 6, etc., is generally proparoxytone, cf. Lob. Prol. 115: **Τράχιλος**, St. Byz.: **Τρίπυλος**, Plut. 1. 1046: **Τρίσιλος** (?) Pape: **Τρόχιλος** is quoted by Göttling (Accent. p. 184) from Paus. 1. 14. 2, where Dindorf prints **Τροχίλος**: **Τράγιλος**, Thucyd. 7. 2, or **Τραγίλος** or **Τραγιλός**, Thucyd. 6. 99: **Τρώκυλος** (?) Pape: ‘**Ογυλος**, St. Byz.

282. NOTE 2.—Γαιτοῦλοι, St. Byz.; in Strab. 826 Meineke prints **Γαιτουλοι**, and rightly, Eust. Dion. Per. 215: ὅτι Γαιτοῦλοι ἔθνος μέγιστον Διβυκόν. Τούτον Ἀρτεμίδωρος Γαιτουλίους λέγει: ‘Ηραδιανὸς δὲ προπαροξύνει, λέγων ὅτι τὰ εἰς ΛΟΣ παραληγόμενα διφθόργγη τῇ διὰ τοῦ ΟΥ προπαροξύνεται:’ **Ταμβοῦλος**, Diod. Sic. 2. 60; **Ιάμβουλος** is quoted by H. D. from Lucian V. H. 1. 3: Tzetz. Hist. 7. 644. 724: Pape has **Ικτοροῦλοι** from Strab. 218, but the place does not justify that accentuation: **Καδμῖλος**, Arc. 56. 2, occurs under the form **Κάσμηλος**, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 917: **Καμβῦλος** (?) Polyb. 8. 17. 4: **Κυδρῆλος**, Strab. 633, a very questionable accent.

The proper name **Αἰολος** is very variable in its accentuation: according to Eust. 631. 32; 1681. 3, it is said to be proparoxytone, and so Philoponus accented it; Arcadius 56. 6 makes it paroxytone, and that accent is common in our books, e.g. Diod. Sic. 4. 67; Strab. 20. 23; even in Eustathius himself, contrary to his own rule, 1644. 12. On the whole it seems better to write **Αἴολος** for the proper name, **αιόλος** for the adjective. The common substantive, **αιόλος**, *a kind of fish*, is equally uncertain; it is an adjective used elliptically, and vacillates, like others of the same kind, between an **adjectival** (**αιόλος**) and **substantival** accent (**αιολος**); see Lob. Par. 344, and H. D. s. v.

283. NOTE 3.—Oxytones in λος. **Αγχιαλός**, a city, Eust. 1681. 3; yet elsewhere (1396. 25) he says that it is proparoxytone; E. M. 14. 36 however remarks, ἡ μὲν πόλις δέξινεται: δὲ παραθαλάσσιος τόπος, προπαροξύνεται: as the name of a man it is regular, **Αγχιαλος**, Hom. Od. 1. 180, etc.: **Αίγγλοι** (and **Αίγγλοι**), St. Byz.: **Αίγαλός**, Schol. Ven. B. 592: **Αίτωλός**, Chærub. E. 23. 14. τὰ γὰρ εἰς ωλος ἀρσενικὰ πρὸ τοῦ αὐτὸν τὴν ἔχοντα δέξινεται, St. Byz. s. v. **Αίτωλία**: **Παναίτωλος**, Polyb. 10. 49. 11: **Αρτωλός** (?) Chærub. E. 23. 9: **Ανάλός**, Hesych.: **Βαστουλός**, Lob. Prol. 132: **Γάλλος** is paroxytone in all senses, Schol. Ven. Π. 234; Arc. 53. 15: **Ἐλλός**, Schol. Ven. Π. 234, and **Ἐλλοί**: **Θάλλος**, Plut. 1. 747; I do not know why Pape says that **Θαλλός** would be more correct: **Θετταλός**, or **Θεασσαλός**, Arc. 54. 20; Hom. Il. 2. 679; Diod. Sic. 5. 54, etc.; ‘In codd. interdum προπαροξύνως scribitur,’ H. D. s. v.: **Ιταλός**, Chærub. E. 68. 21; Arc. 54. 24; E. M. 553. 30: **Καστωλός**,

St. Byz. s. v. Αἰτωλία; Arc. 57. 15: Κερμαλός (?) Plut. 1. 19: Κορυδαλλός, a deme, Arc. 54. 11; this is sometimes found falsely accented, e.g. St. Byz.: in Diod. Sic. 4. 59 Κορυδαλλῷ is now read for the incorrect Κορυδάλλῳ; it is also oxytone as the name of a man, e.g. Herodot. 7. 214: Μαγδαλός, St. Byz.: Μαλλός, a city, Arc. 53. 17; so called, according to St. Byz., from Μάλλος, its founder: Μαλλόι, an Indian people, St. Byz.: Strab. 701: Μανταλός, the founder of the Phrygian city Μάνταλος, St. Byz.: Μανσωλός, a river, and Μανσωλοί are oxytones in St. Byz.: Ὄμφαλός, Diod. Sic. 5. 70: Πακτωλός, Chœrob. E. 23. 9; St. Byz. s. v. Αἰτωλία: Πενθῆλός in Suidas is an error for Πενθίλος: Σελλοί is oxytone, like Ἐλλός: Σίγηλος, Eust. 1967. 36; hence Σιγηλός, Strab. 404, is faulty: Σικελός, Diod. Sic. 5. 50; Arc. 55. 10, is sometimes Σίκελος, St. Byz.: Σπαρτωλός, St. Byz.: Τριβαλλός, Strab. 301, etc.; Arc. 54. 5, though it is occasionally proparoxytone: Φελλός, a city of Pamphylia, St. Byz.; Strab. 666, but Ἀντίφελλος Strab. 666: Φέλλος, a man, Herod. π. μ. λ. 11. 23.

-ΜΟΣ.

284. Common substantives in *μος* with a long penultimate are oxytone, the rest retract the accent, as θῦμος, *anger*, but θύμος, *thyme*, ἀγερμός, ἀγιασμός, ἄνεμος, ἀριθμός, βαθμός, βωμός, γάμος, γίγγλυμος, δεσμός, δημός, *fat*, δρόμος, ἐσμός, θάλαμος, θεσμός, κάλαμος, κομμός, κύαμος, κυδοιμός, λαιμός, λιμός, μερισμός, νόμος, *law*, ὀφθαλμός, πόλεμος, πορθμός, ρυθμός, τόμος, φυμός, φορμός, χρησμός, χυμός, ψαλμός, ψωμός; except 1. oxytone νομός, *pasture*, οὐλαμός, ποταμός, φωραμός, φωριαμός, χηραμός; 2. ἄμμος, βλάστημος, δῆμος, *people*, ἔρημος, θέρμος, κόσμος, κῶμος, μῆμος, μᾶμος, σύγμος, οἶμος, ὅλμος, ὅρμος, πότμος, τόρμος, σῦμος, ψάμμος, which retract the accent.

285. Note. — *Αἴμος*, according to H. D. s. v. the right form is *αίμός*; Chœrob. E. 28. 1 expressly makes it barytone, but he may possibly refer to the proper name, cf. E. M. 568. 38: ἀλεμός (?) Hesych.: ἄμμος, Arc. 59. 8: ἀφλουσμός was by Tyrannion incorrectly made proparoxytone, Schol. Ven. O. 607: βλάστημος, *Aeschyl.* Suppl. 317; S. c. T. 12; this is directly opposed to Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 4, yet accords with Arc. 61. 5; see Lob. Par. 397: βόρμος = βρόμος, E. M. 205. 3: βρῦμος, Theog. Can. 63. 9: βρῶμος, Theog. Can. 63. 21; Arc. 60. 8: βῶμος, *Aeolic* for βωμός, Greg. Cor. 617, ed. Schäfer: γίγγλυμος is in some places falsely oxytone: γολαμός = οὐλαμός, Hesych.: γροῦμος, Hesych.: δῆμος, *people*, Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. Θ. 240; Herodian ap. Schol. Ven. M. 213; E. M. 265. 3: δημός, *fat*, Arc. 59. 16: ἐπίκορμος, Eust. 1692. 62, is a compound of κορμός: ἔρημος (sc. γῆ), Lob. Par. 361: ἡδύσομος, *mint*, Strab. 344; L. S., is an adjective used as a substantive: θερμός = θεσμός, Hesych.: θέρμος, *lupine*, Lob. Par. 341 (cf. Lob. Par. 360) quotes θερμός in this sense from Galen: θύμος, *thyme*: θῦμός, *anger*: Θύμος, a proper name, Arc. 59. 28; Theog. Can. 63. 14: κῆμος, *a plant so called* (?) Theog. Can. 63. 5: κημός, *the cover of the voting urn*, is regular: κινδαμός (?) Arc. 60. 24: κορμός, *lamentation*, is paroxytone in Arist. Poet. c. 12. 3; and in Nicol. Damasc. Excerpt. p. 457 (59 Orell.) quoted by H. D.: κόδμοι in a different signification occurs in Hesych.; A. G. Oxon. 1. 338. 24: τὸ κόδμος οὐ δὲ σύνηθες [Βαρύνεται]: κόσμος, Arc. 58. 27: κρῆθμος (the ordinary form is τὸ κρῆθμον and κρηθμόν); it is also spelled κρίθμος or οὐ, Arc. 58. 14). This word furnishes one example among

many others of the strange tricks played by the old Greek grammarians; δξύνεται δὲ δ σταθμός, says Eustathius, 582. 17, κανόνι ταιούντφ. τὰ εἰς ΜΟΣ λήγοντα, ἔχοντα πρὸ τοῦ Μ τὰ Θ, δξύνεται, μηνιθμός, παρθμός, σκαρθμός, ισθμός. αὐταὶ καὶ σταθμός. τὸ κρῆθμος οἱ μὲν τοῦ Ὄμηρον ὑπομνηματιστὰ βαρύνεσθαι φασὶν εἰς ίδι· δητητα, ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἀντιγράφαις τοῦ Λυκόφρανος [238] καὶ αὐτὸδ δξύνεται: this passage shows also the corruption and the cure of the place in Philem. Lex. p. 72. § 198; the word should doubtless be oxytone, and it is so found in Dioscorides, Hesychius, and others; see H. D. s. v.: κῶμος (and the barbarism κάμο), Arc. 60. 6; Theog. Can. 63. 26: λεμός (?) Hesych.: Λίημος, Hesych.: μάρμος, Hesych.: ρίμος, Joh. Alex. 3. 7; Theog. Can. 63. 9: μύρμος, Hesych.: Λυκόφρανος [Can. 63. 20] scribendum βωμός; 'H. D.: νάθμος (?) Hesych.: νόμος, law; νομός, pasture, Schol. Ven. T. 249: νοῦμμας = *nūmus*, Zonar. 1405, or νοῦμος, A. G. 109. 24: ἄγμας, Schol. Ven. A. 68; Arc. 58. 6; Eust. 831. 57: σίμος, Arc. 60. 11; Choerob. E. 28. 1; Schol. Ven. A. 24; E. M. 568. 38; Lob. Rhem. 282, note 20: ὄλμος, Choerob. E. 1. 28; Eust. 831. 57; E. M. 817. 29: ὄρμος, harbour, and this is perhaps the best accent for the word in all senses, though Eust. 1788. 46 says: δξύνεται δὲ παρά τισ τῶν ἐσύστερον δ τοιούτος δρμα (i. e. necklace) καθὰ καὶ ἀλλαχοῦ ἐρρέθη πρὸς διαστολὴν τοῦ κατὰ τὸν λιμένα: δρχαμος: dactyls in *αμος* are oxytone (Arc. 60. 17) if the first syllable is long by nature; proparoxytone if it be long only by position, Eust. 1347. 12; E. M. 804. 17; this word is written δρχαμος in Eust. 1094. 54: αὐλαμός, Schol. Ven. Ω. 228: ὄχμος = πύργος s. δχυρδς τόπος, Lycoph. 443, quoted by H. D., or ὄχμος (?) Eust. 1528. 23, quoted by H. D.: πλεύμος, Galen Lex. Hippocr. Tom. 2. p. 99 F: ποταμάς, Arc. 60. 15; Eust. 1347. 12; Schol. Ven. Ω. 228: πότμος, Arc. 58. 19: ρῆμος (?) a peel, in Athen. 113 C, the only place quoted for the word, κεράμῳ is now read: σίμος [σίμος], a fish, tunny, Eust. 906. 56; Artemid. 2. 14, was wrongly oxytone in Athen. 312 A: σκινδαλαμός or σκινδαλός, Schol. Aristoph. Nubb. 130: ίδιας σκινδαλαμὸς καλούμεν τὰ λεπτότατα τῶν ἔνδων καὶ τὰ τῶν καλάμων ἔνσματα. τοῦτο μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς εὐθείας δξύνεται, ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν πλαγίων παροξύνεται, Arc. 59. 2; 60. 24: τῦμος, Aeschyl. Choeph. 916; Eust. 1148. 37; τόμος = δ τετμημένος: τομός = δ τέμνων, Arc. 59. 24; A. G. Oxon. I. 371. I: τόρμος, Diod. Sic. 2. 8, etc., and this is the constant accent in our books, yet it is expressly made oxytone by A. G. Oxon. I. 285. 13: τυλιμός (?) E. M. 773. 5: φίμος is sometimes falsely φίμος, e. g. Sept. Eccles. 20. 29, and there is one instance of φίμος: φίλωμα is false for φλώμος: φωράμος, Schol. Ven. Ω. 228; E. M. 804. 19; A. G. Oxon. I. 430. 14: φωριαμός, Arc. 60. 20; E. M. 688. 18: φωρίαμος is Attic, according to Herodian: χαμός, Lob. Par. 346: χηραμός, E. M. 688. 18: χλαμός (?) = χλαίνα, Hesych.: χῶμας (?) = χῶμα, Hesych.: χωριαμός, Hesych.; Lob. Prol. 155: ψάμμος, Arc. 59. 9: ψόμμος, Hesych.: ψωμός, shoulder: ώμάς, raw, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35; Eust. 377. 44; Theog. Can. 63. 27.

286. Proper names in *μος* throw back the accent, as Αἴμος, "Αλμος, "Ελυμος, Θέρμος, Θῦμος, Ιάλεμος, Κάδμος, Κῶμος, Λάτμος, Μῶμος, Νικόδημος, Πάτμος, Πέργαμος, Πρίαμος, Πύραμος, 'Ρῆμος, Σάμος; but there is a considerable number of exceptions, which are mentioned in the following note.

287. Note.—'Αγαμός, St. Byz.: 'Αγχεσμός, Paus. 1. 32. 2: 'Ακιαμός (?) St. Byz. s. v. 'Ασκάλων: Βρυσμός, E. M. 249. 15: Βωμόι, certain hills in Aetolia so called, St. Byz.; the word does not acquire the distinctive accent of a proper name, because it seems to have retained the greater part of its ordinary signification: Δραγμός, St. Byz.: Δρυμός, vacillates between the accent which it should have if it retains its significance, and that of a proper name; it is oxytone according to Arc. 60. 1, and in Strab. 445; but Δρύμος (?) Δρῦμος in Herodot. 8. 33;

Harpoc. and Eust. 638. 57; all these passages are quoted by H. D.: Θυμός, the name of a dog, Xen. de Ven. 7. 5, quoted by H. D.; as the name of a man it is properispomenon, Arc. 59. 28: Ἰσθμός, *passim*, is always oxytone: Καταβαθμός or Καταβασμός, Strab. 791, etc.: Κυδουμός, Hom. Il. 18. 535: Λιμός, *Famine* personified, Hes. Theog. 227, quoted by Göttling; also a place, Λιμοῦ πεδίον, A. G. 278. 4: Ὁλμός, a man's name, St. Byz. s. v. Ὁλμωνες, is Ὁλμος in Paus. 9. 24. 3, or as he elsewhere (9. 34. 10) calls him, Ἀλμος: Πορθμός = *fretum Siculum*, Polyb. 1. 7. 1, and of others, Polyb. 16. 29. 8: also the name of a city in Eubœa, Demosth. de Coron. p. 248. 15, etc.; H. D.: Ποταμός (or Ποταμοῖ) an Attic deme, Strab. 398: Τρωγμόι, St. Byz.: Σημός, Harpocrat. s. v. Ἐκάτης νῆσος, is rightly Σῆμος in Athen. 38 A; 614 A; Suid.; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1304; Schol. Pind. Ol. 11. 73: Τρωκμός, Arc. 58. 17; in Strab. 187; Ptol. 5. 4. 9, and elsewhere, it occurs under the form Τρόκμοι (*sic*), but in the former author, 561, it is correctly accented Τροκμοῖ: Τρωγμόι, Phot. Bib. 228. 3: Φυλαμός, Lycoph. 593, is rightly Φύλαμος St. Byz. s. v. Αὔσων: Φωριαμόι, St. Byz. That many of these exceptions are nothing but mistakes seems probable both from the uncertainty of the books in some cases, and from the absence of any reason why they in particular should vary from the analogy of hosts of proper names having the same termination.

-ΝΟΣ.

288. Polysyllables in *ωνος*, are oxytone, as κολωνός, οἰωνός, κοινωνός, κορωνός, μελεδωνός.

NOTE.—Arc. 66. 6; Chœrob. C. 411. 13: Ἄγωνος, Ἀεολ. = ἀγών, Hesych. L. S. have κερκόρωνος from Ἀelian H. A. 15. 14, where Schneider would read with Gesner κερκίνωνας for κερκορώνους.

289. All in *ῖνος* are properispomena, as γελασῖνος, γῦνος (and γύνινος), ἔχῖνος, ἵκτῖνος, κεστρῖνος, σταφυλῖνος, φοξῖνος; except κάμινος, κυκλάμινος, συκάμινος proparoxytone, and χαλινός oxytone.

290. Note.—E. M. 488. 4: τὰ διὰ τὸν ΙΝΟΣ πρὸ μᾶς τὸν τόνον ἔχοντα ἐκτείνονται τὸ Ι, πλὴν τοῦ ἔχίνος, καρκίνος πρὸ δύο δὲ τὸν τόνον ἔχοντα, συστέλλει, πλὴν τοῦ κάμινος, E. M. 793. 45: γάκινος, E. M. 219. 41, is a compound: γύρινος, Eust. 1926. 55, is falsely accented γύρινος in Hesych. : γύρινος, Arc. 65. 16; E. M. 243. 49, is occasionally to be found properispomenon; St. Byz. s. v. Βιθυνία spells the word γέρυνος; Göttling thinks γυρίνος the correct accent when the *i* is long, and he is probably right: ἔρινος, a plant, Nicand. Ther. 647, and schol. ad l.: ἔρινός = ἔρινες, Arc. 65. 18: ἔρυθρίνος, Arist. H. A. 8. 13. 3, two MSS. read ἔρυθρινός, a wrong accent, as is ἔρύθρινος found elsewhere; cf. Lob. Prol. 207; who shows by many examples how very irregular the books, both manuscript and printed, are in accenting this termination: ἵκτῖνος, Herodian ap. Eust. 1825. 12, is proparoxytone according to Theog. Can. 67. 17; E. M. 470. 35, ‘Utroque modo in codd. Aristophanis, Ἀeliani, aliorumque scriptorum scribitur,’ H. D.: κάμινος, Theog. Can. 67. 17; E. M. 488. 6: κυκλάμινος, Theog. l. l.: κύμινος (?) Theog. l. l.: μέλινος (?) = μελίνη: μύρινος, Arist. H. A. 8. 19. 5, where one MS. has μαρίνος: δρμινός, Athen. 478. D, for which Pollux 6. 61 has δρμενός, and Hesych. the right (?) form δρμῖνος: συκάμινος, Theop. H. P. 1. 1. 7; χαλινός, Arc. 65. 18; Chœrob. E. 139. 10; E. M. 805. 16; in Aeolic it was χάλλινος.

291. The rest retract the accent, as ἄγνος, βόθυνος, θάμνος, θύννος, θύσανος, κλήδυνος, κοράνος, κότινος, κροῦνος, κύκνος, κῶνος,

λύχνος, νάννος, οῖνος, ὄκνος, πόνος, πρῖνος, βάμνος, βάφανος, στέφανος, τόνος, τύραννος, ὕμνος, ὕπνος, ὕνος; except oxytone, ἀμνός, ἀρνός βαννός (*βαῦνος*, *Attic*), βουνός, γουνός, ἔανός, ἐλλεδανός, ἵπνός, καπνός, κεραυνός, κρημνός, κρουνός, ληγός, λιχανός, οὐρανός, παιδινός, πλυνός, ρινός, ὥκεανός, and the paroxytones *καρκίνος* and *παρθένος*.

292. NOTE.—*Ακεανός*, *a kind of pulse*, Suid, is proparoxytone in Eust. 1528. 44, but is expressly said to be oxytone in Theog. Can. 67. 2: ἀμός, Arc. 62. 17; Eust. 541. 44: ἀραχνός, *Aeschyl.* Supp. 886, quoted by L. S., but Ahrens reads ἀραχνός: βαυνός, ὅτερ κοινώς μὲν ὀξύνεται, *Ἀττικῶς δὲ βαρύνεται*, Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. A. G. 654. 33, thus also Arc. 64. 7: βρενός, Hesych.: γονός=δ γεννητικός, E. M. 239. 11; but the word does not seem to be oxytone in this signification, at least in the printed books; γονός, where it does occur, appears either to be an adjective or another form of γονιός: γονός, E. M. 12. 36: γρυνός (or γρονός), Arc. 63. 25: δεκανό (sc. θεοί), Stob. Ecl. vol. I. p. 468, ed. Heeren: δεκανός, Athen. 118 B: ἔανός (sc. πέπλος): ἔλινός, Nicand. Alex. 181, is oxytone in E. M. 330. 39, perhaps a mistake; both these passages are quoted by H. D.: ἐλλεδανός, Arc. 64. 17: ἔχνος, Choerob. ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 170. 30; Theog. Can. 67. 22; E. M. 488. 5, is possibly a proper name, for ἔχνος, *a hedgehog*, is regular: ἵπνός is sometimes paroxytone, e.g. Arist. de Part. An. I. 5. 6.: καπνός, Arc. 62. 14: καυνός (?) Arc. 64. 6, καῦνος=κλῆρος, is barytone in E. M. 267. 18, and elsewhere: κεραυνός, Arc. 64. 8: κρουνός, Arc. 64. 7: καρκίνος [?], Theog. Can. 67. 22; A. G. Oxon. 2. 236. 14: Herod. π. μ. λ. 20. 8, ‘καρκίνος səpissime in codd. scriptum et inter pro- perispomena memoratum ab Arcad. p. 65. 16, si sana lectio: de qua dubitat L. Dindorfius, vol. 2. p. 833.D. Sed poetarum versus ubique καρκίνος scribendum esse arguunt. Et i breve esse annotavit Etym. M. p. 488. 5;’ H. D.: λαρνός (?) H. D.: ληρός, Arc. 63. 20: δ λιχανός (βάκτυλος) seems to be always oxytone, but ή λιχανός (sc. χορδή) varies; it is proparoxytone in Diod. Sic. 3. 59; oxytone in Plut. 2. 1029 A (quoted by H. D.), Arist. Prob. 19. 20. 1; ‘Adjectivum λιχανός, Hipp. Mul. I. 703. T. 2, Lucian. Tim. § 54, Athen. I. 15 D, ubi substantive dicitur ή λιχανός, accentum ad principium rejicit,’ Lob. Par. 355: μέρμνος, Thom. Mag. p. 602, asserts that the Attics made this word paroxytone; in printed books however it seems to be always proparoxytone: ‘μερμνός, δ, Accipiter, *Aelian N. A.* 12. 4; H. D.: μόρφνος varies between an adjectival and substantival accent; ‘Accentu gravi Lycophr. 838: Τὸν χριστόπατρον μόρφνον ἀρπάσας γνάθοις. Et μόρφνος ut ὕπνος scriptum τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν ferre tradit schol. ad I. Hom. [Schol. Ven. Ω. 316] testaturque Etym. M. p. 591. 25, in quo μορφνοῦ scriptum in I. Hesiodi, p. 796. 2, Atque etiam Arc. p. 62. 8: Τὸ δὲ μόρφνος, δ μέγας (μέλας Passov.) ἔχει τὸ ὅρ aperte hunc probat accentum, quum antea dixisset: Τὰ εἰς νος ἀπλά ἔχοντα πρὸ τοῦ η ἔ τι τῶν ἀντιστοίχων ὀξύνεται, ἐπιθετικὰ ὄντα καὶ μὴ ἔχοντα πρὸ τοῦ τέλους ὅρ, componatque cum μόρφνος barytonum ὄκνος. Gl.: ‘Ο μορφνός, ἀγρικὸν ὄρνεον, Emussulus, Gl.’ H. D.; see also Lob. Par. 344: νωτιδανός, cf. H. D. T. 3. p. 1717 C; ξηνός, Suid, ὄκορνός, Hesych.: οὐρανός (also ὄρανός and ὄρανός, ὄρανος, *Aeolic*), Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 18; Arc. 64. 13; cf. Eust. 128. 41: πανός: πάνος=δ δίφρος, Arc. 63. 10: παρθένος, Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 26: ἀειπάρθενος is properly proparoxytone, but in Dio Cass. is paroxytone, the reason being, as Fix ap. H. D. s. v. suggests, that the ancients wrote such words as two, δει παρθένος: πελανός, Arc. 64. 13, but the word is always proparoxytone in the books; ‘πελανός oxytonum ap. Arcad. 64. 13, quod ex πεδανός corruptum videri posset, quod in loco simili memorat Herodian II. πον. λ. p. 7. 24, nisi Eustathii verba p. 1601. 4, dubitationem injicerent; Θυσιῶν ἀ

πελάνους τινές φασιν, ἡ καὶ δέκτονας πελανός, ^{W. Dindorf ap. H. D.} *περκνός*, in Hom. Il. 24. 316, was by Ptolemaeus Ascalonites taken as an adjective, and rightly; Aristarchus however barytoned it as a substantive, Schol. Ven. ad 1, and Lob. Par. 344: *πλυνός*, Arc. 63. 26: *σκέπανος* (Lob. Par. 344), or *σκεπανός*, also occurs under the form *σκεπινός*, Athen. 322 E; *σκύμνος*, Arc. 62. 21; according to an idle distinction of the grammarians *σκύμνος* is applied to lions' whelps, *σκυμός*, to the young of other animals, or of man, E. M. 720. 22; so Ptolemaeus Ascalonites ap. Schol. Ven. 319; Eust. 1653. 29: *σπίνος*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 1, or *σπῖνος* (?) Theophr. de lapid. fr. 2; *H. D.*: *τιθηνός*, Nicand. Alex. 31, etc.: *φασιανός* (sc. ὄρνις): *φανός*, Arc. 63. 12: *φονός* = *φόνος*, Nicand. Alex. 187; Lob. Par. 341: *φρύνος* (?) 'In libris interdum *φρύνος* scriptum. Sed v̄ produci poetarum loci docent et annotarunt Herodian *Περὶ μον. λέξ.* p. 33. 14. et *Περὶ διχρόνων*, p. 287. 1, apud quem *φρυνός* oxytonum est inter alia in *υνος* oxytona positum. *Φρύνος* ap. Arc. p. 193. 17 [where Schmidt rightly has *φρυνός*];' *H. D.*; *φανός* = *ψηνός*: *ψευδονός* *σπόνδυλοι*, Suid.: *ώκεανός*, Theog. Can. 67. 1.

293. Proper names in *νος* are extremely irregular; in general however they retract the accent, as *'Αλαινος*, *Δάρδανος*, *'Ελενος*, *'Επιδαμνος*, *Εύθιωνος*, *Θῶνος*, *Κύδνος*, *Κύκνος*, *Κύρνος*, *Λήμνος*, *Μύκονος*, *Μύρσινος*, *Νῖνος*, *Οὖννοι*, *Τῆνος*, *'Ωλενος*; except the following classes of words, when consisting of more than two syllables: 1. Those in *ᾰνος*, *ηνος*, *ῡνος*, and *ῳνος*, which are oxytone, as *'Αβασηνοί*, *Αφρικανός*, *Βιθυνός*, *Γαληνός*, *Γελωνός*, *'Ηρωδιανός*, *Ισμηνός*, *Κολωνός*, *Λουκιανός*, *Μηδαβηνοί*, *Σειληνός*; 2. Those in *ῑνος*, which are properisponomena, as *'Ερυθηνοί*, *Ιπταρīνος*, *Λατīνος*, *Μαρκελλīνος*, *Ψευδαντωνīνος*; 3. Participial forms in *μενος*, which are oxytone, as *'Ακουμενός*, *'Ορχομενός*, *Στηγαμενός*, *Σωζομενός*. These rules are however subject to a multitude of exceptions.

294. NOTE 1.—*'Αμνός*, Athen. 173 A: *'Απιδανός*, Arc. 64. 18; Herodot. 7. 129; and *'Ηπιδανός*: *'Αργεννός*, *H. D.*: *Βασινόι*, St. Byz.: *Γληνός*, Apollod. 2. 7. 8, is elsewhere properisponomena, e. g. Paus. 4. 30. 1: *'Εδονοι*, Zonar. 612, is *'Εδονοι* in Suid.: *Ἐχίνος* [?], Theog. Can. 67. 22; E. M. 488. 4: *'Ηριδανός*, Strab. 215: *Θαμβοφάνος*, Alciph. 3. 56; Pape: *Θυνός*, *Θυνοί*, Strab. 295: *Θύνος*, 'ap. Hippocr. p. 1238 D: *Τῷ τοῦ Θύνου* si scriptura sana;' *W. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*: *'Ιτανός*, Herodot. 4. 151, is also written *'Ιτανός*, St. Byz.: *Κανούλ*, St. Byz.; Strab. 624: *Κάλανος*, Strab. 686; 716: *Αριαν. Anab.* 7. 2. 4, is made oxytone by Plut. 1. 668. 701: *Καμούνοι*, Strab. 206: *Κανόνοι*, Plut. 2. 786 C: *Κατανούλ*, St. Byz.: *Κανόνος*, Eust. Dion. Per. 533: *ἡ Κανόνος*, *ἡ Ηρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ καθόλου προσφύλαξ δέκτηνει*: *Κελαινός*, Strab. 579, or *Κέλανος*, Paus. 4. 1. 5: *Κιανός*, Galen Tom. 2. p. 363 C: *Κοινός*, a Macedonian king, E. M. 523. 38, should be *Κοίνος*, Eust. 906. 44: *Κρημνόι*, Herodot. 4. 20: *Λαπιθανός*, Anth. Pal. 6. 307: *Λιθυρού*, St. Byz.: *Λοθρόνος* (?) Plut. 1. 177: *Οὐλτούννος*, Strab. 238: *Ούρανός* retains the accent of the corresponding appellative: *Πέλιγνοι*, Strab. 219; Pape has *Πελιγνοί*: *Πλυνός*, Strab. 838; Herodot. 4. 168; Tzetz. ad. Lycoph. 149; is *Πλύνοι* in Scylax p. 485; *H. D.*: *Ραδινός* (?) Pape: *Τοδανός*, Diod. Sic. 5. 25; Strab. 208; Arist. Meteor. 1. 13. 28: *Σικανός*, Arc. 64. 14; *τόπος* [*ποταμός*?] *'Ιθηρίας*, Chœrob. E. 79. 11; a son of Briareus, Schol. Theocr. 1. 65, *Σικανος*, a king of Sicily, is quoted by *H. D.* from Joh. Malal. p. 114. 21; *Σικανοί*, Strab. 270; it does not appear that the

Greek poets ever lengthened the penultimate: Σκύμνος, Ptolemæus Ascalonites oxytoned this to distinguish it from the appellative σκύμνος, Schol. Ven. Σ. 319, but he does not seem to have found any to follow his practice; as a proper name it is always barytone: Ταυγενόι, Strab. 183; yet Ταύγενοι, Strab. 293; the latter form is probably the right one: Φάνος, Arc. 63. 10 (or Φάνος, Demosth. 851. 21), is falsely Φάνος, Aristoph. Eq. 1253; cf. Lob. Par. 342; Φάνος is better than either: Φρυνοί (?) Strab. 516: Ὄγενός, Lycoph. 231, is better Ὄγενος, St. Byz., for which the false form Ὄγήνος occurs in Clem. Alex. Strom. 6. p. 741; H. D.: Ὄκεανός is, as Οὐρανός, accented like the common substantive.

295. NOTE 2.—Exceptions in *ānos*. Ἀδανος [? ā], St. Byz. s. v. Ἀδανα: Ἀδρανος (?): Ἀδρανός [? ā] Plut. 1. 241: Ἀρβάζανοι in Pape seems to be a misprint; St. Eyz. has the word oxytone: Ἀρτάζανος, Herodot. 7. 46, etc.: Βαγίστανος, Diod. Sic. 2. 13, it is oxytone in St. Byz.: Βρεταννοί (Βρετανοί, Dion. Per. 284): Κάντρανος, St. Byz.: Κάρανος: Κοριλάνος (*sic*), Plut. 1. 218: Μαρκόβρανοι (?) appears under the form Μαρκόμαννοι in Strab. 290: Μεγάπανος, Herodot. 7. 62: Σεγοσιανοί, Strab. 186; for which Pape has Σεγοσιάνοι: even compounds in *anos* remain oxytone, as Ἀνδρονικιανός; on this termination see Lob. ProL 181. Lucian always has Δουκιανός.

296. NOTE 3.—Exceptions in *ηνος*. St. Byz. s. v. Ἀβασηνοί; Lob. ProL 192 sqq.: Γαλῆνος is unquestionably false, the name is oxytone, as is expressly stated by Theog. Can. 67. 12: Γέρηνος (?) Theog. Can. 68. 5: Γοργῆνος (?) Pape: Εὔηνος, 'In accentu variatur inter Εὔηνος et Εὔηνός; priorem exhibent libri plerique vel omnes ap. Hesiod. Soph. Arist. Eth. Nic. 7. 11. Apollod. geographos, Pausan. Max. Tyr. diss. 38. p. 225, et lexicographos, alterum omnes ut videtur ap. Hom. unus ap. Aristot., consentiente Theognostio in Crameri Anecd. vol. 2. p. 67. 34, ubi inter oxytona in *ηνος* ponitur Εὔηνός; ex quo depravatum videtur 'Εηνός, ὄνομα ποταμοῦ in Lex. de spirit. p. 215, L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Εὐσάγηνος (?) Alciph.: Κάρηνος, Herodot. 7. 173: Κύλληνος (?) Theog. Can. 68. 7: Δάληνος (?) Pape, should probably be Δαλῆνός: Μίσηνος (?) Pape is written Μισηνός in Strab. 245: Μύκηνος (?) Theog. Can. 68. 7: Σάκχηνοι in St. Byz. has been corrected into Σακχηνόι: Σερῆνος, Suid.: Σίκηνος seems to be an incorrect mode of spelling Σίκινος: Τροΐζηνος, Hom. Il. 2. 847; Eust. 359. 10; Theog. Can. 68. 6: Τητηνος, Paus. 5. 8. 6.

297. NOTE 4.—Exceptions in *tinos*. For Ἀργυρῖνοι, Suid, there also occurs the false form Ἀργυρῖνοι, St. Byz.; Lycoph. 1017 (?): Βουδινοί, St. Byz., is less correct than Βουδῖνοι, in Herodot. 4. 21, 108, 109; H. D.: Βουλινοί, St. Byz.; according to H. D. the codex Vratisl. reads Βουλῖνοι and Βουλῖνος: Βύξινος (?) Zenob.: Γεμιώς, Artemid. 2. 44; Pape: Ἐλινοί, St. Byz.: Καικινός (?), 'Καικῖνον ex libris optimis restitutus Thucyd. 3. 103; ubi alii Καικηνόν, vulgo Καικινόν,' H. D.: Καμαρίνοι, Suid.: Κάστων, Strab. 237 Kramer, where Meineke properly reads Καστῖνος: Κλουσινοί, Plut. 1. 68, Λαρνός, Λάρινος, and Λάρενος, Lob. ProL 212: Μορινοί, Strab. 194 Kramer, where Meineke reads Μορῖνοι: Μύρκυνος, St. Byz., etc.: Παρθινοί (?): Ποινίνος (?) Pape: Σίκινος, Strab. 484; St. Byz.: Ταυρῖνοι, Strab. 204, where Kramer reads Ταυρινοί, a form which occurs elsewhere, e. g. Polyb. 3. 60, though it is condemned by Dindorf: Τικίνος, Strab. 209, where Kramer reads Τίκινος, which occurs in St. Byz.; Polyb. 3. 64: Χάλινος (?) Pape; cf. Lob. ProL 202 sqq.

298. NOTE 5.—The following names in *ēnos* should probably be spelled *īnos*; Pape is the authority for most of them.

'Αντωνείνος: Αύγουρείνος (?): Εραξείνος: Ερασείνος = Ερασῖνος, which is falsely Ερασινός in the Chron. Pasch. p. 61. 20; H. D.: Καπιτωλείνος: Κλιν-

τεῖνος: **Παυλεῖνος** (?): **Ποθεινός**, Luc. Rhet. Præc. c. 24; Athen. 19 E: **Τηγεῖνος**: **Σευηρεῖνος** (?): **Τυρτυλλεῖνος**: **Φαεινός**, Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 959: **Φιλεῖνος**=**Φιλίνος**: **Φροντεῖνος**=**Φροντίνος**: **Χαρεῖνος**=**Χαρίνος**.

299. NOTE 6.—Exceptions in ὄνος. Βόθυνος, A. G. 173. 26: **Γρύνοι** (?) St. Byz.: **Δέρκυνος**, Apollod. 2. 5. 10: **Εὔθυνος**, Athen. 120 A; Schol. Lucian Tim. 30; **Μαιδοβίθυνοι**, St. Byz. s. v. **Μαιδαί**, is more correctly **Μαιδοβίθυνοι** in Strab. 295: **Μάκυνος** (?) Anth. Pal. 9. 518: **Μαριάνδυνοι** (?) St. Byz., who says that they were so called from one **Μαριανδύνος** (*sic*): **Μαριανδυνοί**, Strab. 345, and so expressly Arc. 66. 3: **Μόσυνος**, Nic. Dam. p. 148 ed. Orell.; **Η. Δ.**: **Πάχυνος**, Strab. 106, etc.; Arc. 66. 3 (the *v* is sometimes short): **Τόσκυνος**, Athen. 332 A; Theog. Can. 68. 10: **Σίγυνοι**, or **Σίγυννοι**, Apollon. Rhod. 4. 320; also **Σίγυννοι**, Strab. 520; **Τόλυνος**, E. M. 761. 47; but the name is suspected: **Χάμυνος**, Paus. 6. 21. 1; cf. Lob. ProL 227.

300. NOTE 7.—Exceptions in ωνος. **Ἀγωνος**, Eust. 1335. 59: **Ἄλιξωνοι**, Strab. 549: **Ἀλπωνος**, St. Byz.; Strab. 60: **Ἀνωνος**, in the passage of Paus. (3. 20. 7), cited by Pape, Dindorf reads **Ἀννωνος**: **Πίγωνος**, a city, Herodot. 7. 123: **Ἴτωνος**, Paus. 5. 1. 4: **Καννώνος**, Theog. Can. 68. 19, is perhaps falsely written **Κάννώνος** in Xen. Hell. 1. 7. 20; Aristoph. Eccles. 1089; for which **Κάννωνος** is another form: **Κορωνός**, Theog. Can. 68. 19, or **Κόρωνος**, Hom. Il. 2. 746; Diod. Sic. 4. 37, according to the precept of Arc. 66. 9: **Οὖωνος** (?) Suid.; Dindorf thinks, and with reason, that this is a genitive case: **Οὐθρωνός**, Lycoph. 1027; 1034; Suid.; Theog. Can. 68. 19; is falsely **Οὐθρωνος** in St. Byz., and **Οὐθρώνος** in Hesych.: **Ονόχωνος**, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 132; Herodot. 7. 129, 196; cf. Lob. ProL 230.

Compounds (which are rather uncommon) throw back the accent, as **Τρικόλωνος**, Paus. 8. 3, 4.

301. NOTE 8.—Irregular Participal Forms. **Ἀγαπόμενος**, Anth. Palat. Append. 375: **Ἀρμενος**, Strab. 503: **Ἀσμενος** (?) Pape: **Δαμάρμενος**, Paus. 5. 13. 5: **Δέγμενος**, Paus. 5. 4. 2: **Δεξάμενος**, St. Byz.: **Δημάρμεμος**, Herodot. 5. 41; 6. 65: **Διαδούμενος**, Plut. 2. 1058 F: **Εύκτιμενος** (?) Inscr.: **Θεοκλύμενος**, Hom. Od. 15. 256; Eurip. Hel. 1184: **Ιάλμενος**, Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 31; Arc. 64. 27: **Καύμενος** (?) Pape: **Κλύμενος**, E. M. 521. 4.; Arc. 64. 28: **Ορμενος**, Arc. 64. 28; Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 31: **Φιλήμενος**, Polyb. 8. 26.

302. NOTE 9.—The rule for the accentuation of these words is thus stated by Arcadius, 64. 23: *τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΜΕΝΟΣ μετοχικὰ δέννονται, εἰ μὴ πάθος τι γένεται παρὰ τὴν φωνήν, τότε γάρ προπαραξένεται. τὰ δὲ δέννοντα ταῦτα Τισαμενός, Ἀκεσαμενός, Φαμενός, Ιαμενός, Σωζομενός, τὸ Ιάλμενος προπαραξένεται ὡς πάθον, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ Ὄρμενος, Κλύμενος, ἵκμενος*: according to this it would seem that any participial form in *μενος* is proparoxytone when it is not absolutely identical with the participle whence it is derived: e. g. *ιάλλομαι* makes *ιάλλομενος*, or *ιηλάμενος*, but in no case *ιάλμενος*: as therefore there is no fear that the latter word should be confounded with any actual participle of *ιάλλω*, it does not require the help of a special accent to distinguish it from one: in like manner *κλύμενος* is at least an irregular participle of *κλύω*; it has lost or never had a connective vowel: but why proper names which are exactly identical with participles do not receive a distinguishing accent, the grammarians do not explain; cf. Eust. 501. 8; 1228, 26; Philemon Lex. p. 6. § 16: *Ἀκεσαμενός ὡς κύριον δέννεται, πρὸς διαστολὴν τῆς μετοχῆς, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ Σωζομενός καὶ Τισαμενός*. Upon this principle *Ἀγαπόμενος* at least ought to be oxynote; cf. Schol. Ven. Φ. 142.

-ΞΟΣ.

303. Substantives in *ξos*, both proper and common, retract their accent, as *πύξος*, *τάξος*, 'Αξος, Λίπαξος, Νάξος, 'Ποιξος; except *ἰξός* and *μνοξός* oxytone.

304. NOTE 1.—Common Substantives. *Απαξός (?), Hesych. probably an adjective: ἀραξός, E. M. 134. 40: *ἰξός*, Arc. 66. 13: κριξός, Doric for κρισός or κιρός, L. S.: μνοξός, μνοξός, or μυωξός, Lob. Par. 405, note.

305. NOTE 2.—Proper Names. *Αἴος, St. Byz., is wrongly *Αξός in Herodot. 4. 154: Δαιξός (?) Theog. Can. 69. 10: Κεραξός; for [δέννεται].. καὶ τὸ Καραξὸς ὡς θεντικόν, Arc. 66. 14; Lobeck (Par. 404, note) proposes to read καὶ τὸ Καραξὸς ὡς ἐπίθετον δέννεται, βαρύνεται δὲ ὡς θεντικόν, and adds, 'etsi gentis nomen sæpius oxytonum est Scylac. § 76. p. 31, quam proparoxytonum, adjectivum autem non legi nisi Plutarch. Flum. 18. 8, ubi Maussacus κέρακος corredit sicut Corais Xenocr. 1. 19. 5, piscis nomen scripsit pro κέρακος (non κοραξός). Salmasius vero ad Tertull. de Pall. p. 215, non solum illic retinet κοραξός, quod parum apte cum φρίξος confert, sed et aliis locis restituere conatur ;' Κέρακος occurs also in St. Byz., and Καραξόι, or, as one MS. reads, Κορεξόι, in Aristot. Meteor. 1. 13. 27: Αἴξός (?), Theog. 69. 10, should probably be Αἴος, as in St. Byz. s. v. Αἴγη: Οαξός, Scylax, should be Οαξος, St. Byz.: Πάξοι, Polyb. 2. 10. 1, is better Πάξοι in Dio Cass. 50. 12: Σιξός (?) Theog. 69. 10, seems false for Σιξος, St. Byz.: Φρίξος, Theog. l. l.; but the proper name is always Φρίξος (or less correctly Φρίξος) in the books.

-ΟΟΣ and -ΟΤΣ.

306. All substantives, both proper and common, in *oos*, retract the accent, as *αῖμοος*, *ἀνάπλοος*; *ἐπέκπλοος*, *θρόος*, *πλόος*, *Πέρροος*, *Πειρίθοος*, *Πρόθοος*, *Σόος*, *Τιμόνοος*. All *simple* words in *ovs* of the Second Declension are perispomena, whatever may have been the accent of the forms from which they come; as *νόος νοῦς*, *βόος βοῦς*, *ἀδελφιδεός ἀδελφιδοῦς* (cf. § 237), *θυγατριδεός θυγατριδοῦς*; *Θαμοῦς*, Plat. Phædr. 274 D, 'Αμοῦς. The name 'Ιησοῦς is perispomenon, according to this general analogy. All *compound* words in *ovs*, on the other hand, are paroxytone, as *ἀκλίνοος*, *εὐπλοος*, *εὐχροος*.

307. NOTE.—On these words see Arc. 38. 1; 42. 4; 93. 6; 126. 4; Chœrob. C. 245. 21; A. G. 708: Δεξός, as a proper name in Plut. 1. 393, seems to violate all analogy, and should be corrected.

Almost all these words are liable to contraction; and when that takes place they conform to the general rule laid down above, § 20, at least in the nominative singular, for the oblique cases (which are considered below) are somewhat anomalous. Hence *θρόος*, *ρόος*, *πλόος*, *ἐπέκπλοος*, *Πειρίθοος*, become *θροῦς*, *ροῦς*, *πλοῦς*, *ἐπέκπλους*, *Πειρίθους*; *γόος* however is never contracted, Chœrob. C. 244. 24. The national name *Χοῖ*, St. Byz., is probably to be referred hither.

-ΠΟΣ.

308. Substantives in *pos*, both proper and common, throw back the accent, as ἄνθρωπος, δόρπος, ἵππος, κῆπος, κόλπος, κόμπος, *din*, κόπος, πάππος, πρόπαππος, βύπος, ρώπος, τόπος, τρόπος, *mode*, τύπος, ὕσσωπος, Αἴσωπος, Ἀτροπος, Εὔριπος, Κάμπος, Κάρπος, Κρῶπος, Λάμπος, Μελάνωπος, Μέλαμπος, Ὁλυμπος, Φίλιππος; except oxytone, ἀτραπός, καρπός, κλοπός, μαστροπός, ὀπός, πομπός, σκοπός, στενωπός, τροπός, *a thong*, and Ἀριμασποί, Ἀσωπός, Ἰηωπός, Ὄρωπός, oxytone.

309. NOTE 1.—Common Substantives. Ἀταρπός or ἀτραπός, Arc. 67. 15: γρίπος or γρῖπος, E. M. 241. 28 is written γριπός, Anth. Pal. 6. 23. 5: ἵπος, Arc. 66. 18, is oxytone in A. G. 44. 19 and Hesych.: καρπός, Arc. 66. 23; Eust. 907. 8; Chceroh. E. 46. 20: κλοπός, ‘Hom. H. in Merc. 276, Βοῶν κλοπὸν ὑμετεράων; Oppian. Cyn. 1. 517; Ἐρίφων κλοπός (vulgo κλόπος),’ H. D.: κομπός, *a boaster*, is really an adjective, and therefore oxytone: λόπος, Theog. Can. 68. 31, is occasionally oxytone in the books: μαστροπός (wrongly μαστρωπός), is accented thus by a false analogy: μολπός, Hesych.: ὀπός, Theog. Can. 68. 32: πολύπος, is a doubtful form; πούλυτος is expressly said to be proparoxytone by Eust. 768. 48: πομπός (really an adj.), Arc. 67. 4: σκοπός, Arc. 67. 4: στενωπός (really an adjective), Lob. Par. 332; Arc. 67. 22; 87. 1: ταρπός (?) Pollux 7. 174: τρόπος ὁ τρέπων: τροπός ὁ τετραμμένος [*the thong for fastening the oar to the thole*], Arc. 67. 2.

310. NOTE 2.—Proper Names. Ἀριμασποί, St. Byz.: Ἀσωπός, Arc. 67. 18: Βοπός, Phot. Bib. 447. 15: Εύρωπός, Theog. Can. 69. 19; St. Byz.; ‘In accentu variatur inter Εύρωπος et Εύρωπός. Sed viri quidem nomen gravari, ut Εὐρώπη, testatur Eust. ad Dionys. v. 270; conf. id. ib. 175; Schol. Lycophr. 1283,’ L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Ἰωνός, Theog. Can. 69. 19; Ἰωάτοι in Hom. Hym. ad Apoll. 18 is false for Ἰωπόνοι: Κνωπός, a king of Erythræ, Athen. 259 E, is Κνῶπος in St. Byz. s. v. Ἐρυθρά, and this is probably the correct accentuation; so also Κνῶπος, a river and city in Boeotia, Schol. Nicand. Ther. 889: Οἰνωπός (?), for this name, which occurs in the MSS. of Arc. 67. 18, Schmidt reads Ἰηωπός: Ὄρωπός, Arc. 67. 19.

-ΡΟΣ.

311. Common nouns in *pos* throw back the accent, as ἄγγαρος, αἴγειρος, αἴλουρος, ἄργυρος, βόθρος, βόρβορος, δίφρος, οἱ ἔνεροι, κάπρος, κέχχρος, κόμαρος, λάρος, λῆρος, μάγειρος, οἰστρος, δύνειρος, πάγρος, πάπυρος, πέτρος, σίδηρος, σπόρος, ταῦρος, φθόρος, φόρος, ὄχρος; except oxytone, ἄγρος, ἀφρός, ἀχυρός, γαμβρός, δαιτρός, δορός, ἐκυρός, θαιρός, θεωρός, θησαυρός, θορός=θορή, λατρός, καιρός (but καιρός=licium), κηρός, μηρός, νεβρός, νεκρός, νεφρός, ξυρός, δρός, serum lactis, οὐρός, trench, πενθερός, πυρός, σορός, σταυρός, σωρός, ταρρός, τυρός, χορός, and ἑταῖρος properispomenon.

312. NOTE.—Ἀγορατρός (?): ἄγρός, Arc. 73. 19: ἀγχοῦντος, *the dawn*, Arc. 73. 10; ἀκαρός, E. M. 26. 29; 45. 13: ἀλιτρός is an adjective, though it is used

substantively: ἀφρός, Eust. 907. 3: ἀχυρός, Attic, Arc. 75. 5; Αἴλιος Dionysius ap. Eust. 1698. 31: it was also proparoxytone, A. G. 7. 24: βαλαρός, a Corsican word meaning *an exile*, Paus. 10. 17. 9: βαλλιρός (?) Arist. H. A. 8. 20. 2; some MSS. have it barytone, which is more agreeable to analogy, unless indeed the word be adjectival: βδαρός, Hesych.: βορός ὁ πολλὰ ἐσθίων, Arc. 68. 24, is an adjective: δαντρός, Arc. 74. 15: δαρός ὁ δεδαρμένος, Arc. 69. 3, probably an adjective: δειρός, Hesych.: δορός, Hom. Odyss. 2. 354: ἔκυρός, Arc. 72. 8: ἔταιρός, Arc. 72. 18; Herod. π. μ. λ. 21. 4; but ἔταρος: θαιρός, Chœrob. E. 47. 3: θεωρός, Arc. 72. 13: θηταυρός, Arc. 72. 23: θορός = *semen genitale*: θόρος = ἀφροδισιαστής, Hesych.: ιατρός, E. M. 250. 29: ιδρός, Poet = ιδρός: ιωρός, Arc. 72. 14: καιρός, opportunity: καιρός = τὸ διάπλεγμα, ὃ οὐκ ἔχει τοὺς στήματα συγκέεσθαι, Eust. 1571. 56; on the accent see Eust. 907. 12; Theog. Can. 70. 20; Chœrob. E. 46. 35; 47. 2; Arc. 69. 17: κέρκουρος, Arc. 73. 12, sometimes wrongly κερκύρος: κηρός, Arc. 68. 5: λικρός, Hesych., is probably false; he has λέκρος (?) in the same signification, i. e. *the buds or knots on stags' horns*: λῆρος, Arc. 68. 10, the accent λῆρός = *some unknown feminine ornament*, is doubtful, as the MSS. vary: L. S. have μαστρός; it is barytone in Hesych., and Arist. ap. Harpoor. s. v. μαστῆρες; H. D. also write μάστρος: μῆρός, cf. Arc. 68. 5: μολοβρός is an adjective, Arc. 74. 22: μόρμυρος, Arist. H. A. 6. 17. 7; Athen. 313 E; 136 C; E. M. 591. 3, is paroxytone in Anth. Palat. 6. 304. 4; Artemid. 2. 14. p. 168; Eust. 1150. 33; 1230. 44; all these passages are quoted by H. D.: μυλωθρός, Athen. 168 A; Suid.: μῶρος or μωρός is an adjective: ναιθρός, Hesych.: νεβρός, Arc. 73. 14: νεκρός, Arc. 73. 14, really an adjective: νεφρός, 73. 15: ξυρός, Arc. 69. 8; on the quantity of the penultimate, see H. D. s. v.: δρός (and ὄρρος, Arc. 68. 23) = δάτωδες τοῦ γάλακτος, A. G. 743. 11; Eust. 906. 59; but δρός, *a mountain*, and δρός, *a boundary*: οὐρός, *a trench*; but οὐρός, *a fair wind*, Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. B. 153; Eust. 906. 48; Arc. 70. 2, ‘Cum δλκοί conjungit Pollux 10. 148 ap. quem οὖρος scriptum ib. 134 contra præceptum Arcadii’; H. D.: περιστερός, Theog. Can. 70. 23: πέρος, A. G. Οχον. I. 370. 30: πρὸς διάφορον σημασίαν διάφορον ἔχει καὶ τὸν τόνον καὶ γὰρ πόρος μὲν παροξυτόνως, τὸ πλατούμενον, πορὸς δὲ διευτόνως τὸ πλατοῦν: πυρός, Arc. 69. 7: σινδρός, an adjective sometimes used elliptically: σιρός (also σιρρός and σιερός), Arc. 68. 14; Ammonius ap. E. M. 714. 17; Theog. Can. 69. 33: σορός, Arc. 69. 1: σταυρός, Arc. 69. 22: στελεφούρος (?) Theophrast. H. P. 7. 11. 2; H. D.: σχερός, Hesych.: σωρός, Arc. 69. 11; E. M. 742. 20: ταρρός, Attic = ταρρός: τηρός (?) Aeschyl. Supp. 248: τιμωρός, cicuta, Diosc. Notha. p. 468 (4. 79), Boissonade ap. H. D.: τυρός, Arc. 19. 1; Eust. 907. 10: φηρός, Arc. 68. 6; Theog. Can. 69. 30; τὸ φῆρον is barytone: φιτρός, Arc. 74. 16; falsely φίτρος in Hesych.: φορός, *a favourable wind*, Arc. 68. 21, is really an adjective, as is φιορύρος, Arc. 70. 3: χονδρός, Arc. 73. 23, but in the books it is always paroxytone: χορός, Arc. 68. 24: on χλώρος or χλωρός, see Lob. Par. 341.

313. Proper names in *ρος* retract the accent, as Γλάφυρος, Γύαρος, Δώρος, Ἐπίδαυρος, Ἐπίκουρος, Ἰρος, Ἰσόδωρος, Κέρβερος, Κίμβροι, Κόδρος, Κύπρος, Κύρος, Λάρος, Μαίανδρος, Μέταυρος, Όμηρος, Πάνδαρος, Πάρος, Πέτρος, Πίνδαρος, Σάτυρος, Σκάμανδρος, Στάγειρος, Σύρος, Σφαῖρος, Τάρταρος, Τύρος, Φαῖδρος, Φάληρος, Φάρος; except Λοκρόι, Νευροί, Οἰνωτρός, Τελεσφόρος, Τευκρός, oxytone (but Τεῦκρος, Teucer), and Ἀγχούρος, Ἀρκτούρος, proparispomena.

314. Note.—Cf. E. M. 660. 50: Ἀγχούρος (?) Arc. 73. 10: Ἀμφοτερός, Schol. Ven. II. 415: εἰς διαστολὴν τὸ κύριον διευτόνως ἀνέγνω δ' Ἀρίσταρχος, ὡς δεξιτερόν.

καὶ, he complacently adds, ἐπείσθησαν οἱ Γραμματικοί: Ἀρκτοῦρος, Arc. 73. 10: Ἀρός, a river, St. Byz. s. v. Δρός: Βάλακρος, Diod. Sic. 17. 27 is oxytone in St. Byz. s. v. Βέροια: Ερομέρός, Thucyd. 4. 83: Βωσφόρος is paroxytone according to the analogy of compound adjectives and substantives, the last factor of which is derived from a verb: Διξηρός, St. Byz.: Ἐκατερός (?) Plut. 2. 177 F: Ἐρυθρός, Arc. 74. 28; it is incorrectly oxytone in Eust. 267 and elsewhere: Εωσφόρος, Hes. Theog. 381: Καϊρός, Paus. 8. 25. 9, and Eust. Opusc. p. 339, quoted by H. D.: Καλαβροί, St. Byz. s. v. Κανταβρία: Κανταβρός, St. Byz., is proparoxytone in Strab. 153; Appian Iberic. 80: Καρτέρός, Galen Tom. 13. p. 547 D: Κρατέρός, Pape, but Arrian, e. g. Anab. 7. 12. 3, has Κράτερος: Λοκρός, Hesiod ap. Strab. 322: Λοκροί, *passim*: Μηρός, Diod. Sic. 2. 38: Νεύροι, Arc. 69. 26, is falsely Νεῦροι in St. Byz.: Οἰνωτρός, Arc. 75. 1; St. Byz. s. v. Οἰνωτρία, ‘unde corrigenda prosodia apud Pausaniam et Dionys. A. R. 1. 11–13, ubi gentis (ut ap. Steph. B. in Ἀράνθη, Ἀρίνθη, Νίναι, Σέστιον) ducisque nomen est proparoxytonum’; H. D.: Παλαιρός, Pape, is Πάλαιρος in Strab. 450. 459: Σεβῆρος, Herodian; Suid., etc.; Σεβρός, Paus. 3. 15. 1; ‘Σμικρός et Μικρός vitioso accentu nonnulli ap. Demosth. et Isaeum, ut Μικρός scribitur ap. Diog. L. 5. 73,’ L. Dindorf ap. H. D.; Lob. Par. 342; Σμῖκρος is the proper accentuation: Στεφηφόρος (?) : Σύρος, the island Syrus, but Σύροι, the Syrians, Arc. 69. 5: Τελεσφόρος, Athen. 616 C, has the accent of a verbal adjective: Τευκροί and Τευκρός, the ethnic noun, Arc. 74. 5, though it is occasionally properispomenon, e. g. Eust. 713. 26; but Τεύκρος, the hero, Arc. l. l.: Χόμαροι, Ptol. 6. 11. 6: Χυτροί, St. Byz.: Ψευηρός, St. Byz., but Meineke reads Ψένηρος, which seems preferable.

-ΣΟΣ.

315. Common substantives in *sos* throw back their accent, as βύσσος, *büssus*, δρόσος, θάσος, θύρσος, κάβαισος, κυπάρισσος, νήσος, νόσος, παράδεισος, χέρσος; except βυσσός, *bottom*, κερασός, κισσός, κολοσσός, κρωσσός, μολοσσός, νεοσσός, πεσσός, πυρσός, ταρσός, χρυσός, which are oxytone.

316. Note.—**Αρσός** (?) Arc. 76. 5: ἡ βύσσος, St. Byz. s. v. Βυσσός; cf. Schol. Ven. Ω. 80; but δβύσσος: γαῖσος, Arc. 75. 19; Theog. Can. 72. 25; in several passages however this word is oxytone, doubtless an erroneous accentuation: καμασός (?) Hesych.: κεισός, Hesych.: κερασός, Arc. 76. 22: κηνσός, a plant, Hesych., κῆνσος, *census*, Arc. 75. 11: κιρσός, a varicose vein, Arc. 76. 4; also, κρισός and Dor. κριές: κισσός, Arc. 76. 13; Schol. Ven. Ω. 80: κολοσσός, Theog. Can. 73. 21: κροσσός or κροσός, Hesych.: κρωσσός, Arc. 75. 7: κυπάρισσος, Arc. 77. 11: κυρσός, Suid.: κυσός (and κυσσός ?), Hesych., is κύσος in Eust. 746. 18, while it is expressly made properispomenon by Theog. Can. 72. 17: μολοσσός, Theog. Can. 73. 21; Arc. 77. 21; this is, strictly speaking, an adjective; but it is constantly used substantively: νάρκισσος, Arc. 77. 11: νεοσσός, Theog. Can. 73. 21; Arc. 77. 20: νήσος, Herod. π. μ. λ. 11. 15; Arc. 75: νοσσός=νεοσσός, A. G. Oxon. 1. 338. 24: οἶος, Eust. 1533. 57, or οἰσός, Theoph. H. Pl. 6. 2. 2, both places quoted by H. D.: ὄρσός, Hesych.: πάσσος (sc. οἶνος), Eust. 1843. 31; Polyb. 6. 2. 3 = *vinum passum*: πεσσός, Schol. Ven. Ω. 80: πεσός=πεσσός in the sense of *pessary*, cf. Eust. 1397. 6: πίσος, Arc. 75. 4, is oxytone elsewhere: πυρσός, Arc. 76. 4: ὑρισός (?) Athen. 372 C; ὑρισσός, Hesych.: ὑσσός, Theog. Can. 24. 8: χρυσός, Arc. 75. 13; Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 30; according to Eust. 1340. 38 words in *sos* are oxytone: as a fact however there are more barytones than oxytones.

317. Proper names in *σος* are hardly reducible to rule¹; with the exceptions given below, however, it may be said that they draw back the accent, except those in *σσος*, which are oxytone, as Βλαῖσος, Διόνυσος, Ἐρεσος, Ἐφεσος, Θάσος, Κροῖσος, Μόλσος, Μύρσος, Νῖσος, Πελοπόννησος, Πήγασος, but Ἐρεσσός, Ἀλικαρνασσός, Κολοσσός, Παρνασσός, Βεστός.

318. NOTE I.—Lob. Prol. 408: Ἀγορησός, St. Byz.: Ἀμισός, Theog. Can. 73. 17; Strab. 519: Ἀμηντός, Suid., or Ἀμινός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 172. 14, is Ἀμινός, in Eust. 1861. 39: Ἀμφρυσός and Ἀμφρυσός are false for Ἀμφρυτός, Strab. 433; St. Byz.; this was Herodian's accentuation; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 54: Ἀνδρασός, Suid. s. v. Μέδουσα: Ἀπαισός, Hom. Il. 2. 828; Ἀπαισός seems to be expressly made barytone in Theog. Can. 73. 31: Ἀστηρός, St. Byz.: Βηρωσός, or more properly Βηρωστός, is also written Βήρωστος, Theog. Can. 74. 3; on the various forms of this name, see H. D.: Βολογεσός (?) St. Byz. s. v. Βολογεσιάς: Βραϊσός, St. Byz.: Βριλητός, E. M. 214. 9 is Βριλησσός, Strab. 399; Thucyd. 2. 23, yet we find in Theog. Can. 73. 2: τὸ Κέντος, Βρίλησος δι' ἐνὸς Σ γραφόμενα βαρύνονται: Βρυσός (?), Herod. π. μ. λ. 38: Γαισός, Hesych.: Γαλαΐσος, Polyb. 8. 35. 8: Γάλαιτος, a man's name: Γεδρωσός, Dion. Per. 1086: Γεδρωσός, Arrian Ind.: Δαιδαλός, Strab. 563, or Δυνδαλός, Phot. Bib. 228. 15: Ἐβυσός, St. Byz. s. v. Ενισσός is another form of the latter name: Ἐβυσος, in Strab. 159, is the island Ebusus (*Iviza*): Ἐδεβησός, St. Byz.; H. D. quote it as Ἐδεβησός, which is doubtless the correct form: Ἰάλυντος s. Ἰάλυντος, urbs Rhodi, Scythiae, Adriæ . . . St. Byz. ubi scriptum Ἰάλυντος . . . Ἰαλυνός ap. Strab. 14. p. 655: Ἰήλυσον ap. Diodor. 4. 58: sed oxytonum Ἰηλυσόν, 13. 75, et Ἰηλυσού Thucyd. 8. 44, ubi v. Wass: Ἰηλυσός est ap. Hom. Il. B. 656, ubi libri plures Ἰηλυσός, vitiose, quantum ex adjectivo Ἰηλύσιος colligi potest ap. Dionys. Perieg. 505: Ἰηλυσίων πέδον ἀνδρῶν, et ex nomine Ialysi, quod tertia syllaba correpta dixit Pindarus,' H. D.: Ἰλιτός, Arc. 77. 16, an incorrect form for Ἰλισός: Καρδησός, St. Byz.: Καρησός, Schol.

¹ Perhaps others may be more fortunate than I have been in bringing these troublesome words to something like order, and to assist them in that thankless task the following abstract of the rules given by Arcadius (75. 3-78. 5) is appended.

Dissyllables.—1. Those consisting of two short syllables are barytone, as Θάσος, Κάσος. 2. Those with *η* in the penultimate are barytone, as Βῆσος, Μηῆσος, Φῆσος. 3. Feminine nouns with *ω* in the penultimate are oxytone, as Κνωσός. 4. Masculines with a long dichronous vowel in the penultimate are barytone, as Ισός, Κίτος, Κρίσος, Πίσος, except Λισός, and Μυσός. 5. Names of cities with a diphthong in the penultimate are oxytone, as Παισός, Λουσός, Πραισός. 6. Those with a liquid before the termination are barytone, except some with *i* or *a* in the penultimate; hyperdissyllables with *a* in the penultimate are proparoxytone, as Βάργασος, Μέγαρσος, Ἀγάθηρσος. 7. Those in *σος* are oxytone, as Βεσσός, Θυσσός, Ασσός, but Νέσσος the Centaur. **Hyperdissyllables.**—1. Those in *ᾶσος* are proparoxytone, as Ἀρπασός, Δάμασος. 2. Those in *εσος* are proparoxytone, as Ἐφεσος, Ερεσος. 3. Those in *ησος* are oxytone, except *paronyma* and compounds, as Ταρτησός, Λυρησός, Λυκαβητσός, except, according to some, Κάρησος, and Μάρπησος from Μάρπησα: Μυόνησος, Χερρόνησος, etc., are compounds. 4. Those in *ισος* are proparoxytone, as Μέλισσος, except Τελμισός. 5. Those in *ισός* are oxytone, except those derived from feminine nouns, as Κηφισός, Ιλισός, Κερδισός, but Αρκισός from Αρκισα, Λάρισος from Λάρισα. 6. Those in *οσσος* are oxytone, as Μολοσσός. 7. The rule for those in *υσος* is wanting. 8. Those in *ωσσος* are oxytone, as Κερωσσός. Göttling's rules are even more complicated still, but, as they do not avoid a host of exceptions, it is unnecessary to quote them.

Ven. M. 20: Τυραννίων δένειν τὸ Κάρησος ὡς Παρνασσός· οὔτας γάρ ὑπὸ Κυζικηῶν ὀνομάζεσθαι τὸν ποταμόν. δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος βαρύνει ὡς Κάνωβος. εἴπομεν δὲ ἐν ἔτεροι δὴ οὐ πάντως ἐπιράκτει ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν ἔθνων χρῆσις καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Ὁμηρικὴν ἀνάγνωσιν, δόπτε περὶ τοῦ Γλισάντα (Il. 2. 504) διελάθομεν, εἴγε Διονύσιος ἴστορεῖ τοὺς ἔγχωρούς συστέλλειν τὸ Ι καὶ μὴ περισπᾶν. τὸ τε Λύκαστος ὃ αὐτὸς ἴστορεῖ δένενεσθαι, ήμῶν ἀναγνωσκόντων βαρυτών (Il. 2. 647); Arc. 77. 4, τὸ μέντοι Κάρησσος (*sic*) τιὲς βαρύνουσι; the city Κάρησος is barytone, Demetrius ap. Strab. 603: Καρκασός (?), Xen. Anab. 7. 8. 18: Καρμυλησός (?), or Καρμυληστός, Strab. 665: Κερδισός, Arc. 77. 17; Suid.: Κερωσός is false; the correct form is Κερωστός, Arc. 78. 4; Apollon. Rhod. 4. 573: Κηφισός (Καφισός Dor. Pind. Pyth. 4. 81), Chœrob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 228. 25; Arc. 77. 16; 'In codd. non raro Κηφισός duplice σ scriptum;' H. D.: Κνωσός, Diod. Sic. 5. 78; Arc. 75. 7; Theog. Can. 72. 10, who observes that Trypho wrote Κνωσός, 'Κνωσός et Κνώσιος in libris modo simplici modo duplice σ scripta reperiuntur: simplex ut in aliis hujusmodi nominibus, commendatur numorum inscriptionumque auctoritate;' H. D.: 'Κριμισός, δ, Crimisus, fluvius Siciliae, ap. Lycoph. 961, ubi codd. nonnulli κρημισός vel κριμηός, plerique κριμισός, quod in Κριμισός recte mutavit Bachmannus, analogiam similium nominum secutus, de quibus v. Arcad. p. 77. 14: Κριμηός scribitur apud Plut. V. Timol. c. 25. 27, 28: Κριμισός ap. Diodor. 19. 2; Ἀelian. V. H. 2. 33, aliosque, libris plerumque nonnihil discrepantibus, etiam ap. scriptores Latinos: v. Staver. ad Cornel. Nep. Timol. c. 2, et Heyn. ad Virg. Ἀēn. 5. 38: Κριμισός est ap. Dionys. A. R. 1. 52, et Suidam (cujuſ codex Par. A. κριμισός, Leid. κριμησός) et in Etym. Gud. p. 347. 40;' H. D. The passage in Arc. referred to runs as follows, τὰ εἰς ΣΩΣ ὑπερδισύλλαβα ἔχοντα τὴν πρὸ τέλους συλλαβήν εἰς Ι ἐκτεταμένον λήγουσαν δένεται: εἰ δέ τι βεβαρυτάηται, τοῦτο παράνυμον ἄφθη ἀπὸ θηλυκοῦ· Κηφισός, Πλισός, Κερδισός τὸ δὲ Ἀρκισός Αρκισα, Λάρισος, Λάρισα ἀπὸ θηλυκῶν. Now as the feminine Κριμισσα exists, and as Lycophron himself uses it (v. 913), it may be doubted whether Bachmann has 'followed the analogy of similar nouns.' It is expressly said to be barytone by Theog. Can. 73. 16; cf. Lob. Prol. 414: Λουσός, Arc. 75. 16: Λουσοί, St. Byz.: Λυρησός is found in some books for Λυρηστός, St. Byz.; Strab. 584; Arc. 77. 4: Μαγαρός, Arrian Anab. 2. 5. 9: Μαυσός, St. Byz.: Μουσοί (?) Strab. 295; see H. D. s. v. Μυσία: Μυκαλησός (?) is properly Μυκαλησός in St. Byz., Hom., etc.: Μυσοί, Arc. 75. 12; Theog. Can. 72. 18: Μυσός, a man's name, Herodot. 1. 171: Ναϊσός, St. Byz.: 'Inter utramque scripturam per simplex, et quod frequentius, duplex σ , variatur etiam ap. Byzantinos qui sæpe urbem memorant;' L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Παγασός is quoted by H. D. from Paus. 10. 5. 8, where Πάγασος is rightly read in Dindorf's own edition: Παιασός, Arc. 75. 16; Theog. Can. 72. 23: Παινισός (?) Pape: Παιμισός, Strab. 316, is expressly said to be Πάμισος in Theog. Can. 73. 16: Παραισός, Theog. Can. 73. 33, where it is wrongly printed as a common substantive. St. Byz. is rather amusing, Πάραισος (*sic*) περὶ ἡς 'Ηραδιανὸς ἐν ὄγδόῳ' τὸ μέντοι Πάραισος (*sic*) δένεται. ἔγένετο δὲ ὁ Πάραισος Μίνω συγγενής, ἀφ' οὗ ἡ πόλις ἡ Πάραισος δμοτώνως τῷ οἰκιστῇ. This is one out of a host of accentual blunders in the same author. Are the scribes or the modern editors to blame? According to some, Παραισός is only another form for Πραισός: Παρακαρησός (?), Suid.: Παρμισός, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 132: Παρνασός, the older and perhaps better form of Παρνασσός, Arc. 76. 24: Περημησός occurs in some MSS. for Περημησός, Strab. 407: Πιγνισός or Πιτνισός (?) are read in some books of Strab. 568 for Πιτνισός: Πραισός, Theog. Can. 72. 23; Arc. 75. 16: Πρυμησός, Lob. Prol. 411: Ψωσός, Theog. Can. 72. 11; see below, § 319: Σαλμυδησός for Σαλμυδησός is not uncommon: Ταμασός or Τάμασος, and Ταμασσός; on these various forms, concerning which there is much diversity of authority and opinion, see H. D. s. v.; in St. Byz. it is absurdly printed Ταμάσος: Ταρσός, St. Byz.; also called Θαρσός, Arc. 76. 3; A. G. Paris. 4. 192. 3: Τάρσος· ἡ πόλις παροξυτώνως:

Ταρσοί, Xen. Anab. I. 2. 23 : **Τευμησός**, or **Τευμησός**, of. Lob. Prol. 410 : **Τραυσοί** (not **Τράνσοι**, as Hesych. has it), Herodot. 5. 3 : **Τυμησός**, St. Byz. s. v. **Ἀγορησός** : he elsewhere (s. v.) calls it **Τυμησός**; while H. D. quote him as reading **Τυμηνησός**: **Χρυσός** (?) ; cf. Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 30 : **Χρύσος** (*sic*), Nicetas Chon. Hist. p. 314 C; 328 C; 344 C; 345 C; *H. D.*

319. Note 2.—Exceptions in σος. **'Αδόπιστος** is quoted by H. D. and Pape from Ptol. 5. 9. 16, but there it is regular **'Αδοπιστός**: **'Ακάραστος**, *Pape*, is rightly **'Ακαραστός** in St. Byz.: **'Ακρόλιστος**, Strab. 316 : **'Αλυστος**, Paus. 8. 19. 3, is strictly an adjective, and therefore regular: **'Ανταστός** (?), *Pape*, is **'Ανταστος** in Paus. 2. 4. 4: **'Αράστος** (?) *Pape*: **'Αρχέμιστος**, Theog. Can. 73. 8: **'Αστος**, St. Byz.; Strab. 606: according to Arc. 76. 12 it is oxytone: **Βάλιστος**, Plut. I. 557: **Βαρβάλιστος** (?) St. Byz., is **Βαρβαριστός** (?) Ptol. 5. 15. 17: **Βάστος**, Lucian adv. Indoct. c. 23: **Βεσσός**, Arc. 76. 12, ‘In libris non raro Βέσσαι scriptum,’ *H. D.*: there can be no doubt, however, that the word is oxytone; it is also spelled **Βησσοί**, Herodot. 7. 111, and, with a false accent, **Βήσσοι**, Eust. 277. 35: **Βῆσος**, the name of a man, Arc. 75, note, is written **Βῆσσος** in Arrian Anab. 3. 8. 3, etc., or **Βησσός**, Strab. 724, though elsewhere he has **Βῆσσος**, e. g. 513; 518: **Βόστος**, Phot. Bib. 30. 20: **Βούβαστος**, St. Byz. s. v. **Τγασσος**, perhaps only another form of **Βύβαστος**, St. Byz.; the codex Vratisl. has **Βυβαστός**: **Δάρυστος**, Herodot. 7. 204; Paus. 3. 2. 4, both places quoted by H. D.: **'Ελαστος**, ‘Paus. 10. 26. 4 . . . ubi est var. **'Ελεσσον** vel **'Ελεσσος**, et scrib. videtur **'Ελασος** quum nihil sit **'Ελαστος**,’ *L. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*: **'Ερβηστος** (?) is mentioned by Götting Accent. p. 213, but it is oxytone in St. Byz.; Ptol. 3. 4. 13; ‘Accentus verus videtur **'Ερβηστός**,’ *L. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*: **Εύηντος**, Alciph. 3. 52, *Pape*: **'Ηλιστος**, Anthol. Palat. 12. 22: **Θάλαστος**, Alciph. I. 7, *Pape*: **Θυστός**, Arc. 76. 12, is **Θύστος** in Herodot. 8. 22; Thucyd. 4. 109, quoted by Götting: **Ιάλυστος** or **Τήλυστος**, see above, § 318: **Καρύαστος**, cf. Götting Accent. p. 213: **Κίτιστος**, Diog. Laert. I. 26: **Κίτσος**, a man, Strab. 481; Plut. I. 689, is paroxytone; but **Κίτσός**, a city, Strab. 330; ‘Montis nomen **Κίτσός** est ap. Nicandr. Ther. 804 . . . et Lycoph. 1237 . . . ubi var. lect. **Κίτσον** et **Κίτσον**,’ *H. D.*: **Κράστος**, Strab. 747: **Κρύαστος**, St. Byz. s. v. **Τγασσος**, yet he has **Κρυαστός**, s. v. from **Κρύαστος** (**Κρύασος** Cod. Vratisl.), the founder: **Κύβαστος** is quoted by Götting Accent. p. 213 from St. Byz., but he has it rightly oxytone: **Κυνάριστος**, St. Byz.: **Κύρμιστος**, Theog. Can. 73. 8: **Λάριστος** is false for **Λάριτος**, Arc. 77. 17; cf. *H. D.* s. v.: **Λίστος**, a city of Dalmatia, Strab. 316; Diod. Sic. 15. 13, but **Λιστός**, a town of Crete, Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 26; Arc. 75. 12 (?): also as the name of a man, Suid. s. v. **Ίδαος**: **Μάρπηστος**, Arc. 77. 5; for which **Μαρπησός** also occurs: **Μέλιστος**, Theog. Can. 73. 8: Arc. etc.: **Μούκιστος**, St. Byz., or **Μωκιστός**, on which see *H. D.* s. v.: **Νάρκαστος**, St. Byz.: **Νάρκιστος**, Arc. 77. 11: **Νέστος**, Arc. 76. 14; Eust. 1340. 39: **Νίστος** (?), *Pape*, but his reference seems incorrect: **Νόστος** (?): **Παροπάμιστος**, St. Byz.: **Πρίναστος**, St. Byz.: **Πόλιστος**, Theog. Can. 73. 8: **Ρύτιαστος**, St. Byz. s. v. **Ρύτιον**: **Ρώστος**, or **Ρώστος**, is **Ρώσος** in St. Byz.; according to Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 27, **Ρώσός** is the proper accent: **Σάρδηστος**, St. Byz.; according to *H. D.* it should be oxytone: they quote no authorities: **Σύαστος**, St. Byz.: **Τόρητστος**, *Pape*, is false; the word is expressly made oxytone by Arc. 77. 3; Theog. Can. 72. 32: **Τίαστος**, Ptol. 3. 8. 9, or **Τίασος**, as some MSS. read; for **Τνύστος** in St. Byz. Meineke reads **Τνυστός**: **Τριπόλιστοι**, St. Byz.: **Τγασσος**, St. Byz.: “**Τδιστος**¹” is read by Salmasius for **Τδις**, as the

¹ Supposing the emendation of Salmasius to be right, still there may be doubts as to the correctness of the accent; for, according to Herodian, the names of cities or nations and of their founders or eponymous ancestors have the same accent; St. Byz. s. v. **Αιμονία**: **Ηρωδιανὸς δέ φησιν, ὅτι τοῖς συναικισταῖς συνεχῶς δμοφωνεῖ τὰ**

name of the founder of ὑδισσός in St. Byz.: "Τσσος, Arc. 76. 13; Arrian Peripl. Pont. Eux. p. 6: Φάσσος, Apollod. 3. 8. 1: Ψησσοί, St. Byz.

-ΤΟΣ.

320. Common substantives in *ετος* are oxytone, as ἀετός, βροχετός, βρυχετός, νιφετός, πυρετός, τοκετός, συρφετός, ύετός; except proparoxytone, ἔμετος, *vomit*, κάπετος, ρυάχετος.

321. Note.—*Αἴβετος*, Hesych.: ἀλετός, Eust. 1885. 10 *et alibi* is proparoxytone in Plut. 2. 289 F: ἀφύγετός, such was the accentuation of Aristarchus, but Tyrannion wrote ἀφύγετος, Schol. Ven. A. 495; Arc. 81. 19; E. M. 347. 22: βρούχετος (?) Hesych.: βρυχετός is proparoxytone in E. M. 216. 26: ἔμετος, ἡ τῶν περιττωμάτων κένωσις. 'Εμετός δὲ αὐτὸν τὸ κενωθέν, Suid. Quod discriben observatum ap. Theodot. Jesaiæ 28. 13: Δεισαλία εἰς δεισαλία, ἔμετός εἰς ἔμετόν, . . . Arcad. novit nonnisi unum ἔμετος p. 81. 12; *H. D.*: ἔργετος, Hesych.: κάθετος (sc. γραμμή, etc.); καίπετος (?) Hesych.: κάπετος, cf. Arc. 81. 13: λαλάπετος (?) Hesych.; it is expressly made oxytone by Schol. Ven. A. 495: πάγετος, ὅπερ δέξεται ἡ συνήθεια, Arc. 81. 14, 'Distinguit Eranius Philo p. 172, Πάγετος μὲν τὸ κρύος, παγετός δὲ δὲ χειμώνα;' *H. D.*: ρυάχετος, Aristoph. Lys. 170: σκάπετος, Hesych.; most of these words are verbal derivatives; and it will be seen that several of the exceptions in the succeeding sections belong to the same category.

322. Dissyllables in *στος* are oxytone, as ἀστός, βλαστός, ἵστος, κεστός, μαστός, ξυστός, παστός; except κίστος, κόστος, and νόστος, which are paroxytone.

NOTE.—Arc. 79. 16; Cheirob. E. 74. 32: κίστος, a plant so called, see *H. D. s. v.*: κόστος, Arc. 79. 21; in Hesych. it is falsely oxytone: νόστος, Arc. 79. 21: σχιστός (sc. χιτών, etc.), Lob. Par. 332.

323. The rest in *τος* throw back the accent, as ἄρκτος, ἄρτος. ἄσφαλτος, βάτος, βάρβιτος, βίοτος, δέλτος, θάνατος, κάκτος, κοῖτος, κρότος, μίλτος, μίτος, νότος, οἶτος, πάτος, πλατάνιστος, πλοῦτος, σῖτος, σκότος, φόρτος; except ἀγοστός, ἀλαλητός, ἀμαξίτος, ἀτραπιτός, βουλυτός, γλουτός, γωρυτός, δειπνηστός, δορπηστός, ἐνιαυτός, κιβωτός, κολοσυρτός, κονιορτός, κοντός, κροκωτός, κωκυτός, λεπιδωτός, λιβανωτός, λωτός, μοτός, ξυστός, δύστος, πρώκτος, σκηπτός, στρατός, στρεπτός, φορυτός, and φρυκτός, which are oxytone.

324. Note.—*Ἄβρυτοί*, Hesych.: ἀγαστός, Arc. 83. 20: αἱτός and ἀῃτός = αἰετός: ἀλαλητός, Arc. 82. 1; and the Dor. form, ἀλαλατός: ἀλοητός, threshing time, 'non videtur autem distingui accentu, duplex hujus nominis signif., ut fit in ἄρτος, ἀμπτος, et ἄρτος, ἀμητός. De accentu vid Reiz. De acc. incl. 112,' Schäfer ap. *H. D.*: ἀλοιτός (=ἀλοίης), really an adjective: ἀμαξιτός (sc. δός),

ἔθνικά, δηλονότι καὶ γραφῆ καὶ τόνφ. τὸ Τεύκρος [?] ὃς τριγενὲς ἀξίνθη. εἰρίσκεται καὶ πόλεσιν διμορφούντα τὰ τῶν κτιστῶν ὄνόματα, Κάμικος καὶ δὲ κτιστῆς [?] καὶ δηῆσος. δμοίως Τροιζήν, Κολοφών, Κόρυνθος, Κῶς, Σικυών, Κύρνος, Λέσβος: St. Byz. 8. vv. 'Αβαντίς, Αλίνα, Τροία. At the same time it is true that, in our editions at least, several exceptions to Herodian's rule are to be found.

Theog. Can. 75. 24; Arc. 82. 11: ἄμητος, δὲ καιρὸς τοῦ θέρους· ἄμητός, δὲ θερισμός, Theog. Can. 75. 13; Schol. Ven. T. 223; Arc. 81. 27; E. M. 83. 7; this is reversed by Ammon. p. 15; Hesych. contradicts himself, and the books vary: ἄρτος, τὸ τοῦ ἀρτοριῶν ἔργον . . . καὶ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ, προπαροξυνθέμενον ἀναλόγως τῷ ἄμητος; Eust. 811. 27; but ἄρτος (?) seed-time: ἄτραπιτός, Arc. 82. 11: βουλυτός, (sc. καιρός), Hom. Il. 16. 779; Arc. 82: βρητός, Heysch.: βρέτος, δὲ μολυσμός, τὸ αἷμα: βροτός, δὲ φθαρτός, Arc. 78. 22; Eust. 636. 62; 907. 9; E. M. 214. 50; 656. 19; Schol. Ven. Z. 202: γακτός, Hesych. = *Γακτός*: γλουτός, Arc. 78. 11: γωρυτός, cf. Arc. 82: δειπνηστός (sc. καιρός); Eust. 1814. 36: δοκεῖ δὲ κρείττον εἶναι δειπνητός, γράφειν δομούς τῷ ἄμητός ἔστι δὲ δειπνηστός ἢ δείπνηστος, δὲ τοῦ δείπνου καιρός, ἀλλας δὲ σαφέστερον εἰπεῖν, δειπνητός δέκτηνος, αὐτό φασι τὸ δείπνον, βαρυτόνος δέ, ἡ ὥρα τοῦ δείπνου δὲ δὴ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἄμητος καὶ ἄμητος παρατείρηται: δορπιτός (sc. καιρός): δρυφακτός, Arc. 83. 15, 'Ubique scribitur δρύφακτος ut ἐνδέρφακτος, etsi contrarium jubet Arcadius . . . qui fortasse illud, quia substantivi intellectum habet, alio atque adjectiva accentu notandum putavit,' Lob. Par. 15, note 15: ἐνιαυτός, Arc. 84. 11: ἑψητός, Eust. 867. 49; Athen. 301 C: καρυωτός (sc. φοῖνιξ), Diod. Sic. 2. 53: κιβωτός, cf. Arc. 82, note: κολοσυρτός, Arc. 83. 8: κονιορτός, Arc. 83. 8: κοντός, Arc. 79. 13: κροκωτός (sc. χιτών), Lob. Par. 332: κωκυτός, Arc. 82: λεπιδωτός (sc. ἵχθύς?), Lob. Par. 344: λοπητός, Theoph. H. P. 5. 1. 1; 5. 1. 2: λυρτός, Athen. 500 B: λωτός, Arc. 78. 15: μορτός or μόρτος Theog. Can. 64. 2, really an adjective: μοτός, and also μόρτος (?), see H. D. s. v.: μυττός, Hesych.: μυωτός, εἶδος χιτώνος, Arc. 82, note, is an adjective: μυττωτός (and μυσωτός?), Pollux 6. 70, etc.: νοττός (?)=νοσσός: δύστός, Arc. 83. 20, and οιστός: πλατάνιστος, Arc. 80. 20, some wrongly made it paroxytone, E. M. 807. 9: πότος, τὸ συμπόσιον ποτός, τὸ πινόμενον, Arc. 78. 24; E. M. 685. 4; Ammon. p. 118; the former is however sometimes oxytone: ῥυτός (?): σκαφητός, cf. Reiz. de Inclin. Accent. p. 111: σκῆπτρός is a verbal adjective: στατός (sc. ἵππος, χιτών, etc.), Lob. Par. 332: στρατός, Arc. 78. 25; Schol. Ven. Z. 202; Στράτος is the name of a city: στρεπτός (sc. πλακοῦς, etc.): τρύγητος δὲ καιρὸς μονογενῶς, τρυγητός δὲ τὸ τρυγάμενον, Arc. 81. 25; but Ammon. p. 15, δέκτηνος . . . δὲ τρυγήτος, δὲ καιρὸς τοῦ τρυγᾶν; Theog. Can. 75. 13, agrees with Arcadius; the books vary; see H. D. s. v.; but the distinction in the case of this and similar nouns is probably an idle invention of the grammarians; and some readers may be disposed to agree with Moschopulus (ad Hesiod. Op. 386), when he says, αἵτια δὲ οὐ φάνεται δι' ἦν ἔκαστον τούτων ἐπὶ τοῦδε μὲν τοῦ σημαινομένου δέκτηνον θήσεται, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦδε προπαροξυνθήσεται: φορυτός, Arc. 82. 20: χειριδωτός (sc. χιτών): χντός, a kind of fish, Arist. H. A. 5. 9. 4: χωρυτός=γωρυτός, Hesych.: ὁτός, Arist. H. A. 8. 12. 11, is better ὁτος, E. M. 826. 20; Eust. 1522. 56, etc.

The Attic forms in *tos*=*sos* follow the accent of the latter form, as *κιττός*=*κισσός*, Arc. 80. 14.

325. Proper names in *tos* retract the accent, as Αἴγυπτος, Αἴπυτος, 'Αλίαρτος, 'Ανυτος, 'Αρατος, Βάττος, Βύτος, 'Ηφαιστος, Θεαίτητος, Κλήτος, Μάκιστος, Μέλητος, Μίλητος, Μυτίστρατοι, Νάστος, Νέστος, Νήριτος, Πλεῖστος, Πλούτος, Πρῶτος, Στράτος, Σχέτος, Τρῖτος; except those in *ūtos*, which are oxytone, as Καρδυτός, Κωκυτός, Βηρυτός, and 'Αραχωτοί, 'Αριζαντοί, Βοιωτός, Γαργηττός, Γεραιστός, 'Ενετοί, Θεσπρωτοί, 'Ιαπετός, Κελτοί, Κολυτός, Λυκαβηττός, Μολοτοί, 'Ραιτοί, Σηστός, Σπαρτοί, Σφηττός, 'Τμηττός, Φαιστός (the city), but Φαιστος (the hero), Χριστός.

326. NOTE.—**Αἰατητός**, Suid.: **Αετός**, the old name of the Nile, Diod. Sic. 1. 19: **Αἴωτός**, Strab. 759, seems to be commonly **Αἴωτος**, St. Byz.; Ptol. 5. 16. 2: **Αἰνέτος**, Apollod. 1. 9. 4: **Ακύτος** (?) St. Byz.: **Άλτός**, St. Byz.: **Άμαξιτός**, St. Byz.; Thucyd. 8. 101, etc., is sometimes paroxytone: **Άμάραντος**, Arc. 83. 5: **Άμάραντος τὸ κύριον, τὸ δὲ ἔθυκον δένεται**: cf. E. M. 77. 52; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 401: **Άποδωτόι**, St. Byz., is **Άποδάτοι** in Thucyd. 3. 94: **Άραχωτόι**, Strab. 513, etc.; there are several forms of this name: see Müller on Dionys. Pers. 1096: **Άρδηττός**, a place, Plut. 1. 13; but **Άρδηττος**, a man's name: **Άριζαντοί**, Herodot. 1. 101: **Άρμάτος** (?) Suid., the name of a man: **Βενεβεντός**, St. Byz., appears as **Βενεβεντόν** in Strab. 249, and **Βενεβέντον** or **Βενεουεντόν** in Plut. 1. 399: **Βηρύτός**, Arc. 82: **Βοιωτός**, both as the name of a man and of the people, Arc. 82: **Βουθρωτός** and **Βουτρωτός**, St. Byz.: **Βουτός**, Arc. 78. 11, and **Βουτοί**, Hesych., is **Βούτος** in Strab. 802: **Βροτός**, E. M. 215. 37: **Γαργυρτός**, St. Byz.: **Γεραιστός**, a town and promontory of Eubcea, St. Byz.; E. M. 227. 46; H. D. quote **Γέραιστος** from Dicearch. Stat. Gr. 22. 34: **Γέραιστος**, a son of Zeus, is thus accented by St. Byz. s. v.: he also mentions **Γέραιστος** (*sic!*), a son of Mygdon s. v. **Παρθενόπολις**: H. D. also mention **Γέραιστος**, a Cyclops, Apollod. 3. 15. 8: **Γλυτός**, Galen Tom. 13. p. 858 C; H. D.: **Δαλμάτος** (?) H. D.: **Δεβελτός**, or **Δηβελτός**, Suid.: **Εὐερός** [**Ἐνετός**] and **Ἐνετός** [**Ἐνετός**], St. Byz., etc., ‘More Rom. retracto accentu Οὐενέτους dicit Polyb.’ H. D.: **Θεσπρωτός**, Apollod. 3. 8. 1: **Θεσπρωτοί**, Strab. 6, etc.: **Ταπετός**, Schol. Ven. Δ. 495; E. M. 347. 25: **Τοτοί**, a harbour in Icaria, Strab. 639: **Τοτός**, an island, St. Byz.: **Καρδυτός**, Arc. 82 (p. 94. 20, Schmidt): **Κελτοί**, Strab. 10, etc.: **Κηττοί**, Harpoc.; **Κηττοί** (?) Suid.; **Κηττός**, Phot. H. D. **Κιβωτός**, Strab. 569: **Κλειτός**, Schol. Ven. Ο. 445; Arc. 78. 10, yet in the face of these express declarations, **Κλειτός** stands in Hom. Il. 15. 445. Od. 15. 249, and in Eust. 1025. 6; Arrian Anab. 1. 5. 1; 15. 8; Diad. Sic. 17. 20, etc.: the name is however oxytone in Apollod. 2. 1. 5, quoted by H. D.: **Κολλυτός**, on the various forms of this name, see H. D.: **Κοπτός**, Strab. 781: **Κορνούτος**, Suid.: **Κραστός**, St. Byz.: **Λοτός** (?) **Pape**: **Λαυρεντός**, Arc. 83. 6: **Λεωνάτος** (?) Phot. Bib. 64. 41: **Λομεντός** (?) Arc. 83. 6: **Λυκαβηττός**, St. Byz. s. v. **Γαργυρτός**: **Λυκαστός**, Eust. 313. 12: **Λύκαστος** δὲ ἀπὸ **Λυκάστου**, φασίν, αὐτόχθονος, ἡ παιδὸς τοῦ Μίγωνος. ἔστι δὲ καὶ **Ποντικὴ Λύκαστος** κατὰ τὸν γραφέα τῶν ἔθυκάνων, διὰ λέγει καὶ ὅτι τὴν **Κρητικὴν Λύκαστον** δένυοντιν οἱ ἔχαριοι: οὐκ ἐπικρατεῖ δέ φασι, ἡ ἔθυκὴ παράδοσις, τουτέστι παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις οὐκ δένεται: **Λύκος**, St. Byz., ‘Hom. Il. B. 647, ubi alii male **Λυκτόν**, ut annotat schol., alii **Λύττον**,’ H. D.: **Λυχνιτός**, Theog. Can. 75. 24; Arc. 82. 11, or **Λυχνίδος**, St. Byz.: **Λωμεντός**, St. Byz., he holds that all in **εντός** are oxytone; yet even he has **Ράρεντος**, as Göttling observes: add also **Πόλλεντος**, **Σώρεντος**: **Μάδυτος**, ‘vitiōsum esse accentum ap. Steph. Byz. in ultima positum constare videtur ex Theognosto Can. p. 75. 33, Μάδυτος ponente inter barytona, non inter oxytona,’ H. D.: **Μισητός**, St. Byz.: **Μολοτός**, Attic; Arc. 77. 21, and **Μολοτός**, Theog. Can. 75. 29; on which see H. D. **Νωμεντός**, St. Byz.: **Ογχηστός**, Strab. 410; Paus. 9. 26. 5; **Ογχηστος**, the founder of it, St. Byz. (also the place itself, Hom. Il. 2. 506), is oxytone in Paus. 9. 26. 5, and Eust. 270. 13; and that would be correct according to Herodian's rule referred to above, p. 93, note: **Ονωράτος**, Suid.: **Παιτός**, Arc. 78. 12, is written **Πάιτος** in Herodot. 7. 110; Theog. Can. 74. 11: **Πιλάτος** occurs Chorob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 400. 16; E. M. 671. 53, et alibi: ‘**Πιλάτος** correptis duabus syllabis primis dixit Nonn. Jo. c. 18, 140, 156, 174, 180,’ H. D.: and thus it is printed in many editions of the Testament; **Πίλατος**, however, seems the more correct accent: **Πιστός**, Phot. Bib. 532. 40, ‘Joseph. in Vita c. 9 et seqq., p. 907. 28; 913. 2; 921. 23; 942. 10, ed. Huds., ubi accentu inconstanti modo **Πιστός** modo **Πίστος** scriptum: recte **Πίστος** ap. Phot. Bibl. p. 6. 38,’ H. D.: **Πλατανιστός**, Strab. 669 Kramer, where Meineke reads **Πλατανιστῆς**: **Πλειστός**, Paus. 10. 8. 8, etc.; ‘In

libris plerumque πλεῖστος scriptum, de quo accentu Etym. M. p. 676. 5: Ἀπολλάνιος (Arg. 2. 71), Πολλὰ δὲ Καρύκαι νύμφαι Πλειστοῖ θύγατρες, τινὲς ἀναγνωσκουσὶ προπερισπωμένως, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἔγχωρίων λέγεται Πλειστός ὄφυτόν τος· ἔστι δὲ ποταμὸς ἐν Δελφοῖς. Ἡραδιανὸς δὲ ἐν τῇ καθόλου Πλειστοῖς βαρύνει, H. D.: Πλεύρατος, or Πλευράτος (?) Polyb. 2. 2. 4; 10. 41. 3: Ποτίτος, Plut. 1. 131: Πυρετός, Herodot. 4. 48: Ράντος, Strab. 292: Ρεντός, a river near Eleusis, so Orus: Herodian wrote Ρῆτος, E. M. 703. 15; Chærerb. A. G. Oxon. 2. 256. 15; in Thucyd. 4. 42 it is Ρέτος: Σεβαστός = Augustus, Paus. 3. 11. 4: Σεβέννυτος, St. Byz.: Σεγυμοῦντος, Strab. 291, or Σεμιγοῦντος: Σηστός, Arc. 79 (p. 91. 6, Schmidt): Σητοί, St. Byz.: Σιντοί, St. Byz. s. v. Σιντία, or Σίντοι, Thucyd. 2. 98: Σπαρτός (sc. ἄνδρες): Στράτος, Arc. 78. 25, is falsely Στρατός, St. Byz. et alibi: Συνετός, Diod. Sic. 11. 2, is better written Σύνετος in Anth. Pal. 14. 123: Συπαλητός, St. Byz.: Σφῆττός, a deme, St. Byz.: Σφῆττος, a son of Trezen, St. Byz.: Τιαραντός, Herodot. 4. 48: Τουρκούάτος (sic) Plut. 1. 179: Τυφηστός, St. Byz.: Τηττός, St. Byz.: Τηττός, its founder, St. Byz.; ‘Vici pariter atque viri nomen “Τηττός proparoxytonum est ap. Pausan. 9. 24. 3, et 36. 6 seqq.’ H. D.: Τηττός, St. Byz. s. v. Γαργηττός, ‘proparoxytonum ap. Theoph. De sign. 1. 20 et 2. 6 . . . ut notavit Loh. Path. p. 411,’ H. D.: Φαΐτος, the hero, but Φαιστός, a city of Crete, Schol. Ven. B. 648; E. 43; Eust. 313. 18: Χρῆστος is also written Χρηστός: Χριστός is of course an adjective.

-ΤΟΣ.

327. Common substantives in υος are oxytone, as εἰλυός, ἐννυός, νύός, σικυός (or σίκυος), σμυνός; except ἔγγυος proparoxytone.

NOTE.—Ἐγγυος is an adjective used substantively: ἐννυός, Pollux 3. 32 is doubtful: on ἴδνος (?) see H. D. s. v. ἴδνια: μόλτυος (?) Hesych.: ναύος, Αἴολ. = ναός, cf. Schol. Ven. M. 137: ὄνειρος, a kind of crane, Schol. Thucyd. 7. 25, where some read ὄνος: πνός, such was Herodian's accentuation, Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 1116=1150, though it is sometimes πνός, which must be wrong, since the ν is long, cf. Draco, p. 77. 16, who has πνός: there seems to have been some confusion between τὸ πνός (or πνός) and ὁ πνός; Eust. 291. 38: σικυοὶ οὐδὲ οἱ παλαιοὶ καὶ σικυόντων παροξυτόνων ἔγραψαν; Arc. 42 (p. 46. 22. Schmidt) προπαροξύνεται σικυός: φαῦος, Αἴολ. (? is it a proper name), Schol. Ven. M. 137, et alibi.

328. Proper names in υος (ανός, ενός, ονός) retract the accent, as Ἀλάσυος, Ἀρενός, Αὖος, Βενός, Δρύος, Κάνδυος, Κόλουοι, Πέρυος, Τίμανος, Τραῦος; except oxytone, Ἀγανός and Τιτύος.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 51. 22; Schol. Ven. M. 137: Ἀγανός, Arc. 45. 15: Βατανοί = Batavi, Ptol. 2. 9. 4: Ἐδονοί = Ζεδοί, Strab. 186, and Αἰδονοί: Ελουοί, Strab. 190: Τιτύος, Arc. 42 (p. 46. 23 Schmidt): Φλύος (?) or better Φλύος, Paus. 4. 1. 5.

-ΦΟΣ.

329. All in φος retract the accent, as γόμφος, ζόφος, κέρφος, κυάφος, κόλαφος, κόρυφος, κόστυφος, κρόταφος, λόφος, ὅρφος, ὄρφος, σέρφος, σκάριφος, τάφος, τῦφος, ψῆφος, ψόφος, Γόμφος, Ἔπαφος, Κίτυφος, Πάφος, Σέριφος, Σίσυφος, Σόφος; except oxytone, ἀδελφός, ἀλφός, κρυφός, συφός, τροφός, and Δελφός, Δελφοί.

330. NOTE.—'Αδελφός, Arc. 84. 25; the Attic vocative is ἀδελφε, Ammon. p. 117, though this precept appears to be neglected in our books, e. g. ἀδελφὲ καὶ φίλε, Philostr. 84 Boiss., quoted by H. D.: ἀλφός, Arc. 84. 18, an adjective used substantively: κρυφός, Arc. 84. 17; Göttling, Accent. p. 227, notes that this accent ought to be restored to Pind. Olymp. 2. 107: μόμφος, A. G. 107. 19, is oxytone in Eust. 1761. 39: πολφός, Arc. 84. 19; not πόλφος, as in some of the passages quoted by H. D.: πομφός, Galen Lex. Hipp. p. 548; H. D.: συφός = συφέος, Arc. 84. 17, τροφός is oxytone like many other verbs: τυφός = τυφώς (?) L. S.: Δελφός, Paus. 10. 6. 3: Δελφοί, Paus. 10. 6. 5, etc.

-ΧΟΣ.

331. All in χος retract the accent, as ἄρριχος, βάτραχος, βόστρυχος, βρόχος, ἔλεγχος, ἥχος, κόγχος, μόσχος, δλοίτροχος, στίχος, στόμαχος, τάριχος, τοῖχος; 'Αμφίλοχος, Ιάμβλιχος, Ιναχος, Κόλχος, Μόσχος; except those in ουχος, which are properisponema, as ραβδούχος, ἀρχιραβδούχος, εὐνοῦχος, ἀρχιευνοῦχος, Δαιοῦχος, Δημοῦχος, Καρδοῦχοι, Τιμοῦχος, Φανοῦχος, and ἀρχός, μοιχός, μοναχός, μυχός, πτωχός, ρήχος, τροχός, a hoop, oxytone.

332. NOTE 1.—'Αμαξοτροχός (?) H. D., an accent contrary to all analogy: ἀρχός, Arc. 85. 3, is more an adjective than substantive: δόλιχος, τὸ δσπριον, καὶ τὸ ὄναρ τοῦ δρόμου, προπαροξυτόνως δολιχός, δὲ τὸ ἐπίθετον δ μακρός, Suid.; Schol. Ven. K. 52; Eust. 1678. 43; Arc. 85. 6; in this sense the word is sometimes, though wrongly, oxytone, cf. Lob. Par. 341: δοχός, Hesych.: θριγχός and τριγχός = θριγκός, see H. D. s. v.: λοχός (?) ή λοχεύοντα; H. D. quote Dioscor. 3. 4, and Mœris p. 247, where the MS. reading is λόχος, and that would seem to be correct: λόχος, ambush, etc., is regular: μοιχός, Arc. 85. 3: μοναχός is an adjective used as a substantive: μυχός, Arc. 85. 2: οὐραχός = ούραχός, cf. H. D. s. v.; Lob. Prol. 333: πτωχός, Arc. 85. 3, an adjective used substantively: ρήχος, Hesych.; Herodot. 7. 142, also occurs as ρῆχος: σικχός, Hesych., is strictly an adjective: τρόχος, δ τόπος ἐν φ τρέχουσι: τροχός, δ κύκλος, Arc. 85. 1; so E. M. 686. 10, except that τροχός is said to be δ τρέχων; Ammon. p. 137: Τροχὸς δευτόνως, καὶ Τρόχοι βαρυτόνως διαφέρουσι παρὰ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς. φησὶ Τρύφων ἐν δευτέρᾳ περὶ Ἀττικῆς προσωδίας. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ περιφερεῖς Τροχοὺς δομοὶς ἡμῶν προφέρουται δευτονοῦντες. Τρόχους δὲ βαρυτόνως λέγουσι τοὺς δρόμους.

333. NOTE 2.—'Αρρηχοί, Strab. 495: Δόλιχος, 'αρ. Hom. H. Cer. 155 ubi codex pravo accentu Δολιχοῦ; H. D.: Ἐρωχός, Paus. 10. 3. 2, in Herodot. 8. 33, is sometimes found oxytone: Μυχός, Strab. 409, where it is hardly a proper name: Πέτραχός, (?) Pape, is Πέτραχος in Paus. 9. 41. 6: Σουλχοί, H. D. quote Strab. 225, where Meineke has Σούλχοι: Σκοροδομάχοι, Lucian V. H. 1. 13; the name of this imaginary race is of course a compound adjective, and paroxytone in accordance with the general rule.

334. NOTE 3.—According to Theog. Can. 76. 25 all hyperdissyllables in χος are proparoxytone, and such is unquestionably their proper accent; Schol. Theocr. 4. 20: Πύρριχος ἀπὸ τοῦ πυρρὸς πύρριχος κατὰ παραγωγὴν. τινὲς παροξυτόνως λέγουσι πυρρίχος, ἔστιν οὖν ὑποκοριστικὸν Αἰολικῶς: this accentuation however is in the books only found in ὁστίχον, Theocr. 4. 55, where Ahrens reads ὁστιχόν; cf. Arc. 85. 6.

-ΨΟΣ.

335. Dissyllables in *ψος* retract the accent, hyperdissyllables are oxytone, as *γύψος*, *θάψος*, *κινδαψός*, *χορδαψός*, *Θάψος*, *Λάμψος*, *Μόψος*, *Σκινδαψός*, *Τρανιψοί*.

336. NOTE 1.—*Ιψός*, *ivy*, Hesych.: a tree called *ἴψος* (*sic*) is mentioned by Theophrastus, H. P. 3. 4. 2: *καλυψός* (?) Arc. 85. 12; E. M. 219. 47: *κινδαψός*, Arc. 85. 12: *λυκαψός*, Paul. ΕΕg. 7. 3. p. 228. 49, is *λύκαψος* in Nicand. Ther. 840, where, however, Otto Schneider prints *λυκαψός*; both passages are quoted by H. D. who also mention *λύκοψος* (?) but quote no place; cf. Lob. Par. 333: *σκινδαψός*, St. Byz. s. v. *Γαληψός*; ‘sæpe in libris est proparoxytonon contra præceptum, Etym. M. p. 219. 49,’ H. D.: *χεραψός*, E. M. 219. 47, and as a proper name, St. Byz.: *χορδαψός*, Arc. 85. 12.

337. NOTE 2.—*Αἰδηψός*, St. Byz., is false and contrary to his own rule, s. v. *Γαληψός*; it is rightly *Αἰδηψός* in Strab. 425: *Γαληψός*, St. Byz.; ‘*Γαληψός* et *Γαλήψου* scripta sunt ap. Harpocr.’ H. D.; the latter is unquestionably wrong; E. M. 219. 47: *Λαδεψόί*, St. Byz.; *Λαδεψοί* codex Rehdig. H. D.: *Λυκαψός*, St. Byz. s. v. *Γαληψός*; yet under the name he has *Λύκαψος*: *Σκινδαψός*, St. Byz. s. v. *Γαληψός*: *Τάκομψος*, St. Byz.: *Τρανιψοί*, St. Byz. s. v. *Λαδεψοί*; (codex Rhedig. has *Τράνιψοι*, H. D.)

* -ΩΟΣ and -ΩΙΟΣ.

338. All substantives in *ωος* and *ῳος* are properispomena, as *δμώος* (?), *Ἄχελῷος*, *Λῷος*, *Πιτῷος*, *Γελῷος*; except *λαγωός*, *κλωός*, *κολωός*, *πατρωός*, oxytone.

339. NOTE.—*δμώος*, Chœrob. C. 92. 9; in E. M. 770. 35 it is written *δμωός*: for the false form *ἐρρώος* or *ἐρρώός*, *ἐρρώος* is now read in Lycoph. 1316: *κλωός*, Att. = *κλοιός*, E. M. 26. 36: *κολωός*, Chœrob. E. 118. 21; E. M. 26. 20: *λαγώός*, E. M. 26. 20: *λῷος*, Arc. 38. 8, and *λῶος*: *πατρωός*, E. M. 26. 23; Arc. 42. 26, is falsely *πατρώος* in Artemid. 3. 26 and elsewhere: *Ἀκράθωοι*, St. Byz.: *Ἄχελῷος*, Arc. 42. 24, is sometimes oxytone, though wrongly: *Ἄωος*, Strab. 316, is better *Ἄῶος* in E. M. 117. 33: *Δρῷος*, Thucyd. 2. 101: *Τρῷος*, *Trojan*, Eust. 541. 21, or *Τρῷος*, Chœrob. C. 92. 9; the latter is most consonant with analogy, if the word be used substantively.

SUBSTANTIVES OF THE NEUTER GENDER.

340. Neuters when strictly substantives are regular, and, with few exceptions, they retract their accent; but such is the freedom of the Greek language, that adjectives in the neuter gender are very commonly used as substantives, and their accentuation is not so regular. In general, however, when such adjectives, by the ordinary usage of the language, require a substantive to be understood with which they agree, and without which they would not be easily intelligible; or when the neuter

of an adjective or participle is used to mark in a general manner locality or time, or is equivalent to a collective noun, or to a substantive denoting quality or state¹, they still continue to all intents and purposes adjectives, and as such they naturally retain their adjectival accent. Examples of the first class are—τὸ Ἀβδηριτικόν (sc. πάθος), τὸ ἀγνευτικόν (sc. θῦμα), τὸ βλητόν (sc. ζῶον), τὸ ἐλαφόβοσκον (sc. φυτόν), τὸ ἐπιμανδαλωτόν (sc. φίλημα), τὸ λαγωβόλον (sc. ξύλον), τὸ Μελιταῖον (sc. κυνίδιον, δόθοιον, etc.): of the second—τὸ καθῆκον, τὸ εἰκός, τὰ παραθαλάσσια, τὰ παράλια, τὰ καρτερά, τὸ ἔσχατον, ἐξ ἑωθινοῦ, τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, τὸ ναυτικόν, τὸ ὑγρόν, τὸ ἀγαθόν, τὰ ἀγαθά. Such instances, it is clear, are adjectives, and nothing else, though it may not be necessary to supply any particular substantive in order to render them intelligible. But there are many words of somewhat doubtful grammatical character, partly adjectives, partly substantives, which, by form and descent, belong to the one class, and by accent to the other. Unfortunately it is impossible to lay down any rule which will determine with certainty whether a given word belongs to the one category or the other. The rules which follow, together with the lists of words appended to them, will, it is hoped, leave no doubtful word at least in ordinary Greek.

i. Common Substantives.

341. General Rule.—Common neuter substantives retract the accent, as ἔργον, ξύλον, ὅπλον, βάλσαμον, κάρδαμον, δικαστήριον, κοιμητήριον, ἀκρωτήριον, ἀνθρώπιον, δρυΐθιον, πινάκιον, λαμπάδιον, ὅριον, ἀρχίδιον, γηῆδιον, ἐλάδιον, κρέαδιον, βασιλεῖδιον, λεξεῖδιον, ξιφίδιον, οἰκίδιον, ἴματίδιον, ἀνδράριον, γυναικάριον, κοράσιον, ἐλκύνδριον, τειχύδριον, εἰδύλλιον, ξενύλλιον, ξυλήφιον, πολέχνιον, πτολείθριον, σπαθάλιον, βιβλαρίδιον, βοϊδάριον, πινακίσκιον, ρήματίσκιον, ἀμάρτιον, γυμνάσιον, ἔρεπτιον, νανάγιον, εὐαγγέλιον, ἀκρομφάλιον, ἡμίμναιον, ἔλαιον, γύναιον, ἐπικεφάλαιον, σπήλαιον, προβόλαιον, προπύλαια, κᾶλον, ναῦλον, πέταλον, ῥόπαλον, κύπελλον, εἴδωλον, κειμήλιον, πέδιλον, δρέπανον, τήγανον, λείψανον, τέκνον, δέδακτρον, ἄροτρον, ἄρθρον, κλείθρον, στέργηθρον, ἄλευρον, δῶρον, βλέφαρον, ἔντερον, ἄλφιτον; except—

342. 1. Oxytone.—(a) Those which have a corresponding mas-

¹ Donaldson, Greek Grammar, p. 388.

culine form in *ός* : δαιτρόν (*δαιτρός*), δεσμά (*δεσμός*), ἔανόν (*ἔανός*), ἐλεόν (*ἐλεός*), ἐρετμόν (*ἐρετμός*), ἐρινέόν or ἐρινόν (*ἐρινεός*), ζυγόν (*ζυγός*), κολεόν and κουλεόν (*κολεός*), μυελόν (*μυελός*), ξυρόν (*ξυρός*), πηδόν (*πηδός?*), πρυμνόν (*πρυμνός adj.*), πυρσά (*πυρσός*), ρίων (*ρίνός*), στελεόν or στελειόν (*στελεός?*), τροφόν (*τροφός*) ; and

(b) Verbal adjectives in *τὸν* (*τός*), as, βοτόν, δοτόν, ἐρπετόν, λεκτόν, ξυστόν, ποτόν, φυτόν.

(c) ιερόν (really an adjective), λουτρόν, πλευρόν, πτερόν, τὰ πυρά, σφυρόν, χρεών (which, like *εἰκός*, is participial), and φόν.

343. 2. Paroxytone.—Diminutives of dactylic measure in *ιον*, whether the first syllable be long by nature or position, as *καρφίον*, *κλειδίον*, *κροννίον*, *παιδίον*, *τιτθίον*, *τυμβίον*, *φανίον*, *ψιχίον*, *ψωμίον*. From these diminutives must be distinguished—

(a) Neuters from adjectives in *ιος*, as ὅρκιον (*ὅρκιος*), αὐλιον (*αὐλίος*), αἴτιον (*αἴτιος*), δέσμιον (*δέσμιος*), ισθμιον (*ισθμίος*), φύξιον (*φύξιος*), and—

(b) Those which appear as dactyls only in consequence of contraction, as βώδιον=βοίδιον, γήδιον=γηίδιον, ζώδιον, κώδιον, νοΐδιον, ροΐδιον, στώδιον. These and all other trisyllabic diminutives are proparoxytone, as θρόνιον, θύριον, λίθιον, πτύχιον, but πεδίον and τεκνίον are paroxytone.

(c) δστέον, which is singular in its accent, see § 346.

There are many exceptions to this rule, on which see §§ 347-352.

344. 3. Properispomenon.—Those in *ειον*, *ωον*, and *φον*, as λυχνείον, πορθμείον, στοιχείον, ἀγγείον, γραφείον, ωδείον, σημείον, θωρακείον, παιδοκείον, διδασκαλείον, βαλανείον, ἐλεγείον, τὰ Ἀλᾶ, ζῷον, μητρῷον, ἥρῳον ; except προάστειον, γένειον, γήρειον, δάνειον, κηλώνειον, κηρύκειον, κόπειον, κώνειον, σκιάδειον, σκιράφειον, περίστῳον (but προστῷον) ; αἰδοῖον keeps the accent of the adjective of which it is the neuter ; a considerable number in *αιον* also are properispomena : see § 355.

345. Compound Substantives retract the accent, as ζυγόν, βούζυγον, περίζυγον (and περιζυγόν), φυτόν, ζωόφυτον, σύμφυτον, βούνευρον, βούσταθμον, δαφνέλαιον, γήπεδον, οἰκόπεδον ; except

those in *ειον*, the greater part of which are properispomena, as, ἀργυροπωλεῖον, γλωσσοκομεῖον, γραμματοφυλακεῖον, δαφηφορεῖον, ἐρμογλυφεῖον: *αὐτοξῶν* seems to be always properispomenon.

346. Note 1.—The following list of words comprises all the exceptions to the rule above given that I have noted, and it will be seen that the greater number of them are adjectives used elliptically: Ἀβδηριτικόν (sc. πάθος or the like), Cic. ad Att. 7. 7: ἄγαρικόν, Galen de Simpl. Med. Fac. 6. 5, etc.: ἄγκυλητόν: ἄγνευτικόν (sc. θῦμα), Philo Jud. Tom. 2. p. 206.; H. D.: ἄγρηνόν, a net and a kind of dress, Pollux 4. 116: ἀδριανόν, Athen. 2. 68 E, Dindorf, where the common text had ἀδριανὸν σίναπον: ἀερικόν, a tax imposed by Justinian, cf. Ducange Gloss.: ἀηρά, δένδρα μικρὰ ἄκαρπα, Hesych.: αἰδοῖον (sc. μόριον): αἰνά, Hesych.: αἱμαγωγόν, this, like several others to be mentioned, is nothing but the neuter of an adjective, and accented according to the rules laid down for compound verbal adjectives: ἀκιδωτόν, Diosc. 3. 17: ἀκοντικόν, Hesych.: ἀκρατοφόρον: ἀλειπτόν, Suid.; is ἀλειπτον, E. M. 61. 3: ἀλιακόν, ἀκάτιον ἀλειπτικόν, E. M. 63. 40, the feminine ἀλιακή has been mentioned above, §. 116: ἀλητόν, Hesych. or ἀλητον 'sic semper scribitur apud Hippocratem v. Foes. Occ. et Eustach. ad Erotian. p. 64, quo mirabilius est ἀλητον in Aretaei libris identidem repetitum [it is hardly to be marvelled at since by many scribes *η*, *ι*, and *υ* are used indiscriminately]; Cur. Acut. 1. 10. 237; 2. 2. 250. c. 5. 272; Diut. 2. 4. 534. c. 12. 340, ubi semel ἀλφιτον præbet: Ἀλητόν tamen est oxytonum ap. Hesychium ut ἀρπαστόν Athen. 1. 14 F; Artemid. 1. 55; in Athen. 7. 297 F, ἡ ἀλφιτα ἡ ἀλητα (codd. ἀλιτα) alterutrū delent Critici immemores Homerici ἀλφιτα τεύχουσα καὶ ἀλείατα Odyss. 20. 108, ἀλφιτον καὶ ἀλητον Hipp. de Nat. Mul. p. 544. T. 2, ἀλητον καλφίτων Athen. 11. 500 F, prius accentu eodem quo ἀλητον; Lob. Par. 353, note 58: ἀλμενιχιακόν (sc. βιβλίον), Euseb. P. E. 3. 92 C: τὰ Ἀλάνα, Eust. 772. 25: ἀμεργον (?) a Cretan word = ἡ εἰμαρμένη, Hesych.: Ἀμωνιακόν, Diosc. 3. 98: ἀνακτορόν, such is the accent presented by Arc. 123. 3, but the passage is corrupt, the correct form is ἀνάκτορον, cf. Theog. Can. 131. 6: ἀνδρομητόν (?) and ἀνδρομητόν (?) Hesych.; L. S.: ἀπελλάν, Hesych.: ἀρακτόν, Diosc. 5. 114; H. D.: ἀρπαστόν, see Lob. Par. 353, note 58: ἀρρενικόν or ἀρσενικόν, Diosc. Theophr. etc.: ἀστρολαβικόν (sc. μηχάνημα or the like): ἀστρολάβον (sc. μηχάνημα): αὐαρά (κάρα), Hesych.: βαθρικόν (?) a small staircase: βαρυοδάκον is an error for βαρυούλακον, neuter of a verbal adjective: τὰ βαστιλικά and τὸ βαστιλικόν: βαστά (sc. ἵποδήματα), Hesych.: βατραχιον, the name of one of the law-courts of Athens, Paus. 1. 28. 8: βεκός, Hesych., βέκος, Hipponax ap. Strab. 340; in Herodot. 2. 2 the MSS. vary between βεκός, βεκκός, and βέκκος: τὰ βηλά (?) sandals: βλητόν (sc. ζώων), Schol. Nicand. Ther. 760. 764; τὰ βλητά in another sense, Pollux 1. 133: βοιόν (?) = τῶν πεντήκοντα ἑτῶν ἀριθμός, Theog. Can. 130. 9: βορσόν, Hesych.: βοτόν, Arc. 123. 17: βοναγετόν, Hesych.: βρεκτόν, H. D.: βυτθόν (?) Hesych.: γαβαθόν (?) = τρύβλιον, Hesych.: γλαιόν (?) Theog. Can. 130. 9: γωλεόν, Nicand. Ther. 125: δαιτρόν, Hom. etc.: for δακετόν the better form seems to be δάκετον: δεκανικόν, H. D.: δελτωτόν, Arat. Phænom. 235: δερματικόν (sc. ἀργύριον): τὰ δεσμᾶ (δεσμός); on the accentuation of heterogenea like this, see Schol. Ven. A. 133; E. M. 585. 33; Arc. 122. 18: διαλειπτόν, Hippocr. p. 635. 17; H. D.: δοτόν, Chrysost. T. 5. p. 57. 2; H. D.: δρεπτόν (sc. φίλημα), Arc. 123. 20; E. M. 287. 27: ἔανόν, see L. S. s. v.: ἐλαφόβοσκον, Galen T. 13. p. 136; ἐλαφοβόσκον is quite wrong: ἐλέόν, ἡ μαγειρικὴ τράπεζα, Arc. 118. 26; cf. Theog. Can. 121. 5: ἐμβαδόν, area, Casii Problem. p. 331. 10. ed. Sylb.; cf. above. § 234: ἐνδυτόν, Eurip. Bacch. 138, etc.: ἐπιμανδαλώτόν (sc. φίλημα), Aristoph. Ach. 1201: ἐρπετόν, Hom. etc.: ἐρπετόν, Arc. 123. 26,

for which the Ἀeolic form is ὄρπετον : ἐφολκόν, a verbal adjective : ζυγόν, Arc. 122. 19 : βούζυγον, Lactant. Inst. Div. 1. 21. 36 : περιζυγόν, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2. 32, where some MSS. have the better form περίζυγον : ἡμιδαρεικόν (?) Xenoph. Anab. 1. 3. 21 : ἡμιεκτέον (sc. μέτρον), Aristoph. Nub. 645 : θεωρικόν (sc. ἀργύριον) and θεωρικά (sc. χρήματα) : θηλυφόνον (sc. φυτόν), aconite, Hesych. : Θηραϊκόν (sc. ἴματον) : θοιόν (?) Theog. Can. 20. 20. Hesych. has θοιά, ζενγός ἡμίνων : θορικά (sc. μόρα), Arist. de Gen. Animal. 3. 5. 3 : ἰδρωα, Galen T. 9. p. 116 B, is ἰδρῶα in Pollux 4. 202 : Τιθμακόν, a kind of chaplet, Athen. 677 B : καθῆκον, a participle used substantively : καπητόν (?) Hesych. : καταβαστικόν, H. D. : καρωτόν, Athen. 371 E : κηλωστά, lupa-naria, Lycoph. 1387, for which some books have κηλωτά : Κιμβερικόν (sc. ἔνδυμα) : κολεόν, Iop. κουλέον, Theog. Can. 121. 4 : κολχικόν (φυτόν), Diosc. 4. 84 : κοπτόν (sc. φάρμακον), Galen, but κόπτον, a kind of unguent, is paroxytone in Alex. Trall. 7. p. 117 ; H. D. : κρακωτόν (sc. ἔνδυμα) : κυμινοδόκον = κυμινοθήκη, Pollux 10. 23. 93 : κυνοκτόνον, aconite, Diosc. 4. 78 : λαγωβόλον (sc. ἔύλον) : λαπαρόν, H. D. : λεκτόν and λεκτά, Sext. Emp. Inst. 2. 104 ; Plut. 2. 1119 : λεοντοφόνον, Arist. Mirab. Ausc. c. 146 : λεπτώρν, Suid. : λεπτόν (sc. νύμσιμα, ἔντερον, etc.) : τὰ λευκά and τὰ λευκόν, see L. S. s. v. : λιβανωτόν, H. D. : λιγυστικόν, H. D. : λογχωτόν, Diosc. 5. 114 : λοετρόν, Herod. π. μ. λ. 37. 15 : λούτρον and λουτρόν, 'De accentu utriusque formæ acuto v. Herodian. π. μ. λέξ. p. 37. 15. 21 ; Arcad. p. 123. 10 ; 133. 17 ; Schol. Ven. Hom. II. O. 676. Significationis pro accentu barytono et oxytono discriben faciunt schol. Lycoph. 1103 : Λουτρόν, τὸ θερμόν, λούτρον, τὸ βαλανικόν Eust. Π. p. 1037. 40 : Τὸ εἰς ΤΡΟΝ λήγοντα μονογενῆ οὐδέτερα βαρύνεται' σεσημείωται τὸ λουτρὸν πρὸς διάφορον σημασίαν. "Εστι γάρ καὶ λοῦτρον Ἀττικῶς παρὰ τῷ κακικῷ τὸ ἀπόλουμα, οἷον Κάκ τοῦ βαλανείου πίεται τὸ λοῦτρον [Aristoph. Eq. 1401, where λοῦτρον is now read]..... Od. p. 1560. 32 : Λοῦτρον μοναχῶς τὸ ἀπόλουμα βαρυτόνων. Minus etiam considerate Etym. M. p. 568. 47 : Λοῦτρον βαρύνεται' ἐπειδὴ πᾶν εἰς ΤΡΟΝ λήγων ἀπαρασχημάτιστον βαρύνεται, κέντρον, δένδρον, σεῖστρον' τὸ δὲ λουτρὸν πρὸς διαφορὸν σημανομένουν' ἐπὶ μὲν γὰρ τοῦ τόπου βαρύνεται, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ ὕδατος φοινίκηθε ὁ λούτροντος ὅξινεται'. Idem. ib. 54 : Λουτρόν . . . δεῖ δὲ βαρύνεσθαι ὥστε παραλόγος ὁξινεται', H. D. : λυκοκτόνον, aconite, Galen T. 13. p. 158 D : λυκοπερσικόν (?) a kind of plant, is λυκοπέρσιον in Galen T. 13. p. 106 A : λυχνικόν, the time of lamp-lighting : λωτρόν (?) Hesych. : μαρυπτόν, Athen. 663 A : μεσανδικόν (sc. κρῦμα) : μεσόλαβον (?) Vitruv. 9. 3 ; if not corrupt, should probably be μεσολάβον : μοτόν, lint, is better paroxytone, as in Hesych. : μοιόν, Arc. 121. 24 ; Theog. Can. 130. 9 : μυελόν (?) = μυελός : μυοκτόνον and μυοφόνον, aconite, are both adjectives : μυττωτόν, Hesych., etc. : ξυρόν, Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 33 ; Arc. 122. 22 ; Theog. Can. 130. 30 : ξυστόν, the compound παράξυστον, Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1150, is regular : ὄρθοπτωτόν, L. S. : ὄρπετον, Ἀeol. = ἔρπετόν, Theocr. 29. 13 ; Sappho, etc. : ὄστεον, Herod. π. μ. λ. 37. 30 ; Arc. 119. 2 : Theog. Can. 121. 8 : some wrote ὄστεον, Schol. Ven. Ω. 793 : the Attic form is ὄστον ; Doric, ὄστιον ; Ionic, ὄστεῦν : it is probable that ὄστέον, if it be a correct form at all, results from the resolution of ὄστον, and that the latter could arise from ὄστεον is clear from such words as ἀργύρεος, ἀργυρούς, χάλκεον, χαλκοῦν, etc. : ὄστά = ὄστέον is quoted by H. D. from Oppian. Cyn. 1. 268, a very odd form : τὰ παιδικά : παλτόν, Xenoph. Hell. 3. 4. 14, etc. : παρείόν, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35 : παστόν, Eust. 1278. 54, and πάστον, Hesych. : πεξόν (sc. στράτευμα) : πεσσόν (πεττόν), Pollux 9. 97 : πετεγνά, πετεινά, and πτηγνά (sc. ἔωα) : πτηδόν, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 200 : πινικόν or πιννικόν, a pearl, Salmas. ad Plin. p. 1124, 1173, quoted by H. D. : πομφαλυγηρόν, Paul. Ἀegin. 7. 17 ; H. D. : πλευρόν, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35 : ποτητά = πετεινά : πατόν, Hom. : προηγμένα, a participle used substantively : πυρμόν, Hom. : πτερόν, Arc. 137. 13, the compound ἀκρόπτερον is regular : πυρόν, Theog. Can. 130. 30, or τὰ πυρά, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35 : πυρσά, Eurip. Rhes. 97, heteroclite plural of πυρσός : βινόν, Soph. fr. 122 : βυνόν = ὑποστάθμη γάλακτος,

Phot. 349. 9, *H. D.* seems to be an error, as the word is, at least in its ordinary sense, paroxytone: *βυτόν*, Arc. 123. 16: *βυτά=πήγανα*, Phot. 493. 3; *H. D.*: *βυτρόν* (?) the proper form is *βύτρον*: *σαμῆον*, Dor. = *σημέῖον*: *σειρόν*, Stob. Ecl. vol. 2. p. 449; *H. D.*: *σιδωτόν* (?): *σκελετόν* (sc. σῶμα): *σκιορόν* in Arc. 123. 4 is probably corrupt: *σκολίον* (sc. μέλος), our books vary between this and *σκέλιον*, Eust. 1574. 11: *στελέον* or *στελεύον*, Theog. Can. 121. 3: *στυρόν* (?) Theog. Can. 130. 30: *σκυρόν* (?) the proper form is *σκύρος*: *συρτόν*, *a led horse*, *H. D.*: *σφυρόν*, Arc. 122. 22; Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 33: *ταβάλα* or *ταβῆλα*, Hesych. is a Persian word: *τιλτόν*, Pollux 6. 9. 49, etc., also *τίλτον*, Athen. 113 F: *τραγανόν* (sc. μύριον), this also seems to be used substantively with the accent *τράγανον*: *τριβακόν* (sc. ιμάντιον), though *τριβακόν* is not uncommon, cf. Lob. Prol. 314: *τροφόν*, Plat. Polit. 289 A: *τρωκτά*, Suid., etc. . *ὑποταμνόν* (?) Hom. H. in Cer. 288; the accent is quite contrary to analogy: *φαλλικόν* (sc. ἀσμα, δρχῆμα, etc.): *φαρικόν* (or *φαριακόν*?), Nicand. Alex. 398; Hesych. has *φάρικον*: *φορβόν*, Orph. Arg. 1111, for which *φόρβον* (*φόρβα*) occurs in Hesych.: *φυτόν*, Arc. 123. 16; the compounds *ξώφυτον*, *σύμφυτον* are regular: *χρέων* (Ion. *χρέν*), Arc. 182. 22 hardly belongs to this declension, but it is put here for want of a better place: τὰ *ψευδοπανικά*, Polyæn. 3. 9. 32: *ῳόν*, Arc. 122. 2, yet its other forms, *ῳεν*, *ῳօν*, are regular, Eust. 1686. 48; Theog. Can. 130. 19; E. M. 822. 45; Schol. Ven. A. 464: τὰ *γάρ εἰς ΟΣ λήγοντα μεταπλασθέμενα εἰς οὐδέτερον γένος τὰ εἰς ΟΝ λήγον*, τὸν αὐτὸν τὸν φυλάσσει· ὃ *ζυγός* τὰ *ζυγόν*—τὰ *ζυγά*, δίφρος δίφραν δίφρα. θέν εἰ καὶ μηρός, καὶ μηρόν καὶ μηρά.

