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GREEK ACCENTUATION.

CHANDLER.

London

HENRY FROWDE



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Clarendon Press Series

A

PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION

TO

GREEK ACCENTUATION,

BY

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SECOND EDITION, REVISED.

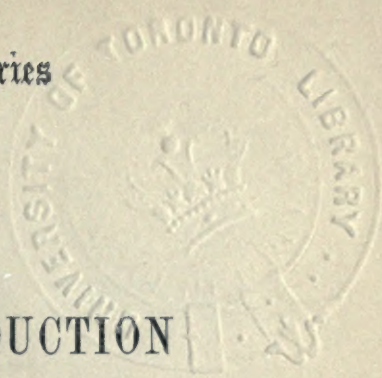
Τὸ ἐκάστη λέξει τὴν δέουσαν προσῳδίαν τιθέναι συμπέρασμα σχεδὸν
πάσης τῆς γραμματικῆς τυγχάνει μεθόδου.

JOANNES ALEXANDRINUS.

Oxford:

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS.

1881.



269
C53
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.

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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 ἰατροὶ ἦσαν, οὐδὲν ἂν ἦν τῶν 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 Götting 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-

mind, 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, νυμφίος, πεδίον, σοφία, ἀμαθία, μωρία, and the like. But this they have prudently avoided. If with Kreuser we say that the ι in σοφία is long, and make it *sophéea*, 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 ἠγείσθαι τοῦτον, ᾧ 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 uncompound 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 *γραμ* 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 *γράμ-μα*, *γράφ-ω*, *γράφ-ος* oxytone, like *γραμ-ματικός*, *γραμ-μικός*, *γραμ-μή*, *γραπ-τήρ*, *γραπ-τός*, *γραπ-τός*? The syllables *μα*, *ω* and *ος* 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 Λ 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 $\Sigma\upsilon\acute{\alpha}$ is a barbarous or un-Hellenic word, and then, without one trace of humour or

irony, derives it from the Greek verb *σίνομαι*, 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 Προσφῶδία*, 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*, *οιμῶζω οιμωγή*. 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*, *ῥζη*, *ἀγορά*, *σόβη*, *μάχη*, *δορά*, *φορβή*, *πόρπη*, 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 *das*; 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 Προσοφδία* 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 Græca*, 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 ὀξύνονται· εἰ δέ τι βαρυνθῆ, ἐτέρῳ χαρακτῆρι, ἢ διαστολῇ σημαινόμενον· Ἡϊῶν Πλευρῶν Πυθῶν Σιδῶν. τὸ Ἰτων βαρύνεται, ὡς [ἐν] ἐτέρῳ χαρακτῆρι ὑποπεσόν· (καθόλου γὰρ τὰ εἰς ΤΩΝ δισύλλαβα φύσει μακρᾷ παραληγόμενα βαρύνεται μὴ ὄντα τοπικὰ, διὰ τὸ κοιτών. τὰ δὲ βαρύτονα· Πλούτων, γείτων Τρίτων) . . . Σούλων 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 Hooegeveen, 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 Chæroboscus, 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 γέλοιος 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 Αἰολεῖς βαρυντικοί εἶσι; 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 rewritten, 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 Reliquiæ collegit disposuit 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 Προσφῶδια*, and the result is an astounding mosaic of bits laboriously fitted together—a paragraph from Arcadius—a line or two from Theognostus or Chæroboscus—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 Chæroboscus exists than that from which Dr. Gaisford printed his edition.

Most of the references to Götting'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 *Τρώϊλον* 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, ξίφος· σπαθή δὲ ναυτικὸν ξύλον, if he means by ναυτικὸν ξύλον, 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. Ἀρχίαλος, Eust. 1396. 22: δῆλον δὲ ὡς τὸ μὲν κύριον ὁ Ἀρχίαλος καὶ τὸ ἐπίθετον ὁ ἀρχίαλος τόπος, καὶ πόλις δὲ Θράκης Ἀρχίαλος ἢ καὶ Ἀρχιάλη, προπαροφύονται, ἀρχιαλὸς δὲ φασι σχοῖνος πλοίου, δέχεται.

§ 292. Γόνος, Eust. 1410. 9: γονὸς δὲ, ὁ γόνιμος τόπος καὶ κάρπιμος, ἀπὸ τοῦ γονὸς δευτόνου ὀνόματος, Ἰωνικῇ ἐπενθέσει τοῦ γ. γόνος μὲν γὰρ βαρυτόνωσ, ὁ γεννώμενος. γονὸς δὲ πρὸς διάφορον σημασίαν δευτόνωσ, ὁ γόνιμος: cf. Eust. 1412. 27: ἐρινὸς = ἐρινεὸς is oxytone in the books: ἱπνός, Eust. 16. 42: καὶ ὁ ἱπνος βαρυτόνωσ ἢ ἱπνός δευτόνωσ δι' οὗ δηλοῦται ἢ ἐστία ἢ ὁ κλίβανος: to Eustathius therefore, and probably to Herodian, ἱπνος was the accent which naturally presented itself.

§ 295. Ἡρκλανος, Plut. 2. 539 A, is singular; the scribe, probably regarding it as a syncopated form of Ἡρκυλάνος, 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 περισπωμένης, διαστολῆς χάριν ὡς ἐκ τύφω περιεκτικῶ.

§ 316. Θύρσος, Eust. 629. 50: οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον βακχικοὶ θύρσοι οἱ βαρυτούμενοι, οἱ γὰρ τοὶ δευνόμενοι θυρσοὶ, γαμικὰ δηλοῦσι στέμματα.

§ 351. Ἰῖδιον, Aristoph. Vesp. 1356.

§ 354. Κουρείον, E. M. 533. 29: τὰ διὰ τοῦ EION τρισύλλαβα ἰδιάζοντα, τουτέστιν ἐνὶ τόπῳ μόνον λεγόμενα, διὰ τῆς EI διφθόγγου γράφεται καὶ προπαροξύνεται· οἶον, Δάγειον, τὸ ἵπποδρόμιον Ἀλεξανδρείας, ἀπὸ Λαγοῦ τινός· χλούνειον, τόπος ἐν Αἰτωλίᾳ, ὅπου ἦν ὁ χλούνης· Λαύρειον, τόπος ἐν Ἀττικῇ ἔχων μέταλλα. Οὕτω καὶ κούρειον· οὕτω δὲ καλεῖται ἐν Ἀττικῇ τὸ ἱερεῖον τὸ θυόμενον, ἡνίκα ἐγράφοντο οἱ κούροι εἰς τοὺς φράτορας.

§ 386. Ἄγανός, Eust. 200. 1: ἐν δὲ βῆτορικῷ λεξικῷ γράφεται ταῦτα. ἀγανὸν τὸ καλὸν καὶ ἡδὺ καὶ προσηγές· ποτὲ δὲ καὶ κατὰ ἀντίφρασιν, τὸ χαλεπὸν. ἐν ἐτέρῳ δὲ ὅτι ἔστι καὶ ἄγανον προπαροξυτώνως· καὶ δηλοῖ τὸ κατεαγός.

§ 443. Συνεργός, Eust. 1967. 32: συνεργὸς μὲν, ὁ συγκαμνων τεχνίτης· συνεργὸς δὲ, ὁ βοηθός.

§ 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 Chæroboscus (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 Chæroboscus they ought to be respectively perispomenon and oxytone. Πάνες 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, Wytttenbach, and Tauchnitz; and Strab. 813, ed. Meineke. Πᾶσι 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 Valckenaer Animadv. ad Ammon. pp. 233 sqq.

§ 719. Ὀμφακοράξ, Anth. Pal. 6. 561. 5, is false for ὀμφακοράξ, and πυκνορράξ, Anth. Pal. 6. 22. 3, should be πυκνόρρωξ, as it is in Strab. 726, ed. Meineke. Οἰνοχράς, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13. 4, is a mistake for οἰνόχρας.

§ 743. Ὀτρεως and ὄτρεφ are both of them proparoxytone, Chærob. 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, Ἡρωδώρου for Ἡροδώρου, and § 425, p. 132, ὄντως for οὕτως.