347. NOTE 2.—Tribrach Diminutives. A considerable number of diminutives consisting of three short syllables are found in the books paroxytone, though such an accentuation must be regarded as erroneous, since it is contrary to the express precepts of the grammarians (cf. Schol. Ven. B. 648; I. 147; N. 71; E. M. 451. 16; 520. 15). Some of these false forms have been noted, and a list of them is appended. The word *πεδίον*, *plain*, is excepted by all authorities. *Βράκιον*, *H. D.*: *βρεφίον*, *H. D.*: *δοκίον*, *H. D.*; but the places quoted do not warrant this accent: *θρόνον*, Vita Nili jun. p. 33. 2, *Hase ap. H. D.*, is false for *θρόνον*: ‘Eustath. ad II. B. p. 268. 8, observari jubet τὸ κάμπον ὑποκοριστικῶς λεχθὲν καὶ προπαρεξιτῶν, ὡς καὶ λύρα, λύριον’ θύρα, θύριον. Paulo clarius rem totam enucleat Etymologicum Bibliothecæ Lugd. Bat. MS. in Δῆδος: ubi docet, si ὑποκοριστικὰ παραγωγὰ sint δακτυλικά, τρόπῳ μᾶς ἔχειν τὸν τόνον, ut ψωμίον, ἀτίον, κλειδίον, παιδίον, κηρίον, δαδίον’ εἰ δὲ ἐν τρισὶ βράχεσιν ὁσι, προπαρεξιτῶνται, θρόνος, θρύνον· πτύχος, πτύχιον’ φλέβιον, τόπιον, δριον, μύριον, κύριον, λάγιον’, Hemsterhuis. ad Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 1098; of. A. G. 794. 22: *θύρον*, Alciph. 3. 30, should be *θύρον*, Eust. 268. 8; 1854. 55; Hemster. *supra*: *κλάδιον* (?): *κλάνιον*, Hesych.: *κρίκιον*, L. S., *H. D.*, but the passage quoted does not justify it: *κτένιον*, is expressly stated to be *κτένιον*, by Arc. 119. 9; Theog. Can. 122. 6: *λαβίον*, Strab. 540: *λαγίον* is false for *λάγιον*, Schol. Ven. N. 71; E. M. 451. 16: *λιθίον* is quoted by *H. D.* from Paus. 2. 25. 8, where however Dindorf properly reads *λιθιον*: *λοφίον*, Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 1109; a mistake for *λόφιον*, Suid.; Pollux 7. 157; Hesych.; A. G. 794. 33: *μαξίον*, Schol. Thucyd. 2. 13, may perhaps be right, though *μάξιον* occurs in Athen. 646 C: *νεφίον*, L. S.: *ξιφίον*, Diosc. 4. 20; Theoph. H. P. 7. 13. 2: *πεδίον*, *a plain* (the compound words *γεοπέδιον*, *δροπέδιον* are regular): *πέδιον* is, according to E. M. 658. 23, the diminutive of *πέδη*; so also Theog. Can. 122. 6; 121. 31; A. G. Oxon. 1. 335. 21: *πλάτιον* (?): *ποδίον* (?) Eust. 1196. 15: *πυρίον*, Eust. 729. 65, a false form for *πυρεῖον*: *πτύχιον*; there does not appear to be the slightest authority for this, *πτύχιον* being undoubtedly the right accent, Arc. 119. 9; Theog. Can. 122. 6: *ῥάκιον* (?) is mentioned in the lexicons, but is false for *ῥάκιον*, Theog. Can. 122. 7; Schol. Ven. N. 71; E. M. 375. 28: *ῥαφίον* (?): *σακίον*, Pollux 10. 152: *σινίον*, Hesych.: *σκαφίον*; this is the common accent, though

σκάφιον is found : *σκάφιον*, Hesych., etc. : *σπινίον*, Athen. 65 E : *στολίον* (?) is better *στόλιον*, E. M. 58. 14 : *σφύριον*, N. T. Acts 3. 7 : *τεκνίον*, A. G. Oxon. 2. 322. 8 : *φορίον* is a false form for *φορέον* : *χόλιον*, Marc. Anton. 6. 57 : *χόριον*, Arist. H. A. 6. 22. 17 ; 3. 14, and elsewhere; for which the false form *χορίον* occurs in Hippocrat. De nat. pueri, p. 238, *H. D.*, and in many other places; the word is also written *χαρίον*: *ψάλιον* is false for *ψάλιον*; and *ψελίον* is also said to occur. All of these, with the exception of *πεδίον* and *τεκνίον*, are unquestionably either false in accent or spelling, or both.

348. NOTE 3.—Dactylic Diminutives. The rule for the accentuation of dactylic diminutives in *ιν*, stated above, is that which is given by the best authorities, ancient and modern; but the application of it is beset with difficulties, because it is hard to say what constitutes a diminutive of the class in question. It is not the mere external form of the word, for *αὐλίον*, *δέσμιον*, *δρκιον* stand to *αὐλή*, *δεσμός*, *δρκος* in the same apparent relation that *βυβλίον*, *τειχίον*, *χρυσίον* do to *βύβλος*, *τεῖχος*, and *χρυσός*, and yet they are not diminutives: nor is it signification alone; *ἀρκιον* is a little bear (*Theog. Can.* 122. 14), but it is not paroxytone. In short, there are words diminutive in form and signification which are not paroxytone, while there are others diminutive in form and accent, though not in meaning. The following lists will, it is hoped, facilitate the application of the rule.

349. NOTE 4.—Diminutives in Form and Accent, but not in Signification. *Αἴμινον*, Suid.; *Theog. Can.* 5. 33, or *αιμίνιον*, A. G. Oxon. 1. 81. 24, a variant of *άιμιον*, Arc. 119. 29; A. G. 794. 6; for which Manuel Moschopul. Gramm. p. 33 ed. Titze has *άιμινον*: *άιμφιον*, which sometimes occurs, is false for *άιμφιον*, A. G. 794. 32 : *άντιον*, τὸ τοῦ ἵστον, *Theog. Can.* 123. 28 : *άντλιον*, in *Eust. 1728.* 59, is better proparoxytone, A. G. 411. 19 : *άπτηριον* (?) A. G. 794. 12 : *άψιλον*=τὸ πρόσωπον, Hesych. : *βιβλίον*, a book, *Theog. Can.* 122. 16 : τὸ Ρήγιον, *βίβλιον*, *κρώσιον*, ἐπὶ δυσὶ τόνοις δύο σημασίας ἐπήνεγκαν; I do not know what is the meaning of *βίβλιον*: *βροχίον* τὸ συνεχῶς βρεχόμενον, E. M. 211. 15: *βυβλίον*, Arc. 119. 20; Chærob. E. 143. 23 is only another form of the word *βιβλίον*: *γαγγλίον*, *H. D.* : *γλαυκίον*, Athen. 395 C, is quoted by *H. D.* from Galen t. 13. p. 166, as proparoxytone: *γογγίριον*, *H. D.* : *εἴριον* became in later times *εἴριον*; *Eust. 912.* 52; but he denies that it is a diminutive, *Eust. 743.* 2; *έρκιον*, *Eust. 233.* 44; Schol. Ven. N. 71; Chærob. E. 143. 23; E. M. 631. 25: Schol. Dion. Thrac. 856. 4: *ἡνίον*, Hom.: *ἥριον*, A. G. 794. 9; E. M. 437. 12: *θηρίον*, Arc. 119. 19; *Theog. Can.* 122. 11: *ἰκρίον*, Hesych.; see below, § 352; *ινίον*, Schol. Ven. I. 147: *ἰστίον*, Arc. 120. 8; *Eust. 233.* 44: *ἰσχίον*, Arc. 120. 8; *Eust. 233.* 44; E. M. 631. 25: *ἱτρίον*, Aristoph. Ach. 1092, and elsewhere, is expressly made proparoxytone by Arc. 119. 18, and such is its proper accent: *ἴχνιον*, *Eust. 233.* 44, is more correctly written *ἴχνιον*, E. M. 375. 28; 451. 16: *καυλίον*, Arist. H. A. 8. 2. 29: *κεντρίον*, Theod. Prodr. p. 77, *H. D.*, cf. E. M. 503. 39; is also *κέντριον*: *κεστίον* (?) Hesych.: *κηρίον*, A. G. 794. 9: *κιστίον*, A. G. 794. 11, *κιστίου*, in another sense, Diosc. 3. 106: *κλανίον* (?) Hesych.; *κοινίον*, Hesych., is false for *κοινεῖον*; cf. Arc. 121. 5: *κουρίον* (?) *κουρεῖον*: *κραμβίον*, A. G. 793. 36, in Hesych. *κραμβίον*=τὸ κάνειον, where *H. D.* thinks *κραμβέῖον* the right reading, but the passage just quoted from A. G. is clear both as to spelling and to accent: *κρανίον*, Hom. etc.: *κρωσίον*, *Theog. Can.* 122. 16, quoted above, says that it is paroxytone in one signification, and proparoxytone in another; but it does not seem to have two meanings: *μηρίον*, *Theog. Can.* 122. 11: *μνάσιον*=μέτρον τι διμεδίμονον, Hesych.; but *μνάσιον*, a plant, *Theoph. H. P.* 4. 9. 8. 2; *H. D.* : *ξεστίον*, *H. D.* : *ξηρίον* (sc. φάρμακον), *Theog. Can.* 122. 11: this is a strange accent, as the word is nothing but the neuter of *ξηρός*: *όγκιον* (or *όγκειον*), *Eust. 1898.* 63; *Theog. Can.* 123. 28: *οικίον*, perhaps also a dimi-

nutive in meaning: *πηγίον*, Hom.: *πυξίον*, A. G. 794. 7; perhaps hardly a fair instance: *βῆγίον* (?) and *βήγιον*; cf. Theog. Can. 122. 16: *σαγίον*, A. G. 793. 36: *σανίον*, Hesych., is false for *σάννιον*, τὸ αἰδοῖον, Theog. Can. 123. 11; it is not a diminutive: *σανίον*, a javelin, Strab. 717; for which *σάννιον*, Arrian Ind. c. 16. 10, is a better form; the word seems to be the same as *σάννιον*, mentioned above, Pollux 10. 143: *σευτλίον*; see below, *τευτλίον*: *σινίον*, Hesych.: *σινίον*, A. G. 794. 11; Theog. Can. 122. 13: *σκαρνίον*, A. G. 794. 5: *σκαρφίον*, Constantin. de Adm. Imp. c. 9. p. 19; H. D.: *σμηνίον*, Hesych.: *σμηρίον* (?) : *σμυρνίον* (?) and *σμύρνιον*; for which *σμυρνέον* also occurs: *σπαρτίον*, A. G. 794. 12; for which the corrupt form *σπερτίον* occurs in Theog. Can. 122. 12: *σπληνίον*, Pollux 2. 220: *σπονδίον* (?): *σταθμίον*, Pollux 4. 173; but *στάθμιον*, Suid.: *σταυρίον*, Chœrob. E. 143. 23; Theog. Can. 122. 12: *στερνίον*: *στηθίον*, Arist. Physiog. 6. 11: *στρουθίον*, Theog. Can. 122. 12: *συκίον* (?) *σύκιον* is the better form: *σφηκίον*, Arc. 119. 14, perhaps diminutive in meaning: *σφηρίον* (?) Theog. Can. 122. 11: *σφιγγίον*, Lucian pro Merc. Cond. I: *σχονίον*, Arc. 120. 4; Theog. Can. 122. 12: *τεχίον*, Chœrob. E. 143. 23; E. M. 375. 28; Schol. Ven. I. 147; *μεσοτείχιον* is regular as a compound: *τεκίον*: *τευτλίον* or *σευτλίον*, Athen. 621 E; but *τεύτλιον* also occurs: *τυβίον* (?) A. G. 793. 36; its meaning is unknown: *φερίον*, Pollux 6. 94, etc., should be *φέριον*, Arc. 119. 28: *φορτίον*, Theog. Can. 122. 11; E. M. 451. 16: *φρουρίον*, Arc. 120. 3: *φυκίον*, E. M. 451. 16: *φωλίον*, Paus. 4. 18. 4: *χαλκίον*, Eust. 1680. 27: *χαρτίον*, Arc. 119. 14; Theog. Can. 122. 11: *χρυσίον*, Schol. Ven. N. 71; Eust. 1680. 27; Theog. Can. 122. 11 is incorrectly *χρύσιον* in Aristoph. Lys. 930: *χωρίον*, A. G. 794. 8; Theog. Can. 122. 13: *ώτίον*, E. M. 375. 28; in the case of several of the above words, it is hard to tell whether they are diminutive in meaning or not; e. g. *θηρίον* may be applied either to an elephant or a bee; *χρυσίον* may mean a little bit of gold, or merely a gold piece, without any necessary implication of smallness.

Compounds of these diminutives seem generally to follow the general rule and retract the accent, as *μεσοκήπιον*, *μεσοτείχιον*, *ἡμιτύμβιον*; though H. D. quote *παλαιοχωρίον* from Anna Comn. p. 442.

350. Note 5.—Diminutives in Form and Signification but not in Accent. Αἴγιον (?) Theog. Can. 123. 14, perhaps only occurs as a proper name: *ἀρκτον*, Theog. Can. 122. 14: *ἀσκιον*, L. S., or *ἀσκίον*, A. G. 794. 5: *βώλιον* is quoted by H. D. from Aristoph. Vesp. 203, where Bergk writes *βωλίον*: γάμβριον = *τρυψίλιον*, Hesych.: γάνδιον = *κιβώτιον*, Hesych.: *γάριον*, Arrian Diss. Epict. 2. 20. 29: *γείσιον* or *γίσιον*, Hesych., etc.: *δένδριον* (?) is better *δενδρίον*, as in Athen. 649 F: *δέρριον*, Hesych.: *ζώνιον*, Ammon. 65: *ἡμισφαίριον*, Euseb. P. E. 3. 92 D: *ἡμιτύμβιον*, Suid.: *ἡμιφόρμων*, Pollux 10. 169: *κάδδιον*, A. G. 794. 16; yet *καδίον*, Sept. 1 Kings 17. 40: *κάλπιον*, Athen. 475 C: *κέρνιον*, Theog. Can. 123. 11: *κλίσιον*, in Homer i is short and the word is proparoxytone, but in Attic it is *κλίσιον* (or *κλεισίον*), E. M. 520. 15: *κώμιον*, Eust. 268. 8: *κάνιον*, Eust. 1196. 15, is *κωνίον* in Anth. Pal. 5. 13: *κώριον*, Dor. = *κόριον*, Aristoph. Ach. 731: *λῆδιον*, Eust. 193. 35; Didymus and Philemon wrote *ληδίον*, Eust. 1146. 60: *λήμιον* (?) is better *λημίον*, Hippocr. p. 943 D; H. D.: *λύχνιον*, Eust. 1854. 55; for which *λυχνίον* is preferred by Lob. Phrypn. 314: *μείλιον* is not a diminutive according to Eust. 743. 2; Trypho was in doubt whether to make it paroxytone, Schol. Ven. I. 147: *νήπιτιον*, Athen. 65 D: *όβριον* (?) Theog. Can. 122. 24: *ἐποίκιον καὶ ἐνοίκιον* [sc. προπαροξύνεται] ἀν τὰ πρωτότυπα ἀχρηστα, A. G. 794. 22: *ὅρφιον* (?) or *ὅρφίον*, Alex. Trall. 7. p. 362; H. D.: *օσπιτιον*, Theog. Can. 122. 24, can hardly be considered diminutive in signification: *πάρδιον*, Arist. H. A. 2. 1. 20, is probably not a diminutive: *πλαίσιον*, Theog. Can. 123. 14, perhaps not a fair instance: *πλέθριον* (?) Paus. 6. 23. 2: *πόσιθιον*, Suid.: *πρέμινον*, Hesych.: *βάρβιον* (?) is certainly better as a

paroxytone: *φάκτριον* (?) Theog. Can. 122. 23: *φάμφιον*, A.G. 794. 33: *φάπιον* (?) : *φάριον*, E. M. 702. 37: *φήγιον* (?) cf. Theog. Can. 122. 16: *φίζιον* frequently occurs in MSS. for *φίξιον*: *φύμβιον* (?) H. D. have only *φύμβιον*: *φώπιον*, Dio Cass. 63. 28, a questionable instance: *σάκκιον* (?) is better *σακκίον*: *σάννιον*, τὸ αἰδοῖον, Theog. Can. 123. 11, perhaps not a diminutive: *σεύτλιον*, see above, § 349: *προστένιον*, *περιστένιον*, Theog. Can. 125. 21, are regular as compounds: *σφόγγιον* (?) H. D. have only *σφογγίον*: *τέχνιον*, Arc. 119. 24, for which *τεχνίον* occurs, e. g. Athen. 55 E; Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 508: *τρυβλίον*, Arc. 119. 19, is not a diminutive in signification, though *τρυβλίον* occurs in Aristoph. Plut. 1108: *φάριον*, Pollux 10. 66, does not seem to be a diminutive: *φάττιον*, Aristoph. Plut. 1011: *φέρμιον*, Hesych., is better *φορμίον* Diog. Laert. 4. 3: *ψύσκιον* (?) should be paroxytone: *χηλίον*, Schol. Arati 173 = *χηλή*: *χημίον*, Oribas. T. I. p. 119. 3; 239. 4, is *χήμων* in Xenocr. de aquatil. p. 190 ed. Cor., H. D.: *χλαίνιον*, Anth. Pal. 12. 40, seems false for *χλανίον*: *ψέλλιον* (?) = *ψέλιον*: *ψάθιον*, Hesych., etc. *ἄμιον*, Anth. Pal. 11. 157: *ἄπιον* (?) Hesych.: *ἄριον* (?)

351. NOTE 6.—The following are the principal words which are dactyls only from contraction: *βάδιον*, *βοῦδιον*, or *βούδιον*, Theog. Can. 121. 24: *γῆδιον*, Apoll. de Adv. 566. 12: *γράδιον* = *γραῦδιον*, Lab. Phryn. 88: *ζῶδιον* = *ζωῦδιον* Theog. l. l.: *κῶδιον*, Theog. Can. 124. 3: *μύδιον* = *μυῦδιον*, Theog. Can. 121. 25; Arc. 120. 13: *νοῦδιον* = *νοῦδιον*, Suid.; Aristoph. Eq. 100: *φοῦδιον* or *φοῦδιον* = *φοῦδιον*, A. G. 794. 17: *σκούδιον* (?) *σκιύδιον*, Hesych.: *στρέδιον* = *στρᾶδιον*, E. M. 550. 6.

352. NOTE 7.—Such words as *αἴθριον* = *atrium*: *ἄκτιον*, *Aelian N. H.* 13. 28: *δέμιον* Theog. Can. 123. 10; Eust. 1037. 31: *δέσμιον*, Anth. Pal. 9. 479: *ἔδριον*, Hesych.: *ἔριον*, Eust. 743. 2: *θέρμιον*: *θύνιον*, Herodian ap. Theog. Can. 125. 11: *ἴκριον*, Theog. Can. 122. 23; Eust. 1037. 81; Schol. Ven. O. 676: *ἴχνιον*, Theog. l. l.: Eust. 233. 44; Schol. Ven. N. 71: *κήθιον* or *κήτιον*, Athen. 477 D: *κοίνιον*: *κέριτον*, *κράπιον*, *κράβιον*, or *κρόπιον*, Hesych.: *κάδιον*, Arc. 120, or *κόδιον*: *λέριον*, Theog. l. l.: Eust. 743. 2: *λίντιον* or *λέγτιον*: *λίστριον*: *παλγηνιον*, E. M. 480. 49; Schol. Ven. N. 71; Theog. Can. 123. 10: *ποίμιον*, Theog. l. l.; Arc. 119. 27; Eust. 743. 2: *φέριον*, Theog. l. l.; *φρούριον*, Theog. Can. 122. 23: *φρύγιον*: *φρύνιον*: *φύλλιον*: *χέννιον*, Hesych.: *ψύλλιον*: *ἄνιον*, Theog. l. l., are not diminutives at all, and they accordingly follow the general rule.

353. NOTE 8.—According to Arcadius (121. 1-19) neuters in *ειον* are accented according to the following rules:—*Trisyllables*: 1. Proper names are proparoxytone, as *Βούδειον*, *Χλούδειον*, *Σίγειον*. 2. Those in *νειον*¹ preceded by a single

¹ This part of the text in Arcadius is clearly corrupt; the words are: τὰ δὰ τοῦ ΕΙΟΝ τρισύλλαβα προπαροξύνονται, εἰ ἡ πρὸ τέλους συλλαβὴ εἰς φωνῆν λήγοι· ‘Ογειον, κάνειον, γένειον, δάνειον, τὸ δὲ κοινεῖον προπεριστάται καὶ λυχνεῖον καὶ πορνεῖον οὐ μόνον ἔχοντα τὸ Ν. Nor is the relative passage in Theognostus (Can. 128. 4) altogether sound: τὰ δὰ ΕΙΟΝ τρισύλλαβα καθαρεύοντα τοῦ Ν προπαροξύνονται μονογενῆ, ἀπὸ ἑνὸς φωνῆντος ἀρχόμενα, διὰ τῆς εἰ διφθέργου γράφονται: δένειον, φάνειον, κράπειον, κάνειον, δάνειον, γένειον, κάνειον δὲ καὶ κάνειον, ξάνειον, κτένειον δὲ φοροῦσιν γυναικες ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀναδήματος. It seems obvious that *νειον* must be read for *ειον* in both places, and if the words ἡ πρὸ τέλους συλλαβὴ in Arcadius can mean ‘the syllable before the ending,’ the insertion of ἡ before *φωνῆν*, and of *καθαρεύοντα* after *τρισύλλαβα*, will make the passage somewhat more consistent with the examples, for it will then run: ‘Trisyllables in *νειον* pure are proparoxytone if the syllable before that termination ends in a single vowel.’ Such a rule would exclude *κοινεῖον*, because *νειον* is preceded by more than a single vowel, and *λυχνεῖον* and *πορνεῖον* as not being in *νειον* pure. But it seems highly probable that there is a deeper corruption yet in both authors.

vowel are proparoxytone, as *"Ονειον, κόνειον, γένειον, δάνειον,* but *κοινεῖον* is properispomenon because *v* is preceded by a diphthong, and *λυχνεῖον, πορνεῖον*, because it is preceded by a consonant. 3. All other trisyllables of this ending are properispomena, as *πορθμεῖον, στοιχεῖον, ἀγγεῖον, γραφεῖον, φύδεῖον, σημεῖον*. *Hypertrisyllables*: Simple and parasynthetic words are properispomena, as *θωρακεῖον, πανδοκεῖον, δίδασκαλεῖον, βαλανεῖον, ἐλεγεῖον*; except proper names, names of months, and synthetic compounds, all of which are proparoxytone, together with *κηρύκειον*. Neuter adjectives retain the accent of their masculines, as *Ηράκλειον, Αλάκειον, Διοσκούρειον*; except *Ηφαιστεῖον* and *Κορυβαντεῖον*.

354. NOTE 9.—Exceptions in ειον. *'Ακάτειον* (?) false for *ἀκάτιον*: *ἀκρόλειον*, Suid., is a compound: *ἄλειον*, a Rhodian festival of the sun, Eust. 1562. 54: *ἀλκιβιάδειον*, Galen T. 13. p. 479 F: *ἀλκύνειον* (and *ἀλκύνιον*), Diosc. 5. 136, etc.: *ἀνθεῖον* (?): *ἀρκτεῖον*, Diosc. 4. 106; *H. D.*: *αὔλειον*, strictly a neuter adjective: *βασιλεῖον* (sc. *δῶμα*, etc.): *βήτειον*, Theog. Can. 128. 13: *βίχειον*, Theog. Can. 128. 13; *βλάστειον* (?) is written *βλαστεῖον* in Nicand. Alex. 609: *βρένθειον, an unguent*, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 233. 14; cf. Athen. 690 E: *γάνειον* is regular according to the rule of Arcadius above mentioned: *γένειον*, Theog. Can. 128. 7: *γήτειον, old age*, Theog. Can. 128. 7: *γήτειον*, E. M. 411. 44: *γωλεῖον* (?) Nicand. Ther. 351; *H. D.*: *δάνειον*, Theog. Can. 128. 7: *δανύλειον*, Suid., is better written *διανύλιον*, Hesych.: *έγχειλειον*, Eust. 1231. 36, is really an adjective: *ἔλενειον*, A. G. Oxon. 2. 279. 31: *ἔμβρύειον* (sc. *κρέας*), Athen. 372 C: *ἔναύλειον*, *H. D.*, probably a wrong accent; the place which they quote, Eurip. Hel. 1107, proves nothing: *ἔπιγειον*, *H. D.*: *ἔπιγόνειον* (sc. *ὅργανον*), Pollux 9. 59, etc.: *ἔπινειον* (*πόλισμα* or the like): *ἔπιστειον* (or *ἐπίσιον*), Pollux 2. 170: *ἔχιειον=ἔχιον, a plant so called*, Nicand. Ther. 65: *ζήτρειον* according to Orus, but also *ζητρεῖον*, Eust. 837. 45; the latter is Chæroboscus' accent, E. M. 411. 44: *ζώτειον*, Theog. Can. 128. 12; E. M. 412. 40; also *ζώστειον, ζάντειον*, and *ζωτεῖον* (?): *ἡμιπήχειον*, Sext. Emp. Hist. 7. 105, is quoted for this, but it proves nothing as to the accent: *ἡριγένειον*, Hesych.: *θέειον=θεῖον*, Hom., etc.: *θώρειον* (?) Theog. Can. 128. 12: *κάνειον* (or *κάνεον*), Theog. 128. 12: *κάρειον=κάρη* (?) Athen. 684 A, where some read *καρῆνοις* for *καρέοις*: *καστάνεια* (sc. *κάρνα*), E. M. 493. 25: *καστόρειον* (sc. *μέλος*?): *καταμάγειον* (?) Artemid. 1. 64; *H. D.*: *κελέθειον*: *κενταύρειον* (sc. *φυτόν*), Diosc. 3. 6: *κηλώνειον*, Pollux 7. 143: *κηρυκεῖον τὸ μονογένες καὶ προσηγορικόν, ὅπερ ἐπίσταται καὶ ἡ συνθεία, τὸ γάρ ἐπιθετικὸν προποροῦνται*, Theog. Can. 128. 31; Arc. 121. 14: *κήτειον* (?) Theog. Can. 128. 14: *κλιμάκειον* (?) for which *κλιμάκιον* seems a better form: *κόνειον* (?) perhaps false for *κώνειος*: *κούρειον* (or *κούριον*), Attic; *κουρεῖον*, Common; Theog. Can. 128. 22; but it is usually *κουρεῖον* in Attic writers, at least in our editions: *κόψειον*, Hesych.: *κρομμυογήτειον*, Theoph. H. P. 4. 6. 2; *H. D.*: *κτένειον*, Theog. Can. 128. 7: *κυάθειον*, Nicand. Ther. 591: *κυκλώπειον* (*δάρον, ξένιον*, etc.): *κώνειον*, Theog. Can. 128. 7: *λεξίδειον*, Theog. Can. 421. 23, for which *λεξεῖον* or *λεξίδειον* are better forms: *μαλάκεια=μαλάκια* or *μαλάχεια*, Oppian Hal. Γ. 638; *H. D.*: *μονογένειον*, *H. D.*: *μορμολυκεῖον*, Theog. Can. 129. 1; E. M. 590. 52, is in several places wrongly written as a paroxytone: *νάπειον* (?) Nicand. Alex. 430: *ξάνειον*, Theog. A. G. Oxon. 2. 128. 7: *ὄνειον*, Theog. A. G. Oxon. 2. 128. 7, perhaps a proper name: *όστρειον*, Theog. Can. 121. 8; Theodos. Gramm. 73. 27: *παράστειον*, Lucian Navig. c. 5: *παρασίτειον*, Athen. 235 D (or *παρασίτιον*?): *πατάνειον* is false for *πατάνιον*: *πετάλειον*, Nicand. Ther. 629: *πόδειον* in Phot. 436. 1 and elsewhere is false for *ποδεῖον*, Theog. Can. 128. 26: *πράστειον*, A. G. Oxon. 2. 279. 31: *προάστειον* (?) or *προαστεῖον*, Lob. Par. 253: *προβαλάνειον* (?): *τὰ προτέλεια* is strictly an adjective: *σκιάδειον* (?): *ὑμένειον* (?) or *ὑμένιον*, *H. D.*: *φάνειον*, Theog. Can. 128. 6: *φοινίκειον*, Theodos. Gramm. 71. 4: *φυσίδειον*, Theog. Can. 121. 23: *φυτώρειον* (?): *χαράδρειον*, Nicand. Ther. 389: *χέλειον* and

χείλιον, Theog. Can. 128. 13 : χέλιον, Nicand. Alex. 561 : χελύνειον, a bad form for χελύνιον : χελώνειον (?) = χελώνιον : χαιροτροφεῖον, χαιροσφαγεῖον, and χαιροφορβεῖον, are all more or less doubtful : ψύλλειον (?) A. G. Oxon. 2. 279. 31 : ϕρειον (?) .

355. NOTE 10.—*Exceptions in αιον.* See Arc. 120. 20–28; Theog. Can. 127. 3–24: ἀγνάιον (?) : ὀρχαῖον, Arc. 120. 23 : ἔξαμηναιον, H. D. : εὐνᾶιον, Xenoph. Cyn. 5. 7, really an adjective : ἡμίμναιον, Pollux 9. 55, is sometimes written ἡμμναιον : ἥτραιον, H. D. : καναστραιον, Suid. : κλαιόν (?) Hesych. : κορυφαιον, part of a net, Pollux 5. 31 : κοταιον (?) : κραταιον (?) : κραταιον (sc. οὐδας) : κρηπιδαιον, Pollux 5. 120 ; ‘κρηπιδαιον proparoxytonum in cod. Jungerm.’ H. D. : λαριναιον, Hesych. : μελιταιον (sc. κυνδιον, θόνιον, etc.) : μουσαιον, H. D. : νυμφαιον also occurs in the form νύμφαιον : δλκαιον, Pollux 6. 99 : δπαιον, Plut. I. 159 : ούραιον seems in all its senses to retain the adjectival accent, though it is made proparoxytone by Theog. Can. 127. 7 : σεληναιον, H. D. : τριχαιον (?) : τρωπαιον, ‘Arc. p. 120. 22 : Τρόπαιον, καὶ τρωπαιον Ἀττικῶς’ Mire Schol. Dionys. Bekk. An. p. 678. 20 : ‘Ημεῖς μὲν ἀναλόγως τρόπαιον λέγομεν ὡς σπήλαιον, σύλαιον, δὲ Θουκυδίης τρωπαιον Ἀττικῶς’ Schol. Thucyd. I. 30 : Τρωπαιον ἡ παλαιὰ Ἀτθίς, ἡς ἐστιν Εὔπολις, Κρατίνος, Ἀριστοφάνης, Θουκυδίης, τρόπαιον ἡ νεάδ Ατθίς, ἡς ἐστι Μένανδρος καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι : Schol. Aristoph. Thesm. 697 : Τρωπαιον προπερισπωμένων ἀναγνωστέον παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει καὶ παρὰ Θουκυδίῃ, τρόπαιον δὲ πρωταρφοντέον παρὰ τοὺς νεωτέρους ποιητάς : cf. Elmsl. ad Heracl. 403, L. Dindorf ap. H. D.; to the references add E. M. 769. 14 : χαλαστραιον (sc. νίτρον), Arc. 120. 27.

356. NOTE 11.—*Exceptions in φον.* Περίστφον, E. M. 665. 7; Arc. 122. 10; yet it is written περιστφον in E. M. 413. 29, and is expressly said to be accented like ὑπερφον and στφον in A. G. Oxon. 2. 371. 26; προστφον on the other hand is properispomenon, E. M. 665. 7; Arc. 122. 10; though Suidas has πρόστφον.

2. Proper Names.

357. In general, neuter proper names retract the accent, as Περγάντιον, Αἰάντιον, Βυζάντιον, Ἀμηρον, Ρήγιον, Ἰσθμιον, Ἰλιον, Δῖον, Θρόνιον, Σούνιον, Ἀκτιον, Ορμένιον, Ἀρτεμίσιον, Βουνπράσιον, Λιλύβαιον, Δίρκαιον, Κίρκαιον, Πήδαιον, Λήναιον, Πάγγαιον, Πείραιον, τὰ Ἀθήναια, Λήναια, Ἐστίαια, Λύκαια (sc. ἱερά), Βούδειον, Σίγειον, Χλούνειον, Λαύρειον, Γορδείειον, Δορίειον, Βόρειαν, Λύρκειον; except

1. The names of temples and precincts (*temenica*) in ειον, which are for the most part properispomena, as Ἀνουβεῖον, Ἡφαιστεῖον, Ἰακχεῖον, Καπιτωλιεῖον, Κορυβαντεῖον, Νεμεσεῖον, Φορβαντεῖον.

2. Those in φον, which are always properispomena, as Λητφον, Μητρφον, Νυκτφον, Πτφον (Arc. 122. 2).

But every part of this rule, except the last, is liable to numerous exceptions, lists of which are given in the following sections.

358. Names of festivals in *ια*, *αια*, and *εια*, though adjectives, conform to the general rule, and are proparoxytone, as *Ἀθήναια* (sc. *ἱερά*), *Ἀπατούρια*, *Διάσια*, *Διόμεια*, *Ἐκατόμβαια*, *Ἐρμαῖα*, *Ἡραια*, *Λήναια*, *Νέμεια*, *Πανάκεια*.

NOTE 1.—On these words, see Theodos. Gr. 69. 16. *Ἀδριανέα* (?) *H. D.*: in Paus. 5. 16. 2 we have *Ἡραια* for *Ἡραια*, Eust. 1560. 62: *Θησεῖα*, Hesych.: *Ἰθωμαῖα*, Paus. 4. 33. 2: *Καλλιστεῖα* (?): *Καπετωλεῖα*, St. Byz.: *Πάνεια* is also found properispomenon: *Χάλκεια*, according to Herodian ap. E. M. 805. 47, this was generally properispomenon, and such is its usual accent in our books.

359. NOTE 2.—*Exceptional Proper Names.* *Ἀβάκανον* (*sic*), πόλις Σικελίας οὐδετέρως καὶ παροξυτόνως, St. Byz., where we should read *Ἀβάκανον* (cf. Zonar. 9) and προπαροξυτόνως: *Ἀβεντῖνον* = *mons Aventinus*, is strictly an adjective: *Ἀδρανόν*, Diod. Sic. 16. 68: *Αἰγαλέον* (?) a mountain so called, Strab. 359: *Αἴτιόν*, Polyb. 4. 77. 9: *Ἀλπίον* (?) Paus. 3. 18. 2, where Dindorf reads *Ἀλπεῖον*: *Ἀμανόν* (*ὅρος*) varies in the books between oxytone and proparoxytone; Lobeck *Prol.* 181 prefers the former accent: *Ἀπεννίνον* (*ὅρος*), yet *Ἀπεννίνον* is most common, e.g. Strab. 201–2; 211; *Ἀπεννινός* as in Dionys. A. R. 1. 9. 14 = p. 8. 5 *Sylb.* is quite wrong: *Ἀργυροῦν* (*ὅρος*), Arist. Meteor. 1. 13. 20, is of course an adjective, as is *Ἀσπορδηνόν*, Strab. and *Ἀστωρόν*, St. Byz.: τὰ *Βατά*, Strab. 496–7: *Βούν*, Arc. 121. 23; cf. Thucyd. 1. 107, for which the false forms *Βοῦν* and *Βότον* are found: *Βουθρωτόν*, Strab. 324; also *Βουθρωτός*: *Ελληνικόν*, St. Byz.: *Ἐρυθρόν*, Ptol. 4. 4. 5: *Ιερόν* (sc. πόλισμα), Demosth. 468. 10, etc.: *Καβυλλίνον*, Strab. 192: *Καινόν*, Aristoph. *Vesp.* 120: *Καλέόν*, Theog. Can. 121. 3; Arc. 118. 26: *Καμαρίνον*, Strab. 227: *Καρικόν*, St. Byz.: τὰ *Κασιανά*, Strab. 752: *Κασινάτον* (?) Plut. 1. 177: *Καστόνον* and *Κασλώνον*, Strab. 237: *Κιλβάνόν*, Eust. Dion. Per. 830: *Κροίν* (?) *Κλαίνη*, cf. Schol. Ven. E. 284), Theog. Can. 130. 9; *Λαβικόν*, Strab. 237: *Λεκτόν*, Schol. Ven. E. 284: τὰ *Λευκά*, Strab. 281; also *Λευκόν*, Callim. Dian. 41; like τὰ *Λευκά* ὅρη, Ptol. 3. 17; *Λευκόν* τεῖχος, Thucyd. 1. 104, or *λευκόν* πεδίον, Paus. 4. 35. 11, are all adjectives: ‘*Inter Δουγδούνον et Λουγδούνον variant libri Herodiani 3. 7. 5.*’ *H. D.*; the commonest form seems to be *Λουγδουνον*: *Λυπερόν* (*ὅρος*), Phot. Bib. 228. 28: *Μακεδόν*, St. Byz.: *Μεγαρικόν*, St. Byz.: *Μισηνόν*, Strab. 60: ‘*Νικίον*, Athen. 157 A. C. ubi *Νίκιον* scriptum,’ *H. D.*: *Νώρικόν*, the country so called, Ptol. 2. 14; but *Νώρικον*, a city, Eust. Dion. Per. 521: *Ολόκρον* (*ὅρος*), Plut. 1. 266: *Πεδίον*, Paus. 8. 25. 12: *Πελασγικόν* (or *Πελαργικόν*), Thucyd. 2. 7: *Πελτινόν* πεδίον, Strab. 629: ‘*quod Πελτηνόν* scribendum,’ *H. D.*: like *Ταβηνόν* πεδίον: *Πορθμίον*, St. Byz.: *Πτελεόν*, Schol. Ven. E. 283–4, for which *Πτελέον*, St. Byz., is probably an error: τὰ *Πτερά*, St. Byz.: *Ρουσπίνον*, Strab. 831: *Ρύτιον*, Tyrannion made this paroxytone, Schol. Ven. B. 648: *Σαμικόν*, St. Byz., etc.: *Σενήνον*, Strab. 227: *Σιτικόν*, St. Byz.: *Ταλετόν* (?) Paus. 3. 20. 4: *Τεανόν*, St. Byz.: *Τειχίον*, Thucyd. 3. 96, where *Τείχιον* also is read; *Τηνερικόν* πεδίον, and τὰ *Τρητόν* ὅρος, are adjectives: *Φαλακρόν* (*ἄκρον*) Ptol. 3. 4, is probably an error for *Φάλακρον*, St. Byz.: *Φαλίσκον*, Strab. 226: *Φέρμον* *Πικηνόν*, Strab. 241: *Φωκικόν*, Paus. 10. 5. 1: *Χυτόν* and *Χωλόν* τεῖχος, St. Byz.: *Ωρικόν*, Strab. 316.

360. NOTE 3.—*Exceptions in αιον.* *Ἀθήναιον*, τὰ τέμενος, Arc. 120. 25, is sometimes falsely accented *Ἀθηναῖον*: *Ἀμυκλαῖον* and *Ἀραχναῖον*, St. Byz.: *Ἀργαῖον*, Arrian Anab. 4. 24. 6: *Ἐρμαῖον*, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 308. 20; yet we have *Ἐρμαῖον* in Polyb. 4. 43. 2, there is much uncertainty as to its accent, but it seems best to make it proparoxytone when decidedly a substantive, and properispomenon as an adjective; cf. Arc. 43. 8; Theog. Can. 127. 9: *Ἐρυθραῖον* (*ἄκρον*) Ptol. 3. 17. 4: *Ἐστιαῖον*, *temple of Vesta*,

Dio Cass.: Ἡραῖον, Arc. 120. 21, but it is very commonly Ἡραῖον, e.g. Thucyd. 3. 75: Θυρᾶιον, St. Byz.: Ιμεράῖον (?) but Ἰμέραιον also occurs: Κανάστραιον, St. Byz. s. v. Ἀραχνᾶιον, but Κανάστραιον is found: Κηνᾶιον (?) or Κήναιον, Soph. Tr. 753, etc.: Κίρκαιον, Strab., is better written Κίρκαιον, Arc. 120. 22; the books vary: Κορυφᾶιον, St. Byz.: Λιλύβαιον, Arc. 120. 6, is frequently misaccented Λιλύβαιον: Νειλοπτολεμᾶιον (?) H. D.: Νησᾶιον, St. Byz.: Νισᾶιον πεδίον, also Νίσαιον: Παγγᾶιον ὄρος, Aeschyl. Pers. 494, also Πάγγαιον, Suid., etc.: Πισσᾶιον, St. Byz.: Πτολεμᾶιον is a false form for Πτολεμαῖον: Σηρᾶιον (?) St. Byz.: Συρῆιον (πεδίον), St. Byz.: Τυρᾶιον or Τυρᾶῖον, Xen. Anab. I. 2. 14: Τύπαιον, St. Byz., or Τυπᾶῖον, Paus. 5. 6. 7: Τυχᾶιον (ὄρος) St. Byz.: Χαλαστρᾶιον, St. Byz. s. v. Ἀραχνᾶιον.

It is very probable that many of the foregoing words are mere mistakes of scribes and editors; the rules given by the old grammarians are tolerably clear and precise, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 308. 20: τὰ μέντοι [τοπικῶς σχηματιζόμενα] διὰ τῆς αἱ διφθέργου ἐκφερόμενα οὐκέπι περισπάται, ἀλλ' ἀναβιβάζεται μέντον [? τόνον], "Ερμαιον, Νίμφαιον. St. Byz. s. v. 'Αγάθη implies that adjectives in *aios* are properisponema, substantives in *aion*, proparoxytone, but s. v. 'Αραχνᾶιον, he says, προπερισπαστέον δέ: τὰ γάρ διὰ τοῦ αἰον ἀπλά ὑπὲρ τρεῖς συλλαβᾶς ἔχοντα τὴν τετάρτην ἀπὸ τέλους διὰ τοῦ α καὶ τὴν ἔξης διὰ τοῦ α η διὰ τοῦ ν, προπερισπάται. Χαλαστρᾶιον, Κανάστραιον, 'Αμυκλᾶιον; to which may be added from Arc. 120. 27, and Theog. Can. 127. 22, Στεφανᾶιον and Ἡλακατᾶιον.

361. NOTE 4.—Exceptions in ειον. 'Αμαλθεῖον, Cic. Att. I. 16: Γαμβρεῖον, St. Byz., is Γάμβριον in Xenoph. Hell. 3. 1. 6; see Loh. Par. 26: Δασκυλεῖον (?) Pape; the passages which he quotes do not prove this: τὰ Ἐμπορεῖα and τὰ Ἐμπορεῖον, if correct, are hardly proper names: Ἐμποριον, in Strab. 159, is perhaps a better form: Ἡμεροσκοπεῖον, St. Byz.: Θυτεῖον, Aeschin. 3. 122, Pape: Τσεῖον, St. Byz. πόλις Αἴγυπτου, ἀπὸ Ισιδος . . . προπερισπάται δέ, ὡς Ἡρεῖον καὶ Νεμεσεῖον καὶ τῶν ὅσα μὴ τῆς γενικῆς τὸ δ ἐφύλαξαν τεμενικῶν τοιοῦτος γάρ δ τύπος: Λύκειον, Attic; Theog. Can. 127. 28, also Λυκεῖον: τὰ Μελαγγένα, Paus. 8. 6. 4: Μούσειον, a place near Olympus; St. Byz.: Ογκεῖον, χωρίον Ἀρκαδίας, St. Byz.: τὰ Πορθμεῖα (?) St. Byz. has Πορθύμα and Πορθμίον (*sic!*): Σχεδεῖον (sc. μνῆμα), Strab. 425, where some hooks read Σχεδείον.

It is by no means unlikely that a more minute examination of MSS. would considerably diminish these exceptions, nearly all of which ought to be proparoxytone according to the rules given by Herodian. See Theog. Can. 127, 25; 129. 5; Arc. 121, 1-11; E. M. 533-29.

362. NOTE 5.—The accentuation of the temenica, as they are called, is exceedingly capricious; as they are really nothing more than the neuters of adjectives in *eios* with *leprón*, or some such word, understood, they ought properly to be proparoxytone, but for some reason or other they are generally properisponema. In accordance with one of the leading principles of the Greek grammarians, namely, that of marking difference of meaning by difference of accent, they were perhaps distinguished from the neuter of their adjective in order to show their quasi-sustantival character. For convenience sake, it has been assumed that they are properisponema, and a list of the exceptions to this rule is appended. In order, however, that the reader may form his own judgment on the matter, the following passages from Herodian and others are quoted. Theog. Can. 129. 15: Τὰ ἐπὶ τεμενῶν διὰ τοῦ ΕΙΟΝ οὐδέτερα μονογενῆ ὑπὲρ τρεῖς συλλαβᾶς προπαροξύτονά τε καὶ προπερισπάμενα διὰ τῆς ΕΙ διφθέργου γραφονται· τοιτῶν δὲ αὐτῶν ὅσα ἀπὸ τῶν εἰΣ παράγονται τῆς γενικῆς καθαρᾶς οὐσῆς, μὴ φυλαττόνσης τὸ σύμφανον τῆς γενικῆς τὰ γοῦν προπερισπάμενά εἰσι τουαῦτα, οἷον πρυτανεῖον, Νεμεσεῖον, Σεραπεῖον οὐ γάρ ἐφύλαξε τὸ δ τῆς γενικῆς τοῦ Σεράπιδος· τοιοῦτο καὶ τὰ Οσιρεῖον, Ανουβεῖον, Τεκο-

σειον, Βενδίδειον δὲ προπαροξύτονον ἐφύλαξε γάρ τὸ δ τῆς Βενδίδος γενικῆς ὁ μοίως καὶ τὸ Θετίδειον. προπεριστῶνται δὲ μοίως διὰ τῆς ΕΙ διφθέγγου γραφόμενα καὶ ὅσα ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΟΣ καθαρῶν, τῷ Ι παραληγομένων, κύρια καὶ κτητικά, καὶ ὅσα τῇ ΕΙ διφθέγγῳ παραλήγεται, οἷον Ἀσκληπείον ('Ασκληπίδος γάρ), Ὄλυμπος, Ὄλυμπιεῖον, Καπιτάλειον, Ἀμμωνίειον (τὸ γάρ κτητικὸν διὰ τοῦ ι). οὕτω δὴ καὶ τὸ προπαροξύτονα, Πλουτάνειον, Ἡράκλειον, Ποσειδάνειον, Χαράνειον, Αἴάκειον, Διοσκόρειον, Ἐλένειον, Κλεοπάτρειον, Τιμάνειον, Μαυσώλειον, Καισάρειον. οὓς δμοία καὶ ἐπὶ ἔορτῶν Μούσειον, Σεράπειον, Ἡράκλειον, Ομήρειον. In this passage some obvious corrections have been made. Herodian ap. Herm. de emend rat. Gr. gr. 19. p. 307: ἔτι ἀμαρτάνουσιν οἱ λέγοντες Σεραπεῖον ὡς Ἀσκληπεῖον· οὐ γάρ ἐστιν δμοία· δθεν Ἀσκληπεῖον μὲν ἐροῦμεν, Σεραπεῖον δὲ οὐ, ἀλλὰ Σεραπίδιον λόγῳ τοιούτῳ· ὅσα ἐπὶ τῆς γενικῆς διὰ τοῦ δος κλίνονται, ταῦτα καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ κατηχητικα¹ (sic) σχῆματος τὸ δ φυλάξει. ἐστιν οὖν Σεράπις, Σεράπιδος, διὰ τοῦτο καὶ Σεραπίδιον ἐροῦμεν· καὶ Ἰσίς Ἰσίδος Ἰσίδιον οὖν ἐροῦμεν, ὡς καὶ Εὑριπίδης ἀπὸ τῆς Θέτιδος Θετίδιον ἐπει.

Θετίδιον αὐδᾶ.

Herodian ap. Herm. de emend rat. Gr. gr. 19. p. 308: δμοίως ἀμαρτανοῦσιν οἱ λέγοντες Διονυσεῖον, ὡς Ἀσκληπεῖον. ὅσα ἐπὶ τῆς γενικῆς δύναται περιστᾶται, ταῦτα καὶ τοπικῶς σχηματιζόμενα περιστᾶται. ἐπεὶ οὖν Ἀσκληπίος Ἀσκληπιοῦ, Διόνυσος δὲ Διονύσου καὶ Θησέος Θησέως, ἐπεὶ οὐ περιστᾶται, διὰ τούτο οὐκ ἐροῦμεν Θησεῖον οὐδὲ Διονυσεῖον, ἀλλὰ Διονύσιον καὶ Θησεῖον. τὰ μέντοι διὰ τῆς αἱ διφθέγγους ἐκφερόμενα οὐκέτι περιστᾶται, ἀλλὰ ἀναβιβάζεται μόνον [leg. τόνοι] Ἐρμαιον, Νίμφαιον. E. M. 451. 45: τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς εἰς διὰ τοῦ εἰον γνόμενα μονογενῆ, προπεριστᾶται, βαλανεῖον, βαφεῖον, πλὴν τοῦ Θησέος Θησεῖον. The books however are not accented in such a manner as to be consistent with any of these passages. The following exceptions to our rule occur.

363. NOTE 6.—Temenica in ειον. Ἀγρίππειον, Joseph. B. J. 1. 21. 1; H. D.: Ἀδριανεῖον (?) or Ἀδριάνειον, Epiphan. Panar. p. 136 B; H. D.: Αἰάκειον, Arc. 121. 17; Theog. ap. A. G. 1343; Lob. Phryn. 369: Αἰάντειον (sc. σῆμα): Ἀκαδῆμειον, Suid.; Lob. Phryn. 367: Ἀμαζόνειον (ιερόν), Harpoer.; Suid.: Ἀμμωνίειον (?) or Ἀμμωνεῖον, Theog. Can. 129. 28: Ἀμφενον or Ἀμφειον, Xenoph. Hell. 5. 4. 8; perhaps hardly a fair instance: Ἀμφιάρειον (?) or Ἀμφιαρέιον, Strab. 399: Ἀνάκειον, Schol. Lucian Conviv. c. 24; Andocid. p. 7. 10, is Ἀνακεῖον in Eust. 1119. 10; Lucian Pisc. c. 42, and elsewhere: Ἀνακτόρειον, A. G. Oxon. 2. 332. 27: Ἀπολλάνειον, Eust. 270. 19: Ἀράτειον, Plut. 1. 1051: Ἀσκλήπειον or Ἀσκληπεῖον, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 307. 19, or Ἀσκληπεῖον, Theog. Can. 129. 27: Ἀστάρτειον, for which Ἀσταρτεῖον also occurs: Ἀχιλλεῖον (?): Βενδίδειον, Lucian Icaromenipp. 24: Βερενίκειον, H. D. quote Athen. 202 D, which place does not prove this to be the correct accent: Διονύσειον is un-Attic, Διονύσιον being the proper form, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 308; Lob. Phryn. 368: Διοσκούρειον (or Διοσκόρειον), A. G. 1343; Arc. 121. 18: Ἐκάτειον, (sc. θῦμα, ἄγαλμα), Suid.; Aristoph. Lys. 64: Ἐλένειον, Theog. Can. 129. 31: Ἐρέχθειον, Paus. 1. 26. 5; Plut. 2. 843 F: Ἡράκλειον, Eust. 270. 19; Arc. 121. 17; Lob. Phryn. 369: Ἡράδειον, Suid.. Ἡρώειον (sc. μνῆμα), Hesych.: Ἡφαστεῖον (?) is quoted, but Ἡφαστεῖον, Arc. 121. 18, is the better form: Θετίδειον, Theog. Can. 129. 24: Θησεῖον, E. M. 451. 45; Herodian ap. A. G. Oxon. 3. 252. 16; or Θησεῖον, Chærub. A. G. Oxon. 2. 219. 13; and such is the accent in our editions: Τολάδειον, H. D.: Τιπποθοώντειον, Hesych.: Τιππολύτειον, Schol. Ambros. Odyss. Λ. 321: Ἰσειον, Plut. 2. 353 A, or Ἰσειον, Eust. 270. 19: Καισάρειον, Strab. 794:

¹ Hermann conjectures κατοχητικοῦ, which is improbable, there being no such word in the language. There can be little doubt that the true reading is κτητικοῦ. Cf. Theog. Can. 129. 26.

Καπετάλειον, Chœrob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 233. 25 : **Καπετάλειον**, ΕΙ δίφθογγος καὶ προπορεῖνεται : **Κλεοπάτρειον**, Theog. Can. 129. 31 : **Λαμπέτειον** (*σῆμα*), St. Byz. : **Λύκειον**, Theog. Can. 127. 28, is perhaps not to be considered a *temenicon* : **Μαυσάλειον**, Theog. Can. 129. 31 : **Μενελάειον**, H. D. : **Μελανίππειον**, Suid. : **Ολυμπιένον**, Theog. Can. 129. 27 ; St. Byz. s. v. **Καπετάλιον**; the books vary between **Ολυμπίειον**, **Ολυμπίειον**, **Ολυμπεῖον**, and **Ολύμπιον** : **Ομήρειον**, Theog. Can. 129. 33 : **Ορέστειον**, Eurip. Or. 1647, etc. : **Πάνθειον** (or **Πάνθιον**, Schol. Pind. Ol. 3. 60 ; 8. 12) : **Πανδρόστειον** (?) : **Πανεῖον**, temple of Pan, and an artificial hill at Alexandria, Strab. 398 : **Πλουτάνειον**, A. G. 1343 : **Ποσείδειον** and **Ποσειδέον**, Eust. 270. 19, are both false for **Ποσίδειον**, Strab. 343, etc. : **Ποσειδώνειον**, A. G. 1343 : **Πρωτεστιλάειον**, H. D. : **Σεραπεῖον** (or better **Σαραπεῖον**), Zonar. 1631 ; and this form is common enough, though condemned by A. G. Oxon. 3. 252. On **Σεραπίον**, cf. Lob. Phryn. 372 : **Τιμώνειον**, Strab. 794; Theog. Can. 129. 31. It is doubtful whether all the above names are really *temenica*, though every one of them has been considered to be so by some authority or other.

II. SIMPLE ADJECTIVES.

As the Greek grammarians generally mix the accentuation of substantives and adjectives together, additional authorities for any of the following sections may be supplied, if required, from the general references given in §§ 221–339.

-ΑΟΣ.

364. Adjectives in *αος* are oxytone, as *ἀγλαός*, *ἀλαός*, *γεραός*, *κεραός* ; except *ἴλαος*, *πρᾶος*, and *σάος*, which retract the accent.

NOTE.—**Ἄλαός** is oxytone, though a compound, Arc. 38. 14 : *ἴλαος*, Att. *ἴλεως* : **πρᾶος** or **πρᾶος**, for **πρᾶός**, Arc. 36. 25 ; E. M. 553. 18 : **πρᾶος** makes **πραεῖα** and **πρᾶον** in the feminine and neuter, and consequently the nominative plural is **πρᾶοι** or **πρᾶεῖς**, **πραεῖαι**, **πραέα** : **σάος** (*σῶς*), Arc. 37. 24.

-ΒΟΣ.

365. Adjectives in *βος* are oxytone, as *κολοβός*, *ῥαιβός*, *ῥεμβός*, *στραβός*, *στιλβός*, *ὑβός* ; except *κράμβος* and *φοῖβος*, which retract the accent.

NOTE.—See Arc. 46. 2–11 : **Ἄβος**, Doric = *ῆβος* or *ἥβος*, Theocr. 5. 109 : *αῖβος*, Hesych. : **κράμβος**, Aristoph. Eq. 539 ; Hesych. : **κύβηβος**, Phot. Lex. : **στρέμβος**, Galen Lex. Hippocr., may perhaps be a substantive : **φοῖβος** = *καθαρός*, Apollon. Lex. Hom. ; Schol. Ven. T. 72.

-ΓΟΣ.

366. Adjectives in *γος* are oxytone, as *ἀγωγός*, *ἀμοργός*, *ἀργός*, *γοργός* ; except *λήθαργος*, *Μάγος*, *μάργος*, and *δλίγος* paroxytone.

NOTE.—**Δαῦγος**, Hesych. : **λαίμαργος** is considered by the grammarians to be a compound of *λαί* and *μάργος* : **λίταργος**, Suid., but it is oxytone in Chœrob. A. G.

Oxon. 2. 236. 25: Μάγος, see above, § 232: μάργος, Arc. 46. 24; the Greek grammarians consider it to be a compound: ὀλίγος; the Tarentine form of this word was ὀλίος, Herod. π. μ. λ., 19. 23.

-ΔΟΣ.

367. Adjectives in δος are oxytone, as ἀσιδός, λορδός, μυνδός; except μύδος=ἄφωνος, Hesych., and φροῦδος=πρόοδος, which is regular as a compound, Arc. 47. 26.

-ΕΟΣ.

368. Adjectives in εος retract the accent, as αἰθάλεος, ἀνάπλεως, ἀργύρεος, δαιδάλεος, Ἐκτόρεος, θέλεος, κήλεος, μέλεος, νέος, Νηστόρεος, πλέος, τέλεος, χρύσεος, except—

1. Hypertrisyllables in λεος (both simple and *compound*) where λ does not belong to the root of the word; all such are paroxytone, as ἄξα-λέος, ἄρπα-λέος, θαρσαλέος, κραται-λέος, καταλευγαλέος, σμερδαλέος, but αἰθάλεος (αἰθάλ-η), δαιδάλεος (δαιδαλ-ος), θέλεος (θέλ-ω), because in them λ belongs to the word from which they are formed.

2. Verbals in τεος, which are paroxytone, as ἀσκητέος, γραπτέος, διαλεκτέος, λεκτέος, πειρατέος, πρακτέος, συνεκποτέος, Arc. 38. 21.

3. Ionic forms in εος=ος, which take the accent of the corresponding form in ος, as ἀλεός (ἀλός), δαφοινεός (δαφοινός), ἡλεός (ἡλός), χήνεος (χήνειος), but ἀργύφεος (ἀργυφός).

4. The possessive pronouns ἔօς, τεός, Dor.=σός, oxytone.

Adjectives in εος contract into ούς, as ἀργύρεος ἀργυρούς, μολύβεος μολυβούς, χάλκεος χαλκούς.

369. NOTE 1.—*Words in λέος.* Herod. π. μ. λ. 4. 7; Theog. A. G. Oxon. 51. 8; Arc. 38. 24: τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΑΛΕΟΣ παράγωγα ὑπὲρ τρεῖς συλλαβάς ἔστι καὶ παροξύνεται, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ἐνδειαν ἔχῃ τοῦ Ι ἀπὸ κτητικοῦ ὄντος, οἷον ὑηφαλέος ἀναλέος σμερδαλέος θαρσαλέος. πρόσκειται εἰ μὴ ἔχῃ ἐνδειαν τοῦ Ι ἀπὸ κτητικοῦ ὄντος διὰ τὸ δαιδάλεος δαιδάλεος, κονισάλεος κονισάλεος: αἴθαλέος, Philem. Lex. p. 22. § 54: αἰθάλεος, τοῦτο διαφέρει πρὸ μᾶς γάρ ἔχει τὸν τόνον, καὶ πρὸ δύο. πρὸ μᾶς γάρ ὑπάρχει ἀπὸ τοῦ αἴθω, ὡς νήφω, νηφαλέος. ἡνίκα δὲ πρὸ δύο ἔχει τὸν τόνον, ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰθάλεος γέγονε, κατὰ ἀποβολὴν τοῦ Ι. ὡς παρὰ Ἀπολλωνίψ [Apollon. Rhod. 4. 777], αἰθάλεοι πρηστῆρες; cf. E. M. 261. 50; Chœsob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 195. 18: ἐρευθάλεος is sometimes erroneously ἐρευθάλεος (ἐρευθ-ος); thus also ἡθάλεος for ἡθαλέος: ὥναλεος is also a mistake for ὥνάλεος, of which ὥνέλεος is a later form.

370. NOTE 2.—*Ionic forms in εος=ος.* Ἄλεός (ἀλός), Herod. π. μ. λ. 4. 19, is ἄλεος in E. M. 59. 45: ἄφνεός (ἀφνός, ἄφνειός), Eust. 1769. 52: δαφοινέος

(δαφονός), Eust. 1160. 52; Schol. Ven. Σ. 538: ἐνέος (ἐνός), Theog. Can. 50. 13, for which ἐννεός also occurs: ἐτέος (ἐτός), Theog. Can. 50. 31; Arc. 38. 22; Joh. Alex. 29. 5: ἡλεός (ἡλός): κανεός (?) Theog. Can. 50. 13: κενεός (κενός), Theog. Can. 51. 6: κηδεός, cf. Schol. Ven. Ψ. 169: κηλεός, Schol. Ven. Θ. 217, but commonly proparoxytone, Arc. 44. 8: στερέος: φηγίνεος = φήγινος, *fagineus*, Anth. Pal. 6. 33: φλεγέος, a false form for φλόγεος: χήνεος, Ion. = χήνεος, Herodot. 2. 37; on the redundancy of the ε in these forms, see Eust. 223. 43; 247. 32; 1160. 52; 1443. 62; Schol. Ven. Σ. 538.

371. NOTE 3.—*Αγωρέος* (?) Hesych., certainly a false accent: ἕος, Arc. 179. 25; cf. Arc. 38. 4: καρχαρέος, E. M. 493. 1, is certainly false for καρχάρεος or καρχαλέος: κύδεος (?) probably false for κήδεος: παλέος = παλαιός: σέος (?) and τέος, Dor. = σός: ταρβάτεος, if it occurs, is probably false for ταρβάρεος or ταρβαλέος: ψωδαρέος, Hesych., ‘ex ψωραλέον corruptum esse conjectit Ruhnken.’ *H. D.*

-ΖΟΣ.

372. Adjectives in ζος are oxytone, as πεζός, πρωιζός, χθιζός.

NOTE.—*Οβρυζός*, Schol. Thucyd. 2. 13. 5: ὅλιζος, Eust. 1643. 1: ἔτι ἴστεον καὶ δὴ τὸ δλίγον δλιζον καθ' Ἰρακλείδην Ἰανες φασὶ οἱ νεώτεροι: Eust. 1160. 16: ἐν δὲ βῆτροικῷ λεξικῷ Αἰλίου Διονυσίου φέρεται καὶ δλιον τὸ δλίγον. φησὶ γάρ δλίγον. τὸ δὲ δλιον ἡ βάρβαρον ἡ Ἰακεν. τοῦ δὲ δλιζον ἡ χρῆσις καὶ παρὰ Δυκέφρονι δοκεῖ δὲ ἡ λέξις Αἰλόεων εἶναι. διὸ καὶ προπαραξύνεται τὸ δλιζον οὐ τονούμενον κατὰ τὸ δλίγον; but it is the neuter of δλίζων, *H. D.*: πρώζος (*πρῶζος*) is false for πρωιζός, Arc. 48. 23; both these words are made oxytone by Eust. 225. 42; Götting Accent. p. 306 remarks that πρώϊς ὅτε ἐs Αὐλίδα in Hom. Il. 2. 203 is false for πρώις ὅτε, and that πρώζον and πρῷζον are found in E. M. 691; A. G. 295. 27; though there can be no question that such accents are utterly erroneous.

-ΗΟΣ.

373. Adjectives in ηος are oxytone, as αἰξήός, Ἀχηός, εὐνηός, παληός.

NOTE.—*Αιξήος* is oxytone, though αἰξήος is proparoxytone, Herodian ap. Theog. Can. 57. 15: Παληός and Ἀχηός (or Ἀχγός, Theog. Can. 51. 18) are Boeotian forms; E. M. 32. 6: κοιρανήος, Stob. Flor. 7. 13, is contracted from κοιρανήος.

-ΘΟΣ.

374. Adjectives in θος are oxytone, as ἀγαθός, αἰθός, βοηθός, ἔφθός, ξανθός, δλισθός, δρόθός, τιτθός, τυτθός; except ἀκόλουθος proparoxytone, νόθος paroxytone, and the properispomenon λοισθός.

NOTE.—Schol. Ven. B. 311: Ἀκόλουθος, probably a compound: κόμαιθος, Lycoph. 924, is a compound: λοισθος is merely a shorter form of λοισθος, Arc. 49. 14: νόθος, Arc. 49. 9, where it is obvious that παροξύνεται should be read for δξύνεται: παναιθός was the common accent, but Euphranor wrote πάναιθος, Schol. Ven. Β. 372: ψαίνυθος may be implied by the adverb ψαίνυθα used by Lycoph. 1420.

-ΙΟΣ.

375. Adjectives in ιος retract the accent, as ἄγιος, ἄγριος,

ἀγώνιος, ἀῖδιος, αἰζήνιος, αἴφνιδιος, ἄλιος, ἄξιος, δῖος, ἴδιος, ἵήσιος, ζῖος, νήπιος, Κιλίκιος, Ῥόδιος, Σαλαμίνιος, Χῖος; except βαλιός, δεξιός, λαλιός, μονιός, πελιός, πολιός, σκολιός, oxytone, and ἀντίος, μυρίοι, *countless numbers*, πληστός, paroxytone; ἀντίος retains its accent in composition, as ἐναντίος, ὑπεναντίος, but the compounds of πληστός are regular, as παραπλήσιος.

On the accentuation of these words, see Arc. 39. 15—41. 27.

376. NOTE 1.—*Oxytones.* Βαλιός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; Eust. 1190. 12: καὶ ὥρα ὅτι τὰ μὲν ἐπίθετα ἔστιθαν καὶ βαλίδες δέκυτον, τὰ δὲ οἷον κύρια βαρύνεται πρὸς διαστολὴν; the adjective is, however, frequently barytone in the later writers: δεξιός, Theog. Can. 58. 4: ἐψιός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 322. 25; Arc. 41. 15: Ἰλλυρίος, see above, § 248: λαλιός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; Arc. 41. 3: μνίος, δάπαλός, E. M. 472. 46; perhaps a substantive: μονίος = μόνος, Eust. 772. 59; Theog. Can. 55. 19, ‘scribitur vero μονίος oxytonos ap. Hesychium, Photium, Suid. et Eust. Od. p. 1409. 61, item ap. Lucian. et in Fabulis ἈΞοπι et præcipitur a Moschop. Π. σχεδ. p. 215 fin.. μόνιος autem proparoxytonos apud Callim. ubi accentum mutavit Ernest. et ejus schol.,’ *H. D.*; but μονίος seems to be regular: πελιός, Eust. 869. 62; Theog. Can. 57. 32; Arc. 41. 3: πολιός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; the neuter of this is used substantively in E. M. 680. 40, but is proparoxytone to distinguish it from the adjective; cf. Nicand. Ther. 64, where the scholiast says, τονοῦται δὲ καὶ πόλιον καὶ πολιόν· ἀμεινον δὲ τὸ πόλιον, ἵνα μῆτὴ ἡ ὁντική ἐπίθετον: σκολιός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; σπόδιος (?) Athen. 394 A, where formerly σπόδιος was read; σπόδιος is probably a better accent; cf. Theog. Can. 54. 20: τιός, Βεοτ. = τεός, Apoll. de Pron. 135 A: τροχιός, Anth. Pal. 6. 258: φαλιός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; Arc. 41. 4, is very commonly proparoxytone.

377. NOTE 2.—*Paroxytones.* Ἀντίος, Theog. Can. 58. 20; Apoll. de Adv. 596. 16: παρὰ τὸ ἀγχοῦ δύναται γεγενῆσθαι τὸ ἀγχός, προσλαβὸν τὴν ἐν πρόθεσιν κατὰ παρολίκην, ὡς ἔχει τὸ ἐναλίγκιος, ἐναντίος, ἐνέπειν αἱ δὴ τοιαῦται τῶν πρόθεσων παρελκόμεναι, καθάπερ πλεονάσματα οὖσαι, οὐτε τάσιν οὐτε ἄλλο τι τῶν παρεπομένων ἐναλλάσσονται, καὶ γάρ τὸ ἐναντίος οὐκ ἀνεβίβασε τὸν τόνον, ὀφεῖλον. εἴπερ οὖν σύνθετον, τί οὖ συμμεταβάλλει τὸ γένος; ὅπερ ἴδιον συνθέσεως: the compounds (or decompounds) κατεναντίος, ὑπεναντίος, are also paroxytone: ὀλίος, Tarent. = ὀλίγος, Herod. π. μ. λ. 19. 25; E. M. 621. 51: μύριος, Ammon. p. 96: Μύριοι, ἐπὶ ἀριθμοῦ· Μύριοι δέ, οἱ πολλοί: Arc. 41. 21: μύριος δὲ ωρισμένος ἀριθμός, μυρίος δάριστος: Theog. Can. 58. 9: Μύριος ἡ τῶν δέκα χιλιάδων ἀπαρίθμητος· ἐπὶ γάρ τοῦ δάριστου παροξύνεται δύοις καὶ τὸ νυμφίος καὶ νύμφιος, Herod. π. μ. λ. 19. 33: πληστός, Arc. 41. 14, is erroneously πλήσιος in E. M. 156. 21: παραπλήσιος, E. M. 531. 50.

-ΑΙΟΣ.

378. Dissyllabic adjectives in *aios* are oxytone; those of more than two syllables properispomena, as Ἀθηναῖος, Αἴγαιος, ἀμοιβαῖος, ἀναγκαῖος, ἀρουραῖος, ἀρχαῖος, βαιός, Γαζαῖος, γενναῖος, Ἐρμαῖος, ἡσυχαῖος, Ἡραῖος, Ἰμεραῖος, κνεφαῖος, κορυφαῖος, λαιός, Μουσαῖος, πηγαῖος, πυγμαῖος, πυλαῖος, Ῥωμαῖος, σκαιός, σπουδαῖος, φαιός, Χαλδαῖος, ὡραιός; except 1. oxytone, ἀραιός, *thin*, Ἀχαιός, γεραιός, γηραιός, δηναιός, ἡβαιός, κραταιός, παλαιός; 2. propar-

oxytone, βέβαιος, βίαιος, γύναιος, δεῖλαιος, δίκαιος, μάταιος; and
3. properispomenon, γραιός for γεραιός.

379. Note 1.—Oxytones. Cf. Arc. 37. 4; 42. 28-44. 5: Ἀκμάος, Ἀεolic for ἀκμαῖος, is so written in Grammat. Meermann p. 661, ed. Schäfer: ἀλαιός (?) = ἀλάος: ἀλαιός = παλαιός, Ἀeschyl. Frag. 425 ed. Didot, should probably be ἀλέος: ἄραιός = ὁ μὴ πυκνός, Arc. 44. 5, but ἄραιος from ἄρα is regular: Ἀχαιός, Arc. 43. 19: βαλαιός, Hesych.: γεραιός, Theog. Can. 52. 17: γηραιός, Arc. 44. 4, but the compound καταγήραιος, if indeed a genuine form, seems to be proparoxytone: δηναιός, E. M. 417. 29: ἡβαιός, E. M. 417. 29: Ἡραιός, Schol. Ven. A. 301: κραταιός, Arc. 44. 5; Theog. Can. 52. 17: παλαιός (*παλαιόρ* or *παλεόρ*, Doric, Aristoph. Lys. 988); Arc. 43. 27; Herod. π. μ. λ. 4. 19.

380. Note 2.—Proparoxytones. Ἀγέλαιος, common: ἀγέλαιος, belonging to the herd, Eust. 1752. 61: ἀγέλαιος μέν, ὁ ἐξ ἀγέλης ἀγέλαιος δὲ κατὰ τὸν παλαιόν, προπαροξύτων ὁ ἀμαθής, thus also Suid. and others; this distinction is to be found in many of the grammarians, but probably it has little or no foundation in fact; ἀγέλαιος is best in both significations. An equally vain distinction between ἀγόραιος ὁ πονηρὸς καὶ ἐν ἀγορᾷ τεθραμμένος and ἀγοραῖος ὁ ἐν ἀγορᾷ τιμώμενος is also drawn by some authors: ἀγόραιος, *in foro educatus*: ἀγοραῖος, *forensis*, Philop. According to Ammon.: ἀγόραιος, ἐὰν προπαροξύτων, σημαίνει τὸν πονηρὸν τὸν ἐν ἀγορᾷ τεθραμμένον· ἐὰν δὲ προπερισπωμένως σημαίνει τὸν ἐν ἀγορᾷ τιμώμενον. According to Zonar. 19: ἀγοραῖος προπερισπωμένως, οἱ ἐν ἀγορᾷ ἀναστρεφόμενοι ἄνθρωποι: ἀγόραιος δὲ προπαροξύτων, ἡ ἡμέρα ἐν ᾧ ἡ ἀγορὰ τελεῖται: ἀγοραῖος in both meanings is the best and most usual accent: Ἀιγάλαιος, for this Αἴγαλαιος is said to be found, though very rarely; see Lob. Ajax 219: Ἀμφίβαιος, a name of Neptune, is of course a compound: βέβαιος, Arc. 44. 3; Theog. Can. 53. 24: βίβλαιος (?) Chær. E. 136. 22: βίαιος, Theog. Can. 53. 9; Chær. E. 60. 3: γύναιος, Hom.: δεῖλαιος, Arc. 43. 14; Theog. Can. 52. 25: δίκαιος, Chær. E. 60. 3; E. M. 198. 54: κεφάλαιος is given in the lexicons as proparoxytone, but it seems somewhat doubtful whether it occurs as an adjective: ληθαῖος, this is proparoxytone in Orph. Lith. 195, *H. D.*, but probably is an error: Δινᾶος, Theog. Can. 53. 3; λύαια (*sic!*) πανύσιμα, Theog. Can. 22. 2: μάταιος, Arc. 44. 2; Theog. Can. 53. 24: μέσαιος is doubtful for μεσαῖος, cf. Athen. 95 A. ibiq. Schweigh.: βούσταιος, Georg. Cedren. p. 19, *H. D.*; probably false for βούστιος: τύχαιος (?) τυχαῖος is a better accent: χάῖος is regular as a proparoxytone, since *ai* does not form a diphthong.

-ΕΙΟΣ.

381. Adjectives in ειος retract the accent, as Αλάντειος, Αλεξάνδρειος, βασίλειος, βρότειος, γέγειος,, δεσπότειος, δούλειος, ἔτειος, ἥμετέρειος, θεῖος, θήρειος, Ἰππάρχειος, Κεῖος, Κρήτειος, λεῦος, λύκειος, Ομήρειος, πλεῖος, Τεῖος, τέλειος, χήνειος, χρέιος, χρύσειος; except 1. properispomenon, ἀγρεῖος, ἀνδρεῖος, ἀστεῖος, Ἀργεῖος, ἀχρεῖος, Homeric, ἄχρειος, Attic Βακχεῖος, γυναικεῖος, ἐλεγεῖος, ἔταιρεῖος, ἥθεῖος, Ἡλεῖος, θεμιστεῖος (and θεμίστειος), Καδμεῖος, λοχεῖος, μαντεῖος, μονσεῖος, νυμφεῖος, ὅθυεῖος, οἰκεῖος; 2. oxytone, ἀφνεῖος, φατεῖος, with θαμεῖος and ταρφεῖος.

382. Note 1.—Properispomena. Cf. Arc. 37. 16; Lob. Ajax 93. sqq.: ἀγρεῖος, E. M. 13. 24: ἀγχεῖος, Zonar. 21: Αιαντεῖος, Chær. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 2 is

a clerical error for *Alántēos*, Arc. 45. 2 : *αἴγεος*, Chœrob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 2 seems to be always *αἴγεος* : *άκατεῖος* (?) Arc. 45. 6 ; Fix ap. H. D. suggests *'Εκατεῖος* : *ἀλέος*, crammed ; also Dor. = *Ἡλέος* : *ἀνδρέος*, Eust. 217. 40 ; A. G. Oxon. 2. 196. 1 ; Chœrob. E. 123. 25 : *ἀνθρωπεῖος*, Chœrob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 2, yet it is always proparoxytone : *'Αργεῖος*, Eust. 217. 40 ; Theodos. Gramm. 73. 11 ; Schol. Ven. B. 269 ; A. G. Oxon. 2. 288. 20 : *ἀρχεῖος* (?) L. S. : *ἀστεῖος*, Theodos. Gramm. 73. 11 ; Chœrob. E. 123. 24 : *ἄχρεῖος*, Homeric ; *ἄχρειος*, old Attic ; Eust. 217. 40 ; Schol. Ven. B. 269 ; A. G. Oxon. 2. 284. 19 ; Arc. 87. 6 : *ἄχρειος τὸ κοινόν*, *ἄχρειος δὲ τὸ Ἀττικόν* : Chœrob. E. 123. 25 merely mentions *ἄχρειος* : *Βακχεῖος*, Chœrob. E. 123. 25 ; Theodos. Gramm. 73. 11 : *γιγάντεῖος* (?) H. D. have *γιγάντειος* : *γοργεῖος* (?) H. D. have *γόργειος* only : *γυναικεῖος*, Arc. 45. 6 : *δειρεῖος* (?) Hesych. : *Δηλεῖος*, A. G. Oxon. 2. 288. 21 : *δηρεῖος*, E. M. 248. 31 : *ἔρκειος*, also *ἔρκειος* (which is the usual accent), Eust. 1930. 28 ; Schol. Ven. Φ. 471 : *ἔταιρεῖος*, Arc. 45. 6 ; Eust. 1930. 28 ; Chœrob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 198. 24, though some wrote *ἔταιρειος* : *ἡβεῖος*, Arc. 44. 8 ; E. M. 422. 21 ; so Aristarchus, Schol. Ven. Z. 518 : *Ἡλεῖος*, Arc. 44. 8 ; St. Byz. s. v. *Ἡλίς* : *Ἡρακλεῖος*, Philop. : *θεμιστεῖος*, Schol. Pind. Olymp. 1. 18 ; Herodian wrote *θεμιστεῖος*, but usage made it properispomenon : *θυννεῖος* seems false for *θύννειος*, cf. Athen. 116 E ; Aristoph. Eq. 354 : *ἰαμβεῖος* only occurs as a neuter, *ἰαμβεῖον*, which is sometimes falsely written *ἰάμβειον* : *ἰκνεῖος*, an adjective (?), Hesych. : *Καδμεῖος*, Chœrob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 173. 31 ; Theodos. Gramm. 73. 12 : *Καρνεῖος*, Callim. in Apoll. 71, or *Κάρνειος*, Schol. Theocr. 5. 83 ; Thucyd. 5. 75, etc., is *Καρνεῖος* in MS. of Hesych. : *κυνεῖος*, Chœrob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 2, yet it seems to be always written *κύνειος* in the hooks ; it appears to be expressly made proparoxytone in A. G. Oxon. 1. 373. 15 : *Λελεγεῖος* (?) *Pape* : *λοχεῖος*, probably a false accent ; none of the passages quoted in the lexicons prove that the word is properispomenon : *μαντεῖος*, E. M. 248. 31 : *μεγαλεῖος*, Arc. 45. 6 : *Μενάνδρεῖος* (?) the word is *Μενάνδρειος* in Lucian Amor. c. 43 : *μουσεῖος* (?) Anth. Pal. 9. 372. 6, which is quoted by H. D. for this accent proves nothing ; the word is proparoxytone in Eurip. Bacch. 410 : *νομαδεῖος* (?) and *νομάδειος* : *νυμφεῖος*, Anth. Pal. 7. 188. 7, but the word is proparoxytone, Anth. Pal. 7. 507. 3 : *οἰκεῖος*, Schol. Ven. Z. 518 : *ὅξεῖος* (?) : *ἄχεῖος* (?) : *παιδεῖος*, Arc. 44. 18, is proparoxytone in Plat. Legg. 747 B and elsewhere : *Πανεῖος* (?) H. D. have only *Πάνειος*, which is no doubt correct : *παρθένεῖος*, Schol. Aristoph. Av. 918, but almost everywhere else it is *παρθένειος* : *Περσεῖος* (?) H. D. quote Eurip. Hel. 1480, which proves nothing ; the word is doubtless regular : *Πηλεῖος* (?) : *πληγεῖος* = *παλαιός* (?) Hesych. : *πρασεῖος* (?) Pollux 10. 42 : *πρυτανεῖος*, Arc. 45. 6 : *σπουδεῖος*, but *Σπουδεῖος*; a proper name, Arc. 44. 17 : *δισπόνδειος*, Hermog. de Ideis, p. 231 = Tom. 2. p. 296. 8. ed. Spengel, is written *δισπονδεῖος* in Aristid. Quint. p. 48 ; H. D. : *σπερμεῖος*, H. D., almost certainly a mistake : *Ταρπεῖος* (?) H. D. : *τυμβεῖος* (?) L. S., but H. D. have only *τύμβειος* : *φυλλεῖος* (?) seemingly occurs only as *τὸ φυλλεῖον* : *χορεῖος* is quoted by H. D. from *Ælian N. A.* 2. 11 ; but there it is rightly proparoxytone, though it is *χορεῖος* in Athen. 618 C.

383. NOTE 2.—Oxytones. *'Αλεῖος* = *πένης*; Hesych. : *ἀμβλεῖος* is an altogether erroneous form, destitute of any authority : *ἀφνεῖος*, Chœrob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 34 : *θαμεῖος*, Aristarchus ; *θαμεῖος*, Pamphilus ; S. V. A. 52 : *δλεῖος* = *δλοίος* occurs in E. M. 622. 25 : *ταμεῖος* (?) : *ταρφεῖος*, Aristarchus ; *ταρφεῖος*, Pamphilus. ; S. V. A. 52 ; Dionys. Thrax derived *θαμεῖαι* and *ταρφεῖαι* from *θαμύς* and *ταρφύς*, but the accentuation of Aristarchus has been generally adopted, cf. Schol. Ven. Λ. 69 ; M. 158 ; T. 357 : *φατεῖος*, Arc. 44. 28.

-ΟΙΟΣ.

384. Dissyllables in οιος are oxytone, as γλοιός, δοιός, κροιός,

σμοιός, σκοιός; except the interrogative pronominals, as *ποῖος* (*κοῖος*), which, together with *τοῖος, οῖος, οῖος*, and polysyllables, are properispomena, as *ἄλλοῖος, αἰδοῖος, παντοῖος, ἔτεροῖος*; except *δλοῖος* oxytone, and *ὅμοῖος, γελοῖος*, which are proparoxytone in the later Attic.

385. NOTE.—Arc. 37. 11; 45. 8; Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 678. 16; E. M. 224. 40; *οῖος*, Arc. 37. 11: *ποῖος*, of some kind, is oxytone, *ποῖος*, of what kind? properispomenon: *ἀμοίος* (?) Sicilian = *κακός*, Hesych.: *γελοῖος*: De accentu autem v. *γέλοιος vel γέλαιος magna est veterum magistrorum dissensio*. Apollon. De pronon. p. 333: οὐκ ἔξωμάλισται τὰ τῶν διαλέκτων, μάλιστα δὲ τὰ τῶν Ἀττικῶν. *Ομοίος καὶ γέλαιος προπαροξύνοντές φασιν, ἀλλ' οὐκέτι τὰ τούτοις παραπλήσια.* Contra ap. Arcad. p. 45. 10, *γελοῖος* simpliciter inter properispomena enumeratur. Moeris, p. 109: *Γέλοιον, βαρυτήνα, Ἀττικῶς γελοῖον, προπερισπωμένων, Ἑλληνικῶς.* Quocum consentit Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 6 addito, ή δὲ σημασία ή αὐτή. Contra Etym. M. p. 224. 39, postquam ostendit adjectiva trisyllaba in *οιος* properispomena esse, οἱ δὲ μεταγενέστεροι τῶν Ἀττικῶν, inquit, τὸ γέλοιος καὶ δμοῖος προπαροξύνονται, οὐκ εὖ γέλοιος λέγεται ὁ γέλωτος ἄξιος, γελοῖος δὲ ὁ γελωτοποιός. Idem discriminem statuit Ammon. p. 36 et a plerisque statui tradit Eustath. p. 205 extr. ex Aelio Dionysio, qui tamen addiderat videri omnino veteres Atticos hujusmodi adjectiva δμοῖον ἐτοῦμον γελοῖον pronunciassese. In Etym. autem MS. Trajectino præceptum illud sic invertitur: *Γέλοιος προπαροξύτων μὲν λέγεται ὁ γελωτοῖς (sic), προπερισπωμένων δὲ ὁ γέλωτος ἄξιος*, quam lectionem sequitur Thom. M. p. 185 nisi quod de neutro genere sic præcipit: *Γελοῖον δὲ οὐδετέρω μόνον τὸ γέλωτος ἄξιον.* Non minor in codd. scripturæ discrepantia est, modo γέλοιος modo γελοῖος exhibentibus: vid. Schneid. ad Plat. de Rep. vol. 2. p. 14. Ad haec accedit tertia τένωσις γελοῖος cuius memoriam Eustath. servavit p. 906. 51 (ex Philopono) et p. 1967. 24: *Γελοῖος μὲν δὲ καταγέλαστος προπερισπωμένως, γελοῖος δὲ δέκτυτόν τος γελωτοποιός*, et iisdem verbis Grammat. ap. Montef. in Bibl. Coisl. p. 470; qui quum pleraque omnia cum Suida communia habeat, non omitendum ap. Suidam non δέκτυτόν legi sed προπαροξύτων, omninoque vereor ne oxytonum istud γελοῖος recentiorum errore sit grammaticorum, qui negligenter ad ultimum vocabuli syllabam retulissent quod antiquior aliquis dixerat primum δέκτυνεσθαι: quomodo Eustathius ipse loquitur p. 205 extr., 'L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: *ὅλοῖος*, but *δλοῖος* and *δλάῖος* are regular: *ὅμοῖος*, old Attic: *ὅμοιος*, late Attic, Eust. 341. 17; 1817. 15; Theog. Can. 54. 3. In A. G. 678. 18 the latter is merely called Attic, as contrasted with the Homeric accent. According to Schweighæuser the best MSS. of Herodotus have δμοῖος: *πάροιος*, Hesych.: *τραπέζοιος*, a Boeotian form, Theog. Can. 53. 30: *ψιθοῖος*, δὲ *ἀκάθαπτος*, Theog. Can. 53. 28.

-ΤΙΟΣ.

386. Those in *υιος* retract the accent, as *πήχυιος, τριπήχυιος*; except the oxytone *γυιός*.

NOTE.—*Ίδυιος* (?) an old word = *witness*, Eust. 1154. 35; 1158. 20; 1570. 40, may perhaps be regarded as an adjective.

-ΚΟΣ.

387. Adjectives in *κος* are oxytone, as *βοεικός, γλαυκός, Γραικός, γραμματικός, δαφνιακός, Δηλιακός, Ἰαμβικός, Ἰλιακός, Κορινθιακός, κτητικός, κωμικός, λευκός, Λιβυκός, λογικός, Λυδιακός,*

Πυθαγορικός, ροικός, φιλικός, φυσικός, χρονικός, ψυχικός; except 1. pronominals in *ikos*, which are paroxytone, as ἡλίκος, πηλίκος, τηλίκος, διπηλίκος (Arc. 52. 6): 2. ἄγροικος, ἄρεσκος, σόλοικος, which are proparoxytone: and 3. θρῆσκος, σῶκος proper-isopomena.

388. Note.—*Ἄγροικος* in all significations is proparoxytone in Attic according to Thomas Magister (quoted below); the Common dialect distinguished ἀγροῖκος from ἄγροικος, but the evidence is so conflicting that it is impossible to say what exact meaning it assigned to each. ‘De accentu lites sunt inter Grammaticos . . . Zonar.: Ἄγροικος δὲ ἀμαθής, Ἅγροικος δὲ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ αὐλιζόμενος. Ammon.: Ἅγροικος καὶ ἄγροικος διαφέρει, προπερισπωμένος μὲν δὲ ἐν ἀγρῷ κατοικῶν, προπαροξύτων δέ, δὲ σκαῖος τοὺς τρόπους. “Ptol. Ascal. s. potius, qui antiquum nomen mentitur, recentioris ævi magistellus, ab Ammonio diversus abit § 7; “Ἄγροικος βαρύτονον, δὲ ἐν ἀγρῷ διατρίβων” ἄγροικος δὲ προπερισπωμένον, δὲ μὴ ἥμερος. Secundum communem Gr. sermonis dialectum distinxit Noster, uti e Thoma M. licet testimare: (Ἄγροικος, δὲ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ οἰκῶν, παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἀπλῶς ἄγροικος δέ, δὲ ἰδιώτης καὶ ἀπαίδεντος· οἱ Ἀττικοὶ δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ οἰκουντος, καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἰδιώτου, καὶ ἀπαίδεντον καὶ ἀναισθήτου, προπαροξύτων ἄγροικος λέγουσιν. Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν Πλάτων· τοξ: Λέγεις ἄγροικον ἄρα σύ γ' εἶναι τὸν θεόν· ἥγουν ἀναισθήτον. Καὶ πάλιν ἐν Νεφέλαις 46: “Ἐπειτ' ἔγγυα Μεγακλέους τοῦ Μεγακλέους Ἀδελφίδην, ἄγροικος [?] ἄν, ἐξ ἀστεος· ἥγουν ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ οἰκῶν). Judicium Jungermanni ad Poll. 9. 12, p. 982, certi quid de accentu vix proferri posse existimantis considerari in primis meretur.” Valck. Eran. Philo: “Ἄγροικος βαρύτων, καὶ ἄγροικος, προπερισπωμένος διαφέρει. Ἅγροικος μὲν γάρ, δὲ γνώσεως ἀμορφος, η δὲ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ οἰκῶν ἄγροικος δὲ προπερισπωμένος, δὲ μὴ ἥμερος, ίσος τῷ ἀγρῳ. Lex. ap. Hermann, Gr. Gramm. 328: “Ἄγροικος δὲ ἐν ἀγρῷ διατρίβων, ἄγροικος δὲ δὲ ἀπαίδεντος. Lex. Rhetor. post Phot. p. 664, Porson: “Ἄγροικος, δὲ ἀμαθής ἄγροικος, δὲ ἐν ἀγρῷ αὐλιζόμενος. Πλάτων δὲ τὸ ἐναντίον τούτου. Etym. Gudian.: Ἅγροικος καὶ ἄγροικος, διαφορά (l. διάφορα). “Ἄγροικος μὲν δὲ ἀμαθής καὶ ἀπαίδεντος ἄγροικος δὲ δὲ μὴ ἥμερος, ἀλλ' ίσως (malim ίσος τῷ ε Philon.) ἄγριος η δὲ ἀγρῷ διαιτώμενος. Cfr. Eran. Philon. h. v.; Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἅγρος.—Καὶ συνθέτως ἄγροικος καὶ ἄγροικος. Alia vid. ap. Kulenk. ad Ammon. p. 5 ed Lips; Fix ap. H. D.; the books are as inconsistent as the grammarians: δαῦκος, Hesych. θρῆσκος (?) cf. Theog. Can. 14. 31: πέρκος is a doubtful form for περκύς; in Arist. H. A. 9. 36. 1, quoted by L. S., it is a substantive, or at least is used as one: μαύμαρκος (?) Arc. 51. 12: σόλοικος, Arc. 51. 20: σῶκος, Philem. Lex. p. 85. § 213; Tyrannion oxytoned it to distinguish it from the proper name Σάνκος, Eust. 1197. 40; Arc. 50. 4 seems to imply that the adjective is oxytone, and yet in l. 23 he says that adjectives in *ikos* are not oxytone: according to Schol. Ven. T. 72 σῶκος is the proper accent.

-ΛΟΣ.

389. Adjectives in *los* are oxytone, as Αἴτωλός, ἀμαρτηλός, ἀπαλός, ἀπατηλός, δειλός, ἐσθλός, Θεσσαλός, Ἰταλός, καλός, δλός, ὅμαλός, πολλός, σιγηλός, στρεβλός, τραυλός, τυφλός, ύψηλός, φειδωλός, χθαμαλός, χωλός, ψωλός; except 1. ἀειδέλος, ἄλλος, ἀσύφηλος, ἀτάσθαλος, βέβηλος, δαΐδαλος, δείελος, δῆλος, δούλος, εἴκελος, (θέσκελος), ἔκηλος, ἔκπαγλος, ἐρύγμηλος, ἔωλος, Ίξαλος, κάπηλος, κίβδηλος, κόβαλος, κοῖλος, κόλος, λάλος, μάχλος, ὅλος,

οὐλος, πέτηλος, σαῦλος, and φαῦλος, which retract the accent: 2. paroxytone, αἰόλος with those in ἄλος and ὄλος, as αἴμιλος, γογγύλος, κωτίλος, ποικίλος, στρογγύλος, φίλος, but ἀήσυλος αἴσυλος, are proparoxytone, and παχυλός oxytone.

390. Note 1.—Αείδελος. Arc. 55. 7: ἀέδηλος is a compound adjective, and therefore proparoxytone: αἴθαλος, Nicand. Ther. 659: αἴκολος (?) Hesych.: ἀκάλος, E. M. 44. 29, is sometimes ἀκαλος, but wrongly: ἄλλος, Schol. Ven. II. 234; A. G. Oxon. I. 70. 11: ἀμάνδαλος, Αἴολις, Alcæus 97; L. S.: ἄρδαλος (?), L. S.; according to Arc. 54. 17 those in αλος with a long antepenultimate are proparoxytone, except Θεσσαλός, and the rule is generally true: βέβηλος, Theog. Can. 62. 2; Schol. Ven. Σ. 580: γάγγαλος (?) Hesych.: γοιδούλος and γοδούλος (?) Hesych.: δαίδαλος, Arc. 54. 19; E. M. 33. 33: δείελος; this is the usual accent, but according to Arc. 55. 4, τὸ δειελός, τὸ δειλινὸν δεῖνεται: δαῦλος, Eust. 274. 24: δῆλος, Theog. Can. 61. 7; according to Schol. Ven. K. 466 it is a contraction of δέελος: δοῦλος, Arc. 53. 12: δύσκολος, a compound word: εἴκελος and ἵκελος, Arc. 55. 8: ἔκηλος; the grammarians say that those in ηλος with only two terminations are barytone, and they frequently are so: ἔκπαγλος is strictly a compound, and therefore regular; the same is the case with ἔξιτηλος and ἐρύγμηλος, which last Tyrannion made oxytone, but wrongly, Schol. Ven. Σ. 580; cf. E. M. 379. 20: εὔκηλος, Arc. 55. 13: ἔωλος, Arc. 57. 21; Chœrob. E. 23. 15: ἱκαλος, E. M. 44. 32: ἡπίαλος (?) this is perhaps not an adjective: Θεσσαλός, St. Byz.: τὸ Θεττάλη δράμα Μενάνδρου Βαρύνεται παρὰ Ἀττικοῦ εἰς ιδιότητα τεθέν: ἴκαλος, Arc. 54. 19: ἴτηλος, Hesych.: καλός was paroxytone in Αἴολις, Eust. 1534. 20; and so is the barbarism καλάνι: κάπηλος, E. M. 379. 30; Arc. 55. 14: κίβδηλος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 291. 26; Schol. Ven. Σ. 580; Chœrob. E. 116. 20: κόβαλος, generally used as a substantive, but in Aristophanes sometimes as an adjective: κοίλος (Αἴολις κοίλος), Joh. Alex. 6. 23; Schol. Ven. K. 134: κόλος, cf. Arc. 52. 16: λάλος, Arc. 52. 18: νενίλος is probably a compound: νύσταλος (?): ἔνσυλος, E. M. 737. 3: δλος, Arc. 52. 18, who holds that all dissyllables with a short penultimate are paroxytone, except δλός δ ὀλέθριος: οὐλος, Schol. Ven. K. 134; Arc. 53. 12: παίταλος (?): πέμτελος δ παλαιός, Arc. 55. 8: πέταλος is perhaps rather a substantive than an adjective, though πετάλη may be regarded as its feminine: πέτηλος (?) Aratus 271; H. D.: πίαλος, Arc. 54. 24: πολύς, πολλή, πολύ keep the accent throughout on the last syllable: ράκελος (?) σκληρός, Hesych.: σαῦλος, cf. Arc. 53. 10: στράβαλος or στραβάλος, Hesych., where the last editor has rightly printed στραβαλός: φαῦλος, Arc. 53. 10.

391. Note 2.—Paroxytones. Αἰόλος, Arc. 56. 6: τὸ δὲ αἰόλος, εἴτε κύριον, εἴτε ἐπίθετον παροξύνεται; see above, § 282; the imaginary singular μεγάλος is also paroxytone, E. M. 553. 30; Chœrob. E. 68. 24; Arc. 54. 19.

392. Note 3.—Exceptions in ἄλος and ὄλος. A. G. Oxon. I. 51. 17: Μύτιλος (μυτιλλός (?) Herod. π. μ. λ. 21. 2) is apparently another and perhaps false form for μίτιλος: ἀϊδυλος, Hesych., αϊδυλος, Suid., and αϊδύλος, Zonar.: αϊσυλος, Arc. 56. 12; this author strangely considers the word to be a compound of ἀ and σῦλω; ἀήσυλος is another form of the same: βαίκυλος (?) Hesych.: βέκυλος (?): ἴτυλος, Schol. Theocr. 3. 7, quoted by H. D.: κόβιλος, see above, § 390: μίτυλος, a Lacedæmonian word = ἔσχατος, Arc. 55. 23, is written μιτυλός in Hesych.: παχυλός, this strange accent is amply supported by the books, but I find no distinct statement about it in the grammarians.

-ΜΟΣ.

393. Adjectives in *μος* throw back the accent, as ἀγώγιμος, αἰρέσιμος, ἄλκιμος, ἄλωσιμος, βρώσιμος, γνώριμος, δλημος, ἔβδομος, ἐτήτυμος, νόμιμος, χρήσιμος, ὡφέλιμος; except ἀμός, θερμός, ἵταμός, μηδαμός, νεοχρός, ὁμός, οὐδαμός, σιμός, τομός, ὑμός oxytone, and ἐρῆμος, ἐτοῦμος, which are proper isopomena in old Attic, though they are regular, ἐρημος, ἐτοιμος, in later Attic.

394. NOTE.—*Ἀμός*, Dor. = *ἡμέτερος*, Arc. 59. 19; Apoll. de Pron. 144 A: *ἴθελημός*, Hesych. has *ἴθελήμως*, which implies *ἴθίλημας*, but the oxytone form is decidedly the best: *ἐπήτρυμος*, for which Ptolemaeus Ascalonites wrote *ἐπητριμός*, Schol. Ven. Σ. 211: *ἐρῆμος*, old Attic, *ἐρημος*, new Attic, Eust. 341. 12; 217. 45; 531, etc.; E. M. 374. 14; Arc. 61. 6; Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 1: *ἐτοῦμος*, old Attic, *ἴτουμος*, new Attic, Eust. 206. 1; 341. 12; 822. 5, etc.; Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 10: *θελεμός*, or *θελημός*, E. M. 103. 48; Chœrob. E. 57. 8; Arc. 61. 3: *θερμός*, Philop., see above, § 285: *ἵταμός*, Arc. 60. 15: *λαμός* (?) Hesych.: *μηδαμός* and *οὐδαμός*, cf. Arc. 59. 19: *νεοχρός*, cf. Arc. 58. 12: *ὁμός*, cf. Arc. 59. 21: *σαυχμός* = *σαχνός*, Hesych.: *τομός*, Arc. 59. 25, see above, § 285: *ὑμός* = *ὑμέτερος*, Apoll. de Pron. 144 A: *φαρυμός* (?) *τολμηρός*, *θρασύς*, Hesych.

-ΝΟΣ.

395. (a) Adjectives in *ῡνος* and *ῡνος* retract the accent, except such as are derived from adverbs, or involve the idea of time, which are oxytone, as *ἄκανθων*, *ἀμπέλινος*, *ἀνθρώπινος*, *βύβλινος*, *γηθόσυνος*, *δεσπόσυνος*, *δουλόσυνος*, *ἐλεφάντινος*, *πέτρινος*, *ρόδινος*, *ὑπέρινος*; but *πυκινός* from *πύκα*, *ἀδινός* (*ἀδηνη*), *ταχινός* (*τάχα*), *θαμινός* (*θαμά*), *μηδαμινός*, *οὐδαμινός*, *χθεσινός*, *ἐαρινός*, *τητινός*, *ἐσπερινός*, *ἡμερινός*, *θερινός*, *δπωρινός*, *περυσινός*, *χειμερινός*, *δψινός*, all involving the notion of time: the following are also oxytone, *ἀληθινός*, *δροσινός*, *πεδινός*, *ῥαδινός*, *φυζακινός*.

396. NOTE.—Cf. Theog. Can. 67. 23; E. M. 58. 53; Eust. 709. 52; Arc. 65. 9; Schol. Ven. N. 29: *ἀβρινός* (?) Hesych.: *ἀλευρινός* (?) H. D.: *ἀληθινός*, Chœrob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 180. 4; E. M. 58. 53; Theog. Can. 67. 23: *ἀνθινός* seems to be more frequently oxytone than proparoxytone, but that may be the work of editors; cf. Lob. Prol. 189: *δροσινός*, Hesych.; in Anth. Pal. 9. 570 the MS. has no accent: *ἔλαινος*, sometimes falsely oxytone: *κάλινος* is sometimes found oxytone: *λεπτακινός*, *μηδαμινός*, and *οὐδαμινός*, Theog. Can. 67. 23: *ποθινός* is but another form of *ποθεινός*, with the penultimate shortened for metrical reasons, Anth. Pal. 7. 403: *ῥαδινός*, Chœrob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 180. 4: *σκυλάκινος* is sometimes falsely oxytone: *τητινός*, A. G. 66. 17, is sometimes proparoxytone, but such an accentuation is false, as being contrary to analogy and express precept: *φυζακινός*, Theog. Can. 67. 23; Schol. Ven. N. 102: *φυτινός*, Chœrob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 180. 4: *χήλινος*; ‘Vitiosum accentum *χηλινόν* notavit Lobeck. Pathol. Prol. p. 201, rectum *χήλινον* qui nunc Polluci [7. 172] restitutus est, servavit Hesych. in gl. *Κεχήλωματι*’ H. D.: *ψυχινός* is false for *ψυχεινός*; ‘Ελωρινὴ ὁδός in Thucyd. 6. 70 should probably be *Ἐλαρίνη*.

397. (b) Those in *τνος* are properispomena, as ἀγρωστῖνος, ἀγχι-
στῖνος, Λατῖνος, προμηνηστῖνος; except λαρινός oxytone.

NOTE.—Arc. 65. 19; on λαρινός, which was Herodian's accent, though others seem to have written λάρινος, see Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 924; on ἀγρωστῖνος, St. Byz. s. v. Ἀγρός: Ἀλεξανδρῖνος, St. Byz., elsewhere Ἀλεξανδρινός, cf. Diog. Laert. 7. 18.

398. (c) The remaining adjectives in *νος* are oxytone, as ἀγανός, ἀϊδηνός, Ἀσιανός, ἐλεεινός, ἔραυνός, ἔρυμνός, εὐδιανός, ἡπε-
δανός, ἵκανός, καινός, κεδνός, κοινός, κραιπνός, οὐτιδανός, πελιδνός,
πετεινός, ποθεινός, πρυμνός, πυκνός, ρίγεδανός, ρίκνος, ροδανός,
σεμνός, σκοτεινός, στενός, στρυφνός, συχνός, ταπεινός, τερπνός,
τιθηνός, Χριστιανός, ψεδνός, ψυχεινός; except βάσκανος, γόενος,
δύστηνος, ἔνος, ἵκμενος, κάγκανος, κάρβανος, κλύμενος, λάγνος,
λίχνος, μόνος, ξένος, πλάνος, which retract the accent, and the
properispomna, ἑκένος (*κενός* and *κῆνος*), χαῦνος.

399. Note.—Ἀγανός, Schol. Ven. Η. 172: ἀϊδηνός, though oxytone, is in fact a compound word: ἀκμηνός, E. M. 49. 42: δὲ Ἐρίσταρχος λέγει τὴν ἀκμηνὸν προπαροξυτόνας παρὰ τὴν ἀκμήν· Θέων δὲ δέκτενεσθαι ἀξιοῖ, ὡς ἀγαθός· ἔνοι δὲ προπερι-
σπῶν: Eust. 1944. 38: ἀκμηνὸς δὲ νῦν [i.e. Hom. Od. 23. 191] δέκτενεται· φασὶ γάρ διτὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ἐνταῦθα μὲν ἐπὶ τοῦ θάμως ἀκμηρός, ὃ ἔστιν ἀκμὴν ἔχων τοῦ νεάζειν, δύντόνησεν, ἐν δὲ Ἰλιάδῃ ἐπὶ τοῦ δηλούντος τὸν νῆστιν ἐβαρυτόνησεν. ἕτεροι δέ φασι, καὶ τὰ δύο προπαροξυτόνησα: βλάνος, Hesych.: γόενος seems to be the accent of the books, but by analogy it ought to be oxytone: γρῶνος (?) Lycoph. 631; 1280: δύστηνος, Theog. Can. 68. 1; Arc. 65. 8, is probably a compound: ἑκένος, κενός, and κῆνος, Arc. 179. 13: ἔνος, cf. Arc. 111. 4: ἵκμενος, Arc. 64. 28: κλύμενος, Arc. 64. 28: λάγνος, Schol. Ven. Η. 351; Arc. 62. 2: λίτανος (?) is read by Seidler in Aeschyl. S. c. T. 102, ed. Didot: λίχνος, Schol. Ven. Η. 351; Arc. 62. 7: Μαριάνδυνος, such was the Ἀeolic accent, but the common one Μαριανδυνός, Eust. Dion. Per. 787; cf. Arc. 66. 3, and above, § 299: μορφνός=σκοτεινός, Suid.: as a substantive it varies, see above, § 292: νώδυνος is regular as a compound: ὀλίσθανος (?) Galen.: ξένος (Ion. ξεῖνος, Ἀeol. ξέννος), Arc. 63. 15: πέπανος occurs as well as πεπανός, but the latter seems the more correct accent: cf. Arc. 64. 10; Lob. Prol. 183: πλάνος, Arc. 63. 12: σκύδμανος (?)=σκυθρωπός, Hesych.: τῆνος, Doric for ἑκένος: τοσσῆνος, Doric for τοσσήντος, Theocr. I. 54: χαῦνος, Arc. 64. 8; for βάσκανος, κάγκανος, κάρβανος, μόνος, the books seem to be the only authorities.

-ΞΟΣ.

400. Adjectives in *ξος* are oxytone, as διξός, λοξός, τετραξός,
τριξός, φοξός, φριξός, Arc. 66. 14.

-ΟΟΣ.

401. Those in *οος* retract the accent, as ὅγδοος, σόος; except
θοός, δλοός, oxytone: ἀθρόος and the multiplicatives in πλοος

are paroxytone, as ἀπλός, διπλός, δεκαπλός. When syncopated they become oxytone, as ἀπλός, διπλός.

402. NOTE.—Schol. Veu. M. 26. The numerals in *πλοος* remain paroxytone even when compounded, as *πενταπλός*; but this does not seem to be the case with the compounds of such forms as ἀπλός, διπλός: e. g. we have διάδιπλος, cf. Eust. 890. 51; Arc. 42. 10: ἀγνοός (?) Hesych.: ἀθρόος, ὁ συνηθροισμένος is distinguished by its accent from ἀθροός, ὁ ἀθρόυβος, Eust. 1387. 11; 1788. 36; Arc. 42. 13; Aristarchus aspirated the word, Eust. 966. 10; Schol. Veu. B. 439; contrary to rule, it is contracted into ἀθροός, not ἀθροῖς, Eust. 1447. 52, though Ptolemaeus Ascalonites wished to write ἀθροῖς, in the accusative plural: ἀκοός, E. M. 51. 24: ζοός, though most wrote ζόος, in which case Ptolemaeus Ascalonites would have been justified in making ζώα perispomenon; ζώα is however condemned by Schol. Ven. E. 887; Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 31: διὸ καὶ τὸ ζόος παρ' Ἐπιχάρμῳ οἱ πλέοντες ἐβάρωνται, cf. E. M. 413. 30: θοός, Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 29: ὅγδοος, E. M. 615. 30: ὀλοός, and οὐλοός, Arc. 42. 21: σόος, or σῶς, Schol. Ven. Σ. 887; E. M. 413. 30.

-ΠΟΣ.

403. Adjectives in *πος* are oxytone, as *ἀπός*, *γρυπός*, *λοιπός*, *χαλεπός*, *ποδαπός*; except *λίσπος*.

NOTE.—It is doubtful whether the words *ποδαπός*, *ἀλλοδαπός*, *ἐχθροδοπός*, *ἡμεδαπός*, *τηλεδαπός*, *ἐχθροδοπός*, *παντοδαπός*, *δποδαπός*, are compounds or not. See L. S. s. v. *ποδαπός*: they are all oxytone, Arc. 67. 7; A. G. Oxon. I. 369. 29: *λίσπος*, Apollonius appears to have written *λισπός*, Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 848. cf. § 154. *Ἀρτίπος*, *ἀελλόπος*, Eust. 768. 48, *ἀλιτρόπος*, *μικρόπος*, *τετράπος*, *ώκυπος*, are paroxytone, even when declined after the Second Declension, Schol. Ven. I. 105.

-ΡΟΣ.

404. Adjectives in *ρος* are oxytone, as *ἀκιρός*, *ἀβρός*, *ἀγαυρός*, *αλσχρός*, *ἀφαυρός*, *βδελυρός*, *δροσερός*, *ἐχθρός*, *ἐχυρός*, *θαλερός*, *ἱερός*, *ἱλαρός*, *ἰσχυρός*, *θολερός*, *κρυερός*, *λαιψηρός*, *λιπαρός*, *λυπηρός*, *μιαρός*, *νεαρός*, *νωθρός*, *ξηρός*, *ξυηρός*, *δτηρός*, *πενιχρός*, *πικρός*, *πυιγηρός*, *πυρός*, *σκληρός*, *σοβαρός*, *τορός*, *τρυφερός*, *φοβερός*, *ψυχρός*; except 1. comparatives and comparative forms, possessive pronouns, and numerals, definite or indefinite, in *τερος*, which are proparoxytone, as *ἀβέλτερος*, *ἀμφότερος*, *ἄρπαγίστερος*, *βέλτερος*, *δασύτερος*, *δεύτερος*, *δημότερος*, *ἐκάτερος*, *ἐξέτερος*, *ἔτερος*, *μετεξέτεροι*, *μηδέτερος*, *πρότερος*, *φέρτερος*, *ὕστερος*; 2. the following, which retract the accent, *ἄκρος*, *βάρβαρος*, *γαῦρος*, *γλίσχρος*, *ἐλεύθερος*, *ἔταρος*, *ῆμερος*, *θοῦρος*, *κάρχαρος*, *κραῦρος*, *λάβρος*, *λάληθρος*, *λοίδορος*, *μαῦρος*, *μέρμερος*, *μῶρος*, *Attic*, *ινκτερος*, *ολίγωρος*, *παῦρος*, *πέπειρος*, *σινάμωρος*, *ταλαίπωρος*, *ὑλακόμωρος*, *φλαῦρος*, *φλύαρος*, *χῆρος*: in Attic *πόνηρος* and *μόχθηρος* are proparoxytone when they signify *wretched*; 3. properispomenon *ἔταῖρος*. *Αείσυρος* and *ἀήσυρος* are regular if compounds.

405. NOTE.—'Αβληχρός, Heracleides Milesius barytoned it as a compound; Eust. 705; Schol. Ven. Θ. 178: ἀγαυρός is oxytone, though, according to the Greek grammarians, a compound of γαῦρος, Eust. 1444. 10: ἄγλαυρος (?) Nicand. Ther. 441: ἀδρός, Hesych. is a compound: ἄκρος, Arc. 74. 6; but φαλακρός is oxytone, on which see below: ἀμαυρός, Eust. 1444. 11: ἀμυδρός, according to Eust. 463. 41 it ought to be ἀμύδρος, but it is always and rightly oxytone: ἀμφότερος, Arc. 71: ἀφαυρός, Eust. 1444. 11: βάρβαρος, Arc. 70. 12: βδέλυρος, *Attic*, Eust. 341. 15, but it is always oxytone in the books: παμβδελυρός: Aristoph. Lys. 969, is strange: γαῦρος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 355. 1; cf. Arc. 69. 19: τὰ εἰς ΡΟΣ δισύλλαβα τῇ ΑΓ Διφθόγγῳ παραλγήμενα ἐπὶ ἐμψύχων τιθέμενα βαρύνεται, φλαύρος, σαῦρος, καῦρος δικάος: γλίσχρος, Arc. 74. 2, is often oxytone in MSS: δαῖρος or δαυρός, *burning, caustic*; the ancients themselves were in doubt which was the proper accent, Arc. 69. 17; Theog. Can. 70. 20: δεξιτέρος, Arc. 71: δευτέρος, Arc. 70. 22: δημότερος, a comparative from δῆμος used adjectively, St. Byz. s. v. Δῆμος: δίκρος is only another form of the compound adjective δίκρος or δίκρους: ἔαρτερος, Nicand. Ther. 380: ἔλλερος, Eust. 635. 5; Arc. 123. 1: ἔτερος, Arc. 70. 27: ἔταῖρος, Theog. Can. 71. 4; Arc. 72. 18: ὑμέτερος, Arc. 179. 24: θαῦρος, Arc. 70. 4: ἴμερος: κάρχαρος, A. G. Oxon. 1. 55. 19: καῦρος, Arc. 69. 21: κοῦρος, Arc. 70. 4; Schol. Ven. B. 153: λάβρος, or, as it is incorrectly written by late authors, λαῦρος: λῆρος, Schol. Ven. B. 599; Arc. 68. 10; see § 312: λατδόρος, also a substantive: μαῦρος=ἀμαυρός, Arc. 69. 22; μέτερρος, Ζεῦλος=μέτριος: μόχθηρος, Attic, Eust. 341. 12; Arc. 71. 16; but except in that dialect and in Ζεῦλος, if it has the word, it is oxytone; in the books it seems to be commonly oxytone in all senses; Ammon. p. 95: μοχθηρὸς μὲν γάρ δέντρων, δ τὰ ηθη πονηρός. λέγουν δὲ ἀπλῶς τὰ φαῦλα καὶ μοχθηρὰ...μοχθηρὸς δὲ δ ἐπίπονος; Arc. 71. 16: ιστέον δέ, ὅτι τὸ πόνηρος καὶ μόχθηρος [δεῖ] οἱ Ἀττικοὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ δέννενεν προπαροξύνουσιν, ἄταν τὸν ἐπίμονον [? ἐπίπονον] καὶ ἐπίμοχθον σημαίνῃ: according to Trypho ap. Ammon. 116, the word was proparoxytone in Attic, because that dialect has a tendency to throw the accent back; Eust. 341. 14: πᾶν γάρ εἰς ΡΟΣ λῆγον παράνυμον, παρεσχηματισμένον τοῖς γένεσιν, δέντονόν ἔστι καθ' Ἡροδιανόν. διό, φησιν, εἰ καὶ πόνηρος μὲν καὶ μόχθηρος βαρυτόνως ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιπόνων καὶ ὑπομενετικῶν, πονηρὸς δὲ καὶ μοχθηρὸς ἐπὶ τῶν κατὰ Φυχὴν φαύλων, ἀλλὰ τοῦτο οὐκ εὖ. εἴ γάρ πόνος καὶ μόχθος τὰ πρωτότυπα, εὐλόγως πονηρὸς καὶ μοχθηρὸς τὰ τούτοις παρακείμενα, καὶ διαφόρων ἔχηται σημασίāν, ἵνα γάρ ἀνάλογα τῷ κάματος καματηρός, ὅλισθος διλισθηρός, βλάβη βλαβερός, κράτος κρατερός: μῶρος, afterwards μωρός, Eust. 1749. 37; Arc. 69. 13: μωρὸς καὶ μῶρος Ἀττικῶν, Schol. Plat. Lach. 197 A; cf. Theog. Can. 79. 9; some assigned a different meaning to each accent: 'Accentum adjectivi qui in libris modo in priori modo in altera, grammatici Atticos in illa ponere consentiunt, ut Suidas: Μῶρος παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς προπερισπάται: Arc. 69. 13: Μωρὸς καὶ μῶρος Ἀττικῶν: Eust. Π. 245. 37: Μῆρος μῶρος παρ' Ἀττικοῖς, δ παρὰ τοῖς ὕστερον δέντρων μωρός: Od. 1447. 56: Τὸ δὲ μωρός πάλαι ποτὲ δρθῶς εἶχε προπερισπάσθαι (quibus addit exx. hujus accentus)... ὕστερον δὲ συνεξέδραμε τῷ πυλαρός θυμωρός καὶ τοῖς δμοίοις, quae repeatit 1749. 39; Μωρὸς vero scriptum in Etym. M. p. 593. 12; Photius: Μωρός· ἔνιοι τὴν πρόσκαιρον εὐθείειν προπερισπωμένων, τὴν δὲ κακίαν δέντρων· οἱ δὲ ἀπλῶς προπερισπῶσι· σύγκειται δὲ κατὰ στέρησιν τῆς ὥρας.' *H. D.*: νέωρος, Arc. 72. 14: νωτέρος, Arc. 179. 23: δλίγωρας, Arc. 72. 15, belongs to the compound adjectives: ὅμηρας, said to mean *blind* in the Cumeæan dialect; cf. Schol. Lycoph. 422: πέπειρος, Arc. 71. 21, fem. πέπειρă, Draco p. 79. 20: πέρπειρας, Arc. 70. 13; perhaps a compound: πηρός, Schol. Ven. B. 599: πηρὸν ὡς χρηστὸν κατ' ὅξειαν τάσιν παρὰ τῷ Ποιητῇ παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς πῆρον ὡς λῆρον: according to Hesychius: πηρόν, ἐστερημένον τῆς φωνῆς. ἐνεδύ δέ, πεπηραμένον καὶ βεβλαμένον αὐτοῦ τὴν διάνοιαν τὸν ἐνεδύ καὶ ἄφωνον, προπερισπωμένων δὲ τὸν τυφλόν: πονηρός, Arc. 71. 16: ιστέον δέ, ὅτι τὸ πόνηρος καὶ μόχθηρος ἀεὶ οἱ

'Αττικοὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ ὁξύνειν προπαροξύνουσιν, ὅταν τὸν ἐπίμονον [leg. ἐπίπονον] καὶ ἐπίμοχθον σημαίνῃ: Ammon. p. 116: Πόνηρον βαρυτονούμενον ὡς σόλοικον, καὶ Πονηρὸν ὁξυτονούμενον ὡς κυδοιμόν, φασὶ διαφέρειν παρὰ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς· δμοῖς μόχθηρον καὶ μοχθηρόν. Πονηρὸς γάρ ἔστιν ὁξυτόνως ὁ κακοήθης· Πόνηρος δὲ ὁ ἐπίπονος: Trypho ap. eund. condemns the distinction as absurd, though, no doubt, πονηρός was proparoxytone in Attic, cf. Eust. 341. 12; A. G. Oxon. I. 372. 29: ὁ κατὰ ψυχὴν ὁξυτόνως, ὁ δὲ κατὰ σῶμα προπαροξύτονως· καὶ παρ' Εὐπόλιδι τὸ θηλυκὸν πονήρα·

καὶ μὴ πονηρόν, ὃ πονήρα, προξένει·

τὸ μὲν πρότερον ὁξύνοντες, τὸ δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς προμηστρίας τὸ δεύτερον βαρυτογονῶντες: *ῥάρος*, Suid. seems to make this *Æolic* word an adjective = *ἰσχυρός*, as well as a substantive, cf. Hesych. s. v. and Arc. 200. 22: *σινάμωρος*, probably a compound: *σκόλυθρος*, Suid.: *στεῖρος*, Manetho I. 125; *H. D.*; but the feminine *στεῖρα* (sc. *βοῦς*) is the only common form of the word: *συνάμωρος* is false for *σινάμωρος*: *σφαιρός*, Empedocles ap. Simplic. in Arist. Phys. 425 b. 2 ed. Berolin.: *σφέτερος*, Schol. Ven. A. 280; Arc. 179. 24: *ταλαιπωρός*, perhaps a compound: for *τιμάρος* and *τιμωρός* see Compound Adjectives: *ὑλακόμωρος*, perhaps a compound: *ὑμέτερος*, Arc. 179. 24: *ὑστερός*, Arc. 70. 22: *φαλακρός*, Arc. 74. 21; some consider this to be a compound, like *δείλακρος*, but Lobeck, Par. 42, thinks it a simple word, and the accent confirms his view: *φλαῦρος* (for which *φαῦρος*, Hesych., seems to be a false form), Arc. 69. 21: *φλύαρος*, Arc. 70. 18; cf. Draco 95. 26; this is rather a substantive than an adjective, and sometimes is wrongly oxytone; thus also *φλυαρώς* for *φλύάρως*: *χείμαρρος*: 'De accentu formæ trisyllabæ in casibus in *os*, *ov*, vel *oi* ex euentibus dissenserunt grammatici, quorum opiniones Eustath. p. 496, præseunte partim schol. vet. ad II. Δ. 452, exposuit: ἴστεον δὲ ὅτι γενικὸν μὲν ὄνομα τὸ ποταμοί, εἶδικὸν δὲ τὸ χείμαρροι, καὶ ὅτι τὸ χείμαρροι, ὡς ἐν τοῖς Ἀπίωνος καὶ Ἡρωδώρου φαίνεται, Πτολεμαῖος μὲν ὁ Ἀσκαλονίτης, παροξένει ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ χειμάρρους, ἵνα φέρῃ τὸν τόνον τῆς ἑνικῆς εἰδέσας. Νικλᾶς δὲ προπαροξύνει πιθανώτερον ἐκ τοῦ χειμάρρους, ἵνα ἔχῃ συγκοπὴν ἐκ τοῦ χειμάρροι . . . ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐτερούν τι λέγει ἐν οἷς φησὶν ὅτι χειμάρρους ῥητέον σὺν τῷ ν, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὡς τινες χείμαρρος· τὰ γάρ εἰς οὓς ἀπλά κατὰ τὴν σύνθεσιν φυλάσσει τὸ ν, οἷον νοῦς σύννοῦς . . . οὕτω γοῦν καὶ φοῦν χειμάρρους· "Ομηρος χειμάρρους κατ' ὄρεσφι καὶ πάλιν χειμάρροο, ἀλλ' οὐ χείμαρροι ὡς οἱ πολλοὶ φασιν. Ὡς γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀλκίνους ἀλκίνους, οὕτω καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ χειμάρρους χειμάρρους: quibuscum comparandæ aliae annotationes Eustathii, p. 525. 31; 858. 38; 925. 10; *H. D.*: χείμερος (?) Arat. 1084, or *ρός*, Hesych.: *χέρρος* or *χέρσος*; on the latter word, see Arc. 76. 3: *χήρος*, Arc. 135. 20.

-ΣΟΣ.

406. Adjectives in *sos* are oxytone, as *βλαισός*, *διστός*, *λιστός*, *περιστός*, *σός*, *τιθασός*, *τριστός*, *ρυσός*; except *βάναυσος*, *μέθυσος* proparoxytone; *ἴσος*, *μέσος*, the interrogative *πόσος* and its correlatives, are paroxytone.

NOTE.—*Ἄγαστος*, Dor. = *ἀγαθός*: *βάναυσος*, Arc. 76. 21, usually considered to be a compound: *γανσός* = *κυρτός*, it was not known whether this word used by Hippocrates was oxytone or properispomenon, Galen vol. 18. pars. 2^a. p. 519, ed. Kühn.: *ἴσος*, *Ἄττια*, Arc. 75. 4; or Epic *ἴσος*; the later Epic poets use both forms, but prefer the Attic: *μέθυσος* (*μέθυσσος* in Arc. 78. 2 is an error): *μέσος* and *μέστος*, Arc. 75. 4: *πόσος* and correlatives, Arc. 75. 4: *δπόσος*: *ὅσος* (*ὅσσος*), Arc. 75. 5: *τόσος* (*τόσσος*), Arc. 75. 5: *χέρρος*, Arc. 76. 3.

-ΤΟΣ.

407. Adjectives in *τος* are oxytone, as ἀγητός, αἰσθητός, ἀριθμητός, βασιλευτός, Βοιωτός, γελαστός, διδακτός, δυνατός, ἐθιστός, ἑλετός, ἐλικτός, κινητός, κλειτός, λεκτός, λιτός, λυτός, μισθωτός, δρατός, δρεκτός, πεπτός, ρήτος, τριπτός, χρηστός, χυτός, χωριστός, φθιτός; except 1. ordinal numerals, superlatives and superlative forms, which retract the accent, as πρώτος, τρίτος, πέμπτος, ἕκτος, δέκατος; ἄριστος, ἔσχατος, λῶστος, μέσατος, νέατος and νῆτος, δλίγιστος, πλεῖστος, πύματος, ῥάστος, ὠκύτατος; numerals in *στος*, even though ordinals, are regular, as δλιγοστός, πολλοστός, εἰκοστός, τριακοστός, πεντηκοστός; 2. those in *κοτος*, as ἀλλόκοτος, νεόκοτος, παλίγκοτος, ὑπέρκοτος, together with the following, also draw back the accent, ἔκατος, ἔκαστος, ἡλέματος, ἡλίβατος, κασίγνητος, λήγιτος and λῆγος, πάχετος, τηλύγετος; 3. the pronominal οὐτος and its compounds are properispomena, as τηλικοῦτος, τοιοῦτος, τοσοῦτος; πόστος and δόποστος are paroxytone.

408. NOTE.—Cf. Arc. 78. 6–84. 12; Eust. 971. 57; Chœrob. E. 2. 12; 110. 22; 133. 4: Ἀλλόκοτος, etc., together with αἴγτος, Schol. Ven. Σ. 410, and ἄγτος, Arc. 82. 6, ἡλίβατος, τηλύγετος, are compounds, and therefore regular; they are merely mentioned here for convenience: δύστος δ δύστηνος, Arc. 80. 3: κασίγνητος was made oxytone by some when used as an adjective, Schol. Ven. I. 563: κονδύτος (?) = *conditus*, like λαῖτος, *letus*, Hesych., cf. Arc. 78. 10, have a Latin accent: νέατος, *uttermost*, is proparoxytone as an irregular superlativē form, but νεατός, *fallowed*, is oxytone: πάχετος, Hom. Od. 8. 187: πέρατος is false for περατός, Arc. 81. 7: on οὐτος, Arc. 84. 7: ἔκαστος, Arc. 83. 27: πόστος ἐκ τοῦ πόσατος, Arc. 80. 3.

-ΤΟΣ.

409. Adjectives in *υος* (*avos*, *ovos*) are oxytone, as ἀγανός, ἀκουός; except αὖος properispomenon, and κρήγυος proparoxytone.

NOTE.—Arc. 45. 15: Αἴγυος, St. Byz.: αὖος, this was the accentuation of Ptolemaeus and Herodian: Nicias made it oxytone, Schol. Ven. M. 137; Arc. 37. 8 is corrupt.

-ΦΟΣ.

410. Those in *φος* are oxytone, as κυφός, κωφός, σκυιφός, σομφός, σοφός; except ἀργυφος, κοῦφος, στέριφος, φλήναφος, which retract the accent.

NOTE.—*Ἀργυφος*, Arc. 84. 24: κίδαφος (?) Hesych.: κοῦφος, Arc. 84. 21: λέμφος, Eust. 1761; Ammon. 87; Phot. Lex., is oxytone in Hesych.; but perhaps it ought not to be considered an adjective: στόμφος and στόμβος are substantives in accent, and perhaps in sense: φλήναφος; cf. Arc. 84. 22.

-ΧΟΣ.

411. Adjectives in χος are oxytone, as δολιχός, μοναχός, πτωχός; except ἀγέρωχος, ἀδόλεσχος, ἥσυχος, κύμβαχος, μελιχος, νηπίαχος, τάριχος, which retract the accent.

NOTE.—Arc. 84. 28: ἀγέρωχος and ἀδόλεσχος are really compounds and regular: ἥσυχος (?): "Ιακχος (?) Eurip. Cycl. 69: μελιχος, Theog. Can. 76. 25: ὅστιχος is ὁστίχος in Theocr. 4. 55, and in Hesych.: see above, § 334: πύρριχος, Theocr. 4. 20; see H. D. s. v.: τάριχος, Theog. Can. 76. 25, is both a neuter substantive of the Third Declension, a masculine of the Second, and perhaps an adjective.

-ΨΟΣ.

412. Adjectives in ψος are oxytone, as γαμψός, κομψός.

NOTE.—Arc. 85. 10: Αἴαψος δ παικίλος, Suid.

-ΩΟΣ and -ΩΙΟΣ.

413. Those in ωος and ωος are properispomena, as ἀθώος, αἰδώος, τὰ Ἄλωα, ἀνδρώος, ἀρκτώος, ἡώος, κερδώος, μητρώος, Μινώος, ὄρεσκώος, σώος; except ζώος, παρώος, and Τρώος oxytone.

414. NOTE.—See Arc. 38. 7; 87. 12; E. M. 26. 20; 29. 25; Chœrob. E. 118. 20: ἀθώος, Eust. 218. 3: Ζεὺς Ἀθώος προπαροχτύνως ὁ ἐν τῷ Ἀθῷ τιμάμενος μετὰ προσγραφῆς τοῦ ἵ πρὸς διαστολὴν τοῦ ἀθώος ὁ ἀζήμιος: Eust. 358. 41; St. Byz. s. v. "Αθώος" τὸ τοπικὸν "Αθώος χωρὶς τοῦ ἵ, καὶ Ἀθώους, τοὺς ἐνοικούντας, τὸ δὲ δηλοῦν τὸ ἀζήμιον προπερισπάται καὶ διὰ τοῦ ἵ, ἐκ τῆς θωῆς: cf. E. M. 26. 20: not an unfair specimen of the contradictions which are scattered broadcast over the pages of Greek grammarians; the different accent of the two words is probably their invention; as to the *i* subscriptum, there can be little doubt that it ought to be written, for ἀθώος = ἀθώος; according to Eust. 953. 45, this was by some written ἀθώος (*sic*): ζώός, Arc. 38. 9: παρώος also occurs in the forms πάρωος and παρώος: it is difficult to say which is right: Τρώος, see above, § 339.

-ΟΤΣ.

415. Simple adjectives in οος are perispomena, as ἀλουργοῦος, ἀργυροῦος, ἐρεοῦος, χρυσοῦος.

NOTE.—Arc. 93. 6; 126. 4. The accent of those in οος = οος or οος is irregular, e.g. ἀργύρεος ought to form ἀργύροος, but does not; cf. Chœrob. C. 160. 35; Philem. Lex. p. 30. § 79.

III. COMPOUND SUBSTANTIVES.

416. In determining the accent of compound words, the Greek grammarians lay considerable stress on the distinctions which they draw between Synthesis, Parasyntesis, and Parenthesis. Retraction of the accent was held to be characteristic of Synthesis, and the retention of it a distinctive mark of

Parasyntesis and Parathesis. It cannot be denied that these distinctions have a foundation in fact, but the plan of the present work compels us to neglect them, for they involve a whole theory of Greek etymology, and require that we should be able to determine correctly the pedigree of every compound word, which is a feat considerably less easy than it appears to be. Moreover they introduce needless difficulties into the subject. A modern will find it hard, and perhaps impossible, to say why *νεάοιδος* is a synthetic and *λυραοιδός* a parasyntetic compound: not indeed that any one should be branded as a grammatical sceptic who altogether doubts the fact, though in so doing he flies in the face of Apollonius the Crabbed. Who can explain why *κέρτομος* is proparoxytone and *καρατόμος* or *λατόμος* paroxytone? In determining the accent of such words as these Synthesis and Parasyntesis will be of little avail. They can never teach us the accent when it is doubtful, though they may account for it when known, or rather they may reveal to us the opinions formed by Greek philologists a thousand years ago concerning the genealogy of this or that word; whatever may be the interest which their opinions on such matters ought to excite, it must be confessed that they are often wrong, and hardly ever of the slightest use. For these, as well as for other reasons which need not be stated, the accentuation of compounds, like that of other words hitherto discussed, has been made to rest on merely empirical rules, which, objectionable as they are from the scientific point of view, may still be tolerated on the score of utility. Precepts based upon considerations of what ought to be have no doubt much to recommend them, only the misfortune is, that in grammar, as elsewhere, people have resolved to sanction what ought not to be.

417. NOTE.—Apoll. de Synt. p. 330. 4: πᾶν μέρος λόγου συντεθὲν καὶ εἰς ἔτερον σχῆμα μεταπεσὸν ἔχει τὸ μεταπεπτωκὸς οὐκέτι σύνθετον, παρασύνθετον δέ. ἐνθεν οὖν καὶ οἱ τάσεις τῶν τε ἀπλῶν καὶ τῶν δοκούντων συνθέτων εἶναι τὸν αὐτὸν ἐπέχουσι τόνον [τόπον ἵ], ἐπεὶ τὸ ἀπλᾶ καὶ παρασύνθετα μᾶς ἔχεται ἀναλογίας, ὡς δείκνυνται ἐν τῷ Περὶ Σχημάτων. σύνθετον γοῦν φαμὲν τὸ ἐξ ὅριτόνον εἰς βαρεῖαν τάσιν μετεληλυθός, ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς οἱ πάνσοφος, νεάοιδος. παρασύνθετον δὲ τὸ μὴ ἀναβιβάσαν τὸν τόνον καθὸ οὐδὲ συνετέθειτο, συνθέτω δὲ ρήματι παρέκειτο, τῷ ἐπακούω τὸ ἀγορῆς ἐπακούων ἔντα, τῷ λυραοιδῷ λυραοιδός, μεσφδῷ μεσφδός: Apoll. de Synt. p. 324. 23: ίδοι γὰρ ἔχει τὸ ίδιωμα τῆς παραθέσεως τὸ συντηρεῖν τὸν τόνον: Apoll. de Synt. p. 328. 15: τὸ γε μὴν ἀναβιβάσειν τὸν τόνον ίδιον ἔστι συνθέσεως: Chœrob. C. 477. 21: παρασύνθετον δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ συνθέτου γιγνόμενον, ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀντίγονος συνθέτου γίνεται τὸ ἀντιγονίζω παρασύνθετον: cf. Schol. Ven. K. 109; O. 309; Chœrob. E. 78; E. M. 37. II; 694. 43; 131. 32: 269. 3; Arc. 85. 21;

86. 16, etc. He who is interested in this subject will do well to read with care Lobeck's dissertation, *De Parathesi et Scriptura hyphen*, reprinted in *Lob. Path.* I. 543–632.

418. Compound substantives throw the accent as far back as possible, as ἡμίθεος (*θεός*), θεόταυρος (*ταῦρος*), ἵερόδουλος (*δοῦλος*), σύνδουλος; ἵππιατρος, κτηνιάτρος, λογιάτρος (*ἰατρός*); ἵπποπόταμος (*ποταμός*); λαγώπυρος, λευκόπυρος; λακκόπλουτος, λευκόνοτος, λογέμπορος; μαλακόκιστος, ὀρθόκιστος, ριδόκιστος, χαμαλίκιστος; μελαναίετος, ὑψαίετος, χρυσαίετος; μέσσαυλος, μεσσέγγυος, μεσσόνεοι, μετακόνδυλοι, μητροπάρθενος; μικρόνησος, χερσόνησος; ἔνδιλωτος, ἔνδιλόσπογγος, διμόγαμβροι, ὄναγρος, δρείχαλκος, παραινύμφιος, περίνεος, περίναιος, πρόβλαστος, πρόπτυργος, πρόραχος, ῥιγοπύρετος, ὕφορμος, πεζέταιροι, σύναγρος, βούτραγος, ἀνάρρους, ἔκπλοος, μέθοδος, Μενέλαος, ἀλίτνυρος, θέοινος, πλαγίανδος, Ἐλλήσποντος, Προκόνησος, ἡμιόβολος, λεόπαδρος; except 1. oxytones with a long penultimate in *μος*, which remain oxytone, as *τιναγμός*, ἀνατιναγμός, αὐτοαριθμός, ἐπισυρμός, ἐπισπασμός, διορκισμός, μετασφαιρισμός; though compounds in *δεσμος* and *σταθμος* follow the general rule, as *κατάδεσμος*, *κυνόδεσμος*, *βούσταθμος*, ἐπισταθμος; 2. those in *ισκος* which remain paroxytone, as *φιλοσοφομειρακίσκος*; 3. those the last factor of which is one of the verbal terminations enumerated below under Verbal Adjectives, as ἀγορανόμος, ἀρχιευνοῦχος, ἀσπιδοποιός, βουκόλος, γεωμόρος, γεωργός, δημιουργός, ἐργολάβος, ζωγράφος, ἡμεροδρόμος, κηπουρός, κυνηγός, μυρεψός, νεωκόρος, οἰνοχόος, σκυτοτόμος, σοροπηγός, στρατηγός, συφορβός, τραγῳδός, τυμβωρύχος. To avoid useless repetition, all such substantives are included amongst the Verbal Adjectives. *Ἀρτοπόπος* and *οἰσοφάγος* are both paroxytone, and somewhat remarkable.

419. NOTE 1.—Compounds in *μος*. The following are the chief compounds ending in *δεσμος* and *σταθμος*: *Ἀνάδεσμος*, cf. Arc. 103 (p. 117. 15 Schmidt); but ἀναδεσμός also occurs, though the authority for it is not great; ἀπόδεσμος, Pollux 7. 66: *γονατόδεσμος*, *διάδεσμος*, *ἔνδεσμος*, Diosc. 3. 97, ἐπίδεσμος, ἐρωτόδεσμος: *ξυγόδεσμος*, Themist. Orat. 2. p. 30 B; this is generally neuter ξυγόδεσμον; *καρπόδεσμος*, *κροκόδεσμος*, *κατάδεσμος*, Plat. Rep. 364 C: *κεφαλόδεσμος*, Schol. *Æschyl.* Supp. 115: *κυνόδεσμος*, *μαστόδεσμος*, *περίδεσμος*, *προεπίδεσμος*, Lob. Phryg. 293: *σκελόδεσμος*, *στηθόδεσμος*, Pollux 7. 66: *στρωματόδεσμος*, A. G. 113. 26, this is falsely oxytone A. G. 303. 12; Lob. Phryg. 401: *σύνδεσμος*, Arc. 59. 1; Arist. Eth. Nic. 8. 12. 7; see H. D. s. vv.: *σχηματόδεσμος*, *ὑπόδεσμος*, *χειρόδεσμος*, *χονδροσύνδεσμος*, *ώρόδεσμος*, Lob. Par. 377. “*Ἄδεσμος*, *βαρύδεσμος*, *ἔννεάδεσμος*, *λυγόδεσμος*, *λινόδεσμος*, *σιδηρόδεσμος*, *πολύδεσμος*, are adjectives. *Βούσταθμος*, *ἐπίσταθμος*, *ξυγόσταθμος*, *ἰσόσταθμος*, *κολόσταθμος*, *ναύσταθμος*, are substantives and proparoxytone: the words ἀντ-

σταθμος, **βαρύσταθμος**, **παράσταθμος**, **σύσταθμος**, and **εύσταθμος**, are adjectives; cf. Lob. Par. 377, who observes Par. 385: ‘Male δύσταθμος scribitur Eustath. 1366. 52 ut in codd. nonnullis Platonis, Civ. 8. 366 A;’ both it and **ἀναδασμός** should be oxytone: **βούλιμος** seems to be thus accented in the books, though there is some authority for **βουλίμος**, ‘de accentu singulare est grammatici praeceptum in Osanni append. ad Philem. p. 297: Βουλίμος ὁ μέγας λιμός, ἡς δύσταθμός, οὐ βούλιμος,’ W. Dindorf ap. H. D., but the grammarian is probably right: **πούλιμος**, Wyttensbach’s conjecture in Plut. 2. 694 A for **πολύλιμος**, is correct, because the word is expressly said to be *Æolic*; compounds from barytones in *μος* are regular, as **πρωτόκοσμος**: **ἀνδρόβασμος**: **στενή δόξα**, Hesych. is possibly a false accent: **ἀρχιμέμος** (*sic*), Plut. 1. 474, is monstrous.

420. NOTE 2.—Compounds in τσκος. These are of very rare occurrence; I have only noted three: **ἀκροχήντσκος**, Pollux 1. 146: **τοιχοπυργίσκος**, E. M. 147. 6: and **φιλοσοφειρακίσκος**, Athen. 572 B; for **διαιλίτσκος** is no longer read in Polyb. 10. 46. 1, Scaliger’s emendation δύο αὐλίσκους being approved by H. D., and **χείρ, καλαθίσκος** has been substituted in Pollux 4. 105 for the old **χειροκαλαθίσκος**.

421. NOTE 3.—‘Ορειπέλαργος, Arist. H. Animal. 9. 32. p. 618. 34 [=9. 32. 3] in codd. nonnullis acuitur;’ Lob. Par. 378, but Bekker writes it proparoxytone, as it should undoubtedly be: **Μαντοράγος**, Eudocia p. 287, is contrary to all analogy: for **συνοπαδός** see § 234: **τετραπιάζος** (?) a surgical instrument so called, H. D.

422. NOTE 4.—There seems to have been some disposition on the part of the grammarians to retain the accent in compounds from oxytones in *eos* and *ios*, but it is questionable whether their practice is correct: **πατραδελφέός**, Pind. Isth. 8. 144: **μητραδελφέός**, Pind. Pyth. 8. 36; **λευκερινέός**, Eust. 1205. 5: **λευκερωδίος** is the reading of several MSS. in Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 12, and Bekker has retained it, though one MS. has **λευκορώδος** and two others **λευκορόδος**: **ἔξανέψιος** is not unfrequently oxytone, but in Attic at least it was barytone, Trypho ap. Ammon. p. 54: **αύτανεψίος**, Plat. Euthyd. 275 B, is written **αύτανέψιος**, Pollux 3. 28: **παρανυμφίος**, Eust. 652. 42, is so written in one MS. of Pollux 3. 40, but Bekker reads **παράνυμφος**: **μελλονύμφιος**, Pollux 3. 45, seems to be proparoxytone without variation: **συγκορυφαῖος** (?) H. D.; on the compounds of **πλόος** see Schol. Ven. M. 26; Eust. 890. 51.

423. NOTE 5.—On **ἄψορρος** see Lob. Par. 330: for **ἐπιθυμιατρός**, L. S., there does not seem to be any authority; Chcerob. E. 78. 5 appears to assert that compounds of **ἰατρός** remain oxytone, and mentions **ἀρχιατρός**, cf. E. M. 250. 29; while Arcadius 86. 18 says: **τὸ δὲ ἰατρὸς φιλιατρὸς ἀναβιβάζει, καὶ ἐν τῷ ἀρχιατρός καὶ ἵππιατρὸς φιλάττει**; in MSS. both **ἱππιατρός** and **ἵππιατρός** are found, yet **κτηγιατρός** and **λογιατρός** seem to occur without variation; it is just possible that these words were made oxytone from an idea that they were in some way or other verbals with an active meaning; I have somewhere seen **κέρκουρος** and **τράχουρος** made properisponema, but have lost the reference, and cannot at the moment recover it: **ἀρχιεταῖρος** also occurs, but is contrary to analogy, and probably wrong, cf. **πεζέταιρος**, **παραβαλέταιρος**, etc.; for **σύαγρος** and those in *ουρος* and *ωρος* see below, §§ 432, 456.

424. NOTE 6.—‘Τυπαιετός stands in some MSS. of Arist. H. A. 9. 32. 3 for **ὑπαίετος** or **ὑπάετος**: Lob. Par. 378: ‘pro μελαναιετός et ὑπαιετός Bekkerus proparoxytona substituit, ut ἀλιαίετος scribitur Eur. Polyid. 1; Arist. H. A. 8. 3. p. 583. 23 [=9. 32. 4; cf. 9. 34. 6], Mirab. 60, etsi in hoc quoque libri variant, et **ὑψαιετός** Anton. Lib. c. 20, **βυρσαιετός** et **γρυπαιετός** apud Aristophanem sine ullo discrepantis scripturæ indicio;’ to these may be added **χρυσαιετός**, **γυναιετός**, **νυκται-**

eros, ἐππάετος: there is no valid ground for making any of these compounds oxytone: Συοβαιωτοί, Hesych., may perhaps be defended as a name applied to a nation, E. M. 215. 1: τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΟΣ δισύλλαβα, δξύτονα, ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζει τὸν τόνον . . . χωρὶς τῶν ἐπὶ ἔθνικῶν λαμβανομένων· οἶον Ἀχαιός, φιλαχαιός. Βοιωτὸς φιλοβοιωτός; ‘Ελαιοτρυγγήτος, *vindemia olearum*, Schneid. *sine test.* *H. D.*: this is indefensible on any grounds.

425. NOTE 7.—Göttling (Accent. p. 228) says that ἀδελφός appears to retain its accent in composition when the compound is a substantive, but there is no authority for such an accentuation beyond an isolated instance or two, which are probably mistakes; ἀνδράδελφος is made oxytone by L. S., and γυναικάδελφας is written γυναικαδελφός in Chron. Pasch. p. 303 C; Constant. Cærem. p. 384 B; *H. D.*; the rest seem to be regular, ἑξάδελφος, μητράδελφος, αὐτάδελφος, ψευδάδελφος, συνάδελφος, δισεξάδελφος, πατράδελφος, ἀντάδελφος, πρωτεξάδελφος, ἀνδραξάδελφος, τεκνάδελφος: δλασίτροχος or δλαστροχος, Schol. Ven. N. 137: Δημάτριος δ γονύπεσος δασύνει, ἵν' ὁ διος τροχοειδῆς καὶ κατὰ πᾶν μέρος ἀστήρικτος, τῷ δὲ τένυῳ ὡς κακέτροποι· ὄντως δὲ καὶ Ἐρμαπίας καὶ Νικίας καὶ Ἀριστέας καὶ Ἀριστόνικος. Καμανὸς δὲ καὶ Πτολεμαῖος δ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ψιλοῦσι καὶ παροξύνουσιν, ἀκούοντες τὸν ἐπὶ τῷ τρέχειν ὀλόδυν καὶ δεινόν.

IV. COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

426. Compound Adjectives fall into two main classes, for either 1. the latter half is derived directly or indirectly from a verb, or 2. from a noun. The former may for convenience be called *Verbal*, the latter *Nominal* derivatives.

Verbal Derivatives.

General rule.—Verbal derivatives retract the accent, except

- Oxytone.*—1. All in *tos* with three terminations;
2. Those with a *long* penultimate and active meaning.

Paroxytone.—Those with a *short* penultimate and active meaning when the part preceding the verbal ending is a substantive, an adjective, or their equivalents.

These distinctions are purely arbitrary as far as accentuation is concerned; a Verbal derivative merely means here that a word is accented in a particular way, and in practice this general rule is subject to so many modifications and exceptions, that we shall consider in detail (*a*) verbal adjectives (so called) with a long penultimate, (*b*) those with a short penultimate, (*c*) those in *tos*, which we exclude entirely from the two preceding classes.

427. NOTE.—That all verbal adjectives are not accented in accordance with the rules so positively laid down by writers, both ancient and modern, is clear

from the following words, taken at random: ἐρίμυκος, μεγαλόμυκος, ἴερόσυνλος, γυμναστάρχος¹, ἀνέμιολος, αὐτόβιολος, μεγαλόβρυομος, μεγαλόβρυχος, μεγαλόχος, μεγάμυκος, νεκρόταγος, δευτερόγαμος, δψίγαμος, μεγαλόκομπος, ἵππόδαμος (Schol. Ven. A. 270), στακέσπαλος (the Codex Ven. of Homer, II. E. 126, has στακεσπάλος, cf. Dindorf Pref. Hom. II. Oxon. 8vo. 1856 p. 11), χειρότονος, πορνόφιλος, βριήπινος, Schol. Ven. N. 521, διφθεράλιοφος, πυρίβρυομος, πολύκροτος, κωδωνόκροτος, πυρίτροχος, πύρπνοος (not πυρπνόος), ταυρόθροος, δεύγυοος, δευήκοος, δρέοικος (cf. L. S. s. v.), ἀερίουκος, πολύθουρος, ἀποιώδορπος, πτολίπορθος (E. M. 694. 43), γαστρίμαργος, αἰσθόσυνλος, ἐπήροπος, etc.; as far as form and meaning go, these words, and a multitude of others, are verbals in exactly the same sense as those to which the rule applies, but they are not accented as such; and this treatment is usually justified by saying that they are derived from nouns and not from verbs, which is in fact to say that the rule is by no means universal, and that it is arbitrary and capricious. Lobeck (Ajax 188 sqq.) has collected numerous instances of irregular accents; it is clear that the scribes had not the least notion how to write many of these verbal adjectives, and editors of printed books are equally at a loss.

428. *It is to be noted that a large number of these verbal adjectives are used elliptically as substantives, e. g. βουκόλος, βουφορβός, δορυξόος, ἵστοριογράφος, οἰωνοσκόπος, τραγῳδός, χοιροβοσκός, etc.*

(a) Verbal Derivatives with a Long Penultimate.

429. When the penultimate is long, those with an active meaning are oxytone, the rest proparoxytone. Decompounds, or words consisting of more than two factors, are generally proparoxytone, whether their meaning be active or passive, as στρατηγός, ἀρχιστράτηγος, συναγωγός, ἀρχισυνάγωγος. Although the rule is stated thus broadly by writers on the subject, it is only applicable to the following terminations, and a reference to the sections which follow will show that the books present many irregularities: *ayos* (and *ηγος*), *αγρος*, *αγωγος*, *ακουос*, *αλγοс* (?), *αμοιβοс*, *ωδοс*, *αρωγοс*, *ασкос*, *βοηθоs*, *βοскoс*, *ερгoс* (*ouргoс* and *ωргoс*), but *κакоñргoс* and *πaноñргoс* are properisponema; *εфoс*, *коuрос*, *лоiгoс*, *лоiхoс*, *моlгoс*, *оiгoс*, *олkoс* (*ouлkoс* and *ωлkoс*), *опадoс*, *ouроs* (and *ωроs*), *πηgoс*, *πoиoс*, words of this ending remain oxytone however compounded; *πoмtoс*, *фopбoс*. For examples of each reference may be made to the sections which follow.

¹ On these it is observed by Arc. 90. 17: τὰ ἀπὸ δισυλλάβου ρήματος, οὐδὲ ἄρχοντα ματρά, συντεθειμένα προπαροξύνεται, μυκῶ, ἐρίμυκος, συλῶ, ἴερόσυνλος, γυμναστάρχος; he seems to have forgotten the existence of such words as *βροτολοιχός* from *λεíχω*, *ὑλοκουρός* from *κεíρω*, and the like; in short, his rule is absurd, though it may be accepted as evidence concerning the accent of those in *μυκoс*, *суlлoс*, and *архoс*.

430. -αγος and -ηγος (*άγω ηγέομαι*).—Arc. 88. 1, as ἀληγός, ἄρματηγός, ἄρχαγός, ἀρχηγός, θαλαμηγός, ἵππηγός, τεκυηγός, κυνηγός, ξεναγός, ἔυληγός, ὁδαγός, ὁδηγός, σύναγός, διχετηγός, ποδηγός, προαγός, σιτηγός, στρατηγός, ταριχηγός, ὑδρηγός, χορηγός, etc.

Decompounds.—'Αρχικύνηγος, but ἄρχικυνηγός is quoted by H. D. from Manetho 5. 289; συγκύνηγος is oxytone in Plut. 2. 749 E; in Eurip. Iph. T. 709 we have συγκυνηγός, but in Bacch. 1135 ἔνγκύνηγος: φιλοκύνηγος: καθοδηγός is quoted by H. D. from Orph. Hymn. 7. 8; Clem. Alex. p. 102 ed. Pott.; Schol. Hom. Il. B. 494, and προοδηγός from Maccab. 2. 12. 36; Orac. Sibyll. 8. p. 778, but they are both contrary to analogy: ἀστράτηγος, ἀντιχόρηγος, ἀντιστράτηγος, ἀξιοστράτηγος, ἀποστράτηγος, μονοστράτηγος, πρωτοστράτηγος, ὑποστράτηγος are all regular, but συστράτηγος or ξυστράτηγος is often oxytone in MSS. e. g. Xenoph. Anab. 2. 6. 29: ὑπολόχαγος is also oxytone in Xenoph. Anab. 5. 2. 13; both passages are quoted by H. D., who also have ἐπιχορηγός from Epiphan. t. 1. p. 946 D.

431. -αγος (*άγνυμι*).—Ναυαγός and ναυηγός are by usage oxytone, though passive in signification, Arc. 90. 3.

432. -αγρος (*ἀγρέω?*).—Ποδαγρός, *suffering from the gout*, Lucian Tragedop. and elsewhere, is irregular in every respect, yet it seems well established, and is supported by the somewhat doubtful χειραγρός. All other compounds with this termination are proparoxytone, as σύναγρος, πολύναγρος, μύαγρος, etc.

433. -αγωγος (*άγω*). *With an Active meaning.*—'Αγκαλιδαγωγός, αίμαγωγός, άναγωγός, έπανάγωγος, ἀπαγωγός, δημαγωγός, γερονταγωγός, γλευκαγωγός, έπαγωγός, ἐλεφανταγωγός, ἵππαγωγός, ἱακχαγωγός, κοπραγωγός, κυφαγωγός (?) this is the accent given by L. S. and H. D., but it seems doubtful; κυναγωγός, λοχαγωγός, μυριαγωγός, μυσταγωγός, νωταγωγός, νυμφαγωγός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 393. 26, ξεναγωγός, ὀδονταγωγός, οἰναγωγός, ὀπλιταγωγός, δχλαγωγός, παιδαγωγός, φορταγωγός, παραγωγός, *leading alongside or together (παράγωγος, derived, superfluous*, H. D. quote this as oxytone from Schol. Hom. Il. P. 635 [!] but that accent is probably a mistake, though it is a mistake which recurs, e. g. Schol. Ven. A. 496, εὐπαράγωγος is also used in a passive sense; περιαγωγός; the decompound συμπεριαγωγός, Plat. Rep. 533 D, is irregular; προαγωγός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 393. 27; προσαγωγός, συναγωγός (*ἀσυνάγωγος, ἀρχισυνάγωγος, ἀποσυνάγωγος*), σταγωγός, σκεναγωγός, ἴπαγωγός, ὑδραγωγός, ὑλαγωγός, φωταγωγός, χειραγωγός, χολαγωγός, χρεαγωγός, ψυχαγωγός.

With a Passive meaning.—'Αδιάγωγος, ἀνάγωγος = ἀκόλαστος καὶ ἀπαίδευτος, δυσανάγωγος, δυσδιάγωγος, δυσπαράγωγος, εὐανάγωγος (not εὐαναγωγός), εὐδιάγωγος, παράγωγος, εὐπειράγωγος, εὐσυνάγωγος, ἀπαράγωγος, εὐάγωγος (this is oxytone in Isocr. p. 224 A), ἀπαιδάγωγος, etc.

434. -ακουος.—Τηπακουός, ἐπακουός, Arc. 45. 15; 90. 12; Apoll. Synt. p. 330, quoted above, § 317; E. M. 51. 23.

435. -αλγος (*ἀλγέω?*)—Κεφαλαλγός in Plut. 2. 133 C is very suspicious, though it receives some slight confirmation from ποδαλήγος, Greg. Naz. Ep. 57, and χειραλγός, Georg. Al. Vita Chrys. Tom. 8. p. 255. 17, quoted by H. D.; γλώσσαλγος is proparoxytone in Pollux 6. 119.

436. -αμοιβος (*ἀμειβω*).—'Αργυραμοιβός, ἀλφιταμοιβός, ἀντημοιβός, ἀντιαμοιβός, ἔξημοιβός, though this appears to be rather passive than active, ἐπαμοιβός, ἐπημοιβός, χρυσαμοιβός: ἱεράμοιβος in Hesych. is doubtful.

437. -αιδος and -ῳδος (*ἀείδω*).—Arc. 86. 24: τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἄδω γινόμενα, εἰ μὲν τῇ ΩΙ διφθόγγῳ παραλήγονται, δέσυνεται: τραγῳδός, κωμῳδός, μελῳδός: εἰ δὲ τῇ

ΟΙ διφθόγγοι, εἰ μὲν ὑπὲρ τρεῖς συλλαβᾶς ὁσι, προπαροξύνεται· λιγύαιοδος ὑπεράιιδος· εἰ δὲ τρεῖς ὄμοιῶν· ὑμάιοδος ἐπάιδος λυράιοδος. τὸ δὲ ἔξι αὐτῶν δένεται· ὑμωδός, ἐπωδός, λυρωδός. According to this, compounds in *aoidos* are proparoxytone, yet ἐπάιδος is oxytone in the Septuagint and in Philo Jud. 401 A; H. D.; so θεσπι-*aoidos*, *ἱεραοιδός*, Hesych., *ἱμαιοιδός*, Pollux 4. 53: *κιθαραιοιδός*, H. D., is probably with more correctness made proparoxytone by L. S.. λυράιοδος, Arc. 86. 24; this, according to Apoll. de Synt. 330. 20, as a parasynthetic word, is oxytone, and it seems to be so accented in the books: *νέάιοδος*, Apoll. de Synt. 330, this is also oxytone: *περιάιοδος*, Hesych., is oxytone in Suid.: *στιχαιοιδός*, Anth. Plan. 4. 316, quoted by H. D.: *φιλαιοιδός*, Theocr. 28. 23.

Those in *ωδος* are regular: ἀντωδός, ἀπωδός, ἀρνωδός, αὐλωδός, βαρβιτωδός, ἐνωδός, ἐπωδός, θεσπιωδός, θρηνωδός, ἴλαρωδός, κιθαρωδός, καμωδός, λυρωδός, λυσιωδός, μαγωδός, μελωδός, μεσωδός, μονωδός, παρωδός, ποικιλωδός, προσωδός, ραβδωδός, ρυψωδός (*ψευδορυψωδός*, Hesych., is irregular), στιχωδός, συνωδός, τραγωδός, (*ἀτράγωδος*, παρατράγωδος), τρυγωδός, ὑμνωδός, χρησμωδός, ψαλμωδός, ψαλτωδός, yet, in the face of all this, we have ἀνωδος in Arist. H. A. I. 1. 29, and πρόωδος, E. M. 691. 48.

438. -ωραγος (ἀρήγω).—Ἐπαρωράγος, συναρωράγος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 343. 4.

439. -ασκος (ἀσκέω), as φωνασκός, which seems to be the only word thus compounded, Arc. 88. 3.

440. -αυγος (?)—Φωταυγός is quoted by H. D. from Nicet. Dav. Paraph. Greg. Naz. p. 69. 22; Dronk. and φώταυγος from Zonar. 1836, and elsewhere: the former accent cannot be right: cf. περίαυγος, ὑπαυγος.

441. -βοηθος.—Συνβοηθός is irregular, though apparently well established: ἀβοηθος is passive in meaning.

442. -βοσκος (βόσκω), Arc. 87. 25.—Αἴγοβοσκός, ἀνθοβοσκός, Soph. Frag. 110. ed. Didot: βοοβοσκός, γηροβοσκός (*γηρωβοσκός*?): ἐλαφόβοσκος, *fed on by deer*, hence τὸ ἐλαφόβοσκον, a plant so called: κραπαλόβοσκος δύψα seems to be passive in meaning: λατοβοσκός or λατέβοσκος, according as it is active or passive: δρυθοβοσκός (?) παιδοβοσκός, πολυβοσκός, πορνοβοσκός, Arc. 87. 25: προβοσκός, Herodot. I. 113; some MSS. read πρόβοσκος (*προβόσκον*): προβατοβοσκός, ὥβοσκός, Arc. 87. 25: χειροβοσκός, in the sense of one who supports himself by his hands, may be right: χιοροβοσκός, χηνοβοσκός, Arc. 87. 25: χιονόβοσκος, snow-fed, Æschyl. Supp. 560, should probably not be oxytone: *ἱερακοβοσκός*, Elian H. A. 7. 9: καμηλοβοσκός, Strab. 768.

443. -δεψος (δέψω).—Σκυλαδέψος and σκυτοδεψός in L. S. are somewhat doubtful: σκυλάδεψος occurs in Eust. 710. 18: σκυλόδεψος, Demosth. 781. 18: σκυτόδεψος, Plat. Gorg. 517 E, where Stallbaum has σκυτοδεψός; and βιρσόδεψος in Suid., H. D.

444. -εργος, -ουργος, -ωργος (ἔργω, ἔργα, ἔργοι).

-εργος, with Active meaning, as ἀεργός and ἀργός, αἰσυλοεργός, συνεργός, Arc. 88. 17: (ἀσύνεργος), ἀγαθοεργός, δλβιοεργός, δημοεργός, παντοεργός, ἐτασιεργός. κακοεργός, δλοεργός, ὀθριμοεργός, λυροεργός, φυτοεργός, ἀλιεργός, ἀμπελοεργός, ἀνυσιεργός, ὑποεργός, ταχνεργός (not ταχύεργος, though that is quoted by H. D. from Appian. Pun. c. 47), ἀγλαοεργός.

With Passive meaning: ήμιεργος, ἀμφιεργος, κάτεργος, ἀνεργος, καλλίεργος, πάρεργος, πρόσεργος.

NOTE.—Many words of this termination are irregular in their accent, e. g. ταλαιεργός, bearing work; one does not see upon what principle this can be oxytone,

and yet it always is : ἀπέργος, *not working, idle*, is proparoxytone, but ἀμβολιεργός, *putting off work, lazy*, oxytone : ἀξιοεργός, *capable of work*; χαριεργός : φύγεργος, *shunning work*, L. S., is oxytone in E. M. 199. 1, as is φιλεργός in Strab. 378, and elsewhere; the adverb however is φιλέργως in Ἀelian, but φιλέργῶς in Pollux 3. 121; the latter form is approved of by H. D. s. v., and yet under the word φιλεργός (which they quote from Anth. Pal. 6. 48; 7. 423; Const. Manass. Chron. etc.) they say, ‘scribendum φιλέργον et φιλέργου secundum regulam Arcadii, p. 87. 18.’ μίσεργος, Pollux 6. 172: ἡλιτοεργός, *missing the work*, Anth. Pal. 7. 210, quoted by H. D., and ἐπέργος, in an active sense, are not astonishing amidst so much inconsistency: πολύεργος, Arc. 87. 21; Schol. Nicand. Ther. 7, is oxytone in Theor. 25. 27: ἔκάεργος, though active in sense, is always proparoxytone, Arc. 87. 21.

The active and passive meanings of περίεργος (ἀπερίεργος is regular as a decom-pound) and δύσεργος do not appear to be distinguished accentually: ἐνεργός remains oxytone even when passive, while in εὔεργος or εὐεργός (cf. E. M. 394. 46) both meaning and accent are confused; Arcadius, 89. 13, makes it oxytone.

445. -ουργός (=οεργος).—These are oxytone, as ἐλεφαντουργός, αὐτουργός, πρωτουργός, δημουργός, ὑπουργός, ψευδουργός, αἰσχρουργός, ἀθεμιτουργός, βαναυσουργός, παντουργός, φαυλουργός, ἀνοσιουργός, ραδιουργός, ἔθελουργός, συνιερουργός, except κακούργος and πανούργος, Arc. 87. 20; A. G. Oxon. I. 305. 28.

NOTE.—There is no lack of irregularities here, e. g. ἀλευργός is oxytone, though it is not active in meaning. The following decompounds deviate from the rule: συνδημιουργός, Plat. Legg. 671 D: βανκοπανούργος, Arist. Eth. Nic. 4. 7. 15: τριπανούργος, Anth. Pal. 12. 57: L. S. have τριπάνουργος, which is perhaps better, and ἀπάνουργος: παγκάκουργος is παγκακούργος in Hesych., Schmidt however prints it proparoxytone, φιλοκακούργος, Sept.: συλλειτουργός is quoted by H. D. from Epiphanius and other late writers: φλαιρουργός, in Soph. Phil. 35, is in some books φλαιρούγον, and therefore φλαιροῦγος: λαθροκακούργος, H. D.

446. -οργος, -ωργος (ἐργω).—In Hesych. we have ἀμοργός and ὑποοργός, λαοργός, which are regular. On the proper name Φιλοργός (?) see above § 232.

Those in ωργος are regular, as γεωργός, λεωργός, λειωργός, συγγέωργος, φιλογέωργος, πανγέωργος, συγγέωργος, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 223: ἔνγγέωργος βαρύνως σύνθετον γάρ, ὡς πάγκαλος, πάνσοφος. τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΟΣ δεξύτοντα συντιθέμενα βαρύνεται: yet it is falsely oxytone in Pollux 6. 158: φιλογέωργος, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. I. 188, is oxytone in Diod. Sic. I. 15, and elsewhere.

NOTE.—The rules given by Arcadius for the accentuation of these words are on a par with the accentuation itself. He says (17. 18): τὰ εἰς ΟΣ συντιθειμένα παρὰ τὸ ἐργον μὴ ὄντα κύρια δεξύνεται: ἐλεφαντουργός αὐτουργός: τὸ μέντοι κακούργος καὶ πανούργος βαρύνεται, ὅμοίως καὶ τὸ ἔκαεργος περίεργος πολύεργος πάρεργος: and again, 88. 12, ὅσα πρόθεσιν ἔχει ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ προπαροξύνεται περίβολος Ὑπέρβολος . . . χαρὶς τῶν ἀπὸ κλειτός καὶ κλυτός . . . καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἐργον ὑπουργός συνεργός.

447. -εψος (ξψω).—These are regular, as μυρεψός, χυτρεψός.

448. -κουρος (κείρω).—Arc. 73. 2, has ὑλοκουρός, ὁ τὴν ὕλην τέμνων; and according to analogy σιτόκουρος ought to be oxytone; but it is not so in our books: πρωτόκουρος, περίκουρος, ἀμφίκουρος, τρίκουρος, ἀκουρος, are regular, having a passive sense.

449. -λαιγος (—?) oxytone, as ἀθηρηλαιγός, βροτολαιγός, E. M. 25. 24; 250. 29.

450. -λοιχος (*λείχω*), oxytone, as *αἰματολοιχός*, *αισχρολοιχός*, *βροτολοιχός* (Eust. 518. 41), *κνισσολοιχός* (Eust. 1817. 38), *ματτυολοιχός*, *ματιολοιχός* (Herdian ap. Schol. Aristoph. Nuh. 450): *τραπεζολοιχός*; *κνισσολοιχός* (or *κνισολοιχός*) is written *κνισολοῖχος* in Athen. 125 B.

451. -μολγος (*ἀμέλγω*), Arc. 87. 27. These are regular, as *βουμολγός*, *ἱππημολγός*, (*ἱππομολγός*).

452. -οιγος (*οἴγνυμι*). *Θυροιγός* occurs in Hesych., and seems to be the only word of this termination.

453. -ολκος, -ουλκος, -ωλκος (*Ἐλκω*), Arc. 87. 27. They are regular, as *ἀνθολκός*, *ἱχθυολκός*, *ἔφολκός*, *βελουλκός*, *λιθουλκός* (also used substantively), *ψυχουλκός*, *νεωλκός*, *κυνουλκός*. *Πάρολκος*, *a tow rope*, is thus accented in Schol. Thucyd. 4. 25: *ἀφολκός*, *a lighter*, *H. D.*: *διολκός* is oxytone in Strab. 355; Hesych.: paroxytone in Strab. 369, 380: both words should be oxytone. *Διολκός*, as a proper name, is regular, Ptol. 4. 5. 10: *ψυχουλκός*, *a plant*, is falsely written *ψυχῦλκος* in Hesych.. *σύνολκος*, *drawn together*, is regular: *ἐνδίολκος*, *H. D.*

454. -οπαδος (*ὅπάξω?*). *Συνοπαδός* is regular.

455. -ουρος, -ωρος, as *κηπουρός*, *θυραρός*, *ἀρκυωρός*; these are commonly said to come from *οὖρος*, *custos*, but their accentuation, as well as the authority of the ancient grammarians, shew that their termination is of a strictly verbal character. They are regular as *οἰκουρός* (*συνοίκουρος*), *συκουρός*, *συκωρός*, *πυλαυρός*, *πυλαρός*, A. G. Oxon. 2. 254. 10, *πυλαρός*, Dor. *πυλαρός*, *ἀρκυωρός*, *θυραρός*, *ἀκτωρός*, *σκευωρός*, Theog. Can. 72. 4, *σκοτωρός*. It is more than doubtful whether the oxytone *θεωρός*, Doric *θεαρός*, belongs to this head, and the same remark applies to several other words mentioned here: *ἀρχιθέωρος*, E. M. 151. 32, is oxytone in Arist. Eth. Nic. 4. 2. 2, and elsewhere: *πανθέωρος*, *συνθέωρος*, (wrongly oxytone, Pollux 2. 55), *φιλοθέωρος*; cf. Lob. Ajax. 335, note 2; *τιμώρος* (L. S. derive this from *τιμή*, *δέιρω*, *αἴρω*), but its uncontracted form is *τιμήορος*, *μυλωρός*, Theog. Can. 72. 4. *Δύσσορος*, *ένωρος*, *πανάρωρος* are passive in meaning, but *ἐπίουρος* (only used substantively), Schol. Ven. N. 450, *δλίγωρος* are proparoxytone. H. D. quote *ἐρκούρος* for *ἐρκουρός* from Anth. Palat. 12. 257. 2, where however *δρκούρος* stands in the text: *οἰκουρός*, Arc. 70. 5; 73. 5; 86. 11, was by some written *οἰκούρος*, Eust. 1423. 7: *δδούρος* is improperly *δδούρος* in Eust. 1445. 19, and *δδούρος* in Hesych.: *μύχουρος* in Lycoph. 373 can hardly be correct: *οἰκίθουρος*, *δ οἰκουρός κώνων*, Hesych., is doubtful both as to derivation and accent: Lycoph. 345 has *φρύκτωρος* for *φρυκτωρός*: Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1227, *νήλωρος* for *νήληωρός*: Hesych. *τεμένωρος* for *τεμενωρός*: Etym. Gud. 30. 17, *ἀκταίωρος* for *ἀκταιωρός*. The word *ἀγχούρος*, Arc. 73. 10, = *φωσφόρος* has a strange accent, but it may be compared with *Ἀρκτούρος*, Arc. 73. 10, *νυκτούρος*, Plut. 2. 941 C, and *κλαγγούρος δ κρακτικός*, Arc. 73. 10: *τηλουρός* is accented like a verbal, and according to Göttling, Accent. 209, really is one (cf. Arc. 73. 6), though he does not mention the verb from which he supposes it to be derived: *αὐλίκουρος*, Suid., appears to be corrupt; cf. Lob. Pro. 147, note; 272: *τετράροπος* (*ἄρω*), *τέτρωρος* is proparoxytone. Those in *ωρος* from *ώρα* are necessarily proparoxytone, as *ηπέρωρος*, *έξωρος*.

-οχος, -ουχος (*έχω*). See Verbal Adjectives with a short penultimate, § 495.

456. -πηγος (*πήγνυμι*), Arc. 88. 1. All of these, both compounds and *decompoounds*, with active meaning, are oxytone, as *ἀμαξοπηγός*, *σοροπηγός*, *ἀρματοπηγός*, *τορνευτολυρασπιδοπηγός*. *Παλίμπηγος*, Pollux 6. 164, is passive in meaning.

457. -ποιος (*ποιέω*), Arc. 88. 2. All, decompoounds as well as compounds, are

oxytone, as *σιτοποιός*, *ἀρχισιτοποιός*, *ἀσπιδοποιός*, *διθυραμβοποιός*, *τραγῳδοποιός*, *παιδοποιός*; *αὐτόποιος*, Soph. Ed. Col. 698, is the one solitary exception, and therefore probably a false accent.

458. -πομπός (*πέμπω*). *Active*.—*Ἀναπομπός*, *εὐθυπομπός*, *νεκροπομπός*, *παραπομπός*, *προπομπός*, *ψυχοπομπός*.

Passive, etc.—*εὑπομπός*, *ναυτίπομπος*, *τηλέπομπος*.

Note.—*Ναυτίπομπος*, *ship-waiting*, Eurip. Phœn. 1727, ought, from its meaning, to be oxytone: *ἀκύπομπος* is thus accented in Eurip. Iph. T. 1138, but it is oxytone in the same play, 1428: *ταχύπομπος* in Aeschyl. Supp. 1046, ed. Didot., might perhaps be considered passive in sense.

459. -φορβός (*φέρω*), Arc. 88. 3. *Active*.—*Βουφορβός* (Arc. 46. 11), *ἱπποφορβός* (Arc. 88. 3), *δνοφορβός*, *συφορβός*, *συνφορβός*, *ὑλοφορβός*, *ὑνφορβός*.

Passive.—*Εύφορβος*, and the same accent seems to occur when the word is active.

Note.—*Μονόφορβος*, Hesych., *μυόφορβος*, *πάμφορβος*, and *πολύφορβος* are all of them probably errors, but there is authority for *αὐτόφορβος*, Arc. 88. 4: *τὸ δὲ αὐτόφορβος οἱ πλεῖον βαρύνουσι*.

(b) Verbal Derivatives with a Short Penultimate.

460. Verbal derivatives with a short penultimate and active meaning are paroxytone, unless they are compounded with a preposition, or with a *privativum*, *εὐ*, *δυς-*, *ἀεὶ*, *ἄγαν*, *ἀρι-*, *ἄρτι*, *ἐρι-*, *δμοῦ*, *πάλιν*, or *ἡμι-*, in which case they are proparoxytone. Those which are passive in signification retract the accent. Hence *δισκοβόλος*, *throwing the discus*, *ἐλαφηβόλος*, *deer-hitting*, *ἐπεσβόλος*, *word-throwing*, *τηλεβόλος*, *far-throwing*, *λιθοβόλος*, *stonē-throwing*, but *λιθόβολος*, *hit with stones*, *stoned*, *διάβολος*, though transitive in meaning, is proparoxytone, because compounded with a preposition, and the same is the case with *ἐπίβολος*, *περίβολος*, *σύμβολος*, *παλίμβολος*. *Διόβολος*, *δροσόβολος*, *νιφόβολος*, *χιονόβολος* are passive in meaning, and therefore proparoxytone.

The following are the terminations to which this rule applies: *βαφος*, *βολος*, *βορος*, *γλυφος*, *γονος*, *γραφος*, *δακος*, *δομοс*, *δονοс*, *δοροс*, *δοχοс*, *δροмoс*, *δрoпoс*, *ηγорoс*, *θooс* (only *βoηθoс*), *θорoс*, *κλoпoс*, *κoлoс*, *κoмoс*, *κoпoс*, *κopoс*, *κpoкoс* (?), *κтoвoс*, *λaвoс*, *λaлoс*, *λoгoс*, *λoхoс*, *μaхoс*, *μoрoс*, *νoмoс*, *ξoс*, *πlаvoс*, *πlоkoс*, *πoкoс*, *πoлoс*, *πoнoс*, *πoпoс*, *σtoс*, *σtoпoс*, *σtoлoс*, *σtоvoс*, *σfayoс*, *тoкoс*, *тoмoс*, *тoрoс*, *тrаyoс*, *тroфoс*, *тuпoс* (*κтuпoс*), *фaгoс*, *фtоpoс*, *фoбoс*, *фoнoс*, *фopoс*, *χoс*, *ωpхoс*; for examples of each reference may be made to the following sections.

461. NOTE.—E. M. 775. 47: ὥσπερ γάρ τὸν ὄδροφόρος, παροξυτόνως μὲν σημαίνει ἐνέργειαν· προπαροξυτόνως δὲ πάθος· τὸν μὲν γάρ ἔστιν διάφορον τὸν ὄδωρον· τὸν δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ ὄδατος φερόμενον. ἀρα καὶ ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς ἀπὸ βῆμάτων συντιθεμένοις ταῦτὸν εἶναι εὐρίσκομεν; φασὶν ὅτι ἐπίπαν. ὅτι δὲ ἔνια μέρια παραβαίνοντα τὸν λόγον, ὡς αἱ προθέσεις καὶ τὰ ἐπιτακτικά. οἷον ἐπίσκοπος καὶ ἄρχοντος, ἐνέργειαν σημαίνει, οὐ πάθος καὶ προπαροξύνεται καὶ τὸ δύοις ὥσπερ τὸ ναύατος παροξυτόνως [?] μὲν παθητικός· προπαροξυτόνως δὲ ἐνεργητικός· τὸ μὲν γάρ δηλοῖ τὸν ἐπιβαίνοντα ἐπὶ τὴν ναῦν· τὸ δὲ τὸν ὑπὸ τῆς νηὸς βανύμενον. ἀρα καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον φυλάττει; λέγεται πάλιν ὡς ἐπίπαν· ίδοι ἀτερπής μῦθος, διὰ τέρπων δέξινεται ἐνεργητικός, καὶ ἀνηλεής διὰ ἐλεῶν· καὶ φιλομηδῆς (εἰς) ἡ φιλούσα τὸν γέλωτα, καὶ ἀνεμοσκεπῆς χλαῖνα ἡ ἐκ τοῦ ἀνέμου σκέπουσα· καὶ δυσαής, διειών πνέων τούναντίον δὲ τρήρης ναῦς, ἡ ὑπὸ τρώων ἐρεσσομένῃ· ἐν γάρ τοῖς παροξυτόνοις ἐστὶ παθητικὸν δμοῖς καὶ ἀλιήρος καὶ πανώλης καὶ ἔξωλης τὸ ἀπόλλυνθαι παθητικῶς ἐγκείμενον: on the accentuation of these adjectives see Arc. 85. 21–91. 6; Schol. Ven. Γ. 354; E. M. 215. 1; 394. 46; 408. 23; 453. 2; 475. 1; 686. 10; 694. 43; Eust. 423. 20; 578. 40; 642. 42; 769. 26; 843. 55; 907. 5; 924. 28; 992. 55; 1091. 58; A. G. Oxon. I. 8. 10; 32. 6; 139. 16; 286. 6; 312. 14; 354. 16.

462. NOTE.—It is sometimes stated that all verbal adjectives with a short penultimate are proparoxytone when compounded with an adverb; but this is not the case, witness λαθροβόλος, λαθροφάγος, μαψιλόγος, μαψιτόκος, μογιλάλος, and a hundred besides: nor is there any more truth in the assertion that those compounded with πολὺ retract the accent, e.g. πολυβόλος, πολυγράφος, πολυγύρος, πολυκτόνος, πολυλόγος, πολυπόρος, πολυτόκος, πολυφάγος, πολυφόρος, etc., are all pretty well attested; however, we find E. M. 681. 30 saying, ὅσα τὰ ΠΟΛΥ' ἔχει ἐν τῇ συνθέσει κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν, ὀνόματος ἐπιφερομένον ἡ βῆματος ἐν τέλει προπαροξύνεται, πολύκαρπος, πολύϊδος, τὸ δὲ πολυφάγος παροξύνεται, καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ φαγεῖν συντιθέμενα κατὰ τὸ τέλος παροξύνονται, ποηφάγος δὲ ποιμῆν· παμφάγος, ὀμοφάγος: Arcadius (89. 7) also holds or seems to hold the same opinion: ὅσα ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ συντιθέται ἐκ τοῦ πολύ, προπαροξύνεται, πολύστροφος, πολύκαρπος, πολύφιλος: the former passage is probably corrupt, the latter certainly so; but even as they stand it is by no means clear that Herodian ever meant to assert that verbs with an active meaning were proparoxytone when compounded with πολύ: at any rate, practice is against him if he did; see especially Lob. Path. I. 568 sqq.

463. -βαφος (βάπτω). *Active.*—Ἄνθοβάφος, πορφυροβάφος, πτιλοβάφος.

Passive, etc.—Ἄβαφος, δίβαφος, χολόβαφος ορ χολοίβαφος.

464. -βολος, βαλος (βάλλω), Arc. 88. 18. *Active.*—Δισκοβόλος, ἐκατηβόλος, δευτεροβόλος, πρωτοβόλος, ἐκηβόλος, ἐκαστοβόλος, τηλεβόλος, ἐλαφηβόλος, ἀκροβόλος, one that throws from afar: ἀκρόβολος, struck from afar: ἰσοβόλος, εὐθυβόλος, πολυβόλος, πλειστοβόλος, δεξιοβόλος, ἴσοβόλος, κερασόβόλος, ὕκυβόλος.

Passive, etc.—Πρόβαλος, ἐπίβολος and ἐπήβολος, δίβολος, δύσβολος, τρίβολος, παλίμβολος, δρόθοβολος, εύβολος.

NOTE.—E. M. 355. 4: Σκέρβολος, Schol. Aristoph. Equit. 821, forms an exception: κραταιβόλος, in L. S., *hurled with violence*, is a typographical error for κραταίβολος: on ἀμφώβολος or ἀμφάβολον, see H. D. s. v.: πυρεκβόλος, which is quoted by H. D., can hardly be correct.

465. -βορος (βράσκω). *Active.*—Ἀνδροβόρος, δημοβόρος, δωροβόρος, θυμοβόρος, παιδοβόρος, ὀμοβόρος, νεοβόρος, σκοτοιβόρος.

Passive, etc.—Διάβορος, θηράβορος, νεόβορος: πολύβορος and πάμβορος are irregular and perhaps mistakes.

NOTE.—*Διάβορος* occurs in both a passive and an active sense; of the latter Soph. Trach. 1084 is an instance, οὐδὲ ἀγύμναστόν μ' ἔκεν ἔουκεν ἡ τάλαινα διάβορος νόος: 'quod,' says W. Dindorf in H. D., 'διαβόρος potius scribendum.' This is seemingly a slip of the pen, for διαβόρος would violate all analogy; such adjectives as these are not paroxytone when compounded with a preposition, even though they are transitive in meaning: πάμβορος is quoted by H. D. from *Aelian*, N. A. I. 27, but the passage proves nothing: λιχνόβορος, Anth. Pal. 9. 86. 1, in an active sense is a false accent.

466. -γλυφος (*γλύφω*). *Active*.—'Ανδριαντογλύφος, ἐρμογλύφος, ζωογλύφος, λιθογλύφος, πτερογλύφος, τυρογλύφος, τοκογλύφος, ἀγαλματογλύφος.

Passive, etc.—Τρίγλυφος.

NOTE.—The Aristophanic decomound κυμινοπριστοκαρδαμογλύφος remains paroxytone: δόντηγλυφον, a tooth-pick, takes the accent of a substantive.

467. -γονος (*γίγνομαι*). *Active*.—'Ανδρογύνος, δακρυογύνος, διγύνος, παιδογύνος, πυριγύνος, τεκνογύνος, τριγύνος, ἀρρενογύνος, τελειογύνος, ἀριστογύνος, πρωτογύνος, καρπογύνος, ζωογύνος, θηλυγύνος, δακρυογύνος, ταχυγύνος.

Passive, etc.—'Αγονος, ἀπόγονος, δέγονος, ἔγγονος, ἔκγονος, ἐπίγονος, θεόγονος, νεόγονος, ὁμόγενος, πυρίγονος, πρόγονος, τρίγονος, τηλέγονος, τελειόγονος, ἀρτίγονος, κεβλήγονος, παλαίγονος, πηλόγονος, πρωτόγονος, δύτιγονος, δρυιθέγονος, ἑτέρόγονος, χρυσόγονος, θεόγονος, εύγονος, σιτήγονος, αὐτόγονος.

NOTE.—Πολύγονος is almost always proparoxytone, but it ought to be paroxytone: διλγόγονος is also proparoxytone: 'Αρχέγονος, τελεσίγονος, ἀρχαιόγονος, φιλόγονος, are hardly to be considered verbals; it is remarkable that νεογόνος is oxytone, though the longer form νεόγονος is regular.

468. -γραφος (*γράφω*): Arc. 90. 23; A. G. Oxon. 2. 397. 32. *Active*.—Δελτογράφος, ἐπιγραμματογράφος, ζωγράφος, λαμβειογράφος, λογογράφος, μυθογράφος, νομογράφος, πεζογράφος, πολυγράφος, σημειογράφος, ὥρογράφος, ἐπιστολαιγράφος, δρογράφος, καλλιγράφος (E. M. 694. 43), τραγαδιογράφος, βιβλιογράφος, παροιμογράφος, ἰστοριογράφος, λεξικογράφος, σιλλογράφος, ὑπομνηματογράφος, ταχυγράφος, γεωγράφος, etc.: 'Αρχιζωγράφος, H. D., is a doubtful accent.

Passive, etc.—'Αγραφος, ἀντίγραφος, ἀπόγραφος, αὐτόγραφος, ἔγγραφος, ἀνεπίγραφος, ιδίογραφος, κατάγραφος, διόγραφος, περίγραφος, πρόσγραφος, ιερόγραφος, λεπτόγραφος, μεσόγραφος, ἄγνωγραφος, εὐπειρίγραφος, ψευδεπίγραφος.

469. -δοκος (*δέχομαι*). *Active*.—'Ακοντοδόκος, δωροδόκος, ἀγνοδόκος, γρυτοδόκος, ιεροδόκος, ιοδόκος (yet some wrote ίόδοκον, Schol. Ven. O. 444), ξεινοδόκος (Eust. 1024. 61; Schol. Ven. Γ. 354; Arc. 88. 7), δοδοδόκος, πρεσβυτοδόκος, πυληδόκος, σιτοδόκος, σημηνοδόκος, μελανδόκος.

Passive, etc.—'Ενδοκος, used substantively: μητρόδοκος.

NOTE.—Eust. 1898. 34: Πάνδοκος seems to be an exception, cf. H. D. s. v. ἀδωροδόκος, one who does not receive gifts, is, if correct, irregular: the passages quoted by H. D. prove nothing.

470. -δομος (*δέμω*). *Active*.—Λιθοδόμος, οἰκοδόμος, πηλοδόμος, τειχοδόμος.

Passive, etc.—Δεπτόδομος, διπισθέδομος (sub.), πρόδομος, ἀρτίδομος, ψευδισθέδομος, πηλόδομος, ίσθδομος.

NOTE.—Μετοικοδόμος in L. S. is suspicious: φιλοικοδόμος occurs in Arist. Eth. Nic. 10. 5. 2, but it is contrary to analogy, as is φρουροδόμος, quoted by H. D. from Anth. Pal. 9. 245: indeed the latter is monstrous and should be altered.

471. -δονος (δονέω). *Active*.—Ἐτνοδόνος.

Passive, etc.—Ἄλιδονος, οἰστρόδονος, πολύδονος.

472. -δορος (δείρω). *Active*.—Βουδόρος (Lob. Ajax 189), προβατοδόρος.

Passive, etc.—Ἄδορος, ἀμφίδορος, νεύδορος, ἀρτίδορος, αὐτέδορος.

473. -δοχος (δέχομαι). *Active*.—Χοληδόχος, οὐρηδόχος, οὐροδόχος, ἐμβρυοδόχος, etc.

Passive, etc.—Ἀνάδοχος, διάδοχος, ἀδιάδοχος: πάνδοχος is irregular.

474. -δρομος (δραμεῖν). *Active*.—Βοαδρόμος, βοηδρόμος, δρειδρόμος, δριδρόμος, οὐριοδρόμος, ἐλικοδρόμος (not ἐλικόδρομος), οὐρανοδρόμος, ὑδροδρόμος, αἴθεροδρόμος, γυροδρόμος, νυκτιδρόμος, ἡμεροδρόμος, παταγοδρόμος, λαψηροδρόμος, μακροδρόμος, δολιχοδρόχος, σταδιοδρόμος, διαυλοδρόμος, σταφυλοδρόμος, δπλιτοδρόμος, ιπποδρόμος, one who races on horseback, ἄρματοδρόμος, σκολιοδρόμος, σκοπελοδρόμος, σκυλακοδρόμος (?), ὄκυδρόμος.

Passive, etc.—Διάδρομος, παράδρομος, κατάδρομος, μετάδρομος, ἐπίδρομος, περίδρομος, ἀμφίδρομος, ἐκδρομος, σύνδρομος, ἀπόδρομος, πρόδρομος, εὑδρομος, δμόδρομος, παλίνδρομος, ἀμμόδρομος (used as a substantive), ἵπποδρομος, race-course.

NOTE.—The irregularities of this termination are numerous, but most of them ought to be corrected, unless the best MSS. support them, as they violate a very constant analogy: e. g. the following with an active meaning occur as proparoxytones, ἀλίδρομος, πολύδρομος, τανύδρομος (?), ναυσίδρομος, δμόδρομος, πυρίδρομος, ἀνεμόδρομος, ἀλάδρομος, δρθόδρομος, ίσιδρομος, δωδεκάδρομος, ὑψίδρομος, αὐτόδρομος: εὐθύδρομος, Strab. 25 eodemque accentu Pollux 1. 194, de equo; Suidas in Ἀκαρπίας: sed analogia compositorum cum δρόμος, quae non sunt a præpositionibus formata, poscit εὐθυδρόμος, Hase ap. H. D., yet they print ισύδρομος, Anth. Pal. 6. 103, without one word of comment, as also βραχύδρομος, whilst ταχυδρόμος is given as the correct form (L. S. have ταχύδρομος): ἀελλόδρομος, ἐπάταρομος, ισόδρομος are all active in meaning, as in δένδρομος, Schol. Pind. Ol. 13. 51: ‘sed scribendum potius δένδρομος ut ταχυδρόμος,’ H. D.: πυργόδρομος (?) ὄκυδρομος (?) : ἀκαμπόδρομος may be defended as a decomound, cf. ἀνισόδρομος: κυματόδρομος should be κυματοδρόμος: φιλόδρομος, fond of running, is no exception, nor is τελεόδρομος: αἰθεροπτηνοδρόμος, Psell. in Cantic. Cant. p. 280, Meurs., H. D., is probably a mistake.

475. -δροπος (δρέπω). *Active*.—Βατοδρόπος, χειροδρόπος, E. M. 191. 53.

Passive, etc.—Νεόδροπος, ἀμόδροπος.

NOTE.—Χειροδρόπος also occurs under the form of χεδροπός (κεδροπός, Ionic), on which Dindorf in H. D. says: ‘Oxytonum χεδροπός, idque per o scriptum, ut μαστροπός et ἔχθοδοπός memorat Herodian Epim. p. 208: in locis Theophrasti (H. Pl. 1. 6. 5; 8. 2. 1; 8. 2. 2; 8. 9. 1; C. Pl. 4. c. 6, 7, 8, 9, et 10), Schneiderus χεδροπα et χεδρόπων scripsit suo ipsius arbitrio: nam codex Urbinas, ut plus uno in loco diserte annotatum est, oxytonum habet: idem accentus χεδροπά et χεδροπῶν est ap. Aristot. De gen. anim. 3. 1. p. 750. 24. et 2. p. 752. 21 (cum var. lect. χεδρωπά et χεδρωπῶν): unde De partt. anim. 2. 7. p. 653. 24, pariter scribendum erat χεδροπῶν pro χεδρόπων, et H. A. 8. 5. p. 594. 17, τοὺς καρποὺς τοὺς χεδροπῶν ex pluribus codicibus, non τοὺς χέδροπας, quod est in aliis, ut χεδροπῶν ap. Ηεσych., qui per δσπριῶν exp., et ap. Plutarch. Mor. p. 378 B, C, male χεδρόπων p. 273 C: qui accentus pariter corrigendus ap. Polluc. 6. 60, τὰ δσπρια ἀ καὶ χέδροπα ἀνόμαζον, et ap. Maxim. Περὶ κατ. 511: Ἀλλα χέδροπα.’

476. -γορος, -αγορος (ἀγορέω), Arc. 89. 5. *Active*.—Δημηγόρος, ἐτυμηγόρος, θεηγόρος, βουληγόρος, δηθαγόρος, δικηγόρος, κακηγόρος (not κακήγορος, though that

accent is common, e. g. Athen. 220 A, nor *κακάγορος*), *πυλαγόρος*, *κυλικηγόρος*, *χρησμηγόρος*, *ψευδηγόρος*, *μεγαληγόρος*, *σεμνηγόρος*, *έψηγόρος* (H. D. would, without the slightest reason, read *ίψηγόρος*), *πολυηγόρος*. *Μακρήγορος* (?), *χρυσήγορος* (?), are both almost certainly mistakes.

Passive, etc.—*Εὐήγορος*, *κατήγορος*, *παρήγορος*, *προσήγορος*, *ἀπροσήγορος*, *δυσπροσήγορος*, *εὐπροσήγορος*, *φιλοπροσήγορος*, *συνήγορος*.

477. -θοος (θέω).—*Βοηθόος* is paroxytone, though *Βοηθός* is oxytone; the rest are, for some reason or other, proparoxytone, *ἀρηθίοος*, *ἴπποθίοος*, *ἄκιθίοος*.

478. -θορος (θρώσκω).—*Βουθόρος* is quoted from *Aeschyl.* Supp. 301 ed. Didot, yet the passage does not prove this to be the proper accent; but *ἴπποθίθορος*, though so accented in E. M. 145. 45, seems to be more generally proparoxytone.

479. -κλοπος (κλέπτω). *Active*.—*Γαμοκλόπος*, *κυνοκλόπος*, *βοοκλόπος*, *πολυκλόπος*.

Passive, etc.—*Ἀκλοπος*, *ἐπίκλοπος*.

480. -κολος (κολέω). *Active*.—*Βουκόλος*, *θεοκύλος*: the decompounds *ἐπιβουκόλος*, Schol. Ven. E. 178; *ἴπποβουκόλος*, *οἰδοβουκόλος*, *Aeschyl.* Supp. 304, and *ἀρχιβουκόλος*, Schol. Ven. A. 39, are irregular; E. M. 113. 32; Arc. 86. 5: *δύσκολος* is from κόλον.

481. -κομος (κομέω), A. G. Oxon. 1. 153. 15; Schol. Ven. N. 132. *Active*.—*Ανθοκόμος*, *ἀλσοκόμος*, *γειοκόμος*, *γηροκόμος* (Arc. 87. 10), *γαλακτοκόμος*, *έλαιοκόμος*, *έρυνοκόμος*, *έρροκόμος*, *ἴπποκόμος* (Arc. 87. 9), *ἱεροκόμος*, *κηποκόμος*, *λεοντοκόμος*, *μελισσοκόμος*, *νοσοκόμος*, *νυμφοκόμος*, *δρειοκόμος*, *δρεοκόμος*, *δρεωκόμος*, *παιδοκόμος*, *σμηνοκόμος*, *ὑλοκόμος*, *taking care of wood* (*ὑλόκομος* from κέμη, *thick grown with wood*), *φυτοκόμος*, *φυτοκόμος*, *τριχοκόμος*, *τραπεζοκόμος*, *ἄραιοκόμος*; *ἡδύκομος* seems to be irregular.

482. -κοος (κέω, καίω?). *Active*.—*Θυοσκόος* (Arc. 42. 7), *θυηκόος*, *δρυιθοκόος*, *πυρκόος*.

483. -κοπος (κόπτω). *Active*.—*Ἄρτοκόπος*, *ἀργυροκόπος*, *δημοκόπος*, *θυροκόπος*, *λιθοκόπος*, *ξυλοκόπος*, *δχλοκόπος*, *χρεωκόπος*, *συμβολοκόπος*.

Passive, etc.—*Μεσύκοπος* (Lob. Ajax 104), *νεόκοπος*, *ἀπόκοπος*, *διάκοπος*, *ἀδιάκοπος*, *ἐπίκοπος*, *παράκοπος*, *ἀπρόσκοπος*, *ἄκοπος*, *κατάκοπος*, *ὑπέρκοπος*, *ἐπόκοπος*, *δλόκοπος*, *σητόκοπος*, *δύσκοπος*.

NOTE.—On *ἴκηπος* see Lob. Ajax 189, note. *Προκοπός* in Polyb. 8. 17. 6, H. D., is most likely an error; *πρόκοπος*, in a different signification, occurs in Arctaeus, see H. D. s. v.; *πολύκοπος*, if correct, seems irregular.

484. -κορος (κορέω). *Active*.—*Μυλοκόρος*, *ἱεροκόρος*, *ηηοκόρος*, *νεωκόρος* (*συννεωκόρος*), *σηκηκόρος*, *σηκοκόρος*, *τραπεζοκόρος* (?).

485. -κροκος (κρέκω). *Active*.—Are there any? L. S. have *ἀνθοκρόκος*, *worked with flowers*, but it ought to be proparoxytone.

Passive.—*Λιπόκροκος*, *Ιανόκροκος*.

486. -κτονος (κτείνω), Arc. 91. 2. *Active*.—*Ἄδελφοκτόνος* (*ἀδελφεοκτόνος*), *ἀνθρωποκτόνος*, *ἀντοκτόνος*, *ἀλληλοκτόνος*, *βροτοκτόνος*, *έλαφοκτόνος*, *ζωοκτόνος*, *θηλυκτόνος*, *θηροκτόνος*, *ἴποκτόνος*, *κυνοκτόνος*, *κυριοκτόνος*, *ληστοκτόνος*, *λιμοκτόνος*, *λυκοκτόνος*, *μητροκτόνος*, *μυοκτόνος*, *ηηποκτόνος*, *ξενοκτόνος*, *ξιφοκτόνος*, *οἰωνοκτόνος*, *παιδοκτόνος*, *παρθενοκτόνος*, *πατροκτόνος*, *περσοκτόνος*, *πολυκτόνος*, *πρωτοκτόνος*, *πυθοκτόνος*, *συοκτόνος*, *ταυροκτόνος*, *τεκνοκτόνος*, *τιτανοκτόνος*, *τιτυοκτόνος*, *τυρανοκτόνος*, *φονοκτόνος*, *χοιροκτόνος*.

Passive, etc.—'Ανθρωπόκτονος, ληστόκτονος, μητρόκτονος, νεύκτονος, πατρόκτονος, συύκτονος, ταυρόκτονος, τραγόκτονος, χοιρόκτονος. 'Αντικτόνος is quoted by H. D. and L. S. from *Æschyl.* Eum. 464; the passage proves nothing, and there can be little doubt that the accent is wrong; cf. *Lob. Ajax* 189.

-κτυπος, see τυπος, § 520.

487. -λαβος (λαμβάνω). *Active.*—Δεξιολάβος, ἐργολάβος, παντολάβος, σαρκολάβος, δένυλάβος, δρυολάβος, λιθολάβος.

Note.—'Αστρόλαβος is mentioned by L. S. as a substantive, but from its meaning it should be paroxytone; δένυλαβος occurs in Schol. Ven. Σ. 477, but it should be δένυλάβος; συνεργολάβος, Strab. 354, *H. D.*, is irregular.

488. -λαλος. *Active.*—Μογιλάλος (*Arc. 89. 9*), δένυλάλος, δρυολάλος, τριποδηλάλος, νευρολάλος, δένυλάλος, ἐρημολάλος, *Antib. Pal.* 7. 196. 2.

Passive, etc.—Εύλαλος, ἄλαλος, κατάλαλος, ἀμφίλαλος, περίλαλος, πρόλαλος.

Note.—'Αέλαλος, if correct, is irregular; also διλιγόλαλος, πολύλαλος, μεγαλόλαλος (?), ήδύλαλος, ταχύλαλος, ίψιλαλος, δληθινόλαλος (?).

489. -λογος (λέγω), *Arc. 85. 25; 89. 18.* *Active.*—'Αθερολόγος, αἰθερολόγος, αἰσχρολόγος, αἴτιαλόγος, ἀκανθολόγος, ἀκριβολόγος, ἀκρολόγος, ἀκυρολόγος, ἀνδρολόγος, ἀνθολόγος, ἀνθρωπολόγος, ἀειλόγος, ἀπεραντολόγος, διλόγος, πολυλόγος, *much speaking, kind of woodpecker* (?), φρυνολόγος, ἐνοικολόγος, ἐνοικολόγος, ὑπολεπτολόγος (?), πεντηκοστολόγος.

Passive, etc.—'Αναξιόλογος, ἀντίλογος, δέξιόλογος, ἀπρόσλογος, ἀναμφίλογος, δλεξιλόγος, *promoting discourse, διμόλογος, ἀνομόλογος, πολύλογος, requiring many words, παλίλογος.*

Note.—Εύρεσιλόγος is undoubtedly incorrect, *Lob. Phryn.* 770. 'Αρτιλόγος is no exception, since it is not a compound of ἄρτι. On φιλόλογος *H. D.* remark: 'φιλολόγος, sic sæpe scriptum in codicibus Platonis aliorumque scriptorum: sed rectus accentus φιλόλογος est, quum non ut δικαιολόγος, τερατολόγος, et alia ab λέγω derivatum, sed cum λόγος compositum sit, ut monet *Arcad.* p. 89. 20;' ἀφιλόλογος, μισοφιλόλογος are regular. Αντησιλόγος in *Suid.* and elsewhere for λυπησιλόγος is obviously an error; see *Lob. Phryn.* 769-70. διλιγόλογος is doubtful; ιδιόλογος, μαψίλογος, *H. D.*, should probably be μαψιλόγος; on μισολόγος θεῦ say 'ceterum μισόλογος scribendum, ut φιλόλογος, παραδοξολόγος, *H. D.*, συντρομλόγος, *H. D.*, μονολόγος, on this *H. D.* remark that μονόλογος is the better accent, but μονολόγος is exactly parallel to μονομάχος and μονοφάγος.

490. -λοχος (λοχάω). *Active.*—Βαμολόχος, δειπνολόχος, νυκτιλόχος, φρυνολόχος.

Those from λέχος are proparoxytone, ἄλοχος, γαιάλοχος, ναύλοχος, *Arc. 90.2, ναυσίλοχος, δμόλοχος, etc.*

491. -μαχος (μάχομαι). *Active.*—'Αελλομάχος, αἴρεσιομάχος, ἀνδρομάχος, εὐθυμάχος, γροσφομάχος, θεημάχος, θεομάχος, θηριομάχος, θωρακομάχος, ἵππομάχος (*Arc. 87. 9*), κυπελλομάχος, λογομάχος, μονομάχος, Μαραθωνομάχος, ναυμάχος, *fighting with ships*, δπλομάχος, δφιομάχος, πυγμάχος, πυργομάχος, πυγμαιομάχος, πνευματομάχος, τηλεμάχος, τειχομάχος, χειρομάχος, χριστομάχος, ἐκατονταμάχος (?), ὀκυμάχος, *Arc. 89. 28.*

Passive, etc.—'Αμαχος, ἀπόμαχος, ἀντίμαχος, ἀπρόσμαχος, ἐπίμαχος, εἴμαχος, δύσμαχος, ναύμαχος, *belonging to a sea-fight* (Schol. Ven. O. 389), πρόμαχος, σύμμαχος, φιλοσύμμαχος, ὑπέρμαχος, αὐτόμαχος, *Arc. 90. 9.*

Note.—Eust. 1021. 50: ιστέον δὲ ὅτι τῶν τοιούτων δνομάτων ἀρέσκει τοῖς παλαιοῖς ὅσα μὲν ἐκ τοῦ μάχη πεποίηνται, προπαροξύνειν τὸ τέλος, οἷον φιλόμαχον

γένος, σύμμαχος, πρωτόμαχος, ἀντίμαχος, ἐπίμαχος δσα δ' ἐκ τοῦ μάχεσθαι σύγκειται, παροξύνεσθαι, πυγμάχος, ναυμάχος, ὀπλομάχος, τειχομάχος, πυργομάχος, μονομάχος; cf. Arc. 89. 1; Athen. 154 E. Hence λάμαχος, ἀφίμαχος, ἀξιόμαχος, ἵσθμαχος, φυγμάχος, βουλόμαχος.

The following appear to be irregular: ἀγχέμαχος (Arc. 90. 5), or ἀγχίμαχος, ἀδικομάχος (A. G. 344. 6), ἀλείμαχος, δορίμαχος, δορύμαχος or δονύμαχος (there does not seem to be any good authority for this accentuation, nor for πυρίμαχος or πυρόμαχος); πρωτόμαχος is proparoxytone according to Athen. 154 E. Βιημάχος is occasionally proparoxytone, but without sufficient reason, see H. D. s. v. Μενεμάχος in Appian. Iber. 51 should be μενέμαχος. Παμμάχος, Aristoph. Lys. 1321 (where Bergk reads πάμμαχος) is πάμμαχος in Anth. Plan. 4. 52, quoted by H. D.

492. -μορος (μείρομαι).

The only paroxytones are γεωμόρος (γαμόρος, γημόρος, γειομόρος): the rest are proparoxytone, as ἵσθμορος, δύσμορος: on ἐπιγεώμοροι, E. M. 395. 53; A. G. 257. 10, H. D. observe, ‘utroque loco male scriptum ἐπιγεώμοροι,’ though why it is ‘male scriptum’ I do not see; ἐπιγεωμόροι is contrary to analogy.

493. -νομος (νέμω). Arc. 85. 25; 91. 2. *Active.*—Ἄστρονόμος, ἀγρονόμος, ἀγρονόμος, αἰγανόμος, ἀνθονόμος, ἀστυνόμος, κληρονόμος, οἰκονόμος, ὀπισθονόμος, πεζονόμος, ποινόμος, *feeding on grass*; βουνόμος, *cattle-feeding*; νυκτινόμος, θηρονόμος, *feeding (wild) beasts*; ἑρημονόμος, πολυνόμος.

Passive, etc.—Ἄνομος, ἐπίνομος, ποιβόνομος, *with grassy fields*; παράνομος, σύννομος, αὐτόνομος, βούνομος, *fed on by cattle*; ἰσόνομος, λυσίνομος, κακένομος, δύμνομος, ἀρχαίνομος (these are from νομός), θηρόνομος, *fed on by beasts*.

NOTE.—The compounds μονοκληρονόμος and συγκληρονόμος, Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1652, are irregular: μισγονόμος (*γῆ*) is thus accented in Hesych., but it must be an error, as also is ἀδυρονόμος, Hesych., which L. S. have correctly proparoxytone; αἰθέρνομος in H. D. and L. S. should be paroxytone: χρυσάνομος, in Ἀeschyl. Pers. 80, can hardly mean *feeding on gold*, L. S.; see Schol. ad l.: νυκτινόμος is sometimes, though improperly, proparoxytone: ἴσοκληρονόμος (?) H. D., ὑψίνομος and δύμνομος are doubtful, as is πολύνομος; αὐτόνομος seems to be always proparoxytone.

494. -ξοος (ξέω). *Active.*—Λαοξόος, κεραξόος, λιθοξόος, δορυξόος (also δορυξέος), κεραοξόος.

Passive, etc.—Ἄξοος, τετράξοος, δίξοος, ἀντίξοος, ἀμφίξοος, μονόξοος, εὔξοος.

495. -οχος, -ουχος (ξχω), Arc. 90. 14.

All in ονχος, whether compound or decom-pound, are properispomena, as ἀσπιδούνχος, δραδούνχος, ἐστιούνχος, εύνονχος, ἀρχειυνόνχος, κλειδούνχος, κληρούνχος, κυνούνχος, λαμπαδούνχος, λυχνούνχος, οὐρανούνχος, διφιούνχος, πατρούνχος, πολιούνχος, πρυμούνχος, βαθδούνχος, σκηπτούνχος, etc. ‘Ακρηστόλουχος (?)’, Hesych., is very doubtful.

Those in οχος (even when active) are proparoxytone, as αἰγίοχος, ἀστρούχος, γαιήροχος, δρύοχος, ἔνοχος, ἔξοχος, ἐποχος, ἡμίοχος, κάτοχος, μέτοχος, νήροχος, σύνοχος, ὑπείροχος, ὑποχος, E. M. 432. 23. Yet Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 967, distinguishes between the active and passive meanings of λιμενήροχος, ἐὰν μὲν τὴν συνεχομένην, προπαροξυτόνως· ἐὰν δὲ τὴν συνέχουσαν τὸν λιμένα, παροξυτόνως.

496. -πλαθος (πλάσσω). *Active.*—Ἴπνοπλάθος, κοροπλάθος, κουροπλάθος, πηλοπλάθος, λογοπλάθος.

497. -πλανος (πλανάω). These are proparoxytone, as ἀείπλανος, ἀπόπλανος, ἀερόπλανος, νυκτίπλανος, ἀρχίπλανος, ἀλίπλανος, δύσπλανος, πολύπλανος, τηλέπλανος,

Æschyl. Prom. 577, ἀκύπλανος; yet ἐρωτοπλάνος, Anth. Pal. 7. 195. 6, and ποντοπλάνος are paroxytone; why ἀλίπλανος should have a different accent from ποντοπλάνος, when the meaning of both words is similar, does not appear: λαοπλάνος is paroxytone in the places quoted by H. D.

498. -πλοκος (πλέκω). *Active.*—Γριφοπλόκος, δολοπλόκος, δικτυοπλόκος, ζωνιοπλόκος, ιοπλόκος, κεκρυφαλοπλόκος, λινοπλόκος, οίσνοπλόκος, πυτινοπλόκος, στεφανηπλόκος, στεφηπλόκος, στεφανοπλόκος, σχοινοπλόκος, σπαρτοπλόκος, ψιαθοπλόκος, αιμυλοπλόκος.

Passive, etc.—Ἄπλοκος, διάπλοκος, δμόπλοκος, περίπλοκος, εῦπλοκος, πολύπλοκος.

499. -ποκος (πέκω). *Active.*—Οἰοπόκος, είροπόκος.

Passive, etc.—Ἄποκος, ἀμφίποκος, ἐπίποκος, εὔποκος.

500. -πολος (πολέω). *Active.*—Αἰπόλος, ὀγροπόλος, ἀκροπόλος, θαλαμηπόλος, ἄγνοπόλος, αἰγοπόλος, μουσοπόλος, βουπόλος, δαιδοπόλος, δικασπόλος, θεοπόλος, ὑμητόπολος, θυηπόλος, θεμιστοπόλος, νυκτιπόλος, νηοπόλος, μαντιπόλος, μιστιπόλος, μητροπόλος, μυροπόλος, οἰοπόλος, οἰνωπόλος, ἵπποπόλος, δνειροπόλος, ταυροπόλος, etc.; ὑψίπολος, H. D., should probably be paroxytone.

Passive, etc.—Περίπολος, ἀμφίπολος, πρύπολος, πρόσπολος, δίπολος, τρίπολος, ἔμπολος, ἐραθέμπολος, τετράπολος.

NOTE.—Eust. 92. 44: σκοπητέον δὲ ὡς τὸ μὲν δικασπόλος, καὶ τὰ κατ' αὐτὸν παροξύνεται ἀμφίπολος, δὲ καὶ πρόπολος τὰ μετὰ προθέσεων προπαροξύνονται: Eust. 578. 40: δοκεῖ δὲ παροξύνοντεσθαι καὶ ἡ εὐθεία τοῦ ἀκροπόλοις καθὰ καὶ τὰ κατ' αὐτό. τὰ γὰρ παρὰ τὸ πολῶ, εἰ μὲν προθέσει σύγκεινται προπηγούμενη, προπαροξύνονται, οἷον ἀμφίπολος, πρόπολος, πρόσπολος^{εἰ} δὲ δύναμται, παροξύνονται, ὡς δῆλον ἐκ τοῦ δνειροπόλος, μαντιπόλος, οἰωνοπόλος, θυηπόλος, δ καὶ ἕρεδν καὶ θυοσκός δὲ ἐν 'Οδυσσείᾳ. οὕτω γοῦν ἀναλόγως καὶ ἀκροπόλος. δμοίως δὲ καὶ μιστιπόλος καὶ αἴπολος καὶ θαλαμηπόλος καὶ δικασπόλος δ καὶ θεμιστοπόλος: Eust. 642. 41: Ισως δὲ ἔχοι ἀν ἀπορίαν, διά τι μὴ ὥσπερ πρωτόποκος ἐν σημασίᾳ παθητικὴ δ πρώτος τεχθεὶς προπαροξύνονται, πρωτοτόκος δὲ ἐν παροξύτονήσει ἡ πρώτως τεκοῦσα, οὕτω κατὰ διαφορὰν σημασίας παθητικῆς τε καὶ ἐνεργητικῆς ἀμφίπολος μὲν τάφος δ ἀμφιπολούμενος προπαροξύνεται διὰ πάθος ἐνδέργως εἰς δ ἀναλέται, ἀμφιπόλος δὲ ἡ ἀμφιπολοῦσα πρὸ μᾶς ἔχει τὸν τόνον διὰ τὴν ἐνέργειαν ἢν δηλοῖ. τὴν δὲ τούτων λύσιν οὐχ ὑποδύσκολον ἔστιν εὑρεῖν: cf. E. M. 37. 49; 93. 37; Arc. 88. 22; A. G. Oxon. I. 108. II.

501. -πονος (πονέω). *Active.*—Ἀριστοπόνος, ἀρουροπόνος, βιοπόνος, ἀροτροπόνος, γεωπόνος, γηπόνος, γεροπόνος, εἰροπόνος, ἐργοπόνος, ματαιοπόνος, νυμφοπόνος, δψοπόνος, σιτοπόνος, δαιτροπόνος.

Passive, etc.—Ἄπονος, αὐτόπονος, ἀντίπονος, διάπονος, δύσπονος, ἔμπονος, ἐπίπονος, Ἡφαιστόπονος, κατάπονος, μελέθπονος, δορίπονος.

502. NOTE.—Those from πόνος are of course proparoxytone, as ἀκεσίπονος, λαθίπονος, λυσίπονος, πανσίπονος, ρυσίπονος, τλησίπονος, φερέπονος, ἀφερέπονος, φιλόπονος, ἀφιλόπονος, φυγόπονος, ἀπειρόπονος, ἐθελόπονος, θρασύπονος: πολύπονος is rather passive than active in meaning, and is therefore properly proparoxytone, but διλγόπονος is probably wrong.

503. -ποπος (πέπτω).—Ἄρτοπόπος appears to be paroxytone in all the places quoted by H. D., though in several of the passages, if not in all, it may be a variant of ἀρτοκόπος.

504. -πορος (πείρω). *Active.*—Ἀεροπόρος, ἀεριπόρος, ἀλιπόρος, ἀκροπόρος, βραδυπόρος (this is proparoxytone in all the passages quoted by H. D.), βουπόρος, θαλασσοπόρος, ποταμηπόρος, πρωτοπόρος, δπισθοπόρος, ὑγροπόρος, μεσοπόρος, ποντοπόρος,

δδοιπόρος, παροδοιπόρος (?) συνοδοιπόρος (?) προοδοιπόρος (?) ναυσιπόρος, νυκτιπόρος, νυκτοπόρος, κελευθοπόρος, λινοπόρος, μετεωροπόρος, ίθυπόρος, λαοπόρος, παντοπόρος, πολυπόρος, πεζοπόρος, γλαυκηπόρος (?) ἐλεξοπόρος, παιδοπόρος (?).

Passive, etc.—Ἄπορος, ἀντίπορος, ἀκρόπορος, βραχύπορος, δύσπορος, εὔπορος, εὐρύπορος, Arc. 89. 27, ἔμπορος, ἐλαιέμπορος, κερδέμπορος, καμηλέμπορος, λογέμπορος (such is the accent in our books, though Eust. 1447. 40 expressly states that it is the only compound of ἔμπορος that is *paroxytone*, μεγαλέμπορος, συνέμπορος, σωματέμπορος, πεζέμπορος, ταριχέμπορος, φλέμπορος, χριστέμπορος, ψυχέμπορος, τετράπορος, ἐπτάπορος, πεντάπορος, πανήπορος, στενόπορος, πολύπορος, ναυσίπορος, ίθυπορος, δύσπορος, δίπορος, πυκνόπορος, ἀγχίπορος, δξύπορος, παλίμπορος.

NOTE.—Εὐθύπορος, *straight-going*, is doubtful: *τηλέπορος* seems to be generally proparoxytone, though it is *paroxytone* in Orph. H. 17. 9, quoted by H. D.: ὑψίπορος, like most others in ὑψι, is proparoxytone: ἀκύπορος is *paroxytone* in Hesych., yet Arcadius, 89. 28, expressly makes it proparoxytone, indeed he says that all compounded with ἀκύς are so, except ἀκυμάχος, but his rule is probably wrong, since we find ἀκυβόλος, ἀκυδρόμος, ἀκυτόκος: ταχινόπορος is falsely proparoxytone in Aeschyl. Ag. 486, and Eurip. El. 451, both quoted by H. D.: ὄψίπορος should be *paroxytone*: παντοπόρος, *ad omnia callidus*, Soph. Ant. 369, is a strange accent for such a meaning: *τηλέπορος* (?) Aristoph. Nub. 967.

505. -προπος (πρέπω).—Θεοπρόπος appears to be the only word of this termination.

506. -ραφος (ράπτω). *Active.*—Ἴστιορράφος, δικορράφος, δολορράφος, κακορράφος, μηχανορράφος, σκηνορράφος, λινορράφος, νευρορράφος, ὑποδηματορράφος (this is falsely proparoxytone in Choerob. C. 623. 28), παλαιορράφος.

Passive, etc.—Ἀρραφος, κατάρραφος, πολύρραφος.

507. -ροφος (ροφέω). *Active.*—Αίματορρόφος.

508. -σκαφος (σκάπτω). *Active.*—Φυτοσκάφος, πυργοσκάφος.

Passive, etc.—Φυτόσκαφος.

509. -σκοπος (σκέπτομαι), Arc. 88. 25. *Active.*—Βροτοσκόπος, ἀστεροσκόπος, θυσοκόπος, μετεωροσκόπος, μηλοσκόπος, οἰωνοσκόπος, ὀρνεοσκόπος, τερατοσκόπος, τηλεσκόπος.

Passive, etc.—Ἄδιάσκοπος, ἄσκοπος, εὔσκοπος, ἐπίσκοπος, ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, κατάσκοπος, ἀπόσκοπος, τηλέσκοπος.

NOTE.—Πάνσκοπος, Anth. Pal. 7. 580, if correct, is irregular: so also πολύσκοπος, τανυσίσκοπος, ἀκύσκοπος (?) Anth. Pal. 9. 525.

510. -σονς (σώζω and σενώ). *Active.*—Βιοσόνς, βουσόνς, βοοσόνς, βροτοσόνς, δορυσόνς, κεμαδοσσόνς, κυνοσσόνς, λαοσόνς, λιθοσόνς, μελισσόνς, μηλοσσόνς, νεκυσόνς, νησόνς, οίνοσσόνς, ψυχοσόνς.

Passive, etc.—Δύσσονς, εὔσονς, πυρίσονς, παλίνσονς.

NOTE.—Ἄεισόνς in Nonn. p. 112. 28, quoted by H. D., is passive in sense, and should be proparoxytone: *ξενίσονς*, *saving strangers*, should be *ξενοσόνς*.

511. -σπορος (σπείρω). *Active.*—Πυκνοσπόρος, πρωτοσπόρος, φυτοσπόρος, πυρισπόρος, παιδοσπόρος.

Passive, etc.—Ἄσπορος, ἀγχίσπορος, ἀπόσπορος, βαθύσπορος, δεκάσπορος, ἐπίσπορος, εὔσπορος, μηλόσπορος, μανόσπορος, ὄψίσπορος, δμόσπορος, πρωτόσπορος, πυκνόσπορος, πρωτόσπορος, πολύσπορος, χειμόσπορος, πυρίσπορος.

512. -στολος (*στέλλω*). *Active*.—Πυργοστόλος, ἐργοστόλος, γαμοστόλος, ναυστόλος.

Passive, etc..—Ιδίοστολος, μονόστολος, αὐτόστολος, περίστολος, διμόστολος, ὑψιστολος, ἀπόστολος, ψευδαπόστολος.

Note.—Ιερόστολος, Plut. 2. 351 B, seems to be irregular; it should most probably be paroxytone: ἄστολος, εὔστολος, ποικιλόστολος, etc., are derived from στολή.

513. -στροφος (*στρέφω*). *Active*.—Ἄσπιδηστρόφος, βουστρόφος, *boves regens*, ἔδροστρόφος.

Passive.—Ἄδιάστροφος, βούστροφος, *a bovis aratus*.

514. -σφαγος (*σφάττω*). *Active*.—Ταυροσφάγος, μῆλοσφάγος, παρθενοσφάγος.

515. -τοκος (*τίκτω*), *Arc.* 91. 2. *Active*.—Ἀριστοτόκος, ἀλαστόκος, ἀρτιτόκος (?) ἀγχιτόκος, αὐτοτόκος, αἰνοτόκος, αἴωντόκος, ἀπαρτιτόκος (?) ἀπειροτόκος, ἀρρενοτόκος, βραδυτόκος, διδυμοτόκος, διτόκος, δευτεροτόκος, δισσοτόκος, καλλιτόκος, κλεψιτόκος, μονοτόκος, ὀλιγοτόκος, δξεντόκος, παντοτόκος, πρωτοτόκος, πολυτόκος, τελειοτόκος, ταχυτόκος, ὡμοτόκος, ὥκυτόκος.

Passive, etc..—Ἄρτιτόκος, ἄτοκος, αὐτότοκος, αἱωρότοκος, ἀπότοκος, δευτερότοκος, δύντοκος, εἴτοκος, ἐγγειότοκος, κοινότοκος, πρωτότοκος, ὥκυτόκος.

Note.—Ἄεξιτόκος, *nourishing the fruit of the womb*, is regular: μογοστόκος was so accented by Aristarchus, Schol. Ven. A. 270: ἐπτάτοκος (?) is doubtful: κλεψιτόκος, *partum furans*, H. D., seems to be an error.

516. -τομος (*τέμνω*), *Arc.* 91. 2. *Active*.—Βαλαντητόμος, δρυοτόμος, καρατόμος (E. M. 215), λαιμοτόμος, λατόμος, λιθοτόμος, ξυλοτόμος, πετροτόμος, σκυτοτόμος, ὥλοτόμος, ἀρτιτόμος, καινοτόμος, etc.

Passive, etc..—Ἄμφιτόμος, ἀπότομος, ἄτομος, διχότομος, ἔντομος, ἡμίτομος, καράτομος, νεύτομος, λαιμότομος, περίτομος, σύντομος, ἀρτίτομος, καινότομος, etc.

Note.—Ἄμφιτόμος is so contrary to analogy that it can hardly be correct; see H. D. s. v.: the substantive *βούτομος*, whatever its derivation, is proparoxytone: κέρτομος is singular in its accent: the compounds ἐπικέρτομος and φιλοκέρτομος are regular: ἐτομοτόμος, *ready for cutting*, is probably an error.

517. -τορος (*τιτράω*). *Active*.—Βαυτόρος, δξεντόρος, βινοτόρος, γυιοτόρος, πολυτόρος, λαοτόρος.

Passive, etc..—Διάτορος (a distinction is sometimes made between διάτορος, *pierced*, and διατόρος, *piercing*, wrongly, as the latter form does not exist).

518. -τραγος (*τρώγω*). *Active*.—Κριθοτράγος, κοτινοτράγος, συκοτράγος.

519. -τροφος (*τρέφω*). *Active*.—Ἀλεκτρυονοτρόφος, ἀνθοτρόφος, βουτρόφος, γηροτρόφος, δονακοτρόφος, ζευγοτρόφος, ζωοτρόφος, ἵπποτρόφος, καρποτρόφος, κουροτρόφος, λαοτρόφος, λατοτρόφος, μηλοτρόφος, παιδοτρόφος, τεθριπποτρόφος, χιονοτρόφος, παντοτρόφος, δμοτρόφος, πολυτρόφος, μονομαχοτρόφος.

Passive, etc..—Ἀπότροφος, ἄτροφος, δύντροφος, ἔντροφος, εὔτροφος, νεύτροφος, δλιγύτροφος (?) δμότροφος, δρεσέτροφος, σύντροφος, χιονότροφος.

Note.—Παντρόφος is quoted by H. D. from Anth. Pal. 7. 476. 9, though they condemn that accent, and πάντροφος from Orph. H. 25. 2, and Nonn. Ioann. c. 9. 154.

520. -τυπος, -κτυπος (*τύπτω*). *Active*.—Βουτύπος, δρειτύπος, χαμαιτύπος, χειμωνοτύπος, χοιροτύπος, χοροκτύπος, δροκτύπος, δμβροκτύπος.

Passive, etc.—'Αντίτυπος, ἄτυπος, ἔντυπος, ἔκτυπος, ἐρίκτυπος, πρόστυπος, ἀρτί-
τυπος, ἀλίκτυπος.

NOTE.—'Αρματόκτυπος, *Aeschyl.* S. c. T. 204, is from κτύπος: βαρύκτυπος (?) in an active sense: ἐπάκτυπος (?) *Pind. Pyth.* 2. 70: ἐτερόκτυπος (?) : δρίκτυπος, *H. D.*

521. -φαγος (*ΦΑΓΩ*), Arc. 89. 11; E. M. 681. 30. *Active.*—'Αδηφάγος, αἴγο-
φάγος, ἀνδροφάγος, αὐτοφάγος, δημοφάγος, ιαμβειοφάγος, λωτοφάγος, σαρκοφάγος,
τρυγηφάγος, ἀλληλοφάγος, δριμυφάγος, παμφάγος, καρποφάγος, κλεψιφάγος, δλιγο-
φάγος, πολυφάγος, μονοφάγος, νικτιλαθραιοφάγος (?) μονοφάγος, δλιγοφάγος: ἐλαιο-
φιλοφάγος, for this *H. D.* quote *Athen.* 64 F, a place which does not prove that
accent to be correct.

Passive, etc.—Αὐτόφαγος (?) : οἰσοφάγος as a substantive is well established,
but the accent is difficult to account for.

522. -φθορος (*φθείρω*). *Active.*—Πολυνθόρος, ὑστεροφθόρος, βροτοφθόρος (not
βροτόφθορος as in *H. D.*), ἀνδροφθόρος, ἀλιφθόρος, αὐτοφθόρος ('Ελληνοτρωαοφθόρος,
Tzetz. Hist. 5. 772, *H. D.*, is irregular), θυμοφθόρος, λαοφθόρος, λινοφθόρος, μη-
τροφθόρος, ναυφθόρος, οἰκοφθόρος, πολιτοφθόρος.

Passive, etc.—'Αδιάφθορος, ἐπίφθορος, πολύφθορος, ἀρτίφθορος, ἄφθορος.

NOTE.—Ναύφθορος, *paufragus*, is singular, but may be correct.

523. -φοβος (*φοβέομαι*). *Active.*—Αἱμοφόβος, ὑδροφόβος, ψυχροφόβος, Galen
T. 10. p. 210 E; H. D.

Passive, etc.—'Αφοβος, ἐκφοβος, ἐμφοβος, ἐπίφοβος, κατάφοβος, περίφοβος, ὑπέρ-
φοβος.

NOTE.—*H. D.* quote θεόφοβος, *God-fearing*; it should probably be paroxytone,
as also κακέφοβος.

524. -φονος (*ΦΕ'ΝΩ*); Arc. 91. 2. *Active.*—'Αλληλοφόνος, ἀνδροφόνος, αὐτο-
φόνος, βουφόνος, γιγαντοφόνος, γοργοφόνος, δολοφόνος, ἐλλοφόνος, θηρο-
φόνος, θηριοφόνος, λαγωφόνος, λαγωφόνος, λαοφόνος, λεοντοφόνος, Μῆδοφόνος, μηλο-
φόνος, μητροφόνος, μυσφόνος, μυσφόνος, νεβροφόνος, νηττοφόνος (a kind of *eagle*),
ξενοφόνος, οὐλοφόνος, παιδοφόνος, πατροφόνος, πολυφόνος, ταυροφόνος, χιμαιροφόνος,
φασσοφόνος, ὥκυφόνος.

Passive, etc.—'Αντίφονος, ἀπόφονος, νεόφονος.

NOTE.—The accentuation of μιαιφόνος, Arc. 91. 2 (and ίαιφόνος, *Hesych.*), is
singular; by analogy it should be proparoxytone, but it does not seem to occur
with that accent: βελοβινθοθαμβοσιμοφόνος, quoted by *H. D.*, is as monstrous
in accent as in composition.

525. -φορος (*φέρω*), Arc. 88. 9; A. G. Oxon. 1. 90. 14. *Active.*—'Αγαλ-
ματοφόρος, ἀγγελιαφόρος, ἀγκαλιδοφόρος, ἀπειληφόρος, ἀρχιλυχνηφόρος (?) ἀσκο-
φόρος, ἀσπιδοφόρος, ἀφροφόρος, ἀσφόρος, διφόρος, ἐνιαυτοφόρος, ἐπιγαμματοφόρος,
δλιγοφόρος, πολυφόρος, δειφόρος, παρειναυτοφόρος (?) παντοφόρος, φιλοκαρποφόρος (?)
λεωφόρος, δλιγοφόρος, διψιφόρος.

Passive, etc.—Διάφορος, ἀδιάφορος, δύσφορος, εὔφορος (A. G. Oxon. 1. 90. 17),
ἀνείσφορος, ἀνώφορος, ἀσύμφορος, ἔξαφορος.

NOTE.—Πάμφορος, though active, is proparoxytone in all the places quoted by
H. D.: πτηνοτοξοπυροφόρος (?) *H. D.*: φιλοκαρποφόρος: all three are probably
wrong.

526. -χοος (*χέω*), Arc. 89.—'Αργυροχόος, θυηχόος, λοετροχόος, λουτροχόος,
λωτροχόος, οίνοχόος (ἀρχιανοχόος, *H. D.*, παροινοχόος, are both suspicious), ἀρχιο-

νοχός (?) *σιαλοχός*, *τυμβοχός*, *ὑδρηχός*, *ὑδροχός*, *φυλλοχός*, *χρυσοχός*, *ρινοχός* (not *ρινόχοος*).

Passive, etc.—Πρόχοος, E. M. 93. 37.

NOTE.—*Ολιγόχοος*, *yielding little*, is contrary to analogy, *δλιγόχους* is however quite correct; perhaps the former accent has arisen from a confusion of the two forms: the same remarks apply to *πολύχοος*.

The compounds of *χόος*, *χοῦ* are of course proparoxytone, as *έξάχοος*, *ήμίχοος*.

527. -*ωρυχός* (*δρύσσω*); Arc. 91. 2. *Active*.—*γεωρύχος*, *μιλτωρύχος*, *φιώρυχος*, *ταιχωρύχος* (Arc. 91. 4), *τυμβωρύχος*, *φρεατωρύχος*, *φρεωρύχος*.

Passive, etc.—Κατώρυχος, *ὑποκατώρυχος*.

NOTE.—*Οφθαλμώρυχος* should be corrected, it is of course paroxytone; and *πεδώρυχος*, quoted by H. D. from Anth. Pal. 10. 101, must be an error.

528. On *δλοοίτροχος*, E. M. 622. 39 says: Πτολεμαῖος καὶ Ἀριστόνικος ψιλοῦσι παροξύνοντες, ἀκούοντες τὸν ἐπὶ τῷ τρέχειν δλέοντα ἐπένθεσι δὲ τοῦ οὐ περιττῆ. οἱ δὲ δασύνοντες, ἵν' ὁ δλος τροχοειδής, καὶ κατὰ πᾶν μέρος ἀστήρικτος; cf. Schol. Ven. N. 137. The word *δρεσσιπάτος* (*sic*) is quoted by H. D., but the passage referred to proves nothing, and I suppose it must be regarded as a misprint, as must *ἀκυρόος* in E. M. 821. 33, which cannot be right for several reasons. The following words in H. D. may be noticed here for want of a better place. *Ἀθρογός* and *ἀδρογός* are mere oversights, for all words in *γοος* are proparoxytone: *ἀδρανέος* is a mistake for *ἀδράνεος*; *αισχροτράγος* (*sic*) is a thoroughly impossible accent; *ἀνθρωποφλόγος* should be proparoxytone, and so should *βιβλιοτάφος*; *εὐώδης* for *εὐώδης* is without a parallel, and almost certainly wrong; *δγκοτράφος* should be *δγκότραφος*; lastly, *ταυροθρόος* should be proparoxytone.

(c) Verbal Derivatives in *τος*.

529. Verbal derivatives in *τος*, compounded with a *privativum*, are proparoxytone; of the remainder, those with three terminations are generally oxytone, those with two terminations, proparoxytone. In fact, however, these words are in such a state of confusion that no rule can be depended on, and all must be left to observation.

530. NOTE 1.—Arc. 83. 22: Τὰ εἰς ΣΤΟΣ ἐπιθετικὰ ἀπλά βῆματικὰ ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβᾶς δέννεται, *ληίτος*, *μεριστός*, *δνομαστός*, τὰ δὲ σύνθετα προπαροξύνεται, *φραστός* *ἄφραστος*, *ἀλίαστος* *ἀλαστος*: E. M. 269. 3: *διαμετρήτος* ἡ εὐθεία διαμετρήτος, *σχήματος* *παρασυνθέτου*. Καὶ πόθεν διαχωρίζεται τὰ παρασύνθετα ἐκ τῶν συνθέτων; Ἐκ τῆς διαφορᾶς τοῦ τόνου. Τὰ μὲν γὰρ σύνθετα προπαροξύνεται, τὰ δὲ παρασύνθετα δέννεται. Ταῦτα δὲ δέννεται, ἐπειδὴ ἀπὸ βῆματος ἔσχον τὴν σύνθεσιν, ἐκ τῆς ἐπὶ προθέσεως, καὶ τοῦ λεκτός. Οὔτως ὅντις καὶ διαμετρῶ διαμετρήσω, διαμετρήτος: E. M. 347. 22: *ἐξαίρετος* προπαροξύνεται, ἐπειδὴ τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΕΤΟΣ ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβᾶς προπαροξύνεθαι θέλουσιν, *ἀριδείκετος*, *ἀμαιμάκετος* χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ἀπλὰ ὄντα πρὸ τοῦ Ε τὸ Π ἔχει, διὰ τὸ Ἱαπετός ἡ ἀπὸ βῆματος συντεθεῖ, διὰ τὸ ἐπαινετός. Σεσημείωται τὸ ἀφυσγετός: E. M. 474. 18: *ἰππόβοτον* Διατί ἀνεβίασε τὸν τόνον; Τὰ εἰς ΟΣ δέννονα δισύλλαβα ἐν τῇ συνθέσει προπαροξύνεται· *βατός* (*ἀμβατος*) *Αμβατος* ἔστι πόλις. φατός, ἀρηγφατος. Χωρὶς εἰ μὴ παρασύνθετα

ᾶσι, διὰ τὸ μετρῶ μετρήσω μετρητός· καὶ, διαμετρητῷ ἐνὶ χώρᾳ: E. M. 569. 22: Ἀπὸ μὲν οὖν τοῦ λέγω λεκτός, καὶ ἐκλεκτός, σύνθετον ὀξύτονον ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ἐκλέγω συνθέτου παρασύνθετον, διάλεκτος βαρύνεται, Schol. Ven. Γ. 344; A. G. Oxon. I. 135. 29. Such are fair specimens of the rules given by the Greek grammarians for the accentuation of these words, and it is quite needless to quote more of them. Modern writers are not more helpful. ‘Verbal adjectives,’ says Göttling, Accent. p. 313, ‘are in general oxytone as *parasyntheta*, barytone as *syntheta*.’ Lobeck, in his dissertation, ‘De motione adjectivorum minus mobilium’ (printed in the Paralipomena, p. 455 sqq.), has accumulated, with preternatural diligence, a vast number of instances in which the printed books violate, or seem to violate, the rules of the grammarians. His researches prove that these words have been brought into such incredible confusion that it would be quite useless to attempt the construction of a more precise rule than that given above.

531. NOTE 2.—Lobeck, in the above-mentioned dissertation, lays down the rule that all compound verbal adjectives in *tos* are oxytone when they indicate possibility merely, and are proparoxytone when they denote a completed act; thus διαλυτός, capable of being dissolved, *dissolvable*, is oxytone, but διάλυτος, *dissolved*, is proparoxytone, Lob. Par. 478: Primum igitur constituimus, adjectiva, quorum significatio latinis in *illis* exeuntibus respondet, acuto sono finiri; quem canemus H. Stephanus aliquoties sequitur: Διάλυτος, *dissolutus*; διαλυτός, *dissolubilis*; μετάπειστος, *in aliam sententiam adductus*; μεταπειστός, *qui potest a sententia dimoveri*. Neque hæc novitia est doctrina sed a veteribus ipsis tradita. Suidas, ‘Ἐξαρετον τὸ ἐπίλεκτον’ (hoc ex Schol. Didymi ad II. 2. 227) ἐξαρετόν δὲ δευτέρους τὸ ἐκβαλλόμενον id est τὸ ἐκβάλλεσθαι δυνάμενον, quod uno verbo ἐξαρέσιμον, exempli dicitur. And this rule holds of very many words, but the exceptions and variations are countless and bewildering. Lobeck, 498, sums up his results as follows: ‘Quæstio erat de accentu verbalium. Quæ cum aut syntheta sint aut parasynteta, veterum sententiis consultisque hæc acui statuimus, illa gravari. Sed quod caput est rei, qua ratione decomposita a compositis discerni queant, id neque illi perspexisse videntur, neque nobis scire contigit, neque omnino de omnibus sciri posse videtur. Si quis vero nos attendere jubeat ex duabus adjectivi partibus ultra quoque loco prævaleat, præpositio en adjectivum, et hinc definiri velit, utri sit imponendum accentus, is parum reputaverit hanc rationem longe a nostra intelligentia remotam et a Græcis ipsis neglectam esse, qui ἀπεικτός quidem dixerunt sed ἀπεύχετος omniaque polysyllaba soppito præpositionis accentu pronunciare coacti sunt. Has igitur in angustias compulsi duas illas constituimus regulas de oxytonesi potentialium et contrario absolutorum tenore, quarum neutra per omnia servatur, sed apparet tamen id ordinarium esse, quod secus est extra ordinem. Idque vel hoc exemplo confirmare licet, quod in quadraginta novem, quæ collegi, adiectivis cum præpositione ἀπό conjunctis sex nec plus reperiuntur oxytona, ἀπεικτός, ἀποδεκτός, ἀπαρεστός, Simpl. in Ench. 5. p. 74; ἀποφαντός, Philo Legg. All. 2. 70 B: ἀποδεικτός, Aristot. Anal. Post. I. 10. p. 76. 33, et ἀπωτός, quod unum a potentiali significatione maxime sejunctum est.’

532. Those ending in *κλυτός* or *κλειτός* are somewhat irregular; when compounded with an indeclinable word of more than one syllable they are oxytone, as ἀγακλυτός, ἐπικλυτός, παρακλυτός, περικλυτός, τηλεκλειτός (*τηλέκλειτος* in Apollon. Rhod. 3. 1097 is probably false), τηλεκλυτός; when, with a declinable word, or with an indeclinable monosyllable, they are proparoxytone, as δύσκλυτος, θεόκλυτος, πάγκλειτος, πάγκλυτος, πρόκλυτος, τοξόκλυ-

tos, while parathetic compounds are oxytone, as δορικλυτός, δουρικλυτός, δουρικλειτός (but δορίκλυτος occurs in Suid.), δνομακλυτός, II. 22. 51 (or according to some δνομάκλυτος), ναυσικλειτός, Od. 6. 22 (or, as others wrote, ναυσίκλειτος), ναυσικλυτός (or ναυσίκλυτος, Od. 15. 415), and upon this principle ποσσίκλυτος might be oxytone.

533. Note.—E. M. 215. 20: Τὸ δὲ κλειτὸς καὶ κλυτὸς εἰ μὲν μετὰ ἀπτάτου συντεθῆ ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβήν, φυλάσσει τὴν δέξιαν τάσιν' οἷον κλειτὸς ἀγακλειτός εἰ δὲ μετὰ ππωτικοῦ ἢ ἀπτάτου μονοσυλλάβου προπαροξύνεται πρόκλειτος, δνομάκλυτος, τὸ δὲ δουρικλυτὸς ἐν παραθέσει.

Schol. Ven. K. 109: Τὸ κλυτὸς εἰ ππωτικὸν κατάρχοι ἐν συνθέσει βαρύτονόν ἔστι τοξόκλυτος, δνομάκλυτος εἰ δὲ ἀπτάτον, φυλάσσει τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον, περικλυτός, ἀγακλυτός, διδ σημειωτέον τὸ ναυσικλυτὸς δξινόμενον . . . τὸ μὲν οὖν δουρὶ κλυτὸς ἐν παραθέσει ἔστιν.

S. V. X. 51: 'Ονομακλυτός, Ἀρίσταρχος ὑφ' ἐν ὡς πασιμέλουσα. ἐν δὲ 'Οδυσσείᾳ δνομα κλυτός Αἴθων κατὰ παράθεσιν. εἰ δὲ, φασὶν, οὐκ ἔστιν ἐξ οὐδετέρου καὶ ἀρτενικοῦ σύνθετον, τί ἔστι τὸ Ἀστυάναξ καὶ ποιηματογράφος; κατὰ σύνθεσιν οὖν ἔστιν, ὡς τὸ τοξόκλυτος παρὰ Πνεύμα καὶ περίκλυτος [?]: Schol. Ambros. in Odyss. H. 39; Eust. 156b. 64; Apc. 88. 16; 90. 6; A. G. Οχον. I. 378. 12.

(d) Nominal Derivatives.

534. General Rule.—Compound adjectives, of which the second half is derived from a noun, retract the accent, as καλλίναος, παναγήραος, πολύπραος; ἄνηβος, ἔφιβος, πάνολβος, πολύφιλοισβος, χρυσεόστιλβος; ἐγχεισμάργος, κακόψυχος, καλλίφθοιγγος, λήθαργος, νεόζυγος, πολύπυργος; ἄναυδος, ἐκατόμπιδος, ἔμπεδος, κενόσπουδος, δμόσπουδος; ἀνάπλεως, ἄνεως, ἀνίλεως, ἀξιόχρεως; ἀνάπλεος, κατάπλεος, παγχρύσεος; βαθύρριζος, μονοτράπεζος; ὁχρόξανθος; αὐτοάγαθος (and αὐτοαγαθός), πανάγαθος, φιλάγαθος; βαρύμοχθος, δολόμυθος, εύθυκέλευθος, μονόλιθος, δλιγόμισθος, ταχύρροθος; παραπλήσιος, πολλαπλήσιος; δισπόνδειος (see § 382), εύγένειος, λεπτόγειος, παλιμβάχειος, περίθειος; δεκάβοιος, ἐπτάβοιος, παγγέλοιος, πανόμοιος, προσόμοιος; ἀδικος, δικαιάδικος, δυσάρεσκος, ἐπίορκος (Schol. Ven. Γ. 279), θυμάγροικος, παρακρουσιχοίνικος, φιλόδικος; ἀγχίαλος, ἀτδηλος, ἀκόνδυλος, ἀλλοπρόσαλλος, ἀπτιλος, διάγκυλος, διάδιπλος, ἔπιλλος, εύτράπελος, κατάδηλος, λιγουροκώτιλος, μεσάγκυλος (E. M. 113. 32), παραστρόγγυλος, προδείελος, προσείκελος, σύμπολλοι, χρυσοποίκιλος; δμαιχμός, ράθυμος; ήμίονος, νήπιονος, πάναγνος; ἀλίπλοος, ἀνεμόθροος, ἀνέμπλοος, εύνοος; νήλωπος; ἀβέλτερος, ἄρρος, γλυκύπικρος, δείλακρος (see § 542), δίαιθρος, ἐπίκρηπος, ζώπυρος, λειαύστηρος, λευκόπυρρος, μεγαλοπόνηρος, νώθουρος, οὐδενόσωρος (Schol. Ven. Θ. 178), ὑφέσπερος; ἄϊσος, ἀρτιο-

πέρισσος; *πάμπρωτος*, *περιέσχατος*, *ἰσάδελφος*, *σύζωος*, *πολύζωος*; except **oxytone**, 1. ἀεργηλός, ἀϊδνός, ἀκιδνός, ἀλαός, ἀμενηνός, ἀμυσχρός, δαφοινός, ἐπηετανός, ἐπικοινωνός, εὐδεινός, εὐδιαινός, καταριγηλός, νεογιλός, νεογνός, νωδός, παμβδελυρός, παμμυσαρός, ὑποχαροπός, χαροπός. 2. All in *ημεινος*, *οπωρινος*, as ἀμφημερινός, αὐθημερινός, ἐφημερινός, *ἰσημερινός*, καθημερινός, μεθημερινός, μετωπωρινός, φθιωπωρινός, together with δυσχειμερινός, μεσημβρινός, προπερυσινός and προχθεσινός. 3. Those in *ικος*, where κ does not belong to the root of the word, as ἀναθεματικός, πολεμολαμαχαϊκός, τελεσιουργικός, ὑπεραττικός, ψευδαττικός, but ἄδικ-ος. 4. Those in *ωπος* from ὥψ, as ἀγριωπός, αίματωπός, δεινωπός, εἰσωπός, but μέτωπος, and *πρόσωπος*, with their compounds, are proparoxytone, as αἰσχροπρόσωπος, ἀμφιπρόσωπος, ἀνδροπρόσωπος; ἀντιμέτωπος, εὑρυμέτωπος. The words ἀμφίσωπος, ἔνωπος, and *περίωπος*, are also proparoxytone. 5. Ordinals in *στος*, as *πεντηκαιεικοστός*. **Paroxytone**, 1. Verbal adjectives in *τεος* and *τεον*, as διαλυτέος, διασαφήτεος. 2. Compounds of ἀντίος, as αὐτεναυτίος, ἔναντίος, προσαντίος. 3. Multiplicatives in *πλοος*, as διπλός, δεκαπλός. 4. Those in *πος=πούς*, as ἀρτίπος, and the word *κορυθαιόλος*. **Properispomena**, 1. Those in *ῳος*, as ἀθῷος, δρεσκῷος, ὑπερῷος. 2. Pronominal words in *ουτος*, as *φιλοτοιοῦτος*.

Compound adjectives in *αιος* are somewhat irregular. The following are properispomena. 1. All expressing number, weight, or measure, as δεκαμναῖος, διμοιραῖος, ἔξαμηνιαῖος, ἡμιμναῖος, πεντηκονταμηναῖος, τετραδραχμαῖος. 2. All in *ιαιος*, as ἐπιπολαιος, ἐπωμιαιος, κατανωτιαιος. 3. All in *δαιος*, as ἐπουδαιος, κατουδαιος. 4. All with two consonants before the termination *αιος*, as ἀπευκταιος, ἀποπομπαιος, διανταιος, ἐπακταιος, Κορακοπετραιος, παναρχαιος. Words which fall under none of these heads are properispomena, if the removal of the first factor (or factors) of the word leaves at least four syllables; if less than four syllables, they are proparoxytone, as ἀνα-δεξιμαιος, ἀπ-αθηναιος (Pollux 3. 58), ἀπο-δεκαταιος, ἔξ-ορισιμαιος, ἐπιστολιμαιος; ἀ-κέραιος, ἀκριβοδίκαιος, ἀκροκνέφαιος, ἀντιπέραιος, δυσόρφιναιος, ἐνέλαιος, κρουνοχυτρο-λήραιος, λεπτόγαιος, λευκόφαιος, μισο-γύναιος, παμπάλαιος, περιδέραιος, προθύραιος, προστρόπαιος, φιλορρώμαιος. *Φιλαθήναιος* and *φιλάρχαιος* are proparoxytone, and ἐμπολαιος properispomenon.

NOTE 1.—It will be seen that the distinction between verbal and nominal derivatives is an imaginary one as far as accents are concerned. A word is not in

point of fact accented in an exceptional manner because it is derived from a verb, but conversely it is called a verbal derivative because the Greek grammarians or the Greek people accented it in a particular way. No theories of derivation, certainly no Greek theories, seem to be of any use in determining the accent of a word. No two words can be more exactly parallel than ἀπομοητός and ἀποτρέπτως are, yet their accents differ.

535. Note 2.—Οὐ δάλας see Arc. 38. 14: χηλαργός, Soph. Elect. 861, is simply monstrous, and H. D. are quite right in saying, ‘rectus accentus videtur χήλαργος, ut πόδαργος non ποδαργός’; the adverb ἐμπεδῶς is formed from ἐμπέδης, not from ἐμπεδός, which makes ἐμπεδῶς according to rule; for πάναιθος, approved by Euphranor, most wrote παναιθός, Schol. Ven. Η. 372; Eust. 992. 56: καλοκάγαθος, Pollux 4. 11, is proparoxytone according to rule; it also occurs in the form καλὸς κάγαθός, see Lob. Path. I. 563, note; on παραπλήσιος see E. M. 531. 50; Chœrob. C. 526. 13: πανδῖος and πανδία for πάνδιος and πάνδια can hardly be defended, though Dindorf thinks πανδῖα the best way of writing the word; the authority however for doing so is small, and analogy is against it: εὐνηός, with some more of the same termination in E. M. 32. 9, are blunders which ought to have been corrected long ago.

536. Note 3.—*-αος*. According to the Greek grammarians compound adjectives in *αος* are proparoxytone, E. M. 113. 32; Arc. 86. 13; still more distinctly by Schol. Aristoph. Achar. 142: Τὸ φιλαθήναιος προταροξύνειν δεῖ, ἐπεὶ τὰ εἰς ΟΣ λήγοντα προπεριστάμενα ἀπλᾶ ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζει τὸν τόνον, οἷον δῆμος Ἀριστόδημος, πῶλος ἔχεπωλος. καὶ Ὁμηρος Θαλυστίδην ἔχέπωλον κνεφαῖος ἀκροκύφαιος, ὄμφαιος πανόμφαιος, ἀρχαῖος φιλάρχαιος; see also Philem. Lex. p. 4. § 9: βαθυχαῖος (?) Aeschyl. Supp. 865 = 859, Didot: ἐμπολαῖος seems to be properispomenon in all the places quoted: ἐνεύναιος, for which ἐνευναῖος also occurs, e. g. Pollux 6. 10; H. D.: ἔξαπιναιος ‘vel ἔξαπιναιος; variant enim libri inter utrumque accentum, neque ex præceptis Arcad. p. 43. 4, satis certo colligere licet uter accentus præferendus sit;’ H. D.: ἐπιπόλαιος, Arc. 43. 2: Τὸ μέντοι ἐπιπόλαιος οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐπιπολῆς παρῆκται, ἀλλὰ παρὰ τὸ ἐπιπολάσω πλὴν οἱ πλείους αὐτὸν περισπώσιν: ἐπιπροταῖος (?) the passage cited for this, Herodot. 3. 142, proves nothing: ἐπονραῖος (?) Hesych. : εὐδαιος, Pollux 1. 92, or εὐδαιῶς, Plut. 2. 699 F; H. D.: ισάρχαιος, Chœrob. C. 526. 13: μισορρώμαιος, Plut. 1. 941, and φιλορώμαιος, Arc. 43. 9; Chœrob. C. 526. 12, it is falsely properispomenon, Chœrob. C. 516. 30, and 523. 30: παναχαῖος, E. M. 250. 29: πανόμφαιος, Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 142; but πανομφαῖος also is met with: φιλαθήναιος, E. M. 113. 32; Chœrob. C. 526. 13: φιλάρχαιος is prescribed by the Scholiast on Aristophanes *supra*, and is common, but the accent is not certain, for we find παναρχαῖος, Pollux 5. 150: φιλαχαῖος, E. M. 215. 6: εὐρυστιχαῖος (*sic*) in E. M. 180. 27, is omitted by H. D.: βαθυαῖδος, Tzetzes in Lycoph. 831 is wrongly βαθυαιδῶς in E. M. 2. 24.

537. Note 4.—*-ειος*. Those in *ειος* seem to be all proparoxytone, though there is at least one trace of another accentuation, for Eustathius says (1551. 54), ἔστι δὲ παλιμβακχεῖος, ἢ προταροξύτονος παλιμβάκχειος.

538. Note 5.—*-κος*. Chœrob. E. 77. 34: Τὰ εἰς ΟΣ δνόματα ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζονται τὸν τόνον, κακὸς ἄκακος, σεμνὸς ἀσεμνος, τερπνὸς ἀτερπνος, Ρωμαῖκος πολυρωμαῖκος (*sic*); ‘In Etym. M. p. 205. 4, ubi de accentu hujusmodi compositorum agitur, est Ρωμαῖκὸς πολυρωμαῖκός, quod φιλορωμαῖκός scribendum videbatur Sylburgio, recte, nisi quis præferat Ρωμαῖος φιλορώμαιος,’ W. Dindorf ap. H. D.: the passage from Chœroboscus seems to show that Sylburg's emendation is not required; as a matter of practice the rule about the retraction of the accent is

always disregarded, except in the word ὑπερσυντελικός, which is sometimes oxytone, as in Chœrob. C. 745. 10. 15. 26; 746. 5, etc.: sometimes proparoxytone, as in E. M. 193. 50; 252. 56; 318. 16, etc.; the reason given by Göttling, ad Theodos. Gramm. p. 220, for making the word proparoxytone is of no weight: it is, he says, a para-syntheton, and therefore proparoxytone: so are ἀνταποδοτικός, δυσαναφορικός, Hesych., παρεκβατικός, παρακαθετικός, and others, yet they are oxytone: ἀνάπτικος is said to be always proparoxytone, and such appears to be the accent of ἀφύσικος: it is not improbable that they were considered to fall under the rule concerning words compounded with a privativum, cf. §. 460.