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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 } ...	526	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
536 ...	531	592 ...	581	649 ...	607	706 ...	706	761 ...	764
537 ...	532	593 ...	624	650 ...	608	707 ...	707	762 ...	765
538 ...	533	594 ...	625	651 ...	609	708 ...	708	763 ...	766
539 ...	534	595 ...	626	652 ...	610	709 ...	709	764 ...	769
540 ...	535	596 ...	634	653 ...	611	710 ...	710	765 ...	767
541 ...	536	597 ...	635	654 ...	612	711 ...	711	766 ...	770
542 ...	537	597 ...	636	655 ...	613	712 ...	712	767 ...	771
543 ...	538	598 ...	637	656 ...	614	713 ...	713	768 ...	772
544 ...	539	599 ...	638	657 ...	615	714 ...	716	769 ...	773
545 ...	540	600 ...	639	658 ...	616	715 ...	717	770 ...	774
546 ...	541	601 ...	654	659 ...	617	716 ...	718	771 ...	775
547 ...	542	602 ...	641	660 ...	618	717 ...	719	772 ...	776
548 } ...	543	603 ...	642	661 ...	619	718 ...	720	773 } ...	777
549 } ...	544	604 ...	643	662 ...	620	719 ...	721	774 } ...	777
550 ...	545	605 ...	644	663 ...	665	720 ...	722	775 } ...	778
551 ...	546	606 ...	645	664 ...	666	721 ...	723	776 ...	778
		607 ...	646	665 ...	667	722 ...	725		

Ed. 1.	Ed. 2.	Ed. 1.	Ed. 2.	Ed. 1.	Ed. 2.	Ed. 1.	Ed. 2.	Ed. 1.	Ed. 2.		
777	} ... 779	812 ...	804	836 ...	836	876 ...	876	914 ...	915		
778			805	837 ...	837	877 ...	877	915 ...	917		
779			806	838 ...	838	878 ...	878	916 ...	918		
780			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	
785 } ... 785	784		814 ...	813	844 ...	844	884 ...	884	922 ...	931	
			815 ...	814	845 ...	845	885 ...	885	923 ...	932	
786 } ... 786	} ... 786	816 ...	815	846 ...	846	886 ...	886	924 ...	933		
787		817 ...	816	847 ...	847	887 ...	887	925 ...	935		
788		818 ...	817	848 ...	848	888 ...	888	926 ...	936		
789 } ... 787		} ... 787	819 ...	804	849 ...	849	889 ...	889	927 ...	937	
				805	850 ...	850	890 ...	890	928 ...	938	
				806	851 ...	851	891 ...	891	929 ...	939	
				807	852 ...	852	892 ...	892	930 ...	943	
790		808		853 ...	853	893 ...	893	931 ...	945		
791	809	854 ...		854	894 ...	894	932 ...	949			
792	810	855 ...		855	895 ...	895	933 ...	950			
793 ...	788	820 ...		818	856 ...	856	896 ...	896	934 ...	953	
794 ...	789	821 ...		819	857 ...	857	897 ...	897	935 ...	955	
795 ...	790	822 ...		820	858 ...	858	898 ...	898	936 ...	956	
796 ...	768	823 ...	821	859 ...	859	899 ...	899	937 ...	957		
797 ...	791	824 ...	822	860 ...	860	900 ...	900	938 ...	958		
798 ...	792	825 ...	823	861 ...	861	901 ...	901	939 ...	960		
799 ...	} 765	826 ...	824	862 ...	862	902 ...	902	940 ...	961		
		827 ...	825	863 ...	863	903 ...	903	941 ...	962		
800 ...	793	828 ...	826	864 ...	864	904 ...	904	942 ...	963		
801	} ... 794	829 ...	827	865 ...	865	905 ...	905	943 ...	964		
802			828	866 ...	866	906 ...	906	944 ...	965		
803			829	867 ...	867	907 ...	907	945 ...	966		
804 ...			795	830 ...	829	868 ...	868	908 ...	om.	946 ...	967
805 ...	796		831 ...	830	869 ...	869	909 ...	909	947 ...	969	
806 ...	797			831	870 ...	870	910 ...	910	948 ...	970	
807 ...	798			832 ...	832	871 ...	871	911 ...	911	949 ...	971
808 ...	799			833 ...	833	872 ...	872		912	950 ...	972
809 ...	801		834 ...	834	873 ...	873	912 ...	913	951 ...	973	
810 ...	802		835 ...	835	874 ...	874	913 ...	914	952 ...	974	
811 ...	803			875 ...	875						

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 Adverbiis 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. Ἄρκαδιου περὶ τόνων e cod. Paris. primum edidit E. H. Barker. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1820.
Ἐπιτομὴ τῆς καθολικῆς προσφῆδίας Ἡρωδιάνου, recognovit Mauricius Schmidt. 8vo. Jenæ, 1860.
The references are to the pages and lines in Barker's edition.
- Charax. Ἰωάννου γραμματικοῦ τοῦ Χάρακος, περὶ ἐγκλινομένων, in Bekker's Anecdota Græca, vol. 3. pp. 1149 sq.
- Chærob. C. Chæroboscus on the Canons of Theodosius, in Georgii Chærobosci Dictata in Theodosii Canones, necnon Epimerismi in Psalmos ed. T. Gaisford, S.T.P. 3 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1842.
- Chærob. E. The Epimerismi of Chæroboscus 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 περιήγησιν, 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 Græcæ Linguæ. Ed. C. B. Hase, G. Dindorf et L. Dindorf. fol. Paris. 1831-1865.
- Herod. π. μ. λ. Herodianus *περὶ μονήρους λέξεως*, in G. Dindorfii Grammatici Græci. Vol. 1. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1823.
- Herod. π. ε. μ. Herodianus *περὶ ἐγκλινομένων καὶ ἐγκλιτικῶν καὶ συνεκλιτικῶν μορίων*, in Bekker's *Anecdota Græca*, vol. 3. pp. 1142 sq.
- Joh. Alex. Ἰωάννου 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 *Scapulæ 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. *Phrynichi Eclogæ nominum et verborum Atticorum*. Ed. C. A. Lobeck. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1820.
- Lob. Ajax. *Sophoclis Ajax*. Commentario perpetuo illustravit C. A. Lobeck. Editio Tertia. 8vo. Berolini, 1866.
- Lob. Prol. *Pathologiæ Sermonis Græci Prolegomena* scripsit C. A. Lobeck. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1843.
- Lob. Path. *Pathologiæ Græci Sermonis Elementa* scripsit C. A. Lobeck. 2 vols. 8vo. Regimontii Borussiae, 1853-62.
- Lob. Rhem. Ῥηματικὸν 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. *Φιλήμωνος 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 Dindorfius. 8vo. Oxonii. 1875. Tom. 1 and 2, containing the scholia of codex Venetus A.
- S. V. *Scholia Græca in Homeri Iliadem*, edidit Gulielmus Dindorfius. 8vo. Oxonii. 1877. Tom. 3 and 4, containing the Scholia of Codex Venetus B.

Abbreviations.

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St. Byz.	Stephani Byzantii 'Εθνικῶν 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. Götting. 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 *προσφῶδια* 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 accentūs*. But to discuss the nature and the various species of *προσφῶδια* 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 προσφῶδια* 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 (*προσφῳδαί, τόνοι*) are three in number, the Acute (*προσφῳδία ὀξεῖα*), as ἦ; the Grave (*προσφῳδία βαρεῖα*), as ἥ; and the Circumflex (*προσφῳδία περισπωμένη*), as ῆ.