539. Note 6.—-λος. Νεογύλος is oxytone, Arc. 54. 15, so also ἀεργηλός, Nicand. Ther. 50: δημεχθηλός: μισούμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, Hesych. is an extraordinary accent on more accounts than one: ἐπικαμπύλος, Hom. Hym. ad Merc. 90, a Greek grammarian might defend this as he does ἐπιθουκόλος by saying (what is not true) that ἐνί is superfluous: καταριγγήλος, Hom. Odyss. 14. 226: κορυθαιόλος is paroxytone, Arc. 86. 4; Chœrob. C. 526. 15: Τὸ κορυθαιόλος αὐτὸς ἔστιν ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰλοῦ, ἀλλ᾽ ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰλῶ, τουτέστι κινῶ: E. M. 113. 32; 531. 47; Eust. 352. 28: Κορυθαιόλος δὲ παραζύνεται μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν παλαιῶν: Etym. Gud. 338. 49 seems (for it is not quite clear) to make it proparoxytone: the cod. Venet. varies, but has κορυθαιόλος in Il. X. 471, and elsewhere; see Dind. pref. ad Hom. Il. Oxon. 8vo. 1856, p. 19; the rest in αιλος are regular, as παναίλολος, Arc. 86. 4: νομοαίλολος.

540. Note 7.—-νος. Δαφωνός, E. M. 250. 29; Arc. 64. 3: ἐπικοινωνός, but μετακοίνων and συγκοίνων are regular: ἐπιταπεινός is quoted by H. D. from Oribas. Coll. 4. 14, but the accent is contrary to analogy: μισοχριστιανός (?) Chron. Pasch. p. 619. 21; H. D.: νεογύνος: περιστεγανός (?) Hesych.: on those in ημερίνος, σπωρίνος, see E. M. 691. 56; A. G. Oxon. 2. 425. 23: the Doric τοσοῦνος for τοσοῦτος is also to be remarked.

541. Note 8.—-οος, -πος. On those in οος see Schol. Ven. M. 26; E. M. 453. 2: the multiplicatives in πλαος are regular when contracted, as ἀπλαῦς, διπλαῦς, etc.; Tzetzes ad Lycoph. 521: on the very doubtful accent δικρός for δίκρος see Lob. Phryn. 233: χείμαρροι, Hom. Il. 4. 452, is right, though in antiquity there was a doubt on the matter; Schol. Ven. ad loc.. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ Ἀσκαλανίτης παροξύνει, ἐπεὶ τὸ ἔνικόν ἔστι χειμάρρους. Νικίας δὲ ὡς εὑζανοι, καὶ μήποτε πιθανώτερον: ἀμφιστωπός is proparoxytone in Hesych., together with περίωπος, E. M. 91. 12; cf. Lob. Ajax 340: μόνωπα, in Callimach. ap. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 873, should be corrected ‘aut μονῶπα [from μονάψ] aut μονωπά scribendum;’ H. D.: on the accentuation of these words see Arc. 67. 9; 86. 28; Theog. Can. 69. 20; Eust. 1389. 4; 768. 40: ἀνθρωπός is by the old grammarians referred to this head: ἀελλόπος, which properly belongs to the third declension, is used by Nonnus Paraph. Joh. p. 126 as an adjective of the second declension, and the accent varies in the books between ἀελλόπος and ἀελλοπός; Fix ap. H. D. rightly thinks that when it belongs to the second declension the word ought to be written δέλλοπος: ὑποχαροπός is oxytone in Xen. Cyneg. c. 5. 23 and elsewhere; ἔλικωπος, H. D., is certainly a false accent.

542. Note 9.—-ρος. Ἀβληχρός, Eust. 705. 59: ἐν δὲ τοῖς Ἡραδώρον καὶ Ἀπίωνας φέρεται ὅτι Ἡρακλεΐδης μὲν ὁ Μιλήσιος βαρύνει τὴν λέξιν, λέγων ὡς βληχρόν ἔστι τὸ ἰσχυρόν, καὶ ἐν συνθέσει ἀβληχρον ὡς ἄκακον. ἡ δὲ παράδοσις δέκυνει: ἄγαυρός, Schol. Ven. Θ. 178, has ἄγαυρος: ἀμυδρός, Eust. 463. 41, seems to think that strictly this should be proparoxytone, as a compound: ἀμυσχρός, though a compound, is oxytone: αὐτονοερός (?): ἔξιατρός: ἐκθυτικός, Hesych., possibly a mistaken accent; if the word is an adjective it should in all prob-

ability be ἔξιτρος: ἐπισμυγερός is irregular; Schol. Ven. I. 456, the preposition was held to be redundant: ξαβρός, Hesych.; if a syncopated form of ζάβρος, is irregular, but may be compared with νεύγονος, νεογνός: κολοβούρος, Hesych., should be corrected, κολόβουρος is the proper reading; cf. κόθουρος, κόλουρος, μείουρος, etc.: φαιουρός, in Lycoph. 334, should also be emended: παμβδελυρός and παμμυταρός, Aristoph. Lys. 969, are singular, but seem to be so accented in MSS.: παμίαρος, Aristoph. Ran. 466: παμπόντηρος, Aristoph. Equit. 415: πάναιτχρος is also regular, as is ὑπομύσαρος, yet παγγλικερός, Aristoph. Lys. 970 seems to be well attested; it is possible that some grammarians may have regarded such words as mere parathetic compounds, or as two words rather than one; the correctness of περικρυερός may be doubted: ποδαβρός, E. M. 678. 1, Herodot. I. 55, should probably be proparoxytone like πάναβρος, Lucian Rhet. Praec. c. II: πολυφθονερός, in Diog. Laert. 10. 8, has been corrected by Bake (ad Cleomed. p. 434) into πολυφθόρος; see H. D. s. v.: φαλακρός is considered to be a compound by the Greeks, e. g. E. M. 787. 1: φαλακρὸς δ τὸ ἄκρον ἔχων φαλόν, δ ἐστὶ λευκόν παρὰ τὸ φάσιον γάρ τὸ λευκόν: Arcadius, 74. 21, classes it with simple adjectives, and Lobeck, Par. 42, maintains that neither it nor δέλακρος is a compound at all: ‘δέλακρος et φαλακρός non composita esse, ut vulgo creditur, sed simplicia significat mobilitas ή δειλάκρα, Arist. Plut. 973. Athen. p. 697 C: ή φαλακρά Lucian. pro Imagg. § 5, quæ si quis oblivione originis, ut ἀργή, σκυθρωπή, declinata esse atque ideo εἴη φαλακρός acuta ultima dici contendat, tamen nullam rationem afferre poterit, cur illa compositis potius quam simplicibus adnumeranda sint.’ But the existence of a feminine termination is no proof that the words are simple. The compounds of φαλακρός are regular, as ἡμιφάλακρος, ὁπισθοφάλακρος.

543. NOTE 10.—τος. 'Αμφιβώτος for ἀμφιβώτος = ἀμφιβότος is an error: αὐτενιαυτός (?) L. S.: φιλοβοιωτός, E. M. 215.

Attic Declension.

544. These words in *ως* and *ων* retain the accent of the common form, e. g. Ἰλαος Ἰλεως, κάλος κάλως, λαός λεάς, ναός νεώς, πλέος πλέως; ἀλως, γάλως, γάλωας; ἀνώγεως, ἀνώγεων, βαθύγεως, εὔγεως, λεπτόγεως, ὑπόγεως; ἀείζωος ἀείζως; ζώος ζώς; ἄκερως, βούκερως, δίκερως, εὔκερως, πολύκερως, χρυσόκερως. Monosyllables are perispomena, as Γλῶς, Κρῶς, Κῶς, σῶς, Τλῶς; except ζώς and δῶς, oxytone: ὅρφῶς and λαγῶς are said by the grammarians to be circumflexed, though the common form of the former is ὅρφος, and of the latter λαγός.

545. NOTE.—Arc. 126. 25; Joh. Alex. 7. 36; Chœrob. C. 64. 20; 253. 9; 360. 21: according to Schol. Ven. E. 887, Ptolemaeus Ascalonites circumflexed ζώς. The following polysyllables are also perispomena: Ἰναρῶς, Chœrob. C. 261. 31: ἐστὶ γάρ Ἰναρῶς ὄνομα βασιλέως, Παραμίζως ὄνομα εἰνούχον, Σαβακῶς, Μανεῶς, ταῦτα δὲ ὄντατα εἰσὶ κύρια. Καὶ ἵστεον ὅτι τινὲς μὲν δξύνοντιν αὐτά, τινὲς δὲ περισπῶται. τὸ δὲ Σαβακῶς βαρύνει, Σαβάκας λέγαν. Ἀποβολῆ δὲ τοῦ Σ ποιοῦσι τὴν γενικήν: Arc. 94. 8: τὰ εἰς ΩΣ Περσικὰ ή Αἰγύπτια παροξύνεται φάργως Ἰνάρως. Our books follow the accentuation of Arcadius. ‘Herod. 3. 12: ὥπο Ἰνάρων (libri aliquot Ἰνάρων) τοῦ Δίβυνος’ 15; 7. 7; Thueyd. I. 104. Accus. Ἰνάρων ap. Strabon. 17. p. 801, ubi duo codd. Ἰνάρων, ap. Suidam lemma gl. sine

explicatione positæ est 'Ινάρωνος' 'Ιναρος', 'Ιναρον', 'Ιναρον', ap. Ctesiam in Photii Bibl. p. 40; H. D. Göttling, Accent. p. 284, says that the MSS. of Herodot. 3. 15 read 'Ιναρῶς, and 'Ιναρω for the genitive, not 'Ινάρω as it is printed. Κανεῶς, A. G. 1197, in the same passage of Gaisford's edition of Chceroboscus (quoted above), is Μανεῶς, perhaps one or other is a misprint: λαγῶς, Chcerob. l. l.; Joh. Alex. 8. 36; E. M. 635. 32: Μανεθῶς, Joh. Alex. 9. 1; on the numerous forms of the name see H. D.: ὄρφως, Chcerob. Joh. Alex. ll. ll.; Arc. 94. 3: τὰ εἰς ΩΣ 'Αττικὰ δμοτονούσιν ἐκείνοις, ἀφ' ὧν ἐσχηματίσθησαν ναὸς νέως, λαὸς λεων, ἀξιώχρεος ἀξιώχρεως. τὸ δὲ λαγῶς καὶ ὄρφῶς περισπάνται. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 493 = 491: ἐν τοῖς πλείστοις ὄρφως, ἐν τισὶ δὲ ὄρφοις. μήποτε δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐνικὸν τοῦ ἰχθύος οὕτως ἔλεγον ὄρφως, ὡς λαγῶς καὶ τάβς. Chcerob. C. 260. 17: ιστέον δότι ταῦτα εἰς ΩΣ 'Αττικὰ φυλάττουσι τῆς κοινῆς εὐθείας τὸν τόνον εἴτε γάρ προπαροξύνεται τὸ κοινόν, εἴτε παροξύνεται, εἴτε δέκυνεται, τὴν αὐτὴν τάσιν φυλάττει καὶ παρὰ τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις, οἷον τὸ λαὸς καὶ ναὸς δέκυνούμενα παρ' ἡμῖν φυλάττουσι τὴν δέκειαν τάσιν καὶ παρὰ τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις λεων γάρ καὶ νεώς λέγουσιν δέκυνοντας καὶ πάλιν τὸ Τάλος καὶ κάλος παροξύνομενα παρ' ἡμῖν, καὶ παρὰ τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις παροξύνονται, οἷον Τάλως καὶ κάλως καὶ πάλιν τὸ Μενέλαος καὶ Ιόλαος προπαροξύνομενα παρ' ἡμῖν καὶ παρὰ τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις προπαροξύνονται Μενέλεως, Ιόλεως. Σεσημείαται τὸ ὄρφως καὶ λαγῶς περισπάνεντα, ταῦτα γάρ οὐκ ἐφύλαξαν τὸν τόνον τῶν κοινῶν· τοῦ[το] μὲν γάρ ὄρφως τὸ κοινὸν ὄρφος ἐστὶ βαριτόνως, τοῦ δὲ λαγῶς δέκυνοντας λαγός. Ιστέον καὶ τοῦτο, δότι ἐπὶ πάσῃς πτώσεως τὰ εἰς ΩΣ 'Αττικὰ τῆς ίδιας εὐθείας τὸν τόνον φυλάττουσιν. Chcerob. C. 261. 20: δεῖ δὲ γινώσκεν δότι τὰ πολλὰ δέρισκονται παρὰ τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις εἰς ΩΣ μὴ ἔχοντα προϋποκέμενον κοινόν, οἷον κορώνεως, φιβάλεως, δαμερίππεως, χελιδώνεως, ἴερεως, προπαροξύνονται δὲ ὅλα ταῦτα, καὶ ἀποβολῇ τοῦ Σ ποιοῦσι τὴν γενικήν, ὅμοιας τοῖς ἀλλοῖς 'Αττικοῖς. "Εστι δὲ τὸ μὲν κορώνεως καὶ φιβάλεως καὶ δαμερίππεως καὶ χελιδώνεως εἶδη φυτῶν, τὸ δὲ ἴερεως τὸν ἴερέα σημαίνει· ἴερεως γάρ παρ' αὐτοῖς δὲ ἴερεύς. Athene. 315 C: 'Αριστοφάνης Σφῆξιν

"Ην μὲν ἀνῆται τις ὄρφως, μεμβράδας δὲ μὴ θέλη.

τὴν μέντοι ἐνικὴν εὐθείαν δέκυνοντας προφέρονται 'Αττικοί· 'Αρχιππος' Ιχθύσιν ὡς πρόκειται τὴν δὲ γενικὴν Κρατίνος 'Οδυσσεύσι Τέμαχος ὄρφῳ χλιαρόν: Σαβακῶς, Chcerob. 261. 32: Σπαραμιζῶς, A. G. 1197; Gaisford has Παραμιζῶς: Ταλῶς, Joh. Alex. 8. 36; in Chcerob. 260. 17 it is printed Τάλως, and at 66. 17 he expressly says that in Attic it is paroxytone: ταῦς, Joh. Alex. 9. 1; Chcerob. C. 261. 7. Reg. de prosod. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 451: τὰ εἰς ΩΣ δέκυνονται, ίδιως, λαγῶς, ἀγνάς, δ ἀγνωτος. τὸ μέντοι ταῦς καὶ τυφῶν παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς εὑρον, & καὶ δικατάληκτά εἰσι. καὶ δ ταῦν καὶ δ τυφῶν. ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ λαγῶς περισπάνεντον εὑρον. σὺ δὲ κατὰ τὴν συνήθειαν δέξυνε. I suppose the writer means the custom of the Alexandrians who said ταῦς (or ταύς), cf. Arc. 37. 1; Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 493: Τυφῶς, Joh. Alex. Chcerob. etc. ll. ll.

546. NOTE 2.—There is some difference of opinion as to the accentuation of words in *γηρας* = *γήρας*, as ἀγήρας, βαθύγηρας, ἐσχατόγηρας, εὐγηρας, καλόγηρας, παντογήρας, πολύγηρας, σύγγηρας, ταχύγηρας, ὑπέργηρας. Hermann (De emend. rat. Gr. p. 24 sqq.) would make them all paroxytone; and such is also the opinion of Kühner, G. G. § 77. vol. 1. p. 249: he thinks that words of this class can be proparoxytone only when the final *ω* is preceded by *ε* in the penultimate syllable, and that it is therefore a mistake to extend such an accentuation to words in which *ω* is preceded by *η*. But Chceroboscus, 259. 13, has εὐγηρας as an example, and he probably had good warrant for it. Kühner also observes that in *Æschyl.* Agam. 78, all the MSS. have ὑπέργηρας. All the manuscripts are, however, only transcripts of the Medicean, and in Dindorf's edition ὑπέργηρας is printed: ἀγήρω seems to be always paroxytone, and παντογήρως is found in Soph. Ant. 606; the rest are all proparoxytone in MSS. and printed books, though here and there instances to the contrary may be found; cf. Chcerob. C. 363. 27; 365. 16; 378. 16.

547. NOTE 3.—The epenthesis of *o* which occurs in the Epic forms of these words does not of necessity produce any effect on the accent, e. g. “*Αθως*=“*Αθωσ*, genitive “*Αθω*. Eust. 980. 49 : τὸ δὲ “*Αθω προπαροξύνουσιν οἱ παλαιοί*, τὸν φυσικὸν τόνον φυλάσσοντες” γέγονε γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ “*Αθω, πλεονάσαντος τοῦ ἐν τῇ παραληγούσῃ Ο μικροῦ, ὃ καὶ ἐν τῷ φῶς φῶσ, καὶ Κώς ἡ νῆσος, Κώσ, οἰον Κώων εὖ ναιομένην, καὶ ἔστι πως ‘*ΑΤΤΙΚΗ* καὶ ἡ “*Αθω προπαροξύτοντος*. ‘*Αθηραῖοι* γὰρ ἐν πολλοῖς δικυνοῦσι μετατιθέναι ὑποβιβαστικῶς τὰς τῶν εὐθεῖῶν δέξεις. ἐν γοῦν τῷ πόλεως ὄφεως συνήπειως οὐκ ἐταπείνωσεν ἡ μακροκαταληξία τῆς γενικῆς τὴν προπαροξύτοντος”. So also Schol. Ven. 229. Yet Eust. 391. 44 has “*Αθω*, and in E. M. 347. 10 it is said that Herodian so accented it. Γάλως, like many other words of this termination, is inflected in several ways, for the genitive is either γάλω or γάλωσ, γαλώ (?) and γάλωτος. Eust. 391. 44 has γαλῶς, dative γάλῳ and γαλῷ, but it would appear from E. M. 220. 9, who also vouches the same forms, that they would be γάλωσ, γάλωα in Attic (see Schol. Ven. Γ. 122), if that dialect used them. Eust. 1281. 8 : καὶ ὅρα τὸ γαλῷ πρὸ μᾶς ἔχον τὸν τόνον ὡς ἐν τοῖς τοῦ Ἡροδάρου κεῖται καὶ ‘*Απίωνος*; cf. Schol. Ven. X. 473. These manifold inconsistencies are perhaps to be explained from the varying quantity of the final syllable; the termination *oos* is sometimes treated as a dissyllable, though more often as a monosyllable; possibly the same was the case with *oas*.*

V. OBLIQUE CASES.

(1) Of the Attic Declension.

548. The accent of the nominative singular is retained unaltered throughout all cases and numbers, as Μενέλεως, Μενέλεω, Μενέλεῳ, Μενέλεων; κάλως, κάλω, κάλῳ, κάλων; ζώς, ζώ, ζῷ; Τυφῶς, Τυφῷ, Τυφῷ; λεώς, λεώ, λεῷ, λεών; λεώ, λεῷν; λεῷ, λεών, λεῷς, λεῷς.

549. NOTE 1.—Chœrob. C. 260. 30 : ἴστεον καὶ τοῦτο, ὅτι ἐπὶ πάσῃς πτώσεως τὰ εἰς ΩΣ ‘*ΑΤΤΙΚΑ* τῆς ιδίας εὐθεῖας τὸν τόνον φυλάττουσιν. These cases are very commonly misaccented in the grammars and elsewhere; e. g. we find λεώ and λεῷ for λεώ and λεψ: νεψ for νεψ: νεψν for νεψν, etc. in Matthiæ Gr. Gr. § 70. The old writers are however almost unanimous in maintaining the rule given above; cf. Reg. Prosod. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. Gr. p. 452, § 138: καὶ τὰ ‘*ΑΤΤΙΚΑ* τοῦ νεώ, τοῦ λεώ. τὸν γὰρ τόνον τῆς κοινῆς εὐθεῖας φυλάττουσιν ‘*ΑΤΤΙΚΟΙ* ἐν πάσαις ταῖς πτώσεσιν: Chœrob. C. 415. 24; 446. 5; 464. 24; 466. 29; Joh. Alex. 5. 10; 9. 26; 20. II; Theodos. Can. 984. 31; A. G. 1160.

550. NOTE 2.—Ionic forms are regular in their accentuation as Τυνδάρεος, genitive Τυνδαρέων or in Ionic Τυνδαρέω; such forms however sometimes puzzle the grammarians and scribes, who do not always feel sure whether they are dealing with a mere Ionic variety or with the real Attic declension. Eust. 1686. 23: Τυνδάρεω, δὲ “*Ομηρος* μὲν κοινῶς κλίνει, καθὰ δηλοῖ τὸ Τυνδαρέον παράκοιτιν, ὡς Πανδαρέον, καὶ τὸ ὑπὸ Τυνδαρέψ παροξυτόνως λεχθέν. οἱ μέντοι μεδ’ “*Ομηρον ‘*ΑΤΤΙΚΟΙ* τοῦ Τυνδάρεων προπαροξυτόνως φασίν, ὡς Μενέλεων. οὕτω δὲ καὶ τὸν Πηνέλεων ‘*ΑΤΤΙΚΟΙ* μὲν διὰ μακρᾶς ληγούσης προάγουσι καὶ προπαροξυτούσιν κατὰ πάσαν τὴν κλίσιν, δὲ ποιητῆς κοινότερον προφέρει, ὡς δηλοῖ καὶ τὸ Πηνελέωις διάκτος; Schol. Hom. Odyss. Λ. 299: ἦ δέ ὑπὸ Τυνδάρεω, παροξυτόνως τὸ Τυνδάρεω, ἀκολούθως τῷ οὐχ ὡς Τυνδάρεω κούρη κακὰ μῆσατο (Od. Ω. 199), yet in the printed editions this direction is not observed. The writer of the Medicean*

manuscript of Æschylus (Agam. 83) does not seem to have been quite clear in his mind whether he ought to write Τυνδαρέω θύγατερ, or Τυνδάρεω or Τυνδαρέου.

551. NOTE 3.—Athen. 400 A: Τρύφων δὲ φησι: Τὸν λαγῶν ἐπ' αἰτιατικῆς ἐν Δαναΐσιν Ἀριστοφάνης δέκτυνας καὶ μετὰ τοῦ Ν λέγει

Λύσας ἵσως ἀν τὸν λαγῶν ξυναρπάσειεν ὑμᾶν.

Καὶ ἐν Δαιταλεῦσιν

'Απόλωλα τίλλων τὸν λαγῶν διθήσομαι.

Ξενοφῶν δὲ ἐν Κυνηγετικῷ χωρὶς τοῦ Ν λαγῶν καὶ περισπωμένως. ἐπεὶ τὸ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἔστι λαγός. ὥσπερ δὲ ναὸν λεγόντων ἡμῶν ἐκεῖνοι φασὶ νεὸν καὶ λαὸν λεών, οὕτω λαγὸν δυνομαζόντων ἐκεῖνοι λαγῶν ἔρουσι. τῇ δὲ τὸν λαγὸν ἐνικῆ αἰτιατικῆς ἀκλονθός ἔστιν ἡ παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ ἐν Ἀμύκῳ σατυρικῷ πληθυντικῇ δυνομαστική

Γέρανοι, χελῶναι, γλαῦκες, ἱκτῖνοι, λαγοί.

τῇ δὲ λαγῶν ἡ διὰ τοῦ Ω παραπλησίως προσαγορευομένη λαγὴ παρ' Εὐπόλιδε ἐν Κόλασιν Ἰνα πάρα μὲν βατίδες καὶ λαγῷ καὶ γυναικες εἰλίποδες. εἰσὶ δὲ οἱ καὶ ταῦτ' ἀλλόγως κατὰ τὴν τελευτῶσαν συλλαβὴν περισπωμένως προφέρονται. δεῖ δὲ δέκτυνεν τὴν λέξιν, ἐπειδὴ τὰ εἰς ΟΣ λήγοντα τῶν δυνομάτων δύμοτον ἔστι, καὶ μεταληφθῆ εἰς τὸ Ω παρ' Ἀττικοῖς ναὸς νεώς, κάλος κάλως. οὕτως δὲ ἔχρηστο τῷ ὄντιματι καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος καὶ Ἡρόδοτος, καὶ ὁ τὸν Εἴλωτας ποιήσας.

552. Genitives in *ω*, if from oxytone Attic genitives, are properispomena, as Πετεώ, Πετεῶ, Ταλαός, Ταλαώ, Ταλαῶ; if from barytone Attic genitives, they are proparoxytone, as Μίνω, Μίνωο; Ανδρόγεω, Ανδρογέω.

553. NOTE.—Chœroeb. C. 413. 1; Eust. 1830. 59: ἴστέον δέ, ὅτι "Ομηρος μὲν ἀναλόγως καθὰ πρὸς πράσος, οὕτω καὶ Μίνως Μίνωος ἔκλινεν. οἱ δὲ ὄντερον καὶ ἰσοσυνλλάβως ὡς Μενέλεως Μενέλεω, οὕτω καὶ Μίνως Μίνω. ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ ἄλλως ἔφασαν καινότερον, ὅτι ὥσπερ Ἀττικῶς Πετεώς Πετεώ καὶ πλεονασμῷ Πετεῶ ἐν Ἰλιάδι, καὶ Ἀνδρόγεως Ἀνδρόγεω καὶ Ἀνδρογέω, οὕτω καὶ Μίνως Μίνω καὶ Μίνω. ην δὲ ἄν, φασι, καὶ Ἀθως Ἀθω, εἰ μὴ ἐκάλυπτε τὸ μέτρον ἐν τῷ ἐξ Ἀθέω δὲ ἐπὶ πόντον ἐδύσατο κυμαίνοντα.

(2) Of the Common Declension.

554. The general rule holds, except that oxytone words become perispomena in the Genitive and Dative of all numbers, as λόγος, λόγου, λόγῳ, λόγον; λόγω, λόγοις; λόγοι, λόγων, λόγοις, λόγους: ἄγγελος, ἄγγελου, ἄγγελῷ, ἄγγελον, ἄγγελε; ἄγγέλω, ἄγγέλοις; ἄγγελοι, ἄγγέλων, ἄγγέλοις, ἄγγέλους: κακός, κακῷ, κακῷ, κακοῖς, κακῶν, κακοῖς. According to E. M. 472. 46, *ἴος*, *οπε*, makes *ἴον* in the gen., but *ἴῳ* in the dative.

555. Cases in *θε* and *φι*.—These follow the rules given above (§ 219), as Ἀργόθεν, οὐρανόθεν; ἀριστερόφιν, δεξιόφιν, θεόφιν, Ἰλιόφι, δστεόφιν, στρατόφιν.

Contracted nouns present some peculiarities, which are noted below.

556. NOTE.—The epic gen. in *oio* and the Doric in *ω* are regularly accented, as Κακάσσοι, πολυφλοίσβοι, καλόδο, E. M. 474. 52 : so also the genitive and dative dual in *oūn*, as ἵπποūn, ἄμοιūn, σταθμοūn.

'The genitive of nouns feminine in *os* is formed also by Callimachus in *aaw*, *ηησάaw*, *ψηψάaw*; but τāv δοιδāv, Eur. Hipp. 738, is suspicious.' Matthiä Gk. Gr. § 69. 4. The old dative in *oisi* is also regular, as κακοῖστν, οἴκοιστν.

Contracted Substantives and Adjectives.

557. The rule given above (§ 20) for the accentuation of syllables resulting from contraction is here to be applied *only* to the *Nominative Singular*, and not to the oblique cases. The accent of the nominative singular being determined, the word follows the rule which has just been given for the accentuation of oblique cases in the common declension, except that the nominative and accusative dual in *ω* are invariably oxytone ; e. g. ἔκπλοos becomes by the rule ἔκπλous, εῦνοos εῦνous, εὔξooς εὔξous, ἀπλόos ἀπλoūs, διπλόos διπλoūs, Πειρίθooς Πειρίθous, νoόs νoūs, δστέoν δστoūn, these are then treated exactly as if they were not contracted at all ; hence ἔκπλou, ἔκπλω ; εῦnu, εῦnω, εῦnouu, εῦnouι, εῦnωu, εῦnouis, εῦnous ; εὔξou, εὔξω ; ἀπλou, ἀπλω ; διπλou, διπλω, διπλoūn ; Πειρίθou, Πειρίθω ; νoū, νω, νoūn ; δστoūn, δστω, δστoūn, δστā, δστoūn, δστoūn ; but ἔκπλω, εὐnω, εὔξω, ἀπλω, διπλω, νω, δστω.

558. NOTE.—It would, one might think, puzzle the perverse ingenuity even of a Greek grammarian to justify this strange departure from the ordinary rule of contraction ; as Πειρίθooς makes Πειρίθous, so Πειρίθou ought to make Πειρίθoū, ἔκπλou ἔκπλoūn, but by some unaccountable caprice they do not ; Ptolemaeus Ascalonites (Schol. Ven. K. 373) did write εὐξoū=εὐξou, but he is condemned by the grammarians for doing so. On δίκρoos or δίκρōos (?) see Loh. Phryn. 233. Kühner, G. G., I. 137, observes that the adjective ἐπίνuos retracts the accent ; Plat. Symp. 181 C, of ἐκ τoύtou τoū ἔpawtos ἐpawtoī, and so it stands in C. F. Hermann's edition there can be no reason why this one word should have an exceptional accent.

559. The rule of contraction is also set aside in all *simple* contracted words in *ous*, which are perispomena, from whatever form they are derived, e. g. ἀδελφiδoūs, ἀργυρoūs (from ἀργύreos), χρυσoūs (χρύseos), χαλkoūs (χάlkeos). Κάneou also makes κανoūn. Chœrob. C. 160. 35 ; Philem. Lex. p. 30, § 79.

560. NOTE.—The modern grammarians do not agree with the ancients as to the accent of the nominative and accusative dual in contracted nouns and adjectives of the common declension. Apoll. de Pron. 118 A: τὰ δuikā eis Ω λήγoυta oύdēpote πeρiσpātai: oύdē γār θélei τὸ πtωtikōn Ω πeρiσpāstai ἐpὶ tēloūs. Joh. Alex. 14. 32: τὰ eis Ω λήgouta δuikā ἡ δeūnetai ἡ βaρnetai ἀpēostraptai δe tējη πeρiσpawmēnη. δeūnetai mēn ἀp̄d πeρiσpawmēnωn κaλ δeūnoumēnωn, χrυsouς χrυsaw,

καλὸς καλώ· πρὸ μᾶς δὲ ἔχει τὸν τόνον τὰ ἀπὸ βαρυνομένων, "Ομῆρος Ὁμήρω, φίλος φίλω. Αγc. 179. 2: τὸ ἐν τοῖς δυϊκοῖς Ω ἀποστρέφεται τὴν περισπωμένην. A. G. 1160: τὸ γάρ πτωτικὸν Ω ἀπέστραπται τὴν περισπωμένην. πτωτικὸν δὲ λέγομεν τὸ ἐν τοῖς πτωτικοῖς ἐπὶ τέλους εὑρισκόμενον ἄνευ πάθους, οἷον πάντα τὰ εἰς Ω λήγοντα δυϊκά . . . τὰ γοῦν εἰς ΟΤΣ ἐν πάσαις ταῖς πτώσεσι περισπώμενα ἐν τῇ εὐθείᾳ τῶν δυϊκῶν δξύνεται, διπλοῦς διπλοῦ, διπλῷ διπλοῦν, διπλὸν δὲ στρατηγῷ δξύντων. Chœrob. C. 441. 14: ἡ δὲ εἰς Ω λήγουσα καὶ εἰς Α εὐθείᾳ τῶν δυϊκῶν ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ συλλαβῇ ἔχει τὸν τόνον ἐν ἥ καὶ ἡ γενικὴ τῶν ἐνικῶν, οἷον Ὁμῆρος Ὁμήρω, ἀνθρώπου ἀνθρώπῳ, Ἀριστάρχον Ἀριστάρχῳ, ἀλλῆς ἀλλά, τραπέζης τραπέζᾳ, ἀμάξης ἀμάξᾳ, καλοῦ καλῷ, σοφοῦ σοφῷ. Καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ συλλαβῇ ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον, οὐ τὸν αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν ἐπεδέξαντο· τὸ μὲν γάρ καλοῦ καὶ σοφοῦ περισπάται, τὸ δὲ καλῷ καὶ σοφῷ δξύνεται. Τὸ γάρ Ω ἐν τοῖς δυϊκοῖς ἀποστρέφεται τὴν περισπωμένην τάσιν, οἷον σεμώ, ἀγαθώ, καλώ, σοφώ, πτωχώ, δειλώ. "Οτι γάρ τὸ Ω τὸ ἐν τοῖς δυϊκοῖς ἀποστρέφεται τὴν περισπωμένην τάσιν, δῆλον, εἴτε τὸ μὲν οὐ καὶ τὸ τοὺς δξύνομενα καὶ προσλαμβάνοντα τὴν τῆς ΔΕ συλλαβῆς ἔκτασιν προπερισπῶνται, οἷον οἶδε, τοῦσδε, τῷ κανόνι τῷ λέγονται, ὅτι πάσα φύσει μακρὸν πρὸ μᾶς συλλαβῆς θραχέλαις ἐφ' ἐαυτῆς ἔχουσα τὸν τόνον περισπάται, ἡ δὲ εὐθείᾳ τῶν δυϊκῶν γενομένη κατ' ἐπέκτασιν, οἷον τώδε οἱ ἀνθρώποι, οὐ προπερισπάται ἀλλὰ παροξύνεται διὰ τὸ [τὸ] Ω τὸ ἐν τοῖς δυϊκοῖς ἀποστρέφεσθαι τὴν περισπωμένην τάσιν, οἷον καλώ, σοφώ. The same doctrine is also implicitly contained in Eust. 153. 41. Chœrob. C. 250. 19: ίστέον δὲ ὅπι πᾶσαι αἱ πτώσεις συναιρεθεῖσαι περισπῶνται, οἷον πλόσις πλόσις, πλόβι πλῷ, χωρὶς τῆς εὐθείας τῶν δυϊκῶν, ώσαύτως δὲ καὶ τῆς κλητικῆς τῶν δυϊκῶν αἵται γάρ συναρεθεῖσαι οὐ περισπῶνται, ἀλλ' δξύνονται, οἷον τῷ πλόῳ, τῷ πλά, ὡ πλόῳ ὡ πλά. Τὸ γάρ Ω ἐν τοῖς δυϊκοῖς ἀπέστραπται τὴν περισπωμένην τάσιν, οἷον τῷ καλῷ, τῷ σοφῷ, τῷ ἀγαθῷ.

These passages seem clear enough; the dual in *ω*, if accented on the last syllable at all, is oxytone under all circumstances. Yet our modern grammars constantly have *χρυσώ*, *ἀργυρώ*, *χαλκώ*, for *χρυσώ*, *ἀργυρώ*, *χαλκώ*. Matthiæ, § 119 *a*; Jelf, § 126; Arnold, § 178; Donaldson, § 205.

561. The feminines of adjectives belonging to this declension follow, in the accentuation of their oblique cases, the rules laid down for nouns of the First Declension, §§ 205–218. The nominative singular has a long final *a*, and therefore is paroxytone when the corresponding masculine is paroxytone or proparoxytone; when the masculine is oxytone, the feminine is so likewise, hence *ἀργύρεος*, *ἀργυρέā*, *ἀργυρέas*, *ἀργυρέā*, *ἀργυρέav*; *ἀργυρέā*, *ἀργυρέav*; *ἀργύρεαι*, *ἀργυρέων*, *ἀργυρέais*, *ἀργυρέas*; or, if contracted, *ἀργυρᾶ*, *ἀργυρᾶs*, *ἀργυρᾶ*, etc.: *καλός*, *καλή*, *καλῆs*, *καλῆj*, *καλήn*: *σοφός*, *σοφή*, *σοφῆs*, *σοφῆj*, *σοφῆn*.

562. NOTE.—It will be observed that *ἀργύρεai* is proparoxytone, and as such does not follow its nominative singular *ἀργυρέa*; but it must not be forgotten that *ἀργυρέa*, *et similia*, are only paroxytone by the accident of a long final vowel, and as soon as that disappears the accent falls back to its proper place. The accent therefore of the masculine must always be remembered in determining that of the nominative plural; *ράδιos*, *ράδiā*, *ράδiαt*, *οὐράnios*, *οὐράniā*, *οὐράniat*, *τέλeios*, *τέλelā*, *τέλeliai*; Chœrob. C. 449. 1, see above, § 216.

CHAPTER IV.

ACCENTUATION OF WORDS BELONGING TO THE
THIRD DECLENSION.

I. SUBSTANTIVES.—(a) MONOSYLLABLES.

563. NEUTER monosyllables are perispomena, as δῶ, κρῦ, οὖς, πῦρ, στᾶς, στῆρ, φᾶρ, φῶς, ως; εἶ, μῦ, νῦ, ξῦ, οῦ, πῖ, ρῶ, ταῦ, φῖ, χῖ, ψῖ, ς.

564. NOTE.—Arc. 124. 11; Theodos. Gramm. 198. 1. The neuter κάρ, which only occurs in union with prepositions, as ἐπίκαρ, ἀνάκαρ (or ἐπὶ κάρ, ἀνὰ κάρ), is necessarily oxytone as being short (see § 12); on the other word κάρ, if it be really another, which is found in the Homeric expression τία δέ μιν ἐν καρδίσῃ (Π. 9. 378), see Loh. Par. 73. The same is the case with σᾶν, which is oxytone in Herodot. 1. 139; Athen. 453 D, etc. Both σάν and σᾶν occur in Schol. Aristoph. Nuh. 23; Loh. Par. 77: ‘Σκώρ oxytonum est in Edd. vett. Aristoph. Rann. 146; Plut. 305, ubi Brunckius σκῶρ, tanquam masculinum esset, scripsit, in Anecd. Bekk. p. 1208, aliisque locis ad Phryn. p. 293, indicatis, sed circumflexendum esse, ut neutra, credimus antiquis v. Theodos. de Accent. p. 189; Regg. Pros. 449, exceptis qui dorice scriperunt; etenim Joannes de Ton. p. 7, [20]: σκῶρ· τούτῳ δὲ φασὶ Δωρεῖς δένυειν: quod si verum est, male nuper in Epicharmi versibus Athen. 7. 319 F, 320 C, pro oxytono e codd. successit circumflexum; Loh. Par. 88, στᾶς . . . estque ea usitatiōr hujus vocabuli tonosis sive sehum significat sive farinam maceratam; Hippocr. de Nat. Mul. p. 550, et 597, T. 2; Herodot. 2. 36; Aristot. Prohl. 31. 9; Athen. 1. 32 B; 12. 548 C; 14. 645 B; Galen. Comm. in L. de Articc. 2. 41. 469; T. 18. P. 1; Stob. Flor. 85. 21. p. 491. 11; rarius oxytonum Arist. Meteor. 4. 9. 459 G, p. 386, ed. Bekk.; cuius tot libri mirabiliter conspirant, Galen. de Antid. 1. 9. 50; de Locc. affect. 2. 9. 111; T. 8; Oribas de Fract. 2. 82; Moschopul. Sched. p. 199: et in Eupolidis versu ap. Etym. M. 422. 43; quem afferens Eustathius p. 1166. 38, στᾶς scribit. Sed quod Photius ait στᾶς ἀνεύ τοῦ ἡ δ 'Αττικὸς λέγει, δὲ τὸν στᾶς, hodie nusquam appetat præterquam in στατίης . . . et στατίνη:’ φῶς=φάος and φώς.

565. Monosyllables of the masculine and feminine gender are oxytone, as Ἄν, Δάν, Πάν; Ζήν, γλήν, μήν, ρήν, σπλήν, φρήν, χήν, ψήν; θίν, ἥν, ρίν; κλῶν, πρών, Ρών, χθών, Χών; Νάρ, Ράρ, Πάρ, ψάρ; Ἡρ, θήρ, κήρ (*fate*), σήρ; Σῆρες, Τρῆρες; Γίρ, Εἴρ, σείρ, φθείρ, χείρ; Νώρ, σώρ, φώρ; Ζάρ, κράς, Πράς, Φθάς; Γλής, Ζής, Κρής, σής; Δίς, λίς, ἶς, ρίς; θώρ, Τρώς; κλείς, κτείς, μείς; Ζεύς,

Νεύς, Φλεύς; ἄλς, χέρς, Λέξ, πλάξ, στάξ, φλόξ; Πράξ, σπάξ; κρέξ; βήξ, κήξ, βήξ, σφήξ; θρήξ, ψίξ; νύξ, πνύξ, Στύξ, Φρύξ; δόρξ, Λιγξ, λύγξ, στράγξ, τρώξ; κυνψ, λιψ, Νιψ; κλέψ, φλέψ; γύψ, δψ; θώψ, σκώψ, ώψ; δαΐς; except perispomena, βοῦς (and βῶς), βᾶξ, ναῦς, γραῦς (*νεῦς, γρεῦς*), Θρᾶξ, Θῶν, λᾶς, οῖς, πᾶς, Ταῦξ, φθοῖς, and those in *us*, as δρῦς, Θῦς, μῦς, σῦς.

566. NOTE 1.—Arc. 124–127; Joh. Alex. 12. 21; 7. 20; Theog. Can. 132–134; E. M. 64. 31; 770. 19: αἴξ, according to Arc. 125. 6, this was perispomenon in Attic; Joh. Alex. 7. 25 is rather more guarded: τὸ δὲ γλαῦξ καὶ ἄλξ παρ’ ἡμῖν [i.e. in the κουὴ διάλεκτος] μὲν δένονται, παρὰ δὲ Ἀθηναῖος καὶ ταῦτα τινὲς περισπῶσι: of αἴξ Lobeck (Par. 99) says: ‘ubicumque inveni oxytonum est;’ and no doubt that is the better accent: ‘βᾶνς ἡ, vocabulum ignotum apud Joann. Alex. τοικ. παραγγ. p. 7. 35; eo fortasse referenda Hesychii glossa, Βαῦ ἔλδος ἄνθρωψ,’ W. Dindorf ap. H. D.; cf. Lob. Par. 91: may it not be a bye-form of βοῦς or βᾶς? on the latter form see Suid. and Hesych. s. v. Schol. Ven. H. 238: Βνῶν (?) Schol. Tim. Plat. 21 E: βᾶξ = βαξ, Philop. de Creat. Mundi, p. 188 B; Theog. Can. 132. 25; Lob. Par. 109: γλαῦξ, Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 21; Eust. 1451. 62: παρὰ τοῦς παλαιῶς ἡ γλαῦξ περισπᾶται, οὐ καὶ δένεσθαι μὲν λέγοντι τὸ γλαῦξ πλὴν Δωρικῶς: Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1086=1081: τὸ γλαῦξ . . . Ἀττικοὶ μὲν περισπῶσι, οἱ δὲ Δωριεῖς δένοντοι: cf. Joh. Alex. 7. 25, quoted above; E. M. 36. 51: Γνῆς, St. Byz., is expressly said to be oxytone, Chœrob. C. 43. 17: δάς = δαΐς, Schol. Hes. Scut. 275; it is sometimes falsely perispomenon: on the Syracusan ὁ δεῖν = ὁ δεῖνα, see Lob. Par. 71: Δρῦς, St. Byz.: Ζάς, cf. E. M. 655. 27: θεύς = θέος, Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 8, is perispomenon in Eust. 775. 48; 1387. 29; Arc. 130. 20; H. D.: Θρᾶξ, Arc. 125. 7; Theog. Can. 132. 29; yet according to Reg. Pros. ap. Herm. δὲ emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 423, it is oxytone, and Lobeck (Par. 99) says that he has found it ‘modo perispomenon Xenoph. Anab. 7. 3. 26; Paus. 5. c. 12. 5; 26. 3: Appian. Civ. 4. 136; lege synæresis ἀπὸ τοῦ Θρᾶξ βαρυτόνου ὀνόματος Eustath. ad Dion. 322; Regg. Pros. N. 126. p. 449; Anecd. Cram. T. 1. 25; [add E. M. 36. 51]; modo oxytonum Polyb. 5. 65. 9; Strab. 14. 611; Appian. Civ. 1. 116; Athen. 7. 272 F; 11. 489 A; Sext. c. Gramm. 3. 288; Schol. Il. O. 741; ut Bekkerus scriptis Plat. Charm. p. 156 D; et in iisdem Regg. Pros. N. 6. 423 sancitur; v. Götting ad Aristot. Polit. p. 406: Θῦς, Athen. 144 F: Θῶν, Theog. Can. 132. 2; Chœrob. C. 294. 24; E. M. 459. 55: κλέις, Lob. Par. 92: ‘κλέις circumflexum habet in Aristot. Probl. 29. 14. p. 952. 21; et in codd. Laur. et Paris. Nicom. 5. 2. p. 1129. 30; contra Grammaticorum præceptum οὐδὲν εἰς ΕΙΣ μονοσύλλαβον περισπᾶται εἰ μὴ τὸ εἰς Anecd. Cram. 1. 171; Regg. Pros. N. 127. p. 450; Eusth. 857. 40; neque quod in diastasi κλήτις dicitur (κλάῖς Ἀεolicum est), extra diastasis barytonum esse potest; itaque etiam Atticum κλήτις scribitur:’ κύρ, a very late word for κύριε, Lob. Par. 77: λίς and κίς were oxytoned by Aristarchus; Ἀεσχρίον on the contrary wrote λίς, κίς, but the tradition followed Aristarchus; Schol. Ven. Λ. 239; 480; Eust. 841. 21: τὸ δὲ λίς κατὰ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχον, ὡς φασιν οἱ περὶ Ἀπίλωνα καὶ Ἡρόδαρον, δέννεται, συνεξαμοιύμενον τῷ χαρακτῆρι τοῦ κίς κίώς ἔτι δὲ καὶ τῷ τίς καὶ θίς καὶ ρίς, εἰ καὶ διαφόρως ταῦτα κλίνεται πρὸς τὸ λίς. ὁ Αἰσχρίων δέ, φασι, περισπᾶ διὰ τὸ καὶ τὴν αἰτιατικὴν περισπᾶσθαι. ὡς γάρ μῆς μῆν, δρῦς δρῦν, οὔτω καὶ λίς λῖν. εἰ δὲ μηδὲν τῶν εἰς ΙΣ περισπᾶται, ἀλλ’ ὁ Αἰσχρίων τοῦτο ἐποίει, ἐκφέγγων θηλικὸν ἐπιθετὸν δέννετον τὸ λίς πέτρη, ἐν Ὁδοσσείᾳ ῥηθὲν. καὶ οὕτω μὲν ἐκεῖνος τὸ λίς ὁ λέων περιέσπα ἐπὶ τοῦ λέοντος πρὸς διαστολὴν τοῦ ἐπιθετικοῦ. ἀλλ’ ἡ παράδοσις, φασι, τῷ Ἀρίσταρχῳ πείθεται: cf. E. M. 567. 7: μέτις is wrongly perispomenon in Stob. Ecl. 1. 27. p. 556; Lob. Par. 92: νῆνς, if this form is resolved it is doubtful whether it should be written νηῦς or νῆνς: there is the same difficulty with regard

to γρηῆς : Bekker, Dindorf, and Thiersch prefer γρηῆς, Buttmann and Lobeck, Path. 2. 44, are for γρῆς and νῆς, rightly as I venture to think : πῆς = πᾶς, Theog. Can. 134. 32 : πούς, Lob. Par. 93 : ‘quod Buttmannus dicit Gramm. § 41. Adn. 8. multo saepius πούς legi quam πούς, adeo falsum est, ut prae decem circumflexionis exemplis centum contraria proferri possint.’ Πρᾶς, Chœrob. C. 16. 15 : τοῦτο δὲ καὶ ἀκρίβεια δένεται καὶ διὰ τὸ NT κλίνεται ἵστεον ὅτι δὲ Ἡραδανὸς ἐν τῷ ‘Ονοματικῷ λέγει αὐτὸν περισπάσθαι καὶ διὰ τὸν NT κλίνεσθαι, ἐν δὲ τῇ Καθόλου δένεται, δμοῖς δὲ καὶ διὰ τὸν NT κλίνεσθαι : it is perispomenon Reg. Pros. 57. p. 433; St. Byz. s. v.; but cf. E. M. 655. 27 : προἴς is perispomenon in Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 19, but wrongly; Arc. 125. 6; Lob. Par. 105 : πρῶν is incorrectly πρῶν in Schol. Aeschyl. Pers. 132, quoted by H. D. : πρώξ, Theog. Can. 132. 24; Göttling Accent. p. 242 : ‘Nach der Stelle des Grammatikers, welche ich zu Theodos. p. 236, mitgetheilt habe, ward auch πρώξ perispomenirt; vgl. Herodian bei Herm. de emend. p. 306.’ Ταῦξ, Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 23; E. M. 36. 51 : ἀλξ = ἀλαξ, Theog. Can. 132. 24, is falsely ἀλξ in Orion 120. 11; Lob. Par. 111 : Ἀρ = ὁρ, Lob. Par. 78 : the name of the Egyptian city “Ων is indeclinable, though feminine : on Σύρ, Herod. π. μ. λ. 12. 21.

567. NOTE 2.—The grammarians are not quite consistent in the account which they give of the Æolic accentuation of monosyllables; Chœrob. C. 333 says : ἐπὶ τούτων γάρ (sc. μονοσύλλαβων) φυλάττοντι τὴν δέξιαν τάσιν, οἷον νύξ, Στύξ· πῶς γάρ δύναται τὰ μονοσύλλαβα βαρύνεσθαι ; on the other hand Gramm. Meerm. § 27 ed. Koen. περισπάσιν ὡς ἐπίπαν τὰ μονοσύλλαβα ὀνόματα βῶξ, πτῶξ, δρῶψ, χροῦς, βοῦς, θροῦς, βοῖς, χνοῦς, νοῦς, χῆν, Ζεῦς ; cf. Ahrens de Græcæ ling. dialect. 1. p. 11 : he does not notice the former passage at all : probably the Æolians circumflexed those monosyllables which are naturally long, and oxytoned those which were naturally short, and if so, βλήρ, Æol.=δέλεαρ, in E. M. 200. 27, and Hesych. should be corrected βλήρ : yet we have μείς declared to be Æolic by Eust. 1174. 19, and oxytone by Arc. 125.

Ahrens de Gr. ling. dial. 2. p. 27 : ‘monosyllaba apud Dores oxytona sunt quæ apud Lesbios perispomena, vulgo vel oxytona vel perispomena . . . Exemplo sunt σιώρ pro vulgari σιώρ . . . et γλαύξ pro Attico γλαῦξ . . . Quanquam Doricum βῶς pro βοῦς περισπάσθαι fertur :’ I can add nothing to this, though I doubt whether the learned author is justified in his assertion by ancient authorities.

568. Oblique Cases.—The dissyllabic Genitive and Dative singular and Dative plural are oxytone, as θήρ, θηρός, θηρί, θηροῖ; οἰς, οἰός, οἴλ, οἴστ; πούς, ποδός, ποδί, ποσί; the Accusative singular in ν when long, and the Vocative singular when formed by casting off s, the Genitive and Dative dual, and the Genitive plural, are perispomena, as γραῦν, δρῦν, λῖν, κλεῦ, μῦν, ναῦν, οἶν, σῦν; βοῦ, Ζεῦ; βοοῦν, δρυοῦν, μηνοῦν, συοῦν, φρενοῦν, φωτοῦν, χειροῦν, χθονοῦν; γυντῶν, θητῶν, μηνῶν, οἶῶν, Κρητῶν, σητῶν, χηνῶν; the remaining cases are accented on the penultimate, as κλεῖδα, μῆνα, χῆνα, φῶτα, νίφα; δρύε, μύε, σύε; αἶγες, παῖδες, χεῖρες; Πάν is oxytone in the Genitive and Dative singular only, Πανός, Πανί, Πάνα, Πάνες, Πάνων, Πάνας, Πάσι and Πάνεσσι; except

1. The contracted forms ἥρος, ἥρι (for ἔαρος, ἔαρι); Θῶνος, Θῶνι (for Θόωνος), Θῶντος; κῆρος κῆρι (for κέαρος, κέαρι, but

κηρός, κηρί, from *κήρ,* *fate*); *λāος, λāī* (for *λάαος, λάαī*); *νῖος,* *νῖī* (for *νῖος,* or *νῖος,* from *νῖς*); *Θέτι* (for *Θέτι*), *μάστι* (for *μάστι*), *μήτι* (for *μήτι*), *σπῆι* (for *σπέεī*), together with *Φθάντος Φθάντι, Ὡψ Ὡπος,* and *Μῆνι.*

2 In the ordinary dialect the Genitive and Dative dual and the Genitive plural of the following words are paroxytone: *δάς, δάδοιν, δάδων; δμώς, δμώιν, δμώων; θώς, θώιν, θώων; κράτων; οῦς, ςτοιν, ςτων; παΐς, παΐδοιν, παΐδων; σής, σέων; Τρώς, Τρώων; φώς, φώτοιν, φώτων; φώς, φώδοιν, φώδων.* *Λάων* from *λᾶας* is also paroxytone, and the same is the case with *δούρων* from *δόρυ.*

It may be as well to say that these rules do not apply to dissyllabic cases of participles; *βάς,* or *στάς,* for instance, make *βάντος, στάντος, βάντι, στάντι, στάντα, στάν;* *στάντε, στάντοιν;* *στάντες, στάντα, στάντων, στάσι, στάντας; ζῶν, ζώντος, ζώντι,* and so on.

569. Note 1.—Genitive Singular. Chœrob. C. 408. 10 sq.; Arc. 428. 13; Schol. Ven. E. 266: on *κρέως, κέρως,* etc., which do not come from monosyllabic nominatives, see below, § 679: on *‘Ωπος,* see Chœrob. C. 411. 23; Hom. Od. I. 429: the genitive and dative of *πρών* are found falsely accented: ‘*πρωνός* recte *δξντόνως* scriptum ap. Chœrob. in Theodos. p. 294. 19; Etym. M. p. 692. 49; Zonar. p. 1575, et in epigr. Damostrati Anth. Pal. 9. 328: *Οὐρέον πρωνός:* male *πρῶνος* et *πρῶνι* in libris quibusdam Pausaniae 2. 34. 11, et 36. 1. 2, ubi nomen collis est prope Hermionen siti,’ H. D.: those who wrote *πρῶν πρῶνος*, regarded the word as contracted from *πρέων*, gen. *πρέόνος*; cf. Suid. s. v. *Πρῶνες:* Schol. Ven. M. 462: *λάος προπερισπαστέον ὡς κλῆρος* ἀπὸ γὰρ εὐθέας πέπτωκε δισυλλάβουν κατὰ τὴν τοῦ ποιητοῦ χρῆσιν, καὶ ἄφειλε τρισύλλαβεν ἡ γενική, συναλοιφὴ δὲ λαβούσα βαρύνεται: Schol. Ven. E. 266: *νῖος προπερισπαστέον* ἀπὸ γὰρ εὐθέας ἐστὶ μὴ εἰρημένης τῆς νῖος, ἡς γενικὴ ἄφειλεν εἶναι τρισύλλαβος ὡς μάντιος, αὕτη τοίνυν συναλοιφὴν παθόντα καὶ δισύλλαβος γενομένη βαρύνεται, ἢς ἀκόλουθος δοτική. Νηλητῷ νῖοι ἔοικάς (Il. 2. 20) καὶ αἰτιατικὴ ἀλλ’ υἱα Κλυτόιο σαώσομεν (Il. 15. 427) καὶ πληθυντικὴ εὐθέας νῖες δὲ μὲν Κτεάτον (Il. 2. 621) καὶ αἰτιατικὴ υἱάς τ’ ὀλλυμένοις (Il. 22. 62). ἀποδείξομεν δὲ καὶ τὸ νῖάσι δὲ Πριάμοιο (Il. 2. 463) παρὰ τοῦτο κεκλίσθα κ. τ. λ.

570. Dative Singular.—*υῖτι*, Schol. Ven. II. 177: *Θέτι*, Hom. II. 18. 407: *μάστι*, II. 23. 500: *Μῆνι*, Herodot. 2. 99: *μήτι*, II. 23. 318: *σπῆι*, II. 24. 83; Chœrob. C. 417: on *δάϊ* or *δαť* see Schol. Ven. Η. 387: the heteroclitic *κλαδί, λιτί, ἀλκί,* are oxytone like other dissyllabic datives, A. G. 1226; Schol. Ven. Σ. 352.

Accusative Singular.—Schol. Ven. Α. 480: *λῖν περισπαστέον* κατὰ νόμον τῶν μονοσυλλάβων αἰτιατικῶν πᾶσα γὰρ αἰτιατικὴ μονοσύλλαβος εἰς Ν λήγουσα περισπάται, ἀπέστραπται δὲ τὸν δὲν τόνον, μῶν, μῶν, σῦν ὕντα ταῦτη καὶ ἡ κλείδα αἰτιατικὴ γενομένη κλείν περισπάται, τῆς εὐθέας δξνομένης ταῦτα Ἱραδιανὸς ἐν τῷ πεντεκαιδεκάτῳ τῆς καθόλου: Arc. 130. 17; Chœrob. C. 421. 23; Schol. Ven. Θ. 441; Δ. 480; Σ. 352.

Vocative Singular.—Chœrob. C. 241. 29.

Nominative Dual.—Arc. 131. 16 has λίε, while Chœrob. C. 441. 7, writes λιε and κιε.

Genitive and Dative Dual.—The genitive and dative in οὐρ have the same accent as the genitive plural, hence ἀνδρῶν ἀνδροῦν, χειρῶν χειροῦν or χεροῦν, but παιδῶν παιδοῖν, Arc. 132. 10; Chœrob. C. 445. 14: the Homeric ποδοῖν is proteristomenon II. 15. 18.

571. NOTE 2.—Nominative Plural. In Doric this case was paroxytone. Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 2. p. 29: ‘Æque in nominativo et accusativo pluralis declinationis tertiae apud Dorienses paroxytona fuisse traduntur, quæ vulgo sunt proparoxytona, vel properistomena, ut παῖδες, γυναῖκες, πτώκας (Chœrob. Bekk. 1236 [= in Can. 427. 21] οἱ Δωριεῖς δέξεαν παρέχουσιν ἐπὶ τῶν τοιούτων οἶον παῖδες, ἄγρες, γυναῖκες ταῦτα γάρ ήμεις περισπώμεν, οἱ δὲ Δωριεῖς παροξύνουσιν.—J. Gr. 243 a: τὰ εἰς ΕΣ λήγοντα θηλυκὰ δύναματα πληθυντικὰ δρθῆσ πτώσεως παροξύνοντος, γυναῖκες, χέρες, νάες, δριθεῖς.—Scholl. Theocr. I. 109: τοῦ δὲ πτώκας τὸ ΑΣ μακρόν. οἱ γάρ Δωριεῖς τῶν εἰς ΕΣ ληγόντων εὐθείων τῶν πληθυντικῶν δμοίων παροξύνουσι καὶ μακρὸν ἔχουσι τὸ Α, ὅτι τὰς παρ' ήμάν εἰς ΕΣ ληγούσας εὐθείας τῶν πληθυντικῶν ἔκεινοι διὰ τῆς ΑΙ προφέρουσιν. Grammaticulus, qui recte Dorico more πτώκας scriptum inventit, quæ profert, inde male colligit). Quod valde mirum esset, nisi, et in Latinorum declinatione tertia nominativus et accusativus pluralis ultimas longas haberent, ut pedēs, et in Gothorum iis declinationibus, quae Græcorum et Latinorum tertiae respondent, ut a fisks, piscis, descendit fiscōs n. pl. et fiskans acc. pl., et apud ipsos Græcos pronomina personalia, quæ priscas formas servare amant; ut ήμεις et ήμᾶς. Inde augurari licet, antiquitus eos tertiae declinationis casus ultimas produxisse et in Dorica dialecto accentum certe priscum hæsisse.’ Kühner G. G. I. 251 thinks all this incredible, and that the accusative has in some mysterious way been confounded by the grammarians with the nominative; a professed grammarian should have more faith.

572. NOTE 3.—Genitive Plural is perispomenon, as μηνῶν, χηνῶν, Κρητῶν, θητῶν, σητῶν, γυνητῶν, except the paroxytones mentioned above, to which may be added Κάων, πλώων, Τλάων; Chœrob. C. 453. 15: τὰ εἰς Σ λήγοντα μονοσύλλαβα περιττοσυλλάβων κλίνομενα ταῦτην ἔχουσι τὴν διάρεσιν τὰ μὲν ὁξύτονα, ἐὰν μὲν διὰ συμφώνου κλίνωνται, περισπώσιτὴν γενικὴν τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἷον σῆτος σητῶν σητῶν, Κρῆς Κρῆτες Κρῆτες Κρητῶν, θῆς θητῶς θῆτες θητῶν (σημαίνει δὲ τὸν μισθωτὸν), γῆς γητῶς γητῶν ἐὰν δὲ διὰ καθάρου τοῦ ΟΣ κλιθῶσι, βαρύνονται κατὰ τὴν γενικὴν τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἷον Τρῶς Τράως Τρῶες Τράων, δμῶς δμαδὸς δμῶες δμῶν, θῶς θωδὸς θῶν (ἔστι δὲ εἴδος θηρίου), σέδος σέος [σίζ] σέες σέων (σημαίνει δὲ τὸν σκώληκας) τούτῳ γάρ τῷ κανόνι βαρύνονται. Τὸ δὲ τίνων καὶ κράτων πρὸς διάφορον σημασίαν διάφορον ἔχουσι καὶ τὸν τόνον τὸ γάρ τίνων πεντατικὸν μὲν ὑπάρχον βαρύνεται, ἀνταποδοτικὸν δὲ ἥγουν ἀδριστον, περισπάται, οἷον τίνων ἡκουσας; τινῶν. Καὶ τὸ κράτων δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ κράτεος (διημαίνει τὴν κεφαλὴν) ὑπάρχον βαρύνεται, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ κράτη ὑπάρχον περισπάται, οἷον τὰ κράτη τῶν κρατῶν. Τὸ δὲ φέδων καὶ δάδων ἀπὸ τοῦ φειδῶν καὶ δαΐδων γυνόμενα κατὰ συναίρεσιν τὴν βαρεῖαν τάσιν ἐφύλαξαν. Ταῦτα μὲν περὶ τῶν δέκανομένων. Τὸ δὲ περισπώμενα ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου γίνονται· ἐὰν μὲν γάρ διὰ καθάρου τοῦ ΟΣ κλίνωνται, περισπώσι τὴν γενικὴν τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἷον μῦς μυδὸς μύες μυῶν, βοῦς βθεὶς βοῶν, σὺν συδὸς σύνεσ συῶν, δρῦς δρυδὸς δρυῦν, ἐὰν δὲ διὰ συμφώνου κλίνωνται, βαρύνονται ἐν τῇ γενικῇ τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἷον παιδὸς παιδῶν, πᾶς παντὸς πάντες πάντων. Τὸ δὲ λάων ἐβαρύνθη πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν τοῦ οἱ λαοὶ τῶν λαῶν ἀλλας τε δὲ οὕτε ἔστι τοῦτο ἀπὸ μονοσύλλαβου εὐθείας τῆς λᾶς, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ δισυλλάβου τῆς λᾶς· ἀπὸ γάρ τοῦ λᾶς γέγονεν ἡ γενικὴ λάων καὶ κατὰ κράσιν τῶν δύο ΑΑ εἰς ἐν Α δηλονότι μακρόν, λᾶος οἷον

λᾶος ὑπὸ βιτῆς·

καὶ λοιπὸν ἡ εὐθεία τῶν πληθυντικῶν λάες λᾶες καὶ ἡ γενικὴ λαάων λάων. Yet κίς

and λίς make κιός and λιός, κιῶν, λιῶν. Schol. Ven. Γ. 198: ὁ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος οἶῶν ὡς αἰγᾶν, ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς ὅῶν ὡς δαιδῶν, λέγων ὡς οὐ κλίνει τὸ μονοσύλλαβον διπαυητής, εἰ μὴ μέτρον κωλύσειεν. Cf. Joh. Alex. 18. 16; Arc. 134. 10; 132. 11; A. G. 1251; Theodos. Can. 1005. 29; Eust. 1425. 52; 318. 46; Schol. Ven. N. 103; Chœrob. E. 50. 2 sq.

The word φρέαρ should properly be barytone in all its cases, but φρητός, φρητή are oxytone, Chœrob. C. 410. 11, and the genitive plural is φρητῶν, A. G. 1265; Joh. Alex. 19. 34; E. M. 800. 15: in like manner στέαρ, στῆρ makes στέατος or στητός, στητή, Θράξ, Θρῆξ, Θρήκος, and Θρακός or Θρηκός.

573. Note 4.—In Doric the genitive plural of all monosyllables was perispomenon, as παντῶν, παιδῶν, Τρωῶν, Apoll. de Adv. 581. 21: de Pron. 33 B; Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 2. p. 32. The pronominal *rīs* was alone excepted, Apoll. de Pron. 33 B; 35 B. Pamphilus extended this to all dialects; Schol. Ven. N. 103; Eust. 922. 49.

574. Note 5.—*Dative Plural.* Those in εσσι, as θήρεσσι, χέρεσσι, retract the accent; σπέσσι is a syncopated form of σπέεσσι, Chœrob. C. 462. 20. This author also presumes that the dative plural of Φθᾶς, if it had one, would be Φθᾶσι, not Φθασί: Υάσι or νίέσι is paroxytone, Chœrob. C. 463. 19; Joh. Alex. 11. 23.

575. Compounds from monosyllables retract the accent, as αἰγίπαν, ἀντίχειρ, ἀντίχθων, αντόχθων, διάπηξ, Ἐτεόκρης, νεόμην, δύμόδαις, Σαμόθραξ; except ὑποδμώς oxytone.

Note.—Chœrob. C. 176. 2: πᾶν γάρ ὅνομα μονοσύλλαβον ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζει τὸν τόνον, οἷον χθῶν αντόχθων, παῖς εὔπαις, Θρᾶξ Σαμόθραξ [sic], δαῖς δυμάδαις, κλεῖς κατάκλεις, παῦς δίπους, χωρὶς τοῦ πτώξης πολυπτώκης τε Μέλαιναι.

Τὸ δὲ Μέλαιναι τόπος ἐπὶ (ἔστι) τῆς Ἀττικῆς, πολυπτώκης δέ, οἷον αἱ ἔχουσαι πολλὰς λαγωάς. Τοῦτο γάρ τὴν δέειαν τάσιν ἐφύλαξε τοῦ ἀπλοῦ. Τὸ γάρ [Od. δ' 386.]

Ποσειδάνιος ὑποδμώς,

οὓς ἀντίκειται ἡμῖν δέκυνόμενον, ἐπειδὴ, ὃς ἐν τῷ περὶ προθέσεως εἰ θεῷ φίλον μαθητόμεθα, παρέλκουσαν ἔχει τὴν ὑπὸ πρόθεσιν, ὥστε μηδὲ παρέχειν ἔμφασιν ὅτι σύνθεσις γέγονεν. ἀντὶ γάρ τοῦ Ποσειδάνιος δμῶς ἔστι; cf. E. M. 358. 10; 435. 32; Arc. 20. 17. Ἀνακλεῖς, Pollux 7. 107, should be ἀνάκλεις, like ἀντίκλεις, Chœrob. C. 206. 28 and κατάκλεις, A. G. Oxon. 2. 342. 13; 296. 2; κατακλεῖς is therefore an error, though it is so accented by H. D. in all the passages which they quote except one, E. M. 495. 19; besides this the following exceptional words occur: ἀντισφήνη, Philo, Belop. p. 67 C, H. D. is contrary to all rule, and almost certainly an error: αὐτοάηρ, αὐτοπνῦ, αὐτοέις are accents for which there is no authority beyond that of the scribes: ἀρχιφώρη, Diod. Sic. 1. 80, L. S., should probably be ἀρχίφωρ: διασφάξ, Arc. 18. 22; Draco 19. 9; on this and others of the same termination see Compound Adjectives, under which head ἐπιβλήτης is considered: ἐπιτλάξ (?) H. D.: ἡμικρήτης, Lycoph. 150 is a false accent: ἐτεόδμώς seems to be false for ἐτεόδμως: κατακλώθεις, Hom. Od. 7. 197, is written κατάκλωθεις in E. M. 495. 24, but the former accent is correct, since the word is not derived from a monosyllabic noun, but from the verb κλάω: περιχθῶν for περίχθων is probably an error, cf. Loh. Par. 382: ὄμακλεῖς, Tzetzes, Alleg. p. 107. 48, H. D. ought to be ὄμακλεις: σαμπῆ, L. S., if such a word really exists, its accent may be defended on the ground that it is a parathetic compound. The musical writers use such words as ἡμιθῆτα, ἡμινῦ, ἡμιφῆ; they are hardly grammatical forms, and their accents are arbitrary.

(b) WORDS OF MORE THAN ONE SYLLABLE.

Neuter Substantives.

576. All neuter substantives throw the accent back, as ἄστυ, αὐτόκαλλος, βέλος, γῆρας, δάκρυ, δέλεαρ, δέμας, δίκερας, ἔαρ, κέρας, κρέας, κυνόσαργες, μέθυ, ὄνειαρ, ὄνειδος, οὐθας, πέλαγος, πῶ, σίνηπι, τεύχος, ὑδωρ; except ἴώτα properispomenon.

NOTE.—Arc. 118-124; Theog. Can. 131. 28: Αύτομῆκος is better written as two words: βουμανές, Hesych.: ἡμεροκαλλές (?) E. M. 429. 44: ἴώτα was thus accented by Herodian, Theog. Can. 78. 11: ὄνοχειλές, Hesych.: τριχομανές, a plant: the following Proper Names retain the adjectival accent; Ἀθαρές, Joseph. Ant. 8. 48: Διαμπερές, Plut. I. 404.

Masculine and Feminine Substantives.

577. The irregularities of these words are so great that it is impossible to give any general rule which can be depended on, but it may perhaps assist the memory to mention the main result of the special rules subjoined. Speaking then in the widest terms, and neglecting the numerous exceptions which occur, it may be said that masculine and feminine substantives of this declension throw the accent as far back as possible, except those in *av*, *as* (gen. ἄδος), *εvs*, *ην*, *ηρ*, *ιs* (gen. ἴδος, ἴδος, and *ιwos*), *υs* (gen. *υδος*), *ωs* (gen. *oos*) and *ω*, which are oxytone: those in *ξ* and *ψ* always take the accent on the penultimate.

-AN.

578. Those in *av* are oxytone, as. Ἀγριάν, Ἄζαν, Ἄζανες, Ἀλκμάν, Βραχμάν, Ἰάν, παιάν, πελεκάν, Τιτάν. Compounds are paroxytone, as *Alygípan*, *Alνotítaν*, Ἐρμόπαν, Εὐήπαν, εὐπαίαν, Τιτανόπαν.

579. NOTE.—Arc. 8. 4; Chærob. C. 68. 15; 270. 23: ιστέων δὲ καὶ τοῦτο ὅτι τὰ εἰς Ν. λήγοντα ἀρενικά ἢ θηλικά ἢ ὁξύνονται ἢ βαρύνονται, οὐδέποτε δὲ περιστάνται, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ὅσιν εἰς ΩΝ . . . οἷον Ξενοφῶν: Lob. Par. 189: Αἰλᾶν (?) Epiph. Panar. 618 B, H. D.: Βαραβᾶν (*sic*) and Βαριωνᾶν are, according to E. M. 715. 11, barbarous and indeclinable, see § 32, and Chærob. E. 83. 9: Δαρεάν, Æschyl. Pers. 663, another form for Δαρέος: Δυμᾶν, St. Byz., is probably a mistake for Δυμάν or for Δυμᾶνες: Μεγᾶν, according to E. M. 715. 11, barbarous and indeclinable: μεγιστᾶν, Apoll. de Adv. 570. 10, but such an accent cannot be defended; the proper form is μεγιστάν; thus also for νεάν, Apoll. de Adv. 570, νεάν ought to be read, and for ξυνᾶν, ξυνάν: on the Doric forms Ποσειδᾶν (?) (gen. ἄνος), Ποτιδᾶν, Ποτειδᾶν, Ποσειδάν, see Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 2. p. 243 sq.; Ποσείδαν seems to be the Æolic form of the word, but there is great confusion both

as to its accent and even its declension: Σοάνες, Strab. 496. 499; Göttling, Accent. p. 263, thinks Σοᾶνες better; Σόαρες, St. Byz., is undoubtedly wrong: Ψαγδάν or Ψάγδαν is variable both in accent and declension; see L. S. s. v.: ὡς τάν or ὠτάν, E. M. 825. 19; Joh. Alex. 37. 32: τὸ ὡς τάν δύο περισπωμένας ἔχει: A. G. 940. 21; Philem. Lex. § 319. p. 133; Schol. Plat. Apolog. Soc. 25 C: οἱ δὲ Ἀττικοὶ τὴν πρωτὴν συλλαβὴν περισπῶσι, τὴν δὲ δευτέραν βαρύνουσι, καὶ βέλτιον οὕτως. ἀδύνατον γάρ μιλαν λέξιν εὑρεθῆναι δύο ἔχουσαν περισπωμένας. Δίδυμος δὲ τὸ πλήρες εἶναι φησιν ὡς ἔταν, ἀγνοῶν ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔτης ἡ κλητικὴ ἔστιν ἔτα, καὶ Δωρικῶς ἔταν: cf. H. D. s. v. ἔτης, and Apoll. de Adv. 570. 12: ὡς τάν is also found.

-HN.

580. Those in *ην* (gen. *enos* or *ηνος*) are oxytone, as *αὐχήν*, *ἐστήν*, *κηφήν*, *λιμήν*, *ποιμήν*, *πυθμήν*, *σωλήν*, *νυμήν*, *Κεβρήν*, *Κωφήν*, *Σειρήν*, *Τροιζήν*, *Ωλήν*; except *εἴρην*, "Ελλην. Compounds are paroxytone, as *ἀπύθμην*, *ἀρχιποίμην*, *μελείρην*, *φιλέλλην*, *Φιλοποίμην*.

581. Note.—Arc. 8. 12-10. 4; 9. 3; Joh. Alex. 3. 11: Γέρην, *a village in Lesbos*, called after Γέρην, son of Poseidon, is mentioned by St. Byz.; and this accent is prescribed by Chcerob. C. 69. 21; 276. 21: είρην, Chcerob. C. 69. 21; 276. 21; Arc. 9. 18: Ἔκτην, Arc. 9. 9. is spelled Ἐγκτην in Etym. Gud. 158. 40: "Ελλην, Arc. 9. 3: ἐπιπομήν (?) 'Regulam migrant ἐππολειχήν, τοῦ φιτυπομένος, Ἀσχ. Eun. 911, in quo nullus editorum offendit, τοῦ ἀρχιπομένος, I. Petz. 5. 4; ubi codd. quos Lachmannus sequitur, proparoxytonum præbent; ἐπιπομήν [Hom. Od. 12. 131] excusat curia pleonasmō præpositionis, propter quem illud ab Eustathio, p. 1117. 48, cum ἐπιβουκόλος, hoc autem a Schol. ad Pl. E. 178, cum ἐπιμῆνις comparatur adjecta regula δταν παρέλκη ἡ πρόθεσις, οὐ ποιέται ἔξαλλαγην τόνου, id quod ad ἐπιπρητήν transferre licet, sed in συμπομήν; Nicet. Eug. 6. 436 hæc ratio non convenit nec in πελαγολιμήν.' Lob. Par. 195; he also (Par. 379) says of ἐππολειχήν, 'Eutecn. et Schol. ad Nic. Ther. 945. quod Schneiderus in Lex. tacite gravat.' But all these words ought probably to be paroxytones; for ἐπιπομένες in the Homeric passage ἐπο ποιμένες has been suggested: Θέρην, the name of a river, Arc. 9. 27: Ἰκην (?) Pape: Κέβρην (?) or Κεβρήν, St. Byz., 'Κερβήν inter oxytona ap. Arcad. p. 9. 9, corruptum ex Κεβρήν;' H. D.: πέρην (?) Arc. 9. 27: περπέρην (?) Arc. 9. 16: Σέβην, Chcerob. C. 69. 22; 276. 22: ὑποπυθμήν is false for ὑποπόθμην, Eust. 869. 8; Lob. Par. 195: Τροιζήν, Eust. 287. 18: σημείωσαι δὲ ὅτι τινὰ τῶν παλαιῶν ἀντιγράφων Τροιζηνα προπαροξυτόνως ἔγραφαν οἰς καὶ Ἡρωδιανὸς συνηγορεῖ, ἐν τῷ περὶ ταχυτήτος καὶ δηϊστήτος εἰπὼν ὡς ἡ Δωρὶς καὶ Αἰολὶς διάλεκτος, οὐδέποτε κατὰ γενικὴν περιπτοσύλλαβον, τὸ Η μετατοθέασιν εἰς ἄλφα, εἰ μὴ βαρύνοιτο. "Ελλην "Ελλαν, Τροίζαν Τροίζαν. ποιμήν δὲ καὶ λιμήν οὐκ ἐροῦσι διὰ τοῦ ἄλφα, ἐπειδόντονείται. ἐπὶ μέντοι μονοσυλλαβών, μετατιθέασι τό, σφῆξ καὶ μήν, σφάξ λέγοντες καὶ μάν. σεσημέωται φησὶ τὸ ἐσθάς δξινόβμενον. καὶ διὰ τοῦ ἄλφα λεγόμενον παρὰ Πινδάρῳ ἐν πνθιονίκαις.

-IN.

582. Those in *ιν* (gen. *inos*) are oxytone, as *δελφίν*, *πηρίν*.

-ΤΝ.

583. Those in *υν* are paroxytone, as *Γόρτυν*, *μόσσυν*, *πόλτυν*, *τέκτυν*, *Φόρκυν*.

NOTE.—Chœrob. C. 70. 8; 283. 5: *ἴστέον ὅτι πάντα τὰ εἰς ΤΝ βαρύνονται, οἷον μόσχην (sic) Φόρκην, Γόρτην, ἐπειδὴ τὰ πολλὰ παρὰ τοῖς Αἰολεῦσιν εὑρίσκονται.* καὶ λοιπὸν ὃς δοκοῦντα εἶναι Αἰολικὰ εὐλόγια βαρύνονται: Arc. 10. 5.

-ΩΝ.

584. Common Substantives in *ων*, gen. *ωνος* or *ονος*. General Rule.—Collectives, or those which indicate a quantity of any object (called by the Greeks *περιεκτικά*); those which signify a place, names of months, and generally all that involve the idea of space or time are oxytone, without an exception, as *ἄμπελών*, *a vineyard*, *ἀνλών*, *a glen*, *ἄχνρών*, *a chaff-heap*, *βοών*, *a cow-house*, *ἡϊών*, *a shore*, *ἴστων*, *a weaver's room*, *κευθμών*, *a hiding place*, *λειμών*, *a meadow*, *λουτρών*, *a bath room*, *πυλών*, *a gateway*; *δαφνών*, *λευκών*, *πλατανών*, *ροδών*, *σιτοβολών*, *συκών*; *Ληναιών*, *Ποσειδεών*, *Ἐλαφηβολιών*, *Γαμηλιών*, *Παχών*, names of months; *αἱών*, *ανυπ*, *πλειών*, *a full time*, *a year*, *χειμών*, *winter time*: the rest are paroxytone, except those in *βων*, *γων*, *δων*, *εων*, *αιων*, *ειων*, *ζων*, *υων*, *υων*, *ψων*, which are oxytone (but *ἄμβων*, *τρίβων*, *πώγων*, *κλύδων*, *κάδων*, *σπάδων*, *δέπεων*, *κύων*, are barytone), together with *χιών*, *ἀγκών*, *είκών*, *μιμαλλών*, *ἡγεμών*, *δαιτυμών*, *θηλαμών*, *κηδεμών*, *τελαμών*, *χιτών*, *κατηφών*, *κολοφών*, oxytone, and *ταῶν* perispomenon.

NOTE.—Arc. 13. 6; 16. 7; 18. 8; Chœrob. E. 73. 1; C. 295. 9; Lob. Ajax. 134—144. It will be noticed that most feminines of this termination are oxytone, and the masculines (with the exception of the collectives and some others) paroxytone.

Special Rules.

585. Those in *ων* are paroxytone, as *διδυμάων*, *δπάων*, *συνόπαων*, *τετράων*; except *ταῶν* perispomenon, and *ἀών* oxytone.

NOTE.—*Αών*, Dor.=*ἡϊών*: *ἀών*, *a kind of fish*, Athen. 321 D; 327 C: *δπάων* is made oxytone by Theog. Can. 28. 23, but falsely. On *ταῶν* or *ταῶν* see below, § 617.

586. Those in *βων* are oxytone, as *ἄρραβών*, *βουβών*, *ρυμβών*; except *ἄμβων*, *στίλβων*, and *τρίβων* paroxytone.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 30. 29: *ἀμβων*, cf. Theog. Can. 31. 5; Arc. 10. 10: *στράβων*, Arc. 10. 10, or *στραβών* (?) Pollux 2. 51: *στίλβων*, Mercury, is paroxytone, as being the participle of *στίλβω*: *τρίβων*, Arc. 10. 9; A. G. Oxon. 2. 423. 30.

587. Those in *γων* are oxytone, as *ἀγών*, *ἀρηγών*, *ἀσπιδογοργών*, *γοργών*, *θιαγών*, *λαγγών*, *λογγών*, *σταγών*, *τρυγών*; except *καταπήγων* and *πώγων* paroxytone.

NOTE.—Schol. Ven. Φ. 141; Theog. Can. 31. 6; 38. 13: καταπύγων, Schol. Ven. Φ. 141; Eust. 1228. 16; Theog. Can. 31. 18; Arc. 10. 23: λύγων, Theog. Can. 31. 7, the meaning is unknown; it is written λήγων in Chœrob. 74. 28: προάγων, Arc. 10. 20, but the word is often oxytone in our books, cf. Lob. Par. 201; 545: πώγων, Theog. Can. 31. 7: στίγων (?) Eust. 725. 31, or στιγάν, which is quoted by H. D. from Pollux 3. 72, but it is there paroxytone in Bekker's edition: τρίγων, Chœrob. C. 74. 29.

588. Those in δῶν are oxytone, as ἀηδῶν, ἀλγηδῶν, μυδῶν, οὐδῶν, πετροχέλιδῶν, σαρδῶν, σινδῶν, χελιδῶν; except κλύδων, κώδων, σπάδων paroxytone.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 32. 11: ἀῖδων, Hesych.: ἀκόδων, Arc. 11. 9: κίβδων, Phot. 163. 9, is κίβδων in Mebris 239: κλύδων (εὐρυκλύδων), Arc. 11. 5: 'κλυδῶν, ἀνως scriptum etiam invenitur. Hunc accentum agnoscere videtur Herod. π. μ. λ. 9. 5: sed κλύδων paroxytonum recte ap. Arc.'; H. D.: κλάδων, a Μεναδ, Plut. 1. 665: κτηδῶν is falsely paroxytone in Hesych.: κάδων, Arc. 11. 4; Chœrob. C. 75. 12: πέδων, Eust. 1542. 48, with the compounds ὁψιπέδων, Hesych., τριπέδων, Eust. 725. 31: πόρδων, Epictet. Diss. 3. 22. 80: σμόρδων (?) Hesych.: σπάδων, spada, Theog. Can. 31. 30, but σπαδῶν τὸ σπάσμα, Suid., Phot. Lex.: σχαδῶν, Athen. 56 E; 104 F; Hesych. is paroxytone in Arist. H. A. 5. 22. 12: τετράδων, L. S.: φείδων, Pollux 10. 179: φλέδων and φλεδῶν: 'sic hæc differre videntur ut φλεδῶν, i.e. φυλαρία feminini, φλέδων vero de homine dictum et masculini et feminini generis sit'; v. Lobeck ad Soph. Ajac. p. 169; H. D.: but the books vary: ἀκροχόρδων is found as an oxytone in Galen, but without adequate authority: χλίδων, Chœrob. C. 75. 14, is generally oxytone in manuscripts: Ψίδων, Theog. Can. 31. 29, for which ψιδῶν also occurs.

589. Those in εῶν are oxytone, as βολεών, γαργαρεών, ἐγχελεών, ἵστεών, καστανεών, κυκεών, μυρτεών; except δπέων Ionic=δπάων, Theog. Can. 28. 22.

590. Those in ζῶν are oxytone, as ἀλαζών, ἀμαζών, διομεια-λαζών, πτωχαλαζών, ψευδαλαζών, Arc. 11. 19.

591. Those in ηῶν are paroxytone, as ξυνήών, παιήών; except πρηών=πρών, which is oxytone, Theog. Can. 29. 6; Arc. 11. 21.

592. Those in θῶν are paroxytone, as γνάθων, γρόνθων, κάνθων, κώθων, μάλθων, πύθων.

NOTE.—Cf. Chœrob. C. 77. 24; E. M. 696. 28. 'Ακανθῶν, μαραθῶν, δρυιθῶν, φαμμαθῶν are collectives: κιθών, Arc. 11. 26; A. G. Oxon. 2. 423. 32: 'Ion. pro χιτών; κιθών autem Hesychio πῶμα πίθου, operculum dolii;' H. D.: πιθών, Arc. 11. 26: probably he means πιθών=πιθεών: πιθών, Theog. Can. 33. 28, perhaps refers to the name given to Tiresias, Eust. 1665. 53, but see Chœrob. C. 77. 32, where it is said that πιθών is a diminutive of πίθηκος: σιθών (?) Arc. 11. 25, ought probably to be written as a proper name, cf. Chœrob. C. 287. 29: ψιθών=ψιδῶν (?) Hesych.

593. Those in ιῶν are paroxytone, as ἀκανθίων, ἀμπελίων, βραχίων, θυρσίων, καρβατίων, κίων, πρίων; except ήϊών, χιών oxytone.

NOTE.—Arc. 18. 3, ἀμπελίων is oxytone in Pollux 6. 52: ἡιών, *a shore*, but ἡιών, *a hearing, news*: σμηνιών = σμῆνος, is a collective: πρίων or πριών (?) cf. Lob. Ajax 135; the word is always paroxytone in the books: χιών, Arc. 16. 13: Ἐρειπιών, κοπριών, λακιών, τοφιών, fall under § 584: βραχίων was in late Greek wrongly made oxytone, Chœrob. C. 285. 21: βραχίων . . . ὅπερ ἐν τῇ συνηθείᾳ παραλόγως δέκτουσι βραχιῶν λέγοντες.

594. Those in *αιων* and *ειων* are oxytone, as *αιών*, ἀνδρειών, *βαιών*, *γαιών*, ἐλαιών, *πλειών*.

NOTE.—Παιών, the measure *paeon*, is not uncommonly paroxytone: with this exception, the words of this termination fall more properly under § 584; cf. Lob. Ajax 136.

595. Those in *κων* are paroxytone, as *δόρκων*, *μήκων*, *μύκων*, *σαλάκων*, *φύσκων*; except *ἀγκών*, *εἰκών* oxytone.

NOTE.—Ἄγκων (*γαλιαγκών*, *γαλιάγκων*) is common in the books, γονυαγκών), Theog. Can. 39. 3; Arc. 12. 12: *εἰκών*, Arc. 12. 13: Ἐλικών, *a musical instrument so called*, Aristid. Quint. 3. p. 117; H. D.: γυναικών, δονακών, λευκών, σφηκών, φαρμακών, φοινικών, come under § 584.

596. Those in *λων* are paroxytone, as *αἰσάλων*, *ἄλων*, *δόλων*, *κήλων*, *κοτύλων*, *χείλων*; except *ἀύλων*, *μιμαλλών*, *πυλών* oxytone.

NOTE.—Ἀύλων, Theog. Can. 38. 30; Arc. 12. 24; μιμαλλών, E. M. 130. 27; Arc. 13. 5; Theog. Can. 36. 7, where it is μιμαλών: μυλών, Theog. Can. 36. 2; Arc. 12. 25, ὡς *τοπικόν*, for which the false form μάλων occurs in Eust. Opusc. p. 275. 6, H. D., and also χειρομύλων for χειρομάλων (?): πυλών, Theog. Can. 36. 2: σπαταλών, Athen. 352 B: χείλων, *labeo*: χειλῶνες, τῶν ἀλεκτρύνων τινές (?) Hesych.: χελλών or χελών, Arist. H. A. 4. 17. 3, where two MSS. read χέλλων, but χελών seems to occur without variation in H. A. 8. 2. 26: in 5. 11. 3, two MSS. have χάλλων; in Athenæus we have κόλων, κολών, χελών: ἀμπελών, μηλών, etc., are collectives, E. M. 130. 27.

597. Those in *μων* are paroxytone, as *ἄκμων*, *ἀλήμων*, *ἀρτέμων*, *γνώμων*, *δαίμων*, *ἰχνεύμων*; except *ἀκρεμών*, *δαιτυμών*, *ἡγεμών*, *θηλαμών*, *θημών*, *κευθυμών* (§ 584), *κηδεμών*, *λειμών* (§ 584), *πανηγεμών*, *τελαμών*, *χειμών* (§ 584) oxytone.

NOTE.—Ἄγρεμών is better paroxytone: ἄκρεμών, Arc. 14. 2; Suid.; Theog. Can. 35. 15; but the books often have it ἄκρεμων: γαγγαμών, E. M. 219. 18, is an altogether false form: δαιτυμών, Arc. 14. 1: ἡγεμών (*καθηγεμών*, *ὑφηγεμών*), Theog. Can. 34. 25; Chœrob. E. 154. 34; θημών (and σημών, Dor.) collective: κεραμών, Arc. 13. 19 = κεραμέων: κευθυμών, Theog. Can. 39. 9: κηδεμών (*φιλοκηδεμών*), Arc. 14. 2; Theog. Can. 34. 25: κρεμών, Theog. Can. 35. 14; Arc. 13. 11; λειμών, Chœrob. E. 127. 1: πλαταμών, Arc. 13. 19: σταθμών (?) Hesych.: τελαμών, Arc. 13. 17: φραγμών, a collective: χειμών, Theog. Can. 39. 8; Chœrob. E. 127. 1: χελμών (?) Hesych., for which χελών (above, § 596) has been suggested: χηραμών, Orph. Arg. 1264, H. D.

598. Those in *νων* are oxytone, as *κανών*, *κοινών*, *παρθενών*.

NOTE.—On μέμνονες, see Schneider ad Ælian. N. A. 5. 1.

599. Those in *ξων* are paroxytone, as ἄξων, μύξων, σμύξων.

NOTE.—Πρηξών . . . οὗτος γὰρ τοὺς ἀγοράους καλοῦσι Σικελοί, Theog. Can. 38. 20.

600. Those in *πων* are paroxytone, as γρίπων, δράπων, κάπων, σάπων, σκίμπων.

601. Those in *ρων* are paroxytone, as ἄκρων, γάστρων, γλί-
σχρων, εἴρων, κέντρων, μυοπάρων, σάρων, Σκείρων, τρήρων.

NOTE.—Οἰορών οὕτως δὲ ἡ χάραξις τοῦ ἀρότρου, Theog. Can. 38. 31, or οἰρῶν, Arc. 15. 9: παρών (?) cf. Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 143=142, where it is rightly paroxytone: σφαιρών, a kind of net, Oppian. Hal. 3. 83; H. D.: σχαιρών (?) Arc. 15. 10: Κοπρών, κηρών, λοντρών, ἀφεδρών, ἀχυρών, ἀντρών, ἀνδρών, θυρών, προθυρών, belong to § 584.

602. Those in *σων* are paroxytone, as βίσων, καύσων, μαίσων,
φώσων.

NOTE.—Πετασών, *petaso*, Athen. 657 E: θιασάν, χρυσάν, belong to § 584.

603. Those in *των* are paroxytone, as γείτων, ἐργάτων, κύρτων,
μύρτων, πάκτων, τέκτων; except χιτών oxytone.

NOTE.—Ἀλετών, collective: κερατών, Plut. 1. 9, but κεράτων is mentioned by Chœroh. C. 79. 16: κροτών, a tick, Theog. Can. 39. 3; Arc. 16. 24; yet it is generally paroxytone: πακτών for πάκτων is a mere fancy or mistake of Salmasius: χιτών, Arc. 15. 19: κοιτών, προκοιτών, ιστών, προβατών, § 584.

604. Those in *υων* (and *αυων*) are oxytone, as ἀλεκτρυών,
ἀλκυών, ἵππαλεκτρυών, μυών, χαυών; except κύων paroxytone,
Arc. 15. 27.

605. Those in *φων* are paroxytone, as γνίφων, γραμματοκύφων,
κύφων, ξίφων, σίφων; except κατηφών and κολοφών oxytone.

NOTE.—Κατηφών, Arc. 16. 3; Schol. Ven. Ω. 253: κολοφών, Arc. 16. 3: κύφων is certainly paroxytone, Chœroh. C. 77. 30, though Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 606, says: κύφων δ ἔξιλινος δεσμός, ἐν φ δεσμεύονται οἱ ἐν τῇ φρουρᾷ, δν καὶ κυφῶνα περισπωμένως λέγουσι: σκυφών, Galen 4. p. 144; H. D.: Ψηφών, ‘Calculator, Manethoni 5. 277, restitui voluit Riglerus, Φειδαλδς ψηφών (codex ψηφών) ὁ φιλάργυρος ἥδε δανειστής.’ H. D.: but the reading of the MS. is more in accordance with analogy.

606. Those in *χων* are paroxytone, as ἄρχων, Βάκχων, βλήχων,
γλήχων, σπέρχων.

NOTE.—Chœroh. E. 73. 1; Arc. 16. 6: τὸ δὲ γλήχων ὥφειλε βαρύνεσθαι: εἰ δὲ θηλυκὸν καὶ διὰ τοῦ Β, δξύνεται, but βλήχων is also barytone in the hooks: perhaps Arc. has confused βλήχων with ἡ βλῆχώ, gen. βληχόν, though Chœroh. C. 77. 34 says: καὶ τὸ γλήχων γλήχωνος βαρυθύμενον ἐπὶ τῆς γενικῆς φυλάσσει τὸ Ω, εἰ καὶ παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς δξύνεται καὶ θηλυκῶς λέγεται: προμαχών, Lob. Phryn. 167, also προμαχέων: μυχών and τραχών belong to § 584.

607. Those in *ψων* are oxytone, as δψών.

NOTE.—Πρών becomes *πρώνες*, Schol. Ven. Θ. 557: *πρώνες* ὡς σώφρονες. τὸ γάρ πρῶνες πληθυντικὸν διηρέθη, καὶ εἰς δέξεαν καὶ βαρεῖαν ἡ περισπωμένη μετηνέχθη.

608. Names of men, gods, and heroes in *ων* (gen. *ονος* or *ωνος*) are paroxytone, as 'Αγαμέμνων, 'Αλκμαίων, 'Αμμων, 'Αμφιτρύων, 'Αμφίων, Δευκαλίων, Θέων, Κλέων, Μαχάων, Πανδίων, Πλάτων, Σόλων, Τρύφων, Φίλων; except Γηρυών, Κερκυών, Παιών, Σαρπηδών, Τελαμών.

609. NOTE.—'Αβρών, Chœrob. C. 286. 14, is falsely oxytone, Chœrob. C. 74. 10: 'Αβείρων is written 'Αβειρών in Suid.: 'Αβεσαλών, Suid.: 'Αγών, Phot. Lex.: 'Αδραμών' δ 'Ερμων παρὰ Λυδοῖς, Hesych., yet St. Byz. s. v. 'Αδραμύττειον says: τὸν 'Ερμων Λυδοῖς 'Αδραμυν καλοῦσι Φρυγιστή, H. D.: 'Αμυδών, Chœrob. C. 296. 10: 'Ατρών, E. M. 715. 12, is barbarous: Αὐλών, Paus. 3. 12. 9: Βραυρών (?) Theog. Can. 38. 33: Γηρυών, Arc. 15. 17, not Γηρύών, as it sometimes is: Γιγών, Γιγάν, Γιγγάρων, Γιγρών, etc., an obscure demon, is written and accented all sorts of ways, but his name should be paroxytone: 'Εδεκών, Polyb. 10. 34: 'Ελεών is quoted from Plut. 2. 301 A, but there it is correctly paroxytone: 'Ελικών, Tzetz. ad Hesiod. Op. p. 30. Gaisf., H. D., is better paroxytone, as in Plut. 1. 966 A, and elsewhere: 'Ηλεκτρύων, Arc. 15. 22; Chœrob. C. 71. 14; 284. 2: but 'Ηλεκτρύων (gen. *ὄνος* and *ώνος*) is not uncommon, though no doubt faulty: 'Ισαιών (?) Suid.: Καλυδών (?) the hero from whom the city Καλυδών received its name, St. Byz.; Chœrob. C. 296. 10: Κερκυών, Arc. 15. 17, but Κερκύών is very frequent in the books: Λειμών (?) Paus. 8. 53. 2: Μακεδών, the eponymous hero of the Macedonians, St. Byz.: Μαραθών, a hero so called, Paus. 2. 6. 5: Μεδεών, son of Pylades, St. Byz.; Schol. Ven. B. 717: Μελετεών (?): Μυρμιδών, Apollod. I. 7. 3: Νααστών, Chœrob. E. 83. 9: Παιών, cf. Theog. Can. 38. 3; A. G. Oxon. 1. 276. 13: Πηλεγών, Eust. 1228. 13: Πλευρών, Apollod. I. 7. 7: Σαρπηδών, gen. *ὄνος* or Σαρπήδων, gen. *όντος*, cf. Schol. Ven. M. 379; Φ. 141; Ψ. 800; Theog. Can. 32. 17 and 32; Chœrob. C. 295. 2: Σέθων: 'Αρ. Herodot. līhri consentire perhibentur in accentu Σέθων, quum Σέθως vel Σέθος sit ap. Eust. et Schol. Hom. Od. Η. 278, Σέθω et accus. Σέθων ap. Joseph. c. Apion. p. 461, 462, L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Σηών, Sept., is barbarous and indeclinable: Σιγών, Pape: Σιδών, Chœrob. C. 296. 20: Σικυών, Paus. 2. 6. 5: Σιλοών, Pape: Τελαμών, E. M. 715. 11: Τενθρόδών, cf. Herod. π. μ. λ. 9. 16: Φλέων (?) a name of Dionysus: Χαιρών, Theog. Can. 38. 32, but in our books it is paroxytone: Χελιδών, Herod. π. μ. λ. 9. 6, also as the name of a woman.

610. Names of cities, places, and rivers in *ων* (gen. *ονος*, *ωνος*) are oxytone, as 'Αβυδών, 'Αγκών, Αἴγαν, 'Αλαβών, 'Αργανθών, Αὔλών, Βαθυλών, Βραυρών, Δωδών, Καρχηδών, Κιθαιρών, Κολοφών, Μαραθών, Πινθών, Σιδών, Στρυμών; but to this rule there are many exceptions, of which the more important are 'Ασκάλων, Κρότων, and Λακεδαίμων.

611. NOTE.—Names of Places. E. M. 513. 28; Arc. 16. 17; St. Byz. s. v.: Αἰσών . . . δέξύτονον τὸ Αἰσών τὸ γάρ εἰς ΩΝ δισύλλαβα ἐπὶ πόλεων δέξνεται, εἰ μὴ διαστολὴν ἔχοι σημανομένου, ὡς τὸ Κρότων βαρύνεται· δέξνομενον γάρ δῆλοι ζωύφιον· ἡ χαρακτῆρι ὑπάγοιτο, ὡς τὸ Ἰταν, συναπενεχθὲν τῷ Τρίτων, Γείτων, Βίτων οἷον Ἡιών, Κρύνων, Γύρτων, Νέων (*sic*), σεσημέωται τὸ Οἴβων, ἔστι πόλις Ἰταλίας: 'Αγκών, on which St. Byz. says, ἵστως δὲ βαρύνεται κατὰ τὸν ἐγχωρίους ὡς 'Αντρών: 'Αδέρκων, St. Byz.: 'Άδρανων, Pape: 'Ακιάρων, Joseph. A. J. 5. 2. 4; H. D.: 'Αλβίων, St. Byz.. 'Αλμων, St. Byz.: 'Άντρών, Eust. 324. 34: καὶ τὴν 'Αντρωνα

δὲ τινὲς μὲν βαρύνασιν ὡς τὴν Ἰτωνα, τινὲς δὲ Ἀντρώνα φασὶν ὡς Πινθῶνα· Ἡραδιανὸς δέ φησιν ὡς Πλευρῶνα, Arc. 14. 25; 15. 4: Ἀραντίων, Strab. 185: Ἀρβόν, St. Byz., is paroxytone in Polyb. 2. 11: Ἀσκάλων, E. M. 130. 27; Theog. Can. 39. 16; Arc. 17. 4: Ἀσσάλων, Arc. 17. 5: Ἀτμών, E. M. 715. 11: Αὔενών, St. Byz., is false for Αὔενών, Strab. 185: Βληστών (?) Strab. 224: Βραύρων, St. Byz., should be Βραυρών, Strab. 399: Γύρτων, St. Byz., a blunder for Γυρτών, Strab. 442: Δάσκων, St. Byz.: Δέρθων, Strab. 217, or Δέρτων, St. Byz., or Δερτών (?) Ptol.: Δευκαλίων, an island so called, Strab. 435: Εὐάλμων (?) St. Byz.: Ζαβανιάν, Chorob. E. 154. 34: Ἰτων, Arc. 16. 19; Eust. 324. 23: τὴν δὲ Ἰτων προπαραξύνεσθαι φασὶν οἱ παλαιοὶ ὡς Μήκανα. τινὲς δὲ δὲ ίώνουσι. According to St. Byz. the natives called it Ἰτάν: Κάρμων, Strab. 141: Καστάλων, St. Byz., but Κασταλόν, Polyb. 10. 38. 7; 11. 20. 5; also Κάστλων, Plut. 1. 569; cf. H. D. s. v. Κράνων, St. Byz., false for Κρανών, Strab. 442: Κρεμμών, St. Byz.: Κρήστων, St. Byz., false for Κρηστών: Κρομμών, St. Byz., or Κραμμών: Κράτων, Theog. Can. 34. 13, and this is the common accent, but Κροτάν also occurs, cf. Arc. 26. 24: Κύρτων, St. Byz.. Κώθων, St. Byz.: Δακεδαίμων, Theog. Can. 39. 17: Δάκρων, St. Byz.: Δήρων (?) Strab. 185: Δύσκων, St. Byz.: Μόθων, a rock so called, Paus. 4. 35. 1: Μάρων, Strab. 152: Μύλων, St. Byz.; Athen. 337 C: ‘ubi libri optimi mulūna vel. mulān’; H. D.: Μύων, St. Byz.: Νάρβων, Strab. 181: Νέδων, St. Byz., this has also a genitive Νέδωντος, Chorob. C. 75. 19: Νέσσων, St. Byz.: Νέων, ‘accentus autem, in quo variant etiam libri Strabonis 9. p. 439, in ultima ponendus videtur, ut diserte praecepit Steph. Byz. in Αἴσων, ubi tamen male Νέων;’ L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Ὁβαιλκών, Strab. 141, or Ὁβόλκών, St. Byz.: Ὁβρων, Suid.: Ὁλίζων is oxytone, not Ὁλίζων, as Nicias wrote, Schol. Ven. B. 717; Theog. Can. 38. 26: Ὁλμωνες, St. Byz.: Ὁλοασσών, Herodian made it paroxytone, Schol. Ven. B. 739, and Ὁλόσσων, Pape: Ὁρτων, Strab. 242: Οὐάδμων, Pape: Οὐλπων (?) Ούρσων, Strab. 141: Πάρνων, Paus. 2. 38. 7: Πορπάρων (?) St. Byz.: Πίλων, false for Πρίών: Πιερτέλων, Strab. 161: Πρών, Polyb. 1. 83, the name is significant: Πριάμων (?) Strab. 315, or Πρόμων or Πρώμων: Πύρων (?) Pape: Πώγων, Strab. 373: Ρίζων, St. Byz.: Ρουσκίνων, Strab. 182: Σάλων, St. Byz. s. v. Σαλώνεια, Strab. 315: Σάνδων (?) St. Byz.: Σαπιστέλατων (? gen.), Paus. 2. 25. 10: Σάρων, St. Byz.: Σάσων also occurs under the form Σασών: Σατίων, Polyb. 5. 108. 8: Σισάπων, Strab. 142: Σκάρδων, Strab. 315: Σέρων, Paus. 8. 23. 8: Σούλμων, Arc. 16. 24: Ταράσκων, Strab. 178, or Ταρούσκων: Ταρράκων, St. Byz., also Ταρρακών and Ταρρακών: Τέκμων, St. Byz.: Τράρων, Schol. Lycoph. 1159: Τράχων, Suid., but Τραχών also occurs: Χαῖων, St. Byz.: Χρυσανδίων, Polyb. 5. 108.

612. NOTE 2.—Names of Rivers and Streams. Ἄξων, Chorob. C. 76. 24: Αἴσων, Plut. 1. 263; Theog. Can. 33. 14: Ἀκίδων (gen. τος and ῥως), Strab. 348: Ἀλιάκμων, Strab. 330: Ἀλίζων, Theog. Can. 33. 22; in Plut. 2. 515 D, it is Ἀλιζών; Βρύχων, Theog. Can. 33. 30: Γαϊσών, Herodot. 9. 97: Διάγων, Paus. 6. 21. 4: Δρίλων, Theog. Can. 35. 29: Ἐρίγων, Theog. Can. 31. 15: in the books the accent varies between Ἐρίγων and Ἐργίων, but the latter is probably right, since the passage in Theog. is by no means conclusive: Ιών, Strab. 327: Καύκων, St. Byz., etc.: Κνακιών, Theog. Can. 38. 9; Herod. π. μ. λ. 17. 22, is falsely Κνακίων in Plut. 1. 287, H. D.; (but Sintenis has Κνακίών) and Κνηκέτων, Lycoph. 550, where W. Dindorf proposes to read Κνηκίων; another form Κνακιών occurs in Chorob. C. 296. 29: Κύνδων, Theog. Can. 31. 28: Λάδων, Strab. 343; Chorob. C. 75. 15: Λήθων, Athen. 71 B.; H. D.: Νάρων, Theog. Can. 36. 15; Chorob. C. 288. 2: Νέδων, gen. ῥως and οντας: Οξών, Theog. Can. 32. 11: Πρίων, St. Byz.: Ρουβίκων, Strab. 217: Σαλάγγων, Schol. Ven. Φ. 141: Σίρβων, a lake, St. Byz.: Τρίτων, an old name of the Nile, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 269.

613. All masculine proper names in *ων* are paroxytone, as
**Αονες*, *'Ιάονες*, *Κάων*, *Φάων*, *Χάων*, Theog. Can. 30. 11; Arc. 17. 26; 18. 7.

614. National names (Ethnica) in *ων* (gen. *ωνος*, *ονος*) are oxytone, as *'Αλαζών*, *'Αμαζών*, *'Αμφικτυόνες*, *Αύστρονες*, *Βιστών*, *Μακεδών* (*φιλομακεδών*), *Μυγδών*, *Μυρμιδόνες*, *Νασαμώνες*, *Παφλαγών* (*βυρσοπαφλαγών*), *Πελαγόνες*, *Σιδών*, *Σιδόνες*, *Σιθών*; except those in *ων*, as *'Ιάονες*, *Χάονες* (see above, 613).

615. NOTE.—Cf. Schol. Ven. Φ 141; Theog. Can. 30. 15; Chœrob. C. 289. 13: **Αγωνες*, Polyb. 2. 15. 8: *Αίμων*, St. Byz. s. v. *Αιμονία*: *'Αργείων*, Theog. Can. 30. 16: *Αύσων*, St. Byz. s. v. *Αίμονία*: *Βήρωνες*, Strab. 162: *Βίστονες*, St. Byz. s. v. *Βίστονία*: τὸ ἐθνικὸν *Βίστόν* (*sic*), τῶν εἰς ΤΩΝ δισυλλάβων, βαρυνομέναν, οἷον *Πλάτων*, *Κρίτων*, εἰ μὴ διαστολὴ γένοιτο σημαινομένουν χιτῶν γὰρ πρὸς διαστολὴν δὲν νετεῖ τοῦ κυρίου καὶ ποτάμου, καὶ τὸ κροτῶν τὸ ἡσύφιον πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν τοῦ τῆς πόλεως ὀνόματος, η̄ περιεκτικὸν διὰ τὸ κοιτῶν, ιστῶν, η̄ ἐθνικὸν διὰ τὸ οὐλινόμενον, ὡς τὸ *Βίστονος*, Herodot. 7. 110: **Εστίωνες*, Strab. 206: **Ηδῶνες* also occurs under the forms **Ηδῶνες*, **Ηδωνες*, **Ηδωνες*, but there is more authority for making it oxytone than paroxytone: **Ιώνες*, St. Byz.: *Καύκωνες*, Hom. etc.; Chœrob. C. 289. 19: *Κέλωνες*, Diod. Sic. 17. 110; *H. D.*. *Κέντρωνες*, Strab. 204: *Κίκονες*, Theog. Can. 30. 16; cf. Arc. 12. 10; Chœrob. C. 289. 22: *Κύδωνες*, Hom. etc.; Chœrob. C. 289. 21: *Δάκων*, Theog. Can. 30. 16: *Δίγγωνες*, Strab. 193, also *Δίγγωνες* and *Δόγγωνες*: *Δούσωνες*, Strab. 162: *Μαιόνες* (*Μηόνες* *Μηόνες*): ‘accentum acutum, quem præbent libri plures paucioresve Herodotii 1. 7; 7. 74, testatur schol. Ven. Hom. Il. Δ. 394, qui nom. pr. [i. e. of the founder of the nation] gravari dicit εἰς ἀπόφυγην τοῦ ἐθνικοῦ, consentiente Etym. M. in *Βαῖν* citato (sive grammat. in Cram. An. vol. I. p. 276. 6), dissentiente Eustathio,’ *L. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*: *Μακροπάγωνες*, Strab. 492, may perhaps be better considered an adjective: *Μάκρωνες*, Arc. 14. 24; 15. 3: *Μέρυνονες*, Theog. Can. 30. 18; Chœrob. C. 289. 29: *Μέρονες*, *Pape*: *Μύνδονες* (or *Μύνδωνες*), St. Byz.: *Μύτωνες*, Chœrob. C. 289. 19: **Ολόστονες* (?) Lycoph. 906: *Οὐάσκωνες*, Strab. 155: *Οὐέννωνες*, Strab. 206: *Ούέττωνες*, Strab. 162: *Παίονες*, Herodot. 5. 15, is said to be oxytone, A. G. Oxon. I. 276. 9: *Πανίωνες*: *Πίκτονες*, Strab. 190: *Σάντωνες*, St. Byz., also *Σάντονες*: *Σάξονες*, St. Byz.: *Σέρνωνες*, Ptol., or *Σέμνωνες*, Strab., but *Σεμνόνες* also occurs; *Σέννωνες*, St. Byz.; *Σέννονες*, *Σέρνωνες*, *Σέννωνες*, etc.: *Σήνωνες* = *Σέννονες*, Polyb. 2. 17. 7: *Σηρπαίονες*, Herodot. 5. 15: *Σουεστίωνες*, Strab. 196: *Συλίονες*, St. Byz.: *Τεύτονες*, Strab. 196: *Χαύονες*, St. Byz.: *Χάωνες*, Strab. 253: **Ωδονες*, St. Byz.: **Οστίωνες*, St. Byz.

According to Chœrob. C. 289. 12, national names in *ων*, gen. *ονος*, are oxytone, those in *ων*, gen. *ωνος*, paroxytone, except *Κίκονες*, *Μέρυνονες*; but this rule is no better than the one given above.

616. Names of women in *ων* (gen. *ονος*, *ωνος*) are oxytone, as *Γοργών*, *Πλαγγών*, *Τερηδών*.

617. The following words in *ων* (gen. *ονος*, *ωνος*) are perispomena, *Ποσειδῶν*, *ταῶν*, *Τυφῶν*.

NOTE.—*Ποσειδῶν* (*Ποσειδέων*), Chœrob. C. 298. 9; Arc. 16. 10; Herod. π. μ. λ. 10. 12; Chœrob. C. 299. 5: οἱ μὲν γὰρ Δωριεῖς Ποτιδᾶν λέγουσιν δέντρων, οἱ δὲ Αἰολεῖς Ποτιδᾶν λέγουσι βαρυτόνως: so *Ζηνοποσειδῶν*, Athen. 337 D:

ταῶν, Arc. 16. 10; 94. 6; Chœrob. C. 300. 13, sometimes falsely *ταῶν*: Τυφῶν, Theog. Can. 29. 31; Arc. 16. 10; Chœrob. C. 300. 13 is often wrongly either Τύφων or Τυφάν: Φερῶν, Herodot. 2. 111; the readings vary between this and Φέρων, Φεράν, and Φέρωνα: Φέρων the founder of Berea is paroxytone in St. Byz.

618. (b) Those in *ων* (gen. *οντος*) are paroxytone, as γέρων, δράκων, θεράπων, λέων; Αὐτομέδων, Κρέων, Μέδων, Νέδων, Σαρπήδων, Theog. Can. 30. 7.

619. (c) Those in *ων* (gen. *ωντος* and *ουντος*) are perispomena, as ἀμνοκῶν, ἀμφιφῶν; Ἀθηνακῶν, Εὑρυπῶν, Ἰπποθῶν, Ξενοφῶν, Σολομῶν, Χαρναβῶν.

NOTE.—'Αμνοκῶν, Chœrob. C. 298. 13: Σολομῶν, gen. *ωντος*, is also inflected Σολόμων, gen. *ωνος*, Theog. Can. 29. 29; 37. 11: Ξενικῶν and Ξενοκῶν in Arc. 14. 26; 15. 5, have been rightly emended by Schmidt. See also Arc. 10. 12; 12. 6; 16. 2; E. M. 513. 28; Chœrob. C. 299. 32; Herod. π. μ. λ. 10. 1 sq.

-Ξ and -Ψ.

620. Nouns in *ξ* and *ψ* are all accented on the penultimate, they are therefore either properispomena or paroxytone, as ἀλώπηξ (χηναλώπηξ), ἄναξ, αὐλαξ, θώραξ, Καππάδοξ, κλίμαξ, Λέλεξ, μύρμηξ (λεοντομύρμηξ), οἰαξ, πέρδιξ; ἀγχίλωψ, καλαῦροψ, κατῆλιψ, κίκνωψ, κώνωψ, λαῖλαψ.

621. NOTE 1.—Arc. 18. 18; E. M. 109. 45. The compound words in *ξ*, the latter half of which consists of a monosyllabic verbal root, are occasionally used in a substantive sense, e.g. ἀπορράξ, διασφάξ, ὑποσφάξ: their accentuation is considered below, §§ 724–728.

'Αγριοβρόξ, Hesych.: ἀεισκῶπες, Arist. H. A. 9. 28. 1, where one MS. has δεὶ σκῶπες, should probably be ἀείσκωπες, as in Eust. 1524. 6; those who made it oxytone considered it to be derived from σκῶπται: 'Αλμῶπες, Thucyd. 2. 99, is accented like an adjective: ἐρύγας, Arist. Poet. 21. 17, cannot be right: μερτρύξ (?) Diosc. 3. 131, H. D.: πτέρυξ, Eust. 229. 37: τὸ δὲ πτέρυγος λάβεν [Il. 2. 316] ἀρέσκει τοῖς παλαιοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀριστάρχειον ἀνάγνωσιν, ὡς δ' ἄλλοι φασί, κατὰ παράδοσιν παροξύνειν, ἀπὸ εὐθέλεας ὁντόνου τῆς ἡ πτερύξ, δηλοῖ οὐ τὰ πτερά μόνα, τὸ μόριον δὲ μετὰ τῶν περικειμένων πτεράν, καθὰ δηλοῖ καὶ Ἡραδανός, εἰπὼν δὲ τὰ εἰς ΤΞ θηλυκά, μονοσύλλαβα μὲν ὄντα, δεῖνεται· στύξ, νύξ, τρύξ· ὑπὲρ μίαν δὲ ὄντα συλλαβὴν βαρύνεται· κάλυξ, ἄντυξ, ποιφόλυξ. τὸ πτερύξ σεισμεῖται ὑπὸ Ἀριστάρχου δεῖνθεν διὰ τὸ ἐννοίας περιεκτικῆς εἶναι, Eust. 1334. 26: Chœrob. C. 81. 15; Etym. Gud. 485. 18; E. M. 694. 20; Schol. Ven. B. 316. This arbitrary accentuation of Aristarchus is not generally followed in our books, and with reason.

622. NOTE 2.—According to the grammarians *i* and *v* are never long by *nature* before *ξ* in hypermonosyllabic nouns, hence they prescribe κῆρυξ, φοῖνιξ, not κήρυξ or φοῖνιξ, though both forms are to be met with. On the quantity of these dichronous vowels see Lob. Par. 411, who proves that the grammarians and their rules, manuscripts, and printed books are involved in a hideous mass of contradictions. Cf. also Chœrob. C. 221. 35; 292. 25; 311. 1 sqq.; 425. 33; Draco, 44. 5; 92. 23; 93. 5. 8; 100. 3; E. M. 460. 55; Schol. Ven. K. 258; Etym. Gud. 207.

16; 320. 32; Reg. Pros. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 433, n. 63 sqq.; Priscian, p. 753, ed. Putsch.

Such forms as θῶμαγέ, Ἰλιγέ, λᾶηγέ, εὐλᾶηγέ, μῆνιγέ, μῆριγέ, πῶηγέ, σῆραγέ, σμῆριγέ, στῆριγέ, σῦνιγέ, φᾶνσιγέ, φύνηγέ, φῶτηγέ, ψᾶφηγέ, ὄλιγέ, ὄμηγέ, appear monstrous enough, yet they are often found thus accented; cf. Lob. Phryn. 71.

-AP.

623. Nouns in *αρ* retract the accent, as *Αἴσαρ*, **Αραρ*, *δάμαρ*, **Ισαρ*, *Καῖσαρ*, Arc. 19. 14; Chœrob. C. 83. 34.

-HP.

624. Those in *ηρ* (gen. *ηρος* and *ερος*) as *ἀήρ*, *αἰθήρ*, *ἀνήρ*, *ἐλατήρ*, *γαστήρ*, *γενετήρ*, *πατήρ*, *σωτήρ*, *στατήρ*, *χαρακτήρ*; except paroxytone, *εἰνάτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, *μήτηρ*, *φράτηρ*. Proper names and those of nations are paroxytone, as *Βύζηρες*, *Δημήτηρ*, *Δόβηρες*, **Ἐρίηρ*, **Ιβηρ*, *Πίηρ*; except *'Ελευθήρ* oxytone.

625. NOTE.—Chœrob. C. 85. 24; E. 6. 21; Arc. 19. 19, who says that τὸ εἰς ΗΡ θηλυκὰ μὴ μετατθέμενα κατά τι ἔθος ποιητοῦ εἰς δάφορον γένος βαρύνεται . . . τὸ δὲ γαστήρ δένυνεται: and in accordance with this rule we have *εἰνάτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, *μήτηρ*: the oblique cases of these, except the vocative, are accented as if the nominative had been oxytone: *φράτηρ*, Chœrob. C. 320. 13; A. G. Oxon. I. 346.16: *φράτηρ* *'Αττικὸν μὲν βαρύνουσιν, οἱ δὲ Δωρεῖς δένυνουσιν*: the word is not unfrequently oxytone in the books, though such an accent is certainly false, cf. A. G. 992. 11: *'Αντηρ*, Hesych.: *'Αστήρ*, Arc. 20. 4, but in 19. 13 he makes it paroxytone, and the latter seems to be the proper accent, for in Eust. 1967. 22 we have *'Αστηρ*, *πόλις* distinguished from *ἀστήρ*, *δ κατ' οὐρανόν*: *Δημήτηρ*, Arc. 19. 26: **Ιβηρ*, Chœrob. C. 320. 16: *Πίηρ*, Chœrob. C. 320. 16; *'Ελευθήρ*, Chœrob. C. 318. 10; Arc. 20. 3.

626. Compounds in *ηρ* which retain *η* in the genitive are oxytone; while those which have *ε* are paroxytone, as *δετήρ* *ἀμαλλοδετήρ*, *στατήρ* *δβολοστατήρ*; but *ἀνήρ* *γυναικάνηρ* *λιπάνηρ*, *δαήρ* *πολυδάήρ*, Arc. 28. 8, *πατήρ* *αλνοπάτηρ*, and therefore *συμπατήρ*, quoted by H. D. from Joannes Damascenus, is most likely a false accent.

-EIP.

627. Substantives in *ειρ* are paroxytone, as *'Αλάξειρ*, *ἀντίχειρ*, *Βέχειρ*, *'Ελάτειρ*, *Λίγειρ*, *Σάπειρ*, *χρυσοέθειρ*.

NOTE.—Arc. 20. 15; Chœrob. C. 86. 14: *'Αλιξίρ* (gen. *'Αλιξηρος*) occurs in Herodot. 4. 164: this is written *'Αλάξειρ* in Theog. Can. 41. 25, and the word is probably better paroxytone.

-ΤΡ.

628. Substantives in *νρ* are paroxytone, as *"Ασσυρ*, **Ιλλυρ*, *Κέρκυρ*, *Λίγυρ*, *μάρτυρ*, *Φίλυρ*.

NOTE.—Arc. 19. 17: the Egyptian month Ἀθύρ, Plut. 2. 356 C, is barbarous and indeclinable.

-ΩΡ.

629. Those in *ωρ* are paroxytone, as ἀφήτωρ, Ἐκτωρ, ἐστιάτωρ, ἡλέκτωρ, Ἰστωρ, Κάστωρ, Μήστωρ, νεμέτωρ, Νέστωρ, οἰκήτωρ; except ἵχωρ oxytone.

NOTE.—Arc. 20. 20; Chœrob. C. 320. 32; E. 45. 19: Ἄδωρ, which Pape quotes from Strab. 529, is Ἀδωρ in Kramer's edition, and Ἀδων in that of Meineke: ἄχωρ is paroxytone according to Arc. 20, but is oxytone in A. G. 6. 25; 475. 2: ἵχώρ, Herod. π. μ. λ. 32. 13.

-ΑΣ.

630. (a) Those in *ας* (gen. *ᾶδος*) are oxytone, as ἀμασυκάς, δυάς, λαμπάς, μονάς, πολυδειράς, τριάς, φυγάς, Ἀρκάς, Ἑλλάς, Παλλάς.

NOTE.—Arc. 22. 22; Chœrob. E. 101. 27; C. 350. 25: τὸ μὲν ἀναδευδρὰς δὲ μὲν Ἡρωδίανδς ὑπολαμβάνει μόνος συστέλλειν τὸ Α καὶ ὁξύνεσθαι, δὲ δὲ Λούπερκος ἐν τῇ περὶ Γενῶν πολλοῖσιν ἀποδείκνυσιν ὅτι ἐκτείνει τὸ Α καὶ περισπάται, καὶ ὅμως διὰ τοῦ ΔΟΣ ἔχει τὴν κλίσιν.

631. (b) Those in *ας* (gen. *ᾶδος*) are perispomena, as Βοιβᾶς, Βιττᾶς, Κυρᾶς.

These are peculiarly Ionic forms: Chœrob. C. 42. 29; Joh. Alex. 8. 19.

632. (c) Those in *ας* (gen. *αντος*) are paroxytone, as ἀδάμας, ἀλίβας, γίγας, ἐλέφας, κιλλίβας, λυκάβας, Αἴας, Ἀρυάς, Ἀφίας, Βίας, Βύζαντες, Γαράμαντες, Ἐλέας, Θόας, Κάλχας, Παπίας, Σατύας, Φλεγίας; except ἀνδριάς, ἴμας oxytone.

633. NOTE.—Arc. 21. 3; Joh. Alex. 8. 22: σεσημείωται τὸ ἴμας καὶ ἀνδρίας ὅξυνθέντα· ἴμαντος γάρ καὶ ἀνδριάντος, ἄπερ παρ' Ἀττικαῖς περισπάται; ‘De nominativi accentu acuto Epim. Hom. Cram. Aneid. vol. I. p. 217. 10; Herodian. ap. Chœrob. Can. p. 98. 1, et Περὶ μον. λ. p. 34. 9; Arcad. p. 21. 3; 193. 14, et Draco, 12. 9; 41. 25, apud quem nullum nunc vestigium circumflexi ab eo, ut ab Heliodoro et Tyrannione, secundum Herodianum probati: sed dativi pluralis vitiosus accentus ἀνδριάσι pro ἀνδριάσι frequens in librīs, H. D.; cf. H. D. s. v. ἴμας and E. M. 101. 43: ἀλλᾶς (=ἀλλάεις?), Herodian ap. Eust. 300. 15, gen. ἀλλάντος, Chœrob. C. 426. 15, not ἀλλάντος, as Joh. Alex. 8. 18: Γαιωνᾶς (gen. Γαιωνάτος) is very doubtful: on Γαρίμας the following observation is made by E. M. 221. 41: Γαρίμας, ἐκ τοῦ μαρίκας· ἡ ἐκ τοῦ γαρίκας τὸ μαρίκας βάρβαρον δὲ τὸ δνομα, καὶ ἡ κλίσις, καὶ δ τόνος. Ἡρωδίανδς περὶ παθῶν: but it is regular if paroxytone, and that is its accent in the books: Γλυσσᾶς (gen. ἀντος, Chœrob. C. 426. 15: ἀντας, Joh. Alex. 8. 17) or Γλίσσας, Γλίσσαντας, Eust. 269. 18, or Γλυσσᾶς, gen. ἄ; cf. S. V. 504; Schol. Ven. M. 20, and H. D. s. v.: διξᾶς (gen. ἀντος), Pollux 9. 81: ἔξᾶς (gen. ἀντος), Pollux 4. 174; Arc. 21. 22: ἰλᾶς (=ἰλάεις, gen. ἀντος), Chœrob. C. 43. 5; Arc. 21. 26: πελεκᾶς (gen. ἀντος, Chœrob. C. 426. 15, or ἀντας, Chœrob. C. 42. 28): of this word various forms occur, as πελεκάν, ἄνος: πελεκᾶς, ἄνος: πελεκάς, ἄ; πελέκας (?) Schol. Aristoph. Av. 882=883: μῆπατε πελέκας προενεκτέον ὃς ἀλίβας· δὲ πελεκάνος τῷ πελεκάντι προσέρριπται. πελεκάν μέντοι πελεκάνος

κοινῶς, πελεκᾶς δὲ πελεκάντος Ἀττικῶς. πελεκᾶς πελεκᾶ Δωρικῶς: thus also Suidas: it occurs as a proper name in Polyb. 5. 77. 9: τετρᾶς, Arc. 22. 15: τριάς (gen. ἄντος), Pollux 4. 175: τριξᾶς (gen. ἄντος), Pollux 9. 81.

(d) Λᾶας, gen. λάαος, is properispomenon, Chœrob. C. 27. 30.

-ΗΣ.

634. (a) Those in *ης* (gen. *ητος* and *ηθος*) are paroxytone, as γλυκύτης, δασύτης, δριμύτης, κακότης, κοσμιότης, λέβης, λευκότης, λογιότης, μεσότης, ποιότης, ποσότης, Δάρης, Μάγνης, Μένδης, Μίλης, Πάρης; except ἀδροτής, βραδυτής, γυμνής, δηϊοτής, ἐσθής, Κουρῆτες, the Curetes (but κούρητες, *young men*, is regular), κουφοτής (?) ποτής, ταχυτής, τραχυτής, χερνής, ψιλής, which are oxytone.