4. NOTE 1.—*Προσφῳδία* has generally a far wider meaning than *τόνος*; Schol. Dion. Thrac. 674. 1: *προσφῳδαί εἰσὶ δέκα, ὀξεῖα, βαρεῖα, περισπωμένη, μακρά, βραχεῖα, δασεῖα, ψιλὴ, ἀπόστροφος, ὑφέν καὶ ὑποδιαστολή.* Cf. Arc. 191. 5; 186 sqq. Herodian (ap. Schol. Dion. Thrac. 676. 16) in his *Καθολικὴ προσφῳδία* defined *προσφῳδία* to be, *ποιὰ τάσις ἐγγραμμάτου φωνῆς ὑγιούς (or ὑγιής), κατὰ τὸ ἀπαγγελτικὸν τῆς λέξεως, ἐκφερομένη μετὰ τινος τῶν συνεξευγμένων περὶ μίαν συλλαβὴν, ἥτοι κατὰ συνῆθειαν διαλέκτου ὁμολογουμένης, ἥτοι κατὰ τὸν ἀναλογικὸν ὄρον καὶ λόγον.* Schol. Dion. Thrac. 678. 27: *ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι οὐ τοὺς τόνους μόνον ᾤρισато, καὶ τούτους προσφῳδίας 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 be 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 γήσιοι μὲν εἰσι δύο, ὃ τε ὀξὺς καὶ ὃ περισπώμενος· ἀλλ' ὃ μὲν κατ' ἀπαθοῦς λέξεως τίθεται, ὃ δὲ κατὰ πεπονθυίας, ὃ περισπώμενος, καὶ ἔστι σύνθετος ἐκ τῆς ὀξεῖας καὶ βαρεῖας συνθεθειμένης εἰς τὸν περισπώμενον . . . ὃ δὲ ἕτερος τόνος νωθῆς καὶ βραδύς.* Schol. Dion. Thrac. 663. 26: *ἡ γὰρ βαρεῖα οὐκ ἔστι κύριος τόνος λέξεως, ἀλλὰ συλλαβῆς· ἡ δὲ ὀξεῖα κύριός ἐστι τόνος. κύριοι γὰρ τόνοι τῶν λέξεων δύο εἰσίν, ἡ ὀξεῖα καὶ ἡ περισπωμένη.* Schol. Dion. Thrac. 705. 26: *ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι ἀπλοῖ μὲν τόνοι εἰσὶ δύο, ἡ ὀξεῖα καὶ ἡ βαρεῖα, σύνθετος δὲ τόνος εἷς. Καὶ λέγουσί 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 *Μῆδεῖα* was found in Sappho for *Μῆδεῖα*. 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 *Θεὸδωρὸς*. 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; Chærob. C. 18. 17. That the practice did prevail we know, for the famous fragment of Alcman is so accented; see Gardthausen, Griechische Palæographie, 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.—Chærob. C. 17. 18: ὀξύτονον γὰρ λέγομεν τὸ ἐπὶ τέλους ἔχον τὴν ὀξεῖαν, οἷον καλὸς, καὶ παροξύτονον τὸ πρὸ μιᾶς συλλαβῆς τοῦ τέλους ἔχον τὴν ὀξεῖαν, οἷον ἀνθρώπου, καὶ πάλιν περισπώμενον φάμεν τὸ ἐπὶ τέλους ἔχον τὴν περισπωμένην, οἷον Ἑρμῆς, προπερισπώμενον δὲ τὸ πρὸ μιᾶς συλλαβῆς τοῦ τέλους ἔχον τὴν περισπωμένην, οἷον μῆλον, τούτου χάριν τὰ παροξύτονα καὶ προπαροξύτονα καὶ προπερισπώμενα καλοῦμεν βαρύτονα τῷ κοινῷ ὀνόματι, ὡς ἔχοντα τὴν βαρεῖαν ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ συλλαβῇ, οἷον, φίλδς, ἀνθρώπδς, μῆλόν. Perispomena are said to be potentially barytone 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; Chærob. C. 98. 12; 494. 5. Joannes Charax ap. Chærob. C. 19. 20: ὀρθοτονεῖσθαι μὲν φάμεν, ὅτε τὸν ἀνάλογον κατὰ φύσιν τόνον φυλάττει· ἐγκλίνεσθαι δὲ, ὅτε τὸν τόνον ἀναβιβάζει τῇ πρὸ αὐτῶν λέξει, ὡς ἀπὸ μεταφορᾶς τῶν ἐγκλινόντων ἑαυτῶν τὰ σώματα ἐπὶ τὰ ὀπίσω.

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 μούσα, βαλοῦσα, ὀξεῖα.

14. NOTE 1.—Joh. Alex. 4. 28 sqq. In the Bœotian dialect forms are found which are proparoxytone although the last syllable is long, as τύπτομη = τύπτομαι; Ὅμηρῦ = Ὅμηροι, Chærob. C. 403. 10; Eust. 365. 29. Götting (Accent. p. 25) observes that Bœckh. Corp. Inscr. 1. p. 723 accents *ἰάρν* for *ἰαρν*, and *μειλιχίν* for *μειλίχιν*: he is also of opinion that in A. G. 1187 we should write τῇ Ἑλένη and τῇ Πηνέλοπη for Ἑλένη and Πηνελόπη. In like manner the long *α = η* in Æolic seems to have been reckoned short for the accent, Joh. Alex. 3. 17: τὸ Ἀφροδίτα παρὰ μὲν Αἰολεῦσι 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 Chærob. C. 325. 28: οἱ δὲ Αἰολεῖς τὸ Η εἰς Α βραχὺν τρέπουσιν, οἷον Ἀφροδίτη Ἀφροδίτα (sic). Hephæstion p. 83 ed. Gaisford quotes from Sappho ποικιλόθρον' ἀθάνατ' Ἀφροδίτα and seems beyond all doubt to consider the final *α* long, and again p. 87. 5: Ψάπφοι τί τὰν πολύολβον Ἀφροδίταν, where one of the scholiasts says μακρὸν γὰρ ἔστι τὸ ΤΑΝ.

15. NOTE 2.—Joh. Alex. 5. 18: πᾶσα φύσει μακρὰ πρὸ βραχείας ληκτικῆς ἐφ' ἑαυτῆς ἔχουσα τὸν τόνον περισπᾶται, οἶκος, ἦθος, ἄμος: Chærob. C. 398. 15. This rule does not apply to those cases where the length of the vowel is caused by *arsis*, as in Hom. II. 4. 155: φίλε κασίγνητε; cf. Eust. ad loc., nor to parathetic compounds as τοῦδε, Πυθῶδε, μήτις, οὔτις, but Οὔτις, the fictitious name of Ulysses, follows the rule. In many editions we find Hom. II. 5. 31: Ἄρες Ἄρες βροτολογίε: in Draco 24. 10 it is thus printed, though in the same author, 154. 18, it stands Ἄρες Ἄρες βροτολογίε, 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 Δημῶναξ. The accentuation of such words as κῆρυξ, φοῖνιξ is discussed in chap. 4. The Epic τοῖσδεσι and τοῖσδεσι is remarkable as violating the common rule.

16. The diphthongs *αι* and *οι* at the end of a word are accounted *short* for the accent: as ἄνθρωποι, τράπεζαι, ἄμαξαι, ἄελλαι, Ὀμηροί, Ἄρισταρχοί, τύπτονται, πεποίηται, τύπτεσθαι, λέγεσθαι, ἄσπασαι; except in the Optative Mood and in Adverbs in *οι*; as ποιήσαι *he might make*, ὁμολογήσαι, οἴκοι, ἄρμοι. Yet the *αι* in πάλαι and its compounds is reckoned short; as ἔκπαλαι, πρόπαλαι. If followed by a consonant *αι* and *οι* are accounted long, as ἀνθρώποις, τραπέζαις. Hence may be distinguished ποιήσαι third person singular Optative Aorist active; ποιήσαι, second person singular Imperative Aorist middle; ποιῆσαι, Infinitive Aorist active.

17. NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 537. 22; Chærob. C. 400. 7 sqq.; Schol. Ven. A. 255; 302; E. M. 647. 9. In Doric the final *οι* 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 *αι* 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, δύσερως (genitive δύσερω), φιλόγελως, βαθύγηρως, ἔμπλεως, πόλεως, πράξεως, πράξεων, Πηλείδew.