635. NOTE 1.—Schol. Ven. E. 9; Chœrob. C. 43. 10–55. 33: ἀδροτής, Arc. 28. 8, but ἀδρότης is by no means uncommon: ἀνδροτής is oxytone in Eust. 1090. 32; E. M. 103. 1, but ἀνδρότης would appear to be the correct accent, cf. Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 22: βραδυτής, Arc. 28. 8; E. M. 103. 1: ‘In codd. interdum παροξυτόνως scribitur βραδύτης, ut βραδύτητος, apud Polyb. 10. 32. 12, βραδύτης apud Herodianum, Περὶ μον λέξ. p. 40. 7, contra ipsius Herodiani regulam;’ W. Dindorf ap. H. D.: γυμνής is always oxytone, but I find no express declaration of its accent in the grammarians: δανοτής, Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 12: δηϊοτής, Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. Γ. 20; E. M. 103. 1; Eust. 669. 47: περὶ δὲ τὸν τόνον τῆς δηϊοτήτος, ὥσπερ καὶ τῆς ταχυτήτος καὶ τῆς βραδυτήτος καὶ τῶν ὅμοιων προπερισπωμένων ἀμφιλογεῖται οἱ μὲν γὰρ συνηγοροῦσιν δέξιας τονοῦσθαι τὰς αὐτῶν εὐθείας . . . πλέον δὲ ἀντιλεγοντες γενναιότερον, βαριτονοῦντες καὶ αὐτὰ κατὰ τὸ φιλότης φιλότητος, κακότης κακότητος: some think that it was barytone in the nominative δηϊότης, and properispomenon in the other cases, cf. Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 8: ἐρπής, Chœrob. C. 54. 35, appears to be always paroxytone in our books: ἐσθής, Arc. 28. 9: ισότης, Μαιεια 202: ισότης, ὡς ἀρότης, Ἀττικῶς, ισοτής ὡς βραβευτής, Ελληνικῶς: Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 7 declares for ιότης, ισότης, κακότης: Κουρής, Eust. 1179. 20: ὅτι ἐν δυσὶ τόποις κούρητας οὔσοντας Ἀχιλλεῖ τὰ δύορα, ἐνταῦθα λέγει τοὺς νέους, διπερ Ἡραδιανὸς ἀναγινώσκει τῷ τόνῳ ὡς πένητας, κλίνων ὡς ιαμβικὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ κόρος δ νέος, μόρης κόρητος. τὸ μέντοι ἔθνος Κουρῆτας ὡς ἀδμήτας: Schol. Ven. T. 193; this accentuation is condemned by Schol. Ven. I. 529, but E. M. 534. 13 agrees with Eustathius: κουφοτής, said to be Attic by Arc. 28, and Chœrob. C. 352. 11, but Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 7 has κουφότης: ποτής, Arc. 28. 9; Chœrob. C. 352. 11: ταχυτής, Chœrob. C. 352. 11; E. M. 103. 1: τραχυτής, Chœrob. C. 352. 11, in Attic only: ψιλής, Chœrob. C. 55. 4; Eust. 511. 10: χερνής, Chœrob. C. 55. 4.

636. NOTE 2.—The passage in Chœrob. C. 55. 3 is obscure: σεσημείωται τὸ κουρῆς κουρῆτος, δηλῆς δειλῆτος (εἰς) καὶ τὸ ψιλῆς ψιλητὸς, ὅτι τῶν εἰς ΗΣ δευτόνων δισυλλάβων ἐν σύμφωνον ἔχόντων ὡς ἔγνωμεν, εἰς ΟΤΣ ἔχόντων τὴν γενικήν, οἷον σαφῆς σαφοῦς ψευδῆς, ψευδόνος, ταῦτα διὰ τοῦ ΤΟΣ ἐκλιθησαν· εἰσὶ δὲ ἔθνικά, ἤγουν ἔθνος σημαίνουσι; for δηλῆς δειλῆτος perhaps we should read Δαρῆς Δαρῆτος (cf. Eust. 511. 10), and write the rest of the passage thus, ἐν πρὸ τοῦ Η σύμφωνον ἔχόντων, ὡς ἐ. εἰς ΟΤΣ ἔχουσι, τὴν γ. κ.τ.λ., and strike out the last three words altogether.

637. (b) All substantives in *ης* (gen. *eos*) are, if contracted,

perispomena, if uncontracted, paroxytone, as Ἀντισθένης, Ἀριστοτέλης, Δημοσθένης, Ἡρακλέης, but Ἡρακλῆς, Περικλῆς; except πρυλής oxytone: τριήρης and other similar words are adjectives.

638. NOTE 1.—E. M. 435. 4: Ἄλαιπής, a fountain at Ephesus, so called from its never failing, fluctuates between an adjectival and substantival accent, it is oxytone in E. M. 60. 47, Orion 618. 11; paroxytone in Etym. Gud. 32. 57; Ἀψευδῆς, so Aristarchus, Schol. Ven. Σ. 39; Hom. Il. 18. 46: Εὐθαλῆς (?) is so accented by H. D., but should probably be paroxytone: Ἰαμενῆς, Suid., should perhaps be Ἰαμένης: Ἰμφῆς, St. Byz.: Νημερτής, Hom. Il. 18. 46; Schol. Ven. Σ. 39; Chœrob. C. 352. 18: all proper names in κλῆς=κλέης are perispomena. Eust. 583. 32: τὸ Πυλαιμένης κύριον βαρύνοντες οἱ παλαιοὶ λέγοντες, δτὶ τὰ τοιάτα κύρια ὡς ἐπιπλεύστον βαρύνεσθαι φλεῖ. ἡ μέντοι συνήθεια πολλὰ παρέθεταιρεν δέντρονόντα, ὡς τὸ Εὔτυχης καὶ τὸ Εύμενης τὰ κύρια: πρυλής, Schol. Ven. Ε. 9: τὰ εἰς ΗΣ διστάλλαβα δέντρονα, ἐν ἔχοντα σύμφωνον, εἰς ΟΤΣ περατοῦται κατὰ τὴν γενικήν, σαφοῦς πρηγοῦν πρυλοῦς φραδοῦς. Schol. Ven. Ε. 744: πρυλέεσσο· πεζοῖς δπλίταις, πρύλις, ὡς δαμάσω δάμαλις περίω πέρυλις καὶ πρύλις (*sic*); the grammarians were therefore not quite agreed as to the form of the nominative singular; πρυλέες in our books is always paroxytone, which implies a nominative πρυλής or πρυλίς, cf. Eust. 893. 37, who leaves the question rather undecided; Arc. 30. 19: τὸ δὲ πρύλις βαρύνεται, ἡ ἐνοπλος ὄρχησις; A. G. Oxon. I. 342. 6.

639. NOTE 2.—Ἄρης is paroxytone, Arc. 25. 5. The following forms of the genitive occur in the grammarians or elsewhere, Ἀρητος, Ἀρεως, Ἀρου, Ἀρους, Chœrob. C. 46. 5, Ἀρεος, Ἀρητος, Ἀρηως, Ἀρεω, Ἀρεως; on its vocative see Eust. 518. 19.

ΕΙΣ.

640. Those in εις (gen. εντος) are paroxytone, as Ὁπόεις, Σατινόεις.

ΙΣ.

641. It may be observed that in general all those which form their accusative in ν are barytone, Arc. 36. 17.

(a) Those in ις (gen. ιος and ιως) retract the accent, whether simple or compound, as αἰσθητις, ἀλωσις, βάδισις, δόσις, γνῶσις, ἔχις, ζήτησις, θέσις, μάθησις, μάντις, ὅφις, πόλις, πόσις, πρόπολις, Ἀβοτις, Ἀτάρβηχις, Κράμβοτις, Μέμφις, Ψέντρις. Many of these words are inflected in more than one way.

642. NOTE.—Chœrob. C. 56. 33: τὰ εἰς ΙΣ δύνοματα Αιγύπτια ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖστον διὰ καθαρὸν τοῦ ΟΣ κλίνονται, οἷον Ξένις Ξένεως, Ἀθλίβις (*sic*) Ἀθλίβεως, Σένις Σένεως, Θμόβις Θμέως, Ταμίαθις Ταμιάθεως, cf. St. Byz. s. v. Κορκυρίς; Schol. Ven. Λ. 676; Η. 387: for χατίς, Hesych., it is better to read with Dindorf χάτης, as a Doric form of χῆτις: Ἀδραμύττις (?) St. Byz.; for Ἀθλίβις in Chœrob. C. 56. 33: Ἀθλίβις (or Ἀθρίβις), St. Byz., is alone correct: Ἀταρβίκις, St. Byz., is no doubt an error for Ἀτάρβικις, or Ἀτάρβηχις: Θμουΐς (?) St. Byz.: Πάπρημς, Herodot. 2. 59, is falsely oxytone in St. Byz., and for Ὦφθις in the same author Meineke reads Ὦφθις; on the accent of ἥντις see Schol. Ven. K. 292: Κραταΐς, Hom. Od. 12. 124; according to Hesych. it is proparoxytone, and it is so

accented in Apollon. Rhod. 4. 829; cf. Schol. Ven. A. 676. Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 93: τοῦ πρέσβεως προπαροξυτόνως ὡς μάντεως, ἀπὸ εὐθείας τῆς δὲ πρέσβεις. οἱ δὲ παροξυτόνως ὡς χαλκέως, ἀπὸ εὐθείας τῆς δὲ πρεσβεύς. οἵτινες ἀμαρτάνουσι· αὐτὸν γὰρ ἔστιν δὲ πρεσβεύς.

643. (b) Those in *is* (gen. *īdos*) are oxytone, as ἄψις, βαλβῖς, ἵκτις, κυημῖς, κρηπῖς, ὀπισθοκρηπῖδες, σφραγῖς.

NOTE.—E. M. 518. 16; Arc. 36. 14. The following Thracian names are perispomena: Ἀταγαρτῖς ('Αταργατῖς, Arc. 36. 18), Chœrob. C. 354. 21; Strab. 748: ἐν δὲ τιμῶσι τὴν Συρίαν θεὸν τὴν Ἀταργάτιν (*sic*): Schol. Ven. B. 461: ή δὲ Δερκετῶ παρὰ Σύρους καλεῖται Ἀταργατῖς (ἀτάρκατις in the MS.): Ἀταρτῖς, Chœrob. C. 103. 25, who also mentions Βενδῖς (but the false form Βένδις is not unknown to the books), Μενδῖς, Μολῖς, Τιτᾶς (Τοτᾶς, Arc. 36. 14); cf. Göttling, ad Theodos. p. 243.

On μάγαδις, or μαγαδῖς, see L. S. and H. D. s. v.; and on ἄψις, ἄψιδος, or ἄψις, ἄψιδος (?) see E. M. 184. 32; Chœrob. C. 353. 23: ταῦτα δὲ τὰ εἰς ΙΣ δέκτυνα εἰς Α μόνως ἔχουσι τὴν αἰτιατικήν, οἷαν κρηπίδα (*sic*), ἀσπίδα, ἄψίδα, βολίδα, φανίδα. Παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Αἰολεῦσι γίνονται εἰς Ν κατὰ τὴν αἰτιατικήν μετὰ βαρείας τάσεως, κυήμιν γάρ λέγουσι καὶ σφράγιν καὶ ἄψιν, ὡς παρ' Ἡσιόδῳ [Opp. 424].

τρισπίθαμον δ' ἄψιν τάμνειν,

ἀντὶ τοῦ ἄψιδα. Ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι τὰ εἰς ΙΣ δέκτυνα οὐ γίνονται παρὰ τοῖς "Ιωσὶ κατὰ ἀπαβολὴν τοῦ Δ ἐν τῇ γενικῇ, οὐδὲ γάρ λέγουσι κυημῖδος κυημῖος, ἀσπίδος ἀσπίος, ὡς Πάριδος Πάριος, καὶ Θέτις Θέτιος.

644. (c) Common substantives in *is* (gen. *īdos*) being feminine are oxytone, as ἀσπίς, γλυφῖς, δαῖς, ἐλπῖς, ἐμπῖς, ἐφημερῖς, κυσολαμπῖς, λακῖς, ξυστῖς, ὀπωροβασιλῖς, πατρῖς, πηκτῖς, πυραμῖς, σκελῖς, τυραννῖς; except 1. ἄμπωτις*, ἄμυστις*, αὐλῖς, βάκκαρις*, βάρις*, δάπις, ἔρις, εῦνις, θέμις*, ίβις*, ἵκτις, ἵρις, κάλπις, κάνναβις*, καρύατις, κύπρις, μῆνις*, μῆτις*, μύτις, δλπις, ὄπις, σίκιννις, τᾶλις, τάπις, τίγρις*, τρόπις*, φύλοπις, which retract the accent, with νεᾶνις (*νεῆνις, νῆνις*) properispomenon. 2. Feminines formed from, or implying, paroxytone substantives in *ης*, ending for the most part in *αιτις*, *αιτις*, *ετις*, *ητις*, *ῖτις*, *ῦτις*, *ωτις*, which are accented on the penultimate, as ἀνδρωνῆτις, ἀνεμῶτις, ἀρθρῆτις, Βορεῆτις, Βρομιῶτις, γαμέτις (*γαμέτης*), ἱκέτις (*ἱκέτης*), ἵπποτις, καρδιάτις, κασωρῆτις, κλέπτις (*κλέπτης*), οἰνοπότις, δλβιοδῶτις (*δλβιοδώτης*) and δλβιοδότις, δινῆτις, πεταλῆτις, πολῆτις (*πολίτης*), πρεσβῦτις, προηγέτις, προστάτις (*προστάτης*), συνεργάτις (*συνεργάτης*), σωρῆτις (*σωρίτης*), ὑπηρέτις, χλοοῦνις (*χλοούνης*); except ναυτῖς oxytone, and those in πωλις (*πώλης*) and κοιτῖς, which are proparoxytone, as λαχανόπωλις, ἀρτόπωλις, παράκοιτις; yet βούλευτις and ὕβριστις appear to be proparoxytone. Those from oxytones in *της* are themselves oxy-

* Those marked with an asterisk have another genitive besides that in *īdos*.

tone, as *στεφανωτὶς*; *εὐρέτις* paroxytone forms an exception. 3. Those in *ωπὶς* from ὄψ, when not compounded with prepositions, are properispomena, as *αὐλῶπὶς*; otherwise they are regular, as *προμετωπὶς*, *προσωπὶς*.

It must be noticed that many of those in *τὶς* have no actual masculine form corresponding to them in use, and also that no nouns in *ις*, *ἴδος*, are oxytone if they have an accusative in *ν*.

645. NOTE.—The rules given by Arcadius (28. 13–36. 18) are so confused and defective that little use can be made of them. The following list contains all the irregular words that I have noted, but probably it might be much enlarged. On these words see Lob. Prol. 455 sqq.: ἀβαλὺς μαχθηρὰ ἐλαία, Hesych.: ἀγλαοφῶτις (?) ‘ἀγλαοφῶτις’ scribitur ap. Phot. Bib. 215 a. 33 Bekk. Bast. Ind. Scap. Ox. ‘Αγλαοφῶτιδος [?] accus. Poeta de virib. herbar. in Fabric. Bibl. Gr. T. 2. p. 654;’ *Fiz* ap. H. D.: ἀγρωτὸς (gen. *ιος*, *ιδος*), Hom. Od. 6. 90; Arc. 35. 18; cf. Lob. Par. 443: ἀγρωτὸς is the feminine of ἀγρώτης: ἀμοργὺς, *wine-lees*, is said by Arc. 29. 23 to be barytone, but in all the passages quoted by H. D. it is oxytone, like ἀμοργύς, *fine flax*; Bergk in his edition of Aristophanes most inconsistently writes ἀμοργίδος, Lyst. 735, and ἀμοργυν only two lines lower down: ἀμφίταπιν Diog. Laert. 5. 72 has been corrected in some editions into ἀμφίταπον: ἀμφωτὶς, Eust. 308. 44, is elsewhere oxytone. On ἀάπωτις, ἀμπωτὶς, or ἀμπτωτὶς, see Lob. Phryn. 340: for ἄρνωτὶς, gen. *ιδος*, I can find no authority; in the passage cited by L. S. the genitive is *ιος*: αὖλις, Arc. 31. 1: αὖλις ή ἔπαυλις [βαρύνεται], Αὖλις δὲ ή πόλις ὁξύνεται: βάνκαλις, Arc. 31. 10: βολβίτης or βολβῖτης (?) Lob. Phryn. 357: βούβαλις (gen. *ιος*, *ιδος*), Arc. 31. 9, is oxytone in Hesych. and Arist. H. A. 3. 6. 2: βούπρητος (gen. *εως*, but Nicand. Alex. 335, quoted by H. D. has *ιδος*) is falsely βουπρῆτος in Heysch.: δάϊς, *battle*, Herodian is inclined to make this word oxytone, but whether oxytone or not, he has no doubt that the dative δάϊ should be oxytone; Ptolemaeus Ascalonites consistently writes both nominative and dative paroxytone; see Schol. Ven. Η. 387, and such must be its accent because the accusative is δάϊν; Schol. Hom. Od. A. 428: δάϊς ὁξύτονος ή λαμπάς, δάϊς δὲ βαρυτόνος ή μάχη: δάντις (?), in Galen Tom. 1. p. 88 B it is oxytone: ἔπηλις, Arc. 31. 12; Eust. 1562. 38: ἔφηλις (gen. *ιδος*) also occurs as ἔφηλις (gen. *ιος*), see H. D. s. v. ἔρις, Arc. 195. 5; Chœrob. C. 355. 19: εὔμαρις, Arc. 34. 4, is oxytone in Eurip. Orest. 1370: εὐνίς (gen. *ιδος* and *ιος*), Arc. 32. 17: ἴστατις, L. S., H. D.: ἴβις (gen. *ιος* and *ιδος*), ‘constans in libris accentus vitium est ἴβις, quod correxi ap. Aristoph. Av. 1296. Nam et produci appetet ex versu Timoclis ap. Athen. 7. p. 300 A;’ W. Dindorf ap. H. D.: ἴκτις, Arc. 35. 6: Eust. 809. 56: εἰ δὲ καὶ ταῦτα ἴκτις αὐτῇ βαρυτόνος (i. e. the weasel), καὶ ἴκτις ὁξύτονος ή παρὰ τῇ κωμικῷ [Aristoph. Ach. 845] μεμνημένῳ ἰχθυοφάγου ἴκτιδος, οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον ἄρτι ζητεῖν: ἴπποντης, A. G. 44; A. G. Oxon. 1. 210. 30; Lob. Prol. 461: ἴππότιγρις, masculine and feminine, Dio Cass. 77. 6; H. D.: ἴρις or ἴρις, Chœrob. C. 355. 19: ἴστατις is sometimes falsely ἴστάτις: κάλπις, Arc. 33. 10; A. G. Oxon. 2. 342. 23, is oxytone in Athen. 468 F, quoted by H. D.: κάνναβις (gen. *εως*, *ιος*, and *ιδος*), Arc. 29. 17: κάπταρις, Chœrob. C. 355. 29: καπτηλίς: ‘Caupona... Aristoph. Thesm. 347, Pl. 435. 1120; κάπηλις proparoxytonum ap. Arcad. 31. 12, et hoc ac- centu Phanius Eresius ap. Athen. 2. p. 84 E: κάπηλις τις γυνή. Itemque Cenom. ap. Euseb. Pr. Ev. p. 259 A: μὴ πλανσίαν λαβεῖν γυναῖκα ἀλλὰ χερνῆτίν τινα ή κάπηλιν,’ H. D.: κίθαρις (gen. *ιδος*? and *ιος*), Chœrob. C. 355. 18: κίστηρις (gen. *ιδος* and *εως*), Chœrob. C. 355. 26; E. 132. 11: κιστίς, Arc. 35. 16, is paroxytone in Aristoph. Ach. 1103: κύβηρις (gen. *ιος* and *ιδος*?) Arc. 31. 12: κύμιν-

δις (gen. *εως* and *ιδος*): **κυνοπρῆστις** (?) Hesych. : **ληῆς**, Aristarchus, but **λῆς**, Menecrates, Schol. Ven. Λ. 676: **λινοζῶστις** (gen. *ιδος* and *ιος*) is sometimes written **λινοζῶστις**: **μῆλις** for **μῆλις** is an error, Arc. 30. 23: **μῆνις** (gen. *ιος* and *ιδος*): ‘**μῆνις** voluisse Glauconem Tarsensem refert Schol. Hom. II. A. 1, et oxytonum **μῆνις** non dicens quid sit, ponit Draco, p. 23. 25; 45. 27: quorum II. priori ex altero τὰ γάρ ἄλλα vel ἄλλα πάντα, utroque autem **Μῆνις** corrindum videtur pro **μῆνις** ex Regg. prosod. p. 447 n. 118 ult. **Μῆνις** præcipit Arcad. 32. 13; 196. 5; *H. D.* It may be doubted whether the emendation is wanted: Glaucon probably meant what is reported of him: **μύτις**, Arist. H. A. 4. 1. 19, is **μυττίς** (*sic*) in Hesych. : **νέανις**, Arc. 32. 20: **ξύστις**, Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 70; Schol. Theocr. 2. 74: **ξύστις Ἀττικῶς**, **ξύστις** δὲ **κοινῶς**, but it seems to be oxytone in our editions whether of Attic writers or others: **ὅλπις**, Theocr. 18. 45: **ὄνωνις**, ‘**ὄνωνις**, **ὄνώνιος**’, scriptum ap. Chœrob. [C.] 354. 31, et in Etym. M. 626. 35; *H. D.* : **οὐλίς**, ‘*i. q. οὐλόν*, Alex. Trall. 8. p. 483;’ *H. D.* : **πέρσις** (gen. *ιδος*, Paus. 10. 25. 5, *H. D.*) Arist. Poet. 18. 15; cf. Lob. Phryn. 607: **Πέρσις** is from **Πέρσης**, Arc. 36. 2; Schol. Ven. Η. 387: **πλημμυρίς**, Eust. 1640. 55: τὸ δὲ πλημμυρὶς τινὲς τῶν παλαιῶν προπαροξύνουσι, καὶ δὶ’ ἐνὸς δὲ Μ. γράφουσιν ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς πλήμης: cf. E. M. 676. 30, where **πλημμύρις** (*sic*) and **πλημμυρίς** occur; cf. A. G. Paris 3. 463. 15: **πόρτις**, Arc. 33. 10, yet **πορπίς**, a brooch, is oxytone in Hesych.: **πρῆστις** (?) : **προκνίς** is paroxytone in Eust. 1688. 31, quoted by *H. D.*: **πτέρις** is sometimes oxytone: **ῥαπίς**, E. M. 702. 33, is paroxytone in Eust. 658. 58: **σέρις** (gen. *εως* and *ιδος*): **σίκιννις** ‘accentum σικιννίς in locis Luciani [Salt. c. 22 and 26; Pollux 4. 99] refellit σίκιννιν ap. Dionys. A. R. 7. 72. med. p. 1491. 4;’ *H. D.* : **σίννις**, ὥρνεον ἀρπακτικόν, Zonar. 1644, **σίνις** is masculine: **σκύρις**, Diosc. 5. 166. *H. D.* : **τάλις**, Arc. 30. 25: **τάπις**, Xenoph. Anab. 7. 3. 18: **τῆλις** (gen. *ιος*, *εως*, and *ιδος*) Arc. 30. 24: **τύγιρις** (gen. *ιος* and *ιδος*) is also masculine: **τράμπις**, Arc. 33. 9; E. M. 157. 21; Chœrob. E. 150. 30: **τρόπτηλις**, Arc. 31. 14, also **τρόπαλλις**, which is oxytone in Aristoph. Ach. 778: **τρόπις** (gen. *ιος*, *εως*, and *ιδος*) Arc. 33: **τυρόκνηστις** (*accus. τυρόκνηστιν*) is falsely **τυροκνήστις** in Athen. 169 B: **ὑποκιστίς** is sometimes proparoxytone: **φύλοπις**, Arc. 33. 15: **χρυσομῆτρις** in Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 6 is very suspicious: **ψιλόδαπις**, Athen. 255 E, where Dindorf has **ψιλόταπις**: **κόνις**, dust, is distinguished both by its inflexion and accent from **κονίς**, a nit, Arc. 37. 2; Ammon. 84.

646. Paronyma in *is* from Masculines in *ης*.—The following passages from the grammarians embody their general doctrine as to the accent of this class of words, which may be considered rather as adjectives than substantives, at least in very many cases: Schol. Ven. I. 571: τὰ εἰς ΙΣ παράνυμα θηλυκά, παρακείμενα τοῖς εἰς ΗΣ ἀρσενικοῦς βαρυνομένοις προπερισπάται, εἰ φύσει μακρῷ παραλήγοιτο, πρωθῆβις, πολιῆτις, ἀλεῖτις, πλανῆτις, πρεσβύτις οὔτως δὴ καὶ ἡεροφοῖτις. ὅσα δὲ παρὰ τὸ πωλεῖν ἀνεβίβασε τὸν τόνον, ἀρτόπαλις, ἀλφιτόπαλις ἀλλ’ οὖν καὶ ὅσα παρὰ τὸ κοίτος παράκοιτις, ἄκοιτις. τὸ μέντοι δολόμητις οὐκί ἔστι θηλυκόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀρσενικόν. καὶ ἵσως τὸ μῆτις ἔκειται, ἀς τὸ πολύμητις, δολόμητις, καὶ ἔστι σύνθετον: Schol. Ven. P. 40: Φρόντιδος ὡς **‘Ηλιδί’** οὕτως Τυραννίων, καὶ ἐπείσθι τὸ παράδοσις. δομέντοι κανὼν δέχεται τὸ φρόντις τὸ γάρ εἰς ΤΙΣ λήγοντα θηλυκὰ δισύλλαβα, μὴ ὅντα ἐπιθετικὰ παραλήγομενα δὲ τῷ Ο, ἣτοι μόνῳ ἢ σὸν ἐτέρῳ φναχεντι, ὁξύνεσθαι θέλει, κοιτίς Προστίς, φροντίς, οὐτίς τὸ ζῶον παρ’ Ἀλκμάν. οὕτως οὖν καὶ φροντίς, εἰ μὴ ἄρα, ἐπεὶ κύριον τοῦτο, καὶ βαρυτονθήσεται. οὐ μάχεται τὸ πόρτις καὶ γάρ χωρὶς τοῦ Τ, πόριες περὶ βοῦς ἀγελαίας. μὴ ὅντα ἐπιθετικὰ πρόσκειται διὰ τὸ πότις φοῖ παράκειται τὸ πότης: Chœrob. C. 356. 13: ιστέον δὲ ὅτι πάντα ταῦτα τὰ εἰς ΙΣ θηλυκά τὰ γινόμενα ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΗΣ ἀρσενικῶν, ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβᾶς ὄντα, πρὸ μιᾶς ἔχουστα τὸν τόνον, οἷον δὲ κυνηγέτης καὶ ἡ κυνηγέτις, δὲ σεσπότης, καὶ ἡ δεσπότις, δὲ τοξότης καὶ ἡ τοξότις, δὲ πολίτης καὶ ἡ πολίτις [πολῖτις]. Σεσμείωται ἐν τῷ κανόνι τὰ παρὰ τὸ κοίτη καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ πωλῶν ταῦτα γάρ προπαροξύνονται ἐν τοῖς θηλυκοῖς, οἷον ἄκοιτις, παράκοιτις,

πορφυρόπωλις, ἀρτόπωλις, λαχανόπωλις. Πρόσκειται ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβάς, τῇ μήνιδι, τῇ ἔριδι, τῇ τοξότιδι, τὴν μῆνιδα, τὴν ἔριδα, τὴν τοξότιδα, καὶ μῆνιν καὶ ἔριν καὶ τοξότιν : E. M. 595. 36: μύστις παρὰ τὸ μύστης τοῦτο παρὰ τὸ μύω. Οὐ μόνον δὲ ἀπὸ βαρυτόνου γίνεται εἰς Ι παρώνυμον, οἷον πλανήτης πλανῆτις ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπὸ δέκτηνον, οἷον ὑβριστής, ὑβριστις· αἰχμητής, αἰχμητις· βούλευτής, βούλευτις. It is possible that the scribe has made a wrong accent to these words, unless indeed they form their accusative in *iv*: Arc. 35. 24: τὰ εἰς ΙΣ θηλικὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΗΣ ἀρσενικῶν γενέμενα πρὸ μᾶς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον ὁ κυνηγέτης ἡ κυνηγέτις, ὁ δεσπότης ἡ δεσπότις, ὁ πολίτης ἡ πολίτις, χωρὶς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς κοιτῆς καὶ πωλῶν ταῦτα γὰρ προπαραξύνονται· ἄκοιτις παράκοιτις, ἀρτόπωλις, λαχανόπωλις. τὸ Σκυθῖς δὲ δισυλλαβοῦν δέννεται, ὡς τὸ Περσίς. It is a mistake to infer from this last passage that Σκυθῖς and Περσίς are oxytone merely because they are dissyllables; of the former word Σκύθιν occurs beside Σκυθίδα, and therefore it would seem that Σκυθῖς is not to be condemned as false: Schol. in *Æschinem* κατὰ Κτησιφῶντος, 172: Σκύθιν· ὡς ἀπ' εὐθείας ἐργται τοῦτο μᾶλλον βαρυτόνου κακῶς δέ. τὸ γὰρ τοιαῦτα ἔθνικὰ δέννενται θέλει, ὡς Κολχίς, Περσίς, Σκυθίς, οὐκοῦν Σκυθίδα καὶ οὐ Σκύθιν, ὡς τὸ Κολχίδα, Περσίδα. τινὰ δὲ τῶν βιβλίων ἔχει κτητικὸς Σκυθικήν. "Αγροτίς, St. Byz., is given as the feminine of ἀγρότης: ἄκοιτις is the feminine of ἄκοιτης: on αἰχμαλωτίς and αἰχμαλωτῆς (?) Lob. Ajax 88: αἰθέντις from αἰθέντης is a singular deviation from rule, Arc. 35. 23: βούλευτις, E. M. 595. 40; Lob. Phryn. 256: ὀρυκτίς (ὅρυκτης), Anna Commena 380 C.; H. D. is a doubtful accent: λιμνῆστις is probably wrong: for λινόζωστις (gen. εῶς and ἰδος) λινοζῶστις is also met with: μύστης makes μύστις, and πλάστης πλάστις, πλάτης πλάτις; yet νάυτης forms ναυτίς: ὑβριστής from ὑβριστῆς is also remarkable, if correct, see Lob. Phryn. 256: οἰφόλης and μανόλης from οἰφόλης, μανόλης are regular: σύμμυστις (?) Theophyl. Simoc. Hist. p. 79. 13. ed. Bonn; H. D.: the passage does not prove this to be the right accent. It is not uncommon to find those in πωλῖς misaccented even in the best lexicons: on καρυώτις and περονῆτις, see H. D. s. v.

647. Feminine oxytones in *is* retain their accent in composition, provided they retain their gender, as *alyīs kataiyīs*, *nuχīs paunuxχīs*, *skεlīs peiriskεlīs*.

NOTE.—Arc. 28. 19; E. M. 333. 21; Chœrob. E. 92. 35; Lob. Prol. 455; Schol. Ven. B. 175: the substance of which passage is that oxytones in *is* retain their accent as long as they remain substantives, but as adjectives they retract it, as ἐλπīs εὔελπις, ἀσπīs λεύκασπις.

648. Masculine proper names in *is* (gen. *īdos*) retract the accent, as Ἀγέπολις, Ἀγις, Ἀδωνις, Ἀκις (a river in Sicily, Theocr. 1. 64), Ἀλκις, Ἀναμις, Ἀπις, Γράμις, Θέσπις. Σποράκις, Suid. is false for Σποράκης.

649. Feminine proper names and patronymies in *is* (gen. *īdos*) are oxytone, as Ἀκίς, Αὐτοθαῖς, Βανκίς, Δαυλίς, Ἐλπίς, Εὐρυλεωνίς, Εὐτυχίς, Θαῖς, Θηβᾶς, Θεσπρωτίς; except 1. those in *tis* from paroxytone masculines in *της*, which are accented on the penultimate, as Ἀλκέτις, Βαιώτις, Βαρκέτις, Ἐστιαιώτις, Ζεφυρώτις, Ζεφυριώτις, Καρεώτις, Καρκινίτις, Κερκιννήτις, Λιβανήτις, Λιμενώτις, Λογγάτις, Μύστις (Nonn. Dionys. 9. 99), Παγχενήτις, Σαώτις; 2. those in *ωπις*, which are properisponema, as Γοργώπις,

³Εριώπις, ¹Εσωπις, ²Ροδώπις, ³Ωπις; except Εύρωπις, Κυκλωπις, Προσωπις; 3. all in πολις (gen. πολιδος) are proparoxytone; 4. the following retract the accent, ¹Αλκηστις*, ¹Αμαστρις*, ¹Αρτεμις, Βριτόμαρτις. ¹Ερις, ³Ηλις, Θέμις*, Θέτις, ¹Ιρις, ³Ισις, Κύπρις, Παρύστατις, Σεμίραμις, Φάσις, together with some others of less importance mentioned below.

650. Note.—Cf. Schol. Ven. A. 677; E. M. 518. 16; Lob. ProL 512; the genitive cases of some of the following words are doubtful: ¹Αβαντις, Eust. 281. 29, is falsely ¹Αβάντις in St. Byz., though it is rightly oxytone in the next line: ¹Αξιλις or ¹Αξιρις, St. Byz.: Αἰρτις? (Αἴρτης), Pape: ¹Ανθις, Athen. 586 B, ‘scribendum ¹Ανθίς;’ L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: ¹Ανούτις (?) Athen. 609 A: ¹Αρτεμις, Arc. 32. 3: ¹Αρχιδαμις, Pape: Αόλις is oxytone, Arc. 31. 2, though the accusative Αόλιν occurred in Euphorion, Schol. Ven. B. 496: ¹Αύλικωμις, Pape: ¹Βάρχις (?) Pape: ¹Βάσιλις, St. Byz. is rightly ¹Βασιλίς in Paus. 8. 29. 5: ¹Βήγις, Pape: ¹Βούλις, Paus. 10. 37. 2: ¹Βριτόμαρτις (gen. ιδος, E. M. 214. 23; also εως): ¹Βύβλις (?) Pape, as the name of a spring it is oxytone in Theocr. 7. 115: ¹Γίγις or ¹Γίγις, Suid.; Plut. I. 1020: ¹Δάμαρις, Act. Apost. 17. 34: ¹Δαμόκρατις (?) : ¹Δάφνις, Paus. 10. 5. 5: ¹Ερις, personified, Hom.: ¹Εύρης, Paus. I. 27. 4: ¹Εύρυθεμις, Apollod. I. 7. 10: ¹Εύρυκωμις, Eumath. de Ismen. amor. p. 2: ‘¹Εύφρατις secund. Etym. M. p. 157. 51, dicta Assyria s. Babylonia: quod scribendum ¹Εύφρατις, ut est ap. St. Byz.’ H. D.: ¹Ηλις, Arc. 31. 1: ¹Θάπις, Phot. Bib. 62. 22: ¹Θέστυλις, Theocr. 2. 69: ¹Θέτις, E. M. 676. 32: ¹Ιλάρις (?) St. Byz.: ¹Ιρις, Eust. 391. 33: A. G. Oxon. 2. 221. 9: ¹Ισις, very often falsely written ¹Ισις: ¹Ιψις, Apollod. 2. 7. 8: ¹Κάνυτις (?) gen.) St. Byz.: ¹Κνῆμις, Pape: ¹Κορωνίς: ‘Nomen [pro]paroxytonum potius esse ¹Κόρωνη videtur Göttingio De accentt. p. 271, propter Hesiod. fr. ap. schol. Pind. Pyth. 3. 14 et 48, ubi accusativus est ¹Κόρωνη, male ¹Κορωνίν scriptus: verum quum accusativo ¹Κορωνίδο Pausanias utatur 2. 11. 7 et 26. 6, rectius sic statuemus, legitimam hanc esse nominis formam, ab Hesiodo solo propter metri necessitatem in ¹Κόρωνη mutatam,’ W. Dindorf ap. H. D.: ¹Κρενύτις (gen. ιος, St. Byz. ιδος, Paus. 9. 32. 1): ¹Κυλάβαρις, Plut. 2. 817: ¹Κύπρις, E. M. 676. 32: ¹Λάμαξις (?) gen.): ¹Μάκρις, Arc. 33. 18: ¹Μέμφις (gen. ιδος and ιος), see above, § 642: ¹Μένουθις (?) gen.), Arc. 30. 5: ¹Μεσάτις (?) Pape: ¹Μῆτις, Apollod. I. 2. 1: ¹Μῖστις, Anth. Append. 240: ¹Μοίζουρις, Lucian de Hist. scrib. c. 31: ¹Μοῦσις, Inscr.: ¹Νέφερις (?) gen.), Strab. 834: ¹Νίκυππις, Anth. Palat. 7. 186. 1, quoted by H. D.: ¹Ξενέφυρις (?) gen.), St. Byz.: ¹Ξύστις (?) gen. ιος), St. Byz.: ¹Οδάτις (?) Athen. 575 B: ¹Ονασίφορις (?) Inscr.: ‘¹Ονησικράτις: ¹Ορόβατις: ¹Ούπις: ¹Παρύστατις, Xenoph. Anab. I. 1 is paroxytone in some editions of Plut.: ¹Περίαπις, Apollod. 3. 13. 8: ¹Πλενστις, Inscr.: ¹Πράκτις (?) Lycoph. 1045: ¹Πρήμνις, Strab. 820: ¹Πρόκρις, Arc. 33. 18, is falsely oxytone in Athen. 553 B: ¹Πρόμηθις, Anth. Pal. 13. 27: ¹Πυήνις, St. Byz.: ¹Ροδώπις, Herodot. 2. 134: ¹Σάρατις (an island), St. Byz.: ¹Σάργαντις (?) gen.), St. Byz.: ¹Σεμίραμις, Arc. 32. 3: ¹Σισίγυλη (?) St. Byz.: ¹Στείρις, Paus. 10. 3. 2: ¹Σύβαρις (gen. ιος, ιδος, and εως): ¹Σύρτις (gen. ιος, ιδος, and εως): ¹Τάλμις, Phot. Bib. 62. 22: ¹Τάναις (gen. ιος and ιδος): ¹Τεῦθις, Paus. 10. 3. 2; the MSS. vary between this and Τεύθις: ¹Τεύχης (?) gen.), St. Byz.: ¹Τίριξ (?) gen.), Strab. 319: ¹Τίσις, St. Byz.; the woman's name ¹Τίσις in Anth. Pal. 6. 274 should be oxytone: ¹Τούκκις (?) gen.), Strab. 141: ¹Τρόπις (?) St. Byz.: ¹Τυήνις (?) St. Byz.: ¹Τύνις, Strab. 834: ¹Φάρξης (?) Strab. 785: ¹Φαστηλίς, St. Byz.: ‘¹Ηραδιαγός δὲ μόνος νήσον φησι καὶ προπαροξύνεσθαι. τὸ μέντοι ἀγγεῖον οἱ ἐπ’ ¹Αλεξανδρεῖας δένύνονται; in the books it occurs sometimes with one accent and sometimes with the other: ¹Φέρτις, Inscr.: ¹Φρόντις, Hom. Il. 17. 40: ‘quod Φροντίδι potius scribendum esse comparatis aliis hujusmodi femininis recte judicat Lobeck.

Pathol. Proleg. p. 512, de quo dissenserunt grammatici, ut appareat ex scholio Herodiani [Schol. Ven. P. 40] Φρόντιδι ὡς “**Ηλίδι Τυραννίων**, καὶ ἐπέσθη ἡ παράδοσις, δ μέντοι κανὸν δευτονέ τὸ Φρόντιδι (ut *Προτίς* et alia), conf. etiam Eustath. p. 907. 12; 1063 sq.;” *H. D.*: **Χάρρις** (?) St. Byz.: **Χίρις**, Phot. Bibl. 62. 22: **Χλωρίς**: ‘Accentus nominis proprii in libris plerumque est **Χλώρις** rarius **Χλωρίς** quod in **χωρίς** corruptum in codicibus Apollod. 3. 5. 6: quem accentum probat Lobeck. Pathol. Prol. p. 512,’ *H. D.*; it has an accusative **Χλώρην** as well as **Χλωρίδα**: **Χρυσόθεμις**, Arc. 32. 4.

651. (d) Those in *is* (gen. *iτος*) retract the accent, as **χάρις**.

NOTE.—Chœrob. C. 355. 21: **χάρις** **χάριδος**, καὶ **χάριτος** **Δωρικῶς τροπῆ τοῦ Δεῖς** τὸ Τ, ὅπερ καὶ **παρ'** ἡμᾶν ἐπεκράτησε.

652. (e) Those in *is* (gen. *iθος*) are paroxytone, as **ἄγλις**, **βάλλις**, **Βέλλις**, **γέλγις**, **δέλλις**, **δρνις**.

NOTE.—Arc. 29. 21; 30. 26; Theodos. Gr. 94. 17; Draco 10. 11; 45. 11: ‘**Αγλις** is oxytone in Chœrob. C. 353. 12, and Brunck and Bekker seem to prefer that accent.

653. (f) Those in *is* (gen. *iθος*) are oxytone, as **Ἄβοριγής**, **Ἀβοριγίνες**, **ἀκτίς**, **δελφίς**, **Ἐλευσίς**, **Σαλαμίς**, **Τελχίς**.

NOTE.—These also end in *iv*, as **δελφίν**, **Σαλαμίν**, etc.; Chœrob. C. 278. 18; Arc. 10. 1.

-ΙΝΣ and -ΤΝΣ.

654. Those in *ivs* (gen. *iνθος*) and *vvs* (gen. *υνθος*) are paroxytone, as **ἀάμινς**, **ἐλμινς**, **πείρινς**, **Τίρυνς**, Chœrob. C. 66. 31.

-ΕΤΣ.

655. All in *eis*, whether simple or compound, are oxytone, without exception, as **Ἀχιλλεύς**, **βασιλεύς**, **γλυφεύς**, **γραμματεύς**, **Ἐρμογλυφεύς**, **ἱερεύς**, **Θησεύς**, **Οδυσσεύς**, **Πηλεύς**, **ὑπογραμματεύς**.

NOTE.—Arc. 93. 4; in Æolic these words are barytone, as **Ἀχίλλευς**, **Πήλυς**, **Ἀτρευς**, **Ἀρευς**, Chœrob. C. 209. 11; 60. 10; Eust. 518. 37; E. M. 189. 40. On the various forms of the genitive case (eight in number) see Chœrob. E. 70. 16; some, oddly enough, wrote **ἴππεύς** for **ἴππεύς**, A. G. Oxon 1. 345. 13.

-ΟΤΣ.

656. Those in *ovs=όeis* (gen. *oυντος*) are perispomena, whether they are simple or compound, as **Ἀγνοῦς**, **Ἀχερδοῦς**, **κοπτοπλακοῦς**, **Μαραθοῦς**, **μελιτοῦς**, **μηλοπλακοῦς**, **πλακοῦς**, **Σελινοῦς**, **σησαμοῦς**, **Φηγοῦς**, **Φλιοῦς**.

NOTE.—Eust. 277. 13; 1114. 2; Arc. 93. 6; Chœrob. C. 238. 6.

657. The rest are paroxytone, as **Ολδίπους**, **πολύπους**; except **δόδους** oxytone.

NOTE.—Eust. 277. 13; 1114. 2; Arc. 93. 6; Chœrob. C. 238. 6; E. M. 615. 30: such words as **πολύπους** have been provided for above, § 575.

-ΤΣ.

658. (*a*) Common substantives in *υς* (gen. *υος*, *εως*) retract their accent, as ἀτράφαξν, βότρυς, γένυς, γῆρας, ἔγχελυς, πέλεκυς, πῆχυς, χέλυς; except oxytone, 1. those in *τυς*, as ἀγορατύς, γελαστός, διωκτύς, καταπλαστύς, κλιτύς, (yet δίκτυες, Herodot. 4. 192, ἔτυς, μάρπτυς? μίτυς? Arist. H. A. 9. 40. 10, πίτυς, Arc. 92, φῖτυς, together with μάρτυς and its compounds, as αὐτόμαρτυς, ἐπίμαρτυς, δσιόμαρτυς, ψευδόμαρτυς, retract the accent); and 2. ἀχλύς, δελφύς, εἰλύς and ἵλύς, Ἐρινύς, ἴγυς, ίθύς, λεχύς, λιγύς, νηδύς, οἰζύς, δσφύς, όφρυς, πληθύς, τηθύς.

659. Note.—E. M. 565. 9: 'Αχνύς (?) E. M. 182. 1: γρῆψ or γρηψ, cf. H. D. s. v. γραῖα; E. M. 440. 16; A. G. Oxon. I. 182. 25; 3. 237. 16: εἴλυς (ἱλύς), Chœrob. C. 358. 26: ἐλινύς, Polyb. 21. 1. 1; H. D.: Ἐρινύς, Arc. 92. 9; E. M. 374. 9: ιένυς, Chœrob. C. 232. 26: τὸ γὰρ ιένυς, σημαίνει δὲ καὶ αὐτὸ τὴν ράχιν, εἰ καὶ παρατέθεται ὁ Ἡραδιανὸς ἐν τῷ Ὀνοματικῷ ὡς περισπάμενον, ἀλλ' οὐν οὐ περισπάται ἀλλ' ὀξεῖνεται, ὡς φησιν ἐν τῇ Καθόλον: cf. Arc. 92. 14: ισχύς has υ short in Pind. N. 11. 41; cf. L. S. s. v.: "Ισχυς is a proper name: ιχθύς, 'de accentu Arc. 91. II: τὸ ιχθύς περισπάσθη ἀλόγως. Herod. π. μ. λ. 31. 5: οὐδὲν εἰς ΤΣ λῆγον ἀρσενικὸν ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβήν μη ἔχον ὑποκοριτικὴν ἔνναιαν περισπάσθαι θέλει ὥστε εἰ περισπάται τὸ ιχθύς ἔστω θηλυκόν εἰ δ' ἀρσενικόν ἔστιν, δφείλει ὅμοιον εἶναι τῷ στάχυς, βότρυς: H. D.: κλιτύς, Schol. Ven. Π. 390: ἔχρην μὲν διὰ τὸ κλιτύνας οὐρῆς περισπάσθαι τὸ κλιτύς, ἀνεγνώσθη δὲ καὶ ὀξεῖαν τάσιν ἐν ἐγκλίσει, ὅμοιῶς τῷ κνήμῃ μῆδας ῥαπτὰς δέδετο, γραπτὺς ἀλλ' εἴνων (Od. 24. 228). σχύλιον ἐν μέντοι τῷ Ὁδοστεακῷ προσφύλα φανερῶς τὸ γραπτὺς περισπᾶ, καὶ φησιν ὅτι εἴη εἰρηκάς ως καὶ τὸ κλιτύς δεῖ περισπάσθαι. ἀμφίβολος οὖν ἐφ' ἐκατέραν δ τόνοις εἰ γὰρ τοῖς ἐνταῦθα εἰρημένοις πεισθέμεν, ἐκείνο ἀνθέλκει, εἰ δὲ ἐκείνοις, τοῦτο πάλιν ἀντικειται: νηδύς, Arc. 92. 10; Chœrob. C. 359. 1: οἰζύς, Arc. 92. 9: οἰσύς (?): δσφύς: 'Accentum Herodian. π. μ. λ. 31. 16 et Jo. Alex. 8. 33, Arc. 92. 11 præcipiunt δσφύς: ita liber unus l. Άesch. [Prometh. 498], qui δφρῦ, ceteri δσφύς; H. D. Reg. Pros. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 450: τὰ εἰς ΤΣ εἴτε ἀρσενικὰ εἴτε θηλυκά, ὀξεῖνοται [?], ταχύς, βραδύς, ιχθύς, χλαμύς. τὸ μέντοι δσφύς εύρον παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς περισπάμενον ἀλλὰ κατὰ συνήθειαν ὄξυνε: cf. Eust. 1859. 14: δφρύς: 'Accentum δφρῦs præcipit non solum Arc. 92. 11, sed ipse Herod. π. μ. λ. 31. 15; alterum δφρύς, qui non infrequens in libris, neuter videtur cognitum habuisse;' H. D.: πληθύς, Arc. 92. 9; Chœrob. E. 67. 8: it will be seen that the exceptions are for the most part feminines with a long final syllable; cf. Arc. 92. 9; Chœrob. C. 231. 32; 357. 18: ἔγχελυς is sometimes found as ἔγχέλυς; on which and the various forms of the word see H. D. s. v. and Göttling, Accent, p. 261.

660. Proper names in *υς* (gen. *υος*, *εως*) retract, as Ἀλυς, Ἐρπυς, Καλαμόδρυς, Λίβυς, Πόλτυς, Ραδάμανθυς; except Τηθύς oxytone.

661. Note.—Herod. π. μ. λ. 32. 35. The relative passage in Arc. 91. 9 stands thus in Barker's edition: τὰ εἰς ΥΣ πολυσύλλαβα κύρια ἡ προσηγορικὰ βαρύνεται, πόλτυς, βότρυς, ἔρπυς, ἄλυς. The Paris MS. 2603 adds ἡ ἔθνικά after the word προσηγορικά, and this Schmidt has corrected into μη ἔθνικά, adding

‘Correxi ope Herod. St. Byz. 207. 12 ubi Γηλύς’ ἔθνος—δξύνεται δέ. The emendation may be good, but the following exceptions occur: Δαφολίβιες: Μάξιες, St. Byz.: Λίβιος, St. Byz.; A. G. Oxon. I. 147. 18: Μάκριες, St. Byz.; Μάχριες, Ptol. 4. 3. 26: Βλέμμιες, Ptol. 4. 7. 31 (Βλέμμιος, St. Byz.) and others: Βαθύς, a river so called, Ptol. 3. 4. 4, is no exception, since the name was Βαθὺς ποταμός: on Βρίττως see Schol. Ven. N. 521; Ιχθύς, as the name of a place, is oxytone in Thucyd. 2. 25.

662. (b) Diminutives in *vs* (gen. *v*) are perispomena in all cases, as ἀπφῦς, Διονῦς, Καμμῦς, Καρδῦς, Κλαυσῦς, Λαρδῦς.

NOTE.—Arc. 92. 13; Joh. Alex. 8. 34; Herod. π. μ. λ. 31. 6; Chœrob. C. 62. 27; 123. 3 (in which passage some are falsely oxytone); 225. 1; 232. 14.

663. (c) Those in *vs* (gen. *vθos*) are oxytone, as δαγύς, κροκύς, πηλαμύς, χλαμύς.

NOTE.—Arc. 22. 1; Chœrob. C. 358. 21; 359. 17; 232. 3: Πάλαμος Παλάμυος· τὸ γὰρ Παλάμυος διὰ τοῦ ΔΟΣ κλιθὲν παρὰ Αἰσχύλῳ ημάρτηται. έστι δὲ ὄνομα κύριον βασίλεως: words like ἐπηλυς, ὅμηλυς are adjectives.

664. (d) Those in *vs* (gen. *vθos*) retract the accent, as κόρυς, κώμυς; except ἀγνύς oxytone.

NOTE.—Chœrob. C. 358. 1; 359. 17: δεῖ δὲ σημειώσασθαι ἐν τῷ κανόνι τὸ ἀγνύς ἀγνύθος, τοῦτο γὰρ ἀξέντονον ὅν, καὶ μακρὸν ἔχον τὸ ΤΣ, διὰ τοῦ ΘΟΣ ἐκλίθη καὶ οὐ διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΟΣ. Ἀγνύθες δὲ λέγονται οἱ λίθοι οἱ περιφερεῖς καὶ τετρη- [μ]ένοι οἱ κρεμάμενοι ἐν τοῖς ἵπαριοις (*μιταρίοις*); cf. Pollux 7. 36; ἀγνυθες is therefore an eitōr.

-ΩΣ.

665. (a) Those in *ωs* (gen. *ωos* or *ω*) are paroxytone, as Ἀθως, Ἕως, Ἡρως, μήτρως, Μίνως, πάτρως.

NOTE.—Arc. 94. 10; Chœrob. C. 65. 8; Schol. Ven. Γ. 122: according to Chœrob. C. 360. 25, ἄλως, as a genitive of ἄλως, is a modern blunder (*πταισμα νεωτερικόν* έστι): Ἀπολλώς Ἀπολλῶ ὄνομα κύριον Ἀττικῶς (Act. Apost. 18. 24), Suid.

666. (b) Those in *ωs* (gen. *oos*) are oxytone, as αἰδώς, ἡώς, Arc. 94. 11. The Æolic form of ἡώς is αὖως.

667. (c) Those in *ωs* (gen. *ωtos*) are paroxytone, as γέλως, ἔρως; except εὐρώς and ιδρώς oxytone.

NOTE.—The proper name Ἀραρώς retains its participial accent, cf. Arc. 93. 16: εὐρώς and ιδρώς, Arc. 93. 16; Schol. Ven. Δ. 27: δικερώς, δινόκερώς, φίλερώς, κλαυσίγελώς are incorrect when they form their genitive in *ωtos*, yet they are found with those accents; Υποδεδιώς, used by Aristoph. Aves 65 as the name of a bird, is, of course, nothing but a perfect participle.

-Ω.

668. Those in *ω* are oxytone, as ἡχώ, Ἐρατώ, Πυθώ, Σαπφώ.

NOTE.—Arc. 116. 1; Schol. Ven. I. 240: Ἀκενιππῶ or Ἀκινιππῶ, a city in

Spain, which is quoted by Pape and H. D. from Ptol. 2. 4, 15, is printed Ἀκανίππω in Nobbe's edition; it is barbarous both in form and accent.

669. Compound Substantives.—Except in cases specially mentioned above, all compound substantives of the Third Declension retain the accent of their last factor.

Oblique Cases.

670. The general rule is observed, as *εἰκών*, *εἰκόνος*, *εἰκόνι*, *εἰκόνα*; *Βαβυλών*, *Βαβυλώνος*, *Βαβυλώνι*, *Βαβυλώνα*; "Ελλην", "Ελληνος", "Ελληνη", "Ελληνα", "Ελληνες", "Ελλήνων", "Ελληστι", except—

1. *Γυνή* (or properly *γύναιξ*), which, in the genitive and dative of all numbers, is accented like a monosyllable, and is paroxytone in the vocative singular, hence—*Singular* *γυνή*, *γυναικός*, *γυναικέ*, *γυναικά*, *γύναι*: *Dual*, *γυναικέ*, *γυναικοῖν*: *Plural*, *γυναικες*, *γυναικῶν*, *γυναιξέ*, *γυναικάς*, *γυναικες*.

2. (a) The syncopated genitives and datives (except the dative plural) of *ἀνήρ*, *γαστήρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, *μήτηρ*, *πατήρ*, take the accent on their last syllable, as *ἀνδρός*, *ἀνδρέ*, *ἀνδροῖν*, *ἀνδρῶν*; *γαστρός*, *γαστρέ*, *γαστρῶν*, *γαστρέας*; *θυγατρός*, *θυγατρέ*, *θυγατροῖν*, *θυγατρῶν*; *μητρός*, *μητρέ*; *πατρός*, *πατρέ*, *πατροῖν* (?) *πατρῶν*. This rule does not apply to their compounds, e. g. *Δημήτηρ* in all cases throws the accent as far back as possible, as *Δημήτερος* *Δήμητρος*, *Δημήτερα* *Δήμητρα*. When not syncopated, the cases of *θυγάτηρ* and *μήτηρ* are paroxytone, as *θυγατέρος*, *θυγατέρι*, *θυγατέρα*, *θυγατέρες*, *θυγατέρων*, *θυγατέρε*, *θυγατέρες*; *μητέρος*, *μητέρι* *μητέρα*, *μητέρες*, *μητέρων*, *μητέρε*, *μητέρες*.

(b) The accusatives *ἄνδρα* *ἄνδρας*, *ἄρνα* *ἄρνας*, *θύγατρα* *θύγατρας*, retract the accent, as also do the nominatives *ἄνδρες* *ἄνδρε*, *ἄρνες*, *θύγατρες*.

(c) The datives *ἀνδράσι*, *ἀρνάσι*, *θυγατράσι*, *μητράσι*, *πατράσι*, *νίάσι*, and, according to Aristarchus, *ἀστράσι*, are paroxytone; those in *εστι* retract their accent, as *ἄρνεστι*, *κύνεστι*.

(d) The following cases are also irregular; *ἀρνός*, *ἀρνί*, *ἀρνῶν*, from 'APH'N; *γονός*, *γονί* from *γονύ*; *δορός*, *δουρός*, *δορί*, *δουρέ* from *δόρων*; *κυνός*, *κυνί*, *κυνοῖ* (?), *κυνῶν*, *κυστί* from *κύων*. All these are accented, in these cases, as if they came from monosyllabic nominatives.

3. The vocatives ἀνερ, δᾶερ, Δήμητερ, εἴνατερ, θύγατερ, μῆτερ, πάτερ, and σῶτερ retract their accent.

4. Vocatives in *ov*, *oi*, and *eu*, from oxytones or perispomena, are perispomena, as βοῦς βοῦ, Λητώ Λητοῦ, Πηλεύς Πηλεῦ, πλακοῦς πλακοῦ.

5. Vocatives in *ov*, from compound proper names in *ων*, retract the accent, as Ἀγάμεμνον, Ἀριστόγειτον; the same is the case with Ἀμφιον, Ἀπολλον, and Πόσειδον. Other simple proper names, together with Λακεδαῖμον, and those in φρον (from φρην), keep the accent on the penultimate, as Ἰκετᾶον, Λυκόφρον, Μαχᾶον, Νοῆμον, Φιλῆμον.

6. Vocatives in *es*, from compound proper names, also retract, as Ἀριστότελες, Δημόσθενες, Σώκρατες; except those in *ηρης* (*ηρης*), *ωδες* (*ωδης*), *ωλες* (*ωλης*), *ωρες* (*ωρης*), as Λειωδες, Διωρες.

7. Those forms in which a contraction takes place are accented according to the general rule (§ 20); except the accusative in *ω=oa*, from nouns in *ώ*, which is *oxytone*, not perispomenon, as ήχόα ήχώ, Σαπφώ Σαπφόα Σαπφώ, and τριήρων=τριηρέων, for which τριηρῶν also occurs.

671. NOTE 1.—The genuine nominative of γυναικός does not occur except in the grammarians, but ἀγύναιξ was used by Sophocles; Chœrob. C. 307. 12: δὸ γύναιξ εὐθεῖα ἐπλέουτεν. Ἐν δὲ τῇ συνθέσει, ἐπειδὴ γίνεται ἀρσενικὸν γένους, ἀναδέχεται τὴν εἰς ΑΙΞ κατάληξιν, οἷον

ὡς δὲ ἄπαις τε καὶ ἀγύναιξ, καὶ ἀνέστιος [τε κάγύναιξ κάνέστιος]
παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ ἐν Ἀθάμαντι.

On the cases of the word see Joh. Alex. 10. 20; 11. 26; Arc. 128. 7; Chœrob. C. 329. 9; 404. 17; 417. 35; 420. 12; 445; E. M. 457. 25.

672. NOTE 2.—On the syncopated words in *ηρ* see Arc. 128. 3; Joh. Alex. 10. 21; 11. 28; Chœrob. C. 318. 24; 346. 19 sqq.; E. 8. 25; 134. 24: when not syncopated, the masculines are regular; the feminines μήτηρ, θυγάτηρ are accented as if the nominative were oxytone, e. g. μήτηρ, μητέρος, μητέρα, θυγατέρος, θυγατέρι, etc., except that the vocative sing. retracts.

According to Eust. 1388. 50; Chœrob. C. 272. 25; 431. 15; Joh. Alex. 10. 25, the genitive of εἰνάτηρ is εἰνάτερος, and therefore εἰνάτερες in Hom. Il. 22. 473 should be εἰνάτερες, as it is in Eust. 1281. 2, and as it is expressly stated to be in Schol. Ven. ad loc. A comparison of the places quoted shows that this was Herodian's accent.

As to their dative plural, Chœrob. C. 463. 7 remarks: αἱ μέντοι, φησὶ [sc. Theognostus] πλεονάσασαι δοτικαὶ πληθυντικαὶ τῷ Α παροξύνονται, οἷον πατρὶ πατράσι, θυγατράσιν, ἀνδρὶ ἀνδράσιν, υἱὶ νιάσιν. Ἐστι γὰρ οὗς οὗς καὶ κατὰ συναρμέσιν τοῦ Ζ καὶ Ι εἰς τὴν ΤΙ δίφθογγον υἱῷ καὶ ἐπειδὴ τοῦ Σ προσερχομένου ἀσυνταξίᾳ ἥμελλε γίνεσθαι (οὐδέποτε γάρ μετὰ τὴν ΤΙ δίφθογγον σύμφωνον εὑρίσκεται ἐπιφερόμενον, οἷον μιᾶ, δρπια, υἱός) τούτου χάριν ἐπλεόνασε τὸ Α καὶ γέγονεν

νιάσιν. Αἱ μέντοι μεταπεπλασμέναι δοτικαὶ πληθυντικαὶ προπαροξύνεσθαι θέλουσιν, οἷον προβάτοις πρόβασιν, ἐγκάταις ἔγκασιν, ἀστραις ἀστρασιν, ὑπεσταλμένου τοῦ ἄρδειν ὕσπερ παρὰ Σαφακλεῖ ἐν Ἀχιλλέως Ἐρασταῖς,

ὅ δὲ ἔνθ' ὅπλοις ἀρδέιν Ἡφαίστου τεχνίτου.

Schol. Ven. X. 28: πολλαῖσι μετ' ἀστρασιν· Ἀρίσταρχος ὡς πατράσιν. ἄμεινον δὲ προπαροξύνειν, ὕσπερ καὶ ταῖς πλείσιν ἔδοξε καὶ Φιλοξένῳ, ἵν' αὐτῆς τῆς πτώσεως, λέγω δὲ τῆς δοτικῆς, μεταπλασμὸν λάθωμεν: cf. Arc. 138. 5. This amounts to saying that heteroclitic datives in *αστ* are proparoxytone: and to those mentioned by Chorob., Eust. 677. 10 adda ὄνειραστ, μήλαστ. But why it should be assumed that ἀστρασιν is from ἀστρον, and not from ἀστήρ, I do not know; Eust. 677. 10 allows that, if it were, it would be paroxytone.

673. Note 3.—Contracted Substantives. The word Ἡρακλῆς may be taken as a good example of all the ordinary contracted forms: it is thus declined by the grammarians:—

| | | | |
|------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Sing. Nom. | Ἡρακλέης | Ἡρακλῆς | |
| Gen. | Ἡρακλέεος | Ἡρακλέας | |
| | Ἡρακλέος | Ἡρακλῆος | |
| | Ἡρακλέος | (Ἡρακλοῦς) | |
| Dat. | Ἡρακλέεϊ | Ἡρακλέει | |
| | Ἡρακλέει | Ἡρακλῆῃ | |
| | Ἡρακλέΐ | Ἡρακλεῖ | |
| Accus. | Ἡρακλέεα | Ἡρακλέα | Ἡρακλέη |
| | Ἡρακλέεα | Ἡρακλῆα | Ἡρακλῆ |
| | | Ἡρακλέην | Ἡρακλῆν, Attic. |
| Voc. | Ἡράκλεες (§ 676) | Ἡράκλεις | |
| | | Ἡρακλεῖς (§ 676) | |
| | | Ἡρακλέη and Ἡρακλῆ, Attic. | |

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|--------|
| Dual Nom. | | | |
| and Accus. | Ἡρακλέεε | Ἡρακλέη | Ἡρακλῆ |
| | Ἡρακλέεε | Ἡρακλῆε | |
| | Ἡρακλέε | Ἡρακλῆ | |
| Gen. and Dat. | Ἡρακλέεοιν | Ἡρακλέοιν | |
| | Ἡρακλέεοιν | Ἡρακλήαιν | |
| | Ἡρακλέοιν | Ἡρακλῶιν | |

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Plural Nom. | Ἡρακλέεες | Ἡρακλέεις | |
| | Ἡρακλέεες | Ἡρακλῆες | |
| | Ἡρακλέες | Ἡρακλεῖς and Attic. Ἡρακλαῖ | |
| Gen. | Ἡρακλεέων | Ἡρακλέων | |
| | Ἡρακλέέων | Ἡρακλήων | |
| | Ἡρακλέων | Ἡρακλῶν | |
| Dat. | Ἡρακλέεσι | Ἡρακλῆσι | |
| | Ἡρακλέσι | | |
| Accus. | Ἡρακλέεας | Ἡρακλέας | Ἡρακλᾶς |
| | Ἡρακλέεας | Ἡρακλῆας | |
| | Ἡρακλέας | Ἡρακλεῖς | |
| Voc. | Ἡρακλέεες | Ἡρακλέεις | |
| | Ἡρακλέεες | Ἡρακλῆες | |
| | Ἡρακλέες | Ἡρακλεῖς | |

On the vocative "Ηρακλες see Apoll. de Adv. 570. 15, and on the other cases Chœrob. C. 170. 22 sq.

Such contractions as διογενέος διογενέν, Ὀδυσσέος Ὀδυσσεύς, Ἰδομενέος Ἰδομενέν, are perfectly regular though uncommon: Schol. Ven. I. 106; Chœrob. C. 428. 15.

674. Note 4.—Τριήρων: although the MSS. of Thucydides generally agree in having τριήρων, the correctness of the accent may be doubted: the following passages show that Aristarchus had no very just grounds for making it, and others like it, barytone: Joh. Alex. 19. 13: αἱ δὲ εἰς ΕΙΣ εὐθεῖαι συνηρημέναι εἰσὶ καὶ περισπῶσι τὰς ιδίας γενικάς, ὡς ἡδη ἔπαμεν, Σωκράτεις Σωκρατῶν, Δημοσθένεις Δημοσθενῶν. Τὸ δυσώδων καὶ εὐόδων τῷ λόγῳ μὲν περισπασθήσονται, φασὶ δὲ τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον ταύτας καὶ τὰς δομίας βαρύνειν, ἀπατηθέντα, ὡς δὲ Ἡρωδιανός φησιν, ἐκ τοῦ οἰεσθαι τὰς ἑντελεῖς γενικᾶς αὐτῶν προπαροξύνεσθαι, εὐώδεων, ὡς πόλεων, κακῶν· μόνον γάρ αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΙΣ ὑπάρχουσιν αἱ προπαροξύνθεναι, πόλεων, μάντεων, καὶ δύο ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΥΣ, πλέκεων, πήχεον· αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ πάσαι βαρύτανοι οὖσαι πρὸ μᾶς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον: Chœrob. C. 459. 15: τὸ τριηρῶν περισπαμένων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι κατ' ἀκολουθίαν ἀναγινώσκουσι· τινὲς δὲ καὶ τούτῳ πάρ' αὐτοῖς βαρυτόνων ἀναγινώσκουσιν, οἵνοι τῶν τριήρων: Theodos. Can. 1006. 22: αἱ εἰς ΕΣ εὐθεῖαι συνηρημέναι ὅταν ἔχωσι τὰς γενικᾶς συναντεθέσας, περισπῶσιν αὐτάς, εὐγενῶν Δημοσθενῶν. τὸ δυσώδων Ἀρίσταρχος ἀλόγως ἐβάρυνε, καὶ τριήρων φασὶ τινες Ἀττικοῖς βαρυτόνων λέγειν: Άρ. 136. 21: τὸ δὲ δυσώδων παραλόγως ἐβαρύνθη. καὶ τὸ τριήρων, οἱ μὲν βαρύνουσιν, οἱ δὲ περισπῶσιν: 'Ap. Thucyd. consentire videntur libri in τριήρων, qui apud alios variant, interdum etiam tertiam inferentes formam τριηρέων vel τριηρεων, ut apud Xenoph. H. Gr. I. 4. 11; Demosth. p. 306. 22, et alibi, de qua Oudendorp ad Thom. p. 860: Τριήρεος λέγε καὶ μὴ τριήρους, τριήρων καὶ μὴ τριηρῶν, quibus addit solutas formas genit. proparoxytonas esse: τριηρέων (ut est apud Ducam Hist. p. 79 B; 123 D; 124 E) γάρ καὶ συνήθεων καὶ κακοήθεων λέγομεν: sed recte τριηρέων scribi apud Herodot. 7. 36. 89, falsumque esse accentum proparox. animadvertisit Göttling ad Theodos. p. 224 sq.: genit. dual. τριήρους Xenoph. H. Gr. I. 5. 19, H. D.: but there does not seem to be any warrant in the grammarians for τριήρους.

675. Note 5.—Though words in *ω* (gen. *ous*) make their accusative singular in *ω* contrary to rule, as Σαπφός Σαπφά not Σαπφῶ, they are regular in their other cases, as Σαπφός Σαπφοῦς, Σαπφός Σαπφοῦ; those in *ως* (gen. *ous*) on the other hand are quite regular, αἰδὼς, αἰδός αἰδοῦς, αἰδόνι αἰδοῖ, αἰδόνα αἰδῶ; so ἡῶ; Joh. Alex. 12. 31: ἡ δὲ ἡῶ καὶ αἰδῶ συνηρημέναι ἀπὸ τῆς ἡῶς καὶ αἰδόσα, ὅθεν περισπῶνται. ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν Δητῶν καὶ τὴν Ἐρατῶν καὶ τὰς παραπλησίους ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς Ω εὐθείαν τῆς Δητῶν Κλειῶν συνηρημένας ἀπὸ τῆς Δητών Κλειῶν Ἐρατῶν δέον περισπᾶν, δξένομεν διὰ τὴν συνέμπτωσιν τῆς εὐθείας. ὅτε γάρ πτῶσι ἐτέρᾳ πτῶσει συνεμπέσῃ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀριθμόν, πάντως καὶ δμοτονεῖ: thus also Chœrob. C. 334. 5; Schol. Ven. I. 240: and this was the practice of Aristarchus; Dionysius Sidonius, however, read αἰδῶ, while Pamphilus circumflexed all such accusatives in *ω*, as Δητῶν, Πινθῶ, etc.; Schol. Ven. B. 262: Ἀρίσταρχος περισπαμένως ἀναγινώσκει [sc. τά τ' αἰδῶ ἀμφικαλύπτει] δομίας καὶ τό, ἡῶ διαν ἔμιμνε, καὶ ἡμεῖς δὲ αὐτῶν συγκατατιθέμεθα· Διονύσιος δὲ διδώνως δέξινονει. Πάμφιλος δὲ πάσας τὰς τιμάτας αἰτιατικὰς περισπάτη· Δητῶν γάρ δὲ ἥλκησε, καὶ Πινθῶδ ἐρχομένην ἐπει, φησι, Δητῶν ἐστὶ καὶ Πινθῶ. Διονύσιος δὲ διθῆ φησι κακῶς ἀνεγνωκέναι τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον κατὰ τὸν περισπώμενον τὸνον, τὸ μὲν αἰδῶ καὶ ἡῶ, τὸ δὲ ἀλλὰ κατ' δέξιν τάσιν, Πινθῶ, Δητῶν ἐχρῆν γάρ, φησιν, δομίας ἀνεγνωκέναι, οὐκ εὖ δὲ μέρμεται τῷ Ἀρίσταρχῳ, ἔγε δηδη διάφοραι αἱ εὐθεῖαι, ἡῶς, αἰδῶς, Δητῶ δὲ καὶ Πινθῶ. ἐστιν οὖν λόγος ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἀρίσταρχείου ἀναγινώσεως, καὶ τῆς κατεγνωσμένης προσφδιας οὗτος, ὅτι ἐχρῆν μὲν τὸ Πινθῶ περισπᾶσθαι, ἐπειδήπερ Πινθῶ ἐστὶ, καὶ τούτῳ ἀπῆτε ἡ συν-

λοιφή· ἀλλὰ πάλιν τὸ πτωτικὸν οἱ ἀπέστραπται τὸν περισπώμενον τόνον· κατὰ τοῦτο ἀξίνετο. ταῦτη γοῦν καὶ τοῦ χρυσοῦ περισπαμένου τὸ δύκρον δέξινομεν. οὕτως ἀποδείκνυται ὅτι καὶ ἡ καλφὴ δοτικὴ εἰς Ι λήγει, καὶ οὐκ εἰς Ω. δεύτερος δὲ λόγος ἀλλήθης ἔστιν, ὡς εὐθεῖα καὶ αἰτιατικὴ διμόφανος οὗσα κατὰ φωνὴν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἀριθμῷ πάντως καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον ἀποφέρεται, οἱ ταχεῖς τοὺς ταχεῖς. εἰ δὲ ἡ εὐθεῖα δέξινεται, πάντως καὶ ἡ αἰτιατικὴ. διὰ τοῦτο σὸν ἡ μὲν αἰδῶν αἰτιατικὴ καὶ ἡῶ, μὴ κραταύμεναι ὑπὸ τῆς συνεμπτώσεως κατὰ τὴν εὐθείαν, περισπάνται, κατεχόμεναι τῷ λόγῳ τῆς συναλοιφῆς, οὐχ ὑπὸ τοῦ πτωτικοῦ χαρακτῆρος. ἡ δὲ Λητῶ καὶ Πυθῶ, καθάπερ κατεχόμεναι ὑπὸ τῆς συνεμπτώσεως τῆς φωνῆς, κατέχονται καὶ τῷ τόνῳ.

The Ionic accusative of these words in *oiv* or *ouv* is perispomenon, as *Λητοῖν*, *Σαπφοῖν*, *Ιοῦν*; the Æolic has *Λητῶ*, *Σάπφω*, according to the constant practice of that dialect; Chœrob. C. 333. 20.

676. Note 6.—*Vocative Case.* On the Vocatives in *ov*, *oi*, *eu*, from oxytones or perispomena, see Chœrob. C. 241. 29; 250. 10; Joh. Alex. 13. 24.

On ἄνερ, πάτερ, μῆτερ, Δήμητρ, Θύγατερ, εἴνατερ, δᾶερ, σῶτερ, see Joh. Alex. 14. 4; Chœrob. C. 437. 15; Schol. Ven. Z. 355; Chœrob. C. 431. 26: τὸ δὲ σῶτερ ψευδαιολικὸν ἔστι, καὶ τούτον χάριν συνέστειλε τὸ Η εἰς τὸ Ε ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ καὶ ἐβαρύνθη· οἱ γὰρ Αἰολεῖς ἔθος ἔχουσι πολλάκις συστέλλειν τὸ Η εἰς τὸ Ε ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ καὶ ἀναβιβάζειν τὸν τόνον οἷον ὁ τριβολέτηρ ἢ τριβόλετερ. (ἔστι δὲ εἶδος ἀκάνθης). Διὰ τοῦτο δὲ ἐρήται ψευδαιολικόν, ἐπειδὴ σὺν ἔστι κυρίως Αἰολικόν· οἱ γὰρ Αἰολεῖς τότε συστέλλουσι τὸ Η εἰς τὸ Ε ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ, ἡνίκα μὴ μακρῷ παραλήγεται, οἷον ὁ τριβολέτηρ ἢ τριβόλετερ· ἡνίκα δὲ μακρῷ παραλήγεται, οὐ συστέλλουσι τὸ Η ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ εἰς τὸ Ε οἷον ὁ χρηστήρ (sic).

Joh. Alex. 14. 5 mentions αἰνόπατερ (*Aeschyl. Choeph.*) as the vocative of αἰνόπατηρ, and adds, τὸ κυβερνάτερ ἀπὸ ὁντόνοις ταῦ κυβερνατῆρ γενόμενον προπερισπάσθη: the former may be compared with Δήμητερ.

On the vocatives in *ov* and *es* see Joh. Alex. 13. 29; 14. 9; Chœrob. C. 435. 18; E. M. 436. 18.

Παντόκρατορ for παντοκράτορ is false, though some wrote it so, Chœrob. C. 437. 21; Schol. Ven. A. 149; Γ. 182; E. M. 684. 51; 130. 32. The proper name Παλαίμων makes Παλαίμον, and so Εὐδαίμον to distinguish it from εὖδαιμον the adjective; Chœrob. C. 438. 26; A. G. Oxon. I. 17. 29.

677. Note 7.—Apocope does not influence the accent, hence κυκεῶνα κυκεῶ, ἰδρῶτα ἰδρῶ, αἰῶνα αἰῶ, Ἀπόλλωνα Ἀπόλλω, Ποσειδῶνα Ποσειδῶ, ἥρασ ἥρω, ἵχωρα ἵχω; Schol. Ven. A. 641; Chœrob. C. 423. 33. Some very curious examples of apocope are to be found in a place where one would hardly expect to find them, namely, in Strabo, 364.

678. Note 8.—In such words as εἰκάν, ἀηδών, χελιδών, etc., which have a double inflexion, each mode of declension follows the rules given above, e. g. εἰκάν, εἰκάνος, εἰκάνι, εἰκάνα retains the accent according to § 670, but if it is declined like Λητῶ, we have εἰκαῦ, accus. εἰκά, accus. plur. εἰκούς, Eust. 829. 1.

679. Note 9.—Some persons wished to oxytone the Attic genitive singular of such words as γῆρας, κέρας, κρέας, e. g. γηράς, κεράς, κρέας, but Herodian condemned such an accentuation as violating the law of contraction, κρέας from κρέατος, κέρας from κέρατος can by rule only become κρέως, κέρως, Chœrob. C. 387. 9: κρεῶν or κρειῶν and the like are regular, the Ionic form being κρεάν, Chœrob. C. 387. 9; Schol. Ven. A. 551.

680. Note 10.—The genitive χοῶς is by some written χοώς, but, as it seems to me, without reason and against authority; the word from which it comes is

inflected in two ways; *χόος*, contracted *χοῦς* like *βοῦς*, makes its cases *χοός*, *χοῖ*, *χόον* or *χοῦν* and *χόα* [*χόε*, *χοῦν*], *χοές*, *χοῶν*, *χουσί*, *χόας*; the other *χοεύς* makes *χοέως* (like *βασιλέως*) and the contraction of this must be *χοώς*, not *χοώς*, *χοέī* or *χοεī*, *χοέα* or *χοᾶ*, *χοέες* or *χοεīs*, *χοέων* or *χοῶν*, *χοεύσι*, *χοέας* or *χοᾶς*, or *χοέες*; Chœrob. C. 241. 10; see especially Lob. Par. 233–4.

681. NOTE 11.—The genitive in *εως* pure, from nouns in *ευς*, is constantly contracted in Attic into *ῶς*, as *'Ερετριένς* *'Ερετριέως*, *Στειριένς* *Στειριέως* *Πειραιέως* *Πειραιῶς*, so also the accusatives *'Ερετρέα*, *Πειραιέα*, *Στειρέα* become *'Ερετρᾶ*, *Πειραιᾶ*, *Στειριᾶ*, Chœrob. C. 214. 3.

682. NOTE 12.—*Cases in θε and φι*.—They follow rules given above, §§ 219; 555, as ὅχεσφι, ναῦφιν, κρῆθεν.

683. NOTE 13.—*Metaplasmus*. In such forms as *ἀλεῖ* for *ἀλκῆ*, etc. the rules of the declensions to which they apparently belong are observed, as θέραπτες for θεράποντες, *κλαδί*, *κλάδεσι*, *κρόκα*, *λιτί*, *λίτα*, *νίφα*, *նոմίνη*, *ἀνδραπόδεσσι*, *πρόβασι*: *ἴωκα*, Hom. Il. 11. 601, forms an exception: Schol. Ven. E. 299: *ἀλκί* ὡς *σαρκί*, καὶ ἔστι κατὰ μεταπλασμὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ *ἀλκῆ*. *τινὲς* δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ *ἀλκίς* [sic] *Αἰολικὸν* αὐτὸν φασιν. *τοῖς* γὰρ *εἰς* Η παράκειται τὰ *εἰς* ΙΣ, ὡς ἑορτή καὶ ἑορτίς καὶ ἐν ὑπερθέσει ἑρτίς. *ἄφειλε* δὲ ἐκτείνειν τὸ I. εἴτε ἀπ' εὐθέας τῆς ἀλξ πεποίηται, ὡς οὔεται ὁ Ἀσκαλανίτης. Τρύφων δὲ ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ τῆς ἄρχαίας ἀναγγνώσεως φησιν ὅτι Ἀρίσταρχος λέγει ὅτι ἔθος αὐτοῖς ἔστι λέγειν τὴν ἰωκῆν *ἴωκα* καὶ τὴν κρύκην *κρύκα* καὶ τὴν ἀλκῆν *ἀλκα* ὡς *σάρκα* καὶ *ἀλκί* ὡς *σαρκί*; cf. Schol. Ven. Σ. 352; O. 320; Matthiæ Gr. Gr. § 92.

Attic Declension.

684. The *εω* in the Attic genitive singular *εως*, genitive and dative dual *εων*, and genitive plural *εων*, is reckoned as one syllable for the accent, in masculine and feminine nouns ending in *ις* (gen. *ιος*), and in *πέλεκυς*, *πήχυς*, *πρέσβυς*, as *πελέκεως*, *πελέκεων*, *πήχεως*, *πήχεων*; *πόλεως*, *πόλεων*.

685. NOTE 1.—Chœrob. C. 194. 16: *ἰστέον* δὲ ὅτι οἱ Ἀττικοὶ ἐπὶ τῶν τοιούτων, τουτέστι τῶν *εἰς* ΙΣ τῶν δὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΟΣ κλινομένων, τρέπουσι τὸ Ο *εἰς* Ω ἐν τῇ γενικῇ καὶ τὸ παραλήγον φανῆν *εἰς* Ε μεταβάλλουσι, οἷον μάντις μάντεως, ὄφις ὄφεως, πόλις πόλεως, καὶ φυλάττουσι τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον, τουτέστιν δὴ εἶχον πρὸ τῆς τροπῆς. Chœrob. C. 195. 6: *ἰστέον* δέ τοι τὸ μὲν ὄφεων προπαροξύνεται . . . ἡ δὲ ὄφιλον οὐ προπαροξύνεται: Chœrob. C. 460. 30. Joh. Alex. 19. 4: *αἱ εἰς ΕΣ* ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβᾶς εὐθεῖαι βαρύνονται τὰς γενικάς, *Αἴαντες* *Αἴάντων*, ἐβδομάδες ἐβδομάδων, εὐσεβέες εὐσεβέων, στάχυες σταχύων, ὄσφιν ὄσφιν. ἐδεῖ οὖν καὶ τὸ πόλεων, μάντεων, πέλεκεων, καὶ τὰ τούτοις παραπλήσια πρὸ μᾶς ἔχειν τὸν τόνον. 'Αλλ' Ἀττικούς φασι προπαροξύνειν ταῦτα, ἀπερ ἔστιν ἀπὸ τῶν *εἰς* ΕΙΣ εὐθεῖων, καὶ ἔτι δύο ἀπὸ τῶν *εἰς* ΤΣ, τὸ τε πήχεων καὶ πελέκεων . . . Αἱ δὲ *εἰς* ΕΙΣ συνηρημέναι εἰσὶ καὶ περισπῶνται τὰς ἴδιας γενικάς, ὡς ἡδη εἴπομεν, *Σωκράτεις* *Σωκρατῶν*, Δημοσθένεις Δημοσθενῶν. Τὸ δυσώδων καὶ εὐώδων τῷ λόγῳ μὲν περισπαθήσονται, φασὶ δὲ τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον ταῦτα καὶ τὰς ὄμοιας βαρύνειν, ἀπαγηθέντα, ὡς ὁ Ἡραδιανός φησιν, ἐκ τοῦ οὔεσθαι τὰς ἐντελεῖς γενικάς αὐτῶν προπαροξύνεσθαι, εὐώδεων, ὡς πόλεων. κακῶς· μόναι γὰρ αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν *εἰς* ΕΙΣ ὑπάρχουσιν αἱ προπαροξύνεμαν, πόλεων, μάντεων καὶ δύο ἀπὸ τῶν *εἰς* ΤΣ, πελέκεων, πήχεων· αἱ δὲ λοιπὰ πάσαι βαρύτονοι οὖσαι πρὸ μᾶς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον, ὡς πρόκειται. Moeris 260: μάντεων, τὴν πρώτην προπαροξύνως, Ἀττικῶς. τὴν

δευτέραν παροξυτόνως, "Ελληνες. Πήχεων is often, though wrongly, written *πηχέων* in Attic writers. On *πρέσβεως*, E. M. 687. 17; the nominative dual of this word *πρέσβη (=πρέσβεε)* is said by Chærob. C. 440. 25 to be barytone in the orators, but perispomenon in a passage of Aristophanes, *ῆκετον πρεσβῆ δύο*; as though from a nominative *πρεσβεύς*: I cannot find a passage where it occurs, and so am unable to say whether any of our editions preserve traces of so strange an accent. Joh. Alex. 14. 20: ὅτε δὲ μή ἐστι βῆτη ἡ εἰς Αἰτιατική, τότε τῇ εἰς ΟΣ γενικῇ δμοτονεῖ τὸ δυϊκόν, ταχέος ταχέε, πήχεος πήχεε. Τὰ δύο εε εἰς η συναιρούσιν' Αθηναῖοι.
 ἔγῳ δέ τοι πεπόνηκα κομιδὴ τῶν σκέλη . . . χορεύων
 καὶ πρὸς γε τούτους ἥκετον πρέσβη [sic] δύο.

686. NOTE 2.—The plural of *ἔγχελος* is in Attic declined like *πῆχυς*, hence *ἔγχέλεων*, Chærob. C. 357. 32: τὸ γάρ παρὰ Αριστοφάνει [Nub. 559],

τὰς εἰκοὺς τῶν ἔγχέλεων τὰς ἐμὰς μιμούμενοι,

ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡ ἔγχέλις (sic) ἔγχέλεως; on the different forms of this variable word see H. D. "Ορνεων for ὄρνεων (from ὄρνεον) is an error common to several grammars: 'Quod autem ad ὄρνις Buttmannus (Gramm. vol. 1. p. 236) refert ὄρνεων ap. Aristoph. Av. 291 (295), 305, ipsius est error, quum ὄρνεων sit illis ceterisque locis ab nom. ὄρνεον. Eodem modo peccatum in fragmentis Callimachi ex libro Περὶ ὄρνεων p. 468–9 ed. Ern., ubi constanter scriptum ὄρνεων, quum ὄρνεων sit in locis scriptorum omnibus illis citatis;' L. Dindorf ap. H. D.

687. NOTE 3.—Whether such forms as *σινάπεως*, *ἄστεως* are rightly accented the Greek grammarians do not say: probably they are, but in the other cases the *ω* is long; hence *ἀστέων* not *ἄστεων*; see Kühner, G. G. I. 345.

2. SIMPLE ADJECTIVES.

(a) *With a Vowel Characteristic.*

688. Those which form their genitive in *os* pure are oxytone, as *αἰπύς*, *ἀκριβής*, *ἀληθής*, *βραδύς*, *δασύς*, *ἡδύς*, *θρασύς*, *νεαλής*, *στρηνής*, *ψευδής*, *ώκυς*; except 1. those in *is* (gen. *ios*), as *ἄϊδης*, *εῦνις*, *ἥνις*, *ἴδης*, *υῆστις*; and 2. *ἄκικυς*, *ἥμισυς*, *θῆλυς*, *πλήρης*, which retract their accent.

689. NOTE.—*Ἄκικυς* strictly belongs to the compound adjectives: *ἥμισυς*, Arc. 91. 15: its other cases are not unfrequently misaccented, as *ἥμισεα* for *ἥμισέα*, *Ionic=ἥμισεια*; *ἥμισεας* for *ἥμισέας*, etc.: *θῆλυς*, Arc. 91. 16; Schol. Ven. E. 269: it is held by some that *θάλεια* implies a masculine *θάλυς*: *μῶλυς*, Hesych.: *νέκυς* or *νέκυρ*, Laced., Hesych., may with more propriety be considered a substantive: *πλήρης*, Arc. 25. 4; 117. 14: *πρᾶτος* was by some written *πρᾶψ*, A. G. Oxon. I. 345. 13: *πρέσβυς*, Arc. 91. 16, for which the dialectic forms *πρέσγυς* Doric, *πρενγυς* Cretan, and *σπέργυς* are mentioned: on *ταρφεία* or *ταρφείας* see E. M. 747. 20, and above § 383: *τέρψ* (?) Hesych.: *φόλυς* (?) Herod. π. μ. λ. 32. 34 is probably a substantive. The Epic *χέρης*, *χέρηα*, and *χέρηε* have been derived by some grammarians from a supposed form *χέρης*, but there is no necessity for doing so; cf. H. D. s. v. *χέρων*: *λιγύς* the adjective must be distinguished from *Λίγυς*, *Ligurian*, Eust. 96. 7: *δένυνομένου δὲ τοῦ λιγὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ δέκεως, τὸ Λίγυς κύριον καὶ τὸ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἔθνικὸν βαρύνεται πρὸς διαστολὴν τούτου.*

(b) *With a Consonantal Characteristic.*

690. Those with a genitive in *os* impure retract the accent, as ἀστερόεις, μέλας, μνήμων, πένης, τάλας, χαρέις; except oxytone, 1. ἀργής, γυμνής, ἔκών, ψιλής; those in *as* (gen. *αδος*), *as* ἀλμάς, ἀμβολάς, ἐρημάς, θυιάς, μανιάς, πεδιάς, and 2. those in *is* (gen. *δος*), from masculines in *ης*, which follow the rule given for substantives above, § 644; hence ἀγνιάτις (*ἀγνιάτης*), αἰγιαλῖτις (*αἰγιαλίτης*), δεσμῶτις (*δεσμώτης*), δεσπότις (*δεσπότης*), ἑστιάτις, ζεφυρῖτις, ἥπειρῶτις, λιμενῖτις, πουνῆτις, πρεσβῦτις, but Περσίς and Σκυθίς are oxytone. In many cases there is no corresponding masculine form in use, while in most instances it is difficult, in some impossible, to distinguish substantives from adjectives.

NOTE 1.—Ἄργής, Arc. 23. 21: its genitive is either ἀργῆτος or ἀργέτος: γυμνής, see § 635: ἔκών, Arc. 178. 7; Schol. Ven. M. 379: καρβάν, Chœrob. C. 68. 18: Χερνής, Chœrob. C. 55. 2: ψιλής, κουρῆς, Chœrob. C. 55. 2; cf. § 636, above.

NOTE 2.—Κεράστις, *cornuta*, Aeschyl. Prom. 674, where Dindorf reads κεραστίς rightly, for Arcadius 35. 19 expressly says that it is oxytone: φαινόλις, Hom. Hym. in Cer. 51 should be φαινόλις like μανόλις.

691. Those which suffer contraction are regular, as *αἰγλήεις*, *αἰγλᾶς*, *ἀλκάεις*, *ἀλκᾶς*, *ἀργήεις*, *ἀργᾶς*, *τιμήεις* *τιμῆς*, *ἀμνοκῶν*, *ἀμνοκῶν*; Eust. 775. 45; Schol. Ven. M. 201; 360.

692. The monosyllabic *πᾶς* is perispomenon in the nominative singular, masculine and neuter, oxytone in the genitive and dative singular of the same genders (the feminine *πᾶσα* follows the rules of the First Declension); in all other cases it retracts its accent, hence *πᾶς*, *πᾶσα*, *πᾶν*; *παντός*, *πάσης*; *παντί*, *πάσῃ*; *πάντα*, *πᾶσαν*, *πᾶν*; *πάντε*, *πάσα*; *πάντοιν*, *πᾶσαιν*; *πάντες*, *πᾶσαι*, *πάντα*; *πάντων*, *πασῶν*; *πᾶσι* *πᾶσαις*; *πάντας*, *πᾶντα*. Its compounds retract their accent, as *ἄπας*, *ἀνάπας*, *σύμπας*, A. G. Oxon. 1. 405. 5; 2. 406. 27.

693. The comparative and superlative degrees throw the accent as far back as possible, as *βελτίων*, *βέλτιον*; *ἥδιων*, *ἥδιον*; E. M. 235. 1; Theog. Can. 118. 34; A. G. Oxon. 1. 98. 25.

694. Oblique Cases.—The general rule is observed, except that the genitive plural feminine in adjectives of three terminations is perispomenon (see § 216), as *ἥμισυς*, *ἥμισεια*, *ἥμισυ*; *ἥμισεος*, *ἥμισειας*; *δξής*, *δξεῖα*, *δξέν*; *δξέος*, *δξεῖας*; *δξέει* or *δξεῖ*,

δξείᾳ; δξύν, δξεῖαν, δξύ; δξέων, δξειῶν, etc. The feminines of λιγύς and ἐλαχύς are proparoxytone, λίγεια and ἐλάχεια.

695. Note.—The final *a* of the feminine singular is short, except in some dialectic (Ionic) forms, as ὠκέα: πολέσι, πολέσσο, πολέσσαι is regular as a case of πολύς.

On λίγεια and ἐλάχεια see Arc. 95. 23; E. M. 565. 9; Eust. 1586. 13; the name of the Siren Λίγεια is also proparoxytone.

The old grammarians are not agreed as to the accent of Αἴπν in Hom. Il. 2. 592; Aristarchus and Apollodorus made it oxytone, Pherecydes Atheniensis understood εὔκτιτον as the name of the city and αἴπν as the epithet; some distinguish Αἴπν the town from αἴπν the adjective; Ptolemæus Ascalonites took Αἴπν for a proper name, and retained the adjectival accent; Schol. Ven. B. 592; St. Byz. s. v. has Αἴπν, and that seems the best mode of writing the name: αἴπεια also has a substantival tone, St. Byz. s. v.: Eust. 743. 21: βαθεία on the contrary has the accent of an adjective; see above, § 105.

On ἀληθεῖς, ἐπάναγκες, ἐπίτηδες, χάριειν, which are used adverbially, see below, § 832 note.

3. COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

(a) With a Vowel Characteristic.

696. Those from barytones remain unchanged as to the accent, perispomena therefore remain unaltered, as πλήρης, ήμιπλήρης, φιλοσοφοκλῆς.

697. Those in *eis* are oxytone; those in *us* and *is* retract the accent, as ίξοφορεύς, λιμοφορεύς, ώμοβορεύς; ἀγάσταχνς, ἀγλαόβοτρυς, ἄδακρυς, ἄδρυς, ἄθηλυς, ἄνιχθυς, ἄτραχνς, εύβοτρυς, ισόνεκυς, λεύκοφρυς, πολύδακρυς, ὑπέρηδυς, ἄϊδρις, πολύδρυς.

NOTE.—Arc. 91. 18; 21. 16; E. M. 333. 21; 518. 30; Schol. Ven. B. 764; N. 521; Eust. 833. 38; 340. 21: Ἀβαθύς, μελαμβαθύς, νευροπαχύς, ἐπευθύς, μεσευθύς, are all false, either in form or accent; see especially Loh. Phryn. 533 sqq.; the same is true of ἀπιχθύς for ἀπιχθυς, cf. Eust. 1720. 24, ἐντραχύς, περιθαρσύς, προβαθύς, τριβραχύς, ὑπαμβλύς, which are all properly proparoxytone; in Apollon. Rhod. 4. 283 we have εὐρύς τε προβαθύς τε where πρόβαθύς τε is the proper reading: ἀρσενοθῆλυς in Choerob. C. 63. 1 is sufficiently refuted by ἀθηλυς in Eust. 833; ποδῶκυς has no existence.

698. Adjectives in *ης* are oxytone, as ἀαγής, ἀγχιβαθής, ἀναιδής, ἀψευδής, βαρυναλγής, γηγενής, δυσαής, δυσαλθής, ἐπαχθής, ἐναγής, θυμοδακής, λειτουργής, λυσιμέλης, ποδηνεκής; except paroxytone, 1. αὐθάδης, αὐτάρκης, εὐτέλης (?), ποδάρκης, ποδώκης, and, as above mentioned, compounds from barytone words (§ 644); 2. those in αντης, ηθης (from ήθος and ἀληθής), ηκης (from ἀκη or ἀκή), ηρης, κητης (from κῆτος), μεγεθης, μηκης (from μῆκος), πηχης (from πῆχυς), στελεχης, τηρης (from τηρέω), ωδης, ωδης, and ωλης, which are paroxytone, as ἀνάντης, ἐνάντης, κατάντης; ἀήθης,

ἀναλήθης, εὐήθης, μισαλήθης, συνήθης, φιλαλήθης; ἀήκης, νεήκης, τανυήκης; ἀνήρης, λιχμήρης, μεστήρης, μονήρης, τριήρης, χαλκήρης; βαθυκήτης, μεγακήτης; εύμεγέθης, παμμεγέθης, ὑπερμεγέθης; ἔτερο-μήκης; πενταπήχης, τετραπήχης, τριπήχης; βραχυστελέχης, μακρο-στελέχης, μονοστελέχης; δεμυιοτήρης, νυκτοτήρης; ἀλσώδης, ίνωδης, πετρώδης, στοιχειώδης; ἔξωλης, πανώλης, προώλης. Those in ετης (from ἔτος) are paroxytone in Attic, as διέτης, τριέτης, δεκέτης.

699. Note 1.—Chœrob. C. 52. 4: τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΟΣ οὐδετέρων εἰς ΗΣ γινό-μενα σύνθετα τότε βαρύνονται, ἡνίκα ὅσι κύρια, οἷον σθένος, Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους, γένος Διογένης Διογένους, νεῖκος Πολυνείκης Πολυνείκους, καλέος Ἡρακλέης καὶ κατὰ κράσιν Ἡρακλῆς Ἡρακλέους, καὶ ὅταν ὅσιν ἀπὸ τρισυλλάβου σύνθετα, οἷον στέλεχος εὐστελέχης, μέγεθος παμμεγέθης, καὶ ὅταν ὅσιν ἀπὸ δισυλλάβου σύνθετο εἶχοντα ἐν τῇ παραληγούσῃ τὸ Η ἐπιφερομένου ἄφωνον ἄφωνα δὲ εἰσιν ἐννέα Β, γ, δ, κ, π, τ, θ, φ, χ. "Εστωσαν δὲ παραδίγματα τοῦ κανόνος ταῦτα, κῆτος μεγα-κήτης, ἥθος κακοήθης, μῆκος ἐπιμήκης . . . ἐδὲ μῆδὲν ἐκ τούτων τῶν τριῶν ἔχως . . . δεξινεσθαι θέλουσιν, οἷον μένος εὐμενῆς, γένος εὐγενῆς, εἶδος δυσειδῆς, καλέος δυσκλήτης, τεῖχος εὐτείχης" ἔχει γάρ τούτο ἄφωνον ἐπιφερόμενον, φημὶ δὲ τὸ Χ, ἀλλ' οὐ παραλήγεται τῷ Η; δῆνος δυσδηνῆς (δῆνεα δέ εἰσι τὰ βουλεύματα), τούτῳ γάρ παραλήγεται τῷ Η ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔχει ἐπιφερόμενον ἄφωνον, τὸ γάρ Ν ἡμίφωνον ἔστιν, ἔτος διετής, ταῦτα δέ φημι παρὰ τὸ ἔτος παρ' ἡμῖν μὲν δένονται κατὰ τὸν προειρη-μένον κανόνα. παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις βαρύνονται; cf. E. M. 393. 6.

700. Note 2.—On those in -αντης see Chœrob. C. 54. 25; Mæris 207: κά-ταντες, τὴν πρώτην δευτέρων, Ἀττικῶς. τὴν τελευταίαν δέξιας, Ἐλληνικῶς: -ηθης, Chœrob. C. 177. 2: τὸ δὲ ἀληθῆς διὰ τοῦτο ἐν τῇ συνθέσει βαρύνεται, οἷον φιλαλήθης, μισαλήθης, ἐπειδὴ τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΗΘΗΣ σύνθετα ἀπ' δύνματος βαρύνεσθαι θέλουσιν, ἥθος εὐήθης συνήθης κακοήθης, οὔτως οὖν καὶ ἀληθῆς φιλαλήθης μισαλήθης: Chœrob. C. 175. 24; Eust. 897. 40; Philem. Lex. p. 110. § 262; Arc. 28. 4; 27. 14; Schol. Ven. M. 164: yet παναληθης is quoted by H. D. from Aeschyl. S. c. T. 724; Plat. Rep. 583 B; it also occurs in Anthl. Pal. 5. 296. 5. and the adverb in ὡς in Aeschyl. Supp. 85; Suid. s. v. Ἀτρέπτως, etc.; but παναληθης is undoubtedly the correct accent, see E. M. 435. 57: ἐπαληθης, Amphiloch. p. 99 D, H. D., who rightly observe 'rectius scribitur ἐπαληθης': those in γηθης (γηθέω) are regular, as ἐργηθης, εὐγηθης, δαφνογηθης, λυρογηθης: so those in μηθης, as ἐπιμηθης, προμηθης: and those in πληθης, as ἐμπληθης, ἀμάξιοπληθης, βουσπληθης, γυναι-κοπληθης, ζαπληθης, θυμοπληθης, ισοπληθης, κενταυροπληθης, καινοπληθης, κοσμοπληθης, λευκοπληθης, μυριοπληθης, οινοπληθης, δμοπληθης, παμπληθης, περιπληθης, πολυπληθης, ἀρσενοπληθης: H. D. have διπληθης, and quote Nicand. Al. 153: ή καὶ σιραίου πόσιν διπληθέα (scr. διπλήθεα) τενέας: this seems to be a slip of the pen, for διπληθης is quite right: πυριπληθης, H. D., is an error, the word is rightly oxytone in Eusebius: ὑπερπληθης is quoted from Pseudo-Demosth. p. 802. 25, but it is unquestionably wrong, though MSS. do vary occasionally between χειροπληθης and χειροπληθης, so also παμπληθης, no doubt from a confused idea that all compound adjectives in ηθης were paroxytone, a notion which has led moderns as well as ancients into numerous errors of accentuation: those in σκηθης are regular, as ἀσκηθης, πανασκηθης.

701. Note 3.—ηκης, see Chœrob. C. 48. 1; Schol. Ven. Π. 768; Eust. 939. 14, whence it appears that some (i. e. Ptolemæus Ascalonites, cf. Schol. Ven. N. 391) were for making νεήκης oxytone, but the tradition barytoned it and others of that termination: so some wrote πυριηκης, others πυριηκης, Eust. 1635. 64: πετράκης,

Orph. Lith. 228, is perhaps a substantive: *λεπτηκής* in Hesych. is of doubtful origin, the last editor reads *λεπτήκης*: Lob. Ajax 173 has collected several examples of false accents affixed to adjectives in *ητης*.

—*ηρης*.—Although the adjectives in *ηρης* from ἄρω are paroxytone, those in ἄρης are oxytone: Arc. 26. 9; Schol. Ven. Γ. 316; I. 336; E. M. 458. 27: the inconsistency of accenting θυμήρης in one way and θυμαρής in another appears to have struck even the Greeks themselves, cf. Eust. 754. 60; 1946. 35: *χαλκοάρης* seems to be paroxytone in Pindar, but no doubt wrongly: the following exceptions occur:—ἀπηρής, E. M. 122. 6; A. G. Oxon. I. 84. 10: *παναπηρής*, ἀριηρής, ἀσηρής (?) ἀτηρής (?) ἀχθηρής, ἀχηρής, δυσβηρής or δυσβήρης, *πενταετηρής*: they are all more or less doubtful: cf. Lob. Prol. 268.

702. NOTE 4.—*κητης*, see Chcerob. C. 52. 13; Schol. Ven. N. 63; Eust. 920. 46; Arc. 117. 23: -μεγεθης, Schol. Ven. Π. 57; Chcerob. C. 52. 13: -μηκης, Chcerob. 52. 13: *δυορεμηκές*, Hesych., is corrupt, cf. H. D. s. v.: -πηχης, Arc. 27. 26: -στελεχης, Schol. Ven. Π. 57; L. S. have *ἀστελεχής* (?) from Theophrastus: it should be paroxytone: -ωδης, these are all paroxytone, whatever their derivation, as εύώδης, δυσώδης, πετρώδης, προσφόδης (οἰδάω), προσώδης (δύω), Arc. 25. 22; 117. 15; Schol. Ven. I. 336; E. M. 458. 29: -ωλης, Arc. 117. 19: -ωρης, Arc. 26. 1: ἔτι ιτά διὰ τὸν ωρης [sc. βαρύνεται] Διάρης Λυκώρης διπερ Καλλίμαχος δέξνει: Arc. 117. 18, νεωρης and αὐτώρης are said to be paroxytone: Chcerob. C. 54. 6 adds ὑληρης, and 436. 27, ὑλώρης: γέωρες or γεώρες in Hesych. and Suid. are false, both in form and accent, cf. H. D. s. v. γειώραι: εύρυχωρής is oxytone in Strab. 200; Paus. 3. 19. 1; Diod. Sic. 19. 94; 20. 29, quoted by H. D.; also in Paus. I. 44. 6: I find no instance of this as a paroxytone: στενοχωρής, Arist. de Gen. An. 3. 4. 5: κατωρής in Hesych. is doubtful: νεωρής is oxytone in all the places quoted by H. D., Soph. Elect. 901; CEd. Col. 730; Plut. Mor. 112 D; Stob. Flor. 104. 11: ὑληρης is oxytone in Nicand. Ther. 55 in all the MSS. but one: these are all the words of this termination that I have noted, and it appears that our books in every instance contradict the rules of the grammarians:—who shall decide?

703. NOTE 5.—*ετης*: those in *ετης*, from ἔτος, are oxytone in the common dialect, but paroxytone in Attic, as διετής, τριετής, δεκετής, πετραιτής: Attic διέτης, τριέτης, Chcerob. C. 52. 25; Pollux I. 54; E. M. 765. 21: but the Attics declined them after the first declension, not after the third, Chcerob. C. 151. 32: yet the same author, 437. 3, says that the vocative singular of these compounds was oxytone in the common dialect, as τριετής, τριετές, πενταιτής, πενταιτές, but proparoxytone in Attic, as πενταέτης, πεντάτετης, ἔξατης, ἔξατετης: οἱέτης and ἔξέτης in Homer are barytone, Eust. 340. 40; E. M. 617. 14; Schol. Ven. Π. 57: reference to the following passages, Philem. Lex. p. 28. § 75; Schol. Ven. B. 765; Göttling, Accent. p. 324; Lob. Phryn. 407; Ammon. p. 136, will show that both the form and accent of these words is involved in almost inextricable confusion; thus much seems clear, 1. that when declined in *ης*, gen. *ou*, they are paroxytone; 2. that however declined, they are in Attic also paroxytone; and 3. that in the common dialect they are oxytone when belonging to the third declension.

704. NOTE 6.—Those in μηδης seem to vary, for ἀλιμηδής, κακομηδής, πυκιμηδής are oxytone, (though πυκιμηδής, Hom. Od. I. 438 is πυκιμήδης, Hom. Hym. in Cererem 153, and in Hesych.), while δολομηδής, θρασυμηδής, σκοτομήδης, ψυφομηδής are paroxytone; the inconsistency perhaps arises from the different views taken as to their origin, some deriving them directly from μῆδομαι, others making them *paronyma* from μῆδος; it is however an error to say, as some do, that all derivatives from neuter nouns are paroxytone, e. g. δολιχεγχής is expressly made oxytone by Schol. Ven. Φ. 155, though some wrote δολιχέγχης: χαλκέγχης is probably false for χαλκεγχής; cf. H. D. s. v.

705. NOTE 7.—The following, if correct, are violations of the rule:—*Ἄβακής*, which is quoted from Sappho by E. M. 2. 45, cannot be right in Æolic; it should be paroxytone, as it is in Hesych.: ‘*Αριδ. Theocr. I. 27 κισσούβιον ἀμφῶες . . . unde citat Herodian. Περὶ μον. λέξ. p. 14. 33 [cf. E. M. 93. 7]. Ubi Lehrsi p. 46 ἀμφῶης ἀμφῶες scribendum videtur.*’ *Ἀμφῶες* ponit Etym. M. p. 639, 6; *H. D.*: ἀνεμώκης, Eurip. Phoen. 164, Theoc. Fistula, and elsewhere. This and ποδώκης are the only ones in *ωκης*: *ἀόρχης*, Dio Cass. 75. 14, *H. D.*: with the exception of *μάνορχις* (and *μονόρχης*?) other words of this termination belong to the first declension, e. g. *ἐνόρχης*, *τριόρχης*, *ηποτριόρχης*; the passage in Dio Cass. is suspicious: *ἀπέσκης*, Soph. Frag. 552=87 ed. Didot is false for *ἀπέσκής*: *ἀρθροκῆδης* is quoted from Lucian Tragop. 15, where however Jacobitz has the right accent, *ἀρθροκῆδης*, like *λαθυκῆδης*, cf. E. M. 555. 4: *ἀρισκῆδης* (?) Callim. Frag. 108; *L. S.*: *αὐθάδης*, Chœrob. C. 54. 25; Arc. 117. 25: *αύτάρκης*, Chœrob. C. 54. 25; Arc. 117 25: all others are oxytone, as *βιαρκής*, *διαρκής*, *όλιγαρκής*, *γυιαρκής*, *έπαρκής*, etc., except *ποδάρκης*, on which see below: *εύρυσάκης* only occurs as a proper name, as an adjective it would be oxytone, like *φερεστακής*: *εύρυστήθης*, Arist. H. A. 9. 50. 12 may be correct, see the passage from Chœroboscus quoted above, § 699: *εὐηχής* is falsely paroxytone in Callim. Del. 296; all in *ηχης* (*ήχω* or *ήχος*) are oxytone, as *διηχής*, *δυσηχής*, *δένηχής* (not *δένήχης*), *βαρυηχής*, *γλυκηχής*, etc., cf. E. M. 564. 53: *εύρωγης* (?) Anth. Pal. 6. 190: *εὐτείχεα* was by tradition proparoxytone, but Schol. Ven. II. 57 observes that it should be paroxytone; cf. A. G. Oxon. I. 158. 20: (*θεοτείχης* is also paroxytone in Anth. Pal. Append. 214; *αἱρεσιτείχης* belongs to the first declension); but the grammarians also refer *εὐτείχεα* not to *εὐτειχής*, but to *εὐτείχεος*; *εὐτειχής* is oxytone in all the un-Homeric passages quoted by *H. D.* except one, Theog. 1209, *πάλιν εὐτείχεα Θήβην*, and there some read *εὐτειχά*, like *εὐτειχά δόμου* in Pind. Nem. 7. 46, and it is expressly stated to be so accented by Chœrob. C. 52. 21: it appears that some grammarians wrote *ζάῆς* for *ζάῆς*, Schol. Ven. M. 157: *ζάῆς ὡς ὑγῆς· οἵτος καὶ ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης παρατητέον δὲ τοὺς βαυλομένους βαρύνειν, ίσως πλανηθέντας ἐκ τῆς αἰτιατικῆς τῆς εἰς Ν περατωθέσης: θεοσυλῆς*, Suid., is, as *H. D.* observe, a false accent; the word belongs to the first declension: *καταλήσης*, Strab. 238, *εἰς φάραγγα βαθέαν καὶ καταλασῆ*, where some read *κατάλαση*: *κατάρης ἀνεμος* is quoted by Eust. 603. 35 from Alceus and Sappho; as Æolic it seems to be right: *μενέγχης*, Anth. Pal. 7. 255: *κνανέη καὶ τούσδε μενέγχεας ἄλεσεν ἄνδρας Μούσα*: probably *μενεγχέας* is to be read: *ναυκράτης* in Herodot. 5. 36 is more properly a substantive; the accusative *ναυκράτην* occurs in Eust. 1490. 19, where it seems to have more the character of an adjective; the other compounds, when belonging to the third declension, are oxytone, as *ἀκρατής*, *έγκρατής*, etc.: *ναυτάρης* is a barbarous word, see *H. D.*: *πετράκης* (or *πετρήκης*), see above, § 701: *πολυδήνης*, Hesych., should certainly be oxytone, like *δυσδηνής*, Chœrob. C. 52. 23: *ποδάρκης*, Arc. 117. 26, sometimes falsely oxytone, e. g. Pind. Pyth. 5. 45; Olymp. 13. 38: *ποδώκης*, Apion and Herodorus, while they allowed that this as an epithet of Achilles was barytone, seem to deny that it was so in any other collocation, Eust. 340. 21; Schol. Ven. B. 764: *πυρικαίης*, Anth. Pal. 6. 281, has been corrected into *πυρικής*: *τετραένης* (?) ‘*Theocr. 7. 147: τετράενες δὲ πίθων ἀπελύετο κρατὸς ἀλειφαρ*: sic enim accentus ponitur in libris et ap. Gregor. Cor. p. 273: Callimacho Apoll. 57: *τετραέτης τὰ πρῶτα θεμέλια Φοῖβος ἔπηξε*, Santenius refert Valckenarium restituuisse *τετραένης*;’ *H. D.*

706. Barytones retract the accent in the vocative and neuter singular, as *ἐπιμήκης*, *ἐπίμηκες*, *εύμήκης*, *εύμηκες*, *κακοήθης*, *κακόήθες*, *παμμεγέθης*, *παμμέγεθες*, *συνήθης*, *σύνηθες*, *σο μισάληθες*, *φιλάληθες*; except those in *ήεις*, *ώδης*, *ώης* (?) *ώλης*, *ώρης*, and

ἥρης, which follow the general rule, as ἀμφῶες, αὐτῶρες, νεώρες, εὐώδεις, ἔξωλεις, πανώλεις, ξιφῆρες, χαλκῆρες.

707. Note 1.—Arc. 117.9; Joh. Alex. 13. 30; Chœrob. C. 436. 28; Chœrob. E. 19. 6; Schol. Ven. § 519; Theog. Can. 118. 23: πᾶν εἰς ΕΣ λήγον σύδετερον, πλὴν τοῦ Κυνόσαργες, τὴν μονογενέαν οὐ προσίσται, ἀκολουθεῖ γάρ τὰ πάντα καὶ κατὰ τόντον καὶ κατὰ γραφὴν τῇ κλητικῇ τοῦ ἀρνενικοῦ οἷον ὡς ἐνμηκεῖς, τὸ ἐνμηκεῖς ὡς ἐνθεῖς· ὁ ἀσθενές, τὸ ἀσθενές: Joh. Alex. 13. 35: τὸ αὐταρκεῖς καὶ αὐθαδεῖς φῆσιν δὲ Ἡραδιανὸς μὴ ἔχειν ἀφορμὴν προπαροξύνεσθαι: Theodos. Can. 1004. 17: ἀναβιβάζουσι δὲ τὸν τόντον ἐπὶ τῆς κλητικῆς καὶ τὰ εἰς ΗΣ κύρια σύνθετα, Διμηδεῖς, Ἀριστόφανες, καὶ τὰ παρ' οὐδετέρων ἐσχηματισμένα εἰς ΗΣ, εὑμηκεῖς, κακόθεοις παραλόγως γάρ ἐβορύνθη τὸ αὐταρκεῖς, αὐθαδεῖς, κάταντες: on this Chœroboscus, C. 437. 6, thus comments: δεῖ δὲ γινώσκειν ὅτι τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἀντώνιον καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἀρκών καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἀδέεν (δημαινεῖ τὸ ἀρέσκειν) καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἀκῆ (δημαινεῖ τὴν ὁξύτητα τοῦ οἰδήρου), βαρυτονούμενα κατὰ τὴν εὐθείαν, ἔχουσι τὴν κλητικὴν προπαροξύνοντον, οἷον κατάντης κάταντες, προσάντης πρόσαντες, αὐτάρκης αὐταρκεῖς, ὀλιγάρκης ὀλιγαρκεῖς [the neuter of this is oxytone in Lucian Tim. 54], αὐθάδης αὐθαδεῖς, τανήκης τανήκεις, ἀμφήκης ἀμφηκεῖς. Οὕτω γάρ καλλιών ἔστι λέγειν ὅτι χαρακτῆρι ταῦτα ὑποπίπτουσιν, καὶ μὴ σημειοῦνται ὡς ἐποίσσονται παρὰ τεχνικός; cf. Chœrob. C. 52. 5 sq.; Kühner, G. G. I. 376, quotes ἔνρηκες from Eurip. Elect. 335, and ἔνρηκτες from Eurip. Phoeniss. 375 = 372, ed. Nauck, who prints ἔνρῆκες, but it is doubtful whether such accents are correct.

708. Note 2.—According to Arc. 117. 25 the neuter of ποδάρκης is oxytone, ποδαρκέις: the same thing is asserted by E. M. 678. 3, who adds that its vocative is proparoxytone, πόδαρκες; cf. A. G. Oxon. I. 348. 16; ποδῶκες in Aeschylus, S. c. T. 623, ed. Didot, from ποδάρκης is probably correct.

709. Note 3.—The words in ετῆς (cf. § 703), when oxytone, are also oxytone in the vocative, as τριετής, τριετές: when paroxytone, the vocative and the neuter are proparoxytone, as τριέτης, τριέτες; Chœrob. C. 436. 33.

710. Note 4.—*Genitive Plural.* The genitive plural, when contracted, is perispomenon, as εὐμηκῶν (=εὐμηκέων), εὐσεβῶν, except those in ὥδης, which are paroxytone according to Aristarchus, though his accentuation was denounced as absurd by many, hence δυσώδων, εὐάδων, τριήρων (or τριηρῶν, see § 674), αὐτάρκων (and αὐταρκῶν) in Attic, together with ουνήθων and κακοήθων; our books vary, but are said to be tolerably consistent in circumflexing the genitive plural of those in ὥδης; cf. Kühner, G. G. I. 375. It does not appear that the grammarians extended this to all words in ηθης and ηρης, as Göttling, Accent. p. 327, seems to think; cf. Chœrob. C. 459. II; Joh. Alex. 19. 13; Arc. 136. 21.

711. Note 5.—*Neuter of Adjectives used as Substantives.* The neuter singular of adjectives in ης, when used exclusively as a substantive, loses its adjectival accent and becomes proparoxytone, as Κυνόσαργες, θμαργες, πεύκαις, ρώπαις: Arc. 124. 7. For exceptions to this see § 576.

712. Note 6.—*Syncopated Forms.* Epic syncopated forms in εα = εεα from words in εης, keep the accent on the ε, as δυσκλέα = δυσκλεέα from δυσκλεής: so also εὐκλέας = εὐκλεέας, εὐκλέα = εὐκλεέα, εὐκλέων = εὐκλεέων. When contracted the general rule is observed, as ἀκλέέα, ἀκλεᾶ, ὑγιέα, ὑγιᾶ, etc.: cf. Matthiä, Gr. Gr. § 113. 1; Eust. 187. 12; Schol. Ven. B. 115; Θ. 441; K. 281. The ways in which such words are contracted must be learnt from some good Greek grammar; the accentuation is always regular, e. g. εὐκλέας = εὐκλεέας or εὐκλέας, Schol. Ven. K. 281; Lob. Path. I. 263: heteroclite forms, like ἔμπλεα = ἔμπλεον, Nicand. Alex. 164, are accented differently by different editors; cf. Lob. Path. I. 266; Ἡρακλεῖς (on which see § 675) is hardly an exception.

(b) With a Consonantal Characteristic.

713. Those with a consonant for their characteristic retract the accent when their second factor consists of more than one syllable, as διχόμηνις, δυστάλας, εὔακτιν, εὔπολις, θεοκρήπις, ἵππουρις, κάτηλν, κισσοχίτων, λεύκασπις, λιπόπατρις, μισαλάζων, πάμμεγας, πολυγλώχιν, χαλκογλώχιν; except *oxytone*, 1. those in *as* (gen. *αδος*), as *περιθρομάς*, *πολυδειράς*, *συμπληγάς*, *χαλκεμβολάς*, *χαμαιευνάς*; 2. those in *is* which are exclusively feminine, as ἀγελήτις, εὐπλοκαμίς, *Παναχαιτίς*; 3. *perispomena*, those in *ωπις*, as *βλοσυρώπις*, *δολώπις*, *έλικωπις*, *εύρυωπις*, *κοιλώπις*, *κυνώπις*. Those in *is* (or *τις*) derived from or implying masculine forms in *ης* (or *της*) follow the rules given above, § 644, as *ἥεροφοῖτις*, *προθῆβις*. Those in *ξ* are always accented on the penultimate, according to § 620, as *αἴγιδίωξ*, *θηριδίωξ*, *κατῶρυξ*, *δημῆτιξ*; E. M. 451. 22.

714. Oblique Cases.—These are regular, except that neuters and vocatives in *ον* retract the accent, as ἐνοσίχθων, ἐνόσιχθον, εὐδαίμων, εὔδαιμον, κυλλοποδίων, κυλλοπόδιον, δλβιοδαίμων, δλβιόδαιμον; but those in *φρον* follow the general rule, as δαΐφρων, δαΐφρον.

715. Note 1.—Chœrob. C. 437. 35: τὰ εἰς Ω σύνθετα διὰ τοῦ Ω, δηλονότι, ὅταν ἔχωσι τὴν κλητικὴν εἰς ΟΝ διὰ τοῦ Ο, προπαροξύνονται κατὰ τὴν κλητικὴν ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβᾶς ὄντα οἷον . . . δλβιοδαίμων ὡ δλβιόδαιμον, κυλλοποδίων ὡ κυλλοπόδιον: Chœrob. C. 438. 18: σημειοῦται δὲ ὁ τεχνικὸς καὶ λέγει χωρὶς τῶν παρὰ τὸ φρήν ταῦτα δὲ πρὸ μιᾶς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ καὶ οὐ προπαροξύνονται, οἷον ὡ δαΐφρον, ὡ περίφρον: Joh. Alex. 14. 7; A. G. Oxon. 1. 17. 16.

716. Note 2.—Eust. 26. 29: βαρύνεται δὲ τὸ εὐκνήμας κανόνι τοιούτῳ· τὰ εἰς ΙΣ θηλυκὰ δέξύτοινα εἰ μὲν ἐν τῇ συνθέσει φυλάσσει τὸ θηλυκὸν μόνον γένος, καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον φυλάσσει, οἷον' σκελίς, περισκελίς. εἰ δὲ μεταληπτικὰ γίνονται καὶ ἀρσενικοῦ γένους, μεθίσταντα εἰς βαρέαν τάσιν, οἷον' ἐλπίς δύσελπις. τοῦτο γάρ κοινόν ἐστι τῷ γένει. ταῦτη τοι καὶ τὸ καταιγίς δέξύνεται ὡς μονογενές· τὸ δὲ μελάναιγις βαρύνεται. οὕτω δὲ καὶ τὸ κλῆτης εὐκλήτης, κνημὶς εὐκνήμας. δμοίς καὶ ψηφὶς πολυψήφις: thus also πολυκλῆτης, Eust. 174. 8, though some made it oxytone, Schol. Ven. B. 175; see also E. M. 518. 32; Philem. Lex. p. 40. § 97; Eust. 1437. 50: σκοπητέον δὲ μή ποτε φαῖται τῶν ἀντιγράφων ἐν οἷς δέξύνεται ἡ εὐπλοκαμίς δέοντος γάρ, ὥσπερ κρηπῆς μελαγκρήπις, ψηφὶς πολυψήφις.....κνημὶς εὐκνήμας, οὕτω καὶ πλοκαμὶς εὐπλοκάμις: Ἀλικρηπής and εὐκρηπής are almost certainly wrong for ἀλικρήπις, εὐκρήπις; Schol. Ven. T. 87; Ω. 318; E. M. 83. 53; A. G. Oxon. 1. 230. 1.

717. Note 3.—The extreme difficulty of distinguishing substantives from adjectives must serve as some apology for the vagueness of the rule above given: the following real or apparent exceptions to it may be worth noting: λοξοτρόχις, Anth. Pal. 9. 191: παμμῆτις is quoted by H. D. from Theoph. ad Autol. 2. p. 74 (108 Wolf.); but it should be πάμμῆτις, like πάμμην, for all in μῆτις are *paroxytone*, Moschop. ad Hes. Op. 23. p. 64. Gaisf.; cf. also E. M. 518: ἀπειρωδὸν in Stephanus is a mistake, as are πολυανχήν and πυριγλωχίν, which are all *paroxytone*: λιπερνής, Diod. Sic. 12. 40 is *paroxytone* in Photius: φιλοκηδεμῶν,

Xenoph. Ages. 11. 12, ought by analogy to be paroxytone: βαθυπυθμήν, E. M. 696. 34 is incorrect, it should be βαθυπύθμην like ἀπύθμην, and διγοπύθμην, Theog. Can. 86. 14: μισοκαῖσαρ (?) Plut. 1. 987: προπρέων, Find. Nem. 7. 126, a false accent and quite contrary to analogy, Theog. Can. 29. 8.

According to Arc. 18. 24, λητροβαστάξ (or λιτροβαστάξ) and νεκροβαστάξ are oxytone, but the latter word is paroxytone in Chorob. C. 303. 34; 304. 2. 14, and in E. M. 270. 30.

718. Those of which the last factor is *monosyllabic* fall into two classes, according as the monosyllable is derived from a substantive or from a verb.

Last Factor derived from a Substantive.—These are accented on the penultimate, as περίφρων, πρόφρων, σώφρων; μακρόχειρ, μελαινόρριν, οὐλόθριξ, μακρόρρις, μελαινόφλεψ; Αἰθόψ, ἥνοψ, μέροψ, υδροψ, οἶνοψ, στέροψ, χάροψ; δίπλαξ, τρίπλαξ; ἀλλόχρως, λευκόχρως, μονόχρως, ρόδόχρως; ἀρτίπος, ἀελλόπος (Eust. 768. 48); except those in ωψ, which are oxytone, as ἀγλαώψ, αἴματώψ, ἀμβλώψ, βοώψ (also the name of a fish), γλαυκώψ, γοργώψ, δεινώψ, εὐώψ, κελαινώψ, λιπαρώψ, μουώψ, ταυρώψ, χαρώψ, but ἐλκώψ, εὐρύώψ (?), κύκλωψ, μήλωψ, μίωψ, νυκτάλωψ, and πολύώψ (?), are paroxytone.

719. NOTE.—Arc. 94. 15: τὰ εἰς Ψ πολυσύλλαβα ἔχοντα πρὸ τοῦ Ψ ή Ε βαρύνεται. Πέλοψ, Δρύοψ, μέροψ, βούκλεψ [*sic*], τυρόκλεψ. Those in χρως are occasionally oxytone, e. g. κελαινοχρώς, μελανοχρώς, Arist. H. A. 9. 41. 1; μελαινοχρώς, μελανοχρώς, μολιβδοχρώς, μολυβδοχρώς, οίνοχρώς, πελαργοχρώς, Lycoph. 24, but such accents are unquestionably false; Arc. 93. 21: τὰ εἰς ΩΣ σύνθετα ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΩΣ μονοσυλλάβων παροξύνεται· ζώς ἀείζως, χρώς λευκόχρως. τὸ μέντοι ὑποδῆμα δέννεται ὡς παρέλκουσαν ἔχον τὴν ὑπό.

Words in ωψ.—Arc. 94. 22: τὰ εἰς ΩΨ πολυσύλλαβα κύρια ὄντα ή προσηγορικὰ βαρύνονται· Κύκλωψ ἵωψ μήλωψ. σεσημείωται, ὡς τινὲς φασι, τὸ εὐρώψ δέννομενον. τὰ μέντοι ἐπιθετικὰ δέννεται, ὑπεσταλμένων τῶν ὑποπεπτωκέτων κυρίοις, ή τῶν ἰδιαζόντων· μονώψ (δο μονόφθαλμος) κελαινώψ, τυφλώψ. τὸ δὲ ἐλίκωψ καὶ μίωψ (δο μίως ὄφθαλμος ἔχων) βαρύνεται, ὥσπερ τὸ κύκλωψ καὶ κέρκωψ [leg. κέρκωψ] (δο δόλιος) καὶ ἵωψ δο κυνίσκος; Schol. Ven. 1. 503; cf. Eust. 1279. 17; 768. 40; 1388. 64; Lob. Ajax 338: ἄξωψ (?) αἱ ἔγραι ἐπ τῆς θεωρίας, Hesych.: αἴμαλωψ ορ αἴμαλώψ (?) is used both as a substantive and an adjective: κεραώψ is falsely κεράωψ in Manetho 4. 91; H. D.: μονώψ is also found paroxytone, but wrongly: νυκτάλωψ, Eust. 768. 40: πολύώψ, Anth. Pal. 6. 65. 9; 9. 765: φίλωψ (?) = φίλος, Hesych., is perhaps not an instance coming under this rule: Περιγλάξ, a variant in Hes. Scut. 398 L. S., if a genuine word, is undoubtedly false in accent, and to περιστήξ in Nonnus 2. 170 the like remark applies; concerning the latter Lobbeck (Par. 280) says, ‘adjectivum περιστήξ [it is περιστήξ in the passage referred to] eximitur in�tata interpunctione φρουραὶ δὲ περὶ στίχες ἦσαν Ὀλύμπου;’ on ὑποδῆμα see above, § 575.

720. Last Factor derived from a Verb.—Those the latter half of which is derived from a verb, and short by nature, take the accent on the penultimate, as κατώβλεψ (used as a sub-

stantive); ἄξνξ, δίξνξ, ἐτερόξνξ; βοῦκλεψ, τυρόκλεψ; αἰγίλιψ, χέρνιψ (used as a substantive); ἐπίτεξ; αἰγότριψ, ἀλότριψ, ἀστύτριψ, εὐτριψ, οἰκότριψ, πεδότριψ; οἰνόφλυξ, πρόσφυξ; except those in *as* and *aξ*, which are oxytone, as δρεύβάς, δροβάς; κυνοσπάς, λυκοσπάς, νεοσπάς; παραστάς, χοροστάς; ἀποφράς; ἀποσφάς, διασφάς (not διάσφαξ, cf. Arc. 18. 22), ὑποσφάς.

721. NOTE.—According to Arc. 94. 13, πελεθοβάψ and πλινθοβάψ are oxytone; on κατώβλεψ see Arc. 94. 15; Eust. 1401. 16: ἐφευροκλέψ and νακοκλέψ occur as oxytone in the text of Theog. Can. 97. 30, but they should be paroxytone; cf. Arc. 94. 16; Lob. Par. 292: βλεφαροσπάξ, for which the corrupt form βλεφαροπάξ occurs in Draco 19. 10, is also oxytone; cf. Göttling, Accent. p. 333: νυμφόβας, Hesych., a false accent for νυμφοβάς: χοροστάς, St. Byz. s. v. Λίμνα. What part of speech προτύψ (*sic!*) Phot. Bib. 532. 5 may be, I know not; possibly it is an adverb.

722. When the last factor is derived from a verb, and by nature long, these adjectives are oxytone, as ἀβλής, κεραυνοβλής, νιφοβλής; κυνοβλώψ, παραβλώψ, ὑποβλώψ; ἀβρώς, ἡμιβρώς, παιδοβρώς; ἀγνώς, ἀλλογνώς; ἀδμής, νεοδμής, σιδηροδμής; δσφνήξ; εὐθήξ, νεοθήξ; δασπλής; ἡμιθνής, λιμοθνής, νεοθνής, χειμοθνής; κατακλώς; ἀκμής, δουρικμής, μεγαλοκμής; εὐκράς, μελικράς, νεοκράς; ἄρματοπήξ, κρισταλλοπήξ; αἰνοπλήξ, ἀκανθοπλήξ, κεραυνοπλήξ; δασπλής; ἀπτήν; ἀπτώς; ἀρρώξ, διαρρώξ, καταρρώξ; ἀεισκώψ; ἀστήν; φυλλοστρώς; θιυτμής; ἀποτμήξ; ἀμφιτρής; θυλακοτρώξ, κυαμοτρώξ, φυλλοτρώξ; ἀτρώς.

723. NOTE 1.—Lobeck (Phryn. 611) thinks that all these words are paroxytone, and on the strength of an improbable emendation which he makes in the Venetian Scholia (B. 755) claims the authority of Aristarchus for his opinion: but the following passages from the grammarians will show that he is not justified in doing so, for it is incredible that they should have conspired to teach a doctrine directly at variance with that of the arch-critic without taking more frequent notice of his theories than they have done; E. M. 358. 2: ἐπιβλήξ... τὰ εἰς ΗΣ λήγοντα ἀρσενικὰ σύνθετα ὑπόρχοντα, ἔχοντα ἐν τῷ τέλει μίαν συλλαβὴν τοῦ ῥῆματος, καὶ διὰ τοῦ ΤΟΣ κλινόμενα, ἀπαντα δένονται· οἷον, προβλής, ἡμιθνής, ἀδμής, ἀσπιδοβλής, παρά Ἀριστοφάνει· οἱ μὲν βαρύνεται, οἵ δε δοκός ἔστιν· οἱ δὲ ποιήτης δοκοῦ· οὐ γάρ ἔστι βλής μονοσύλλαβον καθ' ἕαυτὸν ἐπὶ ταύτης τῆς ἐννοίας, ἵνα ἐν τῇ συνθέσει βαρύνεται, ὥσπερ τὸ Κρῆς, ἐτέύκρης: cf. Lob. Par. 82: Eust. 629. 56: δένεται δὲ (βουτλήξ) κανόνι τοιούτῳ. τὰ κατὰ παρακείμενον συντεθειμένα δόνματα εἰς ΗΣ ἢ εἰς Η λήγοντα δένονται, κανόνια φυλάττη τοῦ ῥῆματος συλλαβήν, οἷον ἀδμής, ἀβλής, ἡμιθνής, κυαμοτρώξ, βουτλήξ, σεσημέλωται τὸ ὑσπλήξ. ἐν δὲ ῥήτορικῷ λεξικῷ εὑρηται καὶ ὀρθοπλήξ ἵππος, δ ὀρθὸς αἰρόμενος καὶ πλήσσων. προφέρεται δὲ καὶ ἀκανθοπλήξ καὶ νωτοπλήξ καὶ οἰστροπλήξ, ὡς τό, τῆς οἰστροπλήγος ἄλσος Ἰνάχου κόρης, καὶ μεθυπλήξ, ὡς Καλλίμαχος, τοῦ μεθυπλήγος φρούμονος Ἀντιλόχου. περίεργον οὖν, φασί, λέγειν ὅτι τὰ μὲν δραστικὰ δένονται, τὰ δὲ παθητικὰ βαρύνεται, πάντα γάρ οἱ Ἀττικοὶ δένονται δίχα τοῦ ὑσπλήξ: Eust. 1359. 8: δένεται δὲ ἐπιβλήξ ὡς τὸ προβλής, ἡμιθνής, ἀδμής. τὰ γάρ εἰς Η λήγοντα ἀρσενικά, σύνθετα ἔχοντα ἐν τῷ τέλει μίαν συλλαβὴν τοῦ ῥῆματος, καὶ διὰ τοῦ ΤΟΣ κλινόμενα, δένεται.

διδ καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει τό, ὁ μέγας οὗτος κολακώνυμος ἀσπιδαποβλής, ὃ ἐστι βίφαστις, καίτοι ἔκ τριῶν συγκείμενον λέξεων, δῆμος δέ τοιόντει. οὐ καλῶς οὖν, φασί, τὸ ἐπιβλῆτος βαρύνει Ἀρίσταρχος: Eust. 1401. 11: παρὰ δὲ τραγικοῖς καὶ κωμικοῖς παραξύτονας εὑρται χερνίβα. Εὐριπόδης, εἰς χερνίβος βάψειν Ἀλκμήνης γόνος . . . χρὴ μέντοι φησὶ [? φασὶ] προπαροξυτόνων προφέρεσθαι. τὰ γὰρ τοιάδε ῥηματικὰ σύνθετα εἰς Ψ λήγοντα φυλάττοντα παραλήγουσαν παρακειμένου παθητικοῦ δηλαδὴ λεγομένου διὰ τῶν δύο Μ ἔκ οὐν καὶ γεγόνασι βαρύνονται. λέλειμπαι λέλειψαι, αἴγιλιψ, τέτριμπαι τέτριμψαι οἰκέτριψ, κέκλεμπαι βούλεψ. βέβλεμμαι κατώβλεψ (sic) οὔτως οὖν και νένιμαι χέρνιψ: Epicharmus used χειρνίψ, Eust. 1401. 11; Chœrob. C. 49. 5: τὰ εἰς Σ λήγοντα δέξιτονα σύνθετα ἀπὸ ῥημάτων, μίαν συλλαβὴν φυλάττοντα τοῦ παθητικοῦ παρακειμένου, διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΤΟΣ κλίνονται, οἷον κέκραται, χαλκοκράτος, νεοκράτος, ὁ νεωστὶ κεκραμένος, ὁ χαλκῷ κεκραμένος, βέβληται, ἀβλῆτος ἀβλῆτος, προβλῆτος προβλῆται, τέθνηται, ἡμιθνήται, ἡμιθνήτος. Τοῦτο δέ, φημὶ δὴ τὸ τέθνηται τῇ μὲν φωνῇ ἐστὶν ἐνεργητικόν, τῷ δὲ σημανομένῳ παθητικόν, πάθος γὰρ σημαίνει τοιούτον ἐστὶν καὶ τὸ πέπτωται, ἔκ οὐ γίνεται τὸ ἀπτὰς ἀπτώτος, πάλιν, τέτρωμαι, ἀτρὰς ἀτρώτος· ἵδυν γὰρ ταῦτα πάντα μίαν συλλαβὴν ἐφύλαξαν τοῦ παθητικοῦ παρακειμένου, καὶ διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΤΟΣ ἔχουσι τὴν γενικήν; cf. Philem. Lex. p. 3. § 1; p. 27. § 72; Arc. 24. 28; 18. 18; 19. 5; 95. 19, etc.

724. NOTE 2.—βλῆται, E. M. 358. 2: -βλωσ, ἀγχιβλώσ: ἄρτι παρών, E. M. 15. 36, is a strange form, but the accent is in accordance with analogy: -βλώψ, Eust. 768. 39; Schol. Ven. I. 503: -βριξ, ἀβριξ ἐγρηγορώς, Hesych.: -βρως, τριχοβρώς seems to have fluctuated between an adjectival and substantival accent, for it is observed by Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 1176=1110: τριχοβρωτες, σῆτες· θρὶψ σκώληψ κατεσθίων τὰς τρίχας· καὶ προπερισπωμένως δὲ λέγεται τριχοβρώτες: both accents occur in the books. All the rest in βρως are oxytone: -γνως, ἀριγνώς is paroxytone in Pind. Nem. 5. 21, but wrongly, cf. ἀγνώς, ἀλλογνώς, and Lob. Par. 181: ἀβρόδαις, Athen. 4. E, is probably not a verbal derivative: -δηται, E. M. 358. 2: -δρας, -δρης, ὑποδράς and ὑποδρής are of somewhat doubtful origin, see H. D. s. v. ὑπόδρα.

725. NOTE 3.—θηξ, εὐθηξ and φιλοθηξ, Theog. Can. 40. 24: νεοθηξ, Anth. Pal. 7. 181, are sometimes made paroxytone by modern writers, e. g. by Lobeck Phryg. 611; Par. 279 and others, but without authority, and contrary to analogy: -θηψ, χοιρόθηψ, Aristoph. Vesp. 1364, is probably a wrong accent; it is difficult to determine whether this word is intended by Chœrob. C. 88. 16, who writes χοιρόθρηψ, and by Theog. Can. 98. 2, or a different one: -θνης, Chœrob. C. 49. 5: -κλως, the only word of this termination of which I have any note is κατακλωθες, Hom. Od. 7. 197: -κλωψ, βιαιοκλωψ is oxytone in Lycoph. 548, though γνακόκλωψ is paroxytone in the same author, 771: ἀρχίκλωψ and ὄφικλωψ are also paroxytone in the books, but according to Arcadius 94. 22 they ought to be oxytone if really adjectives: -κμης, E. M. 49. 27: -κρας, according to Eust. 1559. 50, ἀλίκρας is barytone, and in the same passage he mentions χαλκόρας, but the latter is expressly stated to be oxytone in several passages of Chœroboscus, e. g. C. 49. 6; 141. 17: thus also νεοκράς, εὔκρας (for which εὔκρας sometimes occurs), μελικράς, μελισσοκράς (or μελισσόκρας? Hesych.); on the whole there seems to be more authority for making words of this termination oxytone than paroxytone, Chœrob. C. 416. 13: καὶ πάλιν ἔστι τὸ μελικρατον καὶ τὸ χαλκόρεατον, τοῦ μελικράτου καὶ τοῦ χαλκοκράτου, τῷ μελικράτῳ καὶ τῷ χαλκοκράτῳ· καὶ γίνεται κατὰ μεταπλασμὸν τῷ μελικράτῃ καὶ τῷ χαλκόρεατῃ, καὶ προπαροξυτονται· ἔτι δὲ εὑρεθῶσι προπερισπωμένως αἱ δοτικαὶ αὐται, τῷ μελικράτῃ καὶ τῷ χαλκοκράτῃ, γνῶθι ὅτι ἀπὸ τοῦ δ μελικράς καὶ ὁ χαλκοκράς γίνονται, καὶ οὐ κατὰ μεταπλασμὸν γεγόνασι ἀλλὰ κατὰ ἀκόλουθον κλίσιν, οἷον μελικράς μελικράτης, χαλκοκράς χαλκοκράτης χαλκοκράτης.

726. NOTE 4.—*πηξ*, substantives in *πηξ* appear to be generally paroxytone, adjectives oxytone, as ἀντίπηξ, διάπηξ, ἐπίπηξ, καπηξ, κατάπηξ (?) but ἀρματοπήξ, κλινοπήξ, κρυσταλλοπήξ, ξυμπήξ, Theog. Can. 40. 22: -πληξ, in those ending with *πληξ* (as perhaps with other words similarly formed) some grammarians distinguished the active and passive significations by a difference of accent, thus in Philem. Lex. p. 27. § 72, *βουτλήξ* is oxytone, *παράπληξ*, *κατάπληξ* paroxytone: Phavorinus also distinguishes *βουτλήγες*, οἱ πλήσσοντες τὸν βόαν from *βουτλῆγες*, οἱ πληγέντες ὑπὸ τῶν βοῶν, but Chœroboscus (C. 308. 26), a much better authority, makes them oxytone, εἰ δὲ εἰσὶ σύνθετα, ἀπὸ ῥήματος δηλονότι, διὰ τοῦ Γ κλίνονται, καὶ φυλάττονται μίαν συλλαβὴν τοῦ ῥήματος ἐξ οὐ γίνονται, οἷον πλήξω, οἰστροπλήξ . . . παραπλήξ . . . λαοπλήξ . . . ἀκανθοπλήξ . . . βουτλήξ. Ταῦτα δὲ πάντα σύνθετα ἀπὸ ῥήματος, δεξιτόνα εἰσὶ καὶ ἐπίθετα καὶ κοινὰ τῷ γένει . . . τὸ μέντοι ὑσπλήξ καὶ ἀντίπληξ βαρύνονται, ἐπειδὴ προσηγορικά εἰσι, καὶ μόνου θηλυκοῦ γένους εἰσὶ: in accordance with this rule we find ἀντιπλήξ, Soph. Ant. 592: ἀπλήξ (though that is sometimes wrongly paroxytone) and λινοπλήξ, Theog. Can. 40. 21: κυματοπλήξ, μεθυπλήξ: in Eust. 1837. 39 we have γαστερόπληξ, which, if not an adjective, may be correct: so also καταπλήξ may perhaps be paroxytone when a substantive; cf. Arc. 19. 5: -πτην, ἀπτήν, E. M. 133. 38; Arc. 8. 19: -πτωξ, ἀπτώξ, πολυπτώξ, Theog. Can. 41. 11; Chœrob. C. 176. 5: -πτως, ἀπτώς, Arc. 93. 20; Chœrob. C. 49. 13; 65. 7.

727. NOTE 5.—*ρηξ*, μονορρήξ, Hesych.; -ρωξ, there seems to have been some difference of opinion as to the accent of ἀπορρώξ, for we read in Schol. Ven. B. 755: ἀπορρώξ δέ, δεξιτόνως μὲν, ἡ ἀπορρόή βαρυτόνως δὲ τὸ ἀπόρρηγμα: but in another scholium, Ἀρίσταρχος δευτόνως, ὡς θυλακοτρώξ, καὶ ἡ σύνθεσις δὲ τοῦτο ἀπατεῖ, διὰ τὴν σημαίην, εἴτε πάθος, εἴτε ἐνέργειαν, where for δευτόνως Lobeck (Phryn. 611) would read παροξυτόνως: but I find no authority declaring that Aristarchus barytoned these adjectives as Lobeck seems to think he did: at any rate, Herodian considered both ἀπορρώξ and θυλακοτρώξ oxytone, cf. Arc. 19. 10, and those in ρωξ from ῥήγνυμι are regularly oxytone in the books, as ἀμφιρρώξ, ἄρρωξ, A. G. Paris. 1. 396. 26, διαρρώξ, καταρρώξ, λοφορρώξ, περιρρώξ, ὑπορρώξ, while those formed from ρώξ, a *grape* or *olive*, are paroxytone, as κυκλόρρωξ, μεγαλόρρωξ, μικρόρρωξ, πυκνόρρωξ, though φιλόρρωξ is falsely oxytone in Anth. Pal. 7. 22: πνευμόρρωξ from ῥήγνυμι is regular, being a substantive: -σκωψ, ἀεισκῶψ, Arist. H. A. 9. 28. 1 (where one MS. has δεῖ σκῶψ), if genuine, is an adjective used as a substantive: ‘in Aristotele ed. Schneider. *ἀεισκῶψ* properispomene, ut ἀεινάται [this is of course not a parallel case] et *ἀεισκῶψ* perispomene: in Athenæo et Eustathio proparoxytone *ἀεισκῶψ*, et paroxytone *ἀεισκῶψ* editum, et ita Schneider in Lex. et Ἀelian.’ Fix ap. H. D.: -στην, on ἀστήν see Lob. Phryn. 466: -στρως, φυλλοστρώς, Anth. Pal. 9. 338.

728. NOTE 6.—*πηξ*, μολιβδοπήξ, Chœrob. C. 309. 11: τὸ μολιβδοπήξ, ὡς φησιν Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐπὶ τῇ Καθόλον, τινὲς δέ βαρύνονται παραλόγως: no trace of this word remains in the epitome of Arcadius, though it occurs, together with κεραμοπήξ, in Theog. Can. 40. 23: -τηξ, θιυτηξ, Schol. Ven. II. 44: -τρής, ἀμφιτρής, ήμιτρής, Chœrob. C. 174. 7: -τρωξ, Eust. 1922. 10; Chœrob. C. 83. 26: -τρως, Chœrob. C. 49. 13.

Barbarous Words.

729. In general those barbarous or un-Hellenic nouns which exhibit a termination identical with that of any true Greek substantive or adjective, follow the rules already given for them,

as Βαγράδας, Ptol. 4. 3. 16–18, Βουζάρα, Κίρνα, Μάμψαρον, Σισάρα, though there are numerous examples to the contrary. Those, on the other hand, which have an utterly un-Hellenic form are for the most part oxytone, as Ἀβέλ (or Ἀβελ, Theodos. Gramm. 92. 19), Ἀβραάμ, Ἀδάμ, Ἀλιλάτ, Ἀσμάχ, Δαβίδ, Ἐλιφάτζ, Θαμίς, Ιωσήφ, Ἰσάκ, Λώτ, Μελχισεδέκ, Μιχαήλ, Μωάθ, Νητός, Νεούτ, Νεστόγ, ολόρ, Ούροτάλ. Πινούψ ‘Ριούρ, Σαβαώθ; but there are a large number of exceptions, e. g. Πατένειτ, Schol. Plat. Tim. 22 B; Ζυφᾶ or Ζίφαρ, Ptol. 4. 9. 6; Σούβουρ, Ptol. 4. 1. 13; Ἰγίλγιλι, Ἰγιλγίλει, or Ἰγιλγιλεῖ; Ἀσισάραθ or Ἀσσαράθ, Ptol. 4. 2. 11; Τουσιατάθ or Τουσιάγαθ, Ptol. 4. 2. 31; Θεῦθ, Plat. Phædr. 274 B, but Φθούθ, Ptol. 4. 1. 3. It would be a waste of time and space to catalogue the vagaries of Greek scribes; they show a general disposition to write barbarous words oxytone, but it is only a disposition, which is often checked by their learning or their ignorance.

CHAPTER V.

ACCENTUATION OF PRONOUNS AND NUMERALS.

730. Personal Pronouns.—In Attic the personal pronouns are oxytone in the Nominative, Dative, and Accusative singular (except of perispomenon), and in the Nominative dual; perispomenon in the Genitive singular, Genitive and Dative dual; except σφωΐν oxytone, and in all cases of the plural, except σφέα and σφίσι paroxytone, hence—

| SINGULAR. | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------------|
| Nom. .. | ἐγώ | | σύ | τί | |
| Gen. .. | ἐμοῦ | μοῦ | σοῦ | οὖ | |
| Dat. .. | ἐμοὶ | μοὶ | σοὶ | οῖ | |
| Accus. .. | ἐμέ | μέ | σέ | έ | |
| DUAL. | | | | | |
| Nom. Accus. νώ | | | σφώ | σφωέ | |
| Gen. Dat. νῷν | | | σφῶν | σφωΐν | |
| PLURAL. | | | | | |
| Nom. .. | ἡμεῖς | | ὑμεῖς | σφεῖς | Neut. σφέα. |
| Gen. .. | ἡμῶν | | ὑμῶν | σφῶν | |
| Dat. .. | ἡμῖν | | ὑμῖν | σφῖσι | |
| Accus. .. | ἡμᾶς | | ὑμᾶς | σφᾶς | Neut. σφέα. |

Nίν, **μίν,** and **σφέ** are oxytone. Those printed in thick type are enclitics.

When **γε** is added to the Nominative or Dative of **ἐγώ** the accent is thrown upon the first syllable, as **ἔγωγε**, **ἔμοιγε**; if written as two words, the general rule for enclitics holds, hence **ἐγώ γε**, **ἔμοι γε**, **ἔμε γε**.

731. Note.—For the accent of several of the dialectic forms mentioned below there is no authority except the practice of the books. In the text of Apollonius some are left without any accent.

Singular: Nominative.—**Ἐγώ**, Attic; **ἴγών** Doric; **ἰών** (or **ἴάν**) Boeotian, **σύ**, **τί**, **τού**, **τούν**, are oxytone, Arc. 178. 19; Apoll. Pron. 63. 64: Greg. Cor. p. 263, Schäf. **ἐγώνη**, **ἐγώνγα**, **ἐγώγα**, **ἴώγα**, **τούγα**, **ἴάνγα**, **ἴάνει**, **τόνη** are paroxytone. According to Greg. Cor. p. 261 Schäf. the Æolians said **ἐγῶν**, but he is probably mistaken, **ἔγω** or **ἔγων** being the form proper to their dialect.

Genitive.—Perispomena: **ἐμοῦ τεοῦ ἐοῦ** (or **ἴον** (?)) Apoll. Synt. 130, cf. Pron. 107) **μοῦ σοῦ οὐ**, **ἐμεῦ σεῦ εὖ μεῦ τεῦ, ποῦ, ἐοῦ, ἐμεῦς τεῦς, ἐμοῦς τεοῦς τοῦς ἐοῦς, ἐμῶς**; properispomena, **ἐμοῖο τεοῖο ἐεῖο, ἐμεῖο σεῖο εἶο**; paroxytone, **ἐμέο σεό τέο ἐο, ἐμέθεν μέθεν σέθεν ἔθεν, ἐμέος τέος, ἐμείως ἐμείως τίως τίος**: Apoll. Pron. 94 sq.; Joh. Alex. 23. 14; Arc. 179. 19.

Dative.—Oxytone, **ἐμοὶ σοὶ μοὶ τοὶ, ἐμίν τίν ἴν** or **ἴν σφίν, τεῖν ἐλν, ἐμύ**: in Æolic **ἐμοι** was barytone, Apoll. Pron. 104; paroxytone, **ἐμίνη τίνη ἐμίνγα**. **Οὗ** is perispomenon, Joh. Alex. 23. 9: Schol. Ven. I. 392; Λ. 201; Arc. 178. 20; Apoll. Pron. 103: **ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ ἡ ὀλίγον οὐ παῦδα περισπάμεν. ὅθεν ὡς παράλογον ὁ Σιδώνιος ἀξινεν, ἢ αἱ δαιοκατάληκται καὶ ὀμβότονοι κατὰ πᾶν πρόσωπον.**

Accusative.—Oxytone, **ἐμέ μέ σέ τέ ἔ, ἐμεῖ τεῖ, τίν μίν νίν, τύ, σφέ.** **Ἐέ** is also oxytone, Schol. Ven. Ω. 134, though some wrote **Ἔε**, Apoll. Pron. 107; Synt. 134.

732. Dual: Nominative and Aceusative.—Oxytone, **νώ σφώ, σφωέ**; properispomena, **νῷι νώε, σφῷι**, Arc. 178. 23; 179. 5; Joh. Alex. 23. 24; Schol. Ven. E. 219; K. 546; S. V. A. 574.

Genitive and Dative.—Perispomena, **νῷν σφῶν**; properispomena, **νῷιν σφῶν**, Joh. Alex. 23. 34: **αἱ τοῦ τρίτου προσώπου δξίνονται πᾶσαι, καὶ ἐγκλίνονται πᾶσαι, αἰτιατικῆς μὲν σφωέ**.

τίς γάρ σφωε θεῶν ἔριδι ἔυνέηκε μάχεοθαι;

εὐθεῖα γάρ τούτου οὐκ ἔστι· διότι οὐδὲ μία [εὐθεῖά ἔστιν ?] ἀντωνυμίας ἐγκλινομένης, γενικῆς δὲ καὶ δοτικῆς σφωέν·

καὶ σφωιν δὸς ἄγειν.

τόνῳ μὲν γάρ μόνῳ τῆς τοῦ δευτέρου δήμητρας. ὥστε μὲν περὶ Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ Ἡρας Ζεὺς πρὸς τὴν Ἱριν φησίν, ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀναγινώσκομεν·

γυνώσω μέν σφῶν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὠκέας ἵππους·

Τρίτου γάρ προσώπου. ὅτε (δὲ) πρὸς αὐτὰς ἡ Ἱρις, δρθο[τονεῖται καὶ] προπερισπάνται [προπερισπάται ?].

γυνώσειν μὲν σφῶν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὠκέας ἵππους·

cf. Apoll. Pron. 115; Arc. 179. 5; Joannes Charax ap. A. G. 1153; ἐγκλίνονται δὲ δεῖ αἱ τοῦ τρίτου δυϊκαῖ,

ἀλλ' εἴπ' εἰ σφωῖν καταλύσομεν ὠκέας ἵππους·

καὶ

τίς γάρ σφωε θεῶν ἔριδι;

Σφῶτν therefore of the Third person must be distinguished from **σφῶτν** of the Second.

733. Plural: Nominative.—Perispomena, *ἡμεῖς ὑμεῖς σφεῖς*; paroxytone, *ἡμέες ὑμέες, ἄμμες ὑμμες, σφέα*; oxytone, *ἄμες ὑμές*, Greg. Cor. p. 238, ed. Schäf., but in two MSS. it is *ὑμες*; *οὐμές*; Arc. 179. 6; Joh. Alex. 24. 12; Apoll. Pron. 119.

Genitive.—Perispomena, *ἡμῶν ἀμῶν ὑμῶν σφῶν*; paroxytone, *ἡμέων ὑμέων σφέων, ἡμέων ὑμέων σφείων, ἄμμεων ὑμμέων, ἀμάων*, Arc. 179. 7; Joh. Alex. 24. 13; Apoll. Pron. 121.

Dative.—Perispomena, *ἡμῖν ἀμῖν ὑμῖν ὁνμῖν*; oxytone, *σφί σφίν φίν ψίν*; paroxytone, *ἄμμι ὑμμι, ἄμμεσι, σφίσι ἀσφι*: when enclitic the Doric *ἀμῖν* shortens the *i* and becomes properispomenon or oxytone *ἄμι*, E. M. 84. 15; Apoll. Pron. 123: the enclitic *ἡμιν* is also properispomenon, E. M. 84. 15; cf. Joh. Alex. 24. 19; Arc. 179. 7; A. G. Oxon. I. 188. I.

Accusative.—Perispomena, *ἡμᾶς ὑμᾶς σφᾶς* (or *σφάς*, Arc. 179. 8); paroxytone, *ἡμέας ὑμέας σφέας, σφέα, ἄμμες ὑμμε, ἀσφε*; oxytone, *ἄμέ ὑμέ σφέ ψέ, νίν*; Arc. 179. 11; Joh. Alex. 24. 13; Apoll. Pron. 126 sq.

Besides those here mentioned there are sundry other forms of very rare occurrence, and more or less doubtful accentuation, which, it was thought, might be omitted; see Ahrens de Gr. ling. Dialect. I. p. 123 sq.; 2. p. 287 sq.; Kühner, G. G. I. 446-460.

734. Note.—On *ἴγανγε* and *ἴμοιγε*, see Joh. Alex. 23. 6; Schol. Ven. A. 173, 174; H. 396; E. M. 613. 50; Apoll. de Adv. 594. 7.

According to the grammarians the oblique cases of *ἡμεῖς* and *ὑμεῖς* are under certain conditions enclitic; for these, together with the other enclitic pronouns, see Chap. 9.

735. Reflexive and Reciprocal Pronouns.—The reflexive pronouns are accented exactly like *αὐτός*, e.g. *ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς; ἐμαυτῷ, -ῆ; ἐμαυτόν, -ήν; σεαυτοῦ*, etc. The reciprocal *ἀλλήλω* is paroxytone in all cases and numbers.

736. Possessive Pronouns.—They are all oxytone, as *ἐμός, ἀμός, σός, τεός, ἄμός, ὑμός, ἔός, ὅς*; except those in *ρος*, which are proparoxytone, as *ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος, σφωτέρος, νωίτερος, σφέτερος*. In the oblique cases they follow nouns of the Second Declension.

NOTE.—Arc. 179. 22; Joh. Alex. 25. 13: the Æolic forms *ἄμμος* and *ὑμμος* are barytone; cf. Apoll. de Pron. 144.

737. The pronominal adjectives in δαπος are oxytone, as *ἡμεδαπός, ὑμεδαπός* (*ἀλλοδαπός, παντοδαπός, τηλεδαπός*), Joh. Alex. 25. 27; Arc. 179. 19. See above, § 403.

738. Relative Pronoun and Article.—The relative *ὅς* is oxytone in the nominative and accusative of all numbers, and perispomenon in other cases: the article is accented in the same manner, except that the nominative of the masculine and feminine, singular and plural, has no accent at all, as *ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ*: the dual is oxytone, as *τώ τά*.

739. Note.—The Epic *ὅν* and *ἥς* for *οὐ* and *ἥ* are paroxytone, E. M. 614.5; Lob. Path. 1. 61: the Doric forms *τός*, *τή*, *τοί*, *ταί* are oxytone. According to the grammarians *δ*, *ἥ*, *οί* and *αι* of the prepositive article are also *oxytone*, e. g. Arc. 178. 12: *ai εὐθεῖαι καὶ αἰτιατικαὶ τῶν ἄρθρων δέννονται*, *δ*, *τόν*, *οί*, *τούς*, *ἥ*: Joh. Alex. 22. 26: *πᾶν ἄρθρον δέννεται, χωρὶς τῶν γενικῶν καὶ δοτικῶν· αὗται γὰρ περισπῶνται*: A. G. 1153, but the printed books (and, I suppose, MSS. also) leave these four words unaccented. The dialectic varieties of both relative and article in the masculine and neuter are accented like the corresponding forms of the Second Declension, those of the feminine like the parallel forms of the First, as *τοῖο*, *τεῦ*, *τάων*, *τοῖσι*.

740. Demonstrative Pronouns.—Of these, *αὐτός* is oxytone and *ἔκαστος* proparoxytone (see above, § 407), the rest take the accent on the penultimate, as *ἄλλος*, *ἔκεīνος*, *κεīνος*, *οὗτος*, *τόσος*: the compound *ὅδε* is accented on the penultimate, and like the relative, as *ὅδε ἥδε τόδε*, *τοῦδε τῆσδε τῷδε*. The compounds in *οὐτος* are all perispomena in the Nominative singular, as *τηλικοῦτος*, *τοιοῦτος*, *τοσοῦτος*, *τυγχοῦτος*.

741. Note.—Cf. Chœrob. E. 76. 8; Arc. 179. 10; Joh. Alex. 24. 22. It is to be noted that some grammarians wrote *οἶδε* for *οἴδε*, *τῶδε* for *τάδε*, and *τοῦσδε* for *τοῖσδε*, but as these words are mere parathetic compounds, such an accentuation is contrary to analogy, nor has it been followed; Schol. Ven. I. 167; Herodian ap. Schol. Ven. Θ. 109; A. G. 1236. The Epic *τοῖσδεσι* or *τοῦσδεσσι* is circumflexed contrary to rule (§ 12); Eust. 818. 37; 1433. 61; 1902. 55: yet Schol. Odyss. N. 258: *προπαροξυτονητέον τὸ τοῖσδεσσι*: cf. Lob. Path. 2. 242, who shows that editors and editions are very inconsistent.

742. The indefinite *δεῖν*, Attic *δεῖνα*, is accented on the penultimate in all cases, as *δεῖνος*, *δεῖνι*, *δεῖνα*, *δεῖνες*, *δεῖνων*, *δεῖνας*, Joh. Alex. 25. 9; another form, *δείνατος*, *δείνατι*, was also in use, see Trypho ap. Apoll. Pron. 76. *Tis*, *some one*, is enclitic; when orthotone it is oxytone in all cases, except that the genitive dual and plural, *τινοῖν*, *τινῶν*, are circumflexed; for further details, see Chap. 9. The dialectic form *τέων* is paroxytone; *τίς*, *who?* keeps the accent on *i* through all cases and numbers, as *τίς τι*, *τίνος*, *τίνι*, *τίνα*, etc., A. G. Oxon. I. 405. 9. The other indefinite pronominals are oxytone, as *ποιός*, *ποσός*; except *πηλίκος* paroxytone, the correlative forms of these are all accented on the penultimate, as *πόσος*, *τόσος*, *ὅσος*; *ποῖος*, *τοῖος*, *οῖος*; *πηλίκος*, *τηλίκος*, *ἥλικος*. *Πότερος* (*ὅπότερος*), *ἔκάτερος* and *ἔκαστος* are proparoxytone.

743. The prefix *δ* causes no alteration in the accent, hence *ἥλικος* *ὅπηλίκος*, *ποῖος* *ὅποῖος*, *πόσος* *ὅπόσος*, *πότερος* *ὅπότερος*. In the parathetic compound *ὅστις* the former part of the word is alone accented, and is identical with *ὅς* *ἥ* *δ* throughout with

an unaccented *tis*, *tiнос*, etc. appended, hence ὅστις, ἥτις, ὁ τι, οὐτινος ἥστινος, φτινι ἥτινι, ὅντινα ἥστινα ὁ τι, φτινε ἀτινε, οὐτινοιν αἵντινοιν, οὐτινες αἵτινες ἀτινα, φτινων, οἰστισι αἴστισι, οῦστινας ἀστινα: the contracted forms ὅτου, ὅτῳ, ὅτων, ὅτοις, and ἀττα are all paroxytone.

The Suffixes γέ, δή, ή, οὖν, δέ, πέρ, and ί.

744. *γέ*. With the Personal Pronouns of the first and second person this enclitic may form one word, and when it does, ἐγώ and ἐμοί become (as already noticed) proparoxytone; in all other cases the accent remains unaltered, as ἐμοῦγε, ἐμέγε, σοῦγε, σούγε. The Spartan ἔγωγα also appears to have been proparoxytone, but the Boeotian ἐγώνγα and ιώνγα are paroxytone.

745. NOTE.—E. M. 613. 50; Schol. Ven. Μ. 396: οὔτε πυρὸς τύσσος γε πέλει βρόμος αἰθομένοιο. Ἀρίσταρχος φυλάσσει τὴν δέεῖαν ἐπὶ τῆς ΤΟΣ συλλαβῆς· ὁ δὲ Τυρανίων, τοσσός γε ἀνέγνω, τὴν ΣΟΣ συλλαβὴν δέενων, οὐκ εὐ· δέ γάρ γε οὐκ ἀλλάσσει τὸν τύνον τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ λέξεων. εἰ δέ τις λέγοι ἐπέκτασιν εἶναι μὴ σύνδεσμον, ἵστω ὅτι τὸ ἐναντίον χωρῆσε· ή γάρ διὰ τοῦ γε ἐπέκτασις τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἐποίει τὴν δέεῖαν, ἔγωγε, ἐμοὶγε.

746. *δή*. All pronouns compounded with δή are oxytone, with δήποτε proparoxytone, and with οὖν perispomena, as ὁστιδή, ὁστιδήποτε, ὁστιοῦν ἥτισοῦν δτιοῦν, οὐτινοσοῦν ὅτουσοῦν ἥστινοσοῦν, φτινιοῦν δτφοῦν, δποσοδή, δποσοσοῦν δσοδήποτε δπηλικοσοῦν. It will be seen that these words follow the general rule for the accentuation of parathetic compound particles, see below, Chap. 7.

747. *ή* and *ι*. Those in η and ι are oxytone, as δτιή, δηλονυτιή, τιή, ούτοσι τουτή, ἐκεινωνί τουτού ὁδί τουτοδί ταυταγί ούτοιι ανταιί, Arc. 179. 15.

748. *δέ*. All those compounded with the enclitic δε are accented on the penultimate, as δδε, ἥδε, τόδε, τοιόσδε τοσσόδε τηλικόσδε, Joh. Alex. 34. 15; Apoll. de Adv. 590; τοιοῦδε, τοιώδε, Apoll. de Adv. 591. 617; E. M. 341. 35; 613. 50; the parathetic compound τώδε is paroxytone.

749. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. B. 346: ἐν ἐστι τὸ τοῦσδε διὰ προπερισπαστέον, modern editors write τούσδε; Schol. Ven. Θ. 109: τώδε παροξύνεται τὸ τώδε παραλόγως ἀληθὲς γάρ ὡς ὅτι τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΔΕ ἐπεκτεταμένα, εἰ ἔχοι πρὸ τέλους φύσει μακράν, προπερισπάται. ὅπερ ἄφειλε κάπτε τὸν τώδε δὲ νῦν εἶναι, ἀλλ' ὅμως πάλιν ἐπεκράτει καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου πρὸ τέλους ἡ δέεῖα. ταῦτα δ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ Z, ὅπου περὶ τοῦ ἰῷ διαλαμβάνει: cf. Schol. Ven. Λ. 432.

750. *περ* follows the rule for enclitics, hence ὅσπερ ἥπερ ὅπερ, οὐπερ ἥσπερ, ὅσοσπερ, οἶόσπερ (see Chap. 9).

NOTE.—*Μῆτις* and *οὔτις*, *μῆτι* and *οὔτι* obey the general rule for parathetic compounds. The compounds of *πᾶς* retract the accent, as *σύμπας*, *ἄπας*, *πρόπας*, *παντάπας*. The Doric circumflexed the genitive plural of all barytone pronouns, as *τηνῶν*, *ἀλλῶν*, Apoll. de Pron. 41.

Numerals.

751. DEFINITE NUMERALS.—*Substantives* are oxytone, as *μονάς*, *δυάς*, *τριάς*, see § 630.

752. *Adjectives.* (a) *Cardinals*.—Monosyllables, when long, are perispomena, when short, oxytone, as *εἷς*, *τρεῖς*, *ἴν*, *ἴξ*. Those consisting of more than one syllable draw the accent as far back as possible; except *έπτά*, *δκτώ*, and *έκατόν* oxytone, and *ἴννέα* paroxytone, as *δύο*, *τέσσαρες*, *πέντε*, *δέκα*, *ἴνδεκα*, *δώδεκα*, *είκοσι*, *τριάκοντα*, *διακόσιοι*, *χίλιοι*, *τετρακισχίλιοι*, *μύριοι*.

In compounds with *καί* the accent is placed as near that word as possible; without *καί* the accent of the last number is alone retained, as *τρισκαίδεκα*, *τεσσαρακαίδεκα*, but *δεκατρεῖς*, *δεκατέσσαρες*, *δεκαπέντε*, *είκοσιέξ*, *είκοσιοκτώ*, *δεκατρία*, *είκοσιεννέα*; *ἴνδεκα* and *δώδεκα* are excepted.

Compounds with prepositions seem to retract the accent, as *διάπεντε*, *σύνδυο*, *σύντρεις*, *σύμπεντε*.

753. *Declension of the first four Numerals*.—*Εἷς* (or Epic *εεἰς*) is declined in the singular like a monosyllabic substantive of the Third Declension, *εἷς*, *ἴν*, *ένός*, *ένι*, *ένα*, *ἴν*: the same is the case with the compounds *οὐδεῖς μηδείς*; except that in the nominative masculine the acute is substituted for the circumflex, *οὐδέν μηδέν*, *οὐδενός μηδενός*, *οὐδενί μηδενί*, *οὐδένα μηδένα*; but the genitive and dative plural are *οὐδένων μηδένων*, *οὐδέσι μηδέσι*, not *οὐδενῶν οὐδεσί*, though it appears that some preferred the latter forms.

NOTE.—Arc. 134. 6; E. M. 305. 10; 639. 30; A. G. 1267; Theog. Can. 134. 14; Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 30; Apoll. de Adv. 557. 26; A. G. Oxon. I. 134. 26.

754. The feminine *μία* (*οὐδεμία μηδεμία*), *ἴα*, and *ἴη*, are perispomena in the genitive and dative singular, *μιᾶς μιῷ*, *οὐδεμιᾶς οὐδεμιῷ*, *ἴας ίῷ*, *ἴης ίῇ*; the Epic *ἴος* is perispomenon in the dative masculine *ἴῳ*.

755. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. Z. 422: *ἴῳ ὡς σοφῷ Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ ἐπεκράτησεν αὐτοῦ ἡ ἀνάγνωσις. ἐκεῖνο μέντοι ἀναγκαῖον προσθεῖναι, διὰ τὸ ια βαρυτόνως ἀνέγνω*

δὸν ἄνηρ καὶ τὸ μία· οὐδὲ ἵα γῆρας (Πλ. 4. 437) καὶ μία δὲ οἰη (Πλ. 18. 565) τὰς μέντοι δοτικὰς περιέσπασεν ἴη ἄρα γινόμεθ' αἴση (Πλ. 22. 477) καὶ ἴη δὲ ἐν νυκτὶ γένεοντο (Πλ. 18. 251), καὶ φασί γε τὸ τοιοῦτο εἶδος Ἰάνων εἶναι. τινὲς δὲ ἐτόλμησαν λέγειν αὐτὸν Ἀττικόν, λέγω δὲ τὸ ἐπὶ τῶν τοιούτων θηλυκῶν καταβιβασμὸν γίνεσθαι τόνου: Schol. Ven. Π. 173; A. G. Oxon. I. 134. 20; Joh. Alex. 10. 32; E. M. 472. 46.

756. Δύο and τρεῖς, τρία, together with ἀμφω, are accented, in the genitive and dative plural, like monosyllabic substantives, hence ἀμφοῖν, δυοῖν δυεῖν δυσί, τριῶν τρισί, Arc. 132. 6; δυοῖσι and τριοῖσι are properispomema; τέσσαρες is quite regular.

757. NOTE.—The following observation occurs in E. M. 754. 32: τέτρασι· τὸ παροξύτονον, ἐντελές, οἷον τετράσιν. ἡ ἐκ τοῦ τέσσαρος, τέτρασι· ἀποβολὴ καὶ ὑπερθέσει, τέτρασι: the meaning is not clear to me; τετράσι would be the regular dative plural of τετράς; and τέτρασι from τέτταρες or τέσσαρες is quoted by Matthiæ Gr. Gr. § 140, from Pind. Ol. 10. 83; Nem. 8. 117: μύριοι, ten thousand, is proparoxytone: μύριοι, an indefinite multitude, paroxytone; cf. § 377.

It is said that χιλίων, the genitive plural of χιλιοι, was perispomenon in Attic, Joh. Alex. 18. 6; the later Attic circumflexed the genitive plural of numerals in as, as χιλιαδῶν, μυριαδῶν, which in the common dialect were χιλιάδων, μυριάδων: Chœrob. C. 458. 26; Arc. 136. 3: ‘Genitivus pluralis χιλιαδέων vulgo scriptus est ap. Herodot. 7. 28, quod χιλιάδων scribendum ex libris melioribus ostendi in Comment. De dialecto, p. 14;’ H. D.

758. (b) *Ordinals*.—Those in στος are oxytone, whether compound or simple, the rest retract the accent, as πρώτος, δεύτερος, τρίτος, ὅγδοος, ἐνδέκατος, δκτωκαιδέκατος, but εἰκοστός, ἐπτακισχιλιοστός, τεσσαρακοντακαιπεντακισχιλιοστός, Arc. 84. 1; Chœrob. E. 133. 4.

759. (c) *Multiplicatives* in οος are paroxytone, as ἀπλόος ἀπλοῦς, δεκαπλόος δεκαπλοῦς; see above, § 401.

760. (d) *Proportionals* in ιος are proparoxytone, as διπλάσιος; see above, § 375.

761. (e) Numeral adjectives in αιος are properispomena, as δευτεραῖος, τριταῖος, see above, § 378.

762. *Indefinite Numerals*.—These are all discussed under other heads: ἄλλος, § 390; ἀμφότεροι, §§ 405, 742; ἕκαστος, § 408; ἕκατερος, §§ 404, 742; ἔτερος, § 405; ἔνιοι, § 375; δλύος, § 366; οὐδέεις μηδεῖς, § 753; οὐδέτερος μηδέτερος, § 404; οὔτις μήτις, § 750; πᾶς, § 692; παῦρος, § 404; πολύς, § 688; πότερος, §§ 404, 742; τις τινες § 742.

For the accentuation of Numeral Adverbs see Chap. 7.

CHAPTER VI.

ACCENTUATION OF VERBS AND PARTICIPLES.

763. In general, verbs throw the accent as far back as possible, and most of the exceptions to this rule may be satisfactorily accounted for by keeping in mind the assumed origin of the several verbal forms. It cannot be too strongly insisted on that all rules for the accentuation of verbs are likely to mislead, unless constant attention is paid to the various, and sometimes puzzling, changes to which such forms are liable. For information on this point recourse must be had to some good Greek grammar.

NOTE.—Chœrob. 493. 27 : πάντα τὰ ρήματα ἀποστρέφονται τὴν δξεῖαν τάσιν, καὶ πάντα βαρύνονται ἡ δυνάμει ἡ ἐνεργείᾳ, ἐνεργείᾳ μὲν οἷον λέγω, γράφω, τύπτω, δυνάμει δέ, ὡς πάντα τὰ περισπαρένα οἷον ποιῶ, βοῶ, χρυσώ, νοῶ, ταυτὰ γάρ δυνάμει βαρύτονα εἰσί. Herodian devoted a considerable part of the 16th book of the *Καθολικὴ Προσῳδία* to determining the accent of the present indicative of verbs, that is, in settling which were, and which were not, barytone; but it has been thought unavoidable to increase the bulk of the present volume by doing so, especially as a comparatively superficial knowledge of the language necessarily implies an acquaintance with the fact. It may however be noticed that the different dialects varied, e.g. ἀλέξω, ἔψω, αὔξω, ἔθω, ῥόφω were barytone in Attic, but perispomena in the Common dialect, Chœrob. C. 483. 15; 490. 32. So some grammarians wrote βορυστεναχῶν, though Aristarchus, with more reason, considered it to be barytone, Schol. Ven. A. 364 : γεγάνεν was the accent of Ptolemæus Ascalonites, but γεγανεν that of Aristarchus; in later Greek it occurs in both forms, Schol. Ven. M. 337.

764. The accent given in the following rules is for *Tenses*, that of the First Person Singular, or, in the case of the Imperative, the Second Person Singular; for *Participles*, that of the Nominate Singular Masculine, and it is to be understood that the accent remains unchanged on the same syllable, counting from the beginning of the word, throughout all inflexions, subject to the general laws; unless it is said to be retracted, when in all forms it recedes as far from the end as possible, irrespective of the place which it holds in the first or second person singular, e.g. the Aorist Passive Subjunctive is perispomenon, as τυφθῶ, hence τυφθῆς, τυφθῆ, τυφθῆτον, τυφθᾶμεν, τυφθῆτε, τυφθῶσι, where it will be noticed that the accent remains on the second syllable

from the beginning of the word: again, the Perfect Participle Active is oxytone, *τετυφώς*, hence *τετυφῦā* (§ 13), *τετυφός*, *τετυφότος*, *τετυφύλας*, *τετυφότι*, *τετυφύᾳ*, *τετυφότες*, *τετυφύαι*. The Imperfect passive retracts, as *ἐτυπτόμην*, *ἐτύπτεσο*, *ἐτύπτεο* or *ἐτύπτου*, *ἐτύπτετο*, *ἐτυπτόμεθον*, etc., except that the Feminine Genitive Plural in *σων* or *ιων* from participles is always perispomenon, as *τύψας*, *τύψασα*, *τύψαν*, *τυψασῶν*, not *τυψάσων*, *τετυφιῶν*, not *τετυφιῶν*.

It must also be remembered that the final *ai* and *oi* of the Optative are considered long for the accent, as *ἀκούσαι*, *ποιήσαι*, but *ἀκοῦσαι*, *ποιῆσαι* are infinitives, Schol. Ven. H. 129; Chœrob. C. 764. 17 sq.; and above, § 16.

SIMPLE VERBS.

765. All uncontracted monosyllabic participles are oxytone, as *βάς*, *δύς*, *πλώς*, *πτάς*, *σβέls*, *σχών*, *φθάς*, *φύς*: those contracted, like *δοῦν* for *δέον*, do not come under this rule.

766. All monosyllabic verbs are oxytone when naturally short, and perispomena when naturally long, as *βάν*, *στάν*, *φθάν*; *ἔs*, *θέs*, *σχέs*, *φρέs*, *δόs*; *βῆs*, *βῆ*, *στῆ*, *φθῆ*; *σχῶ*; except oxytone *χρή*, *it behoves*; *φῆs*, *thou sayest* (*φῆs* is the Indicative Aorist for *ἔφηs*), and *φή* for *φησί*, *he says* (*φῆ* is Indicative Aorist for *ἔφη*).

767. All other forms of the simple verb retract the accent, as *τύπτω*, *τύπτετον*, *ἐτυψάμην*, *ἐτύψασο*, *ἐτύψαο*, *ἐτύψω*, *τύψᾶs*, *τύψασᾶ*, *τυψάσων* (*τυψασῶν* § 216), *τυπτόμενος*, *τυπτομένη*, *τυπτόμενον*, *τυπτομένων* (masculine, feminine, and neuter), *τίθημι*, *τίθεμαι*; except

Oxytone:—

1. The Present Indicative of *εἰμί*, *I am*; *φημί*, *I say*, and *ἡμί* (but *εī* or *εīs* and *φῆσθα* are regular), as *εἰμί* *ἐμμί*, *ἐσσί* *ἐστί* *ἐντί*, *ἐστόν*, *ἐσμέν* *εἰμέν* *ἐμέν*, *ἐστέ*, *εἰσί* *ἐντί* (but *ἔστι* and *ἔσντι* are proparoxytone); *φημί* *φῆs* *φησί*, *φατόν*, *φαμέν*, *φατέ*, *φασί*.
2. The Imperative Second Person Singular of *φημί*, *φαθί*: the other persons are regular.
3. Aorist Participles in *ων*, as *βαλών*, *λαβών*.
4. Perfect Participles in *ωs*, as *τετυφώς* (*νῖa*, *όs*), *πεπλεχώς* (*νῖa*, *όs*).

5. The Active Present and Second Aorist Participles of verbs in *μι* and all Passive Aorist Participles in *εις*, as *τιθέεις*, *θεεῖς*; *ἰστάς*, *στάς*; *διδούς*, *δούς*; *δεικνύς*; *πεισθέεις*, *πλακεῖς*, *τυφθεῖς*.

6. The Imperatives *εἰπέ*, *ἐλθέ*, *εὑρέ* in the Common dialect, and *ἰδέ* and *λαβέ* in Attic.

7. The Participles in *ἔών*, *ῶν*, *ἴών*, *κιών*, and *χρεών*.

Perispomenon :—

1. The contracted Future in *ω* (that of verbs with a liquid characteristic, and the so-called Attic Future), together with its Active Participle and Infinitive, as *σκεδῶ*, *σκεδῶν*, *σκεδεῖν*; *σπερῶ*, *σπερῶν*, *σπερεῖν*; *τυψῶ*, *τυψῶν*, *τυψεῖν*. The Optative of such futures is properispomenon, as *σπερῶ σπεροῦμι*, *φανῶ φανοῦμι*; the Attic forms in *οιην* are regular, as *φανοίην φανοίης*, but the syncopated forms *φανοῖτον*, *φανοῖμεν*, *φανοῖτε*, *φανοῖεν* are properispomena.

2. The Active Subjunctive of Verbs in *μι*, and the Subjunctive of Passive Aorists, as *διδῶ*, *ἰστῶ*, *στῶ*, *τιθῶ*, *τυπῶ*, *τυφῶ*, except *ἴω*, *ἴης*, *ἴη*, etc., from *εἰμι*. When resolved, these forms follow the general rule, as *ἔω ἔης ἔῃ εἴη*, *ἰστέω ἰστέης*, *τυφθέης*.

3. The Second Person Singular of the Aorist Imperative in *ον*, as *βαλοῦ*, *λαβοῦ*; the remaining persons are regular, as *λαβέσθω*, *λαβέσθων*, *λάβεσθε*, *λαβέσθωσαν*, *λαβέσθων*. *'Ιδού* is oxytone when used as an interjection.

4. The Second Aorist Infinitive in *ειν*, as *βαλεῖν*, *λαβεῖν*, together with the anomalous *ἐχρῆν*, and *χρῆν*.

The following take the accent on the penultimate, and are consequently either

Paroxytone or Properispomenon :—

1. The Third Person Plural Present Indicative of verbs in *μι* when contracted, as *τιθέασι*, *τιθεῖσι*, *ἰστάσι*, *ἰστάσι*, *διδόσι*, *διδοῦσι*, *δεικνύσι*, *δεικνῦσι*.

2. The Third Person Plural of the Syncopated Perfect in *ασι*, as *βεβάσι*, *βεβᾶσι*, *τεθνάσι*, *τεθνᾶσι*.

3. The contracted and Doric Future in *ουμαι*, with its Infinitive, as *πεσοῦμαι*, *πλευσοῦμαι*, *κομιεῖμαι*, *κομιεῖσθαι*, *τυψοῦμαι*, *τυψεῖσθαι*.

4. The Subjunctive and Optative of the Perfect Passive, as *βεβλῶμαι*, *κεκλήμην* (*κεκλῆσθαι*, *κεκλήτω*), *κεκτῶμαι* *κεκτῷμην*, *κεκτῷμην*; *μεμνῶμαι* *μεμνήμην*; *τετρῶμαι*. When resolved they follow the general rule, as *μεμνέωτο*.

5. The Passive and Middle Subjunctive and Optative of verbs in *μι*, as *ἰστῶμαι* *ἰσταίμην*, (*ἰστῇ* *ἰστῆται*, *ἰστώμεθον* *ἰστῆσθον*, *ἰστώμεθα* *ἰστῆσθε* *ἰστῶνται*); except *δύνωμαι*, *ἐπίσταμαι*, *κρέμαμαι*, and those in *οιμην*, which retract the accent, as *δύνωμαι*, *δύνη* *δύνηται*, *ἐπίσταμην* *ἐπίσταιο*, *τιθοίμην* *τίθοι*.

6. The syncopated plural of the Optative Passive Aorist, as *τυφθεῖμεν*, *τυφθεῖτε*, *τυφθεῖεν*; and the syncopated plural of the Active Optative of verbs in *μι*, as *ἰσταίμεν*, *ἰστάτε*, *ἰστάεν*.

7. The First Aorist Active Participle in *as*, as *ποιήσας* (*ποιήσασα*, *ποιήσαν*), *τύψας*.

8. The Perfect Passive Participle, as *τετυμμένος* *τετυμμένη*, *τετυμμένον*, *τετυμμένοι*, *τετυμμέναι*, *τετυμμένα*. Several old forms are excepted, as *ἀλαλήμενος*, *ἀλιτήμενος*. *Ἐσσύμενος*, *ήμενος*, *κελμένος* are present in signification. For *ἀκαχήμενος*, *ἀκάχμενος*, and others (on which, see § 788), we also find the regularly accented forms.

9. The Infinitive of the First Aorist Active, as *πεῖσαι*, *πλέξαι*, *ποιῆσαι*, *σπεῖραι*, *τύψαι*.

10. All Infinitives in *vai* and *μεν* (but not those in *μεναι*), as *δεικυνύναι*, *διδόναι* *δοῦναι*, *ἴστάναι* *στῆναι*, *πεισθῆναι*, *τετυφέναι*, *τυφθῆναι*, *τραπῆναι*, *τιθέναι*, *ἐλθέμεν*.

11. The Aorist Infinitive in *εσθαι*, as *γενέσθαι*, *πιθέσθαι*.

12. The Perfect Infinitive in *θαι*, as *πεπαῦσθαι*, *πεπεῖσθαι*, *πεπλέχθαι*, *τετύφθαι*, *δέχθαι*, together with the anomalous forms *ἥσθαι* and *κεῖσθαι*.

13. The Second Aorist Infinitive Middle of verbs in *μι*, as *δόσθαι*, *θέσθαι*, *στάσθαι*. This rule is only important in respect to compound verbs.

768. Verbs in *ω* pure, when uncontracted, are accented exactly like those in *ω* impure, but when contracted, the general rule (§§ 20, 21) must be observed; hence *τιμάω* *τιμῶ*, *τιμάεις* *τιμᾶς*, *ἐτίμας* *ἐτίμα*. When any of these contracted syllables are resolved, the accent recedes, as *χρῆται* *χρέεται*, *χρῶνται* *χρέωνται*.

The Epic epenthesis of a , o , or ω , also causes the accent to fall back, as δρά $\ddot{\alpha}$ s, δρώωσι, ἀρόωσι, εὐχετάσθαι, ιστώ ιστέω, τιθώ τιθέω, διδώ διδώω, στῶ στέω στείω, θῶ θέω θείω, στήγης στήγη, θήγης θήγη, θεῖτο θέοιτο.

VERBS IN ω .—Active Voice.

769. Note 1.—Monosyllabic Forms. The old grammarians consider χρῆ to be rather an adverb than a verb. It must not be confounded with χρῆ Ionic for ἔχρῆ, nor with χρῆ or χρῆ from χράω, Arc. 174. 3; Choerob. C. 494. 29; Schol. Ven. A. 216-17; E. M. 128. 15; Apoll. Synt. 238. 16; de Adv. 538. 13 sq.: φῆς is remarkable both for its accent and for the i subscriptum, E. M. 792. 14: cf. Choerob. C. 497. 16, where it is falsely written φῆς: φῆ, Joh. Alex. 21. 14: φῆσι, ὅπερ, πάλιν ἀποκοπὴν δέχνεται: τὸ γὰρ φῆ ἀντὶ τοῦ φῆσι: Apoll. Synt. 238. 25; de Adv. 543 (by an error this page is printed 553 in Bekker's edition). On the accentuation of monosyllabic verbal forms generally see Arc. 148. 18; 149. 3; 166. 23; 172. 21; Choerob. C. 494. 8, who asserts that there are only thirty-two verbal oxytones in the language.

770. Note 2.—Indicative Mood. Present. In the second person singular the Doric frequently has es for eis , as συρίσδες for συρίζεις, and such forms probably keep the accent on the penultimate, but I am not aware that any of the ancient grammarians assert as much; cf. Kühner, G. G. I. 555.

771. Note 3.—Imperfect and Aorists. According to the general rule the accent will be placed as near the augment as possible; in Doric, however, the third person plural in ov and av was paroxytone: Greg. Cor. p. 316, Schäf.: παροξύτονούσι (sc. the Doriāns) καὶ τὰ τρίτα πρόσωπα τῶν πληθυντικῶν ἐπὶ τῶν ἀρίστων τὰ λήγοντα εἰς AN, ἑστάσαν ἐφάσαν κλίσαν ἐδείραν ἐκράξαν ἀσαντῶν καὶ τὰ εἰς ON λήγοντα παροξύτονούσιν ἐλάβον ἐφάγον ἐλέγον ἐτρέχον: Joh. Alex. 3. 16. The same thing is also asserted by other grammarians. Göttling, when speaking of this rule (Accent. p. 47), writes ἐδείραν perhaps from inadvertence, but contrary as ἐδείραν is to ordinary rules, it may be correct, since it is remarked by Choerob. C. 651. 15: πολλάκις οἱ Δωριεῖς ἐναλλαγὰς ποιοῦνται τόνων πρὸς τὴν κουνῆν διάλεκτον καὶ γὰρ τὰς παρ' ἡμῖν προπερισπωμένας λέξεις αὐτοὶ παροξύτονούσιν, οἷον πάντας πάνες, ἀγες αἴγες, φάτες φάτες καὶ πάλιν τὰς παρ' ἡμῖν βαρυτόνους λέξεις αὐτοὶ πολλάκις περισπῶσι: τὸ γὰρ πάντων καὶ παῖδων παντῶν καὶ παιδῶν λέγουσι περισπωμένως.

772. Note 4.—Ἐχρῆν is perispomenon, Arc. 169. 2: cf. Kühner, G. G. I. 667: modern grammarians do not appear to have quite made up their minds about this form. Göttling, Accent. p. 46, regards it as an infinitive; Kühner, as the union of the substantive χρῆ and ḥν: χρῆν is also perispomenon, according to the general rule.

773. Note 5.—Future. On those from verbs with a liquid characteristic, see Arc. 166. 10; Choerob. C. 635. 20; 643. 17; on the Attic in $\iota\omega=\iota\sigma\omega$ from verbs in $\iota\zeta\omega$, Choerob. C. 647. 3; E. M. 51. 30; Greg. Cor. p. 173, Schäf. The other Attic contracted futures follow the same rule, as σκεδά $\dot{\omega}$ σκεδῶ, τελά $\dot{\omega}$ τελῶ (δμόσω δμῶ).

The Doric future is always perispomenon, as λεξῶ, ποιησῶ, Choerob. C. 540. 31: πάντας γὰρ τοὺς δριστικὸν μέλλοντας περισπῶσιν οἱ Δωριεῖς, οἵσον γραφῶ, Choerob. C. 651. 9; Arc. 166. 13; Greg. Cor. p. 235. 276, Schäf. ‘This contraction seems to have originated in an old future in $\sigma\iota\omega$ and $\sigma\iota\sigma\omega$, which is found in some forms, as

πραξίομεν for *πράξομεν*, *χαριζόμεθα* for *χαριούμεθα*, *προλειψίω* for *προλειψω*,⁷ Donaldson, Greek Grammar, p. 252.

The ἈEolic future is barytone, as *κέρσω* = *κερῶ*, *φθέρσω* = *φθερῶ*, Chœrob. C. 545. 21.

It would appear from Schol. Ven. A. 454 that the futures in *νω* = *նσω* were occasionally circumflexed; thus Alexion wrote *էրվոնցն* in the above passage, but Aristarchus *էրնուառ*, remarking that it is a present used for a future.

774. NOTE 6.—Imperative Mood. The words *ἐλθέ, εὐρέ, εἰπέ* are oxytone in the Common dialect (Göttling says in *all* dialects), and *ἰδέ, λαβέ* only in Attic: Schol. Ven. A. 85: *τρία εἰσὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ κοινῇ δὲννόμενα, ἐλθέ, εὐρέ, εἰπέ·* *ἰδίας δὲ καὶ μακρῷ παραλήγονται.* 'ΑΤΤΙΚΟΙ δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ βραχυπαραλήκτων δὲννόνονται τὸ *ἰδέ* καὶ λαβέ: Arc. 148. 26: *τὸ δὲ λάβε καὶ ἴδε παρ'* *ἡμῖν* μὲν βαρύνονται, παρὰ δὲ 'ΑΤΤΙΚΟΙς δὲννόνονται: so also Chœrob. C. 495. 29: in composition, however, the accent recedes, as *κάτελθε, ἔξειπε, ἔφευρε*, Joh. Alex. 21. 10; Arc. 173. 29; Apoll. Synt. 329. 5: the remaining persons are regular, *ἐλθέτω, ἐλθετον, etc.*: Chœrob. C. 754. 23: *λέγουσι δέ τινες ὅτι καὶ τὸ φάγε καὶ πίε οἱ ἈΤΤΙΚΟΙ φαγέ καὶ πιέ λέγουσι δὲντόνως, θέπε οὐκ ἐπεκράτησεν*: Schol. Plat. Rep. 514 A; Phædon. 72 A.

775. NOTE 7.—There is some doubt as to the accent of *ἔπον* = *εἰπέ*: according to Arc. 169. 18 it is properispomenon; according to Joannes Charax ap. Varini Eclog. p. 172. 30 it is a Doric second aorist and oxytone; cf. Lob. Phryn. 348; E. M. 302. 32; Chœrob. C. 747. 10 sq.; 755. 9: on the whole *ἔπον* seems the better way of writing it: Chœrob. C. 752. 7: *ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι οἱ Συνρρακούσιοι μεταποιοῦντες εἰς ΟΝ τὰ προστακτικὰ τοῦ β' ἀρίστου, τὸν τόνον φυλάττουσι τῶν κοινῶν προστακτικῶν, οἷον λάβε λάβον, νῦγε νύγον, ἀνελε ἀνελον* ὅθεν δηλοντί τὸ *ἔπον* προστακτικόν, ὡς παρὰ Μενάνδρῳ,

ἔπον δὲ τί ποιεῖν μέλλετε,

ἀντὶ τοῦ *εἶπε*, ἀρίστου τοῦ *εἴπα* προστακτικὸν ἐστιν, ὥσπερ ἔτυψα τύμφον, ἔλουσα λούσον. Εἰ γὰρ ἦν β' ἀρίστου Συνρρακουσίων ἔθει, δὲντονεῖσθαι εἰχε δόμοις τῷ κοινῷ προστακτικῷ τῷ *εἰπέ*.

776. NOTE 8.—Optative Mood. The optative of circumflexed futures is properispomenon, as *σπερῶ σπεροῦμι, φανῶ φανοῦμι*: the Attic forms in *οιην* are regular, as *φανοίην, φανοίης, φανοίη, φανοίητον, φανοίητην, φανοίημεν, φανοίητε φανοίησαν*, but the syncopated forms *φανοίτον, φανοίμεν, φανοίτε, φανοίσεν* are properispomena; Chœrob. 780. 15.

777. NOTE 9.—Infinitive Mood. The infinitive of the circumflexed future is perispomenon, as *σπερῶ, σπερεῖν, φανῶ, φανεῖν, κομῶ, κομεῖν: τυφεῖν, Doric, Arc. 166. 11.*

The infinitive of the First Aorist active is always accented on the penultimate, as *ποιῆσαι, πειρῆσαι, διαπέρσαι, ἀκούσαι, ἀγγεῖλαι, κῆσαι*: Schol. Ven. A. 302; Δ. 53; O. 159; T. 81; Φ. 336: hence may be distinguished *ποιῆσαι*, Infinitive First Aorist: *ποίησαι*, Imperative First Aorist middle: *ποίησαι*, third person singular First Aorist Optative active: in dissyllabic forms the Infinitive and Imperative cannot be thus distinguished, e. g. *λῆσαι* may be either one or the other, but *λῆσαι* is the Optative, because there *αι* is long; Chœrob. C. 763. 31: in E. M. 391. 16 we have *ποίησαι* (*sic*) given as a dialectic (Argive, Lacedæmonian, Pamphylian, etc.) form of *ποιῆσαι*.

The Perfect Active is paroxytone, as *τετυφέναι*: Arc. 173. 23.

The Second Aorist Infinitive Active in *ειν* is perispomenon, as *βαλεῖν, ἀγαγεῖν, θανεῖν, ἐλεῖν, ἐλθεῖν, δραμεῖν, εἰπεῖν, πεπιθεῖν*: (when resolved into *εειν* it

becomes paroxytone, as $\iota\delta\epsilon\epsilon\nu = \iota\delta\epsilon\bar{\nu}$, Schol. Ven. Γ. 236); Arc. 173. 29; Schol. Ven. I. 184.

Several of these forms were regarded by some of the old grammarians as presents and not as aorists, and accordingly they make them paroxytone instead of perispomenon, e.g. θύγειν for θυγέτιν, ὄφλειν for ὄφλετιν; cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 507: πέφνειν, Aristarchus and Herodian; but Tyrannion with more reason considered it a Second Aorist, and wrote πεφνέιν, Schol. Ven. II. 827; E. M. 187. 9; Arc. 173. 22; Chœrob. C. 730. 9: πίτνειν or πιτνεῖν; cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 541: σχέθειν, Arc. 155. 27; 156. 24: Göttling, Accent. p. 57, denies the existence of a present σχέθω, Arcadius, however, 156. 24, distinctly asserts it: ἐνισπεῖν (Schol. Ven. H. 52) and ἐνειπεῖν according to Göttling are paroxytone in a few good MSS: Schol. Aristoph. Nuh. 38: καταδαρθεῖν οἱ Ἀττικὸι παροξύνονται καταδάρθειν, but Göttling is of opinion that the scholiast has confounded καταδαρθεῖν with καταδάρθαι.

778. NOTE 10.—In Doric these infinitives end either in $\eta\nu$ or $\epsilon\nu$, as $\iota\delta\eta\nu$ δραμῆν for $\iota\delta\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ δραμέν: λαβέν $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\epsilon\nu$ for λαβεῖν $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\epsilon\bar{\nu}$: but it is not clear how they accented them, but as they certainly oxytoned the present in $\epsilon\nu = \epsilon\bar{\nu}$, it is probable that they did so in this tense, Chœrob. C. 495. 32: πολλὰ εὐρίσκομεν, καὶ μάλιστα παρὰ τοῖς Δωριέστι, κατὰ πάθος δὲννόμενα τὸ γάρ δασμοφορεῖ ἀποβάλλει τὸ Ι παρὰ τοῖς Δωριέστι, καὶ γίνεται ἐν δέξεια τάσει δασμηφορέν: so also ποιέν = ποιέν, Chœrob. C. 651. 23; Arc. 148. 15; cf. Greg. Cor. p. 299, Schäf.: Greg. also has $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\bar{\eta}\nu$, λαβῆν, $\iota\delta\eta\nu$ as Aeolic (p. 587), which are probably wrong.

779. NOTE 11.—Participles. That of the First Aorist Active in $\bar{a}s$ is quite regular, as τελέστας, τύψας, ἐλάστας, ποίηστας, Arc. 176. 26; Joh. Alex. 22. 11.

The Doric forms in $a\bar{s}$ are also regular, as $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\bar{s}tais = \dot{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\bar{s}tas$, though that dialect sometimes shortens the last syllable, and when that happens it is uncertain whether a change of accent took place or not; they may have written δῆστᾶς for δῆστας: δῆστᾶς occurs in A. G. 1182.

The Perfect Active Participle is oxytone, as τετυφώς, τετυφιᾶ, τετυφός, τεπυπώς, ἑστώς, βεβώς, εἰδώς, Arc. 177. 1; Chœrob. C. 565. 9; 826. 16; Greg. Cor. p. 581, Schäf. has absurdly enough πεποιής, τεθνής, τετιηός as Aeolic, though he says, p. 621: δσαι δὲ μετοχαὶ δέντυονοι εἰς ΩΣ καταλήγουσι, διδ τοῦ Ν παρ' ἑκείνοις ἐκφέρονται ειρηκώς εἰρήκων, νευοηκώς νευοήκων.

The proper name Ἀραράς retains its participial accent: the Schol. Ven. B. 316 remarks that ἀμφιαχνᾶ is properispomenon, as though there were some who thought otherwise.

The Second Aorist Active Participle is oxytone, as λαβών, τυπών, φαγών, δραμῶν, Arc. 176. 22; Joh. Alex. 22. 8; Chœrob. C. 561. 6; 619. 10: of course those who held that ἔπειφνον, ἔπιτνον, ὄφλον, θύγον, ἔσχεθον were not aorists (see above, § 777), wrote πέφνων, Chœrob. C. 620. 29; E. M. 356. 4, πίτνων, ὄφλων, θύγων, σχέθων for πεφνών, etc.: there was a difference of opinion concerning the following:—ἀπαφών was by some written ἀπάφων as a present: βιβάσθων, Tyrannion considered this to come from a pure verb, and therefore accented it βιβασθών, while others equally mistaken thought it a second aorist, and wrote βιβασθών, Schol. Ven. N. 809: ἐρυγών, Schol. Ven. T. 406, not ἐρύγων: ιάχων, Tyrannion made this ιαχών, Schol. Ven. E. 302; Η. 421, and others ιαχών (?): ισχών, or, as others thought, ισχάν, but wrongly, Schol. Ven. E. 798: κελάδων seems to have been considered an aorist by some grammarians, Schol. Ven. Φ. 16.

'Εών and ἄν, ιών, κών, and ἑκών are oxytone, though not aorists, Chœrob. E. 149. 25; C. 819. 7.

The Second Future Participle is contracted and circumflexed, as *τυπᾶν*, and also those from liquid verbs, as *μιανᾶν*, Chœrob. C. 823. 8.

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICE.

780. NOTE 12.—*Indicative Mood. Future.* The future middle in *ουμαι* is always properispomenon, as *πεσοῦμαι*, *θευσοῦμαι*, *λαβησοῦμαι* Doric, Greg. Cor. p. 276, Schäf. ἔστεῖται = *ἔσται*, Schol. Ven. B. 393; cf. Apoll. Synt. 274. 18.

781. NOTE 13.—*Perfect and Pluperfect.* When contracted, such forms as *εἰλναται* become properispomēna according to rule, *εἰλῆται*, though by some this was written *εἴλνται*, as if from *εἴλνυμι*, Schol. Ven. M. 286; so *εἰρύετο* was written *εἰρύτο* by Tyrannion, but *εἴρυτο* by Aristarchus, and the latter is pronounced correct by Schol. Ven. Π. 542; E. M. 304. 12.

782. NOTE 14.—*Aorist Passive.* According to the Schol. Theocr. 7. 60, Callimachus made the short forms in *εν = ησαν παροχύτονε*: ἐφίλαθεν, ἐφιλήθησαν ἦ φιλοῦνται. ἔστι δὲ Αἰολικόν, ὡς καὶ τὸ ἐκόσμηθεν. Καλλίμαχος δὲ τοῦτο παροξύνει. 'Εφιλάθεν appears strange, but might be correct, cf. above, § 771. Götting (Accent. p. 70) thinks he may refer to ἐλίφθεν or ἐλειφθεν, Hymn. in Cer. 93, but considers any deviation from the ordinary accent as an error, and accordingly he blames Wolf for writing ἐτράφεν in Hom. Od. 10. 417, adding, 'it is true the Schol. Ven. Φ. 279 says ὡς ἐνθάδε γ' ἐτραφ' ἄριστος παροξυτονητέον. τὸ γὰρ τέλειόν ἔστιν ἐτράφη καὶ μέμνηται αὐτοῦ ὃ Ἰωαδιανὸς ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ τῆς ἐπου διαλαμβάνει περὶ τοῦ διχθάδι' ἥ μεθ' ὅμιλον, καὶ λέγει ὅτι συναλοφὴν πέπονθε διὰ τοῦ η' δεῖ οὖν διὰ τοῦ γ γράφειν διενθάδε, εἴτα ἐτράφετ' ἄριστος, οὐχ ὡς οἱ πολλοὶ τέτραφ' ἄριστος ἀπὸ τοῦ τ ποιοῦντες τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ βήματος καὶ προπαραρχύνοντες. But the Schol. Ven. seem to have read ἐνθάδε γε τράφ' ἄριστος in this passage.' Cf. Kühner, G. G. I. 532.

783. NOTE 15.—*Imperative Mood. Second Aorist.* The second person singular of the Aorist Middle in *ου* (or *eu*), whether simple or compound, is peri-spomenon in Attic and in the common dialect (?); when resolved the general rule comes into operation, as *παραβαλοῦ*, *καθελοῦ*, A. G. 470, *πυθοῦ*, *πυθεῦ*, *γενοῦ*, but *πύθεο*, *γένεο*, not *πυθέο* and *γένέο*, as they are sometimes written. All the other persons of this tense are regular, as *γενοῦ*, *γενέσθω*, *γένεσθε*. 'The accentuation of *γενέσθε*, which Blomfield and Wellauer on *Æsch. Pers.* 176 give as undoubtedly correct, is wrong. For *πιθέσθε*, *λαβέσθε*, as Tyrannio Π. 18. 266, wrote them, belong according to the Schol. Ven. [i.e. S. V.] only to the later Ionic.' Götting, Accent. p. 55. The grammarians frequently remark on the strangeness of the Attic accent. Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 103; Suid. s. v. *ἀναβαλοῦ*; Chœrob. C. 756. 8; 767. 5; Theodos. Can. 1030. 22.

Traces of an older and more regular accentuation are to be found. Götting mentions the following:—*ἔλευ*, Hesiod. Theog. 549: *πύθευ*, Herodot. 3. 68: *ἀμβάλευ*, Theocr. 10. 22: *τράπου*, Aristoph. Ran. 1246; this is noted as a special exception, together with *ἐπλάθον* and *ἀφίκον* by Phavorinus 1144. 10; 1152. 17: *ἀφίκευ*, Theocr. 11. 42: *ἀφίκου*, Aristoph. Eq. 584: *ἐνέγκου*, Soph. El. 178; Oedip. Col. 470 (*ἐνεγκοῦ* is printed by E. A. I. Ahrens and by Dindorf): *ἴκου*, Eurip. Orest. 1230; Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1626; to which Kühner, G. G. I. 554 adds *ἐπίσπου*, Plat. Theat. 169 A, which is hardly an example of the rule, for in every example quoted by the grammarians the verb is dissyllabic, never monosyllabic, and it is likely enough that when the verb is monosyllabic, like *σποῦ*, its compounds retract the accent when united to a dissyllabic preposition after the analogy of similar forms from verbs in *μι*; see § 819: in Soph. Oed. Col. 1495, Hermann and Bothe have *ἴκου*, Dindorf and others *ἴκοῦ*. Götting would read *τραποῦ*, *ἀφίκεῦ*, *ἐνεγκοῦ*, and *ἴκοῦ*, but *ἀφίκευ* is doubtless correct in Theocritus.

784. NOTE 16.—*Ίδού*, when used as an interjection, is oxytone, Arc. 183. 25; Chœrob. E. 10. 14; 109. 9. According to Herodian ap. Chœrob. C. 628. 27, as the imperative of *εἰδόμην* it is *barytone*: λέγει γάρ δ 'Ηρωδιανὸς ὅτι τὰ προστακτικὰ τοῦ δευτέρου ἀρίστου οὐ πάντη περισπῶνται, καὶ παρατίθεται τὸ ἀφίκον βαρυνόμενον καὶ τὸ ίδον. There can be no doubt that *ιδοῦ*, which Göttling and others give, is a false form.

785. NOTE 17.—*Subjunctive Mood*. Passive Aorists. On their accent see Arc. 167. 12; Chœrob. C. 795. 32; 811. 30.

Passive Perfect.—The Subjunctive (and Optative) of the Perfect Passive as special forms only occur in ‘certain trisyllabic perfects, particularly of those which have a present signification,’ Donaldson, Greek Grammar, p. 261; when contracted they take the accent on the contracted syllable, Arc. 170. 24, as *κεκτᾶμαι*, *βεβλῶμαι*, *τετρῶμαι*, *μεμνᾶμαι*, and probably *καθᾶμαι* (see § 813). Of *κείμαι*, the resolved or uncontracted forms like *κέωμαι*, *κέηται*, seem to be the only ones that occur; *κῶμαι* and *κῆται* are doubtful; cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 359.

The other tenses of the subjunctive follow the general rule, such forms therefore as *ἀρχᾶμαι* for *ἄρχωμαι*, or *βουλᾶμαι* for *βούλωμαι* are barbarisms, and as such they are condemned in the tract *Περὶ βαρβαρισμῶν* ap. Valcken. Ammon. p. 196. Thus also, though perhaps with more reason, some wrote *ἐπαυρῆαι* for *ἐπαύρηαι*, Schol. Ven. O. 17, and *ἴκῶμαι* for *ἴκωμαι*, Schol. Ven. X. 123.

786. NOTE 18.—*Optative Mood*. Passive Aorists. These are regular, except that the syncopated forms of the plural are proper isponomenon, as *τυφθείνην*, *τυφθείης*—*τυφθεῖτην*—*τυφθείημεν* and *τυφθείμενης*, *τυφθείητε* (*τυφθείησαν*), *τυφθείεν*; *τυπεῖμεν*, *τυπεῖτε*, *τυπεῖσεν*, Schol. Ven. Γ. 102; on the mistaken form *ἐπίσχοιες* = *ἐπίσχοις* see Dindorf's note on Schol. Ven. Ζ. 241.

Perfect Passive.—These, like their Subjunctives, take the accent on the contracted syllable; when resolved, they are regular, as *κεκτῷμην*, *κεκτῷ*, *κεκτῷτο*—*κεκτῷμεθον*, *κεκτῷσθον*, *κεκτῷσθην*—*κεκτῷμεθα*, *κεκτῷσθε*, *κεκτῷνται*: so also *κεκλήμην*, *μεμνήμην*, but *μεμνέωμην*, *μεμνέωτο*, E. M. 578. 56, *μεμνέοιτο*, *μεμνῶτο*, Schol. Ven. Ψ. 361, and probably *καθήμην*, *καθῆν*, etc.; cf. Arc. 170. 24; 172. 6; Chœrob. C. 806. 26; Theodos. Can. 1033. 17; A. G. Paris. 3. 292. 22. Buttmann, recognising no contraction, would write *κέκληρο* and *μέμνηρο*, but the ancients are clear upon the point; Suidas, s. v. *μεμνήτο* οὕτω προπερισπωμένως ὡς Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ Ὀμηρικῇ προσῳδίᾳ· καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης Πλούτων· ἵνα τοὺς μὲν ἴματιον φορῶν μεμνήτο μον. Göttling observes that in some MSS. of Plato Legg. 776 B; 931 D, *κέκτητο* is found without *ε subscript*, and at p. 920 [?] in one MS. *κεκτῆται*.

‘The same rule is to be applied to other words besides the three already mentioned; at least *δέδημαι* δέδήμην is quoted by Theodos. Alex. p. 1033 Bekk. Anecd. The Optative of *κάθημαι* occurs in Aristoph. Ran. 947, 1073, accented and formed thus, *καθῖστο*, *ἐπικαθῖστο*, which however may just as well be a Second Aorist. Without noticing these passages Buttmann (Aust. Gr. gr. 1. 546) has accented it *κάθοιτο*. If we compare Aristoph. Lys. 149, where ει γάρ *καθήμεθα* is certainly correct, the conjecture of Dobree in Aristoph. Plut. 992 might be accepted, to write *καθῆτο* and *ἐπικαθῆτο* in the passages quoted from Aristophanes if these forms are really Perfects and not Aorists. Most of the MSS. of Plat. Theag. 130 also read *καθήμην* (*καθήμην* ?) for *καθοίμην*. The form *μεμνέωτο* (Il. 23. 362) has changed its characteristic α into the Ionic ε, and lengthened the connective vowel ο into ω, which, though regular in *μεμνέωμεθα* (Herodot. 7. 47), is exceptional in the Optative;’ Göttling, Accent. p. 66.

787. NOTE 19.—*Infinitive Mood.* Future Middle in $\epsilonισθαι$ is properisponen, as $\sigmaτερεῖσθαι$.

Passive Aorists are properisponen, as $\tauυφθῆναι$, $\tauυπῆναι$, Arc. 173. 13: thus also the Doric infinitives in $\etaμεν$, as $\alphaὐξηθῆμεν$.

The accentuation of the Æolic forms like $\sigmaτεφανωθην$, $\epsilonισενεχθην$, $\epsilonνταφην$ is doubtful; some write $\sigmaτεφανωθῆν$, others $\sigmaτεφανῶθην$.

Second Aorist Middle in $\epsilonσθαι$ is always paroxytone, as $\iotaκέσθαι$, $\epsilonπιπτέσθαι$, $\alphaποσχέσθαι$, $\piθέσθαι$, $\iotaδέσθαι$, $\alphaρέσθαι$, $\lambdaιπέσθαι$, $\piεφιδέσθαι$, $\epsilonπιστέσθαι$; Schol. Ven. A. 19; Δ. 126; H. 282; Π. 47. 88; Φ. 101; Choerob. C. 734. 16: the following verbs are differently accented by different grammarians, according as they were deemed presents or aorists: $\alphaντίσθαι$, Tyrannion, but wrongly, for it is certainly a present, Schol. Ven. O. 698: $\deltaιέσθαι$ is also obviously wrong for $\deltaιεσθαι$, Schol. Ven. M. 276: $\epsilonρέσθαι$, Choerob. C. 732. 9: $\sigmaτεγμέωται$ τὸ $\epsilonρεσθαι$ δεντέρου μέσον δορίστου ὅν καὶ προπαροξυνόμενον, περὶ οὐ $\epsilonστιν$ εἰπεῖν ὅτι $\epsilonξικολούθησε$ τῷ δέρεσθαι καὶ φέρεσθαι καὶ στέρεσθαι, $\alphaτινά$ εἰσιν ἐνεστῶτος καὶ παρατακοῦ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἔναντιον δὲ $\sigmaτεγμέωται$ τὸ λιτέσθαι ἐνεστῶτος καὶ παρατακοῦ ὅν καὶ ποροξυνόμενον Κάλλον δέ φησιν Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ Καθόλου ἡκολούθησε τῷ λιπέσθαι $\iotaκέσθαι$ $\thetaέσθαι$ $\iotaδέσθαι$ $\alphaτινά$ εἰσι δεντέρου μέσον δορίστου: λιτέσθαι was thus accented according to the tradition, but Ptolemaeus Ascalonites wrote λίτεσθαι, Schol. Ven. Π. 47: it would appear from the special directions given in Schol. Ven. A. 19; Π. 88, for the accentuation of $\alphaρέσθαι$ and $\iotaκέσθαι$ that some were inclined to look upon them as presents.

The Perfect Passive Infinitive always takes the accent on the penultimate, as $\tauετίθbai$, $\piεποῆσθai$, $\piεπλέχθai$, $\piεπεῖσθai$, $\epsilonσπάρθai$, $\piεπαῦσθai$, Choerob. C. 732. 2.

$\epsilonσθai$ and $\kappaείσθai$ are accented as perfects, e. g. $\piαρῆσθai$, $\epsilonπικεῖσθai$.

It seems that the Æolic followed the general rule, and made this infinitive proparoxytone, an accentuation which has been retained in some of the older verbs, especially those in $oρθai$; the following examples occur: $\alphaκάχησθai$ and $\alphaλάλησθai$, which, according to Arc. 170. 4, are Æolic presents, but $\alphaκαχήσθai$ was also written Schol. Ven. T. 335: $\epsilonγρήγορθai$ was Herodian's accent, Choerob. C. 732. 22; cf. E. M. 312. 45, where the following are also mentioned: $\epsilonφθορθai$, $\muέμορθai$, $\tauέτορθai$; Schol. Ven. K. 67.

788. NOTE 20.—*Participles.* Passive Aorists are oxytone, as $\tauυφθeis$ $\tauυpeis$, Arc. 177. 5.

Perfect Passive. On their accent see Arc. 177. 10; Joh. Alex. 22. 17: several, however, which are perfect passive participles in form are *proparoxytone*, and this is particularly the case when the perfect signification has disappeared, e. g. $\alphaκαχήμενos$, Arc. 177. 10; E. M. 56. 25 (or $\alphaκαχημένos$, Choerob. C. 837. 17): $\alphaκάχμενos$, E. M. 45. 51 (or $\alphaκαχμένos$, Choerob. C. 837. 17), and $\alphaκηχέμενos$ (?): $\alphaλαλήμενos$, E. M. 56. 25: $\alphaλιτήμενos$, Hom. Od. 4. 807: $\alphaρημένos$, Apollon. Rhod. 3. 382: $\alphaρήμενos$ and $\alphaρημένos$ seem equally correct, Eust. 1838. 15: $\etaρήμενos$, which is mentioned by Phavorinus, 273. 47, as another form of the same word is questionable, and perhaps only a typographical error: $\alphaρμeνas$, Arc. 177. 15: $\epsilonληλάμeνos$, Apoll. de Conj. 500. 19; de Adv. 545. 549; E. M. 45. 51; Apollon. Rhod. 2. 231, yet $\epsilonληλαμένos$ is said to occur, and we have $\epsilonξεληλαμένa$ in Herodot. 7. 84: $\epsilonσσύμeνos$ and $\sigmaύμeνos$, $\etaμeνos$, $\kappaείμeνos$, though perfect in form, are present in meaning: $\piεπτάμeνos$, Apollon. Rhod. 2. 407; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 1274; $\piεπtάμeνoν$ Ἡρωδιανὸς παροξύνει.

789. NOTE 21.—The words $\alphaλμeνos$, $\alphaρmēnōs$, $\betaλήμeνos$, $\deltaέγμeνos$ (Choerob. C. 837. 14; E. 44. 16, $\deltaεδεγμένos$ however is paroxytone), $\epsilonμplήμeνos$, $\deltaρmēnōs$,

κτάμενος, οὐτάμενος, though sometimes called perfects, should rather be regarded as aorists; see Joh. Alex. 22. 19: Pamphilus made *οὐτάμενος* paroxytone, but Aristarchus and most others proparoxytone, Schol. Ven. A. 658, on the ground that when *σ* is omitted before the termination of a word the accent recedes, hence *οὐτασμένος*, but *οὐτάμενος, δεσποστής δεσπότης, ἐργαστής ἐργάτης*, or, on the more general principle still, that syncope causes a recession of the accent, as *θυγατέρα θύγατρα, ἄρμόσαντες ἄρματες, ὅμπταροι ὅπταροι*, E. M. 457. 25; Chcerob. C. 836. 32: according to Herodian *οὐτάμενος* and *ἐληλάμενος* are present participles from the verbs *οὐτημι, ἐλήλημι*, E. M. 45. 51; 330. 42; 644. 50: Apoll. de Adv. 545; 549; de Conj. 500; Chcerob. C. 837. 19.

790. NOTE 22.—The accent remains on the same syllable, counting from the beginning of the word, as long as the general laws permit, except that 1. the feminine genitive plural in *σων* and *ιων* is perispomenon, 2. the feminine nominative plural in *μεναι* is proparoxytone (except that of the perfect, which is paroxytone); e. g. *τύφας τύφασ τύφαν, τύφαντος τυφάσης, τύφαντι τυφάσῃ, τύφαντα τύφασαν τύφαν, τύφαντε τυφάσα, τυφάντοι τυφάσαν; τύφαντες τύφασαι τύφαντα, τυφάντων τυφασῶν, etc.*: *τετυφάς τετυφυῖα τετυφός, τετυφότος τετυφύιας; τετυφότες τετυφῦαι τετυφότα, τετυφότων τετυφιῶν; τυπτόμενος τυπτομένη τυπτόμενον, τυπτομένου, τυπτομένης;* *τυπτομένων*, as the genitive plural, may be either masculine, feminine, or neuter. In Doric, however, all feminines in *αν=ων* from masculines in *ος* are circumflexed, as *φαινομενᾶν* for *φαινομένων*, A. G. 1261; the participles in *αν=άων* are also perispomena, as *γελᾶν=γελάων, ἀν, σιγᾶν, ἐλᾶν*, Greg. Cor. p. 315, Schäf.

791. NOTE 23.—*Epic Forms.* The Epic parenthesis of *α, ο, or ω* also causes the accent to fall back, as *δρᾶς δράσ, μενονᾶ μενονάδα, δρῶ δρώα, δρῶντι δρώσι, ήβῶντα ήβωντα, ήβφω μήβωιμ, ἀρόσι μήρωσι, δηϊόεν δηϊόφεν, εὐχετάσθαι εὐχετάσθαι*, Schol. Ven. Z. 268, though some would write *εὐχετασθαι*, which is wrong, because the second of the two *α's* is short; at least such was the opinion of Aristarchus and Ptolemæus Ascalonites, *μηχανάσθαι, αἰτιάσθαι, ἐδριάσθαι, μνάσθαι*. On the theory of these parenthetical letters, if indeed such be their true nature, see Göttling, Accent. p. 97 sq.; Loh. Rhem. 173 sqq. It is mentioned in Schol. Ven. I. 393, that Tyrannion accented *σωσι* for *σώσι*, and *νωσι* for *νώσι*: *έα* in Hom. Il. 5. 256 was written *έα* by some of the grammarians (cf. Schol. Ven. ad loc.), who regarded it as an apocope of *έά*: *οντά* and *έκτα* are regular in accent, though somewhat strange in form.

792. NOTE 24.—The forms in which the characteristic and connective vowels are contracted and the ending left unaltered are accented differently by different grammarians, some throwing the accent back and others following the general rule, e. g. *νέεαι* would, according to the general rule of contraction, become *νέη*, but in the Epic dialect it contracts the characteristic and connective vowels *εε*, *νεῖαι, μνθέεαι μνθέαι, μνθέρ* or *μνθῆ*, Epic *μνθεῖαι, αἰδέοι αἰδέοι, δράεαι δράηαι, δράετο δρήτο*: and supposing this to be the true account of their origin, such an accentuation appears to be the best: but even in antiquity some wrote them *μύθειαι αἴδεοι ὅρηαι*: Eust. 1361. 35: *τὸ δὲ αἰδέοι θεόν, δέ έστιν αἰδέσθητι, ὡς εὐκτικὸν μὲν οὐκ εὐχερῶς ἀν συμβιβασθείη, τὰ γὰρ εἰς MHN περισπώμενα εὐκτικὰ οὐ τοιαντὴ διφθόγγῳ παραλήγονται, ὡς δῆλον ἐκ τοῦ ποιούμην ποιοῦ, χρυσόμην χρυσοῦ, βοφόμην βοῦ, οἷς ἀναλόγως ἀφειλεν εἶναι καὶ αἰδόμην αἰδοῦ, δέ γονιν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ αἴδειος βαρυτόνον ἔχηντιν αἰδόμην αἴδειοι εἶγαι, ὡς τυπτομήν τυπτοῦ: ίσως οὖν ἐκ προστακτικοῦ τοῦ αἴδεοι, οἷον τάδε τ' αἴδεοι καὶ μ' ἐλέγεσσον, γένοντε τὸ αἴδεοι ἐπενθέσει τοῦ Ι, καὶ ἀμα καταβιβασμῷ τοῦ τόνου πρός τινα ἔμφασιν εὐκτικὸν, ἀλλας γὰρ οὐκ ἦν ἀνάλογος οὐδὲ δέ η τοῦ αἴδεοι προπαροξυτόνησις: cf. E. M. 621. 32; Loh. Path. I. 274.*

VERBS IN μι.

793. Note 1.—Indicative. Present: on the accent of the third person plural see Schol. Ven. B. 255; Γ. 152; Α. 270; Π. 262; Chœrob. C. 860-1: on φασί see Schol. Ven. Α. 270: on ἔσσι, A. G. Oxon. I. 381. 34, this is said to be enclitic and oxytone, A. G. Oxon. I. 186. 27, no doubt the word there is a false reading for ἔσσι.

The Doric forms in ντι are accented in the books in different ways, e. g. ἀνιέντι διδόντι, ἐπιτίθεντι ἔξιστάντι ἐγκυρώντι; they should probably be proparoxytone, though it does not seem that the grammarians give any express rules about them: from Eust. 1557. 44 it might perhaps be inferred that they keep the accent on the same syllable as the corresponding form in εισι, as ιέντι ιείσι, τιθέντι τιθείσι, but in Æolic they would naturally retract the accent, and therefore ἐντί for ἔντι, which he mentions as an Æolic form, is probably a mistake.

Ἄεισι, in Hesiod. Theog. 875, is right, if it be a singular, but, if plural, it should be δέσσι: cf. Phav. 42. 30: τὸ τρίτον τῶν πληθυντικῶν, δέσσιν Αἰολικώτερον, ἐχρῆν δέσσιν, ὥσπερ ιείσιν: it is to be observed that ἰσσι is from εἴμι and ἰάσι = ιέασι from ἴημι, thus also ἔξισι (ἔξειμι), ἔξιάσι (ἔξιημι): Chœrob. C. 860. 2; 861. 5: ισσι (Doric Ἰσαντι), the third person plural of οἶδα, is proparoxytone.

On φῆσθα, Schol. Ven. Φ. 186; S. V. Φ. 186: προπερισπαστέον τὸ φῆσθα παρατακοῦ γάρ ἐστι: δὲ Τυραννίων βαρύνει ὡς ἐνεστῶτος: on διδοῖσθα for διδοῖς=δίδωτος it is noted by S. V. T. 270: οἱ μὲν βαρύνονται [sc. τὸ δίδοις] ὡς Αἰολικόν, ἀπὸ τοῦ δίδοιμι, δίδοις δίδοισθα ὡς τίθησθα: οἱ δὲ περισπᾶσιν, ἐπέκτασιν εἴναι οἰόμενοι ἀπὸ τοῦ δίδοις.

The Æolic verbs ἐλευθερῶμι and δοκιμῶμι are thus accented in the text of Chœrob. C. 843. 31, and γελαῖμι, Chœrob. C. 844. 2.

Syncopated forms like μέθιεν=μεθίσαν, Third Person Plural Imperfect Active, retract the accent in accordance with a principle generally observed in Greek: A. G. Oxon. 2. 346. 27: αἱ ἐκθλίψεις καὶ αἱ συγκοπαὶ ἀναβιβάζουσι τὸν τόνον: μεθίεν therefore, as some write it in Hom. Od. 21. 377, is an error.

Syncopated perfects and pluperfектs are regular and retract the accent, as τέθναμεν, τέθνατε: the third person plural from roots in αω ending in ἄσσι (Ionic ἄσσι) is contracted into ἄσσι, as βεβάασι βεβᾶσι, ἐστάασι ἐστᾶσι, τεθνάασι τεθνᾶσι.

794. Note 2.—Subjunctive Mood. The Subjunctive Active is perispomenon in the singular, and properispomenon in the dual and plural when contracted: when resolved they throw back the accent; those in νμι being in general incapable of contraction are accented like the forms in ω: hence ιστῷ ιστῆς ιστῇ, ιστήτον, ιστῶμεν, ιστήτε ιστῶσι, ιστέω ιστέης ιστέη, τιθῶ τιθέω, διδῶ διδώω, στῶ στέω, θῶ θέω θέω, δῶ δῶω, στήης θήης, but δεικνύω δεικνύης δεικνύη, etc.: Chœrob. C. 795. 13; Theodos. Can. 1057. 23.

The Subjunctive Active of ἴημι and its compounds is occasionally found in MSS. with a false accent, e. g. ἀφία for ἀφιῶ (ἀφιέω), ἀφίωμεν for ἀφιῶμεν, ἀφίσσι for ἀφιῶσι (Aristoph. Lys. 157; Plat. Phædo 90 E), ιῶ for ιῶ=ιέω: cf. E. M. 467. 42: ἔστι τὸ βῆμα ιέω ιῶ πρώτης τῶν περισπωμένων.

Ἐῶμεν in Hom. Π. 19. 402 is strange: if the Second Aorist Subjunctive of ἴημι, it should be ἔῶμεν: if from ἔάω, ἔῶμεν, both of which are unsatisfactory: Dr. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 121 thinks that it may be a Second Aorist of ἄημι=δῶ: in some editions it is printed ἔῶμεν.

Εἶδω was circumflexed by Aristarchus, and such was the prevailing accentuation, Schol. Ven. Z. 150; Arc. 167. 10; Chœrob. C. 796. 32, but εἴδω, εἴδωμεν

frequently occur in the MSS. of Aristotle: this variation in the accent arose from a difference of opinion amongst grammarians, some thinking that εἴδω was a mute verb, while others held it to be a pure one; cf. Chœrob. C. 878. 10.

The shortened forms of the Subjunctive retract the accent, as εἴδεμεν, Chœrob. C. 797. 30, though it is said that Pamphilus wrote εἴδόμεν, Schol. Ven. A. 363.

The Subjunctive, Passive and Middle, is properispomenon, except the second person singular perispomenon, and the first person dual and plural proparoxytone, as ιστάμαι ιστῇ ιστήται, ιστάμεθον ιστῆσθον, ιστάμεθα ιστῆσθε ιστῶνται, θώμαι θῇ θῆται, θώμεθον θῆσθαν, θώμεθα θῆσθε θῶνται: but δύναμαι and ἐπίστωμαι retract the accent: so δύνηται, for which however Tyrannion wrote δυνῆται, Schol. Ven. Z. 229: and this is not unfrequently the case with other verbs, especially in Attic: Chœrob. C. 806. 29: τὰ εἰς ΜΙ δὲ κατὰ τὸν ἐνεστῶτα καὶ παρατακτὸν τῶν ὑποτακτικῶν τῶν παθητικῶν προπερισπῶνται οὖν ἐὰν τιθῶμαι, ἐὰν ιστάμαι, ἐὰν διδῶμαι· χωρὶς εἰ μήπω εὐρεθῇ τὸ ἐνεργητικὸν δριστικὸν ἐν χρήσει, τότε παθητικὸν τὸ ὑποτακτικὸν προπαροξύνεται, οἷλαν ἐὰν δύνωμαι, ἐὰν κρέμωμαι, ἐὰν ἐπίστωμαι, δ σημαίνει τὸ γινώσκων οὐκ ἔστι γάρ τὸ δύνημι ἐν χρήσει, ή τὸ κρέμημαι, ή τὸ ἐπίστημαι: the same rule is given by Arc. 171. 3 and others: the following instances of a retracted accent are quoted by Göttling: κέρωνται, Hom. Il. 4. 260, an accent attested by Schol. Ven. ad loc.: ιστωμαι, cf. Schäf. App. ad Demosth. 5. p. 180: ιστηται in one MS. of Thucyd. 2. 97.

795. Note 3.—Optative Mood. The optative first person singular is paroxytone, and the accent is retained on the same syllable, subject, of course, to the general rules; hence ισταῖην ισταῖς ισταῖη—ισταῖητην or ισταίτην—ισταῖμεν or ισταῖμεν, ισταῖητο or ισταῖτε, ισταῖεν, θείην θείης θείη—θείητην or θείτην—θείημεν or θείημεν, θείητο or θείτε, θείεν, and in the passive ισταῖμην ισταῖτο—ισταῖσθε ισταῖμεθον ισταῖσθην ισταῖμεθα ισταῖσθε ισταῖντο—θείημην θείο θείτο—θείημεθον θείσθην—θείμεθα θείσθε θείντο; except δυναίμην and ἐπιστάμην, which throw the accent as far back as possible, as δυναίμην δύναιο δύναιτο—δυναίμεθον δυναίσθην—δυναίμεθα δύναισθε δύναιντα (Arc. 171. 20-172. 13), together with δναίμην δναιο δναιτο, etc., and those in οιμην, as τιθόμην τίθοιο τίθοιτο, διδοίμην δίδοιτο, δνοίμην δνοιο δνοιτο, Eust. 932. 23.

The contracted forms of verbs in *μι* are accented in precisely the same manner: as δαινύμην δαινύτο, Schol. Ven. Ω. 665: λελύτο (?) or λελύντο, Hom. Od. 18. 238 (for which Eust. 1845. 6 has λέλυτο), φθίμην, φύην, δύην.

796. Note 4.—Imperative Mood. The Imperative is regular, τίθετι, τίθει, τιθέτω—τιθέταν, τιθέτων—τιθέτε, τιθέτωσαν or τιθέντων: στῆθι (or -στα), στήτω—στήτον, στήτων—στῆτε, στήτωσαν or στάντων: Passive, ιστασε or ιστω, ιστάσθω—ιστασθον, ιστάσθων—ιστασθε, ιστάσθωσαν or ιστάσθων: θέσον or θοῦ, θέσθω—θέσθον, θέσθων—θέσθε, θέσθωσαν or θέσθων: but in Attic φᾶθι is oxytone, Arc. 172. 27; Joh. Alex. 21. 13; Varin. Eclog. 436. 29, and such was its usual accent, though it was considered by Herodian to be contrary to analogy, cf. Schol. Aristoph. Equit. 22; Apoll. Synt. 264. 3; A. G. Oxon. 2. 468. 9: the form φᾶθι, mentioned by Draco 58. 1, is very strange, for in Attic the α is short.

Ἐστε, the second person plural Imperative of είμι, would almost appear to have been oxytoned by some grammarians, Apoll. Synt. 263. 5: but there is no warrant whatever for such an accent, Chœrob. C. 744. 3: μάρτυροι ἔστε therefore in some editions of Hom. Il. 3. 280 is false for μάρτυροι ἔστε or μάρτυροι ἔστε; cf. Schol. Ven. ad loc.

797. Note 5.—Infinitive Mood. The active infinitives in *vai* and *μεν* (except those in *μεναι*) take the accent on the penultimate, as τιθέναι τιθέμεν, διδύναι διδόμεν, θείναι θέμεν, δούναι δόμεν, στήναι στήμεν, ἔξημεν, δύναι δύμεν (ἔκδύμεν,

Schol. Ven. Π. 99), δεικνύναι, διδοῦναι; but ἰστάμεναι, διδόμεναι, τιθέμεναι, δεικνύμεναι, θέμεναι, δόμεναι, στήμεναι, δύμεναι; εἶναι, ἔμεν, εἴμεν, ἔμμεναι, ἥμεναι, ἵέναι, ἴμεναι; thus also the perfects βεβάναι, γεγάμεν, δεδίναι, τεθνάναι, ἐστάναι, τετλάναι, Chœroh. C. 735. 15; those with a short penultimate are sometimes found perispomena, wrongly of course, as μεθεστᾶναι: τεθνᾶναι (?) in Aeschyl. Ag. 539 ed. Didot may be a contraction for τεθναέναι.

The Passive and Middle Infinitives retract the accent, except that of the Second Aorist middle, which is paroxytone, as στάσθαι, θέσθαι, δόσθαι; yet πράσθαι is proparoxytone, see Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 563: for φάσθαι Heraclides wrote φᾶσθαι, holding the *a* to be naturally long, Varin. Eclog. 437. 29.

798. Note 6.—Participles. The participles of the Present and Second Aorist Active are oxytone in the masculine and neuter, and properispomena in the feminine, as τιθεῖς τιθεῖσα τιθέν, στάς στάσα στάν, διδούς διδοῦσα διδόν, Arc. 177. 3; Chœroh. C. 736. 4: ἶσας from ἶσημ is barytone, Arc. 176. 27; E. M. 476. 12; Apoll. de Adv. 587. 9.

*Ων ἔών (οὖσα), ὅν ἔόν from εἰμί, and λών (λοῦσα) λόν from εἰμι are also oxytone, Chœroh. C. 798. 12. The dialectic forms of ὄν seem to be properispomena in the feminine, as ἔονσα, ἔοισα, ενσα, but the Doric ἔασσα is proparoxytone. For ἔασα Timaeus Locr., Götting Accent. p. 95 considers ἔασα to be the correct accent, but his reasons are not satisfactory. Βιόν and διδόν are said to make their neuters in οῦν, βιοῦν, διδοῦν, Reg. Pros. ap. Herm. de emend rat. Gr. gr. No. 161. p. 457, and they also declare that the oblique cases of ζευγνύς and δεικνύς are properispomena.

On the monosyllabic forms see above, § 769.

799. Syncopated Forms.—In Ionic and Epic εο for ἔο, and εαι for ἔεαι, are paroxytone according to some authors, as ἀνακοωέο=ἀνακοινέο, μυθέαι=μυθέεαι, Eust. 1441. 35, ἐποιέο=ἐποιέεο, φοβέαι=φοβέεαι, φιλέο=φιλέεο, but it is highly probable that others made them proparoxytone, e. g. ἔκλεο, which however was accented ἔκλέο by Ptolemaeus Ascalonites, Schol. Ven. Ω. 202: τὴν ΚΛΕ συλλαβῆν ὁξυτονεῖ δ' Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἡγούμενος τὸ πλῆρες εἶναι ἔκλέου. οὐκ ἔστι δὲ, ἀλλ' ἔκλέο τετρασυλλάβως. καὶ δῆλον δτι εἴτε συγκέκοπται ἡ ὁξεῖα εἴτε ἡ βαρεῖα ἡ μετατὴν δξεῖαν, ὀφείλει πάλιν τρίτη ἀπὸ τέλους ἡ ὁξεῖα φυλάττεσθαι. οὐδὲ γὰρ δ χαρακτῆρ κωλύει. τὸ μέντοι σὺ δ' αἰδεο καὶ μ' ἐλέησον καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα πρώτης ὄντα συζυγίας τῶν περισπωμένων ἄλλης ἀναλογίας ἔχεται. Eust. 1518. 54: τὸ δὲ πωλέαι.....παροξύνεται,...εὶ μή τις ἴσως καὶ τοῦτο καὶ ἔκεινο [sc. μυθέαι] προπαροξύνειν ἔθέλει, ὡς ἀναδραμόντα εἰς ὄμοιότητα τοῦ τύπτεται λείβεται καὶ τῶν δμοίων.

800. Note 1.—Lobeck, Path. I. 273, in commenting on the passage from the Venetian Scholia quoted above, says: ‘certissimum vero syncopæ documentum est imperativus χρέο, quo scriptores ionici utuntur sæpius. Nec aliter conformati sunt imperativi verborum circumflexorum φοβέο, ἀκέο, ἔξηγέο, quorum in accentu Herodoti libri plerumque concordant v. Bredov. p. 375. His simile est αἰδέο Theogn. 1334, dissimile vero ἦγε in Chœrili versu apud Aristot. Rhet. 3. 14. p.

1414. 16, codicum consensione summa munitum, idemque in duobus Anthologiis locis 9. 403 et 12. 119, ubi Jacobsius ex Schaeferi decreto ἡγέο edidit; ὑφάγεο, Theocr. 2. 101, Ahrensius in ἀφαγέο mutavit, sed intactum mansit μέμεο in versibus Simonidi adscriptis p. 57. ed. Schneidew. His non cliticam vocalem subductam esse sed eam quæ in substantia verbi continetur, cognoscitur ex imperativo tertiae conjugationis ἀνακοίνεο, quem Buttmannus Gramm. § 105. 8, tacite paroxytonon fecit.

801. Note 2.—The Doric Infinitives in $\epsilon\nu = \epsilon\hat{\nu}$ from pure verbs are oxytone, see above, § 778, those in $\epsilon\nu = \epsilon\iota\nu$ are said to be paroxytone, as $\sigmaυρίσδεν = \sigmaυρί\zeta\epsilon\nu$, which amounts to saying that they elided ι and suffered the accent to stand where it was before the elision; thus also the second person singular, as $\sigmaυρίσδε = \sigmaυρί\zeta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\piοι\epsilon\iota\varsigma = \piοι\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, Apoll. de Pron. 119 A.

802. Note 3.—Æolic Forms. There are several Æolic verbs concerning the accent of which there is a difference of opinion. Beyond the general statement that all verbs are barytone in this dialect there is little or nothing to be found in the old grammarians on the subject. Modern writers have accented them in accordance with the theories which they entertain of their origin. Göttling (ad Theodos. Gramm. 227), for instance, explains γέλαις as a contraction of γελ-α-ε-ες, where α is the characteristic and ε the connective vowel, accordingly he considered the final syllable *is* to be long, and wrote γελάϊς, βοάϊς. In his treatise on Accentuation (p. 107) he assents to Neuc's opinion, and holds that the Æolic conjugated these verbs, γέλαιμι γέλαις γέλαι. But there is no proof that this dialect regulated the accent of its verbs by any consideration of characteristic or connective vowels; it is quite possible that the accent might be at variance with any theory, even with a true one, if such could be found.

The infinitives in $\eta\nu = \epsilon\nu$ are all barytone, e.g. κάλην = καλεῖν, φίλην = φιλεῖν: Greg. Cor. p. 619, ed Schäf.: τὰ ἀπάρεμφατα ῥῆματα τὰ εἰς ΕΙΝ καταλήγοντα αὐτὸι (sc. Æolians) διὰ τοῦ ΗΝ ἐκφέρουσι βαρυτονοῦντες, φιλεῖν φίλην, καλεῖν κάλην, φρονεῖν φρόνην; the infinitives in *is* are paroxytone in the text of Greg. Cor. p. 619, as γελάϊς = γελάν, πεινάϊς = πεινᾶν, ὑψόϊς = ὑψόν, δρθόϊς = δρθοῦν, χρυσόϊς = χρυσοῦν; and also the participles in *eis*, as κάλεις = καλῶν.

803. Note 4.—In Attic the connective vowel is rejected in the third person singular of *ἔσσομαι* from *εἴμι*, as ἀπέσται, ἐπέσται; all such forms are paroxytone; Lob. Path. 1. 275. According to Schol. Ambros. in Odyss. T. 311, τέτλαμεν first person plural is paroxytone, but in the books it is proparoxytone. Ἐγενέτο Dor. = ἐγένετο, Greg. Cor. p. 203, ed. Schäf.

COMPOUND VERBS.

804. Composition does not affect the accent of Infinitives, Participles, the Perfect Passive, the Passive Aorist, or of the Second Person Singular of the Second Aorist Middle, as βαλεῖν καταβαλεῖν, γενέσθαι ἐπιγενέσθαι, βεβληκέναι καταβεβληκέναι, τιθέναι συντιθέναι; ἀποτρέπων ἀποτρέπουσα ἀποτρέπον, ἀποτραπών ἀποτραπούσα ἀποτραπόν, ἀποτετραμένος, ἀποτρεφθῶ ἀποτρεφθῆ, ἀποτραπού; συντιθεῖς.

805. Monosyllabic oxytones become paroxytone, as δός ἀπόδος, ἔς συμπρόες ἄνες, θές περίθες ἐπίθες, σχές ἐπίσχες, χρή ἀπόχρη.

806. The Second Person Singular of the Second Aorist Middle of verbs in *μι* is perispomenon if it forms a dissyllable, and retracts the accent if it consists of more syllables than two, as ἐνθοῦ, προδοῦ, προοῦ, but ἀπόθεσο ἀπόθεο ἀπόθου, ἔνθεο, κατάθεσο κατάθεο κατάθου, πρόδοσο, πρόεσο πρόεο; the other persons of this tense throw the accent back, as προέσθω, πρόεσθον.

807. The accent of the simple verb is retained in the Subjunctive and Optative of verbs in *μι*, as ἀναβῆ, ἀνίης, ἀποδιδῶ, ἀποθείμην, ἀποθεῖο, ἔννω ἔννῆς; except the Second Aorist Middle, which retracts the accent, as δῶμαι ἀπόδωμαι, θῆται ἐπίθηται, θῶμαι ἐπίθωμαι: yet the Aorist of *ἴημι* retains the accent of the simple verb, as προῶμαι, προῆται.

808. Dissyllabic Imperfects, Aorists, Perfects, and Pluperfects retain their accent in the Indicative Mood, when they are augmented, and retract it when they are not, as εἰπε κατεῖπε ἐξεῖπε, εἰλον ἀνεῖλον, ἥκε ἀνήκε, ἔβαν ἐπέβαν; trisyllables necessarily remain unaltered, as ἔειπε ἐξεῖπε, ἥηκε συνέηκε, ἔαξα κατέαξα, ἔφξα ἀνεψξα, ἀνψξα, ἔνῆσταν, but ἔνεσταν. The grammarians except from this rule ὑπόεικον, ὑπόειξεν, and the compounds of *οἶδα*, as σύνοιδα.

809. With these exceptions, compound verbs throw the accent as far back as possible, as ἔφευρε, κάτειπε (Imperative), κάθευδε, σύμφημι, σύνεσμεν, σύνειστι, πάρειστι, yet the Third Person Plural of the Active Present of verbs in *μι* is properispomenon when contracted, as ἀποδιδοῦσι, ἀφιστᾶσι.

810. The anomalous perfects *κεῖμαι* and *ἥμαι*, when compounded, deviate from the rule given above. The Infinitives *κεῖσθαι* and *ἥσθαι* are always properispomena, but in all other forms the accent is retracted, as *κατακεῖσθαι*, *κατάκειμαι*, *κατάκεισο*. In the Present Indicative, and in the Imperative of *ἥμαι*, the accent recedes, as *κάθημαι*, *κάθηται*, *κάθησο*, *κάθου*. This is also the case with the Imperfect (Pluperfect) when it has the syllabic augment, as ἐκαθήμην, ἐκάθητο; but when it has not, *η* seems to be regarded as a temporal augment, and the accent does not recede beyond it, as *καθήμην*, *καθῆσο*. In the Subjunctive *καθῶμαι*, *καθῆται*, *καθῆσθε*, *καθῶνται* seem to be better attested than *κάθωμαι*, *κάθηται*, etc.

811. NOTE 1.—Chœrob. C. 732. 31: οὐδέποτε ἀπαρέμφατα συντιθέμενα τὸν

τόνους ἀναβιβάζονται, οἷον ἰδεῖν συνιδεῖν, πλεῖν συμπλεῖν, σπᾶν περισπᾶν, χεῖσθαι συγχεῖσθαι, τετύφθαι προτετύχθαι [leg. προτετύφθαι] ἵκεσθαι (*sic*) ἀφίκεσθαι . . . ἀποχέσθαι, δλέσθαι ἀπολέσθαι, δόσθαι ἀποδόσθαι, σχεῖν ἐπισχεῖν, σπεῖν ἐπισπεῖν, θῆσθαι [leg. ησθαι] καθῆσθαι, κατακεῖσθαι, διακεῖσθαι, παρακεῖσθαι, περικεῖσθαι: Chœrob. C. 733. 10: αἱ δὲ μετοχὰ συντεθεὶμέναι οὐκ ἀναβιβάζονται τὸν τόνους, οἶον πρᾶς ἀποπτάς, δοὺς ἀποδούς: ἐὰν γὰρ ἀναβιβάσωσι τὸν τόνους οὐκέτι μένουσι μετοχαὶ, ἀλλὰ γίνονται δύνοματα, οἷον τλάς Ἄτλας, βάς Ἀβας, φάς Περίφας, χωρὶς τῆς δέκων [leg. ἑκάν] δέκων, αὕτη γὰρ καὶ τὸν τόνον ἀγεβίβασε καὶ ἔμεινε μετοχή· ήτις καὶ ἄκαν γίνεται, κράσει τῷ Α καὶ Ε εἰς Α μακρόν: and the reason assigned is that participles are not synthetic but parasynthetic compounds; cf. Chœrob. C. 817. 34; Arc. 178. 3; E. M. 92. 3; Apoll. Synt. 330. 4; Schol. Ven. P. 190.

812. NOTE 2.—Schol. Ven. Ω. 388: ἔνισπες ὡς ἔδραμες· ἔστι γὰρ δριστικὸν ἐκ τοῦ ἔνισπες τὴν ἀρχούσαν συστέλλαντος. τὸ μέντον προστακτικὸν πρὸ τέλους ἔχει τὴν δέξειν σὺν δὲ λαγθῷ ἔνισπες δομίοις τῷ ἐπίσχεις, καὶ δῆλον ὅτι δοὺς μὲν τὸ Ι ἔστι τῆς προθέσεως, ὅπου δὲ τὸν δύματος. τὸ μέντον διεν τοῦ Σ προστακτικὸν προπαροῦνται, λέγων δὲ τὸ νημερτές μοι ἔνισπε. The imperatives κάτασχε and πάρασχε are proparoxytone, there being no form σχέ. ‘There can be no doubt that ἐπίσχε in Hes. Scut. 446 ought to be accented ἐπισχε, since it must be derived from ἐπίσχω, and not from ἐπέχω;’ Göttling, Accent. p. 45; A. G. Oxon. 2. 405. 20; Lob. Path. 2. 208.

813. NOTE 3.—*Compounds of κεῖμαι and ἤμαι.* The anomalous perfects κεῖμαι and ἤμαι, when compounded, deviate from the rule given above. The infinitive κένθει is always properispomenon in composition, as κατακεῖσθαι, ἐπικεῖσθαι, Chœrob. C. 732. 31, but in all other forms it retracts the accent, as κατάκειμαι, κατάκεισαι, κατάκειται; κατακέγραι, κατακένται; κατάκεισο, κατακέμενος, E. M. 483. 32; Arc. 170. 8; Chœrob. C. 591. 23; A. G. Oxon. 2. 382. 5.

In the present indicative and in the imperative of ἤμαι the accent recedes, as κάθημαι, κάθησαι, κάθηται; κάθησο or κάθου, καθήσθω, E. M. 483. 32; Chœrob. C. 591. 32: and this is also the case with the imperfect (pluperfect) when it has the syllabic augment, as ἐκαθήμην, ἐκάθησο, ἐκάθητο, ἐκάθηστο (?), ἐκάθησθε, ἐκάθητρο, but when it has not, η seems to be regarded as a temporal augment, and the accent, according to the general rule, does not recede beyond it, as καθήμην, καθῆσο (κάθησο is the imperative, Schol. Ven. A. 565), καθῆτο or κάθητο (?), καθῆστο, E. M. 483. 50; Schol. Ven. A. 569, καθήμεθον, καθήμεθα, καθῆσθε (κάθησθε is the present), καθῆσθε, καθῆτρο; the books present sundry instances in which this rule is violated.

In the Subjunctive καθῶμαι, καθῆται, καθῆσθε, καθῶνται seem to be better attested than κάθωμαι, etc., cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 347. On the Optative, see § 786. The Infinitive is always properispomenon, and the participle proparoxytone, as καθῆσθαι, E. M. 483. 44, καθῆμενος.

814. NOTE 4.—*Subjunctive and Imperative Middle Aorist.* The accent is retained unchanged in the subjunctive of the passive aorists for obvious reasons, the termination being -θέω, -θέης, -θέη, etc., contracted into -θῶ, -θῆς, -θῆ.

The second person singular of the Second Aorist Middle Imperative retains its accent, though probably only in Attic, as παραβαλοῦ, καθελοῦ, ἀφελοῦ, A. G. 470. 8.

815. NOTE 5.—Every monosyllabic subjunctive in ω from a tense having a participle in ων retracts the accent in composition, as σχῶ (σχών), κατάσχω, κατάσχωμεν, σπῶ (σπών), ἐπίσπω, Arc. 174. 10; E. M. 495. 2; Chœrob. C. 798. 24; E. 92. 26; Göttling observes that ἀντισχῆ in Thucyd. 1. 65, ed. Bekk. Berol. 1821 is false.

816. NOTE 6.—Chœrob. C. 591. 6: *πᾶς παρφχημένος δριστικὸς ἀπὸ φωνήεντος ἀρχόμενος καὶ ἀπὸ φύσει μακρᾶς τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον φυλάττει ἐν τῇ συνθέσει χωρὶς τοῦ ὑπόειεν . . . καὶ τοῦ ἔικον ὑπόεικον . . .* ‘Εστωσαν δὲ παραδείγματα τοῦ κανόνος ταῦτα: εἰχον κατεῖχον, εἴπον προσεῖπον, ἥλθον συνῆλθον, εὔρον ἐφεύρον, ἦψα συνῆψα, εἶδον συνεῖδον, ἔγμαι ἀφῆγμα, ἔικον ὑπεῖκον, εἴξεν ὑπεῖεν· οὕτως οὖν καὶ οἶδα συνοίδα ὄφειλον εἶναι, ἀλλ’ ὡς ἐρήται Αἰολικῶς ἀνεβίβασε τὸν τόνον καὶ γέγονε σύνοιδα προπαροξυτόνως, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ δεύτερον τοῦτο πρόσωπον τοῦ οἴδα κάτοισθα, yet κατοίσθα properispomenon is given as the Attic form in A. G. Oxon. I. 220. 13; but κάτοισθα, A. G. Paris. 3. 365. 35, and that is the accent of the books; E. M. 483. 50; 484; Schol. Ven. A. 611; Φ. 244; Arc. 174. 21; E. M. 778. 30: *πᾶς παρφχημένος χρόνος τὸν προγινόμενον αὐτῷ χρόνον ἀποβαλών, ἐν τῇ συνθέσει προπαροξύνεται οἷον εἶχον κάτεχον:* Schol. Ven. Γ. 426: *κάθιζεν*· συστέλλειν δεῖ τὸ Ι, καὶ προπαροξύνειν τὸ κάθιζε. ὅσα γὰρ παρφχημένου χρόνου ρήματα βραχυκατάληκτα ἐνέλειψε χρόνῳ κατὰ τὸ ἄρχον, ταῦτα συντιθέμενα, ἀναδίδωσι τὸν τόνον· εἶχον συνεῖχον· ἀλλ’ ἐπει ἐγένετο ἔχε, ἀνεδόθη δ τόνος· νῦν δὲ μάλα στυγερὴ κάτεχ’ οὐρανόν. οὕτως ἵε κάθιζε. Νέστωρ τ’ αὖ τοι’ ἔφιζεται. Οπ. κάθηρεν and ἐκάθηρε, see Schol. Ven. Ε. 171.

Götting mentions the following instances in which this rule is violated:—*Ἀνέλκεν*, Hom. II. 13. 583 (*ἀνελκεν*, Dind.): *ἐπῆλτο*, Hom. II. 13. 643; 21. 140, this is hardly to be considered an exception: *ἐπίεσται*, Herodot. I. 47, is, according to Götting, an Ionic perfect from *ἔφεννυμι*, and should therefore be *ἐπίεσται*; cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 252: *ἐσίδον* for *ἔσιδον* is not uncommon in MSS.: *κατέχε*, Hom. II. 3. 243 (*κάτεχεν*, Dind.); Od. 13. 269, and elsewhere, is false for *κατέχε*: *μεθίεν*, Hom. Od. 21. 377, cf. § 793: *περιχεύεν* is undoubtedly wrong, though it stands so accented in Hom. Od. 3. 437, cf. *ἔπέχενεν*, Chœrob. C. 591. 23.

817. NOTE 7.—*Καθίζω, καθεύδω, et similia.* The compounds of verbs beginning with a long vowel or diphthong, which sometimes take the augment before the preposition and sometimes after it, as *καθίζω, ἔφιζω, καθεύδω*, are in appearance at least somewhat irregular: where the augment is evident, and placed *after* the preposition, there can be no doubt that they obey the general rule, as *καθῆδον*, and whenever the penultimate of such forms is naturally long, it accords best with the statements of the old grammarians to place the circumflex upon it, of course only in the past tenses of the indicative mood, as *καθεύδον*, E. M. 483. 44, or as Zenodotus wrote, *ἐκαθεύδον*, Schol. Ven. A. 611: at the same time it must be observed that *καθεύδον* and *ἐκαθεύδον* are frequently found in the books, though the former is expressly condemned by E. M. 484.

The compounds of *ἵω* differ on account, as it is said, of the variation in quantity to which the penultimate is liable, for instance, Chœroboscus (C. 591. 25), after enunciating the rule quoted above, § 816, adds: *ἀπὸ φύσει δὲ μακρᾶς πρόσκειται διὰ τὸ ἵε ἔφιζε*

Νέστωρ αὗτις ἔφιζε,

τοῦτο δὲ τὸ ἔφιζε κοινῶς μὲν φύσει μακρὸν ἔχει τὸ Ι, ἐξ οὗ ἔφιζε προπερισπαμένως, Ιωνικῶς δὲ ἢ ποιητικῶς συστέλλει αὐτό, τουτέστι θέτει μακρὸν αὐτὸν ἔχει ἐξ οὗ τὸ ἔφιζε προπαροξυτόνως: and in accordance with this we have κάθιζε made proparoxytone by Schol. Ven. Γ. 426, and E. M. 484. 13 adds that ἔφιζε is Attic as well as poetic.

COMPOUND VERBS IN *μι*.

818. NOTE 1.—All oxytone verbs become barytone in composition, E. M. 128. 15; Schol. Ven. A. 577; E. 477; H. 362; Arc. 175. 24; Lob. Ajax 168: ‘Anabibasmum toni in hoc verbo [sc. φημι] et cognatis παράφημι, ἀπόφημι, legitimum et

ubique servatum mirum est a Grammaticis identidem præscribi: Schol. Ven. I. 577; 7. 362; Aread. p. 173; E. M. s. Ἀπόχρη et s. Ἐνειμεν, nihil autem præcipi de secunda persona, cuius accentus fluctuat: ξύφης, Plat. Hipparch. 232 B; Soph. 236 D; 237 D, quibus in locis codd. complures aut συμφῆς aut συμφύς exhibent: ξυμφής legitur Lach. 199 A: σύμφης, Hipparch. 232 A: ἀντιφῆς, Gorg. 501 C: οὐδὲ σὺ φῆς (cod. σύμφης) οὔτε ἀπόφης, Protag. 360 D, tres codd. ἀπόφῆς: Απεod. p. 409, ἀντιφῆς ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀντιλέγεις, pro quo rectius ἀντιφῆς legitur apud Suidam: σύμφαθι, Xen. Cyrt. 4. 5. 34; Plato Gorg. p. 500 E; Rep. 7. 523 A, cuius simplex acui vult Joannes p. 21. 17, quanquam non magis inclinatur, quam persona indicativi secunda: the passages quoted by Lobeck merely prove that the scribes did not know how to accent their own language in all cases.

819. NOTE 2.—Imperative Mood. Chœrob. C. 494. 21; E. M. 99. 34; Chœrob. E. 102. 9; Etym. Gud. s. v. ἀνάστηθι; Arc. 174. 1.