19. NOTE.—Chærob. C. 399. 25: φύσει μακρᾶς οὔσης τῆς τελευταίας συλλαβῆς τρίτη ἀπὸ τέλους οὐδέποτε πίπτει ἡ ὀξεῖα, 'χωρὶς εἰ μὴ εὔρεθῆ τὸ Ω ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ συλλαβῇ παραλήγοντος τοῦ Ε,' τουτέστιν, ὅταν τὸ Ω ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ συλλαβῇ παραλήγοντος τοῦ Ε εὔρεθῆ, τρίτη ἀπὸ τέλους τότε πίπτει ἡ ὀξεῖα, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ πόλεως, μάντεως, πράξεως, πόλεων, μάντεων, πράξεων, καὶ ὡς ἐπὶ τῶν παρὰ ταῖς διαλέκτοις, οἷον Ἀτρείδew, Πηλείδew. Ἰστέον ὅτι ταῦτα προπαροξυνόμενα οὐ θέλουσιν ἔχειν μεταξὺ τοῦ Ε καὶ τοῦ Ω σύμφωνον, ὡς ἐπὶ τῶν προλεχθέντων παραδειγμάτων· ἐὰν δὲ ἄρα καὶ ἔχωσι πάντως εὔρισκεται ἡ τὸ Λ ἢ τὸ Ρ, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ χρυσόκερως, φιλόγελως. Cf. Theodos. Gram. 200. 3. In such words as δύσερως 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 δυσέρως, genitive δυσέρωτος, the vowel *ω* being no long casual (πρωτικόν, 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 φιλω̄, φιλέετε φιλεῖτε (§ 13), μουσᾶων μουσῶων, αἰδόος αἰδοῦς, ζωός ζω̄ς, ἔσταώς ἔστώς, βεβαῶς βεβῶς, Νηρεῖς Νηρίς. 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 *φιλέμεν*, when *ε* and *ο* coalesce, the resulting syllable retains the old accents melted as it were into one, *φιλοῦμεν*; in like manner *σόδμα* becomes *σῶμα*; but *ζῶς* can only become *ζῶς* because the grammarians have not devised an inverted circumflex *ν* to denote the fusion of the Grave and Acute. This theory is of course subject to the general rules; *τριακοντάτης* cannot produce *τριακοντούτις*; in accordance with the rule given above, § 13, the word must necessarily be written *τριακοντοῦτις*.

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 *ἄνθρωπος* becomes *ἄνθρωπου*, *ἄνθρωπῳ*, *ἄνθρωπων*, *ἄνθρωποις*. 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 *ἄνθρώπου*, *ἄνθρώπῳ*, *ἄνθρώπων*, *ἄνθρώποις*: *μοῦσα* becomes *μουσης*, *μουσῆ*, 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*, *μούσῆ*: *ἐπιστήμη* becomes in the nominative plural *ἐπιστήμαι* where the final *αι* 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 *ἐπιστήμαι*; *λαίλαψ* becomes *λαίλαπος*, *λαίλαπι*, *λαίλαπων*, and consequently by §§ 11, 12, *λαίλαπος*, *λαίλαπι*, *λαίλαπων*.

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 *πῆχεως* (§ 18), *πῆχεος* (§ 12), *πῆχεϊ* or *πῆχει* (§§ 11, 12), *πῆχῦν*, *πῆχῦς*: *πῆχεε*, *πηχέου*

(§ 11), *πήχες*, or *πήχεις*, *πήχεων* (§ 18), *πήχεσι*, *πήχεας*, or *πήχεις*: *βασιλεύς* is oxytone, and the accent stands on the third syllable, therefore *βασιλέος βασιλέως βασιλήος* (§ 13), *βασιλεῖ βασιλεῖ* (§ 20), *βασιλῆι* (§ 13), *βασιλέα βασιλῆ* (§ 20), *βασιλῆα* (§ 13), *βασιλέες βασιλείς βασιλής* (§ 20), *βασιλήες* (§ 13), *βασιλέων βασιλήων*, *βασιλεῦσι* (§ 13), *βασιλέας βασιλείς* (§ 20), *βασιλέες βασιλείς* (§ 20). *Καλός* is oxytone; hence *καλή*, *καλόν*; *ὄξύς* is oxytone, therefore *ὄξεια* (§ 13), *ὄξύ*.

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 *Ποσειδῶν*; *ὄρανος*, or *ὄρανος*, for *οὐρανός*; *Ῥώμαος*, or *Ῥωμάος*, for *Ῥωμαῖος*; *πάλαος*, or *παλάος*, for *παλαιός*; *σφραγῖν* for *σφραγίδα*.

26. NOTE.—Chærob. C. 333. 26: Πᾶσα γὰρ λέξις ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν παρ' ἡμῖν ὀξυτομένη παρὰ τοῖς Αἰολεῦσι βαρύνεται, οἷον Ἄτρεϋς, Ἄτρευς, σοφὸς σόφος, χωρὶς τῶν προθέσεων καὶ τῶν συνδέσμων· ἐπὶ γὰρ τούτων φυλάττουσι τὴν ὀξειαν τάσιν, οἷον ἀνὰ κατὰ διὰ μετὰ αὐτὰρ ἀτὰρ πρὸς. ‘Ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν.’ Διὰ τὰ μονοσύλλαβα· ἐπὶ τούτων γὰρ φυλάττουσι τὴν ὀξειαν τάσιν, οἷον νύξ, Στύξ· πῶς γὰρ δύνανται τὰ μονοσύλλαβα βαρύνεσθαι; Chærob. C. 70. 13: οἱ γὰρ Αἰολεῖς βαρυντικοὶ εἰσιν· τὸ γὰρ Πήλευς καὶ Ἄτρευς λέγουσιν βαρυντόνως. Cf. Chærob. C. 283. 7. Yet we find Gramm. Meerm. § 27. p. 331. ed. Koen. saying, *περισπῶσιν ὡς ἐπίπαν τὰ μονοσύλλαβα ὀνόματα· ῥῶξ, πτῶξ, δρῶψ, χροῦς, ῥοῦς, θροῦς, βοῦς, χροῦς, νοῦς, χῆν, Ζεῦς*. Apoll. de Pron. 93 B: *ἀδύνατον πρόθεσιν βαρύνεσθαι, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ἀναστρέφοιτο· οὐδὲ γὰρ Αἰολεῖς τὸν ἐπὶ ταύταις τόνον ἀναβιβάζουσιν*. Aristoph. Byzant. ap. Apoll. de Synt. 309. 15. Eust. 75. 36: *προπαροξυντικοὶ γὰρ εἰσιν οἱ Αἰολεῖς ἐν πολλοῖς, ὡς δηλοῖ καὶ τὸ δύνατος παρ' αὐτοῖς προπαροξυνόμενον καὶ ἄλλα μυρία*. Eust. 265. 16; 518. 37; Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. I. p. 10 sq.

The Bœotian accentuation seems to have differed from the Æolic, for it had polysyllabic oxytones, as *εὐγενεῖς = εὐγενής*, *ἀγενεῖς = ἀγενής*, *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 αρχιπειρατής, λεία ἀγελεία, ἐραμιστής ἀρχεραμιστής, ληστής ἀρχιληστής, Ἀπελλῆς φιλαπελλῆς*, except dissyllabic oxytones, which, when compounded with any other word than a preposition, become paroxytone, as *κριτής ὀρ-υθοκρίτης, ὄνειροκρίτης*, but *ἐπικριτής, ὑποκριτής; δοκή ἰστοδόκη, καπνοδόκη*, but *προδοκή: ῥοή ὑδρορροή, χοή οἰνοχόη*, but *ἀπορροή, προχοή*. Compounds, with a *short* final syllable, throw their accent as far back as possible, as *μῦα χαλκόμυια, κυνάμυια; παῦλα ἀνάπαυλα, οὐρά κυνόσουρᾶ, πείρα 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. Ξ. 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 *ης*.

30. Monosyllables in *as* and *ης* are perispomena, as *Bâs, Γῶs, Δᾶs, Θᾶs, Χνᾶs, Πᾶs, Δρῆs, Τρῆs*.

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

31. All words of more than one syllable in *as* are paroxytone, as βύας, κοχλίās, νεανίās, ὄρνιθοθήρας, πωγωνίās, ταμίās, παραξίās, τραυματίās, Αἰνείās, Βορέās, Ἐπαμεινώνδας, Λεωνίδας, Λυσίās, Μίδας, Νικίās, Σιμμίās, except those contracted from *aas*, or *eas*, which are perispomena, as Βορράς, φιλοβορράς, Δημάς, Ἐρμάς, Μαρικῆς, Φιλωτάς, ἔλασῆς, κερατῆς, together with ἀπταγῆς (or ἀπτάγας).