On the accent of the second person singular Imperative Second Aorist Middle, see Phav. 1571. 1; E. M. 688. 38: προῦ . . . περιστᾶται ἡνίκα γὰρ συντεθῇ μετὰ μονοσυνλλάβου προθέσεως, περιστᾶται, οἶον προῦ ἡνίκα δὲ μετὰ δισυνλλάβου βαρύνεται, ἀπόθου, κατάθου: this singular rule is sometimes violated in the books, and Göttling Accent. p. 90 mentions the following examples:—ἐνθου, Aristoph. Eccles. 121, for which the correct form, περίδου, Soph. Trach. 1224: περίδον, Aristoph. Eccles. 121, for which the correct form, περίδου, occurs in the same author, Nub. 634; Ach. 737; Suid. s. v.

820. NOTE 3.—Subjunctive Mood. E. M. 495. 2; Chœrob. E. 92. 26; A. G. Oxon. 2. 334. 20: it has been observed above, § 794, that the subjunctive of compounds from ἵημι is occasionally found misaccented: πρόσθητε for προσθῆτε, Eurip. Heracl. 476 (cf. Elmsley ad loc.) is another instance of a similar error.

Πρόωμαι or πρόηται for προῶμαι and προῆται (ἵημι) are almost certainly errors: cf. Phav. 1397. 57; Göttling Accent. p. 82: on συνῶ, παρῶ, cf. Chœrob. C. 798. 26.

As to the Second Aorist Middle, there seems to have been a difference of opinion: according to E. M. 459. 48: πᾶν ὑπερτριπούλλαβον εἰς ΜΑΙ λῆγον ἐπὶ τοῦ δευτέρου μέσου δορίστου, ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζουσι [leg. ἀναβιβάζει] τὸν τόνον δῶμαι ἀπόδωμαι, σχῶμαι ἀπόσχωμαι: A. G. Oxon. 2. 344. 29: πᾶν ὑποτακτικὸν εἰς ΜΑΙ λῆγον ἐπὶ δευτέρου μέσου δορίστου ἐν τῇ συνθέσει προπαροξύνεται: οἶον δῶμαι ἀπόθωμαι καὶ διάθωμαι: 2. 376. 22: πᾶν ὑποτακτικὸν δισύνταβον εἰς ΜΑΙ λῆγον ἐπὶ δευτέρου δορίστου, ἐν τῇ συνθέσει προπαροξύνεται: οἶον δῶμαι ἀπόδωμαι σχῶμαι κατάσχωμαι: θῶμαι διάθωμαι

φέρε τέκνον διάθωμαι

σχῶμαι, ἀπόσχωμαι καὶ

ἀπόσχωνται πολλοῖ:

but MSS, though they sometimes exhibit this accentuation, are said more generally to retain the accent of the simple word: Göttling mentions ἐπίθηται, Thucyd. 4. 71 (where however some books have ἐπίθηται), Demosth. Phil. 4. 33; [Herodian 2. 15. 3]: προσθῆ, Herodot. 6. 109: [προσθῆται, Aeschyl. Pers. 531, ed. Didot]: ἀποδῶμαι, Aristoph. Aves 585, and others.

821. NOTE 4.—Infinitive Mood. On the accent of infinitives used as imperatives, see Schol. Ven. A. 302.

CHAPTER VII.

ACCENTUATION OF INDECLINABLE WORDS.

Prepositions.

822. PREPOSITIONS, whether compound or simple, are oxytone, as ἀντί, ἀπό, πρό; σύν; ἀνά; διά, κατά, μετά, ὑπέρ; ἀμφί, ἐπί, παρά, περί, πρός, ὑπό; ὑπέκ, ἀποπρό, ἐπιπρό, ἀπέκ, ἀπέξ, διαπρό, καταλ, ὑπαλ, ὑπεκπρό, ἄμ=ἀνά; except ἐκ or ἐξ, ἐν, εἰς or ἐς and ὡς, which are usually unaccented.

NOTE.—Arc. 179. 26; Chœroh. E. 14. 29. On the Anastrophe of prepositions, and on the modern practice of leaving ἐκ ἐν εἰς ὡς unaccented, see Chaps. 8 and 9. When the preposition is conjoined with the word following it, it is unaccented, as καδδύναμυν, ἀμβωμοῖσι, cf. Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. Θ. 441. In some editions ἀμβωμοῖσι, ἀμ πεδίον, etc. are found; cf. Kühner, G. G. I. 259.

Conjunctions and Adverbs.

823. *Monosyllables.*—Monosyllabic particles (conjunctions and adverbs) are oxytone, as ἀψ, μάψ; δάξ, λάξ, πύξ; δἰς, τρίς; πρίν, μά, νή, πλήν, δήν, γάρ, μέν, δέ, ἄν, καλ, μήν; ναλ, οῦ, μή; δαλ, τώς, η, or, except η, truly, αῦ, εῦ, οὖν and ὅν (γοῦν, μῶν) νῦν, λῖ=λίαν, Strabo 364, and the interrogatives πῆ, ποῦ, ποῦν, πῶς, which are perispomena. Οὐ is unaccented, unless it means *No*, or stands at the end of a sentence: ως is also generally proclitic in our editions, see below, § 934.

824. The indefinite particles πώς, ποῦ, πή, πού, ποθή, ποθέν, ποτέ, πώ, together with γέ, κέ, or κέν, νύ and νύν, πέρ, βά, τέ, θήν, θέ, δέ, τοί and τίς τί are enclitics, on which see Chap. 9.

825. The indefinite adverbs ποθή, πού, ποθέν, ποῖ, ποτέ, δτέ, πώς, πώ, πή are enclitic and oxytone, the corresponding interrogatives, dependent interrogatives, demonstratives and relatives are all orthotone, monosyllables being perispomena, with the exception of τώς oxytone, and ως unaccented; the rest take

the accent on the penultimate, as *ποῦ*, *ποῖ*, *πῶς*, *πῆ*, *οῦ*, *οῖ*, *ὅ*, *πόθεν*, *πότε*, *πηνίκα*, *τότε*, *τηνικάδε*, *τηνικαῦτα*, *οὕτω*, *τῇδε*, *ταύτῃ*, *ῳδε*, *ὅθεν*, *ὅτε*, *ἥνίκα*, *ὅπου*, *δπόθεν*, *ὅποι*, *δπότε*, *δηνίκα*, *ὅπως*, *ὅπη*, *δπόσε*, *τόθεν*, *τόθι*, Joh. Alex. 31. 2; 34. 3. On ὡς see below, § 934.

826. NOTE.—Arc. 184. 15 sqq.: αῦ, Arc. 185. 2; Joh. Alex. 40. 11: μῶν, E. M. 596. 26; Joh. Alex. 40. 26: οὖν, Arc. 185. 7; Joh. Alex. 40. 11: ἥ and ḥ, E. M. 415. 43: ἦτι τὸν Η σύνδεσμον ἔξ διαφόρων σημαίνει φρονὶν Ἡρωδιανὸς περισπώμεναν, τρίᾳ· καὶ βαρυνόμενον τρίᾳ. περισπώμενας μὲν γὰρ, ἔστι παραπληρωματικός, βεβαιωτικός, διαπορητικός· βαρυνόμενος δὲ, ἔστι διαζευκτικός, παραδιαζευκτικός, διασαφητικός: in other words, ḥ, or, is oxytone; ḥ, verily, perispomenon, cf. Arc. 185. 8; Schol. Ven. Ven. A. 77; 190; 219; 229; 232; B. 272; 368; Joh. Alex. 40. 35 sq.: οὐ, and οὐκ, Schol. Ven. Δ. 539; Arc. 183. 26; Joh. Alex. 32. 21; see Chap. 9: ἐπεὶ ḥ, E. M. 356. 18: περισπάται τὸ Η ἀντὶ τοῦ δὲ παραπληρωματικοῦ. δὲ Η σύνδεσμος μετὰ τοῦ ἐπεὶ, περισπάται ἐν μέσῃ φράσει. τὸ δὲ τίη εὐθίνεται [leg. τιὴ δέδυνεται], cf. E. M. 414. 54; Joh. Alex. 42. 16; Schol. Ven. A. 156, ἐπειή· περισπαστέον τὸ Η· ἔστι γὰρ βεβαιωτικός: Schol. Ven. T. 251; Eust. 73. 18; in modern editions, however, when the two words are written as one it is usual to make it oxytone, ἐπειή, though there does not seem to be any ancient authority for doing so: τίη οτι τή, Eust. 118. 36: σημείωσαι δὲ ὅτι οἱ παλαιοὶ ἐν μὲν τῷ ἐπειῇ . . . περισπῶσι τὸ Η τῆς ληγούσης, ἐνταῦθα δὲ βαρύνοντις ἐγκλίνεντες, ὡς ἐν τοῖς Ἀπίλογος καὶ Ἡροδάρου φέρεται. οἱ δὲ Ἀττικοὶ δέκτοντας λέγονται τή καὶ ὅτιή: νῦν, and νύν, νῦν is a temporal adverb, now, at this time, and has the ν long: νῦν generally with a short ν is an inferential particle, then or now, therefore, and is by the Greek grammarians considered an enclitic, Schol. Ven. A. 421: ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν νησοὶ παρήμενος· τὸ νῦν ἀντὶ τοῦ δή, διδ καὶ Τυραννίων ὥξειν ἀντό, αὐκὲν εὖ: Schol. Ven. Γ. 97: τὸ νῦν περισπαστέον, κάν παρέλκη πορὰ τῷ ποιητῇ: S. V. Φ. 428: ἀεὶ τὸ νῦν φυλάσσον τὸν χρόνον καὶ τόνον φυλάσσει· εἴ που δὲ συσταλῇ διὰ μέτρον, ἐγκλίνεται: Arc. 182. 8: περισπάται δὲ καὶ ὅσα ἔχει δίχρονον ἐκτεταμένον, ἄ, νῦν, γρῦ, κρῆ, δπότε ἐκτενεται· δπότε δὲ συστέλλεται, δένεται: cf. Joh. Alex. 31. 10; Charax ap. A. G. 1155: τὸ νῦν ἐπίρρημα δν περισπάται, σύνδεσμος δὲ ἀν καὶ συστέλλεται καὶ ἐγκλίνεται: S. V. T. 251: δὲ Η τῷ μὲν ΤΙ ὑποτασσόμενος δένεται, τῷ δὲ ἐπεὶ περισπάται: ὅταν, cf. Schol. Ven. A. 519, when not written as one word, it is ὅτ' ἀν, according to rule.

827. NOTE 2.—Οὐκοῦν, Ammon. p. 105: οὐκοῦν παροξυτόνως μέν, ἀποφαντικόν, ίσον τῷ οὐχιοῦν. οἶον, οὐκοῦν ἀποτεῖν [εἰκός]. περισπωμένως δὲ, συλλογιστικός ἔστι σύνδεσμος, καὶ σημαίνει κατάφασιν. A. G. 57. 10; Apoll. de Conj. 525. 28: in other words, οὐκοῦν is paroxytone when it means *certainly not*, *therefore not*, or *nonne*, and perispomenon when it means *ergo*, *therefore*, the accent being placed on that part of the word which is emphasised; cf. Joh. Alex. 40. 30. Kühner (Excursus 3. ad Xenoph. Memorab. p. 513 sq.), after an elaborate examination of the various senses in which this particle is used, concludes with the words ‘ut igitur disputationis nostrae summam paucis complectamur, οὐκοῦν particula scribenda est οὐκοῦν, ubi significat 1. nonne igitur? nonne ergo? 2. ergo, igitur;—οὐκοῦν contra ubi significat 1. non ergo, non igitur in conclusione negativa;—2. nullo modo, ne tiquam, nequaquam, haudquaquam in responsione fortiter negante;—3. non igitur? in interrogationibus affectus plenis.’

828. Conjunctions consisting of more than one syllable generally throw the accent as far back as possible, as ἄρα, ἄρα, ἄχρι,

δῆτα, εἶτα, ἔνεκα, ἔνθα, ἥδη, ὥνα, ὅφρα, τόφρα; except ἀλλά, the indefinite ποθέν, ὅτε, τοτέ, and αὐτάρ, ἀτάρ oxytone.

829. Note.—'Αλλά, Chœrob. E. 63. 22, is so accented to distinguish it from the adjective ἄλλα: δέτε, Schol. Ven. A. 493: ἀλλ' ὅτε δή β' ἐκ τοῦ: 'Αρίσταρχος δτεδή ὡς δηλαδή παραλόγως. Πάμφιλος δὲ τὸ δτε κατ' Ἰδιαν ἀναφορικόν, ἀναλόγως. διαφέρει γάρ τὸ δτε δξυθμένον κατὰ τὴν πρώτην τοῦ δτε δορίστου: ὥστε ἐὰν θελήσῃ δ' 'Αρίσταρχος ἀναγινώσκειν δτεδή ὡς δηλαδή, πρῶτον τὴν μὴ οὖσαν χρῆσιν παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ παραλήψεται: δεύτερον, τὸ σημανθμένον παραφθείρει—τὸ δὲ τοῦ προπερισπαστέον τὸ γάρ τοῦ Θεσσαλικῶν παραυηθέν, ἐγίνετο τοῦ, ὡς καλοῦ καλοῖο. ἀποφήνασθαι δεῖ ὅτι δ' Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ Ἰλιακῇ προσφύδια διαλαμβάνων περὶ τοῦ ἀλλ' ὅτε δή β' ἐκ τοῦ λέγει ὅτι τοῦ δτε δξυτόνου δορίστου οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ χρῆσις παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ: ἐν μέντοι τῷ ἐννεακαδεκάτῳ τῆς Καθόλου τὸ ὡς "Εκταρρ ὅτε μὲν μετὰ πρώτοισι φάν εσκεν, δεύτην δεῖν φησὶν ἀναγινώσκεσθαι: αὐτάρ, Schol. Ven. Γ. 1: ζητεῖται δὲ πῶς δεῖ τὸν αὐτάρ σύνδεσμον προφέρεσθαι, πότερον δξυτόνως ἡ βαρυτόνως; οἱ μὲν οὖν δξυτόνως ἀνεγνώσιν, ὡς Καλλίμαχος: οἱ δὲ βαρυτόνως λόγῳ τῷδε: πᾶσα λέξις εἰς ΑΡ λήγουσα βαρύνεται, οἷον ἄφαρ, ἐθαρ, μάκαρ, δάμαρ, στέαρ, οὐθαρ. βρήτεον δὲ ὅτι οὐδεὶς συμπλεκτικός, ἡ περισπάται, ἡ βαρύνεται πάντες δὲ δξύνονται: so E. M. 172. 29; Chœrob. C. 134. 25.

General Rule for the Accentuation of Compound Particles.

830. By far the greater number of compound particles are formed by the simple juxtaposition of their parts. The accent of the last factor (when not an enclitic) is retained, as ἀπό-δις, δι-δτι, ἐπί-δήν, ἐπί-το-πλέον, ἐπί-τρις, ἐσ-ἄρτι, ἥ-μέν, καθ-δτι, μηδ-δλως, οὐκ-ἔτι, οὐκ-οῦν, πρόσ-ἔτι, τά-υνυ, τοι-γάρ-οῦν, become ἀποδίς, διότι, ἐπιδήν, ἐπιτοπλέον, ἐπιτρίς, ἐσάρτι, ἥμέν, καθότι, μηδόλως, οὐκέτι, οὐκοῦν, προσέτι, ταυνῦ, τοιγαροῦν; δπητιοῦν; ἥγουν=ἡ γε οὖν is slightly irregular in appearance; except ἐπειή not ἐπειῆ, δταν not δτάν, though ἐπάν, ἐπειδάν, etc., are regular. When the last factor is an enclitic, the accent of the former part of the word is retained, as αῖ-τέ, εῖ-τέ, δή-πού, εῦ-τέ, ἥ-τοι, μή-τρις, τοι-νύν, ὁσ-πέρ, ὁσ-τε, become αῖτε, εῖτε, δήπον, εῦτε, ἥτοι, μήτις, τοίνυν, ὁσπερ, ὁστε; thus also ἀμηγέπη, ἀμηγέπον, δήπονθεν, οὔτιπω, τοιγάρτοι. As these are mere parathetic compounds, the law respecting the circumflex (§ 12) is not observed. Reference to the succeeding sections will show that this rule is not unfrequently violated.

831. Note.—Eust. 118. 34: σημείωσαι δὲ ὅτι οἱ παλαιοὶ ἐν μὲν τῷ, ἐπειῇ, καθὰ καὶ προείρηται, περισπάσι τὸ ἡ τῆς ληγούσης. ἐνταῦθα δὲ βαρύνουσιν ἐγκλίνοντες, ὡς ἐν τοῖς Ἀπίλων καὶ Ἡροδώρον φέρεται. οἱ δὲ Ἀττικοὶ δξυτόνως λέγονται τιῇ καὶ δτῇ. Nothing can be more capricious than the way in which words thus compounded are written; see Lobeck's dissertation *De Parathesi*, in *Lob. Path.* 1. 566 sqq.

832. Cases of substantives or adjectives in common use, when used adverbially, generally retain their substantival or adjectival accent, as ἀκήν, ἀκμήν, ἐθελοντήν, ἐκοντήν, πεζῆ, πυκνά, πυκνά, σαφέα, ταχέα, ωκέα; and compounds with prepositions generally retain the accent of their last factor according to the rule given above, § 830, as ἐκπαντός, ἐξαρχῆς, ἐξίσης, ἐπανάγκης, ἐπίσης, ἐσύστερον, καθαυτό, καθεῖς, μεταύριον, etc. But there are exceptions, as, for instance, ἄληθες, ἀλλά, χάριεν, and many others.

NOTE.—E. M. 358. 49 : κανῶν γάρ ἐστὶν δ λέγων, ὅτι τὰ ἀπὸ δινόματος εἰς ἐπιρρηματικὴν σύνταξιν μετενηγμένα, δμοτονοῦσιν· οἷον ἐπιεικές, ὡς ἐπιεικές· συνεχές, διαμπερές, ἀτρεκές, τὸ δὲ ἄληθες ἀντὶ τοῦ δληθῶς παρὰ Ἀττικοῦ, οὐχ δμότονον. δμοίως καὶ τὸ ἐπάναγκες· καὶ τὸ χάριεν, ἀντὶ τοῦ χαριέντως. Thus also ἐπίτρηδες, E. M. 366. 26; though that accent is declared to be false by S. V. A. 142. Editors are very inconsistent in writing these words, καθ' ὅλου and καθόλου, διακενῆς and διὰ κενῆς, ἐπίσης and ἐπ' ἵσης and the like are constantly to be met with; see Lob. Path. I. 600.

Adverbs.

-A.

833. The final syllable is generally, though not always, short, and the accent is, with comparatively few exceptions, thrown back, see Apoll. de Adv. 560. 22—563.

834. (a) Those in *ea* and *ra* are paroxytone, as λιγέα, ρέα, σαφέα, ταχέα, ωκέα; λάθρα, σφόδρα, ὑπόδρα; except τήμερα and ὑπέρμορα proparoxytone.

NOTE.—See Eust. 88. 31; Apoll. de Adv. 563. 4: κατωκάρα, Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 153: κατωκάρα λέγεται Ἀττικῶς, οὐ διηρημένως ἀλλ' ὑφ' ἔν . . . ἐπιβρῆμά ἐστι σύνθετον καὶ σὺν τῷ Ι γράφει Ἡρωδιανός: in Joh. Alex. 29. 24 it is written as two words κάτω κάρα; cf. Lob. Path. I. 589: ἀντιπέρα is a spurious form, which has no existence in genuine Greek: ποθέσπερα and ὑπέρμορα are cases of the adjectives ποθέσπερος (*προσέσπερος*) and ὑπέρμορος; on ὑπόδρα see Apoll. de Adv. 548. 1; Joh. Alex. 33. 24.

835. (b) Those in *δα*, with corresponding forms in *δον*, are oxytone, as ἀναφανδά, αὐτοσχεδόν αὐτοσχεδά, καναχηδόν καναχηδά, ροιζηδά, χανδόν χανδά; names of games in *ινδα* are paroxytone, as βασιλίνδα, ληκινδα, μινδα, δστρακίνδα; the rest in *δα* retract the accent, as ἀνάμιγδα, ἄπριγδα, κρύβδα, κύβδα, μύγδα, φύγδα.

NOTE.—See Apoll. de Adv. 562. 10, he mentions that some persons thought that μύγδα should be oxytone, but condemns their opinion: Joh. Alex. 33. 6: τὰ γύνδα [χύνδα, Dind.] οἱ μὲν ὥξινναν, οἱ δὲ ἐβάρυναν, δπερ καὶ ἐπεκράτησεν. On those in *ινδα*, cf. Philem. Lex. § 133. p. 50; Joh. Alex. 32. 35; A. G. 1353.

836. (c) Numerals in *θα* are oxytone, as διχθά, τετραχθά,

τριχθά; the rest in *θα* retract the accent, as *ἔμπροσθα*, *ἐνθα*, *ῆλιθα*, *λάθα*, *μίνυθα*, *δλίγυνθα*, *πρόσθα*, *ὑπόγυνθα*; except *δηθά*, *καθά* (*καθάπερ*) oxytone, and *ἐνταῦθα* properispomenon.

NOTE.—On those in *χθα*, see Etym. Gud. 535. 44; Joh. Alex. 33. 7; E. M. 768. 36: on the rest, Apoll. de Adv. 563. 24 sq.; E. M. 341. 40: on *ἐνταῦθα*, Joh. Alex. 33. 10.

837. (d) Those in *μα* and *ξα* are oxytone, as *μά*, *θαμά*, Joh. Alex. 29. 4, *μηδαμά*, *οὐδαμά*, *διξά*, *πενταξά*, *τριξά*; except the paroxytones, *ἀτρέμα*, *ἡρέμα*, *ὑπηρέμα*, and *ἄμα*, *σύναμα*, *εὔστομα*, which retract the accent.

NOTE.—*Ἄμα*, Arc. 184. 6; Chærob. E. 123. 18; in Doric it is perispomenon, Schol. Pind. Pyth. 3. 36: τὸ ἄμα, ὡς Ἡραδιανὸς φησιν ἐν τῷ ιῷ, οἱ Δωριεῖς περισπῶσι, καὶ τὸ παντά, ὥστερ καὶ τὸ κρυφὰ παρὰ Πινδάρῳ. Τοιοῦτον δέ ἔστι τὸ ἄμα περισπώμενον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄμη γινόμενον. Ζητεῖται δὲ ἐπὶ τῷ περισπωμένῳ ἄμα εἰ προστεθήσεται τὸ Ι: ‘Callim. Lav. Min. 75: Τειρεσίας δὲ ἔτι μᾶνος ἄμα κυσίν, quod ἄμα scribendum animadvertisit Ahrens. Dial. vol. 2. p. 372, ubi rectius addi disputat: quam omitti;’ L. Dindorf ap. H. D. The compound *σύναμα* is also written *divisim* σύν ἄμα, and sometimes *συνάμα*: *ἀτρέμα*, Apoll. de Adv. 570. 33; Joh. Alex. 30. 22; 33. 23: *εὔστομα* is a mere adjective: *ἡρέμα*, Apoll. de Adv. 562. 4; Joh. Alex. 30. 21: *ὑπηρέμα* is somewhat doubtful, in Dion. Per. 1122 at least, *ὑπ' ἡρέμα* is as good: *θαμά*, Joh. Alex. 29. 4: *μά*, Arc. 181. 24: *μηδαμά* and *οὐδαμά* are frequently perispomena in the books, but wrongly, see Apoll. de Adv. 565. 6: δμᾶ = δμοῦ, Hesych.: παραχρῆμα, cf. § 832: on those in *ξα*, see Eust. 22. 10.

838. (e) The rest throw the accent back, as *σύρβα*; *λίγα*, *μίγα* (*σύμμιγα*, *ἄμμιγα*), *σῆγα*; *ἔμπεδα*, *μίγδα*, *περίχυδα*; *διχάδεια*, *καταλοφαδία*, *κρυφάδεια*, *ρένα*, *τροπάδεια*; *ἄνασκα*, *ἐνεκα*, *δθούνεκα*, *ῆκα*, *προῦκα*, *πύκα*, *ῶκα*; *κατακέφαλα*, *μάλα* (*πώμαλα*); *ἔξαπτινα*, *ἐπέκεινα*, *πρόπρυμνα*; *ἐπίσκοπα*; *ἄντα* (but *εἴσαντα*, *ἔσαντα*, *ἔσάντα* or *divisim* ἐς ἄντα, *ἄναντα*, *κάταντα*, *πάραντα* are proparoxytone, Joh. Alex. 32. 34), *κάρτα*, *νέωτα*, *ῶκιστα*; *κρύφα*, *μέσφα*, *ρύμφα*, *σάφα*; *διάτριχα*, *ἔξοχα*, *ἔπταχα*, *ῆσυχα*, *νύχα*, *τάχα*, *τέτραχα*; *ἄψα*: except *ἀντία*, and all in *ικα*, which are paroxytone, as *ῆνίκα*, *τηνίκα*, *πηνίκα*, *δηνίκα*, *αιτίκα*, *μετανίκα*; *ἄλλα*, *θαμινά*, *πυκινά*, *πυκύδ*, *χθιζά* oxytone; and *ἐνταῦθα*, *ἐνθαῦτα*, *τηνικαῦτα* properispomena.

839. NOTE 1.—E. M. 75. 18; 768. 36; 821. 14; Schol. Ven. B. 655; Joh. Alex. 29. 2; 32. 34; 33. 19: *Ἀνόπαια*, Schol. Hom. Od. 1. 320: δ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος ἀνόπαια προπαροξυτόνως ἀναγινώσκει ὄνομα δρυίθος λέγων, δ δὲ Ἡραδιανὸς ἀνοπαῖα ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀοράτως, ἵν' γε οὐδέτερον πληθυντικόν, ὡς τὸ πυκνὸν μάλα στενάχων (Il. σ. 318). διδ καὶ προπερισπαστέον φησίν: ἀκᾶ, Pind. Pyth. 4. 277: ἀλλά, Joh. Alex. 40. 2: *ἐνθαῦτα*, *Ionic* = *ἐνταῦθα*: *ἐνίόκα*, *Doric* = *ἐνιότε*: ἐτά and ἐτέα, Joh. Alex. 29. 5: *καταπόδη* is better written as two words, *κατὰ πόδη*: for *κατένωπα*, which was the accent of Alexion and Herodian, Aristarchus wrote *κατενῶπα*, Schol. Ven. O. 320, others *κατ': cf. Lob. Par. 169; A. G. Paris. 3. 20. 28: *πεσδᾶ*, *Dor.* = *πεζῆ*: *προσχρῶτα*, *συγχρῶτα*, Lob. Phryn. 414: *συμπρῶτα*, *ταπρῶτα*, cf. above, § 832: *πυκινά* and *πυκύδ*, like *θαμινά*, *χθιζά*, etc., are cases of adjectives: *τρόπα*,*

Joh. Alex. 32. 32 : καὶ τὸ τροπάδε (sic) ὁφέλεις Βαρύνεσθαι, ἐστὶ δὲ παιδιά. τινὲς δὲ ᾥξυναν : on ὁφιχά, Byzantine for ὁψέ, Hesych., see Lob. Phryn. 51 : on those in *ικα*, Joh. Alex. 33. 25 : in *εια*, A. G. 1364 ; Joh. Alex. 33. 19.

Doric varies from the common dialect in the accentuation of some of these adverbs, e.g. παντῷ, ἀλλῷ = πάντῃ, ἀλλῃ, Apoll. de Adv. 586, ἀμᾶ for ἄμα, see above, § 837, διχῷ, τριχῷ for διχῇ and τριχῇ, κρυφᾶ for κρύφα : Ahrens (De dialect. Gr. ling. 2. p. 34) seems to go beyond the evidence when he asserts that ‘adverbia in ṣ locum *in quem* significantia vel modum, quae a pronominibus derivantur, perispomena sunt, ut ἀλλῷ, παντῷ, quanquam vulgo paroxytona ἀλλῃ πάντῃ ;’ cf. Ahrens De Dial. Gr. ling. 2. p. 372.

-E.

840. Adverbs in ε retract the accent, as *τῆλε* (ἀποτῆλε), *κεῖσε*, *πόσε*, *ῳδε*, *ὅτε*, *when*, *ἐνίοτε*, *ἄλλοτε*, *πάντοτε*, *ἀπάντοτε*, *ἐκάστοτε*, *μηδέποτε*, *μήποτε*, *μήκοτε*, *εὐθε*, *αἰδε*, *εἴθε* ; except ὁψέ (ἀποψέ, ἐποψέ, εἰσοψέ), and the Doric ἀε=ἀεί oxytone, ἡέπερ paroxytone, and those in δε, θε or θεν, ζε and σε, which require special rules.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 33. 27 : ὁψέ, Joh. Alex. 33. 36 ; E. M. 646. 8 : ἀποψέ, Apoll. de Synt. 336. 27 : on εὐθε or ηὔθε, see Apoll. de Adv. 558. 5 : the latter is written ηὔθε in Joh. Alex. 33. 29 : αἰδε and εἴθε, Joh. Alex. 33. 33 : τὸ δὲ εἴθε καὶ αἰθε Βαρύνεται μέν, οὐ προπερισπάται δέ, ὡς τὸ τῆλε καὶ ὠδε, ἀλλὰ παροξύνεται, οὐτὶ περιττὴ ἐστιν ἡ θε συλλαβή : cf. Schol. Ven. K. 292 : ἔξοθε, εἰσότε (εἰσόκε) and δηλονότε should rather be written as two words, see Lob. Phryn. 46 : οἴόντε is also better οἴον τε.

841. *Adverbs in θεν, θε, θι, φι, φιν.*—As they are governed by the same rules, it will be convenient to include those in φι, φιν and θι with the rest.

(a) All with a naturally short penultimate are paroxytone, as *Αβυδόθεν*, *αὐτόθεν*, *ἔγγυθεν*, *Κυπρόθεν*, *Μεγαρόθεν*, *μηκόθεν*, *ὅθεν*, *οὐρανόθεν*, *πατρόθεν* *Πλαταιόθεν*, *πόθεν*, *Τιθραντόθεν*, *τόθεν*, *τριχόθεν*, *Φηγουντόθεν*, *χαμόθεν* ; ἀγρόθι, ἀγχόθι ; *ἐσχαρόφι*, *οὐρανόφι*, *πτυνόφι* ; *νηδυιόφιν* : except proparoxytone, ἀλλοθεν, ἀνέκαθεν (ἄγκαθεν ἔκαθεν), ἀποθεν, ἑκάστοθεν (but ἔκασταχόθεν), *ἐκτοθεν*, *ἔνδοθεν*, *ἔντοθεν*, *ἔξοθεν*, *οἴκοθεν*, *ὅπιθεν* (*ἔξοπιθεν*), *πάντοθεν* (or *παντόθεν*), *πάροθεν* (*προπάροιθεν*), *πρόσσοθεν* ; *ἔνδοθι*, *οἴκοθι*.

842. NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 34. 30 ; Apoll. de Adv. 605. 10 ; Schol. Ven. B. 75 ; A. G. Οχου. I. 318. 4 ; Eust. 174. 16 : τὸ δὲ ἀλλοθεν σημειῶδές ἐστι τοῖς παλαιοῖς ὡς προπαροξύμενον, οὐ καὶ λέγουσι κανόνα τοιοῦτον' τὰ εἰς ΘΕΝ ἐπιρρήματα τῷ Ο μόνῳ παραλγύμενα παροξύνονται, *Κυπρόθεν*, *Ιλιόθεν*, *Αἰνόθεν*, *Αβυδόθεν*. τὸ ἀλλοθεν, *πάντοθεν*, οἴκοθεν προπαροξύνονται, διότι ἀδριστά εἰσι καὶ κοινὴν τόπουν σημασίαν ἀναδέχονται, ἔτεροι δέ φασιν ἀπλῶς ὡς πάντα τὰ εἰς ΘΕΝ [leg. οθεν] παροξύνονται χωρὶς τῶν βρθέντων τριῶν ὡς σεσημειωμένων : but in 918. 41 he excepts οἴκοθεν, *ἔνδοθεν*, *ἄλλοθεν*, *ἑκάστοθεν*, *ἀπόπροθεν*, *ἐκτοσθεν* (leg. *ἐκτοθεν*) *πάντοθεν* : Schol. Ven. N. 28 : ταῦτά εἰσι τὰ εἰς ΘΕΝ τῷ Ο παραλγύμενα καὶ προπαροξύμενα ἐπιρρή-

ματα, οἰκοθεν, ἀλλοθεν, ἔνδοθεν, ἔκτοθεν, ἐκάστοθεν, ἀπόπροθεν, πάντοθεν: Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 945. 22: τὰ εἰς ΘΕΝ τῷ Ο παραληγόμενα παροξύνεται, οἷον οὐρανόθεν, Ἰλιόθεν, εἰ μὴ παρὰ πρόθεσιν γένοιτο, οἷον παρά πάροθεν καὶ πλεονασμῷ τοῦ Ι πάραθεν· ἡ ἀπὸ ἐπιρρήματος ἐκ προθέσεως γενομένου, οἷον ἔνδοθεν, ἔξοθεν παρὰ Σιησιχύρῳ, πρόσσοθεν παρ' Ομήρῳ—τούτων δὲ τῶν δύο τὰ ἀνάλογα διὰ τοῦ Ω—ἔκτοθεν, ἔντοθεν, ἢ καὶ ἐν τῷ Σ λέγεται· ἡ ἀπὸ ὀνομάτων ἐπιμεριζομένων, ἀλλοθεν, ἐκάστοθεν. Σεσημένωται τὸ οἰκοθεν, πάντοθεν, ὅτι μηδεμίαν τοιαύτην ἔχει παρατήρησιν: on πάντοθεν or παντόθεν, see Apoll. de Adv. 605. 16: ἔκαθεν and ἀνέκαθεν, Joh. Alex. 35. 26: οἰκοθεν and οἰκοθεν, E. M. 25. 12: besides these several others occur in the books proparoxytone, but some of them are not improbably mistakes, e. g. ἀκροθεν, Nicand. Ther. 337, should be ἀκρόθεν, as it is in Arist. Physiog. 6. 20, like ἀκρόθε in Arat. 308: διάπροθε, Nicand. Alex. 3, where one MS. has διὰ προθι (sic), but ἀπόπροθι and ἀπόπροθεν in Homer are proparoxytone, as are ἔκπροθεν and ἔμπροθεν: πρέμνοθεν can hardly be defended: and ἄντροθε should be ἀντρόθε: the Doric ἔμποθεν=ἔμπροσθεν is proparoxytone in Greg. Cor. p. 263, ed. Schäf.

843. (b) Those with a penultimate long either by nature or position throw the accent back, except such as are derived from words accented on their last syllable, which are properispomena, as ἀπάνευθε, ἀπάτερθε, ἔκτοσθε, νέρθε, ὑπερθε; ἀμφοτέρωθεν, ἔνθεν, ἔξωθεν, ἐπόπισθεν, ἔωθεν, θύραθεν, κεῖθεν, κρῆθεν, ξένηθεν, ὅπισθεν, πρόσθεν, πρώραθεν; κεῖθι, διποτέρωθι; ἵφι, νόσφι, ὅρεσφι; Ἀθήνηθεν, Θήβηθεν, Λυκίαθεν, Ολυμπίαθεν; but ἀγορή ἀγορῆθεν, ἀρχή ἀρχῆθεν, Πλαταιαὶ Πλαταιᾶθεν; Ἄγρυπλήθεν, γῆθεν, ἐκεῖθεν, Θεσπιάθεν. Ἔντεῦθεν and ἀπεντεῦθεν also are properispomena.

844. NOTE 1.—E. M. 13. 4; Joh. Alex. 34. 30; Apoll. de Adv. 574. 7; 604: 'Απονόσφι is also written ἀπὸ νόσφι: κατακρῆθεν, on which see E. M. 387. 20; Schol. Ven. II. 548, and ἀποκρῆθεν are dubious forms from κατὰ κρῆθεν, ἀπὸ κρῆθεν: the following false accentuations in Stephanus Byz. are noted by Göttling p. 350: 'Αμφοσῆθεν, 'Αρπινῆθεν, 'Ασκρῆθεν, Θύραθεν (Θύραι), Μουνχιάθεν, Νεμῆθεν, Πλωθειάθεν (Πλωθειάθεν might be correct from Πλωθειά, see above, § 98), Πρασίαθεν (this may be right if from Πρασία, see above, § 98), Πτελέαθεν: he also quotes Κρητῆθεν from Plut. Thes. 19 (where it does not occur) for Κρήτηθεν, Hom. II. 3. 223: Κεφάληθεν for Κεφαλῆθεν, as a reading of some MSS. in Demosth. in Neær. p. 1368, and Οἴηθεν from Suidas.

St. Byz. s. v. Αἰγιλία· δ δημότης Αἰγιλιεύς, τὰ τοπικὰ Αἰγιλιάθεν, Αἰγιλιάδει Αἰγιλιοῖς: 'Αχαρνῆθεν is well established, though irregular: St. Byz. s. v. 'Αχάρνα· 'Ηραδιανὸς 'Αχάρνεις βαρύτονον· τὰ τοπικὰ ὡς ἀπὸ δέυτέρου 'Αχαρνῆθεν· μήποτε δ' ἀπὸ 'Αχαρνεὺς ἡ παραγωγή: Δεκελειάθεν, St. Byz., or Δεκελεήθεν, Herodot. 9. 73: Κριώθεν for Κριώθεν is regular, Theog. Can. 157. 10; St. Byz.

845. NOTE 2.—There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the proper accentuation of the Doric forms τηλαθεν, τουταθεν, τηνωθεν, and ἀλλωθεν: Göttling Accent. p. 351 makes them proparoxytone: τηνῶ is circumflexed in the best MSS. of Theocritus 3. 10, though some have τηνῶ, and τηνῶθεν (sic): in Theocr. 3. 25 one MS. has τηνῶ, another τηνῶ, and the rest τηνῶ: ἀλλωθεν has now given way to the MS. reading ἀλλοτε: cf. Ahrens de Dial. Gr. ling. 2. p. 374: on the whole I am inclined to think that Göttling is mistaken, and that these words ought to be properispomena: but there is no decisive evidence on the point.

Χαμάθεν (or χαμαθεν), Apoll. de Adv. 600. 4; Eust. 999. 22, from χαμαί, is

not uncommonly found paroxytone, though such an accent is false, as the penultimate is long.

846. Adverbs in δε and ζε. A considerable number of adverbs are formed by adding the particle δε to nouns.

(a) When the subtraction of δε does not leave an actual accusative case, those in αδε are proparoxytone, as Ἀνακαια-δε Ἀνακαιάδε, οἰκα-δε οἰκαδε, ἄγραδε, φύγαδε, Αλξώναδε, Θήβαδε, Παλλήναδε.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 34. 5; Apoll. de Adv. 594. 25; 616. 19; Schol. Ven. Π. 697: φύγαδε τοῦτο οὐκ ἰσοδυναμέτ τῷ εἰς φυγήν, ὡς τὸ ἥ καὶ δ μὲν φύγαδ' αὐθις ὑποστρέψας (Π. 11. 446): ἀντὶ γὰρ αἰτιατικῆς, οὐ μετὰ τῆς εἰς. διὸ καὶ τινες ὑπέλαβον μὴ καὶ δύο μέρη λόγου ἔστιν, ἣτοι κατὰ μεταπλασμὸν γενομένης τῆς αἰτιατικῆς ποιητικῶς, ὡς σκέπην σκέπα, φυγήν φύγα, ἢ ὡς οἴεται δ' Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἀπ' εὐθέας τῆς φύξης, ὡς Στύγη, τοῦ ΔΕ ἐνθάδε παρέλκοντος. ἢ ἐπίρρημά ἔστι ταῦτα σημαῖνον τῇ αἰτιατικῇ ὡς καὶ ἀλλα παραγωγὴ ἐπιρρήματα ἰσοδυναμοῦντα τοῖς πρωτοτύποις, "Ιδηθεν μεδέαν (Π. 3. 276). δόρυ δ' ἔκβαλεν ἔκτοσε χειρός (Od. 14. 277). ἀλλ' οὖν γε ὡς ἀν ἔχη, οὐκ ἐναντιοῦται τὸ τοῦ τόνου· ἣτοι γὰρ δύο τόνοι ἔσονται φύγαδε, ὡς Οὐλυμπόνδε, ἢ εἰς, ὡς ἄγραδε. τὸ γοῦν ἀλαδ' ἐλκομενάων (Π. 14. 100), δύναται καὶ δύο μέρη λόγου εἶναι, ὡς οἰκόνδε, ἐντελούς οὕσης τῆς αἰτιατικῆς, ἢ πάλιν κατὰ παραγωγήν, ὡς ἄγραδε, ἀλαδε. ταῦτα δ' Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ ιθ' τῆς Καθόλου: cf. Schol. Ven. Θ. 157.

847. (b) When the subtraction of δε leaves an actual accusative or genitive case, the particle merely acts as an enclitic (see Chap. 9.), and the former accent, if there should happen to be two, is dispensed with, as ἀλα-δε, πόλιν-δε, Βραυρῶνά-δε Βραυρωνάδε, Μέγαρα-δε Μεγαράδε, οἰκόν-δε οἰκόνδε, "Ολυμπόν-δε 'Ολυμπόνδε, ὄρθιά-δε ὄρθιάδε, 'Αἰδόσσδε, Πυθώδε, ποτ Πυθώδε, since the word is a mere parathetic compound.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 34. 4: τὰ εἰς ΔΕ ἐπιρρήματα, τὴν εἰς τόπον σχέσιν σημαίνοντα, τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἔχει τὴν δέξιαν, οἰκαδε, ἄγραδε, ἀλαδε, Παλίναδε [Παλλήναδε!] φύγαδε. τὸ οἰκον δέ, ἄγρον δέ, δύο μέρη λόγου, τὴν ιδίαν ἔκαστον ἔχον προσφύλαν, ἰσοδυναμοῦντα τοῖς ἐπιρρήμασι, τὸ ἀγρόνδε τῷ ἄγραδε, τὸ οἰκόνδε τῷ οἰκαδε: but οἰκον δέ seems to be an error, οἰκόνδε or οἰκόνδε being the only correct forms: see Apoll. de Adv. 592. 16, who discusses this and similar combinations at considerable length.

848. Those in ζε are proparoxytone, unless derived from oxytone nouns, when they are properisponema, as Ἀθήναζε, ἔραζε, θύραζε, Οἰνόηζε, 'Ολυμπίαζε, 'Αχαρνῆζε, Κεφαλῆζε, χαμᾶζε.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 34. 17: τὰ εἰς ΖΕ, εὶ μὲν ἔχει πρὸ τέλους βραχὺ τὸ Α, τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἔχει τὴν δέξιαν οἰον ἔραζε, θύραζε, 'Αθήναζε, 'Ολυμπίαζε. τὰ δὲ φύσει μακρὰ παραληγόμενα προπαροξύνεται ἢ προπερισπάται προπαροξύνεται μὲν σσα ἔχει βαρύτονον τὸ πρωτότυπον, ὡς παρὰ τὸ Οἰνόηζε, προπερισπάται δὲ τὰ ἀπὸ δέκτυναν ὡς παρὰ τὸ 'Αχαρνῆς (sic) τὸ 'Αχαρνῆζε, Κεφαλὴ Κεφαλῆζε, χαμᾶζε: Schol. Ven. Γ. 29; A. G. Oxon. 3. 293. 2; 3. 297. 18: τὸ χαμᾶζε δὲ προπερισπώμενον εὑρον, ἀλλ' ἢ συνήθεια παροξύνει: cf. E. M. 806. 9;

Schol. Ven. Γ. 29: 'Αθμονήζε and 'Αθμονήσι, from 'Αθμόνη, St. Byz.: Θριώζε (and Θριώθεν), Joh. Alex. 34. 27; St. Byz. s. v. Θριά, with Κριώζε, St. Byz., form apparent exceptions, which Göttling explains by supposing an old genitive case Θριῶς and Κριῶς from Θριά and Κριά, and hence Θριώσ-δε, Κριώσ-δε: 'Αληθένδε, St. Byz. s. v. 'Αλαί 'Αραφηνίδες is a very strange form, if genuine: Göttling's explanation of it (Accent. p. 359) is not satisfactory.

849. All other adverbials in δε are accented on the penultimate, as διχάδε, ἐνθάδε, ἐνθένδε, τεῖνδε, τημόσδε, τηνικάδε, τοιῆδε, τοιόνδε, τοσόνδε, τυῖδε, ὥδε. The conjunctions μηδέ, οὐδέ are oxytone.

NOTE.—Πηνικάδε is twice written πηνίκαδε in Joh. Alex. 34. 12, but wrongly: E. M. 341. 35: on ἐνθάδε see Schol. Ven. T. 390; E. M. 416. 20; ἐπίταδε for ἐπιτάδε or ἐπὶ τάδε is doubtful.

850. Adverbs in σε are accented like the corresponding forms in θε, as αὐτόσε, ἔτέρωσε (ἔτέρωθεν), ἐκεῖσε (ἐκεῖθεν), κεῖσε, κυκλόσε (κυκλόθε), μηδαμόσε, δόποτέρωσε (δόποτέρωθε), οὐδαμόσε, πανταχόσε, πεδιόσε, πόσε, 'Ερμόσε, 'Οθριώσε; but ἀλλοσε (ἀλλοθεν), ἔκτοσε (ἔκτοθεν), πάντοσε (πάντοθεν).

NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 620. 17; Joh. Alex. 34. 24; Schol. Ven. Π. 515.

-H.

851. Those in η or γ retain the accent of the word from which they are derived, as ἀλλη, ἀμῆ (or ἀμῆ), διπλῆ, ἐνωπῆ, δμῆ, πάντη, πεζῆ, ταύτη, τριπλῆ; all in χη are perispomena, as ἀλλαχῆ, ἀπανταχῆ, πενταχῆ, πολλαχῆ.

852. NOTE 1.—It may perhaps be found more convenient to remember that all proper adverbs in η or γ are perispomena, except ἀπάντη, πάντη, ἀλλη, ἐτέρη, λάθρη, πανσυδίη or πασσυδίη, and ταύτη. The monosyllabic conjunctions are oxytone, as νή, μή, δή (δηλαδή ἐπειδή, see above, § 830), ή, but ή, verily: conjunctions not monosyllabic are paroxytone, as ἤδη: πή (κή), πή, ὅπη, etc., have been already noticed above, § 825: Joh. Alex. 31. 11: τὰ μέντοι τὸ Ή ἔχοντα μονοσύλλαβα, μὴ προσκειμένου τοῦ Ι, δξύνεται, ὡς καὶ ἤδη εἶπον, νή, μή· πλὴν τοῦ δή καὶ τοῦ ή̄ ισοδυναμοῦντος τῷ άς, ή̄ Θέμις ἔστι· φή ἀντὶ τοῦ καθάπερ,

φή νέος οὐδὲ ἀπάλαμνος,

but what he means by saying that δή is not oxytone I cannot imagine. On ἀμηγήπη see Joh. Alex. 29. 13: on those in χῆ, Joh. Alex. 30. 23: on δμῆ, Schol. Ven. Ο. 209.

853. NOTE 2.—For ἀμαρτῆ, which was the accentuation of Herodian, of Ptolemaeus Ascalonites, and most other grammarians, Aristarchus wrote ἀμαρτῆ without *i subscriptum* and oxytone. He thought it a shortened form from ἀμαρτῆδην, but both it and δμαρτῆ were usually, and as it seems correctly, made perispomena; Schol. Ven. E. 656; Φ. 162; E. M. 78. 22; Eust. 592. 16; 1229. 18; Joh. Alex. 29. 12; Arc. 183. 6: for ἡσυχῆ some grammarians wrote ἡσύχη, on the principle that these adverbs correspond in accent with the genitive plural of the words from which they are derived, and as ἡσυχος makes ἡσύχων the adverb,

ἥσυχως, would be barytone, and consequently ἥσυχη. But in this case at least the analogy does not hold good, for ἥσυχῶς is usually circumflexed like other adverbs in χως (Theog. Can. 164), and therefore ἥσυχῆ would be the better form; cf. Apoll. de Adv. 586. 19; Joh. Alex. 30. 23: on παντῇ *Doric* = πάντῃ, see § 839: χρή, which the Greek grammarians consider to be an adverb, see Apoll. de Adv. 538. 13, and above, § 769.

-I (AI, EI, OI).

854. Monosyllables are oxytone, as δαλ, καί, ναί (on οī, ποī, etc., (see § 825): dissyllables and their compounds are accented on the penultimate, as ἄρτι, ἀπάρτι, ἐσάρτι; αἴθι, καταῦθι; ἔτι, εἰσέτι, ἔξετι, μηκέτι, οὐκέτι, προσέτι; δτι, δηλονότι, διότι, καθότι; ἄγχι, ἄχρι, ἥρι, ἥχι, μέχρι, οῖκει, δψι, πάγχι, χώρι; δματ, πάλαι, the compounds of which retract the accent, as πρόπαλαι, τρίπαλαι; except δει, ἐπει (see above, § 830), πρωτ in Attic, χαματ oxytone, and ἐκεῖ perispomenon. On those in οι, see below, § 858.

855. NOTE 1.—Joh. Alex. 32. 15: τὸ εἶ δένυεται δμοῖς τῷ συνδέσμῳ, εἴγ' ἀφελεῖς τὸ γάρ στοιχεῖν περισπάται: it is, however, like the Doric *al*, left unaccented in our editions, though οἰονεῖ, ὁσανεῖ, ὁσπερεῖ, ὁσεῖ, and the like are oxytone: δī, Aeolic = δει, is paroxytone, Theog. Can. 3. 8: ἀπάρτι, or ἀπ' ἄρτι = ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν, must be distinguished from ἀπαρτή = ἀπητρισμένως, τελέως, ἀκριβῶς, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 388; Joh. Alex. 37. 10: τὸ δὲ ἀπαρτὶ παρ' Ἀθηναῖοι δένυεται: cf. Lob. Phryn. 21: on πάλαι and its compounds see Joh. Alex. 36. 22; Chœrob. C. 402. 3: Theog. Can. 158. 31: on δψι, E. M. 646. 8: οῖκει and χαματ, Joh. Alex. 36. 21–32: χώρι is perispomenon, though χωρίς is oxytone, Apoll. de Adv. 548. 31: πρωτ, E. M. 607. 21: καὶ τὸ πρωτ ἀναλογώτερόν ἐστι παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ βαρυνόμενον, πρῶτον δὲ ὑπὸ ἡμῶν: E. M. 692. 12: πρωτ ὅπερ οἱ μὲν ποιηταὶ βαρύνουσιν οὖν, Πρῶτος δὲ ὑπὸ ἡμῶν οἱ δὲ κοινοὶ καὶ Ἀττικοὶ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι δένυονται: cf. Theog. Can. 159. 26: ὑψι, Schol. Ven. N. 140: ὑψι ὡς οἰκοθεῖ[?] καὶ ἄγχι ὡς φησι Πτολεμαῖος τινὲς δὲ τοῦτο δένυονται, ὑψι: cf. Apoll. de Adv. 545. 18: ἀκατ (?) is a doubtful form.

856. NOTE 2.—Doric adverbs of place in ει are perispomena, as τηνεῖ, τουτεῖ, πεῖ, αντεῖ, Joh. Alex. 36. 33; Theog. Can. 159. 7, who includes ἐκεῖ among them; Apoll. de Adv. 542. 30; Synt. 238. 8.

857. Iota paragogicum always takes the accent, as δευρή, εινή, ἐνθαδή, ἐινή, ἐντεῦθεν, ἐντευθενή, νῦν, νυνή, νυνμενή, οὐκή, οὐχή, ούτωσή, τουτή, ὕδεί; except ναίχι paroxytone.

NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 571. 4; E. M. 607. 20; 646. 10: ναίχι, Joh. Alex. 37. 5; Arc. 183. 11; A. G. 1161; Matthiä (Gr. Gr. T. 1. § 261 d. p. 454) denies that either οὐχί or ναίχι, which he wrongly accents ναιχί (cf. Schol. Ven. K. 292), is a case of *i paragogicum*: μήχι, A. G. 108. 14, and νήχι, are both doubtful.

858. Those in οι are perispomena, as ἄρμοι, βυθοῖ, ἐνταυθοῖ, οὐδαμοῖ, Ἀθμονοῖ, Ἰσθμοῖ, Μεγαροῖ, Παιανιοῖ, Σφιγγοῖ, Φρεαρροῖ; except dissyllables from barytone primitives, which are paroxytone, as ἔνδον ἔνδοι, ἔξω ἔξοι, μέσοι μέσσοι, οἶκοι, οἴποι, πέδον πέδοι.

NOTE.—A. G. 944. 30; Schol. Ven. Φ. 122; Joh. Alex. 36. 1; Arc. 183. 16: Ἐνδοι, Apoll. de Adv. 610. 25, some wrote ἐνδοι, E. M. 663. 30; Eust. 140. 15; 722. 62: ἔξοι, E. M. 663. 32, is written ἔξοι, Eust. 140. 15: οἴκοι, Arc. 183. 16: οἴκοι δὲ ἀντὶ τοῦ εἰς τὸν οἶκον παροξύνεται: Apoll. de Adv. 588. 21: δποι, Arc. 182. 8: πέδοι, A. G. 945. 2; Joh. Alex. 36. 8: μέσοι, ΑΕοι, Apoll. de Adv. 610. 31: μέσσοι, ΑΕοι, Apoll. de Adv. 589. 3.

859. Those in *σι* retain the accent of their primitives, as θύρα-*σι*, Ἀθήνη-*σι*, Ολυμπία-*σι*, Πρασιά-*σι* become θύρα*σι*, Ἀθήνη*σι*, Ολυμπία*σι*, Πρασιά*σι* (*§ 98*), παντάπασι (*ἀπασι*), ὥρα*σι* (*ὥρα*), Ελαιούστι (*Ἐλαιοῦς*), Ελευσινίσι (*Ἐλευσινίς*).

860. NOTE 1.—Joh. Alex. 35. 28: τὰ εἰς ΘΙ καὶ εἰς ΣΙ τὸν τῶν εἰς ΘΕΝ ἐπιρρημάτων ἔχει τόνον, οἷον οἰκοθεν οἴκοθι, ἀγρόθεν ἀγρόθι, Ολυμπιάθεν, Ολυμπιάσιν [*leg.* Ολυμπίαθεν, Ολυμπίασιν, *cf.* 35. 14], Ἀλωπήκηθεν [*? leg.* Ἀλωπεκήθεν *Ἀλωπεκῆσι*]: Ολυμπίασι, Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1382: νῦν προπαροξύνεται· λέγεται γάρ περὶ τόπου. ἔαν περὶ πράγματος ἢ δηλοῦστα ή λέξις, οἷον ὡς εἰ λέγοι τις δέκα Ολυμπιάσιν ἔφεξῆς ἐνικησεν δε εἴνα προπερισπάται. γίνεται γάρ τὸ μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ολυμπία Ολυμπίασι, τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ολυμπίας Ολυμπιάσι; but has the dative plural of Ολυμπία a long penultimate? *cf.* A. G. Oxon. I. 388. 8; Lob. Path. 2. 251.

861. NOTE 2.—Many adverbs of this termination are found in the books wrongly accented: Göttling mentions Μουνυχίσι or Μουνυχίστι for *ἰασι*, Πρασίσι, St. Byz. for Πρασιάσι (but Πρασίασι may be correct, *cf.* *§ 98*): Πλαταιάσι, Paus. 3. 5 (where Dindorf has the correct form Πλαταιᾶσι), Θριάσι for Θριᾶσι; Δεκελειάσι from Δεκελεία: on this St. Byz. says, Δεκελεία . . . δ δημότης Δεκελείεις, τὸ τοπικὸν Δεκελειάθεν· τὰ γὰρ ἀπὸ δύντων εἰς Α ἢ εἰς Η γιγνόμενα διὰ τοῦ ΗΘΕΝ ἢ ΑΘΕΝ προπερισπάται. παρὰ δὲ Καλλιμάχῳ Δεκελειόθεν Δεκελειάζε Δεκελειάσι. But it is questionable whether any such form as Δεκελειά exists; there is Δεκελέη, which might be contracted Δεκελῆ, from which we should get Δεκελήθεν and Δεκελῆσι. Αμαξαντειάσιν from Αμαξάντεια, St. Byz., and in the same author, Ερικειάσι, Πτελέασι, Ερχιάσι, Εκαλήσι, Ερεχθιάσι, Κρωπᾶσι, Τρινεμέσι, Ανακαιᾶσιν, Suid. Κριώσι (perhaps for Κριώσει, *cf.* A. G. 1423), St. Byz., and Αραφηνῆσι (Göttling conjectures Αραφηνίσι) are doubtful.

862. Those in *ακι* for *ακις* are paroxytone, as θαυμάκι, Joh. Alex. 37. 13, πολλάκι (*πολλάκις*), τουτάκι.

For those in *φι* and *θι*, see above § 841.

The remaining adverbs in *ι* are oxytone, as ἀθρηνί, ἀκραί, ἀμεταστρεπτί, ἀμυθητί, ἀνοιμωκτί, αὐτοεθνεί, αὐτοχειρεί, ἀωρί, νεωστί, πανοικεί, προταινί, παγγυναικί, Δωριστί, Ελληνιστί, Ιαστί, Συριστί; except ἀμέλει, δσημέραι paroxytone, δσῶραι properisponen, and ἔκητι, δέκητι, ἔναντι, ἀπέναντι, κατέναντι, πέρυσι, προπέρυσι proparoxytone.

863. NOTE.—A. G. Oxon. I. 124. 21: Αμέλει, though used as an adverb, is the imperative of ἀμελέω, Theog. Can. 165. 11: ἔκητι, δέκητι, Apoll. de Conj. 498. 31; de Adv. 553. 17; Joh. Alex. 37. 10: ἔμπαλι=ἔμπαλιν: δσημέραι and δσῶραι =δσαι ημέραι, δσαι ὥραι: πέρυσι, Schol. Ven. Π. 324.

The Ἀeolic adverbs in *νι* are barytone, as *τηλύι*, *ἀλύει*, *ἀτερύει*, Theog. Can. 160. 7.

**Ἀλιμοῦντι*, St. Byz., *Ἀναγυροῦντι*, St. Byz., and *Μαραθῶνι*, Aristoph. Eq. 781, are mere dative cases, and as such they naturally retain their proper accent.

-N.

864. On those in *θεν*, *φιν*, see above, § 841.

(a) Adverbs in *ν* throw the accent back, as *ἄγαν*, *ἄγδην*, *ἄγδην*, *ἀκέων*, *ἄντην*, *ἀπριάτην*, *ἄστον*, *αὔριον*, *ἐπαύριον*, *σήμερον*, *βύζην*, *ἔξάπινον*, *ἐπίκλην*, *λίāν*, *ὑπερλίαν*, *μάτην*, *πάλιν*, *ἔμπαλιν*, *πέραν*, *ἀντιπέραν*, *πρώην*; except oxytone, those in *δον* and *δων*, and those from oxytone primitives, as *ἀκτινηδόν*, *ἐθνηδόν*, *κριδόν*, *διακριδόν*, *κυνηδόν*, *λυκηδόν*, *σχεδόν* (but *ἔμπεδον* and *ἔνδον* are barytone), *δηρόν*, *ἔλεόν*, *ἔτεόν*; *ἐκποδών*, *ἔμποδών*, *προποδών*; *ἀκήν* (*ἀκή*), *ἀκμήν* (*ἀκμή*), *ἐθελοντήν* (*ἐθελοντής*), *ἐκοντήν* (*ἐκοντής*). The word *αιέν* (*ἐσαιέν*) is also oxytone.

865. (b) Cases of substantives and adjectives, when used adverbially, retain the accent of the original word, as *ἀκήν*, *ἀκμήν*, *ἄλλην*, *ἀντίον*, *ἀπαντίον*, *ἀρχήν*, *ἰθεῖαν*, *δωρεάν*, *ἱμουράν*, *κάλλιον*, *μακράν*, *νεῖον*, *πασυδήνη*, *πλησίον*, *προφθαδίην*, *σχεδίην*, *τυχόν*, *ὑπέρμορον*; except *χάριεν* *Attic*, proparoxytone, and *αὐθημερόν* oxytone.

866. (c) Those consisting of a preposition or article and an accusative case retain the accent of the last factor (see above, § 832), as *ὑφέν*; *ἀνόπιν*, *εἰσόπιν*, *κατόπιν*, *μετόπιν*, *ἔξόπιν*, *κατάντησιν*, *κατάντησιν*, *ἐπιπλέον*, *ἐπιπλέον*, *ἐπιτοπλέον*, *ἐπιτοπλέοντον*, *ἐσύνστερον*, *ἐφόσον*, *καθαυτόν*, *κατευαντίον*, *παράστον*, *τοαρχαῖον*, *τοπλέον*, *τοπρῶτον*; but compounds with *παν* are paroxytone, except those in *πάμπαν*, which are proparoxytone, as *εἰσάπαν*, *ἐπίπαν*, *καθάπαν*, *παράπαν*, *περίπαμπαν*, *τοεπίπαν*; *τοπάν* (or *τὸ πᾶν*) is oxytone. These words are frequently written separately, and in some cases at least it is far better to do so.

867. NOTE.—On adverbs in *δόν*, see Apoll. de Adv. 550. 6; 609. 28; 611. 1; Eust. 1062. 31; Herod. π. μ. λ. 46. 7; they retain their accent in composition, as *παρακλιδόν*, *αὐτοσχεδόν*, S. V. H. 273: *ἡμερολεγόν*, Arist. H. A. 6. 21. 3, not *ἡμερόλεγόν*, as in E. M. 429. 40, and in some editions of Ἀeschyl. Pers. 63: *ἀδεμάν*, *ὅταν*, *Κρῆτες*, Hesych.: on *ἔνδον* and *ἔμπεδον*, see Theog. Can. 162. 8; Herod. π. μ. λ. 25. 14; Joh. Alex. 38. 3; E. M. 204. 52; on those in *δην*, Joh. Alex. 37. 33; Apoll. de Adv. 611. 23; Göttling, Accent. p. 344, notes that *ἐκοντήν* and *ἐθελοντήν*, on which see Joh. Alex. 37. 36, are falsely paroxytone in A. G. 1368: on *ἀκμήν*, Joh. Alex. 29. 23: *αιέν*, Theog. Can. 161. 29; Joh. Alex. 33. 36: *ἔξν*, Chcerob. E. 89. 27: *αὐθωρόν* seems to be oxytone in all the places quoted in

H. D. : εὐθυωρόν in Suidas is probably incorrect; H. D. quote it from Procop. Goth. 4. p. 665 A, but it is rightly proparoxytone in Ἀelian, H. A. 7. 5 : αὐθημερόν is oxytone, Joh. Alex. 50. 24; Chœrob. E. 89. 27 : on πάμπαν and παντάπασι, see Joh. Alex. 30. 27; πανημερόν is also oxytone in Herodot. 7. 183 : on πέραν and ἀντιπέραν, Joh. Alex. 29. 28 : on the Doric form δοάν = δήν, which is oxytone contrary to rule, see Joh. Alex. 37. 31 : πρῶν, Joh. Alex. 32. 7 : τὸ μέντοι πρῷ μονοσύλλαβον παρ' Ἀττικοῖς δέννεταῑ ἐπεὶ ἐκ τοῦ πρῶτοῦ δισυλλάβου δέννομένου κατὰ συνάρεσιν γέγονε. τὸ δὲ πρῶν προπερισπάται . . . ἐπεὶ ἐκ τοῦ πρώτου.

On χάριεν, which the Attic distinguished from the neuter singular χαρίεν, see Joh. Alex. 30. 17; Apoll. de Adv. 570. 27; Ammon. p. 117; E. M. 358. 55; 807. 15, but the distinction is sometimes neglected, cf. H. D. s. v.

Κραγόν, Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 485 : Ἀρίσταρχος δέντρον ἀντὶ τοῦ κραυγαστικῶς, καὶ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν Ἀττικῇ προσφόδιᾳ.

-Ξ.

868. Adverbs in ξ are oxytone, as ἀλλάξ, ἀπαλλάξ, ἐναλλάξ, παραλλάξ, αὐτοδάξ, διαμπάξ, ἐπιτάξ, εὐράξ, λάξ, μονάξ, ὀκλάξ, ἀβρίξ, ἀναμίξ, ἀπρίξ, ἐπιμίξ, κουρίξ, μεταμίξ, πλίξ; γυνόξ, ἐπιβλύξ, προνύξ, πύξ; except ἀπαξ (εἰσάπαξ, ἐφάπαξ, καθάπαξ, προσάπαξ), and πέριξ paroxytone.

NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 544. 32; 548. 9; E. M. 781. 47; S. V. A. 148; Schol. Ven. Λ. 251; Η. 60; Eust. 249. 33; 842. 43; 966. 63. Besides ἀπαξ and πέριξ, Joh. Alex. 38. 9 mentions πάρεξ (πάραξ cod.): Herod. π. μ. λ. 25. 20 : οὐδὲν εἰς Εἴ ἐπίρρημα βαρυνόμενον ἐκ δύο προθέσεων συνεστηκός, δύπερ καὶ γενικῆ θέλει συντάττεσθαι, ἀλλὰ μόνον τὸ πάρεξ. καὶ γάρ ἡ συνήθεια οὕτως ἔσθι ὅτε φησί, πάρεξ Ἀπολλανίου· δὺ τρόπον καὶ Ἡρόδοτος ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ ἔφη, πάρεξ τοῦ τε Σκυθίου ἔθνεος. παρὰ μέντοι τῷ ποιητῇ ἔτερόν ἐστι τὸ δέννομενον. ἀλλὰ παρέξ τὴν νῆστον ἐλαύνετε· παρέξ περιμήκεα δῶρα. εἴρηται δὲ περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ Ὁμηρικῇ προσφόδιᾳ: Schol. Ven. I. 7: Τυραννίων δὲ ἐν μέρος λόγου ἥκουσεν, ἵν' ἦ ἐπίρρημα καὶ βαρύνει· καὶ ἔχει λόγον, ὡς Ἡρόδοτος ἐν δ' (c. 46) πάρεξ τοῦ Σκυθικοῦ ἔθνους. παρὰ δὲ τῷ ποιητῇ τὸ πάρεξ δύο μέρη λόγου εἰσὶ καὶ ἐγκλίνονται αἱ δύο προθέσεις: cf. Apion and Herodorus ap. Eust. 732. 39. Apparently Herodian wrote πᾶρεξ in Homer, later editors have been content with παρέξ. In A. G. 1428 the adverb ὑπραξ (?) is harytone.

-Ο.

869. All particles in ο (there are no proper adverbs), both simple and compound, are oxytone; as διό, καθό, καθαυτό, πρά, ἀποπρό, διαπρό, προπρά; except δένρο properispomenon.

NOTE.—Apoll. de Synt. 332. 19 : on δένρο and its various forms, Herod. π. μ. λ. 26. 31; the barbarism ἐξόπιστο = ἐξόπισθεν is proparoxytone.

-Π.

870. Those in ρ take the accent on the penultimate, as αὐτῆμαρ, ἐννῆμαρ, ἔξημαρ, πανῆμαρ, ἄφαρ, εἰθαρ, ἐπίκαρ, ἵκταρ, πρόπταρ, ὕπαρ; νύκτωρ; except αὐτάρ and ἀτάρ oxytone.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 30. 27; 38. 10; Arc. 184. 9; E. M. 172. 30; 343. 50; Schol. Ven. Γ. 1; Ω. 657; Chœrob. E. 134. 25; A. G. Paris. 3. 8. 15: ζητεῖται δὲ πάλιν πᾶς τὸν ἀτάρ σύνδεσμον δεῖ προφέρεσθαι, πότερον δέντρον ἢ βαρυτόνως, οἱ μὲν γάρ

φησιν δέντρον ἀνεγνώκασι ὡς Καλλίμαχος, οἱ δὲ βαρυτόνως, λόγῳ τῷδε· πᾶσα λέξις εἰς ΑΡ λήγουσα βαρυτονεῖται, οὖν ἄφαρ, εἴθαρ, δάμαρ, στέαρ, οὐθαρ' ῥητέον δὲ διτὶ οὐδεὶς συμπλεκτικὸς ἢ βαρύνεται ἢ περισπάται, πάντες δὲ δένονται.

-Σ.

871. (a) *as.* Those in *as* are oxytone, as ἀγκάς, ἀνδρακάς, ἔκάς, ἀνεκάς, ἐντυπάς; except ἀντιπέρας, καταντιπέρας, ἀτρέμας, ἔμπας, πέλας paroxytone.

NOTE.—*Aas, eras*, a Boeotian word, Hesych.; according to Schol. Ven. ad loc. Zenodotus wrote *das* δὴ καὶ μᾶλλον in Il. 8. 470: ἀλιας=ἄλις in Hippoanax, Joh. Alex. 38. 14; E. M. 63. 18: ἀτρέμας, Joh. Alex. 38. 14; E. M. 63. 18: πέλας, Joh. Alex. 38. 14; according to E. M. 63. 21 ἔμπας is oxytone, but it never occurs with that accent in our books: *κατάκρας* is perhaps better written κατ' ἄκρας: *καταμόνας* and *παραπόνας* are better written as two words; Apoll. de Adv. 570. 25: καὶ τὸ ἐντυπάς, ἔκάς, ἀνεκάς, ἀπερ' ΑΤΤΙΚΟΠΟΥΔΕΝΤΑΣ ἀναβιβάζουσιν.

872. (b) *es.* Ἀέσ and αλέσ=ἀεί, χθές, ἔχθές, προχθές (not πρόχθες), προυχθές, are oxytone; τῆτες (σῆτες, σᾶτες) barytone. The rest are merely adjectives of the Third Declension used adverbially, and retain their adjectival accent, as ἀεικές, ἔπιεικές, ἀκλέες=ἀκλεέες, ἀμπερές, ἀμφίετες, αὐτόετες (see above, § 709), ἀσπερχές, διαμπερές, νωλεμές. The Homeric εἰνάνυχες is only another form of ἐννέα νύχες or ἐννεάνυχες. In Attic the adverbs ἀληθες, ἐπάναγκες, ἐπίτηδες, and ἐξεπίτηδες are proparoxytone.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 30. 1; A. G. 376. 7; Herod. π. μ. 47. 3; E. M. 62. 51; 358. 53; 366. 26; Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 89; yet we find S. V. A. 142 saying, τὸ ἐπιτηδὲς δύντεον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐπιτηδέος γάρ, τὰ δὲ δύνοματικὰ ἐπιρρήματα τὸν αὐτὸν τοὺς δύνμασι φυλάσσει τόνον: Göttling, Accent. p. 348, mentions βιβλανες, but it seems to be an error on his part, the word is oxytone; cf. Callimachus ap. Chœrob. C. 447. 13.

873. (c) *ης.* Adverbs in *ης* are, with the exception of ἔμπης (and ἔξης, ἐφεξῆς, ἐπεξῆς, παρεξῆς), genitive cases of nouns belonging to the First Declension; they retain the accent of the words from which they are derived, as ἀτίφης, ἔξαλφης, ἀπαρχῆς, διακενῆς, ἔξαπινης, ἔξαντῆς, ἔξείης, ἐφεξείης, ἔξισης, ἐπανάγκης, ἐπικοινῆς.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 163. 3: ἔξείης ἀφ' οὐ τὸ ἔξης περισπώμενον: Joh. Alex. 38. 16: on ἔμπης, Apoll. de Adv. 564. 23.

874. (d) *ις.* *General Rule.*—All simple adverbs in *ις* are oxytone, except dissyllables, those in ἀκις, ἀδις, νδις and ἀνδις, which are barytone: compounds keep the accent of the simple words from which they are derived.

Special Rules.—Monosyllables in *ις* with their compounds are

oxytone, as δίς, ἀποδίς; τρίς, ἀποτρίς, ἐπιτρίς, ἐστρίς. *Καθεῖς* is remarkable.

875. Dissyllables and their compounds are accented on the penultimate, as ἄλις, ἄνις, αῦθις, εἰσαῦθις, ἔξαῦθις, μεταῦθις, ἄχρις, λέχρις, μεταῦτις, μέχρις, μόγις, μόλις; except ἀμφίς and χωρίς oxytone.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 38. 19; E. M. 114. 35; 607. 22; Schol. Ven. II. 324.

876. Those in *ακις* are paroxytone, as δεκάκις, ὀλιγάκις, πλειστάκις, πλεονάκις, πολλάκις, τοσαντάκις, Joh. Alex. 38. 24; Theog. Can. 163. 13; ἄμακις· ἄπαξ· Κρῆτες, Heschy. is proparoxytone.

877. Trisyllables in *ἄδις* are paroxytone, as ἐσχάδις, κρυφάδις, μιγάδις, ὀκλάδις, πτακάδις, φυγάδις, χαμάδις; except οἴκαδις pro-paroxytone, and ἀμαδίς oxytone. The Doric adverbs in *ανδις* are also paroxytone, as ἀγράνδις, Ὁλυμπιάνδις, χαμάνδις.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 38. 25; A. G. 1303; 1317; Theog. Can. 163. 20: ἀμαδίς is spelled δμαδίς in E. M. 806. 7.

878. Those in *υδις* are proparoxytone, as ἄλλυδις, ἄμυδις.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 38. 31; Eust. 732. 30; Schol. Ven. I. 6; T. 114; Theog. Can. 163. 28.

879. Those in *δις*, when consisting of more than three syllables, or with a long penultimate, and all other adverbs in *ις*, are oxytone, as αἴφνιδις, ἀκροπονδίς, ἀμοιβαδίς, ἀμφιουδίς, ἐβολαδίς, ἐπιουδίς, κατωμαδίς, κλωπηδίς, λαθρηδίς, στοιχηδίς, ἀμφικελευνίς, αὐτονυχίς, ἐγκοιτίς, κραταιίς, λικριφίς, παμπηδούίς, σολικρίς; except πέρυτις.

NOTE.—Schol. Ven. Η. 463; Joh. Alex. 38. 28; A. G. 1310; 1319; Theog. Can. 163. 13: in Herod. π. μ. λ. 46. 15 ἀμφουδίς is proparoxytone: κραταιίς, Schol. Hom. Odyss. II. 597: δέ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ Ἡραδιανὸς δέντρόνως κατὰ συστολὴν, ὡς λικριφίς, ἀμφουδίς, ἐπιρρηματικῶς, δέ δὲ Ἀσκαλωνίτης τὸ πλήρες κραταιίς, οἷον ἰσχυρὰ δύναμις. φέπείσθη καὶ ἡ συνήθεια.

880. (e) ος. Those in *ος* are accented on the penultimate, as ἥμος, πήμος, ὁπῆμος, ὁππῆμος, τῆμος, κῆγχος or κῆχος, πάρος, τημούτος (τημόσδε, see above, § 849); except oxytone, εἰκός (which is really a participle), ἐκτός (*παρεκτός*), ἐντός, ἐτός, προικός; and proparoxytone ἔναγχος (*προσέναγχος*) and μέταντος (?)=μετά.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 164. 1: τὰ εἰς ΟΣ ἐπιρρήματα ἀπὸ προθέσεως παρηγμένα διὰ τοῦ Ο μικροῦ γράφονται, καὶ δένονται, καὶ σχέσιν τοπικὴν δηλοῦ μετὰ τῆς εἰς ΟΣ καταλήξεως. οἷον ἐντός, ἐκτός· θάσα δὲ τοπικῆς ἀπήλακται σχέσεως, καὶ χρόνος, ή δὲλλο τι δηλοῦ μετὰ τῆς εἰς ΟΣ καταλήξεως, τὴν βαρύτονον τάσιν ἐπιζητεῖ οἷον, πάρος ἐπὶ χρόνον, ἥμος ὁμοίως, τῆμος, ὁπῆμος, κῆχος· τὸ ἔναγχος προπαροξύνεται· τὸ εἰκὸς δένυμένενον οὐδέτερον ἦν μετοχὴ οὐδετέρου γένους εἰς σύνταξιν ἐπιρρηματικὴν ἐλθοῦσα·

τὸ γοῦν ἔνδος, ἔξος, θαρύτονα Δώρια: Joh. Alex. 38. 32. Apollonius (de Adv. 595. 5) thinks that ἔναγχος and the Ionic κῆγχος should be oxytone. Ἐκπαντός and παράχρεος are better written as two words.

881. (f) us. Those in *us* are oxytone, as ἐγγύς, εὐθύς, ίθύς, μεσσηγύς; except such as begin with a preposition, which are proparoxytone, as ἀντικρυς, ἔνεγγυς, πάρεγγυς, πρόσεγγυς, σύνεγγυς.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 164. 10: τὰ εἰς ΤΣ ἐπιρρήματα δέκτονα διὰ βραχὺ τοῦ γράφεται ἀπλά δύτα· τὰ γάρ παρὰ πρόθεσιν συγκείμενα προπαροξύνονται· οἷον, ἐγγύς, εὐθύς, ίθύς, μεσσηγύς· τὸ ἀντικρυς, σύνεγγυς, παρὰ πρόθεσιν συγκείμενα προπαροξύνονται· τὸ ἀντικρὺς δέκτυνον ἐκτίνει τὸ Τ· τὸ ἀλλός μακρὸν ἔχον τὸ Τ περισπάται. Thus also the Doric πός is perispomenon, Ammon. 121: κατιθύς (?), κατευθύς, Anna Comn. p. 350 D, *H. D.*, and παρευθύς, quoted from Dio Cass., are probably erroneous; cf. Lob. Phryn. 145. On ἀντικρυς see E. M. 114. 35; Schol. Ven. Γ. 359; E. 100; Joh. Alex. 38. 35.

882. (g) ως. Adverbs in *ως* have the same accent as the genitive plural of the word from which they are derived, as ἀκρονυγώς, ἀληθῶς (ἀληθῶν), ἀμῶς, ἀπαξαπλῶς, ἀπλῶς (ἀπλῶν), ἀποχώντως, ἀρκούντως, αὐθάδως, αὐτάρκως, ἀφειδείως, βαρέως, γλυκέως, διαψευστῶς, εὔνως (εὔνων § 557), ἡδέως, καλῶς (καλῶν), λεληθότως, μεγάλως, μηδαμῶς, μηδόλως, οἰκότως, οἶως, δύντως, δρθίως (δρθίων), πάντως, ποτέρως, πρασνῶς, πρεπόντως, ρρόνως, τηνάλλως. Adverbs of quantity in *χως* are perispomena, as διχῶς, τριχῶς, πολλαχῶς, together with ζαφελῶς (ἐπιζαφελῶς) from ζάφελος, and ἀνακῶς from ἄναξ. Αὕτως, ἔως, λέως, δμως, nevertheless, ὅπως, τείως, τέως, δσαντώς, are paroxytone; δμῶς, *equally*, is perispomenon. Καθώς, τώς, ὡς, *thus*; ὡς, *as*, is proclitic, see Chap. 9.

883. Note 1.—Joh. Alex. 39. 5; Apoll. de Adv. 580. 30 sq.; Theog. Can. 164. 16; Chœrob. C. 459. 17: καὶ τὸ αὐταρκῶν δὲ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναῖς βαρύνεται κατὰ τὴν ἀκρίβειαν, οἷον αὐτάρκων· καὶ τὸ ἐπίρρημα δὲ τὸ ἐξ αὐτοῦ γινόμενον αὐτάρκων βαρύτων ἀναγυνώσκεται· καὶ λέγουσι τινες τῶν τεχνικῶν περισπαμένως αὐτὸν ἀναγυνώσκειν καὶ τὸ συνήθων δὲ καὶ κακοήθων βαρυτόνων ἐπεκράτησεν ἀναγυνώσκεσθαι, οἷον συνήθως καὶ κακοήθως: Joh. Alex. 39. 12: τὸ δὲ αὐταρκῶν, εὐώδων περισπᾶται Ἡραδιανὸς, ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰς γενικὰς αὐτῶν τὴν δὲ κακοήθων γενικὴν καὶ αὐθάδων βαρύνειν μεμελετήκασι παραλόγως, αἱς συμβαρύνουσι καὶ τὰ ἐπιρρήματα, κακοήθως, αὐθάδως· δὲ Ἄρισταρχος καὶ τὸ νοσώδων ἐβάρυνεν ἀλόγως; Arc. 136. 23.

On those in *χως*, see Apoll. de Adv. 585. 31; Theog. Can. 164. 20; Joh. Alex. 39. 2. Concerning ἡσύχως, there was a doubt whether it should be paroxytone or perispomenon; there is authority for both accents, but perhaps ἡσυχῶς is the better of the two, cf. Apoll. de Adv. 587. 11.

884. Note 2.—On ἐπιζαφελῶς, see Joh. Alex. 39. 18; Schol. Ven. I. 516; E. M. 408. 23: ἀτεχνῶς is from ἀτεχνής, and ἀτέχνως from ἀτεχνος, E. M. 163. I: on ἔως, τέως, see Joh. Alex. 39. 25: ὅπως, above, § 825: δμως, Schol. Ven. M. 393.

885. Note 3.—Doric Accentuation of Adverbs in -ως. Concerning the accent

of these adverbs in Doric, I cannot do better than quote the words of Ahrens De dialect. Gr. ling. 2. p. 32: 'De adverbiorum in ΩΣ excentium accentu mira præcipiuntur apud Joannem Grammaticum et qui hunc exscripserunt¹, ea, quæ vulgo sunt perispomena, Doriensibus barytona esse, contra quæ vulgo barytona, in Dorica dialecto circumflexum in ultima habere, ut κάλως, σόφως, et οὐτῶς, παντῶς, αὐτοματῶς. Alterum præceptum quatenus verum sit doctissimus Grammaticus Apollonius² aperit, eorum errorem castigans, qui in universum adverbia vulgo barytona circumflecti apud Dorienses dixerint. Adverbiorum enim in ΩΣ accentum eundem esse, quem Genitivorum pluralium; itaque Dorienses παντῶς, ἀλλῶς, τηνῶς prouuntiare ut παντῶν, ἀλλῶν, τηνῶν, non φιλῶς vel κουφῶς. Ergo Joannes non recte præcipit de αὐτοματῶς, melius de οὐτῶς, quum τοντῶν Doricum sit, accedente præterea Eustathii testimonio, qui οὐτῶς ut Doricum afferat e Theocr. 10. 47³. In adverbio δπῶς judge Apollonio utraque accentus ratio, δπῶς et δπῶς defendi potest⁴. Quid vero de priore illius regulæ parte judicandum est? Optimi auctores docent, nonnulla adverbia apud Dorienses acutum in ultima habuisse, ut καλώς, σοφώς⁵, et apud ipsum Joannem in ea regula, cui haec adnexa est, pro βαρυτονοῦσι restituendum esse δξυτονοῦσι supra monuimus not. 4, quod jam certissime confirmatum vides. Neque tamen omnia adverbia vulgo circumflexa vel, quod Theognostus docet, ab adjectivis δξυνομένοιis derivata apud Dorienses acutum in fine habuisse, Apollonius significat. Nam et eam regulam, quam proponit, adverbia genitivorum pluralium accentum sequi, ad Doricum dialectum adhibet, vid. not. 14, et nonnulla tantum adverbia, quum enclitica fiant, acutum assumere docet. Itaque pauca quædam, quarum vis ita debilitari posset, ut enclitice fierent, eo præcepto tangi arbitramur, ut καλώς, σοφώς. Non credimus Joanni de κόμψως et ἄπλως.'

-Υ.

886. (a) Adverbs in *v* from adjectives in *vs* retain the accent of the latter, as εὐθύς εὐθύ, εὐρύ μεσσηγό; of the remainder, the dissyllables and their compounds are accented on the penultimate, as ἀνευ, πάγχυ, ἐπιπάγχυ (?), πάνυ, πρόχνυ, τῆλυ, while those which consist of more than two syllables are oxytone, as ἀντικρύ, καταντικρύ, μεταξύ.

¹ J. Gr. 243 a; Meerm. 657; Gr. C. 311: δομίως δὲ (i.e. βαρυτονοῦσι) τὰ ποιότητος δηλωτικὰ ἐπιρρήματα, κάλως, σόφως, κόμψως, ἄπλως τὰ δὲ ὑφ' ἥμῶν βαρύτονα περισπῶσιν οὐτῶς, παντῶς, αὐτοματῶς.

² Apoll. de Adv. p. 581: τὰ προκείμενα τῶν ἐπιρρημάτων . . . περισπάται ἡ βαρύνεται καθδ πᾶσα γενικὴ πληθυντικὴ ἦτοι περισπάται ἡ βαρύνεται, deinde ἐκ τοῦ Δωρεῖς συμπερισπάν τὸ ἐπιρρημα (παντῶς) ἐτεί καὶ τὴν γενικὴν παντῶν φασίν. οὐτῶς ἔχει καὶ τὸ ἀλλῶς καὶ τηνῶς. τούτῳ γάρ καὶ ἔνιous ἡπάτησεν ἀποφήνασθαι ὡς τὰ παρ' ἥμιν βαρύτονα τῶν ἐπιρρημάτων περισπῶσι Δωρεῖς. ὅπερ οὐκ ἦν ἀληθές. οὔτε γάρ τὸ κόψως οὐτε τὸ φίλως οὐτε τὰ τοιάτια περισπῶσι.

³ Eustath. 630. 29: Δωρεῖς κατὰ τὸ καλῶς, σοφῶς, δυνατῶς φασὶ καὶ οὐτῶς, οἰον· πιανεῖται δι στάχυν οὐτῶς. In bono Theocriti libro (Ben. 2) est οὐτῶς.

⁴ Apoll. de Adv. 584. 19: δοκεῖ μοι καὶ κατὰ τὴν Δωρίδα διάλεκτον τῷ μὲν προκατελεγμένῳ λόγῳ δπῶς ἀναγνώσκειν, οὐδὲ δπῶς ἀριστα· τῷ μέντοι μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς συγκαταβίβασιν τὸ ἐπιρρήματο δπῶς, οὗτοι ἀμφοτέρας τὰς ἀναγνώσεις λόγον ἔχεσθαι.

⁵ Apoll. de Adv. 580. 33: παρὰ Δωρεῖδιν ἔνια (adverbia in ΩΣ) δξύνεται ὥστε (num δτ?) κατ' ἔγκλισιν ἀνεγράσθη· ἢ ρα κάλως (corr. καλῶς) ἀποκαθάρσα ἔξελεπύρωσεν, unde nonnulli ὡς Doricum esse putarunt, vid. p. 581. 3 et 583. 20.—Theog. Oxx. 164. 18 (Ann. Bekk. p. 1123): Δωρεῖς τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΩΣ δξυτῶν ἐπιρρήματα δξύνονται, οἰον σοφὸς σοφῶς, καλὸς καλῶς: Herod. π. μ. λ. 25. 29: οὐδὲν εἰς ΩΣ ληγον ἐπιρρημα δξυνόμενον ὑπεσταλμένης Δωρίδος διαλέκτου.

(b) Those in *ov* are perispomena, as ἀγχοῦ, ἀμοῦ, αὐτοῦ, διχοῦ, μηδαμοῦ, μοναχοῦ, μυριαχοῦ, δόμοῦ, πανταχοῦ, πηλοῦ, ύψοῦ.

887. NOTE.—*Theog.* Can. 161. 6; *Apoll. de Adv.* 587. 30; 614. 9; *Joh. Alex.* 37. 14. On ἀντικρύ see *E. M.* 114. 35; *Schol. Ven. E.* 100; *Lob. Phryn.* 443: ἔμβραχι is proparoxytone, not oxytone as it is falsely printed in *Joh. Alex.* 37. 21; so too in πρόβραχι: ἐπίβραχύ, κατάβραχύ, παραβραχύ, κατευθύ, ἐπιπολύ, ἐπιπολύ, καταπολύ, παραπολύ, and the like, should probably be written ἐπί βραχύ, κατὰ βραχύ, etc.: on the latter word *Lobeck* (*Phryn.* 540) thus writes: ‘*Kata-*βραχύς agnoscere videtur *Schol. Thucyd.* 7. 2. 170. Sed prius verba *Thucydidis* ponam ipsa: ήδη ἐπετετέλεστο τοῖς Ἀθηναῖοις ἐς τὸν μέγα λιμένα διπλοῦν τέλος πλὴν κατὰ βραχύ τι τὸ πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν ad que hæc annotat *Scholiographus*: κατὰ βραχύ τι βαρυτόνων τινὲς ἀναγιγνώσκουσι, ὡς μὴ τὸ δλίγον, ἀλλὰ τὸ πετρῶδες ἀκούνται’ de quo que *Banerius* scripsit, *nugatoria* sunt. Mihi illud significari videtur, aliquos, utroque conjuncto, πλὴν κατάβραχύ τι scripsisse, excepto loco quodam vadoso eodemque scruposo (nisi pro πετρῶδες ille πηλῶδες scripsit).’ Πάμπαν in *Dio Cass.* is probably false.

On those in *ou* see *Chœrob.* C. 429. 22; *Joh. Alex.* 32. 20: Καθόλου, προύργουν, ἄλλου, ὑπερεκπερισσούν are hardly to be considered as coming under this rule: on ὅτου (ἐξότου), see above, § 743, and *Joh. Alex.* 32. 22: on ὅπου, πού, οὐ, οὐ, above, § 825: on ἔν=εν, *Apoll. de Adv.* 614. 11: ὑπέρευν is paroxytone: κόχυ and κοχύ both occur in *Hesych.*, but it is doubtful whether the word is an adverb.

-Ω.

888. Those in ω are paroxytone, as ἀνω, κάτω, ἔξω, πρόσω, ἐκατέρω, πορρωτέρω, ἐκαστάτω, ἀνωτέρω, ἄφνω, ὀπίσω, οὔτω; except ἀνεω or ἀνεω̄ proparoxytone, and πρῷ, ἐπισχερώ, ἐνσχερώ oxytone.

889. NOTE 1.—*Theog.* Can. 161. 15; *Joh. Alex.* 37. 22; *Apoll. de Adv.* 576. 12; *E. M.* 114. 35: ἀβώ· πρωί Λάκωνες, *Hesych.*: ἀνεω, *Apoll. de Adv.* 577. 9: ἔτι τὰ εἰς Ω λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα παροξύνεται, καθὼς ἔχει τὰ προκατειλεγμένα, πρώσω, ἔσω, κάτω, ἐγγυτέρω. σαφὲς οὖν ὅτι, καθὼς προέπομεν, εἰ ἐπίρρημα τὸ ἈΝΕΩΙ, σεσημεώσεται. καὶ εἰ παρεστήσαμεν ὡς τὰ συνεπτίποντα δυνοματικὴ πτώσει ἐπιρρήματα τὴν τάσιν τῶν δυνομάτων φυλάσσει, σαφὲς ὅτι προπαροξυόμενος ἔνεκα τοῦ τόνου κατάρθωται. ἐδίκινυτο γὰρ τὸ προκείμενον, ὡς ἀπὸ ἈΤΤΙΚῆς γραφῆς τῆς ἀνεως ἐσχημάτιστο· ἦν δὲ τὸ παρὰ ἈΤΤΙΚΟΪς ἀνεως τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἔχον τὴν δέειαν: cf. also *Joh. Alex.* 37. 24: ἐπισχερώ, *Schol. Ven. Σ.* 68; *E. M.* 365. 14; *Apoll. de Adv.* 576. 12: πρῷ, *Joh. Alex.* 32. 7: τὸ μέντοι πρῷ μονοσύλλαβον παρ' ἈΤΤΙΚΟΪς δέειται: ἐτελὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ πρῷ δισυλλάβου δέυνομένου κατὰ συνάρεσιν γέγονε. It is sometimes however written πρῳ̄, but wrongly.

890. NOTE 2.—The Doric adverbs in *ω=οθεν* or *ωθεν* are perispomena, as πῶ, τουτῶ, αὐτῶ, τηνῶ, *Apoll. de Adv.* 598. 9.; 604. 3. It is asserted in *E. M.* 773. 18 that Apollonius oxytoned *τουτώ*, but the place is corrupt: see *Ahrens*, *de Dial. Gr. ling.* 2. p. 134, and the authorities there quoted.

Interjections.

891. As might naturally be expected, Interjections are hardly reducible to any rule. The following sections comprise all that

I have noted. Suidas, s. v. ἐποποῖ, mentions a large number of Aristophanic interjections.

-A.

892. *"Αππα, πάππα, ἄττα, ἄττατα, ἔα, εἴα, ἵσσα, σίττα, τήνελλα, ψίττα, ψύττα, ώέλα* retract the accent, *ταττά, οὐά* (or *οὐᾶ*), *δά* (or *δᾶ*), and *ώσαννά* are oxytone, and *ἄ*, *βᾶ*, *παπαπᾶ*, or *πᾶ πᾶ πᾶ*, perispomena.

893. NOTE.—*ἄ*, Joh. Alex. 31. 8 : τὰ ἔχοντα διχρονού ἐκτεταμένον περισπάται ἀ δειλὲ πάντων· καὶ τὸ βᾶ ἐν τῷ συνηθείᾳ παρὰ ἀρχαῖοις ἐκπληξιν δηλοῦν. Suidas draws a distinction between *ἄ* and *ᾶ*: ἄ ἄ παρ' Ἀριστοφάνει ἐπίρρημα μετ' ἐκπλήξεως καὶ παρακελεύσεως· ἄ ἄ τὴν δῆδα μή μοι πρόσφερε (Plut. 1052). τὸ ἄ κατὰ διαιρεσιν ἀναγνωστέον, οὐ καθ' ἔνωσιν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ψιλωτέον ἀμφότερα εἰ γάρ ἐν μέρος λόγου ἦν καὶ κατὰ σύναψιν ἀνεγνώσκετο, οὐ χρέαν εἶχε τῶν δύο τόνων ἥτοι τῶν δύο δξειῶν· καὶ τοῦτο μὲν ἐκπλήξεως διν ψιλοῦται· τὸ δὲ ἄ ἄ θαυμαστικὸν δασύνεται, ὡς ἐν ἐπιγράμματι φησιν Ἀγαθίας (A. P. 1. 34) ἄ μέγα τολμήεις κηρὸς ἀνεπλάσατο: Schol. Plat. Hipp. maj. 295 A: ἄ περισπασθὲν δηλοῖ εἴθε· Καλλίμαχος·

καὶ τὸ ὄ κλητικόν· "Ομηρός"

ἄ δειλοί, τί κακῶν;

σημαίνει δὲ καὶ τὸ πολὺ καὶ μέγα παρ' Ἀρχιλόχῳ·

ἄ ἔαδ' εἰς τε ταύρους.

τό τε ἐν ἶσφι τῷ ναί, καὶ εἴθε. καὶ ἔτι σχετλιαστικὸν ἀντί τοῦ φεῦ ἐπιρρήματος . . . εἰ δὲ ψιλοθείῃ περισπασθέν, τὸ νῦν σημαίνει. The books vary considerably: εἴα, Eust. 107. 25: δοκεῖ δὲ τὸ ρῆθὲν εἴα παροξύνεσθαι, ὡς κατ' ἐπέκτασιν ἔχον τὸ Α, δποῦν τι καὶ ἐν τῷ ναίχι τὸ γίνεται. δτι δὲ τὸ εἴα συνεπταλμένην ἔχει τὴν λήγουσαν, ἡ τραγῳδία δηλοῖ ἐν τῷ, ἀλλ' εἴα, τέκνον· καὶ, ἀλλ' εἴα, χώρει· καὶ, ἀλλ' εἴα, φείδον μηδέν. ἔτι λαμβικῶν δὲ στίχων ταῦτα εἰσὶ σημείωσαι δὲ δτι κατὰ τὴν τέχνην τοῦ Γεωργίου προπερισπάται τὸ ρῆθὲν εἴα, εἰπόντος, δτι τε παρακελευσματικὸν ἐπίρρημά ἔστι, καὶ δτι, ὡς βέα καὶ πλεονασμῷ τοῦ Ι βέα, οὔτας ἔω τὸ ἐκπέμπτο, εἴα, καὶ πλεονασμῷ, εἴα. φέρει δὲ καὶ χρῆσιν τῆς λέξεως κειμένην, φησὶ, παρ' Εὐριπίδῃ ἐν Σολεΐ ταύτην, εἴα δή, φίλον βύλου, ἐκτεινέ μοι σεαυτὸν καὶ γίνον θρασύ. In our books it is in almost every instance properispomenon: ώέλα=ῶ εἴα or εἴα, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 18: τὸ ώέλα μίμημα βαρβάρων ἐλκόντων τι: ταττά, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 14: εύά, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 24, Suid., is sometimes written ενα.

-E.

894. *'Αβάλε=ἄ βάλε, ἄγε, βάλε, ἡνίδε, σίττε, φέρε,* are paroxytone, δεῦτε, εῦγε properispomena, ὑπέρευγε proparoxytone, ἔέ, ἔ, ἔ, ἓδε oxytone.

NOTE.—Ιδέ, 'Atticum esse ιδέ, non ιδε, tradunt Schol. Hom. Il. A. 85; Eust. Il. p. 341. 22; Mœris, p. 193. In libris scriptis ιδέ vix reperitur, sed ιδε; H. D.

-H.

895. *'Ιή and ωή* are oxytone, βή, βλή (?) perispomena.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 29. 18: καὶ τὰ καθαρεύοντα, μὴ δηλοῦντα χρόνον, δξύνεται οἷον ἵη, ὡή, ἰωή: Arc. 183. 7; Eust. 751. 59: γάρφουσι γάρ οἱ παλαιοὶ δίχα παραδειγμάτων, δτι πᾶσα λέξις δισύλλαβος ἐν βήμασιν, εἰ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς πάθη ἀποκοπή, περισπὰ τὴν καταλειπομένην εἰ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ τέλους, δξύνει αὐτὴν ἐπρηματικῶς δηλαδὴ κατὰ τὸ ὡή δτιή. Both ἵη and ὡή are falsely paroxytone in Theog. Can. 160. 27: βῆ, Eust. 592. 18 (yet it is βῆ Eust. 768. 13); Suid. βλῆ [? βῆ], Theog. Can. 155. 19: βλῆ μίμημα φωνῆς ἀλλογου ἴσοδυναμοῦ τὸ βλιχᾶσθαι (*sic!*) δ καὶ περισπᾶται . . . καὶ τὸ φνη [*sic* φνεῖ?] παρ' Ἀριστοφάνει. ἔστι δὲ καὶ αὐτὸ μίμημα φωνῆς δρνέου.

-AI.

896. ἄτταταῖ, ἀτταταῖ, αἰαῖ, παπαῖ, ρυπαπαῖ are perispomena, βαβαῖ, εναῖ, λατταταῖ, οὐαῖ, ωαιαῖ oxytone; αῖ and αῖ seem to be equally good.

897. NOTE.—Schol. in Dion. Thrac. 946. 31: τὰ σχετλιαστικὰ περισπᾶται, τῶν εἰς AI περισπωμένων, οἷον ἀτταταῖ, οἱ οἱ, ἀδίομοι, οὔμοι. τὸ ὡ πόποι σημειώδεις—παπαῖ γάρ περισπᾶται—ἐνομίσθη γάρ ὡς ὄνομα εἶναι: διδ καὶ δυοματικὴν ἐλαβε τάσιν ὡς γάρ ὡ φίλοι, οὔτως ὡ πόποι ὡ θεοί. ἔστι δὲ δύο σχετλιαστικὰ ἐπιρρήματα: Theog. Can. 158. 25: τὰ εἰς AI λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβῆν δν καὶ τὰ σχετλιαστικὰ τὰ πλέιν ἔστι, δι τῆς AI διφθόγγου γράφεται: οἷον, αἰαῖ ἄτταταῖ· παπαῖ (*sic!*) δ δὲ περὶ ταῦτα τόνος ἀμφιβολος. οἱ μὲν γάρ δξύνουσιν αὐτὰ, οἱ δὲ περισπῶσιν ἀλλογοι γάρ αὐτῶν λυπουμένων ἡ μεθυσντων φωναῖ, καθὼς ἔρηται: χαμαῖ· τοῦτο δξύνεται, ὡς καὶ τὸ νυμαῖ ὑμαῖ . . . σημειωτέον δὲ δτι τὰ μὲν χρονικὰ βαρύνεται ὡς τοπάλαι· ὕπαι· τὰ δὲ σχετλιαστικὰ περισπᾶται: τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ δξύνεται: Αῖ, Joh. Alex. 32. 24: τὰ τὴν AI διφθόγγον ἔχοντα δξύνεται, οἷον αἱ τάλας, ναῖ. ταῦτά ἔστι μονοσύνλλαβα: Theog. Can. 155. 30: τὰ εἰς AI λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα μονοσύνλλαβα, τριὰ ἔστιν· αἱ τὸ δασυνδρμενο, ὡς ὄταν λέγομεν (*sic!*), αἱ τάλας· καὶ αἱ τὸ εὐκτικὸν . . . καὶ τὸ ναῖ . . . A. G. 353. 18: αἱ φιλούμενοι καὶ περισπῶμενοι τὸ δφελον σημαίνει, κατ' ἀποκοπὴν τοῦ αἵθε. δασυνδρμενοι δὲ ἀρθρον θηλυκὸν ἀναφορικόν. σημαίνει δὲ ἐπίρρημα θρηνητικὸν περισπῶμενοι καὶ φιλούμενοι, δ καὶ διπλασιάζεται. αἱ αἱ τάλανα: thus also Suidas, Tzetzes in Lycoeph. 31: αἱ αἱ, ἐπίρρημα θρηνητικόν, δ πάντες οἱ μὲν βαρύνονται. Στέφανος δὲ καὶ Μελάμπονς περισπᾶν δξύσιται, λέγοντες τουτονὶ τὸν κανόνα. Τὰ εἰς AI διφθόγγον λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα, ἀν ἐπ τέλοις ἔχωσι τὸν τόνον, περισπῶνται. λατταταῖ, παπαῖ, αἱ καὶ τὰ δμοια. πλὴν τοῦ βαβαῖ, καὶ τὸ ναῖ ἐγὰ δὲ φημι καὶ τοῦ οὐαῖ. Our books vary, and no wonder: ἄτταταῖ (and ἀτταταῖ), Joh. Alex. 36. 12: τὰ δὲ σχετλιαστικὰ τῶν εἰς OI καὶ εἰς AI ἀλλογοι ἔχει τὸν τόνον δ μὲν γάρ αὐτῶν περισπᾶται, ὡς τὸ ὄττοι ἔχον συμπαρακείμενοι καὶ τὸ ἀτταταῖ, καὶ τὸ οἰοῖ καὶ αἰαῖ σαβοῖ τε, καὶ τὸ αἰβοῖ καὶ τὸ σαβαῖ παρ' Εὐπόλιδι ἐν Βάπταις. τὸ δὲ εναῖ παρὰ τῷ αὐτῷ δξύνεται, εναῖ σαβαῖ. βαρύνεται δὲ τὸ οὔμοι. τὸ δὲ ὡ πόποι δυσὶ τόνοις χρῆται. ἔδει δὲ αὐτὸ δύο περισπωμένας ἔχειν, ἐπει καὶ παράκειται καὶ τὸ παπαῖ: Herod. π. μ. 27. 11: οὐδὲν εἰς AI λήγον ἐπίρρημα ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβῆν δξύνεται. λέγω δὴ τὸ χαμαῖ· τὰ δὲ τοιάντα περισπᾶται, ἀτταῖ, αἰαῖ, παπαῖ: yet ἀτταταῖ occurs as well as αἰαῖ: βαῖ (?) Eust. 768. 13: βαβαῖ, Arc. 183. 18: τὰ εἰς OI καὶ εἰς AI σχετλιαστικὰ παραλόγως περισπῶνται: ὄττοι, οἴοι, παπαῖ, πλὴν τοῦ αἱ, οὐαῖ, βαβαῖ, παροξύνεται δὲ τὸ οὔμοι, ωμοῖ: δὲ συνήθεια δξύνει τὸ παπαῖ καὶ ἀτταῖ: Etym. Gud. 451. 19; but βαβαῖ is found in the Cod. Clark. of Plato: εναῖ, Joh. Alex. above: ιαῖ, Aristoph. Eccl. 1179: λατταταῖ (?): οὐαῖ, Arc. 183. 18: παπαῖ, A. G.; Arc.; Joh. Alex. above, or παπαῖ, E. M. 823. 25; Theog. Can. 158. 25: παπαταῖ or παπαταῖ: ρυπαπαῖ, or ρυπαπαῖ, also occurs as proparoxytone and oxytone: ωαιαῖ, Apoll. de Adv. 537. 32: καθάπερ οὖν τῷ πόποι τὸ παπαῖ (*sic!*) παράκειται καὶ τῷ δοτοῖ τὸ ἀτταῖ (*sic!*), οὔτως καὶ τῷ ωιοῖ τὸ ωαιαῖ, ὥπερ συναλειφθὲν καὶ ἐν βαρέᾳ τάσει γινόμενον παρ' Αἰολεύσιν ἔστιν φαι.

-EI.

898. Φνεῑ is oxytone, ἄγρεῑ paroxytone.

NOTE.—Ἄγρεῑ is of course only the imperative of ἀγρέω, Joh. Alex. 36. 29; Theog. Can. 159. 6.

-OI.

899. These are generally perispomena, as αἰβοῖ̄, γοῦ̄, ολοιοῦ̄, οἰμοιμοῖ̄, εὐοῖ̄, λαιβοῖ̄, οἰοῖ̄, δτοτοῖ̄; except κοῖ̄, οῖ̄ oxytone, and πόποῑ paroxytone. Of the rest in ῑ, ḥνῑ and δ̄t̄ are oxytone, ίθῑ paroxytone.

NOTE.—Αἰβοῖ̄, Joh. Alex. 36. 15: βοῖ̄, Aristoph. Pac. 1031: γοῖ̄, Jacobs ad Anthol. T. 12. p. 476: ἐποποῖ̄, Schol. Aristoph. Av. 58: Σύμμαχος καὶ Δίδυμος προπαροξύνουσιν οἱ δὲ περισπώσιν ἵν' η̄ ἐπίρρημα, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐποπιστί: Schol. Aristoph. Av. 227=228: τὸ δὲ ἐποποῖ̄ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα δεῖ δέντρον προφέρεσθαι, ὥστε ἥχον δρνέουν προφέρεσθαι κατὰ μίμησιν, so also Theodos. Gramm. p. 79. 2: εὐοῖ̄, Apoll. de Adv. 588. 24: καὶ γὰρ τὰ πρωτότυπα θέλει ὁ πωσδήποτε περισπᾶσθαι, ὡς ἔχει τὸ οἰμοιμοῖ̄ καὶ τὸ δτοτοῖ̄ καὶ τὸ οἰοιοῖ̄. Φαίνεται δ̄t̄ καὶ τὸ εὐοῖ̄ κατὰ τοῦτο σεσημειώσεται: Arc. 183. 19, but it is oxytone in Theog. Can. 158. 23, and elsewhere: κοῖ̄, E. M. 607. 24; Joh. Alex. 36. 36: οῖ̄ ought seemingly to be ο̄l according to the passage just quoted from Apollonius: οἴμοῑ, Arc. 183. 21; Apoll. de Adv. 537. 22, and πανό̄μοῑ: πόποῑ, E. M. 823. 25; Theog. Can. 158. 10; Joh. Alex. 36. 18; ποποῖ̄ also occurs: σαβοῖ̄, Joh. Alex. 36. 16: ἄμοῑ, Theog. Can. 159. 14; Apoll. de Adv. 537. 22: the books vary considerably in the accentuation of many of these words.

-N.

900. Those in ν̄ are oxytone, as ἀμήν, εὐάν, ḥν̄; except αῦν, βρῦν (and βρῦ) perispomena.

NOTE.—Εὐάν, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 24; E. M. 391. 15; Draco, 9. 19; yet it is paroxytone according to Joh. Alex. 37. 27: it appears from Theog. Can. 161. 30 that the verb ἀεῑ was made oxytone by some writers: on εὐέν, εὐᾶν (εὐό̄), and the like, see H. D. s. vv.

-Ξ, -Ο, -Π, -Σ, -Τ.

901. Those in ξ̄, ο̄, and π̄ are oxytone, as βαβαιάξ̄, βομβάξ̄, λατταταιάξ̄, λατταταιάξ̄, ιππαπαιάξ̄, πάξ̄, παπαιάξ̄, πατάξ̄, πυππάξ̄ (and πύππαξ̄), βρεκεκέξ̄, κόγξ̄, τοροτίξ̄, τοτοβρίξ̄, τυροτίξ̄; θρετ-τανελό̄, ποποπό̄, τιό̄, τορό̄, τριοτό̄, ψό̄ (Herod. π. μ. λ. 46. 16); δ̄π̄, ωόπ̄, ω̄ δπόπ̄. Φλαττόθρατ and φλαττοθραττόφλατ are paroxytone; έέ̄s or έ̄s is oxytone.

-Υ, -Ω.

902. Those in ν̄ are perispomena, as αῦ αῦ̄, βδεῦ, βῦ, γρῦ, ἔλελεῦ, εῦ̄, λαῦ̄, λεῦ̄, κικκαβαῦ̄, σοῦ̄, φῦ̄, μῦ̄, φεῦ̄; except ίδού̄, ίού̄, λύ̄ oxytone, and κόκκυ paroxytone; those in ω̄ are oxytone, as λτώ̄, λώ̄, λωτώ̄, ω̄=alas! but ω̄ κλητικόν̄ is perispomenon.

903. NOTE 1.—Theog. Can. 161. 6, where ἄρρυ, λῡ are mentioned, but they are

not accented in the MS: Ἀλεύ or ἀλεύ is a verb: αῦ αῦ (?) Theodos. Gramm. 79. 20: βαύ, Joh. Alex. 32. 23: τὸ βαύ κατὰ μίμησιν κυνὸς δέξνεται, βαύ βαύ: γρῦ, Arc. 182. 9; Chœrob. E. 95. 9; Theog. Can. 155. 29, for which γρύ is a false form: ἐλεύ, Joh. Alex. 36. 25; Arc. 183. 23: εύ, E. M. 388. 17; Joh. Alex. 36. 25; ὑπέρευ is paroxytone, ὑπέρευγε proparoxytone: ίδού, Joh. Alex. 32. 21, and above, § 784: ίύ, Joh. Alex. 37. 16: ίού, Joh. Alex. 32. 21: ίὸν ... δέξνεται: Theodos. Gramm. 79. 27: ιού ιού ἐπὶ λύτης, τὸ ιοῦ δὲ ἐπὶ χαρᾶς: Chœrob. C. 429. 9: σημειούμεθα τρία τινὰ τὸ Υ καταλήγοντα ἐν διφθόγγῳ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς τελευταῖς συλλαβῆς ἔχοντα τὸν τόνον, καὶ δύμως μὴ περισπώμενα ἀλλ' δέξνομενα ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα τὸ ίδον δεικτικὸν καὶ τὸ ιοὺ σχετλιαστικόν, καὶ τὸ οὐ ἀρήσεως δηλωτικόν: cf. Chœrob. E. 10. 14; 109. 9: μῦ, Theog. Can. 155. 29, is falsely μύ in Theodos. Gramm. 79: φεύ, Joh. Alex. 32. 18; 36. 24: ὑπέρφευ is paroxytone, Joh. Alex. 36. 25.

904. NOTE 2.—Ιά, E. M. 365. 14; 481. 12; Schol. Ven. Σ. 68; Joh. Alex. 32. 3; Apoll. de Adv. 576. 12: ἰωτώ, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 3: ὁ, ‘Etym. M. p. 79. 13: τὸ ὁ ἡγίκα θαυμαστικὸν λαμβάνεται, δέξνεται καὶ χωρεῖ εἰς ἐπιρρηματικὴν σύνταξιν, οἷον ὁ Ἡράκλεις: Etym. Gud. p. 576. 40: ὁ κλητικὸν ἐπίρρημα’ δέξνομενον σχετλιαστικόν, ὁ τοῦ ίδιου, ὁ ἑγά. Explicatius Thom. M. p. 930 (408 Ritsch.): τὸ ὁ μετὰ τῆς κλητικῆς οὐδέποτε δέξνεται, εἰ καὶ ἐκπληξεὶ δόλγος ἔχει καὶ θαῦμα, οἷον ὁ Ἡράκλεις, ὁ θαῦμα θαυμάτων. Οὐ γάρ τὸ δό μόνον ἐν τούτοις ἐμφαίνει τὴν ἐκπληξιν καὶ τὸ θαῦμα, ἀλλὰ μετὰ τῶν κλητικῶν. “Οτε δὲ ἐπάγεται γενική, ἐξ ἀνάγκης δέξνεται” τότε γάρ πάντως ἡ σχετλιαστικόν ἔστιν, οἷον ὁ τῆς ἐμῆς ἀθλιότητος, ἡ θαυμαστικόν, οἷον ὁ τοῦ ἔνου μετάλλου. Διδ καὶ τὴν γενικὴν ἔχει ἐπαγομένην λαμβανομένου ἔξαθεν τοῦ ἔνεκα. Oxytonum ὁ səpissime servatum in quorumvis scriptorum codicibus, sed ab editoribus non raro in ὁ mutatum: v. Brunck. ad Aristoph. Lys. 836, et Bast. ad Aristæn. p. 209, qui longa experientia edocit se esse scribit libros MSS. exacte servare discrimen grammaticorum inter ὁ et ὁ;’ H. D.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ACCENTUATION OF WORDS WHEN STANDING IN A SENTENCE; MODIFICATIONS OF ACCENT ARISING FROM ELISION, ANASTROPHE, AND CRASIS.

905. WHEN words are combined in a sentence their accent becomes liable to certain modifications, which are governed by the following rules:—

Oxytones become barytone, except before a colon, a full stop, a break in the sense, or an enclitic, as

αἰὲν ἐγὼ τεύχοιμι διαμπερὲς, εἰσόκ’ Ἀχαιοὶ

“Ιλιον αἰπὺ ἔλοιεν Ἀθηναῖς διὰ βουλάς.

Τὸν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενος, προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς
θαρσήσας μάλα εἰπὲ θεοπρόπιον δ τι οἶσθα.

Here it will be observed that the oxytones *aléν*, *ἐγώ*, *διαμπερές*, *Ἀχαιοί*, *αἰπύ*, *διά* receive the grave instead of the acute accent; *βουλás*, being followed by a full stop, remains oxytone. In the second example the accent of *Ἀχιλλεύς* is not inclined, because of the pause in the sense. To this rule there is but one exception, the interrogative *tís*, *τί*, which is always oxytone, as

*tís δ' ὅδε Ναυσικάδ, ἔπεται καλός τε μέγας τε
ξεῖνος;*

906. NOTE 1.—*Chœrob.* ap. A. G. 707. 24: *ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι πᾶσα λέξις δέξυτον εὖ τῇ συνεπείᾳ, ἥγουν ἐν τῇ φράσει, κοιμίζει τὴν δέξιαν εἰς βαρεῖαν, χωρὶς τοῦ τίς: Joh. Alex. 6. 5: πᾶσα δέξια ἐπὶ τέλους λέξεως οὖσα εὶς μὴ ἐπιφέροιτο μετ' αὐτὴν στιγμήν, πάντως ἐν τῇ συμφράσει κοιμίζεται εἰς βαρεῖαν· οἷον*

Ζεὺς δ' ἐπὶ οὖν Τρῶας τε καὶ Ἐκτόρα,

τό τε Ζεὺς καὶ ἐπὶ βαρύνεται, ὅτι στιγμὴ μετὰ ταῦτα οὖν τίθεται: Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 690. 15: ἔστιν οὖν εἰπεῖν ὅτι ἡ στιγμὴ καὶ ἡ ἀνάπαυσις τῆς φωνῆς οὐκ ἐቅ βαρεῖαν τεθῆναι ἀλλὰ κρουστικωτέραν, ἵνα οὔτως εἴπω, τὴν λέξιν ἀπεργαζομένη δέξινεθαι ταύτην βιάζεται: Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 689. 23; cf. Arc. 140. 8; Poll. de Pron. 34 C.

907. NOTE 2.—Reiz (de Accent. inclinat. p. 56) asks the question, ‘An dictio acuta recte gravetur ante comma?’ adding, ‘Iloquor de commatibus iis, quibus prouniuntatio sola regitur; non de iis, quæ plerique hodie solent in libris Graecis et Latinis edendis nimium crebra ponere ut imperitoribus construendi negotium facilius reddant:’ he is of opinion that commas which mark off real parts in a proposition affect, or ought to affect, the accent like other stops; printed books vary a good deal, and each editor does that which is right in his own eyes.

908. *Elision.*—When, in a word of more than one syllable, an accented final vowel is elided, an acute accent is placed on the preceding syllable, as *κείν'* ὄχεα *κροτάλιζον* ἀνὰ πτολέμοιο γεφύρας for *κεινὰ ὄχεα*: ἂ δείλ' οὐδέ τί τοι θάνατος καταθύμιός ἔστιν for ἂ δειλέ: ὡμ' ἀποταμνόμενον for ὡμὰ ἀποταμνόμενον: *κῆφ'* δτι for καὶ εἰπὲ δτι: κάκ' ὁστόμενος: ἀγλάδ' ἀποια: πόλλ' ἐμόγησα: πάντ' ἀγορεύω. From this rule however the particles ἀλλά, οὐδέ, μηδέ, ηδέ, the enclitics *τινά* and *ποτέ* and dissyllabic prepositions are excepted, which lose their accent altogether when their final vowel is elided, as ἀλλ' οὐκ: ἐπ' ὕμων: οὐδ' ἀναθηλήσει: ἀτιν' οὐ πείσεσθαι δίω: ηδ' ἔτι: παρ' αὐτόν: ἀμφ' δβελοῖσιν: ἀπ' ἀθανάτοι: μηδ' ἐπαγαλλόμενος.

909. NOTE.—*Schol. Ven. Λ. 160:* λέγει δὲ τεχνικὸς ἐν τῷ ὑπομνήματι τοῦ περὶ παθῶν Διδύμουν· τὰ δέξυτα ἡνίκα ἐκθλίβηται τὴν δέξυνομένην συλλαβήν, ἀναπέμπει τὴν δέξιαν ἐπὶ τὴν δέξιαν συλλαβήν, καὶ ἐὰν ἢ ἡ ἐκθλίβεσσα συλλαβὴ ἡ ἔχουσα τὴν δέξιαν βραχέα, ἡ δὲ δέξια συλλαβὴ φύσει μακρή, τῷ τοινικῷ παραγγέλματι γίνεται περισπώμενον· περισπῆ γοῦν τὸ δεῖλ', ἐν δὲ τῇ Ὁμηρικῇ προσῳδίᾳ ἐναντιοῦται τούτῳ: *Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 143:* φήμ' ἐγώ· ὅτε ἀναβιβάζεται δέξια, πάλιν δέξια διφείλει τίθεσθαι· οὐ μὴν περισπώμενη· ἀτοπον γάρ, ὥσπερ ἐνταῦθα τὸ φήμ' ἐγώ· καὶ τὸ χρήστος' ἔδρασε· καὶ τὸ δεῖν' ἄττα· καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα: *Schol. Ven. P. 201:* ἔγειτε

δέ Ήρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ Α' ὑπομήματι τῷ περὶ παθῶν Διδύμου περὶ τοῦ ἀ δειλ', πῶς δεῖ τονίζειν αὐτὸν, καὶ φησι, πολὺ δὲ πρότερον παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ ἔστι τὸ τῆς ἀναγράσσεως, ἀ δειλ', οὐδέ τι τοι θάνατος, ἢ ἀ δειλ' οὐδέ τι τοι θάνατος. τὸ γάρ πληρές ἔστιν, ἀ δειλέ· οὐ γάρ, ὡς οἱ ἔξηγησάμενοι, τοῦ δεῖλαις ἀποκοπῆ· ἐν ἐτέροις γάρ αὐτὸς λέγει, ἀ δειλῶ, τί νυ δάκρυ κατείβετον; περιγέγραπται οὖν ἡ δέξια, εἴτα καὶ ἀνάπαυσις γέγονεν. ἅρα γε οὖν φιλαχθήσεται ἡ δέξια, ἢ ἐπεὶ περιγέγραπται τὸ φωνῆν τῆς δέξιας, περιγέγραπται καὶ ὁ τόνος; τὸ κρινόμενον ἔκεινο, ἵνα ἐπιστάμενοι ἀναγνῶμεν ἐν ἔστιν εἶπεν, εἰ ἄπαξ περιγέγραπται τὸ φωνῆν τὸ ἔχον τὴν δέξιαν, ὁ τόνος γενέσθω τῆς προτέρας συλλαβῆς, οὐχὶ τῆς ἐπὶ τέλους: Schol. Ven. A. 441: ἀ δειλ'· ἐπεὶ μετὰ τὰς προσαγορευτικὰς ἀνάγκης στίζειν, ὡς καὶ ἡ συνήθεια μαρτυρεῖ στίζουσα μετὰ τὴν δευτέραν λέξιν, οὐκ ἔστι δὲ πλήρης, ἀλλὰ συνείληπται, οὕτως δὲ ἡμῶν ἀναγνωσκόντων πεπονθυῖαν τὴν λέξιν βαρβαρισμὸς γίνεται, εἴτε δένυομεν εἴτε περισπάσομεν, ἀναγκαῖος ἐκ πλήρους γράφειν τὴν λέξιν, ἀ δειλέ, δεῖ, ἵνα καὶ ἡ στιγμὴ καὶ ὁ τόνος ἀναλόγως καὶ Ἐλληνικῶς ἔχῃ· οὕτως δὲ καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ἔγραφεν ἐκ πλήρους, ὡς Δίδυμος μαρτυρεῖ τὸ μὲν γάρ μέτρον οὐκ ἀν δέξαι βλαπτεῖσαι τοῦ στοιχείου προτείνετος, ἐπεὶ δταν δέη ὑγιές αὐτὸν παριστάναι, πάλιν ἀφαιρέθήσεται, ὡς βουκόλε ἐπεὶ οὔτε κακῷ (Od. 20. 227). ἡ οὖν μέμην δτε τ' ἐκρέμα (Il. 15. 18). οὕτως δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἔξῆς ἀ δειλέ, οὐ μὲν σοὶ γε (452): it will be seen from these passages that the ancient grammarians were not absolutely unanimous.

According to Schol. Ven. A. 269 Aristarchus retained the accent in μέθ' ὅμιλεον (οὕτως Ἀρίσταρχος τὴν μετὰ φυλάσσειν τὸν τόνον) where others read μεθομίλεον: Aristarchus probably accented the preposition to obviate an ambiguity, which was however hardly likely to arise: cf. below, § 920.

910. Anastrophe.—All prepositions consisting of two short syllables, except ἀνά and διά, are paroxytone when placed immediately after the noun or verb to which they belong, as Ἰθάκην κάτα for κατὰ Ἰθάκην: ἀκροτάτη δὲ ποδῶν ὅπο σείετο ὥλη: μάχῃ ἔνι κυδιανείρη: νηὶ πάρα πρύμνῃ: νεῶν ἀπὸ καὶ κλισιάων: φῖ ἐπι πόλλα' ἐμόγησα.

If any word is interposed between the preposition and the word which it governs the accent is not retracted unless the preposition finishes a sentence, as τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Τυδείης ἥλθε κρατερὸς Διομήδης: ἥλθε δ' ἐπὶ πτωχὸς πανδήμιος, not τῷ δ' ἐπὶ nor ἥλθε δ' ἐπι. But τῶν πάντων δ' ἐπτυσε πολὺ κάτα, because here κατά finishes the sentence.

911. Note 1.—On the Anastrophe of prepositions see Arc. 180. 1; Joh. Alex. 26. 16 sqq.; Chærob. E. 14; Apoll. de Synt. 304-305: Ptolemaeus Ascalonites anastrophised prepositions even when separated by some intervening word from the noun or verb, as ἀσε δ' ἀπὸ μινὸν τρηχὸς λίθος, Hom. Il. 5. 308, on which Schol. Ven. ad loc. observes: οὐχ ὡς οἰεται ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἀναστραφήσεται ἡ πρόθεσις, ἐπεὶ τὸ ἔξῆς ἔστιν ἀπώσεις μεταξὺ γάρ πέπτωσεν δὲ: Hermann and Göttling agree with Ptolemaeus, but the old grammarians generally adhere to the rule given above: Schol. Ven. E. 283; Ψ. 377; S. V. E. 405; E. M. 342.8, and Joh. Alex. 27. 24 adds: διὸ σημειοῦνται τὴν παρὰ Πλάτωνι ἀνάγνωσιν, ἀρετῆς δ' αὐτὸν πέρι διύτι ἀνεστράφῃ ἡ πρόθεσις, μεσοσυλλαβοῦντος τοῦ δέ συνδέσμου καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ. What shocks this ancient grammarian does not shock many modern editors; C. F. Hermann prints ταύτης δὴ πέρι, Plat. de Legg. 676 C: οὐ δὴ καὶ νῦν ἐφέστηκε πέρι τὸ λεγό-

μενον, Plat. de Legg. 780 D : Nauck has *αιδούς δὲ καύτδς δυσκρίτως ἔχω πέρι*, Eurip. Frag. 367, and such instances might easily be multiplied.

912. NOTE 2.—*Διά* is not susceptible of anastrophe, because it might be confounded with *Δία* accusative of *Ζεύς*, Joh. Alex. 27. 31 ; Arc. 180. 4 ; S. V. P. 522 : nor is *ἄνα*, which might be confused with *ἄνα* the vocative of *ἄναξ*, or with *ἄνα* for *ἀνάστροφι*: this was the doctrine (foolish enough, no doubt) of Aristarchus, Schol. Ven. E. 824, Chœrob. E. 14, although it was not universally admitted to be correct, at least as far as regards *ἄνα*.

Prepositions of three *mores* are not subject to anastrophe, as *ἐντ'*, *προτί*, Apoll. de Synt. 309. 15, but *ἐντ'* is, as *μάχη ἐν κυδιανέρηρ*: so *κατάλ*, *ὑπάλ* (cf. Schol. Ven. O. 4), *ἀντί*, *ἀμφί*, *παρά*, *ὑπέρ*, *διά*, *ἄπαι*, *πορτί*: Joh. Alex. 27. 30 ; Schol. Ven. Θ. 125.

The passage in E. M. 123. 30, in which it is asserted that *κατά* and *περί* are not capable of anastrophe, is corrupt, indeed a farrago of contradictory statements. In Chœrob. E. 14. 12 it is gravely stated that *κατά* is not anastrophised, lest it should be confounded with *κάτα*!

The shortened forms of prepositions like *πάρ* for *παρά* are not liable to anastrophe ; Schol. Ven. Σ. 191 : *παρουσέμεν* Ἀρίσταρχος ἀναστρέψει τὴν πρόθεσιν πρὸς τὸ μὴ ἀμφιβάλλεσθαι τὸν λόγον, καίτοι τῶν συναλογομένων μὴ ἀναστρεφομένων, ὡς καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος φησιν. ἐπείσθη δὲ ἡ παράδοσις Ἀριστάρχῳ.

913. The monosyllables *ἐκ* *ἔξ*, *ἐν* *εἰν*, *ἐσ* *εἰσ* and *ώς*, when standing after the word which they govern, and at the end of a verse, take the acute, as

ἢ β' οὐχ οὐτος ἀνὴρ Προθοήνορος ἀντὶ πεφάσθαι
ἄξιος; οὐ μέν μοι κακὸς εἴδεται οὐδὲ κακῶν ἔξ
ώς δ' ὅτ' αἰοιδὸν ἀνὴρ ποτιδέρκεται, δστε θεῶν ἔξ
δεῖδει δεδαῶς ἐπε' ἵμερόεντα βροτοῖσιν.
ἀλλ' ἄγε μηκέτι ταῦτα λεγώμεθα νηπύτιοι ὡς.
τῷ δγε οἰνοποτάζει ἐφήμενος ἀθάνατος ὡς.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 27. 34 ; E. M. 342. 8. It would appear that some considered such an accentuation to be correct, even when the preposition did not conclude a line, for Schol. Ambros. in Odyss. 3. 137 (*καλεσσαμένω ἀγορῆν ἐς πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς*) says, *βούλονται τῆς ἐς προθέσεως ρωννύναι τὸν τόνον τινὲς*, *ἴνα δυνάμει ἀναστροφῇ γένεται κατὰ τὸ ὅριθες ὡς*: and this is also the opinion of Göttling, Accent. p. 381, and of Hermann, De emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 102 : W. Christ writes *τὰν δ'* *ἐπειτ'* *ἀνδρᾶν μαχᾶν ἐκ παγκρατίου*, Pind. Olymp. 8. 59, but it is a doubtful accent ; Kühner, G. G. I. 259, rejects the doctrine of the old grammarians as irrational, as though that were a good reason to give.

914. When a preposition capable of anastrophe stands between a substantive and its epithet or apposition, the accent is generally thrown back, as *ποταμοῦ ἄπο Σελλήντος* : *Ξάνθου ἄπο διυήντος* : *ἀνθρώπων πέρι μαιομένων*, Pind. Olymp. 8. 4 ; *γῆν πέρι πᾶσαν*, Herodot. 2. 22, cf. 4. 8 ; *χρόνον ἐπι πολλόν*, Herodot. 2. 133 ; *οἱ δὲ μάλ' αἰεὶ Νίκης ιέσθην, τρίποδος πέρι ποιητοῖο*, Hom. Il. 23. 718,

where Ptolemæus Ascalonites wrote περί, cf. Schol. Ven. ad loc.; ὑψηλῶν ὁρέων κορυφὰς ἔπι δευδροκόμους, Aristoph. Nub. 278.

915. Note 1.—The grammarians are guilty of several unnecessary refinements in this case. Schol. Ven. B. 877: πᾶσα πρόθεσις μεταξὺ κυρίου καὶ ἐπιθετικοῦ τῷ κυρίῳ ἔπειται κατὰ Ἀρίσταρχον κατὰ δὲ Πτολεμαῖον, τῷ προσηγορικῷ· κατὰ δὲ Ἀπολλάνιον, πάντας ἀναστρέφεται: Schol. Ven. Γ. 240: Νέεσσ' ἐν πονταπόροισι. Νικίας ἀναστρέφει· οὐ συμφανεῖ δὲ τὸ τῆς ἴστορίας αὐτῷ φασὶ γάρ Ἀρίσταρχον τοῦς κυριωτέρους συντάσσεν τὰς πρόθεσεις. Herodian's opinion coincided with that of Apollonius; cf. Schol. Ven. B. 523; 839; Δ. 423; Joh. Alex. 26. 25: εἰ δὲ μεταξὺ πέσῃ δύο δυομάτων ἡ πρόθεσις, τοῦ μὲν κυρίου ὄντος, τοῦ δὲ προσηγορικοῦ, ἢ ἐπιθετικοῦ καὶ προσηγορικοῦ ἐν πᾶσι τούταις ἀναστρέφειν δεῖ τὴν πρόθεσιν, ἵνα τῆς ὅλης συντάξεως προηγήσηται· ποταμοῦ ἀπὸ Σελλήνετος: cf. Chceroh. E. 14: Tyrannion seems to have carried the principle further still, Schol. Ven. M. 462: λᾶος ὑπὸ βιπῆς· τὴν δὲ πρόθεσιν Τυραννίων ἀναστρέφει, ἵνα τὸ ἔκτης ὑπάρχη ὑπὸ λίθου βιπῆς οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον δέ· τι γάρ καλένει φυλάσσεσθαι τὸν τόνον τῆς προθίσεως, καὶ εἶναι ὑπὸ βιπῆς λίθου; A. G. Paris. 3. 314. 8; C. F. Hermann prints πολεμικοῦ περὶ βίου in Plat. de Legg. 943 A, where πολεμικοῦ πέρι βίου is probably more correct, and yet he has τοῦ γυναικείου πέρι νόμου, Plat. Rep. 457 B.

916. Note 2.—When the preposition stands between a genitive case and a substantive governing or governed by it, anastrophe does not take place, as in the instance just quoted, λᾶος ὑπὸ βιπῆς, or βοῶν ὑπὸ πόσας ἐρυμύκαν, Hom. Il. 21. 497, where Schol. Ven. says: οὐκ ἀναστρεπτέον τὴν πρόθεσιν· ἔχει γάρ σύνταξιν πρὸς τὴν ἐπιφερομένην δοτικὴν τὴν ποσσίν, δομοῖς τῷ ὡς ἀρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶν οντοσαλοις ἄρινται· ἀελλής (Il. 3. 13): Schol. Ven. B. 162: φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἴης· οὐκ ἀναστρεπτέον τὴν πρόθεσιν, ὡς Τυραννίων καὶ Πτολεμαῖος· δόπτε γάρ γενικῇ συντάττεται ἡ ἀπὸ, τηρεῖ τὸν τόνον· καὶ γάρ τις θ' ἔνα μῆνα μένων ἀπὸ ἥς ἀλόχαιο: Δ. 67: τινὲς ἀναστρέφουσι τὴν παρά, κακῶς· οὐδέποτε γάρ ἀναστρέφεται πρόθεσις γενικῇ συντασσομένη πτώσει· ἔστι γάρ τὸ ἔκτης ποραφέροιο.

917. Prepositions used elliptically for verbs are ἀριθμοῦ, as ἀνα for ἀνάστηθι, ἀπο for ἀπεστι, ἔνι for ἔνεστι, ἔπι for ἔπεστι, πάρα for πάρεστι, μέτα for μέτεστι, ὑπο for ὑπεστι.

918. Note 1.—Joh. Alex. 28. 5: πᾶσα δὲ πρόθεσις βῆμα σημαίνουσα βαρύνεται·

ἔνθ' ἔνι μὲν φιλότης·
πάρα δ' ἀνὴρ, δις καταθήσει.

Cf. Schol. Ven. E. 824; A. 174; E. M. 123. 30; 342. 8; S. V. Φ. 110: ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοι καὶ ἐμοὶ θάνατος καὶ μαίρα κραταιή· οὐκ ἀναστρεπτέον τὴν ἐπὶ τὸ γάρ ἔκτης ἐστιν ἐπὶ σοι καὶ ἐμοὶ.

According to the old grammarians, a preposition when used in the sense proper to some other preposition, does not suffer anastrophe: Schol. Ven. E. 824: ὅταν πρόθεσις ἀντὶ ἐτέρας προθέσεως παραλαμβάνηται οὐκ ἀντιστρέφεται: Schol. Ven. A. 258: πρόθεσις ἀντὶ ἐτέρας προθέσεως παραλαμβανομένη, τὸν ἕδιον τόνον φυλάττει: Schol. Ven. B. 831; E. 325; but modern editors pay little or no attention to this rule, e. g. Dindorf reads οἷον δὴ καὶ ὅδ' ἥλθε φυγὴν ὑπὸ ηγετεῖς ἡμαρ, Hom. Il. 21. 57, where the Schol. Ven. bids us write φυγὴν ὑπὸ ηγετεῖς ἡμαρ.

919. Note 2.—Some paroxytoned ἀπό and περί when they stood for ἀποθεν and περιστῶς: Schol. Ven. Σ. 64: Ἀρίσταρχος φυλάττει τὸν τόνον τῆς προθέσεως· ἔφαμεν δὲ ἐν ἐτέροις ὅτι ἡ ἀπὸ, ἐλάν συντάσσηται τῇ γενικῇ μὴ μεταξὺ πιπτουσῶν

λέξεων καὶ σημαίνη τὸ ἄπωθεν, φυλάσσει τὸν τόνον, οὕτως γοῦν ἀνέγνωμεν ἀπὸ πατρίδος ἄνδρα κατακτάς (Π. 13. 696), καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλεσσε μάχην ἀπὸ τείχεος (Π. 9. 353), καὶ γάρ τις θ' ἔνα μῆνα μένων ἀπὸ ἡς ἀλόχοοι (Π. 2. 292): προσέθηκα δὲ μὴ μεταξὺ πιπτουσῶν λέξεων διὰ τὸ ἄπο πλυνοί εἰσι πόλησος (Od. 6. 40): οὐ γὰρ ἐπλησσάσει τῇ πόλησος γενικῇ, ἀλλὰ μεταξὺ ἀνεδέξατο λέξεις: Schol. Ven. A. 258; B. 292; Δ. 46. 75; I. 353; Ψ. 718: Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 931. 19, and in such phrases as πέρι κῆρι modern editors frequently obey the directions of the older writers: Kühner, G. G. 1. 261, and others, write πέρι whenever the word is used adverbially, as

καὶ πάντων Τρώων, πέρι δ' αὖ Πριάμοιο γε παιδῶν.

Hom. Il. 21. 105.

οὐνεκά τοι πέρι δῶκε θεὸς πολεμῆια ἔργα.

Hom. Il. 13. 727.

He also maintains that unaccented prepositions are oxytone when used as adverbs, as ἐν (=ἐνδον) δέ μιν αὐτὸν Εὗρ', Π. 24. 472; ἐν δὲ λιμὴν εὔορμος, Hom. Od. 4. 358; in both places Dindorf and others leave the preposition unaccented.

920. If the last syllable of a preposition capable of anastrophe, and standing after the word to which it belongs, be elided, it is not accented at all unless it is followed by a stop, or any ambiguity is likely to arise, as

τῇσι παρ' εἰνάετες χάλκευον δαΐδαλα πολλά.

Hom. Il. 18. 400.

δῶκε δ' ἄγειν ἑτάροισιν ὑπερθύμοισι γυναικά,

καὶ τρίποδ' ὥτῳεντα φέρειν ὁ δ' ἔλυεν ὑφ' ἵππους.

τῷ δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' Ἀντίλοχος Νηλήϊος ἦλασεν ἵππους.

Hom. Il. 23. 512.

But

τῷ κέ τοι ἀγλαῖας γε διασκεδάσειν ἀπάσας,

τὰς νῦν ὑβρίζων φορέεις, ἀλαλήμενος αἰεὶ

ἄστυν κάτ'. αὐτὰρ μῆλα κακοὶ φθείρουσι νομῆες.

Hom. Od. 17. 244.

Here *κατ'* receives the acute because of the stop after it. In the line στεῦτο γὰρ Ἡφαίστου πάρ' οἰσέμεν (Hom. Il. 18. 191) the elided preposition is accented, ἵνα γέ παρὰ τοῦ Ἡφαίστου οἰσέμεν, καὶ μὴ νομίζηται τοῦ Ἡφαίστου δύλα παροισέμεν, Joh. Alex. 28. 8; Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. Σ. 191. 244. 400; B. 150, and above, § 909.

Those used in the place of verbs, however, seem always to retain their accent, as

οὐδέ σ' ἔγωγε

λίσσομαι εἴνεκ' ἐμεῦ μένειν πάρ' ἔμοιγε καὶ ἄλλοι
οἵ κέ με τιμήσουσι.

Modern editors are, however, not unfrequently neglectful of these rules; for instance Bergk prints

ταυτὶ παθόντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὅποι
δησύτε χώραν, ἡς ὅπ' εὖ πεπόνθατε;

Aristoph. *Lysist.* 1145.

921. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. A. 174: παρ' ἔμοιγε τὴν παρὰ πρόθεσιν κατὰ τὴν ἀρχουσαν δέντυνητέον. καὶ καθόλου ὅπτε σημαντικαὶ εἰσὶ δημάτων αἱ προθέσεις, τοῦτον τὸν τόνον ἀναδέχονται.

Aristophanes Byzantius even oxytoned prepositions in Æolic, contrary to the genius of that dialect, in order to make them capable of anastrophe; a proceeding on his part which probably shows that his zeal for grammatical propriety outran his respect for philological fact. Apoll. de Synt. 309. 15: διὰ τοῦτο οὐδὲ οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀριστοφάνη ἥξωσαν βαρύνειν τὰ μέρια κατὰ τὴν Αἰολίδα διάλεκτον, ἵνα μὴ τὸ ἴδιον τῆς προθέσεως ἀποστήσωσι, λέγω τὴν ἀναστροφήν: De Pron. 93 B: ἀδύνατον πρόθεσιν βαρύνεσθαι, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ἀναστρέψοιτο οὐδὲ γάρ Αἰολεῖς τὸν ἐπὶ ταύταις τόνον ἀναβιβάζονται.

922. A preposition separated from its verb by *tmesis* retains its accent if it precedes the verb, as

νήπιοι οἱ κατὰ βοῦς Ὄπερίονος ἡλίοιο ἤσθιον.
ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι.

If the preposition follows its verb the accent is thrown back, as

τῶν αὖ Πρωτεσίλαος Ἀρήιος ἡγεμόνευεν,
ζωὸς ἐών τότε δ' ἥδη ἔχεν κάτα γαῖα μέλαινα.

Hom. Il. 2. 699.

923. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. A. 67; 258; B. 699: some grammarians, however, left the preposition unaccented, as πρὶν γ' ἀπὸ πατρὶ φίλῳ δόμεναι: Villoison, *Anecdota Graeca*, T. 2. p. 130: ‘nec pratermittendum in eximio illo Codice Homericō S. Marci cuius infra recensionem dabimus, quique diligentissime ex antiquissimis exemplaribus descriptus fuit, fere semper, et recte quidem, præpositionem, cum a verbo suo disjuncta est, vocabulo quodam interposito, carere accentu, ut in πρὶν γ' ἀπὸ πατρὶ φίλῳ δόμεναι, ubi ἀπὸ quod vides sine accentu expressum, sio ad verbum suum δόμεναι pertinere indicatur, ut sit ἀποδόμεναι.

Others refined still further, Schol. Ven. Γ. 440: πάρα γάρ θεοί εἰσι καὶ ἡμῖν δέντυνητέον τὴν πάρα πρόθεσιν κατὰ τὴν ἀρχουσαν. ἔστι δὲ οὐκ ἀναστροφή, ἀλλὰ καθ' ὑπέρβατον κεῖται, διαλελυμένου τοῦ πάρειστον εἰκότως τινὲς φασιν ὅτι οἱ προθέσεις δταν κατὰ διάλυσιν λέγωνται πρὸς τὰ ἐπιφερόμενα φυλάσσοντι τοὺς τόνους. κατὰ ταῦρον ἔδηδως, κατὰ βοῦς Ὄπερίονος ἤσθιον, ἀνὰ δὲ πτολίπορθος Ὁδυσσεὺς ἔστη. ἔχρην οὖν καὶ τῆς παρὰ ἐνθάδε, εἰ πρὸς τὸ ἐπιφερόμενον συντάττεται, φυλάσσεσθαι τὸν τόνον πρὸς οὓς πιθανῶς ὑπαντητέον, ὅτι ἐκεῖνα μὲν ἀπερ ἐτίθεντο, καὶ ἐν τῇ συνθέσει φυλακτικὰ ἐγένετο τοῦ τόνου τῶν προθέσεων, οἷον κατῆσθιον, κατεδηδῶς. οὐ γάρ τις τῶν προθέσεων τούτων ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχουσαν συλλαβὴν ἔστηται μετεβίβασι τὸν τόνον τὸ δὲ πάρεισι μετεβίβασεν· ἔνθει καὶ τὸ κατὰ διάλυσιν οὔτως ἀναγινώσκομεν: according to this only such prepositions retain their accent in elision as were accented on the first syllable when connected with their verb;

cf. Schol. Ven. E. 178: Τρῶν μηνίσας, χαλεπὴ δὲ θεοῦ ἐπὶ μῆνις· Ἀρίσταρχος παρολκήν οὔεται τῆς ἐπὶ δομίων τῷ ἐπισμυγέρῳ, καὶ Βοῶν ἐπιβουκόλος ἀνήρ. δταν δὲ παρέλκῃ ἡ πρόθεσις, οὐ ποιεῖται ἐξαλλαγὴν τόνου. εἴσι δὲ οἱ ἀνεγνώκασιν δομίων τῷ, ἐπεὶ οὕτοι ἔπι δέος, ἵνα τὸ ἔπεστι σημαίνηται. ἀλλοι δὲ ἐπίμηνις, ἐν μέρος λόγου ποιοῦντες. ἀμεινον δὲ τῷ Ἀριστάρχῳ συγκατατίθεσθαι.

924. Crasis.—In Crasis proper the first word loses its accent, and that of the second is retained, but if the crasis results in a trochee with an accented penultimate, the word is properisponemon, as *καὶ ἀγαθός* becomes *κἀγαθός*, *καὶ ἀρπάσαι* *χἀρπάσαι*, *τὰ ἀρκοῦντα τάρκοῦντα*, ὁ ἄριστος ὥριστος, τὸ ὄνομα τοῦνομα, ἡ ἀλήθεια ἀλήθεια, τῇ ἀγορᾷ τάγορᾳ, ἐγὼ οἶμαι ἐγῷμαι, ἐγὼ οἶδα ἐγῷδα, ἐγὼ ἔτασσον ἐγώτασσον, but τὸ ὄναρ τοῦναρ *not* τοῦναρ, τὸ ἔργον τοῦργον, *καὶ* ὅσοι χῶσοι, τὰ ἔνδον τᾶνδον, *καὶ* ἄμα χᾶμα, *καὶ* ἔτι κᾶτι.

Parathetic compounds form an apparent exception to the rule, e. g. *καὶ ὅστις* being nothing more than *καὶ ὁ τις*, the two first words coalesce, χῶς, and the addition of *τις* makes no alteration in the accent χῶστις, in like manner *καὶ ὅτι=καὶ ὁ τι* becomes χῶτι *not* χῶτη, *καὶ ὥσπερ=καὶ ὡς περ,* χῶσπερ.

925. Note 1.—Schol. Ven. A. 277: Πηλεῖδ' ἥθελε· Ἀρίσταρχος ἀποφαίνεται ὡς κατὰ τὴν Ὁμηρικὴν συνήθειαν τὸ βῆμα κατὰ τὸν ἐνεστῶτα ἀπὸ τοῦ Ε ἄρχεται· ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ἡ κίνησις ἡ τοῦ παρατακοῦ ἀλλ' ὁ δ' ἀνὴρ ἐθέλει· ἥθελε Μηριόνης. καὶ ἐνθάδε οὖν ἀμεινον τῇ συνηθεστέρᾳ ἀναγνώσει προσέχοντας, ἐπὶ τὴν ΔΗ συλλαβὴν δέεταν παραλαμβάνειν, ἵνα κράσις ἢ τὸν ἔθελε τρισυλλάβου γενομένου, ὡς καὶ συνήθης ἐστὶν ὁ ποιητής. τὸ μέντοι βῆμα τῶν παραλόγων κατὰ τόνον ἐστὶ τρισύλλαβον ὃν, ὡς δέεικται ἐν τοῖς περὶ βῆμάτων: in other words, Aristarchus read Πηλεῖδηθελ' for Πηλείδη ἔθελ'.

926. Note 2.—Kühner, G. G. 1. 258, asserts that, in cases of aphæresis, if the accented syllable of the second word is cut off, the preceding word is to be marked with the acute, not with the grave, accent, as ἀ μήθιγες, Soph. Ant. 546; μήτιω, Soph. Aj. 742; ὅτε δή γνωτ, Aristoph. Equit. 632; for this rule he quotes no ancient authority, nor is there any: he has seemingly evolved the precept from his sense of the general fitness of things—an unsafe guide in the matter of Greek accents.

927. Note 3.—There is much difference of opinion and of practice among modern grammarians and editors as to the accent of words affected by crasis; what crasis is does not seem to be quite clearly determined; H. L. Ahrens has written a learned and somewhat dogmatical tract, ‘De Crasi et Aphæresi,’ which is only known to me from the reprint of it in Gaisford’s Hephaestion, ed. 2. vol. 2. pp. 235–279: the reader may consult it, but it is doubtful whether he will find in it full satisfaction. A clear description of the different forms of synalophe is contained in Donaldson’s Greek Grammar, § 121 sqq.: a more elaborate discussion of the matter will be found in Kühner, G. G. § 50 sqq.: but perhaps the best account is that given by an ancient grammarian (possibly Trypho) in the valuable Ἐπιμερισμοὶ published by Cramer in the A. G. Oxon. 1. 371. 20: cf. Draco 157; Chœrob. C. 846. 6: some obvious corrections have been made in the passage, which is as

follows: ιστέον ὅτι ἡ Συναλοιφή γένος ἐστίν· ἔχει δὲ εἶδη ἐπτά· τρία μὲν ἀπλᾶ· τέσσαρα δὲ σύνθετα· καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀπλᾶ ταῦτα "Ἐκθλιψις, Κράσις, Συνάρεσις. καὶ ἔκθλιψις μὲν ἐστὶν ἡνίκα εὑρέθη λέξις εἰς φωνήντα ἢ εἰς φωνήντα [leg. εἰς φωνήν ἢ εἰς φωνήντα] καταλήγουσα, τῆς ἐπιφερομένης λέξεως ἀπὸ φωνήντων [leg. φωνήντος] ἀρχομένης· τότε γάρ τὸ χασμάδες καὶ κεχηρῶδες ἐκθλίβεται [ἔκθλίβει τὸ] τέλος τῆς προηγουμένης λέξεως· καὶ ἡνίκα μὲν ὅσιν ἐν παραθέσει δέχονται ἀπόστροφον· οἷον κατὰ ἑμῖν, κατ' ἑμοῦ· βούλομαι ἔγώ· κατὰ εὐεργέτον, κατ' εὐεργέτου· ἡνίκα δὲ ὕσιν ἐν συνθέσει οὐ δέχονται ἀπόστροφον· καταέγραφον, κατέγραφον· ἀνά-βην, ἀνέβην· καταέρχομαι, κατέρχομαι. Διαφέρει δὲ ἡ συναρέσις [τῆς] κράσεως κατὰ τούτους τοὺς τρόπους· (1) ἡ συναρέσις περὶ τοῦ Ι καὶ Υ καταγίνεται προηγουμένη [leg. προηγουμένου] προτακτικὸν φωνήντος· οἷον, πάις παῖς· ἀνὼ αὖ, Δημοσθένεϊ Δημοσθένει· διαστέλλεται δὲ τὸ συνηρμένον ἐκ τοῦ ἐντελοῦς, ἐκ τοῦ μὴ περιστίξεθαι τὸ Ι καὶ Υ ἐν τῇ συναρέσει· δεῖ γάρ γινώσκειν ὅτι τότε τὸ Ι καὶ Υ περιστίξεται ἡνίκα προηγεῖται προτακτικὸν φωνήντες κατὰ διάστασιν· οἷον ἀνὼ, πάις, Δημοσθένεϊ· ἐπειδὴ μὴ προηγεῖται προτακτικὸν οὐ δεῖ περιστίξειν αὐτά· οἷον, Ιαχὴ ὑπόπτερος· ἡ δὲ κράσις περὶ πάντα τὰ φωνήντα καταγίνεται· οἷον Δημοσθένεος Δημοσθένους· τὸ ἑμὸν τούμόν· ἵερεις ἵερεις· ἵχθνεις ἵχθνεις [leg. ἵχθνεις]· βότρυνες βότρυνες· καὶ ἡνίκα μὲν γένηται κράσις ἐν ἀρμογῇ δύο λέξεων τίθεται κορανίς· οἷον τὸ ἑμὸν τούμόν τὰ ἑμά· προέστη προόστη· ἡνίκα δὲ μὴ γένηται ἐν ἀρμογῇ δύο λέξεων ἡ κράσις, οὐ τίθεται κορανίς· οἷον νόος, Δημοσθένεος Δημοσθένους. (2) ἄλλως τε δὲ ἡ συναρέσις φυλακτικὴ ἐστὶ τῶν αὐτῶν φωνητάντων· οἷον πάις παῖς· Ἀχιλλέϊ Ἀχιλλέεϊ· ἡ δὲ κράσις πάντως ἀλλοίωσιν κατεργάζεται· οἷον, Δημοσθένεος Δημοσθένους· τὸ ἑμὸν τούμόν· τὰ ἑμά· τάντα μὲν οὖν εἰσὶ τὰ ἀπλά εἶδη τῆς συναλοιφῆς [leg. συναλοιφῆς]· τὰ δὲ σύνθετα εἰσὶ ταῦτα· (1) ἔκθλιψις καὶ κράσις, καὶ [dele] (2). συναρέσις [καὶ] ἔκθλιψις, καὶ [dele] (3) κράσις καὶ συναρέσις, (4) ἔκθλιψις καὶ κράσις καὶ συναρέσις]. καὶ Ἐκθλιψις μὲν καὶ κράσις ἐστὶν ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ, καὶ ἔγων κάγω· ἐκθλίβεται γάρ τὸ Ι τοῦ καὶ συνδέσμον, καὶ κιρνᾶται τὸ Α καὶ Ε εἰς Α μακρόν. ἔκθλιψις δὲ καὶ συναρέσις, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ, ἐμὸι ὑπόδημη ἐμδύποδίνη [leg. ἐμδύποδίνει]· ἐκθλίβεται τὸ ίῶτα τῆς ἑμού ἀντανυμάς καὶ συναρεῖται τὸ Ο καὶ Υ εἰς τὴν ΟΥ δίφθογγον· κράσις δὲ καὶ συναρέσις, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ ὁ αἰπόλος φύπλος· κιρνᾶται γάρ τὸ Ο καὶ Α εἰς Ω μέγα, καὶ συναρεῖται τὸ Ο καὶ Ι εἰς τὴν Ω [leg. ΩΙ] δίφθογγον· ἔκθλιψις δὲ καὶ κράσις καὶ συναρέσις, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ οἱ αἰπόλοι φύπλοι· ἐκθλίβεται γάρ τὸ Ι τῆς ΟΙ, καὶ κιρνᾶται τὸ Ο καὶ Α εἰς Ω καὶ συναρεῖται τὸ Ω καὶ τὸ ίῶτα εἰς τὸ Ω [leg. ΩΙ] δίφθογγον.

928. Note 4.—How far written speech, especially how far written verse, should express actual pronunciation, is a hard question, which neither ancients nor moderns are able to answer to everyone's satisfaction: many verses now-a-days, both Greek and Latin, are troublesome to read, because fussy editors have a craze for exhibiting the scansion to the eye; Aristarchus had generally more common sense, and valued legibility above most things; forms like δισημιάστι, χρέάστι, even if they were diplomatically correct, only confuse and worry: δισημία 'στι, χρέια 'στι, are better because clearer: but it is to be hoped that a time will come when all such oddities will be left for the exclusive use of irreclaimable pedants, and then we shall read in comfort χρέια ἐστί, dictum est, not dictumst, nor will verse or rhythm suffer in the least by it. Μὴ 'χειν, μὴ 'νοια, for μὴ 'χειν and μὴ 'νοια, are upon any theory monstrous and impossible.

929. Note 5.—The accents proper to crasis cannot be authoritatively determined: the old grammarians give us no information on the subject; the scholiast on Tzetzae Epistolæ ap. A. G. Oxon. 3. 360. 10 says: ὅξυνε τ' ἄλλα, μὴ περίσπα δυστέχνως, and argues that the circumflex can only arise from the acute followed by the grave accent: the scribe of the Bodleian Plato, written A.D. 896, accents this very combination τἄλλα (see Wattenbach's 3rd plate); the accents which we find in printed books are sometimes perhaps a reproduction of those

found in manuscripts, but more often they are the products of modern theories. The rule given in the text represents the practice of some of the most industrious editors, but I must leave others to determine whether industry and diplomatic fidelity generally go together, or whether strict diplomatic fidelity would bring us sensibly nearer to such accents as would have approved themselves to an Aristarchus or an Herodian.

930. NOTE 6.—Wolf, Litter. *Analekt.* 1. (2). p. 434, maintains that trochees resulting from crasis, having the accent on the penultimate, should be *paroxytone* when no new diphthongal sound arises, or when the second word is not *properispomenon*; hence he prefers *τάργα*, *χάμα* to *τᾶργα* and *χᾶμα*. The point is a doubtful one, but a general analogy and, as it is said, manuscript authority, are against Wolf's view. The full discussion of his opinion would necessitate the introduction of much that is too purely theoretical to find an appropriate place here. See, however, Götting ad *Theodos.* *Gramm.* p. 221; *Schol. Ven.* A. 126.

931. NOTE 7.—Götting, *Accent.* p. 385, affirms that an enclitic, when it forms a crasis with a word following it, no longer affects the accent of that which precedes it, as *δεινά τοι ἄρα* becomes *δεινὰ τᾶρα*, not *δεινά τᾶρα*, *τρισώματος τὸν Γηριών*, not *τρισώματός τὸν Γηριών*, *δένγλυκειαν τᾶρα*. He argues that *τοί* in *τᾶρα* can no more influence the accent of the preceding word than it can in *τούγαρ*; but all editors are not of his opinion; for instance, Bergk prints *βοάσμαται τᾶρα*, Aristoph. *Nub.* 1154; *ἀπέλανσά ταρ'* ἀν νὴ Δὶ ἐλθὼν ἐνθαδί, Aristoph. *Aves* 1364: Dindorf has *τρισώματός τὸν Γηριών*, *Æschyl.* *Agam.* 870; *ἔμοι τε καὶ σοί ταρ'* ἐπεύξωμαι τάδε, *Æschyl.* *Choeph.* 112: Bergk *δεινά τᾶρα πείσομαι*, Aristoph. *Achar.* 323; and Bekker reads *δένγλυκειάν τᾶρα κοκκεῖς βάσιν*, *Pollux* 6. 80: E. A. J. Ahrens does the same, *Æschyl.* *Frag.* 362 = 318 Dindorf. Each one settles the question according to his own fancies, for no ancient authority says a word on the matter: it is probable that Götting is mistaken, and that his argument is fallacious.

CHAPTER IX.

PROCLITICS AND ENCLITICS.

932. In conformity with the best Greek manuscripts, though contrary to the express precepts of the ancient grammarians, the following monosyllables are unaccented when they precede the words to which they belong; *δ ḥ*, *οι ai* of the prepositive article (*δ=δs*, *ἥ*, *οἱ*, *αἱ*, *δ* of the postpositive article or relative pronoun are accented), the relative adverb *ώς*, the negative *οὐ* *οὐκ* or *οὐχ*, the conjunction *ει* or *αι*, and the prepositions *ἐκ* *ἐξ*, *ἐν* *εἰν*, *ἐσ* *εἰς* *ώς*, as *ἐκ κεφαλῆς* *ἐσ* *πόδας*: *δ μάντις ἦν τῇ τέχνῃ*: *εἴν* *Αἴδου*: *σάφα οὐκ οἴδ'* *εἰ θεός ἐστιν*: *ώς ἐκ κακῶν ἔχάρη*: *εἰς Φωκέας* *ώς πρὸς συμμάχους ἐπορεύετο*: *ἥ οὐ διάλυσις*: *οἱ ἄνδρες καὶ αἱ γυναῖκες*.

‘Ως, ας, is oxytone when it follows the word to which it belongs, as θεὸς δ’ ὡς τίετο δῆμῳ. When it stands for οὐτως some make it oxytone, but there seems more authority for writing ὡς, as ὡς or ὡς εἰπών.

Οὐ (or οὐκ), when it means *No*, or stands at the end of a sentence, is oxytone, as

- P. Ζεὺς δ’ ἔστ’ ἐκεῖ τις, δος νέους τίκτει θεούς;
D. οὐκ, ἀλλ’ ὁ Σεμέλην ἐνθάδε ζεύξας γάμους.

Eurip. Bacch. 467.

- B. νὴ τὸν Δι’, αὐτη πού’ στὶ σοὶ γ’ ἡ Δαρδανὸς.

- P. οὐκ, ἀλλ’ ἐν ἀγορᾷ τοῖς θεοῖς δὰς κάεται.

Aristoph. Vesp. 1371.

- S. 1. αἰβοῖ· φέρ’ ἀλλην, χάτέραν μοι χάτέραν,
καὶ τριβ’ ἔθ’ ἐτέρας. S. 2. μὰ τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα γω μὲν οὐ.

Aristoph. Pax 15.

δίδωμ’ ἔκουσα τοῦσδ’ ἀναγκασθέσα δ’ οὐ.

Eurip. Heraclid. 551.

The prepositions are also oxytone under the conditions mentioned above, § 913.

933. Note 1.—‘There are in Greek, as in other languages, words so unimportant of themselves that they have no accent of their own, but are associated by the speaker with the really accented word to which they belong, in the same way as if the two formed one word. In Greek, however, a distinction is observed in such words: (1) those which stand *before*, and (2) those which stand *after*, the word that they refer to. The former of these unaccented words are called *proclitics* [by Hermann, not by any ancient authority], and are not furnished by the Greeks with a sign of accent: the others are called *enclitics*. They differ from each other merely by position; for e. g. *τοι* belongs to both in *τοιγάρτοι*, the first *τοι* being proclitic, the second enclitic;’ Göttling, Greek Accent. p. 99. This passage expresses the common doctrine concerning the nature of proclitics and enclitics. The Greek grammarians know nothing whatever about proclitics. ‘Ο, ἦ, οἱ, and αἱ are oxytone, Joh. Alex. 22. 26; Apoll. de Pron. 62; Arc. 178. 12; Charax, ap. A. G. 1153: so too is εἱ, Arc. 185. 6; Joh. Alex. 40. 17; and οὐ, Arc. 183. 26; Joh. Alex. 32. 21; Chorob. E. 10. 14; 109. 9; and the prepositions, Arc. 179. 26; Joh. Alex. 25. 31: on the whole subject, see Göttling, Accent. pp. 388–9; Reiz, de Inclin. Accent. p. 43. Dindorf, in his edition of Sophocles, Lips. 1863, reads in ΟΕδ. Tyr. 182, ἐν δ’ ἀλοχο, where others leave ἐν unaccented; one cannot help wishing that editors would once for all make up their minds as to the principles on which they mean to accent their Greek.

934. Note 2.—‘Ως. A. G. Oxon. 1. 448. 26: καὶ πότε δέννεται καὶ βαρύνεται τὸ ὡς; ὅτε ἐπὶ τέλους στίχου κείται, δέννεται,

δρυιθος ὡς (Π. Γ. 2),

καὶ ὅτε προηγεῖται ἐγκλιτικὸν, ἔάντε ἀρχὴ φράσεως, ἔάντε μέσον εἴη,

ὅς μοι καλὰ τὸν οἶτον ἀπότμου παιδὸς ἐνίσποις (Π. Ω. 388).

ώστε γὰρ ἡ ταῦθες νεαρόλ, χῆραι τε γυναικες (Π. Β. 289).

ἀλλ' ὡς τις τούτων τε βέλος καὶ οἰκοβι πέμπει (Π. Θ. 513).

Βαρυτονεῖται δὲ ἐν ἀρχῇ τασσόμενον, μὴ ἐπιφερομένου ἐγκλιτικοῦ,

ὅς εἰπὼν πυλέων (Π. Η. 1).

ὅς δὲ λέων μῆλοισιν (Π. Κ. 485).

ὅς ἔχαρη Μενέλαος (Π. Γ. 27).

καὶ ἐν μέσῃ φράσει μὴ ἐπιφερομένου ἐγκλιτικοῦ, εἰ μὴ σημαίνει τὸ δῶμας ἡ τὸ οὔτως δπότε γε οὕτως ὑποτάσσοιτο συνδέσμῳ,

ὅς αἱεὶ τὸν δμοῖον ἄγει θεὸς ὡς τὸν δμοῖον (Od. Ρ. 218).

καὶ

"Ἐκταρ δ' ὡς εἰδεις Τεύκρον βλαφθέντα βέλεμνα (Π. Ο. 484).

"Ἐκταρ δ' ὡς οὐκ ἔνδον ἀμύμονα τέτμεν ἄκοιτιν (Π. Ζ. 374).

'Αρίσταρχος δὲ παρήνει καὶ Τυραννίων, τὸ ὡς ἐν μέσῃ φράσει περισπᾶν εἰ μὴ ὑποτάσσοιτο συνδέσμῳ, ὡς τὸ καὶ

ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς ἐθέλω ἐπεὶ ὡς ἄγε νεῦκος Ἀθήνη (Π. Λ. 721).

ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς ἵππεῦσι μετέσσοραι (Π. Δ. 322).

ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς ἐθέλω δόμεναι πάλιν εἰ τόγ' ἄμεινον (Π. Α. 116).

ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ὡς σε ἔολπα δνήσεσθαι κακότητος (Od. Ε. 379).

The last four examples are curious, for in two of them ὡς is preceded by a conjunction, and yet the scribe circumflexes it. Herod. π. μ. λ. 25. 29: ὡς, τώς. οὐδὲν εἰς ΩΣ λῆγον ἐπίρρημα δξυνόμενον, ὑπεσταλμένης Δωρίδος διαλέκτου, ἀλλὰ μόνον τὸ ὡς, καὶ τὰς ἀνταποδοτικὸν αὐτοῦ ὑπάρχον. οὖν ἀγνῶ μέντοι, δτι ἐν διαφόρῳ σημανομένῳ καὶ διαφόρῳ συντάξει, ἔσθ' ὅτε περισπᾶται: Joh. Alex. 31. 21: τὸ ὡς δὲ δξύνεται, κανὲν ἀρχῆ, κανὲν μέσῳ, κανὲν τέλει ὁ, πλὴν μόνον ὅτε σημαίνει τὸ οὔτως καὶ τὸ δῶμας τότε γὰρ περισπᾶται: Arc. 182. 18: καὶ ὡς ἀντὶ τοῦ οὔτως δξύνεται, which passage is probably corrupt; Schol. Ven. A. 116: τὸ ὡς δπότε σημαντικόν ἔστι τοῦ δμας, περισπᾶται: Schol. Ven. Γ. 159; Η. 31; Λ. 720; Eust. 61. 46: δτι ἐν τῷ δλλὰ καὶ ὡς ἐθέλω δόμεναι πάλιν, περισπᾶται παρὰ τοὺς παλαιοὺς τὸ ὡς. φέρεται γὰρ ἐν τοῦ Ἡροδώρου καὶ Ἀπίωνος, ὅτι τὸ ὡς δηλοῦ τὸ δμας περισπᾶται: Apoll. de Conj. 523; de Adv. 581, makes some remarks on the accent of this word which are not very intelligible.

935. For present purposes Enclitics may be described as words which, under certain conditions, affect the accent of those which immediately precede them in the same sentence, and frequently lose their own accent altogether. The following is a list of them:—

(a) *Verbs*.—The Present Indicative of *εἰμι* and *φημι*, except *φῆς* and *εἰ*; *εἰς* and *ἐστι* are enclitic.

(b) *Pronouns*.—The indefinite *τις* *τι* in all its forms, including the Attic *τού* and *τῷ*; the personal pronouns *μοῦ*, *μεῦ*, *μέθεν*, *μολ*, *μέ*, *τολ*, *μιν*, *σφωέ*, *σφίν*, *σφέ* are always enclitic; the following are enclitic except under the conditions mentioned below, § 945, *ἡμῶν*, *ἡμῖν*, *ἡμᾶς*, *σοῦ* *σέο* *σεῦ* *τέος*, *σολ*, *σέ* *τύ* (but *τύ=σύ* is

orthotone) ὑμῶν, ὑμῖν, ὑμᾶς, οὐ ἔοι εὐ ἔθεν, οἱ, ἔ μιν νίν, σφῶ σφωῖν, σφῶν σφέων, σφίσι σφί, σφάσ σφέας.

(c) *Particles.*—The indefinites ποτέ, ποθέν, ποθλ, πώς, πολ, πή, πού, πώ; the conjunctives τέ, νύ νύν=δή (νῦν, now, is orthotone, see above, § 826), τοι, θήν, πέρ, γέ, κέ, κέν, ρά. Δε, θε or θεν, when united with the word to which they belong, may also be included.

936. NOTE 1.—The above description does not attempt to express the true nature of an enclitic, but merely marks it off from other words by a property, which is about as much as is done by the older writers: thus Apollonius (*de Synt.* 97. 26): καλοῦνται οὖν αἱ ἐντελεῖς κατὰ τὴν φωνὴν καὶ τὸν διεγγερμένον τόνον ὃρθοτονούμεναί, τάχα συνωνυμοῦντος τοῦ ὄρθου καὶ τοῦ ὑγιοῦς· αἱ δὲ τὸν τόνον μετατιθεῖσαι, ὀπτερεῖ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐγκλινόντων τὰ βάρη ἐφ' ἔτερον σῶμα ἐγκλιτικά: and Herodian (*ap. A. G.* 1142), ἐγκλιτικὸν δέ ἔστι μόριον, δὲ τὴν ἰδίαν ὅξεαν κοιτίζον τὴν προκειμένην βαρέαν εἰς ὅξεαν μεθέστησιν, φῆ ἡ δυνάμει ἡ φύσει ἔτέρα βαρέαν ὑπέρκειται, δυνάμει μὲν ἡ τὸ δώματά μοι, φύσει δὲ καθάπερ Ἀρκεσίλαος τε. A. G. *Oxon.* 1. 186. 16 is one of the best passages on enclitics anywhere to be found, but it contains a ludicrous error; 187. 6: εἰ δέ ἔστι λέξις προπαροχόντος τότε πίπτουσι δύο τόνοι εἰς τὴν λέξιν εἰς μὲν δὲ Κύριος τόνος: here the grammarian is made to say ‘the Lord is one,’ whereas what he wrote was εἰς μὲν δὲ κύριος τόνος, ἔτερος δὲ δὲ τῆς ἐγκλίσεως, ‘the word receives two accents, one the accent proper to the word, the other that of the enclisis; κύριος τόνος is one of the commonest of technical terms. On the theory of enclitics see Göttling, *Accent.* p. 390.

937. NOTE 2.—*Enclitic Verbs.* Arc. 142. 6: ἐν δὲ ῥήμασιν ἐγκλίνεται τὸ φῆμι καὶ εἰμί. πεῖδος δὲ ἐνδεκά φῆμι, τόσσον ἐγώ φῆμι. τούτου τὸ δεύτερον φῆς (*sic*) ἀνέγκλιτον. τὸ δὲ τρίτον ἐγκλίνεται· τί φῆσιν οὗτος; ἔσθ' δέ τε καὶ τὰ πληθυντικὰ ἐγκλίνεται. ἔτι καὶ τὸ εἰμί. Διὸς δέ τοι ἀγγελός εἰμι. τὸ δὲ εἶ ἀνέγκλιτον. τὸ δὲ . . . ἔστιν ἐγκλίνεται ἀλμάτος ἔστιν ἀγαθόν. τούτῳ δὲ τὸ ἔστιν ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς τῶν λόγων βαρύνεται· ἔστι πόλις Ἐφύρη, καὶ μετὰ τῆς οὐδὲ ἀποφάσεως οὐκ ἔστιν ἀγαθόν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦ καὶ καὶ ὡς παροφύνεται· καὶ ἔστιν ἰδεῖν, ὡς ἔστιν εἰπεῖν. δμοίς καὶ τὰ δυϊκὰ καὶ τὰ πληθυντικὰ ἐγκλίνονται. καὶ ἔστι δεύτερον ἐνικόν ἐγκλίνεται: [cf. Herod. π. ε. μ. 1144] σχέτλιος ἔστι γεραικός. On φῆς see Charax, 1152, A. G. 1158, Schol. Ven. P. 174: φῆ for φῆσι is also enclitic, Apoll. *de Adv.* 543. 11; Joh. Alex. 21. 15. The best grammarians made φαμεν, φατε, φασι enclitics, Charax, 1152; τὰ δὲ πληθυντικὰ οὐκ ἐξωμάλισται, ἀλλὰ παρὰ μὲν τοῖς πολλοῖς καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς ἀκριβέστιν ἐγκλίνεται, ἀνθρωπὸν φαμεν, ἀνθρωπὸν φατε, ἀνθρωπὸν φασι, παρὰ τισὶ δὲ οὖ, οἷς ἡ ἀκριβῆς ἀνάγνωσις οὐκ ἐπείσθη: cf. Schol. Ven. O. 735: ἡ τινὰς φαμεν εἴναι ἀστοτῆρας δπίσσων τὸ φαμὲν ἐντελές ἔστι καὶ ἐνεστῶτα χρόνον σημαίνει· διὸ τὰ δύο συλλαβῆς βαρυτονητέον. When orthotone the dissyllabic forms of φῆμι and εἰμί in the Indicative Mood are oxytone, Apoll. *de Synt.* 134. 24, and above, § 767: φῆμι was considered to be an Aeolic form of φῶ, hence Tyrannion barytoned it, e. g. φῆμι γάρ οὖν κατανέυσαι, Eust. 1613. 18, and Telephus Pergamenus denied that φῆμι and ἔστον were enclitic, Charax, 1152: ἦμι is never enclitic, Charax, 1152.

On the enclitics εἰς (or εἰς or ἦς) and ἔστοι see Herod. π. ε. μ. 1144, Charax, 1151, Joh. Alex. 21. 17: ἔστοι is not enclitic; on the other persons of the dual and plural see Arc. 142. 6, Herod. π. ε. μ. 1144. Some grammarians considered their enclisis a mistake, e. g. Heracleides. Eust. 1457. 46: ἡμάρτηται δὲ καθ'

Ἡρακλείδην τὸ ἔστε. ὡς γὰρ οὐ λέγομεν δείκνυστε η̄ φάστε, οὔτως οὐδὲ ἔτι ἔστε. ἔτι δὲ καὶ καθότι δξύνεται, οὐδὲν γὰρ τῶν εἰς ΤΕ ληγόντων δξυτονεῖται, ἡμαρτημένου τοῦ φατέ· καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ἀμαρτάνει φησὶν ἐγκλίνας ἐν Ἰλιάδι τὸ, ὑμεῖς μάρτυροὶ ἔστε. οὐ γὰρ ἀνήρηται τι μὴ πρότερον δξυτονούμενον. εἰ δὲ ἀνήρηται τὸ δξυτονούμενον, ἀπότος φησὶ καὶ η̄ ἐγκλισις. οὔτω δὲ καὶ περὶ τούτων γράφας, ἐτέρᾳθι λέγει δτι τὸ ἔστεν ἔστε εἰσὶν εἰ καὶ ἡμάρτηται δξυτονούμενα, ὅμως ἐπαθον τοῦτο, διὰ τὰ ἐνικὰ οἷς ὀφελούσιν δμοτούειν.

938. 'Εστι is paroxytone when it begins a sentence, or when it is immediately preceded by οὐκ, μή, εἰ, ὡς, ἀλλά, καὶ, or τοῦτο, as ἔστι θεός, ἔστι πόλις Ἐφύρη, οὐκ ἔστιν ἀγαθός, εἰ ἔστι κακός, τοῦτ' ἔστιν ἀμάρτημα, ὡς ἔστι κακὸν ἀμαθία, ἀλλ' ἔστιν εἰπεῖν.

Many modern scholars make ἔστι paroxytone whenever it affirms existence or possibility, as ἔστι δ' ὅπη νῦν ἔστι, *Aeschyl.* Agam. 67; κεῖσε μὲν ἔστι (=ἔξεστι) καὶ ὕστερον δρμηθῆναι, *Hom.* Il. 14. 313. It is also usual to write ἔστι whenever it is followed by any relative particles, as ἔστιν οἴ, ἔστιν ὡς, ἔστιν ὅπου: in many editions ἔστι, even when a mere copula, is paroxytone if it begins a verse, as

πέπλον δ', ὅστις τοι χαριέστατος ἥδε μέγιστος
ἔστιν ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ, καὶ τοι πολὺ φίλτατος αὐτῷ.

Il. 6. 271.

939. NOTE.—*Herod. π. ε. μ. 1148*: τὸ ἔστιν ἡνίκα ἄρχει λόγου, η̄ δτε ὑποτάτεται τῇ οὐ ἀποφάσει η̄ τῷ καὶ η̄ εἰ η̄ ἀλλά συνδέσμῳ η̄ τῷ ὡς ἐπιφρήματι η̄ τῷ τοῦτο, τηνικαῦτα τὴν δξεῖαν ἔχει ἐπὶ τοῦ Ε: *Arc. 142. 13; 147. 23; E. M. 301. 2; S. V. A. 63.* According to Hermann (de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 84) ἔστι is enclitic when it is merely the copula, where consequently it might be omitted, and orthotone whenever it predicates existence or possibility, as κεῖσε μὲν ἔστι (=ἔξεστι) καὶ ὕστερον δρμηθῆναι, Il. 14. 313: ἀλλ' ἐπεν· οὐ γὰρ ἔτι ἔστιν ἀποσταδὸν Ἀργείουσι μάρνασθαι, Il. 15. 556, in which cases it could not be omitted. Hermann's rule seems reasonable, squares pretty well with what the older grammarians say, and has been followed by several modern editors.

940. The enclitic forms of εἰμί are generally orthotone in modern books when, 1. they begin a sentence or a verse, as ξένος φίλος Ἀργεῖ μέσσωφ Εἰμί, Il. 6. 224; 2. when they are separated by a stop from the words to which they belong, as σκολιὸς δὲ ταύτῃ, κατάπερ δ Μαίανδρος, ἔστι δ Νεῖλος, *Herod. 2. 29*; ἐγώ τοι, μῆτερ, εἰμὶ παῖς σέθεν, *Eurip. Bacch. 1118*, and, 3. in elisions, as τοῦτ' ἔστιν, *Demosth. 701; 851; τί ποτ' ἔστιν, Demosth. 724; ἀγαθὸς δ' ἔστιν*, but ἀγαθὸς δέ ἔστιν.

941. The enclitic forms of φημί are oxytone in modern editions when they begin a sentence or verse, and when they are separated by a stop from the preceding words, as φασὶν ἀλλήλαις ξυνελθεῖν τὰς τριήρεις εἰς λόγον, *Aristoph. Eqq. 1300*; πολλοὶ

γάρ, φημί, οὐκ ἀγαπῶντες, Lucian. Deor. Concil. 2; ἔα, φημί, τὰ περὶ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων· Lucian. Deor. Concil. 11. But editions and editors differ much as to the accentuation of such combinations. Dindorf and others print καὶ φημὶ καπόφημι κούκ ἔχω τι φῶ, Soph. Ed. Col. 317.

942. Contrary to the statements of the old grammarians, the indefinite *tis* is orthotone in modern editions, 1. when it begins a clause, as οὐκ ἡ αὐτὴ ἀρετὴ ἀπλῶς ἀν εἴη πολίτου καὶ ἀνδρός, τινὸς μέντοι πολίτου, Arist. Polit. 3. 4. 9; ἀναγκαῖον δ' ἦτοι πᾶσι τοῖς πολίταις ἀποδεδόσθαι πάσας παύτας τὰς κρίσεις ἡ τισὶ πάσας, οἷον ἀρχῇ τινὶ μιᾷ ἡ πλείοσιν, ἡ ἐτέραις ἐτέρας, ἡ τινὶς μὲν αὐτῶν πᾶσι, τινὶς δὲ τίσιν, Arist. Polit. 4. 14. 3; *tis* ἔνδον, ὁ παῖ, πάϊ, πάλ, αὐθίς, ἐν δόμοις; Aeschyl. Choeph. 654; 2. when it begins a verse, as

3. when preceded by the article, in the singular number, as ὁ τὸς ἀνθρωπος, Arist. Cat. 5. 2; ή τὸς γραμματική, Arist. Cat. 2. 2, where Bekker notes that cod. B reads ή τὸς; 4. after a stop, and therefore after a vocative case, as πῶς γὰρ ἄν, ἔφην ἐγώ, ὁ βέλτιστε, τὸς ἀποκρίναυτο; 5. in the combination τινὲς μὲν . . . τινὲς δὲ: lastly, 6. when emphatic, as τὸ χρῶμα ἐν σώματι οὐκοῦν καὶ ἐν τινὶ σώματι εἰ γὰρ μὴ ἐν τινὶ τῶν καθ' ἔκαστα, οὐδὲ ἐν σώματι ὅλως, Arist. Cat. 5. 7; but, when *τις* or *τι* are equivalent to *somebody*, or *something of importance*, they are enclitic, as εἰ μὲν γὰρ τὰ ἀνόητα ωρέγετο αὐτῶν, ἦν ἄν τι τὸ λεγόμενον, εἰ δὲ καὶ τὰ φρόνιμα, πῶς λέγοιεν ἄν τι; Arist. Eth. Nic. 7. 2. 4; yet C. F. Hermann prints οὗτοι ἀπόβλητον ἔπος εἶναι δέ, ὁ Φαιδρε, ὁ ἄν εἴπωσι σοφοί, ἀλλὰ σκοπεῖν μὴ τὶ λέγωσι, Plat. Phaedr. 260 A, where others have μή τι. In all other circumstances *τις*, whether it precedes or follows the word to which it belongs, is enclitic, as

οὐδέ τις οὖν μοι
νηῶν πημάνθη, ἀλλ' ἀσκηθέεις καὶ ἀνουσοι.
Hom. Od. 14. 254.

οὐκ οἶδ· οὐ γάρ πώ τις ἐδν γόνον αὐτὸς ἀνέγνω,
ὦς δὴ ἔγωγ' ὅφελον μάκαρός νῦ τευ ἔμπειναι νίδος.

Hom. Od. i. 216.

ἢ γάρ οἱ ζωή γ' ἦν ἄσπετος· οὐ τινι τόσογη.

Hom. Od. 14. 96.

κλαῖ ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἀνυσίν τινα δήμομεν· ἀλλὰ τάχιστα.

Hom. Od. 4. 544.

εἰ μέν τις τὸν ὄντειρον—οὐ τινι κοσμηθεῖσα—καὶ τινα Τρωΐάδων—οὖς τινας μεθιέντας ἔδοι—ἀπαιτῶν γὰρ παρά τινος τῶν μαθητῶν τὸν μισθὸν ἡγανάκτει. It will be found, however, that editors are capricious and inconsistent.

943. NOTE 1.—See Kühner, G. G. I. 269; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Charax, 1151. Τεῦ, like *τον* and *τῷ* for *τινός* and *τινί*, is enclitic, as ἀλλ' οὐ τεῦ οἴδα: οἴτε σοὶ οὐ τέ τῷ ἄλλῳ, Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Arc. 142. 2; S. V. Φ. 252: αἰετοῦ οἴματ' ἔχων μέλανος τοῦ θηρητῆρος· Ἀρίσταρχος μέλανος τον̄ ἀγνοεῖ δὲ ὅτι δ ποιητὴς τῷ ἐγκλιτικῷ ΤΟΥ οὐ χρήται. ἀμενον̄ οὖν ἄρθρον αὐτὸν ἐκδέχεσθαι. There can, I think, be very little doubt that many of these modern accents are wrong: δ τὶς ἀνθρώπος for *any individual man*, and all similar combinations, ought to be written δ τις ἀνθρώπος. The modern device of writing τὶς with a grave accent finds no warrant among the old grammarians, and, even if δ τὶς is found in a manuscript of the ninth or tenth century, it is probable that it only represents the pronunciation of the scribe's age, not that of Apollonius or Herodian.

944. NOTE 2.—Enclitic Pronouns. On *μου*, *μοι*, *με* see Arc. 142. 26: on *μεν*, Eust. 32. 45: on *με*, Schol. Ven. Γ. 400; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1144: ἐκ δὲ ἀντανυμάναι μὲν ἐγέρουσαι τὴν δέξειάν την πρὸ αὐτῶν ἐγκλιματικαὶ καλῶνται, αἱ δὲ μὴ ἐγέρουσαι δροτονύμεναι, αἱ μὲν οὖν ἀεὶ ἐγέρουσαι τὴν πρὸ αὐτῶν δέξειν εἰσιν αἵδε, μὲν *μου*, μοι τοι, μέν μίν, σφίν σφε, σφωέ, . . . αἱ δὲ ποτὲ μὲν ἐγέρουσαι τὴν πρὸ αὐτῶν ποτὲ δὲ μή, σεῦ σέο σοῦ σοὶ σέ, εἴ οἱ ἔθεν, σφί σφίσι σφέασ: on μεθέν, Apoll. de Pron. 98 A: σοῦ σοὶ σέ, Arc. 143. 3; Apoll. de Pron. 105 A: τοι, Apoll. de Pron. 105 A: δροτονύμεναι δὲ καὶ παρ' Ἀλκμάνι, συνηθῶς Δωριεῖσιν ἄδοι Διδες δόμῳ δ χορδες δ μδες καὶ τοι, Φάναξ: it seems from the same passage that τίν is also enclitic as οὐ γάρ τιν δ φθονερὸς δάμαν: τύ=σέ, as τί τι ἔγαντι ποιέω, Apoll. de Pron. 68 B; de Synt. 120. 12: 131. 25; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1145: τέος, Apoll. de Pron. 95 C: ἔτι τῇ ἐμέος η τέος κατ' ἐγκλισιν σύζυγος, ἐκ πεφήναν τι τέος αἱ δυσθαλίαι, Σώφρων τὸ γάρ δροτονύμενον κτητικὴν σημαίνει: on οἱ ξ and μίν see Arc. 143. 4; Apoll. de Pron. 49 A: μόνως ἐγκλίνονται αἱ τοῦ τρίτου διγκά, καὶ η μίν, αἱ τε μονοσύλλαβοι σφίν καὶ σφέ, η τε διὰ τοῦ τοι, Apoll. de Pron. 107 C: on ἔθεν, Schol. Ven. A. 114; Γ. 128; Arc. 143. 23, some made it always orthotone, Apoll. de Pron. 98 A: οἱ, Schol. Ven. B. 665; I. 392; Ψ. 387: ξ, Schol. Ven. Δ. 534; Arc. 143. 4: σφέ and ψέ, Apoll. de Pron. 49 A; 128 A: on σφωέ and σφων, Schol. Ven. Θ. 402: γυιώσω μέν σφων ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὥκεας Ιππους· ἐγκλιτικὴ νῦν ἐστὶν η ἀντανυμάτριτου γάρ προσώπου. τὰ δὲ τρίτα διγκά τό τε σφωέ καὶ σφων ἐγκλιτικά ἐστιν. ὅτε μέντοι δευτέρου γίνεται τὸ σφων προπερισπάται δροτονύμεται γάρ τὸ γυιώσειν μὲν σφων: Schol. Ven. Ο. 155; Ψ. 281; Arc. 143. 10; Joh. Alex. 23. 34; Apoll. de Pron. 114 A sq.; 141 B; de Synt. 167. 15: νῶν and σφων are never enclitic, Arc. 143. 8: on σφῶν, σφίν, σφάς see Apoll. de Pron. 49 A; 125 A; 128 A; Arc. 143. 17; Schol. Ven. Z. 367; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1146 sq.; Kühner, G. G. I. 263, asserts that τεῖν, φίν, ψίν, and ψέ are enclitic, but he quotes no authority for the statement.

945. The pronouns above mentioned are not always enclitic. They are orthotone,

i. When they begin a sentence, clause, or verse, as

χωρῷ πρὸς ἔργου· σοὶ δὲ ἐφίεμαι, θεὰ,
τοιάνδε ἀεὶ μοι σύμμαχον παρεστάναι.

Soph. Ajax 116.

σὲ μὲν εὖ πράσσοντ' ἐπιχαίρω. Soph. Ajax 136.

οὗτος, σὲ φωνῶ τόνδε τὸν νεκρὸν χεροῖν

μὴ συγκομίζειν. Soph. Ajax 1047.

πορεύσομαι,

σοῦ μὲν τυχὸν ἀγνῶτος, ἐν δὲ τοῖσδε ἔστι.

Soph. OEd. Tyr. 676.

2. When they are emphatic, or imply a contrast between one person and another, as

δαιμόνι', ἀτρέμας ήσο, καὶ ἄλλων μῦθον ἔκουε,
οὐ σέο φέρτερος εἰσι· σὺ δ' ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἄναλκις.

Hom. II. 2. 200.

*Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός είμι,
ὅς σεῦ, ἀνευθεν ἐών, μέγα κήδεται ηδ' ἐλεαίρεται.*

Hom. II. 2. 26.

ώς σοὶ ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἀτάρβητος νόος ἔστιν.

Hom. Il. 3. 63.

ἐπεὶ οὕτινά φησιν δόμοιν
οἱ ἔμεναι Δανάων, οὓς ἐνθάδε τῆς ἔνεικαν.

Hom. Il. 9. 305.

But

ὤς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι καὶ με γλυκὺς Ἰμερος αἴρει,

Hom. Il. 3. 446,

because Paris is not contrasting Helen with any other woman. After *ἐπει*, however, enclitic pronouns remain enclitic, even when emphatic, as

δᾶερ ἐπεί σε μάλιστα πόνος φρένας ἀμφιβέβηκεν.

Hom. Il. 6. 355.

3. When preceded by a preposition, as

καὶ τὰ μὲν εὖ δάσσαντο μετὰ σφίσιν υἱες Ἀχαιῶν.

Hom. Il. i. 368.

διὰ σέ: περὶ σοῦ: ἐπὶ σοῖ, and after ἔνεκα, as ἔνεκα σοῦ: τις, however, forms an exception, as ἔνεκά του, ἔνεκά τινος: μέχρι του.

4. When they are joined with any case of *aὐτός*, as

ἐν πρύμνῃ δ' ἄρ' ἐπειγα καθέξετο· πὰρ δὲ οἱ αὐτῷ
εἰσε Θεοκλύμενον. Hom. Od. 15. 285.

σοὶ δ' αὐτῷ μελέτω, καὶ ἐμῶν ἐμπάζεο μύθων.
Hom. Od. 1. 305.

ἴο δ' αὐτοῦ πάντα κολούει. Hom. Od. 8. 211.

οὐρῆ δὲ πλευράς τε καὶ ἵσχια ἀμφοτέρωθεν
μαστίεται, εἴ δ' αὐτὸν ἐποτρύνει μαχέσασθαι.

Hom. Il. 20. 170.

5. When *οὗ*, *οἶ*, *ἴο*, *εὖ*, *ἴθεν*, *σφέων*, *σφίσι*, *σφέας* are resolvable into *ἐαυτοῦ*, *ἐαυτῆς*, *ἐαυτόν*, etc., that is, when they are used in a reflexive sense, as

Δηήφοβος δὲ
ἀσπίδα ταυρείην σχέθ' ἀπὸ ξο=ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ.
Hom. Il. 13. 162.

ἢ δλίγον οἱ (=ἐαυτῷ) παιδα ἐοικότα γείνατο Τυδεύς.
Hom. Il. 5. 800.

But οἱ δέ οἱ (=αὐτῷ) ἐβλάφθησαν, ἀνεν κέντροιο θέοντες.
Hom. Il. 23. 387.

καὶ γάρ ῥα Κλυταιμνήστρης προβέθουλα
κουριδίης ἀλόχου· ἐπεὶ οὐ ἔθεν (αὐτῆς) ἐστὶ χερείων.
Hom. Il. 1. 113.

Θρῆϊκες ἀκρόκομοι, δολίχ' ἔγχεα χερσὶν ἔχοντες,
οἵ ἔ (=αὐτὸν) μέγαν περ ἔόντα καὶ ἴφθιμον καὶ ἀγανὸν
ῶσαν ἀπὸ σφείων. Hom. Il. 4. 533.

The ancient critics differed considerably in their opinions about the accentuation of such passages as these, and modern editors do not seem to be always quite sure of their own theories.

According to the grammarians *aὐτός* is enclitic in Hom. Il. 12. 204,

κόψε γάρ αὐτον ἔχοντα κατὰ στῆθος παρὰ δειρὴν,
ἴδνωθεὶς δπίσω,

but Dindorf and others read, as Trypho did, κόψε γάρ αὐτόν.

946. Note 1.—Kühner, G. G. 1. 271, asserts that in Homer when *aὐτός* is

added to a personal pronoun three cases are to be distinguished: 1. both pronouns have a reflexive sense, *αὐτός* generally following, the personal pronoun is orthotone, as *σέος αὐτοῦ*, *ἐσοι αὐτοῦ*, *ἐαυτόν*: 2. the personal pronoun reflexive, and *αὐτός* precedes and is emphatic, the personal pronoun is enclitic, as *αὐτὸν μέν σε πρότα σάω, αὐτόν . . . μηδ δαμάσσως*: 3. the personal pronoun not reflexive, in which case, if emphatic, it precedes and is orthotone, as *ἄλλα τόδι ήμεν ἐμοὶ πολὺ κέρδιον ἥδε οἱ αὐτῷ*, or it is enclitic, and *αὐτός* sometimes precedes, sometimes follows, if the personal pronoun is not emphatic, as *αὐτόν με, σε αὐτόν*.

947. NOTE 2.—Kühner, G. G. I. 271, quotes *πρός σε* from Xen. Sympos. 5. 8, where, however, L. Dindorf rightly has *πρὸς σέ*: he also declares that, when one preposition is opposed to another, ‘the preposition is naturally accented, and the pronoun enclitic, as Xen. Anab. 7. 7. 32: *πολὺ ἀν προθυμούτερον λοιπόν ἐπί σε ή σύν σοι*,’ and so L. Dindorf prints it, but there is no ancient authority for it; only one passage occurs to me where an old grammarian seems to deny that pronouns after a preposition are always orthotone, and that is Schol. Ven. Φ. 174: *ἄλλτον ἐπί οἰ ή ΟΙ ἀντωνυμία ἀπόλυτός ἐστι καὶ ἐγκλιτική διδ τῆς ἐπί προθέσεως τὸ τέλος δὲ γένουσιν*: in many modern editions this is printed *ἐπὶ οἴ* according to rule; it is a case where two rules are in conflict, for *ἐπὶ οἴ* would properly mean *against himself*, whereas it here means *against him*, hence it was natural that some should prefer to break another rule and write *ἐπί οἰ*.

948. NOTE 3.—Kühner, G. G. I. 172, declares that the unaccented prepositions are united with enclitics, as *ἐκ μον, ἐν μοι, εἰς σε, ἐν σοι*: he quotes no authority for such an accentuation as this, nor could he do so; were we strictly to follow the precepts of the old grammarians, all such combinations would be written *ἐκ μον, ἐν μοι, εἰς σε, ἐν σοι*, and so on; but in our editions the preposition is left unaccented, and the pronoun is orthotone, e. g. *ἐς σέ*, Soph. Elect. 954; Philoct. 500; *εἰς τέ*, Eurip. Androm. 63; Iphig. Aul. 480; 877; Heraclid. 147; Phoeniss. 435; 569; Hec. 802; *εἰς οἴ*, Hom. Od. 22. 436; Il. 23. 203; Apollon. Rhod. 2. 467, ed. Hoelzlin. . *ἐν σοι*, Soph. Ed. Rex 314; Ed. Col. 392; Trachin. 621; Eurip. Alcest. 278; Helena 1425; Rhes. 859: *ἐκ σον*, Eurip. Androm. 1235; Hippolyt. 1177: *σὺν σοι*, Hom. Il. 10. 290; Od. 3. 85: 13. 391: *σὺν σοί τε καὶ*, Il. 9. 346: at least, so they stand in Dindorf's editions of Homer and Sophocles, and Nauck's edition of Euripides.

949. NOTE 4.—Apoll. de Pron. 54 A: *αἱ ἐγκλιτικαὶ . . . ἀρκτικαὶ γυνόμεναι, δρθοτονούντα, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐμὲ δ' ἔγνω καὶ προσέειπεν καὶ τῶν παραπλήσιων*: Apoll. de Pron. 49 B; Apoll. de Synt. 166. 17: *αἱ ἀρκτικαὶ ἀντωνυμίαι φυσικῶς δρθοτονούντα τὸ οὖν σέο δ' δστέα πύσει ἀρούρα ἀπαγγνωσμα, εἰ δύναται ἐγκλιθῆναι καὶ μὴ ἐγκέκλιται. δρμοίσ ὅτι καὶ αἱ προθέσεις δρθοτονούνται τὰς ἀντωνυμίας οὐκ ἄλλην ἄρα τάσιν ἀναδέξεται τὸ ἐξ ἐμεύ ή τὴν δρθήν*: Arc. 144. 13; Schol. Ven. E. 64.

950. NOTE 5.—Arc. 143. 24: *αἱ μὲν οὖν ἐγκλινόμεναι τῶν ἀντωνυμῶν αἵται εἰσιν, αἵτινες δρθοτονούμεναι μὲν ἀντιδιαστολὴν ἔχουσιν ἑτέρου προσώπου ἐμοῦ ήκουσας οὐκ ἄλλους ἐμοὶ ἔδωκας, οὐκ ἄλλῳ· ἐμὲ ἔδιδας, οὐκ ἄλλον. ἐγκλινόμεναι δὲ διπόλυτα πρόσωπα δηλούσιν ήκουσά σου, ἔδωκά σοι· καὶ ή μὲν γενικωτάτη αἵτια τῆς δρθῆς τάσεως ή ἀντιδιαστολὴ τοῦ προσώπου αἵτη δὲ διαιρέται εἰς πλείονα εἴδη· αἱ τε γάρ διεζηγμέναι δρθοτονούνται καὶ ἐμοὶ καὶ Ἀπολλωνίῳ, ή ἐμοὶ ή Ἀπολλωνίῳ. καὶ μετὰ τοῦ ἔνεκα συνδέσμου· ἔνεκα σοῦ ἔνεκα μοῦ*: Schol. Ven. A. 214; 294; B. 27: *δο σεν. δρθοτονητέον τὴν σεν· ἀντιδιέσταλται γάρ πρὸς τὸν Ἀχιλλέα· ή ὅτι πρόκειται τοῦ βῆματος ή ἀντωνυμία*: Schol. Ven. B. 201: *οἱ σέο φέρτεροι εἰσι· οὕτω δρθοτονητέον τὴν σέο· ἀντιδιασταλτική γάρ έστιν*: Schol. Ven. Γ. 63. 160. 446; I. 494: *ἄλλα σὲ παῖδα, θεοῖς ἐπιεικελ' Ἀχιλλεῳ, ποιεύμην· ἐνθάδε δρθοτονητέον, ἔμφασις*

γάρ δεξίως: Schol. Ven. Υ. 105; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1145; Apoll. de Synt. 125. 21; 143. 18; de Pron. 44 A.

951. NOTE 6.—When Paris (Π. 3. 446) says to Helen, *ώς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι καὶ με γλυκὺς ἔμερος αἴρει*, the pronoun *σέο* is enclitic, because he is not contrasting his love for her with that for any other woman, but the same words in the mouth of Zeus (Π. 14. 328) are written *ώς σέο*, because he tells Hera that he feels more charmed with her at present than he ever was with Danaë, Semele, and the rest of his favourites; cf. Schol. Ven. ad loc.; Charax, 1152: *καὶ τὸ σέο δὲ παρὰ τὸ σοῦ ἐνεκλίθη, ώς ἐπὶ τοῦ Πάριδος ώς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι, ἐπὶ γάρ τοῦ Διὸς, δρθοτονεῖται· ἀντιδιαστολὴν γάρ ἔχει πρὸς ἄλλας γενικάς, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ Πάριδος οὐκ ἔστι διαστολὴ πρὸς ἄλλην*: cf. Apoll. de Synt. 166. 1. As might be expected, there are passages where the grammarians differ, e. g. Π. 9. 614, οὐδέ τι σε χρὴ τὸν φιλέειν, ἵνα μή μοι ἀπέχθηται φιλέοντι: Schol. Ven. I. 614: *ὅτι Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἀναγινώσκει ἵνα μὴ μολ, τὰς δύο βαρυτόνως οἰον ἵνα μὴ ἐμοὶ κατ' δρθῆν τάσιν. συγκριτικὴ γάρ ἔστι, φησὶν, ώς πρὸς τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα· καὶ ὑγιῶς φησίν. ή μέντοι παράδοσις ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀνέγνω, ἐπὶ τὴν μή τὴν δέξιαν τιθεῖσα, δμοίος τῷ, μή μοι οἶνον ἀειρε, τῷ μὴ εἶναι ἐν τῇ ἀντανυμάτῳ τῷ Ε., ἀλλ᾽ ἀποβεβλῆσθαι. καὶ δμοία ἔστιν ἡ πλάνη τῷ ή μὴ ἀνέειρε τῷ ή ἐγὼ σέ καὶ τῷ τάχα δή με διαρράισουσι καὶ αὐτόν. εἴ γε ἔχρην καὶ ταῦτα δρθοτονεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ τῷ μὴ δράσθαι κατ' ἀρχὴν τῷ Ε οὔτως ἀνέγνωσαν· τοῦτο γάρ ἐπακολουθεῖ ταῖς πρωτοτύποις. ἔχρην δὲ αὐτὸν ἐπιγνῶναι ὅτι κράσις δύναται ἐπακολουθεῖν, καὶ οὕτως βῶσαι τὴν ὑγιὴ ἀνάγνωσιν.* And again, Π. 1. 396: *πολλάκι γάρ σεο πατρὸς ἐνὶ μεγάροισι ἀκούσα, where S. V. says, Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ τὴν σέο ἐγκλίνει λέγων ἀπλῆν τε ἔναις αὐτὴν, καὶ ἀντιδιαστολὴν οὐκ ἔχειν. ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς καίτοι, φησὶν, δρέλουσα δρθοτονεῖσθαι, ἵνα λέγῃ σοῦ καὶ οὐκ ἄλλης ἀκήκοα, ὅμοις πεπέσθαι φησὶ κατὰ τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν Ἀριστάρχῳ. Ptolemaeus made it enclitic, though for a different reason. And again, Π. 5. 252, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ σὲ πεισέμεν οἴω: Schol. Ven. ad loc., *ὅτι Ἀσκαλωνίτης τὸν δὲ δέξινει, ἵνα ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀνάγρψ. οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον δὲ, ἀλλ᾽ δρθοτονεῖν* καὶ γάρ δύναται συνδεδέσθαι.*

952. NOTE 7.—Custom is the main reason assigned for making an emphatic pronoun enclitic after ἐπει: Schol. Ven. Z. 355: *τὴν δὲ σὲ ἀντανυμάτων δέξτονούσι, τουτέστιν δρθοτονούσιν, ἐπεὶ πρὸς τί ἔστιν. ἔστι μὲν οὖν ἀληθὲς, ὅτι ἀντιδιαστατικὴ ἔστι νῦν ἡ ἀντανυμία· ή μέντοι κουνὴ ἀνάγνωσις ἀνέγνω ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀεὶ τὴν τοιαύτην σύνταξιν· δὲ δέ λέγω τοιοῦτην ἔστι, τὸ ἐπεὶ σε εὑρέθη συνέχως οὔτως ἀνεγνωσμένον ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀεὶ, μὴ ἐπιφερόμενον συνδέσμου, ἐπεὶ οὐ σὲ εἴλασεν Ἀχιλλεύς, ἐπεὶ σε πρῶτα κιχάνω, ἐπεὶ σε φυγὴν ἱκετεύσα, ἐπεὶ σε λέσσον τα. οὔτως δὲ καὶ, ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστα πόνος φένεις, καὶ μοι δοκοῦσι τῷ πρώτῳ προσώπῳ ἀκολουθεῖν οἱ οὔτως ἀνεγνωκότες, πιθανῶς πάνυ· διὰ γάρ τῆς φωνῆς τὸ πρώτον πρόσωπον ἐπιδείκνυται τό τε δρθοτονούμενον, καὶ τὸ ἐγκλιτικόν. εἴ γε η ἐμὲ αἰτιατικὴ, ὅτε φωλάσσει τὸ Ε δρθοτονεῖται, εἰ δὲ ἀποβάλλοι, ἐγκλιτικὴ ἔστιν. εὐρέθη τοινύν μετὰ τοῦ ἐπεὶ συνδέσμου παρὰ τῷ Ποιητῷ, κατὰ ταῦτην σύνταξιν ἀποβάλλουσα τὸ Ε, "Ἐκτορ, ἐπεὶ με κατ' αἴσαν, ἐπεὶ μὲν ἀφέλεσθε γε δόντες. τούτῳ τοινύν τῷ λόγῳ πιθανὸν δὲν εἴη κατακολουθήσαντας ἡμᾶς ἀναγινώσκειν ἐγκλιτικῶς, ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστα*: Schol. Ven. K. 574.

953. NOTE 8.—Ago. 144. 5: *καὶ αἱ μετὰ προθέσεως δὲ ἀεὶ δρθοτονούμεναι, διὰ σὲ, περὶ σοῦ, κατ' ἐμὲ, ἐπὶ σοὶ*: Apoll. de Pron. 52 C: *δμοίως αἱ προθέσεις παραπιθέμεναι δρθοτονούμεναι, κατ' ἐμέ, δι' ἐμέ, περὶ ἐμοῦ.* Διὸ καὶ τοῖς ἀξιοῦσι δρθοτονεῖν τὸ

. . . σὺν καὶ τρίτος ἀμὲν Ἀμύντας

παρὰ Θεοκρίτῳ συγκatabetētōn. τὰ γάρ ἐν ὑπερβατῷ κείμενα διφέλει τὸν λόγον ἀναδέχεσθαι τῆς κατὰ φύσιν ἀκολουθας, εἴγε πάλιν τὸ καὶ μοι καὶ με ἐνεκλίναμεν, καθὸ οὐ συμπέλεκται: Apoll. de Synt. 127. 7; Schol. Ven. A. 368: *τοῦ σφίσι τὴν πρώτην δέξτοντην, ἐπειδήπερ εἰς σύνθετον η μετάληψις, εἰ καὶ οὐκέτι διηνεκτὶ δόλογος. ἔστι γάρ τινα ἐναντισύμενα, τοὺς δέ ἀναγον ζωαὶ σφίσιν ἐργάζεσθαι*

ἀνάγκη, καὶ σφίσι δ' αὐτοῖς δαῖτα πένεισθαι, καὶ ὅτι μετὰ προθέσεως ἔστιν ὅταν γάρ πρόθεσις ἡ μετ' ἀντωνυμίᾳ, ὁρθοτονεῖται ἡ ἀντωνυμίᾳ σὸν σὸν δῆλα θεῖα, προτὸν οὖτε δὲ ἔλαβον ἔντεα· κατὰ σφέας γάρ μαχέαντος ἀπὸ ἐοῦ κάββαλεν ἀμφὶ ἐπαπτήνας, τοῦ Ἀλτῆς ἐπὶ οἷς μεμαμάς, ζήτησιν ἔχοντος: cf. Schol. Ven. Δ. 2; X. 474; Ψ. 698. 703; Λ. 413; Τ. 154; Charax, 1154: πολλοὶ δὲ τρόποι εἰσιν ὁρθοτονοῦντες καὶ προπρογομένης τῆς ὀφειλούσης δέρασθαι τὴν ἔγκλισιν, οἷον αἱ προθέσεις δέρνονται, καὶ δύος αἱ μετὰ τούτων ἀντωνυμίαι ὁρθοτονοῦνται, περὶ ἑμοῦ, κατ' ἑμαῦ, σὺν ἑμαῖ, ὑπὲρ ἑμοῦ. ὅθεν παρὰ Μενάνδρῳ σημειῶνται τὸ πρός με ἔγκλιθέν. οἱ δὲ ἔξιγητα μετὰ τοῦ Ε προφέρονται αὐτῷ, πρὸς ἑμέτερον. αἱ μετὰ τῶν συμπλεκτικῶν καὶ δια-ζευκτικῶν ὁρθοτονοῦνται. τὸ γάρ ἡ μὲ ἀνδειρε [Π. 23. 724] τὸ Ε συνικεράσθη μετὰ τοῦ Η, ἡ ἑμέτερον μὲ [? ἡ 'μέ'] καὶ τὴν δέρειαν εἰς τὸ Ε φυλάττομεν. τὸ δὲ καὶ μοι ὑπὸ στήτω [Π. 9. 160] ἐπέρβατόν ἔστι, καὶ ὑποστήτω μοι, ὡς δείκνυμεν ἐν τῇ ἀντωνυμίᾳ. καὶ ἐνδέργως ὁρθοτονοῦνται, ἐπειδὴ ἀντιδιαστολὴν πάντως εἰσφέρουσιν αὐταις αἱ συντάξεις. καὶ μετὰ τοῦ σύνεκα καὶ ἔνεκα ὁρθοτονοῦνται, ἔνεκα σὸν, σύνεκα σὸν, ἔνεκεν σὸν κακῶς γάρ ἔγκλινουσιν: Apoll. de Synt. 125. 22: ἀνάπαλιν σὸν δὲ ἔνεκα σύνδεσμος, φερόμενος πάντοτε ἐπὶ γενικὴν, μόνως ὁρθοτονεῖ τὴν ἀντωνυμίαν, ήνίκα τὰς τούτων γενικὰς συνδεῖ, εἴνεις ἡ μὲ ἵστηται καὶ τὸν τοῦ γάρ ἀνθράκησειν 'Ελλήνων ἔγκλινειν τὸν μονονόμον; καὶ δῆλον ὡς μόνως πάλιν ὁρθοτονοῦνται, καθὸ συνδεθεῖσαι πρός τι πτωτικὸν τὸν λόγον ἀνέχουσι.

954. NOTE 9.—Hermann (de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 76) denies that the purely enclitic forms of pronouns are ever governed by prepositions, and adds, ‘etenim ubi illae pronominum formae subjunguntur, quae necessario encliticæ sunt, non reguntur a præpositionibus, nec si conjunctio præcedit, ad ipsas pertinet consociatio vel disjunctio, sed aliunde pendent, atque deponunt in præpositione vel conjunctione accentum suum, ut ὑπέρ μου πατρίδος. Quod in Odyssea est, lib. 8. 488,

ἢ σέγε Μουσ' ἔδιδαξε, Διὸς παῖς ἡ σέγ' Ἀπόλλων,

in eo σὲ non acuitur propter præcedens ἡ, sed quia adjuncto γέ nunquam encliticum est. Quod si σὲ sine γέ dixisset, deposuisset accentum, quia ἡ non ad pronomen, sed ad Musam et Apollinem refertur.’

955. NOTE 10.—Charax, 1153: πάλιν αἱ ἔχουσαι ἐπιφαρδὸν τὴν ἐπιταγματικὴν ὁρθοτονοῦνται, σὲ αὐτὸν, σὲ δὲ αὐτὴν παντὶ, ἀλλὰ σὲ αὐτὸν, εἰ μή που ποιητικῶς ἔγκλιθῶσιν, ἀλλά οἱ αὐτῷ. οὐκ ὀφειλεν ἡ αἱ ἔγκλιθην: ἔχει γάρ τὴν ἐπιταγματικήν. τινὲς δέ φασι καὶ ἴνα μὴ νομισθῇ ἄρθρον: ὅπερ ψευδές ἀντωνυμίᾳ γάρ σύνσα περισπάται, ἄρθρον δὲ διν δέρνεται: ὥστε ποιητικῶς ἔνεκλιθή: Apc. 144. 7: αἱ μετὰ τῆς ἐπιταγματικῆς ἀντωνυμίᾳς τῆς αὐτὸς δὲ δὲρθροτονοῦνται: αὐτὸν ἑμέτερον ὑπεξαιρείσθωσαν δὲ αἱ παρὰ τοῖς παιητᾶις μετὰ τῆς ἐπιταγματικῆς παραλόγως ἔγκλινομεναι. ἀλλά οἱ αὐτῷ Ζεὺς δλέσειε βίην, καὶ Εὑρηναλος δέ εἰ αὐτὸν, καὶ εἰ τινὲς ἀλλαι μετὰ προθέσεων ἡ συνδέσμων ἔνεγκλιθησαν παραλόγως: Apoll. de Synt. 137. 2: ὁρθοτονοῦνται καὶ ὅσαι συντάσσονται τῇ αὐτός ἐπιταγματικῇ,

ἢ ε τι Μυρμιδόνεσσι πιφάσκεαι ἡ ἑμοὶ αὐτῷ,
σὸν δ' αὐτῷ,
οὐδὲ σεν αὐτῆς,
οὐδὲ ἑμοὶ αὐτῷ
θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι αἰδήρεος.

τά γε μὴν τοῦ τρίτου σὺν ἔξωμαλίσται, καθότι σὺν δὲ ἀληθῆς λόγος παρεδείχθη τὸ τὰς κατὰ τὸ τρίτον πρόσωπον ὁρθοτονηθείσας πάντως μεταλαμβάνεσθαι εἰς συνθέτους. ὡς γάρ ἔστι ψευδῆς ὑπόληψις καὶ ὡς σὺν ἔξωμαλίσθῃ καὶ ὡς σὺν τόνῳ ἐναλλαγὴ αἰτίᾳ γίνεται συνθέτου μεταλήψεως, εἰρήσεται κατὰ τὸ ἔξῆς· ἔντεῦθεν σὺν ἔνεκλιθη τὸ

ἀλλά οἱ αὐτῷ
Ζεὺς δλέσειε βίην πρὶν ήμιν πῆμα γενέσθαι,
καὶ τὸ
Ἐνρύαλος δέ ἐι αὐτὸν ἀρεσσάσθω ἐπέεσσιν,
ῳδητονήθη δὲ τὸ
ἀμφὶ ἐ παπτήνας.

ἄλογον τε δοκεῖ τὸ οἱ τ' αὐτῷ, δίήκοντος τοῦ λόγου ἐπὶ ἀπάντων δμοίως. ἔσται μέν τοι ἡ σύνταξις εἰς ἔμφασιν πλέονα διαστολῆς παραλαμβανομένη, ἐ μὲν αὐτὸν ἐτίμησε, σὲ ἀντὸν ἐ μέμψατο. ἐν προτάξει γοῦν ἀπάντοτέ εἰσιν αἱ ἀντωνυμίαι, καθὼδ ἔχονται τοῦ δρθοῦ τόνου, ὡς γε ἐδείχθη καὶ τοῖς προκειμένοις, εἰ μέντοι τὰ τῆς συντάξεως ἀναστραφεῖ, οἷόν τε ἔσται καὶ ἐγκλίνεσθαι τὴν ἀντωνυμίαν,

αὐτῷ τοι μετόπισθι ἄχος ἔσσεται,
αὐτόν σε φράζεσθαι ἀμὲν Ἀργείοισιν ἄνωγεν.

οὐ τοῦτο δέ φημι, ὡς οὐχ οἶόν τε καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς τοιαύτης συντάξεως δρθοτονεῖν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἀφορμὴν ἔχει ἐγκλίσεως η τοιαύτη σύνταξις,

αὐτόν με πρώτιστα συνοικιστῆρα γαίας
ἔσ δέξαι τεμενοῦχον.

But for αὐτῷ τοι, II. 9. 249, Dindorf reads αὐτῷ σοὶ, and for αὐτόν σε, II. 9. 680, αὐτὸν σέ; cf. also Apoll. de Pron. 52 A sq.; 57 A; 79 A; 82 A; 147 C; de Synt. 143 sq.; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1145; Schol. Ven. A. 114; Δ. 534; E. 64; I. 392; Ψ. 387: from which passages it appears that, according to many grammarians, the pronoun of the third person, when not used in a reflexive sense, is enclitic, even though αὐτὸς is joined to it; but without entering upon matters of theory it would be impossible to discuss the correctness of their practice. This difference in their opinions however has left its traces in several passages in our books, e. g. η δλίγον οἱ παῖδα ἑοικότα γείνατο Τυδεύς (II. 5. 800), where Schol. Ven. says, τὴν δὲ ἀντωνυμίαν δρθοτονοῦσιν, ἐπεὶ εἰς σύνθετον μεταλαμβάνεται: and it is so accented in Apoll. de Pron. 52 B; 53 A: but η δλίγον οἱ in Apoll. de Synt. 143. 28, and elsewhere. In the words πέπλον ὅς οἱ δοκέει χαριέστατος ηδὲ μέγιστος (II. 6. 90; cf. 6. 271) the pronoun is enclitic according to Schol. Ven. ad loc., but it seems a doubtful case. The following are also disputed: II. 9. 680: αὐτὸν σὲ φράζεσθαι ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἄνωγεν: Schol. Ven. ad loc.: δ' Ἀσκαλωνίτης δρθοτονεῖ τὴν σέ, ἐπεὶ φησιν, δεὶ μετὰ τῆς ἐπιταγματικῆς αἱ πρωτότυποι φιλούσιν δρθοτονέσθαι. ἔχρην δὲ αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου καὶ δευτέρου προσώπου δρίσασθαι, παρατήσασθαι δὲ τίνα Ὁμηρικὰ ἀλλας ἀνεγνῶσμένα δι' αἰτίαν τινά. κελεύετε μ' αὐτὸν ἐλέσθαι. εἰ μή τις σ' αὐτόν. ἀλλας τε αἱ πρὸ τῆς αὐτὸς εἰσιν αἱ δρθοτονούμεναι, οὐχ οἱ μετὰ τὴν αὐτὸν. ἐγκλιτικῶν οὖν ἀναγνωστέον: Schol. Ven. K. 242: εἰ μὲν δὴ ἔταρόν γε κελεύετε μ' αὐτὸν ἐλέσθαι. Ἀλεξίων τὸ Ε τῇ ἀντωνυμίᾳ δίδωσιν οὐ τῷ ρήματι τελικὸν [i.e. he read κελεύετ' ἐμ' αὐτὸν] καὶ δοκεῖ δρθοτονεῖν, ὃς εἰ καὶ συνθέτως ἐλέγετο ἐμαυτὸν· καὶ τοῦτο γε ἔχρην εἴναι· δεὶ γάρ αἱ τοῦ πρώτου προσώπου ἀντωνυμίαι προτασσόμεναι τῆς αὐτὸς, δρθοτονοῦνται. δὲ μέντοι Ἀσκαλωνίτης καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀνεγνῶσιν, ἐπὶ τὴν Ε τοιαύτην ποιοῦντες τὴν δέξιαν, ἵνα μή ὡς ἀκατάλληλον φανῇ τὸ ἐμαυτὸν ἐλέσθαι: Schol. Ven. O. 226: ἀλλὰ τόδ' η μὲν ἐ μοὶ πολὺ κέρδιον ηδὲ οἱ αὐτῷ. δ' Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἀξιοὶ ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀναγνῶσκειν, ἐπεὶ ἀπὸ προσώπου ἐπὶ πρόσωπον η ἀναφορὰ, καὶ εἰς ἀπλῆν η μετάληψις ἀντὶ γάρ τῆς αὐτῷ δισυλλάβουν. ἀμεινον δὲ πειθεσθαι τοῖς περισπῶσι, διὰ τὸ ηδη διαστολὴν γεγνῆσθαι διὰ τῆς ἐμοὶ· τὸ γάρ ἔχῆς τοιοῦτον ἐστιν, ἐμοὶ καὶ αὐτῷ ἐπλετο, ὥστε ἀπὸ κοινοῦ λαμβάνεσθαι τὸ ἐπλετο ρῆμα· δμοίως δὲ καὶ ἐπ' ἐκείνου κατ' δρθὸν τόνον ἀνέγνωμεν τὴν οἱ. Μέντορ, μή σ' ἐπέεσσι παραιπεπίθησιν Ὁδυσσεός μνηστήρεσσι μάχεσθαι, ἀμυνέμενα δὲ οἱ αὐτῷ· καὶ τὸ ἔχῆς ἐστι τοιοῦτον μη πεισάτω σε Ὁδυσσεός ημῶν μάχε-

σθαι, αὐτῷ δὲ ἀμύνειν. καὶ καθόλον ἡ οἱ ὁπότε προηγεῖται τῆς αὐτὸς ἀντωνυμίας κατὰ δοτικὴν πτῶσιν ὀρθοτονέσθαι θέλει, εἴτε εἰς ἀπλῆν εἴη ἡ μετάληψις, εἴτε καὶ εἰς σύνθετον· διὸ μεμπτέον ἐκείνην τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν, ἀλλά οἱ αὐτῷ Ζεὺς δλέσση· ἔχρην γὰρ διὰ τὴν ἐπιφερομένην ἀντιδιαστολὴν κατ’ ὄρθον τόνον ἀναγνώσκεσθαι. Passages of this kind might easily be multiplied, but enough have been quoted to show that there is ample warrant for the rule which has been given above.

956. NOTE II.—According to the grammarians the pronouns of the first and second person are enclitic in the oblique cases of the plural when they are not emphatic, and when enclitic they take the accent on their first syllable, as ἔδωκεν ἡμῖν, ἤπασεν ἡμῶν: Arc. 139. 15: ἴστεον δέ, ἦτι, ἥνικα ἔστι λέξις τετράχρονος, οὐκ ἀναπέμπει τῇ προηγουμένῃ λέξει τὸν τόνον, ἀλλὰ τῇ προηγουμένῃ συλλαβῇ· ἀνθρώποις ἡμῶν, ἔτυψας ἡμας. ἐπειδὴ οὐδέποτε πρὸ τεσσάρων χρόνων τόνος πίπτει: Arc. 143. II: καὶ τὰ πληθυτικὰ τοῦ τε πρώτου προσώπου καὶ δευτέρου· ἡ μᾶν ὑμῶν ἡ μὲν ὑμᾶς ὑμᾶς τετράχρονοι οὐσαι, ἐπειδὸν ἐγκλίνωνται τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν ὅξενουσιν· ἡ κούσεν ἡ μων, ἔδωκεν ἡ μιν καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ὅμοιως: Arc. 145. 7; Schol. Ven. O. 494: ἀλλὰ μάχεσθ' ἐπὶ νησιῶν ἀολλέες· διὸ δέ κεν ὑμεων. ἡ ὑμεων ἀντωνυμία ἀπόλυτος ἔστι, καὶ οὐκ ἔχουσα ἀντιδιαστολήν· διὸ τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἔχει τὴν δέξιαν: Schol. Ven. A. 147: ὅφρ' ἡμῖν ἐκάεργον ἰλάσσεσαι ἵερά δέξας. ἡμῖν ἀντὶ τοῦ ἡμάντην ἀντωνυμίας. ἔστι γὰρ διαλέκτου ἕδους Δωριέων. αἱ δὲ ἀντωνυμίαι ἥνικα δρισμὸν δηλοῦσι, μένοντιν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τόνῳ, οἷον ἡμῖν τὸδ' ἔφηνε, καὶ ὑμῖν μὲν νεμεσόσθαι περὶ κῆρι. Ότε δὲ ἀπόλυτον ἔχουσι τὸ σημαντόμενον ἐγκλίνονται· εἰ δὲ ὑμιν δοκεῖ τόδε λωτερον· σὺν δ' ἡμῖν δῶται ταράξῃ, καὶ ὡς ἐνταῦθα: cf. Schol. Ven. A. 214. 579; Γ. 160; Eust. 1112. 34: ἴστεον δὲ καὶ ὡς τὸ οὐ μάν ἡμῖν ἔϋκλεες, δακτυλικῶς ποδίζεμενον μετὰ τὸ οὐ μάν, γράφουσι μέν τινες, οὐ μάν ἡμῖν ἔϋκλεες. ἀρέσκει δὲ τοῖς παλαιοῖς ἡ πρώτη γραφῇ, παρ' οἷς κεῖται ταῦτα· τὸ ἡμῖν ἀμμι μέγοντιν οἱ Αἰολεῖς, βαρύνοντες αὐτὸν καὶ συστέλλοντες τὴν λήγουσαν, 'Απολλάνιος ἀμμι γεμήν, νόσος ἔνδον ἀνύζεται. Δωρεῖς δὲ ἀμμιν συστέλλοντες τὸ I καὶ ἀξένωντες. Θεόκριτος· πολλαὶ δ' ἀμμιν ὑπερθε κατὰ κρατὸν δονέοντο. 'Ιωνες δέ, πολλάκις δὲ καὶ Αθηναῖοι προπερισπάσιν ἐν συστολῇ τοῦ I. 'Ομηρος· ὁ φίλοι, οὐ μάν ἡμῖν ἔϋκλεες ἀπονέσθαι. Σοφοκλῆς Οἰδίποδος· ὅπως λύσιν τινος ἡμῖν ἐναγή πόροις. Φρύνιχος Μύστρη· ἔβουλόμην ἀν ἡμῖν ὕσπερ καὶ προτοῦ. 'Αττικὰ δὲ παραδείγματα ταῦτα τὰ δύο. οἱ δ' αὐτοὶ παλαιοὶ φασὶ καὶ ὅτι τὸ ἡμεῖς ἀμμις λέγοντιν οἱ Δωρεῖς, ἀμμες δὲ οἱ Αἰολεῖς. χρήσις δὲ τοῦ ρηθέντος ἡμῖν καὶ ἐν 'Οδυσσείᾳ: Eust. 1611. 3; 1670. 4; 1690. 13; Apoll. de Pron. 123 A: ἡ μὲν 'Ιωνες ἡ καὶ 'Αττικοί. τὸ ἐγκλινόμενον παρ' 'Ιωσὶ συστέλλει τὸ I. σημειώδεις καθὸ αἱ ἐγκλινόμεναι τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον φυλάττουσι ταῖς ὀρθοτονουμέναις. ἡ ἀμὲν Δωρεὶκή ἐγκλινομένη συστέλλει τὸ I, ἐν οἷς προπερισπάται,

αἱ γὰρ ἀμμιν τούτων μέλοι·

δέξινομέν τε

ἀμὲν δὲ ὑπανλήσει μέλος,

'Αλκμάν· οἰκεῖος δὲ χρόνος πληθυντικῇ διὰ ποῦ I ἐκφερομένῃ: Apoll. de Pron. 124 B: ὑ μὲν, πάλιν παρ' 'Ιωσὶ προπερισπάται ἐγκλινομένη, καθὸ συστέλλει τὸ I. καὶ ἐτὶ παρὰ Δωριένσιν. δσαις ὑμιν αἰνὲσω, Σάφωραν. καὶ ἐν ὄρθῃ τάσει· οὐ μάν τοι δίφρον ἐπηγμένον ὑμῖν: Apoll. de Pron. 127 A: τὸ μηδ' ἡμας ὑπεκφύγοι· 'Ιωνες ἔθει φασὶ συνεστάθαι κατὰ τὴν ἀπόλυτον σημασίαν: cf. Apoll. de Pron. 79 A; Apoll. de Synt. 135. 22; 166. 11; Charax, 1150: according to a rule given below, § 968, ἡμῶν ἡμῖν and the like cannot stand after a paroxytone or perispomenon: see Hermann de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 78 sq., and Kühner, G. G. I. 264, who assent to the doctrine of the older writers; W. Dindorf however (Præf. ad Hom. Iliad. 8vo. Oxon. 1856. p. 21) rejects what he calls the 'inanis subtilitas grammaticorum,' and in Homer makes all such pronouns orthotone, writing ἡμῖν ὑμίν, where a trochee is required: his practice is certainly convenient; but if we are to reject all that is, or all that seems to be, absurd, in the grammarians, it is to be feared

that very little will be left: as they testify, however, in this instance to a fact of which they must have been cognizant, it is difficult to see upon what principle we can refuse to believe them.

957. NOTE 12.—On the enclitic accusative *αὐτόν* in Hom. Il. 12. 204, *κόψε γάρ αὐτον* *ἔχοντα*, see Charax, 1153; Apoll. de Pron. 41 C; Herodian ap. Schol. Ven. M. 204; Hermann de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 82: Trypho sensibly wrote the passage *κύψε γὰρ αὐτόν*, Apoll. de Pron. 77 C.

958. NOTE 13.—On the enclitic indefinite particles *πού*, *ποτέ*, *ποθί*, *πή*, *ποθέν*, *πώς*, *πώ*, see Arc. 144. 18; Schol. Ven. B. 565; Γ. 400; Τ. 464; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1147; Charax, 1154; Joh. Alex. 31. 2: the form *πῶποτε* mentioned by Arc. 146. 9 is strange, and perhaps corrupt: as an indefinite it is *πῶποτε* in Attic, Apoll. de Pron. 48 B: *καὶ καθδ ἀδύνατον ἐγκλιτικὸν συντεθῆναι, διὸ καὶ παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς τὸ πῶποτε ἐσημειοῦτο*: Joh. Alex. 31. 6: *ἐκ δὲ τοῦ πω καὶ τοῦ μάλα τὸ πάμαλα προπαροξύνουσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ἔτι τὸ πῶποτε ἐκ τοῦ πω καὶ τοῦ πότε*: cf. A. G. Paris. 3. 186. 6; Lob. Path. 2. 296.

959. *Ποτέ* rarely begins a clause or sentence, but when it does it is oxytone; in Demosth. 959, Dindorf prints *ποτ’ εἶχεν ἀγρὸν, εἴτα γε νῦν πολλοί*; others write *πότ’ εἶχεν*. In such expressions as *ποτὲ μὲν . . . ποτὲ δὲ, ποτὲ μὲν . . . αὐτὶς δὲ*, and the like, *ποτέ* is orthotone in our books, as *πότερον ἀληθῆ φῶμεν δεὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους δοξάζειν, ἢ ποτὲ μὲν ἀληθῆ, ποτὲ δὲ ψευδῆ*; Plat. Theaet. 170 C.

960. NOTE 1.—On the particles *τέ*, *κέ*, see Arc. 144. 28; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1147; Schol. Ven. B. 223: *γέ*, Arc. 144. 28; 139. 14; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1147; Schol. Ven. Η. 396: *οὔτε πυρὸς τόσσος γε πέλει βρόμος αἰθομένοιο. Ἀρίσταρχος φυλάσσει τὴν δξεῖαν ἐπὶ τῆς ΤΟΣ συλλαβῆς· δ δὲ Τυραννίων, τοσσός γε ἀνέγνω, τὴν ΣΟΣ συλλαβὴν δξύνων, οὐκ εὖ. δ γὰρ ΓΕ οὐκ ἀλλάσσει τὸν τόνον τῶν πρὸ ξαυτοῦ λέξεων. εὶ δέ τις λέγοι ἐπέκτασιν εἶναι μὴ σύνδεσμον, ίστω ὅτι τὸ ἐναντίον χωρῆσει ἢ γάρ διὰ τοῦ ΓΕ ἐπέκτασις τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἐποιεῖ τὴν δξεῖαν ἔγωγε, ἔμογε*: perhaps Tyrannion wrote *τόσσος γε* in accordance with the rule mentioned below, § 964: *νῦν, νύ, Herod. π. ε. μ. 1147; Schol. Ven. A. 421; Φ. 428; Arc. 139. 13; Apoll. de Conj. 525. 19*: it must be distinguished from the temporal adverb *νῦν*, see above, § 826: *περ, Arc. 139. 13; Schol. Ven. Θ. 125: θήν, Apoll. de Conj. 525. 19* is printed *θήν* in Herod. π. ε. μ. 1148; Charax, 1155: *ρά, Herod. π. ε. μ. 1148; Apoll. de Conj. 525. 19; Schol. Ven. Λ. 249; τοί, Arc. 139. 13; Charax, 1155.*

961. NOTE 2.—Besides these, some consider the particle *τάρ* to be an enclitic, Schol. Ven. A. 93: *οὗταρ. οὗτως δξεῖαν ἐπὶ τοῦ ΟΥ· δ γὰρ τάρ ἐστι σύνδεσμος ἐπιφερόμενος ἐγκλιτικῶς, ὡς καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ εἴταρ δ γ' εὐχωλῆς. οὐ γάρ ἐστιν δ τε συμπλεκτικός· εἰ γὰρ ήν, ἐπεφέρετο ἀν πάλιν δ τέ μετὰ ἀποφάσεως*: Schol. Ven. A. 65; Apoll. de Conj. 522. 4; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1147; Joh. Alex. 23. 36, and H. D. s. v.

962. NOTE 3.—The following assertion is made by a grammarian in A. G. 1156: *σύνδεσμοι δὲ ἐγκλινονται μέν δέ τέ γάρ, οἷον ἐγώ μεν, σύ δε, αὐτός τε, ἀλλοί γαρ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα*: but I know of no other passage in which anything of the kind is said; that it^{it} had a foundation in fact is certain: ‘δὲ sæpe est encliticum in libris scriptis et edd. vetustis, velut Tzetz. Hist. 3. 308: οὐ συναφῆς λοιπὸν δε τῇ Ἐλένῃ: 6. 687: Ράδε καὶ πόνου δίχα δέ’ scr. βρ δέ: 16. 712 sec. cod.: τινὲς

λωτόν δε λέγονται: MS. ap. Lambec. Bibl. Caes. I. 8. vol. 8. p. 232 A; 234 B; ‘Παρεδει: Chorobosc. Aldi Hort. fol. 229 verso: Σύνδεσμοι δὲ ἐγκλίνονται μὲν δὲ τὲ γάρ, οἷον ἔγώ μεν, σύ δε . . .’ H. D. 2. p. 929 D; that some of the grammarians considered δῆ as an enclitic, is clear from Eust. 143. 26: οὐκ ἀδηλον δὲ ὅτι τὸ δῆ δὴ λοίγα, τινὲς μὲν ἥδη ἔγραψαν παροξυτόνως, ὡς καὶ προεθλάθη. τινὲς δὲ τὸ μὲν ἥδη τοῦ δητῶς φασί, τὸ δὲ δῆ, ἀνευ τόνου προφέρουσιν δρώσις τῷ ἐπιδητούτοις: this combination we should now-a-days write ἐπὶ δῇ τούτοις: there is also evidence that μέν in some circumstances at least was an enclitic; ‘εἰ γέμεν εἰδεῖν, ε̄ textu Pal. [i. e. the Heidelberg MS. of the 14th century, catalogue of Wilkenius, p. 277]: hoc lemma sumo: simulque observo hanc sollemnem esse in codd. (etiam Arati) scripturam formulæ γὲ μέν quoties vicem gerit particulae δέ:’ Buttmann ad Schol. Hom. Od. E. 206. p. 193: in the Oxford reprint, edited by Dindorf, the whole point of this note is lost by printing ε̄ γε μέν; all these peculiarities of the grammarians are neglected by modern scholars, to the great comfort of those who accent their Greek.

Some are also of opinion that οὖν in οὔκουν, γοῦν in ἥγουν, and μάλα in πάμαλα are in some sense enclitics: Apoll. de Conj. 526. 17: διστὸς οὖν ἔστιν δὲ οὖν, περισπωμένως μὲν ἐν συλλογιστικῇ ἐκφορᾷ, διενθύμενος δὲ ὅτε ἔστιν παραπληρωματικός, καὶ δῆλον ὅτι καὶ τῶν ἐγκλιτικῶν, ἵνα καὶ δὲ τόνος τῆς ἀποφάσεως: on the Attic πάμαλα see Joh. Alex. 31. 6, quoted above, § 958.

963. NOTE 4.—One peculiarity in Æolic deserves mention: ‘memorabili grammaticorum de dialectis testimonio¹ doceri videtur, eo extensam esse accentus apud Æoles retractionem, ut etiam articulus, cum aliis quibusdam vocibus junctus, harum quasi encliticarum accentum in se reciperet, cuius rei exempla tradunt ὁ σος, τὸ σον pro δ σός, τὸ σὸν: accuratiora nunc non licet explorare:’ Ahrens de Græcæ ling. dialect. I. p. 18.

964. Enclitics affect the accent of the word which immediately precedes them in a sentence, according to the following rules:—

An oxytone word followed by an enclitic remains oxytone, the enclitic losing its accent, as ἀγαθός ἔστι, not ἀγαθὸς ἔστι,—αὐτός μοι,—καὶ σφεας φωνήσας,—πὰρ δέ οἱ ἔστήκει,—ἀπὸ κρατός τε καὶ ὕμων. The so-called proclitics become oxytone, as ὡς φάσαν οἴμιν ἴδουτο,—ἀλλ’ ἔκ τοι ἐρέω.

NOTE.—Arc. 140. 3; 145. 7; 146. 6; Charax, 1149. 1151. 1157; Aristarchus and Herodian ap. S. V. B. 330.

965. After a paroxytone word a monosyllabic enclitic loses its accent, the paroxytone remains unaltered, as οὕτω πον Διὺ μέλλει δπερμενέει φίλον εἶναι: ἥδη τις εἶπεν: φίλος τις.

According to the older writers, i. a paroxytone word with a

¹ J. Gr. 244 a; Greg. C. 616; Meerm. 662: βαρυτονοῦσι δὲ οὐ μόνον τὰ δινήματα, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ ἀρθρα, ὅταν δυναμάτων τάξιν ἐπέχῃ, δ σὸς δ σος, ἡ σῇ ἡ ση, τὸ σὸν τὸ σον, quibus J. Gr. addit τῆς σῆς τῆς σης: num forte eodem spectat Apoll. de Synt. 51. 26, ἂ non esse vocativum articuli docens: τί δέ, εἰ περισπάται, οὐκ ἐνεκλίθη κατὰ τὰς Αἰολικὰς ἀναγνώσεις ὑπ’ Ἀριστάρχου, καθὸ καὶ τὰ ἀλλὰ τῶν περισπωμένων ἀρθραν?

trochaic ending, when followed by an enclitic, takes the acute on its last syllable, as λάμπε τε: φύλλα τε καὶ φλοιόν: ὅτι μιν: ἀλλός τις: τυφθέντα τε: 2. a paroxytone word of any form takes the acute on its last syllable when followed by an enclitic pronoun beginning with the letters σφ, as ἔνθα σφεας: ἵνα σφισι δῶκ' Ἐνοσίχθων: πολλάκις σφεας: τόξα σφεων. Modern editors, however, seem to pay no attention to these directions, for they uniformly write λάμπε τε, φύλλα τε, and so on.

966. NOTE 1.—*Arc.* 141. 3; 145. 11; *Herod. π. ε. μ.* 1143: ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν παροξυτόνων (sc. ἀντέπιπτε ἐγκλιτικὸν τὴν δέξιαν ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπερκειμένην βαρεῖαν ἐν τῇ συντάξει) μόνων τῶν τροχαίων, λάμπε τε, φύλλα τε καὶ φλοιόν. οὐδέποτε δὲ τοῦτο ἐν σπονδείῳ παρακολουθεῖ, ὡς δὴ ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἀτρείδης τε ἄναξ ἀν δρῶν, Φοίβῳ θ' ἱερῆν ἐκατόμβην. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἐν λάμψῃ, πάρος γε μὲν οὕτι θαμίζεις. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἐν τῷ πυρριχῷ, διὰ οἱ συμφράσσατο βουλάς. ἐὰν δέ ποτε τροχαῖος γένηται διπλασιασθέντος τοῦ Τ, ἔσονται ἐπάλληλοι δέξιαι, οἷον ὅττι μιν ὡς ὑπέδεκτο. πλὴν εἰ μὴ τὸ ἐπιφερόμενον μόριον δισύλλαβον εἴη ἀπὸ τοῦ ΣΦ ἀρχόμενον ἀκολουθήσει γάρ τοῖς παροξυτομένοις οὐκ ἐν μόνῳ τροχαίῳ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις ποσίν, οἷον ἵνα σφιν δῶκ' Ἐνοσίχθων, ἔνθα σφεας ἐκίχανεν υἱὸς Δολίοιο Μελανθεύς, τόξα σφεών τις ἀριστα Κυδωνίω. *Arc.* 139. 29; 146. 4; *Schol. Ven. H.* 199; *Charax,* 1149: ἐν μιᾷ λέξει κατὰ συνέχειαν δύο δέξιαι οἱ παλαιοὶ οὐκ ἐτίθουν κακοφωνίαν γάρ ποιοῦσι . . . ὅθεν μέμφονται οἱ ἀκριβεῖς τὸν θέτειν τροχαῖκὸν ἔχοντα δύο δέξιας ἐφεῆς, ἀλλός τις καὶ εὐλόγιας εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς Ὁδυσσείας δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος οὐκ ἐβούλήθη δοῦναι εἰς τὸ ἄνδρα μοι δύο δέξιας, ἀλλὰ μίαν εἰς τὸ ΑΝ, φάσκων ἐν ἀρχῇ ποιήσεως παράλογον οὐ μὴ ποιήσω: *Charax,* 1157.

967. NOTE 2.—*S. V. B.* 255: δτι οἱ μᾶλα πολλά· τοῦτο οἱ ἐν μᾶς δέξια προενεκτέον δέξια. πᾶσα γάρ διβραχυς λέξις πρὸς ἐγκλιτικὸν, οὐν ἐπιδέχεται ἐπάλληλον δέξιαν, εἰ μὴ ἀντανυμίᾳ ἐπιφέροιτο διὰ τοῦ ΣΦ, σεσημειωμένου τοῦ, ἐνθ' ἐσάν οἱ πέπλοι. *Arc.* 140. 24; 141. 2; 145. 19; *Charax,* 1157; *Herod. π. ε. μ.* 1143; *Schol. Ven. Z.* 367: οὐ γάρ τ' οἰδ' εἰ ἔτι σφιν διπότροπος ἔξομαι αὖθις: οὕτως εἰ ἔτι σφιν εἰς τόνος, καίτοι ἐχρῆν δύο, διὰ τὸ ἐπιφέρεσθαι ἀντανυμίαν ἀπὸ τοῦ ΣΦ ἀρχομένην, δομίως τῷ ὅθι οἱ σφισι πέφραδ' Ἀχιλλεύς, ηρχε δὲ ἄρα σφιν ἄναξ ἀν δρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων. σεσημειώται οὖν αὕτη ἡ ἀνάγνωσις μόνη ὡς ἐν ἄλλοις δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς λέγει: *Charax,* 1154: δλίγας δὲ παρέβησαν τὸν λόγον, οἷον τὸ ἔσαν,

ἐνθ' ἐσάν οἱ πέπλοι.

καὶ πάλιν ἐνταῦθα, ἵνα μὴ νομισθῇ τὸ οἱ ἄρθρον, διπέρ ἀκαίρον· ὡς εἴπομεν γάρ, δ τόνος διέστειλε. καὶ πάλιν

ἵνα σφισιν ἀγορή τε θέμις τε.

καὶ πάλιν

ὅτε σφεας εἰσαφίκηται,

ηρχε δὲ ἄρα σφιν.

αὗται παραλόγως ἐνεκλιθησαν, μὴ προηγουμένων ἡ δέξιτόνων ἡ τροχαῖκῶν. καὶ παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ τέκουσι σφέων τις ἀριστα Κυδωνίου σπονδεῖος γάρ βαρύτονος προηγεῖται· παραλόγως οὖν ἐπὶ τούτων ἐπεικράτησεν ἡ ἔγκλισις.

968. NOTE 3.—The grammarians note that these rules are not invariably observed under all circumstances, e. g. ἔλπομαι ἐν Σαλαμῖνι γενέσθαι τε τραφέμεν τε, *Hom. Il.* 7. 199, was written γενέσθαι τε: *Schol. Ven. H.* 199: ἀλλεπάλληλοι δέξιαι, καὶ τοις σπονδειακόν ἐστιν, ἀλλ' ἵστως ἵνα ἐκφύγωμεν τὸν διπλασιασμὸν τοῦ ρήματος, λέγω

δὲ τοῦ τετραφέμεν τε, ὡς καὶ ἐν τῇ Τ τῆς Ὀδυσσείας (320) παραλόγως ἐνεκλίγαμεν ἐν τῷ ἡῶθεν δὲ μάλιστροι λόεσσαί τε χρῆσαί τε. The passage ξνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι, Il. 6. 289, is noted as a remarkable deviation from rule by Schol. Ven. ad loc., Arc. 145. 16; Charax, 1154. 1157. In modern editions it is printed ξσαν οἱ.

969. A dissyllabic enclitic after a paroxytone word is oxytone, as Ἀτρεΐδης ἐστί: πολλάκις εἰστί: οὐπω ποτέ: ἥδη φαμέν: φίλοι εἰσίν: but τινοιν ὅτι τινων is perispomenon, ἀνθρώπων τινῶν, ἀνθρώπων τινοῖν.

NOTE.—Arc. 134. 15; 140. 22; 145. 23; 147. 13.

970. A proparoxytone word followed by an enclitic receives the acute on its last syllable, as ἄγγελός εἰμι: ἥκουσέ μον: ἀνθρώποι εἰστοι εἰσιν: κάκιστοι εἰσιν: ἐλάλησέ τις.

NOTE.—Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Arc. 145. 23; Schol. Ven. B. 26; Charax, 1157.

971. A properispomenon followed by an enclitic receives the acute on its last syllable, as οἴκος τε: Σκῶλόν τε Κυνῆμόν τε: ταῦτα με, but dissyllabic enclitics after properispomena ending in ξ or ψ are oxytone, as φοῖνιξ ἐστίν: κῆρυξ ἐστίν.

NOTE.—Arc. 146. 2; 140. 1; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1149; Schol. Ven. B. 28; II. 207. When followed by a monosyllabic enclitic, such words as φοῖνιξ κῆρυξ probably remain unaffected, as φοῖνιξ τε, κῆρυξ τε, not φοῖνιξ τε, though I find no clear direction in the grammarians to that effect.

972. After a perispomenon enclitics lose their accent, as ἥστινοις: ὕντινων: φῶς ἐστι: Ἐρμῆς ἐστι.

NOTE.—Apoll. de Pron. 54 A; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Charax, 1150: ἄλλοι δέ τινες συγχέοντιν, ὡς καὶ Ῥωμαῖος λέγων, εἰ περιστωμένη προηγεῖται, οὐ παρέχουσι τὸν τόνον αὐτῇ, οἷον καλοῦ μοῦ: εἰ δὲ ἄλλος τόνος εἴη, παρέχουσι τὸν τόνον, οἷον πόθεν τις, θέτει με. ψευδὲς δὲ λίαν ἐστίν: Charax, 1157. Hermann, de emend. rat. Gr. Gr. p. 71, contends that φῶς μοῦ, οἷον τινῶν are alone correct. They may be so, but our only authorities, the native grammarians, say that they are not.

973. When several enclitics follow each other they are all oxytone except the last, which is unaccented, as ἦ νύ σέ που δέος ἵσχει: εἰ πέρ τις σέ μοι φησί ποτε.

974. NOTE 1.—Apoll. de Conj. 517. 5: πάμπολλοι δέ εἰσιν οἱ παραπληρωματικοὶ ἐν ἐγκλίσει, ὡς δέ γέ, δέ ρά, δέ θήν, δέ νύ. δέντος λέξεων ἦ τριῶν οὖσῶν ἀκάλυπτον τὸ ἐπάλληλον τῆς δέξεις· καὶ κατὰ τοῦτο οὖν λέξεις τὰ προκείμενα μόρια· ίδον γὰρ ἐν τῷ

ἦ νύ σέ που δέος ἵσχει

κάθ' ἐν ἔκαστον μέρος λόγου ἦ δέξεια ἀνέστη: Herod. π. ε. μ. 1142: συνεγκλιτικὸν δέ ἐστι σύνταξις δυοῖν ἦ πλειόνων μορίων ἐγκλιτικῶν ἐπαλλήλων δέξυνομένων, ὡς ἔχει τὰ τοιαῦτα

ἦ νύ σέ που δέος ἵσχει

ὅ μὲν γὰρ ἦ δέξύνεται διὰ τὸ νύ ἐγκλιτικόν, τὸ δὲ νύ διὰ τὴν ἀντανυμάτων τὴν σέ, ἦ

δὲ σέ ἀντανυμία διὰ τὸν ποῦ παραπληρωματικὸν σύνδεσμον. εἴρηται δὲ συνεγκλιτικὸν διὰ τὸ σὸν ἐγκλιτικῷ παραλαμβανόμενον διεγέρειν τὴν ὑπερκειμένην ἐν τῷ τέλει τῆς λέξεως δέειαν: Charax, 1157: ἐὰν οὖν πλείονα συμβῇ ἐφεκῆς ἐγκλιτικὰ εἶναι πολλαὶ ἔσονται καὶ αἱ δέειαι, η̄ νῦ σέ που δέος ἵσχει ἀκήρων τρεῖς εἰσὶν ἐφεκῆς αἱ δέειαι. δύνατον δὲ καὶ πλείονας ἐπινοήσαι, εἴ πέρ τις σέ μοι φησί ποτε τὸ μὲν γάρ εἰ οὗνται διὰ τὴν ἐπιφερόμενον τοῦ ἐγκλιτικοῦ πέρ, τὸ δὲ πέρ διὰ τὸ τίς, τὸ δὲ τίς διὰ τὸ σέ, τὸ δὲ διὰ τὸ μοί, τὸ δὲ μοί διὰ τὸ φησί, τὸ δὲ φησί διὰ τὸ ποτέ, ὥστε ἐφεκῆς δέειαι ἔξι καὶ σπάνιον διὰ τὴν τὸν πνεύματος συνέχειαν. These same words, with one or two unimportant variations, are also found in Arc. 146. 10; Schol. Ven. E. 812: η̄ νῦ σε δέ η̄ δέεινται διαζευκτικὸς γάρ φυλάσσεται δέ η̄ δέεια διὰ τὸ ἐπιφερόμενον νῦ ἐγκλιτικὸν, οὐ καὶ αὐτὸς ἔσχειν δέειαν διὰ τὴν σέ ἐγκλιτικὴν οὕσαν: Schol. Ven. N. 15: ἐνθ' ἄρ' δγ'. τρεῖς παράλληλοι δέειαι, μία μὲν η̄ ἄρχουσα, δευτέρα η̄ τοῦ ἄρα, τρίτη δὲ η̄ τοῦ δγε: Schol. Ven. T. 464: η̄ εὖ ἀντανυμία ἐν τῇ συντάξει ἐνέκλινε τὸν τόνον· ἔστι γάρ ἀπόλυτος, οὐχ διὰ τρόπου δίοιεται δὲ τοῦ Ασκαλωνίτης τὸ πῶς πάντως δέυτον ηθίσεται, ἐπειδὴ ἐμελέτησε καὶ ἀλλων ἐγκλιτικῶν ἐπιφερομένων τὸ πῶς καὶ τὸ πῶς τοῦτο μὴ πάσχειν οὐ πᾶς ἔστ', Αγέλας διοτρεφές (Od. 22. 136). μήπως με προϊδάνω (Od. 4. 396). μήπω μ' ἔσθρόνον ή̄ ζε, διοτρεφές (Π. 24. 553). οὐπώ μίν φασι φαγέμεν (Od. 16. 143). οὗτος οὖν καὶ τὸ εἴ πως εὐ πεφίδοιτο οὐκ ἀναγκαστικὴν ἔξει τὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ πώς δέειαν. δέ μέντοι Ἀρίσταρχος γενόμενος κατὰ ταύτην τὴν προσφθιαν τοῦτο μόνον ἀπερήνατο, ἐγκλίνοντα δὲν τῷ τόνῳ καὶ δασύνοντα λέγειν τὴν τρίτην συλλαβήν σημαίνει γάρ εἴ πας αὐτὸν: E. M. 638. 15: οὐ θήν μιν. Πόσοι τόνοι; Δύο. Διατί; Ἡνίκα εὑρεθῇ ἐγκλιτικὰ ἐφεκῆς ἀλλήλων κείμενα, πολλὰ ἔσονται καὶ παράλληλοι αἱ δέειαι, "Ἡ δὲ νῦ μοί τι πίθου (sic), where the printed accents contradict the written rule; they should be η̄ βά νῦ μοί τι πίθου, as in A. G. Oxon. I. 323. 26.

975. Note 2.—Though this rule regarding the accentuation of a succession of enclitics is enunciated by all the native grammarians, from Apollonius downwards, several modern writers reject it as absurd; for instance, Hermann, de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 74; Göttling, Accent. p. 405; Kühner, G. G. I. 267, who all determine to accent two or more successive enclitics after a fashion of their own devising. Kühner declares that this new-fangled way is not new, that it is justified by the manner in which such combinations are accented in the Codex Venetus B of the Iliad, a manuscript written by a learned scribe of the eleventh century, and he quotes from it six instances, in which the old rule is not observed: they are δέ τε μιν Π. χ. 94; οὐδέ τε μιν, φ. 322; μή ποτέ τις, χ. 106; ἄρα πώ τι, 279; δφρα τί μιν, 329; οὐδέ νυ πώ με. Of these two (*μή ποτέ τις* and *ἄρα πώ τι*) are not in point. If I rightly understand Kühner, he maintains that the scribe of Codex B objected to write two or more oxytone monosyllables in succession; but in the leaf photographed for Dindorf's edition, containing Π. H. 395-443, we find *μή τ' ἄρ τις*, and that he has no objection to two acute accents on successive syllables is clear from the same page, where we have of δ' ἄρα (*sic*) twice running. But Kühner further urges that manuscripts and old editions of the Bible also depart from the ancient rule. Even if all these statements were strictly accurate, I fail to see how the practice of a scribe of the eleventh century can be evidence against the clear and express words of Apollonius and Herodian. The writer of Codex B was as far from Apollonius as we are from King Canute; the pronunciation of English has changed a good deal since his day.

976. Note 3.—The new-fashioned rule is thus stated by Dr. Donaldson, Greek Grammar, p. 43: 'If two or more *enclitics* occur in succession, an accent may be added for every three syllables: as εἴ περ τίς σέ μοι φησίν ποτέ, where εἴ περ τίς and τίς σέ μοι are considered to be successive *proparoxytona*.' Göttling, Greek Accent. p. 104, expresses it thus: 'If several enclitics follow one another

they must all be regarded as forming one word with the preceding orthotone, and the accentuation must be proceeded with according to III [a rule stating that “two syllables standing immediately next each other in the same word cannot be accented”]. Thus e. g. *πλούσιος τις ἔστιν*; here *τις* unites to *πλούσιος πλούσιόστις*; this word obtains now as paroxytone; hence *ἔστιν* must be accented on the last syllable, *πλούσιός τις ἔστιν*, or $\ddot{\eta}\nu\nu\sigma\pi\tau\delta\omega\dot{\iota}\sigma\chi\epsilon$; here *νν* and *σε* are joined to the now oxytone $\ddot{\eta}$: $\ddot{\eta}\nu\nu\sigma\pi\tau\delta\omega\dot{\iota}\sigma\chi\epsilon$; but *σε* as the third syllable of $\ddot{\eta}\nu\nu\sigma\pi\tau\delta\omega\dot{\iota}\sigma\chi\epsilon$, which now obtains as a proparoxytone, receives the acute, because *ποι* follows it: $\ddot{\eta}\nu\nu\sigma\pi\tau\delta\omega\dot{\iota}\sigma\chi\epsilon$. This very example Kühner G. G. I. 267 insists upon writing $\ddot{\eta}\nu\nu\sigma\pi\tau\delta\omega\dot{\iota}\sigma\chi\epsilon$, and appeals to Göttling, Accent. 405, to bear him out, which Göttling by no means does. Thus it appears that the new rule is one which its inventors find hard to manage: modern editors generally disobey the old rule, and follow their grammatical instincts;—the result is what might be expected.

977. All the rules laid down by the ancient grammarians, for the accentuation of words when standing in a sentence, have been either quoted or referred to in the preceding sections. That they fully provide for all the combinations which actually occur can hardly be asserted. To mention a simple matter which perpetually meets us, there are difficulties arising from punctuation, from crasis and other forms of synalœphe, for which the extant rules of the grammarians appear to be insufficient. For instance, it may be asked how *φῆσι* is to be accented in such passages as $\ddot{\eta}\kappa\omega\gamma\grave{a}p\epsilon\iota s\gamma\hat{\eta}\nu$, *φῆσι*, *καὶ κατέρχομαι*, or *τὸ πρᾶγμα αὐτό*, *φῆσι*, *δείξει*. Is a mere parenthetic *inquit* to be treated, as it is here written, strictly according to the old rules, or is it not more reasonable to write *φῆσὶ* or *φῆσῃ* in such passages? How is *μοὶ* to be accented in such a position as *ἔρμαιν τὸ βιβλίον*, *ἔφη*, *μοὶ γέγονε*? Are we obliged to write *'μοὶ*, or may we say that a real enclitic actually begins a clause and write *μοὶ?* Or consider a verse which is divided between two speakers, e. g. Eurip. Orest. 1345, where Hermione speaks one half and Electra the other:

Herm. σάθηθ' δσον γε τοὺπ' ἔμ'. Elect. ὦ κατὰ στέγας.

To exhibit the scansion to the eye editors so write it; but can anything be more absurd than to suppose, as the grammarians must, that Hermione's prophetic soul knows that Electra will begin her reply with a vowel, and therefore, to accommodate her sister, she gracefully elides the last letter of her personal pronoun and alters her accent accordingly? Editors do as well as they can in such awkward cases. Sometimes perhaps they reproduce the accents of a manuscript, and when they do, they

print what may be the faint echo of a tradition going back to the best ages of classical antiquity, but which probably represents no more than the practice of the scribe's own times. The oldest manuscript of any classical author continuously accented is comparatively modern. When manuscripts are not followed, theories of what the Greek accents must have been are generally acted on, and the result is an amount of variety in the accentuation of printed books which could hardly have been reached in any other manner. The curious reader should by all means peruse Lobeck's unfinished essay, 'De interpunctione cum enclisi et synalœphe conjuncta,' in the *Pathologiæ Græci Sermonis Elementa. Pars posterior*, pp. 321–337.

"Αν τ' εἴπη τις ἀξιῶν προπερισπάν, ώς ἀν ἐκεῖνος ἔθελήσῃ καὶ σὺ φθέγγου, καὶ πάλιν ἄν ἐτέρῳ συντύχῃς δξυτονείν ἔθέλοντι, καὶ αὐτὸς οὕτως πράττε καταφρονῶν καὶ τόνων καὶ ὀνομάτων, ώς οὔτε πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν συντελούντων, πολύ γε μᾶλλον οὔτε πρὸς γεωμετρίαν ἢ ἀριθμητικὴν ἢ μουσικὴν ἢ ἀστρονομικὴν, ὥστε εἰ μηδεμίᾳ τέχνῃ δέεται πρὸς τὸ ἑαυτῆς τέλος τῆς τῶν ἐπιτρίπτων τούτων ὀνομάτων μακρολογίας, οὐ μόνον οὐ χρὴ προσίεσθαι τὸ ἐπιτήδευμα τῶν ἀνδρῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ καταγελᾶν ώς μάλιστα.

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