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

Proper Names. Ἄγαθῆς, Inscr. : Ἄζηνῆς, Suid. : Ἄηδῆς, Suid. : Αἰλουράς, Sturz. de Dial. Maced. 136, quoted by *H. D.* : Ἄκεσῆς, Athen. 48 B. Anthol. Gr. Brunck. T. 3. 192 : Ἄκοχῆς, A. G. Paris. 2. 145. 12 : Ἄκριβῆς (?) Arc. 21. 10 : Ἄλβῆς, Diod. Sic. 7. 3 : Ἄλεξῆς, Plut. 1. 947 ; 949 : Ἄμρσινῆς, A. G. Paris. 2. 145. 30 : Ἄμπελῆς, Anna Comnena, 14. p. 442 B. *H. D.* : Ἄμυνῆς, (?) Polyb. 4. 16. 9 : Ἄναφῆς, Phot. Bib. 382. 31 : Ἄνεμῆς, Leo Dial. p. 92 B. *H. D.* : Ἄπελλῆς, Diog. Laert. 9. 106 ; Chærob. C. 443. 32 : Ἄπολλῆς (?) Pape. : Ἄργῆς, Athen. 131 B : Ἄρκῆς (perhaps for Ἄρκείας, which occurs in Iambl. Vit. Pyth. ad fin.), Arc. 21. 1, where Lobeck (Par. 222) would, as it seems without reason, read Μαρικῆς : Ἄρκεσῆς (?) : Ἄρποκρῆς (?) Suid. s. v. is Ἄρπόκρας, in Galen ; wrongly as Dindorf thinks : Ἄρτεμῆς, Arc. 22. 6 : Ἄρτεμιδωρῆς, *H. D.*, there is no authority for such an accent : Ἄσκιδῆς, Cyril. Vit. Sabæ. c. 86. *H. D.* : Ἄσκληπῆς, Sozom. H. E. 3. 8. 11. *H. D.* : Ἄπταγῆς, Diog. Laert. 9. 12. § 114 : Ἄπτιλῆς (?) : Ἄπτινῆς, Inscr. : Ἄφροδῆς, Galen. t. 13. p. 858 A : Ἄχιλλῆς, Phot. Bib. 470. 11 : Ἄψεφῆς, Schol. Dio Chrys. 1. p. 49. *H. D.* : Βαβυλῆς, Suid. Βαβύλας, Zonar. 367 : Βαδῆς, Strab. 728 : Βαλλαντῆς, Synes. Ep. 127, *H. D.* : Βαραββῆς, N. T. Matt. 27. 16 : Βαραβῆς, N. T. Acts 1. 23 : Βῆς, Arc. 125. 17 ; Chærob. C. 16. 7 ; Phot. Bib. 228. 17. In Æschyl. Suppl. 869=892. ed. Didot. ᾧ Βᾶ, Γᾶς παῖ, Ζεῦ, it is an old form for βασιλεύς : Βασιλῆς, Soph. Gloss. : * Βαϋθλῆς (?) : Βελιτανῆς, Phot. Bib. 39. 5 : Βησῆς, 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 : Βησῆς ἔστηκεν οἶον ἀχανῆς. οὗτος ἔστηκεν ἀχανῆς καὶ παταγῶδης καὶ ὑπόμωρος : Βορράς, Arc. 22. 15 : Βουσῆς, Phot. Bib. 28. 12 : Βρανῆς, Cinnamus 6. 7 ; 2. 1 : Βυβλῆς, or Βιβλῆς, Galen. Comment. 2. in Hippocrat. Epidem. 3. § 5, tom. 9. p. 244. ed. Chart. : Γαβρῆς, Cinnamus 2. 8. Γαρουῆς, Pape, but in Strabo, 4. p. 177 F. ed. Meineke, it is Γαρούνας, though some MSS. of that author do read Γαρουῆς : Γλισσῆς (ᾶ, but generally ἄντος), Chærob. ap. Eust. 269. 21 : Γλυκῆς or Γλύκας (?) : Γονατῆς, Polyb. 2. 41. 10. St. Byz. s. v. Γόννοι has Γονατάς, and Eusebius Γονάτας : see *H. D.* s. v. : Γοργοσῆς (?) : Γουνῆς (?) Pape : Γρῆς, Arc. 125. 15 ; Joh. Alex. 7. 29 ; Chærob. C. 15. 26 : Γρηγορῆς, A. G. 1441, note, et alibi : Δαμάς, E. M. 247. 16 ; Zonar. 465 ; also Δάμα, gen. -α and -αντος : Δᾶς, Arc. 125. 16 ; Chærob. C. 16. 7 : Δελφινῆς, Leo Diac. 10. 9. *H. D.* : Δημάς, A. G. 714. 24 : Διογῆς (?) : Διονυσῆς (?) : Διονυτῆς (?) : Εἰσῆς, Inscr. : Ἐλεσβαῆς, Phot. Bib. 2. 2 : Ἐπαφρῆς, N. T. Coloss. 4. 12 : Ἐπικτῆς (gen. ᾶ and οῦ), Inscr. : Ἐργωνῆς (?) E. M. 422. 36 : Ἐρμάς, Arc. 22. 5 : Εὐκαρπῆς, Inscr. : Εὐκτῆς, Inscr. : Εὐπορῆς, Inscr. : Εὐτυχῆς, Inscr. : Εὐφρατῆς, Theodoret. H. E. 2. 9, quoted by *H. D.* : Ζηνῆς, Arc. 21. 19 ; Chærob. 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: **Zonarâs**: **Zônâs**, Anthol. Gr. Brunck. 2. 211: **Zωπυρâs**, Inscr.: **Zωσâs**, Inscr.: **Zωσιμâs**, Suid.: **Ἡρακλâs**, Georg. Syncell. p. 363 B., quoted by *H. D.* s. v.: **Ἡρâs**, Arc. 22. 15: **Θαδâs**, Arc. 21. 18, where Schmidt reads **Θευδâs** with Cod. Hav.: **Θâs**, Arc. 125. 16.; Joh. Alex. 7. 29; Chærob. C. 16. 4: **Θαυμâs**, E. M. 247. 17; Zonar. 465: **Θεοδâs**, Galen. Method. Medend. 10. c. 7. tom. 10. p. 49 A. ed. Chart.: **Θευδâs**, E. M. 448. 30: **Θεωνâs**, A. G. Paris. 2. 152. 9: **Θωμâs**, Chærob. E. 49. 23; Chærob. C. 42. 34; A. G. 674. 28; Theodos. Gramm. 88. 24: **Ἰγνâs** (?) Ptol. 2. 3. 2: **Ἰστâs**, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 270. 32: **Ἰωνâs**, N. T.; Phot. Bib. 116. 1: **Καναχâs**, Anthol. Gr. Brunck. 2. 15: **Κερκιδâs**, Arc. 21. 19: **Κερâs**, Euseb. p. 153. ed. Mai. *H. D.*: **Κεφαλâs**, Leo Grammat. 234. 15; Cf. Soph. Gloss. s. v.: **Κηφâs**, N. T. Galat. 2. 14; Suid. s. v. has **Κηφâs**: **Κιδηνâs**, Theod. Melit. Proem. in Astronom. c. 11: **Κλειδâs**, Georg. Acropol. Annal. p. 102 C. *H. D.*: **Κλεοπâs**, N. T. Luke 24. 18, and **Κλεόπας**: **Κλεωπâs** (?): **Κλονâs**, Plut. 2. 1132 C. and 1133 A: **Κλοπâs**, *H. D.* **Κλωπâs**, Suid. and N. T.: **Κοθυλâs** (?) Jo. Mosch. Prat. Spir. p. 1077 A; Hase. ap. *H. D.*: **Κοκκωνâs**, Lucian. Alex. § 6: **Κομητâs**, Chærob. C. 42. 34: **Κοννâs**, Aristoph. Eq. 534 = 532: **Κοσμâs**, Suid. s. v. **Ἰωάννης**: **Κοτοκâs**, Strab. 660: **Κοτυλâs**, Joseph. B. J. 1. 2. 4: **Κουζινâs**, Eust. 1367. 54: **Κρυτιδâs**, Diod. Sic. 4. 23: **Κτησâs** (?) Inscr.: **Κυθηνâs** (?) Diog. Laert. 9. 12. § 116: **Κωκαλâs**, Cantacuz. Hist. 3. 93, 94: **Κωμâs**, Suid. s. v. **Ἰππῶναξ**: **Λαγγαδâs**, Georg. Acrop. Chron. c. 63, quoted by *H. D.* s. v. **λαγκάδιον**: **Λαχâs**, Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 16; Vid. inf.: **Λεοντâs**, Inscr.: **Λεωνâs**, Suid.: **Λιχâs**, Chærob. C. 423. 14. Perhaps we should read **Λαχâs** here or **Λιχâs** in Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 16: **Λίχας**, Apollod. 2. 7. 7: **Λουκâs**, Chærob. E. 49. 23; Chærob. C. 43. 34; A. G. 674. 28: **Λυγγâs**, cf. Brunck. ad Ranas, vol. 1. p. 147, *H. D.*: **Λυκιτâs** (?) Pollux, 5. 47. *H. D.*, where Bekk. reads **Λυκόττας**: **Μαλανâs**, *H. D.*: **Μαρâs** (?) Phot. Bib. 475. 38; **Μάρας**, Suid.: **Μαρικâs**, name of a play of Eupolis (gen. *â*, *ου*, and *αντος*), Eust. 300. 22: **Μαρουθâs** Phot. Bib. 12. 17: **Μασινισσâs** (?) Pape, generally **Μασσανάσης**, **Μασανάσης**, etc.: **Μασκâs**, Xen. An. 1. 5. 4: **Μαχατâs**, Polyb. 4. 34. 4, and **Μαχάτας**: **Μελανθâs**, Suid. s. v. **Φρύγχος**: **Μελεâs**, N. T. Luke 3. 31: **Μεριδâs**, Aleiph. 3. 61: **Μετωπâs**, Athanas. T. I. p. 192 C, quoted by *H. D.* s. v.: **Μηνâs**, Arc. 22. 9; Chærob. C. 42. 27; Thucyd. 5. 19: **Μητρâs**, Arc. 22. 14; Chærob. C. 42. 33; Joh. Alex. 8. 16: **Μολπâs** (?) Inscr.: **Μονâs**, "Theophr. fr. 9; De Sudor. 12. p. 814." *H. D.*; Lob. Phryn. 765: **Μουσâs**, Paul. Æginet. 7. 12. p. 274. 1, quoted by *H. D.*: **Νασικâs**, Plut. 1. 834 B.: **Νειλαρâs**, Athanas. vol. 1. p. 190 B, ubi olim **Νειλâs**, *L. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*: **Νικανδâs**, Plut. frag. 3, tom. 10. p. 719, ed. Wyttenb. 8^o.: **Νικορâs**, Lob. Phryn. 435: **Νομâs** and **Νουμâs**, A. G. 714. 24. This is the constant accent of our books, yet Dion. Hal. Ant. Rom. 2. 58 = p. 120. 24. Syll. expressly says it is barytone, and therefore we should probably write **Νόμαs** or **Νούμαs**. Cf. *H. D.* s. v.: **Νυμφâs**, N. T. Col. 4. 15: **Νωνâs**, Suid.: **Ξηνâs**, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 270. 31: **Οἰωνâs**, Athen. 1. p. 20 A.: **Ὀλυμπâs**, N. T. Rom. 16. 15: **Ὀνâs** (?) Hesych.: **Ὀνατâs**, Anthol. Gr. Brunck. 3. 178, or **Ὀνάτας**, Phot. Bib. 114. 13, and Paus. 5. 27. 8: **Ὀνησâs**, Inscr.: **Ὀργâs**, Strab. 577; Dindorf conjectures **Ὀρβας**: **Οὐλφιλâs**, Phot. Bib. 58. 10: **Ὀφελλâs**, Phot. Bib. 70. 25: **Παλλαδâs**, Tzetzes, Proleg. ad Lycoph.: **Παννâs** or **Παννâs**, Euseb. Chron. p. 42. 45, ed. Mai. *H. D.*: **Παλμâs**, Anth. Plan. 4. 35.: **Παραδαλâs** (?) *H. D.*: **Παρμενâs**, N. T. Acts 6. 5: **Πασακâs**, Plut. 1. 1015: **Πετρωνâs**, Galen. T. 13. p. 731 F.: **Πηγâs**, Demetr. Procop. de Erudit. Græcis. c. 4: **Πιθηκâs**, Nicet. Chon. Hist. p. 36 D. *H. D.*: **Πλατανιστâs**, Paus. 3. 11. 2; 3. 14. 8: **Ποπλâs**, Joseph. B. J. 2. 2. 1. *H. D.*: **Προβατâs**, Eustath. Opusc. p. 290. 63. *H. D.*: **Προσδοκâs**, Inscr.: **Πρωτâs**, *H. D.*: **Πτερâs**, Paus. 10. 5. 10: **Πυθâs** (?) Arc. 21. 19: **Σαβανâs** (?): **Σακκâs**, Suid. s. v. **Ἀμμώνιος**: **Σαλâs** (?) Inscr.: **Σάλαs**, a river, Strab. 291: **Σαλκâs**, (?) *H. D.*: **Σαμωνâs**, Suid.: **Σατανâs**, Phot. Bib. 63. 41. N. T.: **Σελενâs**, Suid. s. v. **Ἀρειανοί**: **Σεραπâs** (or **Σαραπâs**), Athanas. 1. 192 C. *H. D.*: **Σερâs**, Inscr.: **Σευ**

θᾶς, Plut. 1. 1029: Σιλᾶς, *H. D.*: Σιλουρᾶς, *H. D.*: Σιμᾶς, Inscr.: Σιμωνᾶς (?) *H. D.*: Σιννᾶς, Strab. 755: Σισεννᾶς, Plut. 1. 492: Σκευᾶς, Acts 9. 14, and Inscr.: Σκοτινᾶς, St. Byz. s. v. Σκοτινά where Göttling would read Σκοτίτας: Σολυμᾶς, Suid.: Σουχᾶς, *H. D.*: Στεφανᾶς, N. T. 1 Cor. 16. 17: Στρογγυλᾶς, Fabric. Bib. Græca, 11. p. 716, ed. Harles. *H. D.*: Σωζᾶς, Inscr.: Σωσηνᾶς, Synes. Ep. 43. 102: Σωτᾶς (and Σώτας), Euseb. H. E. 5. 19.: Σωτηρᾶς, Schol. Ven. Δ. 412: Τατᾶς (?) Inscr.: Τριχᾶς, Append. ad Dracon.: Τροφιμᾶς (?) *H. D.*: Ὑψᾶς, Arc. 21. 22: Φαλερνᾶς, 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, Chærob. C. 42. 34: Φιλᾶς (?) Bentl. Epist. ad Mill. p. 346, sqq. ed. Dyce: Φιλητᾶς, Joh. Alex. 9. 22; Theoc. 7. 40; in Ælian, V. H. 9. 14, it is falsely paroxytone: Φιλωνᾶς, Inscr.: Φιλωτᾶς, Strab. 633, 636: Φῶκας, Phot. Bib. 32. 11: Χαμβδᾶς, Anth. Pal. App. 134: Χαρανδαμᾶς, *H. D.*: Χαρωνᾶς (?) *H. D.*: Χιλᾶς, Iamb. de Vit. Pyth. ad fin.: Χνᾶς, Arc. 125; Chærob. 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 α) perispomena, but in fact the grammarians teach no such doctrine.

33. *Common Substantives and Adjectives.* ἄββᾶς, voc ἄββᾶ, N. T. Zonar. 2: ἀηδᾶς (?) Suid.: ἀπταγᾶς, Eust. 854. 26; Chærob. 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: ἄσβεστᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: βακχᾶς = βακχευτής, Schol. Soph. Philoct. 1199: βασκᾶς, Matthiæ Greek Grammar, 1. p. 122. In Aristoph. Av. 885, it is written βάσκας:

καὶ τέτρακι, καὶ ταῶνι
καὶ ἔλεᾶ καὶ βάσκα
καὶ ἔλασῶ, καὶ ἔρωδιῶ.

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: βιλλᾶς (?) Arc. 22: βοιλᾶς = βολιᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: βροντᾶς = βροντήσας, Schol. Soph. Philoct. 1199, said to be a mere blunder: γουβᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: δακνᾶς, probably an adjective, A. G. 36. 17. δακνᾶς ἵππος, δακνᾶς ὄνος περισπάται, Chærob. C. 43. 2: ἐλαδᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: ἐλασᾶς, Aristoph. Av. 886: ἐλεᾶς, Aristoph. Av. l. 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; Chærob. C. 32. 6; 119. 26: ζελᾶς (?) Chærob. C. 124. 11: Ἐτι δεῖ προσθεῖναι 'καὶ χωρὶς τῶν διὰ τὸ μέτρον.' Ἔστι γὰρ ὁ ζελᾶς τοῦ ζελά, (οὔτως δὲ λέγεται κατὰ Θράκας ὁ οἶνος,) καὶ τούτου ἡ δοτικὴ εὐρίσκεται παρ' Εὐριπίδῃ χωρὶς τοῦ Ι. Συστεῖλαι γὰρ βουλόμενος τὸ Α, οὐ προσέγραψε τὸ Ι, οἶον

ταῦτὸν ποιεῖ τό τ' Ἄπτικὸν τῶ ζελά, σὺν γὰρ κερανοῖς.

Phot. Lex. 51. 22. Ζεῖλα: τὸν οἶνον οἱ Θράκες, where, according to the Cambridge editor, the accent is omitted: in Hermann's edition it is printed Ζεῖλα: καπηλᾶς, *H. D.*: καρabiᾶς, 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 Chærob. 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: κεραιᾶς, Psellus, *H. D.*: κερνᾶς, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 27: κορβανᾶς, N. T. Matth. 27. 6: κορυζᾶς, Suid. s. v. βουκόρυζαν: κοχλιᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: κρασᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: κτενᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: λαρυγγᾶς, Lob. Phryn. 434: λᾶς, Arc. 125; Joh. Alex. 7. 29: Chærob. C. 27. 29, 15. 27; E. M. 553. 2; Paus. 3. 24. 10: λαχανᾶς, Chærob. C. 43. 1:

λαχᾶς = στίμμι, Chærob. 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. : ὄξυγαλατᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : ὄστρακᾶς, Chærob. C. 42. 35 : πᾶξαιμᾶς, 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, ὁ γέρον and φιλοπελλᾶς, Arc. 22 : πεταλᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : πινακᾶς, Ducange ap. *H. D.* : πινακιδᾶς, Chærob. C. 43. 1 : στοματᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : σχοινᾶς, Lob. Phryn. 435 : ταμᾶς, γαμβρός, Hesych. : τηθελᾶς (?) Lob. Phryn. 299 : τραχηλᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : τρεσᾶς, Chærob. C. 43. 3, where for τρέσας, τρέσα, we should probably read τρεσᾶς, τρεσᾶ : cf. Eust. 1000. 11 : ὅθεν καὶ τις ἐν Ἀθηναίοις ἐπὶ δειλίᾳ κωμωδούμενος τρεσᾶς ἐκαλεῖτο, καθὰ καὶ τις ἕτερος διάρροϊαν 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. φακαί : φλασκᾶς (?) Reg. Pros. 61. p. 433, where Lobeck would read φασκᾶς. His conjecture is improbable, since the only φασκας in Greek is oxytone, and of the third declension : χεσᾶς, Eust. 1000. 12 : χολᾶς, Eust. 728. 48 : χηλᾶς, Lob. Phryn. 434. Hesych. s. v. : ψευδαββᾶς, 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 Götting, *Accent.* p. 117, refers the Aristophanic forms μαμμᾶν and κακᾶν, Nub. 1365-6. Cf. Phot. Lex. 245. 13. μαμμᾶν : Ἀργεῖοι τὸ ἐσθίειν οὕτω Καλλίας. Schol. ad Aristoph. *l. l.* μαμμᾶν, ἄσημος φωνὴ τῶν παιδῶν λαλούντων.

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

35. All dissyllables in της, with their compounds, are paroxytone, as ἀμυγδαλοκατάκτης, ἀπογνώστης, γλύπτης, διαλύτης, δότης, μεταλίτης, μετανάστης, μνήστης, πεύστης, πλύτης, προσωπολήπτης, προφήτης, πυραύστης, 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 ληϊστής.

36. NOTE.—Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 16 ; Arc. 23 sqq. ; Chærob. 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, ἰοδέτης, ἰπποδέτης, κηροδέτης : ἀναγνωστής Schol. Ven. Z. 511 = vol. I. p. 248. 31 is probably a mere oversight of the editor : ἀποθέται, Plut. 1. 49 E, is in some lexicons erroneously entered as ἀποθετής : ἀργοναυτής is contrary to all analogy and certainly false, cf. Ἀργοναυτής, δεσποιοναυτής, καρνοναυτής, σωοναυτής, χιλιοναυτής : ἀφεστής is sometimes quoted from Plut. 2. 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 : δερμηστής A. G. 240. 14 : δερμηστής : οἱ μὲν φασι εἶδος σκώληκος, ὃ κατεσθίει τὰ δέρματα : Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ ὄψεως εἶδος, the accent of this word, though contrary to analogy, finds a parallel in that of ὠμήστης 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*: *ἐκτιστής*, Basil. Or. vol. 1. p. 437 A, *H. D.* is almost certainly wrong: *ἐντευκτής*, Pamphil. Abyd. Epist. p. 26. 30. *H. D.*: *ἐπραστής* which is quoted by *H. D.* from the Septuagint, may be correct, it is parallel with *ληροστής* which is certainly oxytone: *ἐπρρυτής*, *H. D.* cannot be right: *ζευκτής*, Hesych. s. v. *Ζευξίλειος* ought to be *ζεύκτης*, and the same remark is true of *συζευκτής*, Nomocanon. Coteler. 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: *καταστροφτής*, *H. D.* is a mere blunder: *καταυστής*: *καταδύστης* Hesych., the last editor has changed the accent of *καταδύστης*, and if *καταυστής* 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*, Chærob. C. 176. 14, the compound *ψευδοκριτής* quoted by *H. D.* from Achmes, Onirocr. p. 149. 11, 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. 1. 91, is improperly oxytone in some lexicons: *προγευστής* ought to be *προγεύστης*, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 324; E. M. 315. 38; Athen. 171 B.: *πιστής* for *πίστης* is probably a mere misprint. With regard to the word *ραϊστής* 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 *ραίστης*, but *ραϊστής*, in like manner *κυνοραϊστής*, Arist. H. A. 5. 31. 6; Rhet. 2. 20. 6, and the manuscript readings there; S. V. Π. 414: *θυμοραϊστής* *τετρασυλλάβως καὶ βαρυντόνως ὁ Γλαῦκός φησιν, ἢ ἢ θυμοραϊστής, ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἀντίκειται γὰρ αὐτῷ τὸ θυμοραϊστέων*, the reference is to Hom. Od. 17. 300, and I cannot help thinking that Glaucus was right; the form *Ἰλιορραϊστής* can hardly be correct, cf. *ἀλιρραϊστής*, *ἀνθρωπορραϊστής*, *βουρραϊστής*, *λυκορραϊστής*, *μητρορραϊστής*, *πατρορραϊστής*, *τεκνορραϊστής*: *σειστής*, Lydus de Ostentis, p. 188 = p. 104, 12 ed. Wachsmuth. is a very doubtful accent, it should most probably be paroxytone like *κατασειστής*, 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: *τμήτης* not *τμητής* 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 εὐρῶν τὸ ἄκνῆτα χρυσέσιν ἐθέρησιν οὕτως κεκλιμένον, ὡσεὶ καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ παντοπώλης παντοπῶλα . . . τινὲς μέντοι ἐτόλμησαν τὸ ὑψιπέτης περισπάσαι, ἐπεὶ ἐν ἑτέροις ἔφη ἄστ' αἰετὸς ὑψιπετήεις.' ὡς οὖν τὸ τιμήεις . . . ἐγένετο τιμῆς . . . οὕτω ὑψιπετήεις ὑψιπετής: ψάλτης*, Chærob. C. 176. 24; in the common dialect this was paroxytone, 'in codd. constanter 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: *ὠμήστης*, this was the accent of Tyrannion, and it is in accordance with analogy, but Aristarchus wrote *ὠμηστής*, Schol. Ven. A. 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, οἰκέτης, ὁμότης, ὄρκα-
πάτης, παρδακέτης, πελάτης, περιωαίετης, τηλυγέτης, τοξότης, ὕδρα-
λέτης, ὑπνρέτης, φρεναπάτης, φυλέτης, χρεωφειλέτης, except εὔρετης
oxytone, and its compounds as ἐφευρετης, which follow the general
rule.

38. NOTE.—Arc. 26; Eust. 340. 45; Apoll. de Adv. 545. 25; S. V. B. 763, where
εὔρετης is asserted to be the only exception to the rule. Εὔρετης (*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 Buttman (Ausf. Gr. Gr. § 119. 31 quoted by
L. S.) the feminine of εὔρετης is εὔρετις; Lobeck, Phryn. 256, however, quotes
εὔρετις from Diod. Sic. 5. 76, where Bekker prints εὔρετις, and such must be the
proper accent because the accusative is εὔρετιν, Diod. Sic. 1. 25. Αἰνετης and
γαιαροτης are errors, E. M. 258. 4; Philem. Lex. p. 23. § 57; Lob. Par. 236. Gött-
ling also has γαιαμετης, the word is expressly made paroxytone in A. G. Oxon. 2.
357. 24; S. V. B. 763; E. M. 794. 8. Μικροτελετης in Eust. Opusc. 25. p. 281.
58 is a mistake for μικροτελεστης, Lob. Par. 431; and νεμετης in Synes. de Regno,
p. 30 C should be νεμητης, Lob. Par. 447, note 69.

Such words as ὑποκριτης, διαλυτης or διαλυτης belong to the rule above, § 35.

39. All words in ιτης (αιτης, ειτης, οιτης) are paroxytone, as
ἀλείτης, ἀλοίτης, βαθυρρείτης, βαλαυείτης, 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. 1.

41. Words of more than two syllables in της preceded by any
consonant but Σ are paroxytone, as ἀγύρτης, ἀλείπττης, ἀσκάντης,
αὔθεντης, αὔτοέντης, διώκτης, κεκράκτης, κολάπττης, μιάντης, συ-
στάκτης, παραμασύντης, ὑφάντης, except oxytone, 1. ἐθελοντης,
έκοντης, and in Attic ποικιλτης, and καθαρτης; 2. the following
in ντης from verbs in αἰνω and ὕνω; ἀβρυντης, ἀμνυτης, εὔθυνης,
διευθυνης, ἰθυνης, διθυνης, καλλυνης, κατιλλαντης, λαμπρυντης,
λευκαντης, λυμαντης, ὄσφραντης, καπνοσφραντης, πραῦντης, φαι-
δρυντης; 3. several in κτης from verbs in ἄζω, ἰζω, ὕζω, and σσω,
as αἰνικτης, ἀρπακτης, θωρηκτης, ἰκτης, νυστακτης, σαλπικτης, ορ
σαλπικτης, ἀριστοσαλπικτης, ἱεροσαλπικτης, συρικτης, φορμικτης,
and φορμικτης, φρυακτης.

42. NOTE I.—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 γενικὴν, βαρύνεται, εἰ μὴ εἴη μετοχικά, ὑφάντης, ἀγύρτης, εὔφραντης· τὸ δὲ ἔκοντης,
ἐθελοντης, μετοχικά. Παρὰ δὲ Ἀττικοῖς ὀξύνεται τὸ καθαρτης· ἀμνυτης ἐπὶ τοῦ βοηθοῦ

φαιδρυντής, ποικιλτής, καλλυντής, πραῦντής· ὅτι οὐκ ἔχει τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν εἰς φωνήεν λήγουσαν. A. G. Oxon. 2. 419. 29 : ὑφάντης : παροξυτόνως· ἐπειδὴ τὰ εἰς ΤΗΣ ἀρσενικὰ ἔχοντα τὴν παραλήγουσαν εἰς ἀμετάβολον λήγουσαν παροξυτόνως· οἶον Λαέρτης· ὑφάντης· σεσημείωται τὸ ποικιλτής. Schol. Soph. Elect. 70 : τὰ εἰς ΤΗΣ, ἔχοντα τὴν παρατέλευτον εἰς ἀμετάβολον λήγουσαν, ἀπρόσληπτα ὄντα τοῦ Σ κατὰ τὴν γενικὴν, βαρύνονται, εἰ μὴ εἴη μετοχικὰ, ὑφάντης, ἀγύρτης, Εὐφράτης [leg. εὐφράντης] τὸ δὲ ἔκοντής καὶ ἔθειλοντής, μετοχικὰ· παρὰ δὲ Ἀττικοῖς ὀξύνεται τότε καθαρτής, καὶ ἀμυντής ἐπὶ τοῦ βοηθοῦ, 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, ὀρύκτης, προΐκτης 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 διαλλακτής, Thucyd. 4. 60; Plut. 1. 83; 1. 1033; ἑξαλλάκτης, Hesych. s. v. Διαμέσταν : καταλλάκτης seems to be always paroxytone : συναλλακτής, *L. S.*, but συναλλάκτης, Eustath. Opusc. p. 93. 38. *H. D.* : καταρράκτης, βαβάκτης, E. M. 183 : βαστακτής, *H. D.*, yet they quote φορτοβαστάκτης from Schol. Plat. p. 421, ed. Bekk. : βρυάκτης, Stob. Ecl. Phys. vol. 1. p. 68 : διδάκτης does not seem to occur, but there is αἰσχροδιδάκτης, Manetho, 4. 307, *H. D.* : νομοδιδάκτης or νομοδιδακτής, Plut. 1. 348 A : ὄπλοδιδακτής (?) *H. D.* διώκτης, is always paroxytone together with its compounds γνωμιδιώκτης, ἔκτοδιώκτης ἐπιδιώκτης, θηριοδιώκτης, ληστοδιώκτης, Περσοδιώκτης : ἐρέκτης, Orion. 54. 8 : λαβράκτης : λαφύκτης, Eust. 1246. 33, is elsewhere oxytone, though wrongly : μαιμάκτης, Plut. 2. 458 B : δερματομαλάκτης, Schol. Plat. Gorg. 517 E : ὀρέκτης : ὀρύκτης, Strab. 692, διορυκτής, *L. S.*, νεκρορύκτης, ῥιζορυκτής (?) *H. D.*, τοιχορύκτης, φρεατορύκτης, E. M. 799. 41 : παντορέκτης : προΐκτης, 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 ἐπέικτης, ἔργεπέικτης, θυρεπανοίκτης, παρατρώκτης, are naturally paroxytone as compounds of dissyllables.

44. NOTE 3.—Αἰνικτής, Diog. Laert. 9. 1. 6 : ἀρπακτής, *L. S.* : δαΐκτης, *L. S.*, ψυχοδαΐκτης Anth. Pal. 9. 524. 24 : ξενοδαΐκτης, *L. S.*, is ξενοδαίκτης in Eurip. Herc. F. 391 : ἔλεγκτής, yet the compounds ἔθρελέγκτης, Λατινέλέγκτης, μοιχοελέγκτης, are paroxytone in the passages quoted by *H. D.*; ἀπελεγκτής is oxytone in Euseb. Præp. Evan. 256 D : θωρηκτής, Hom. Π. 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 : ἰύκτης (ás), Theocr. 8. 30 : κληκτής, Plut. 2. 220 F. *H. D.* : μειλκτής (?), μελικτάς, Theocr. 4. 30 : μουσικτάς, Hesych. : νυστακτής, Aristoph. Vesp. 12 : σαλπικτής (or σαλπικτής), Pollux. 4. 87 : ἀριστοσαλπικτής, ληστοσαλπικτής, ἱεροσαλπικτής, Pollux. 4. 87 : συρικτής, Arist. Prob. 18. 6. 1 : ταρακτής, Eust. 873. 16, is paroxytone in Schol. Æschyl. Pers. 79 : φορμικτής and φορμικτής, 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 : διθυνητής is oxytone in Hesych. and paroxytone in Suid. : καπνοσφραντής

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

47. NOTE 6.—Ἄορτής, Suid., or ἄορτης, 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, ἡεπορευτής, θεραπευτής, θηρευτής, κυβευτής, 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, ἐξεταστής, ἡλιαστής, 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. A. 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*) καλοῦσι τὸν ἱατρὸν ὡς φασι οἱ παλαιοί; S. V. X. 2: ὅθεν Φρύγες ἀκεστήν (*sic*) τὸν ἱατρὸν: 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: ἀνακτοτελέσται, Clem. Alex. Protrep. should either be oxytone or ἀνακτοτελετής: ἀργεστής as an adjective is oxytone, Schol. Ven. A. 306; 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 βειλαρμωστής: 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: θυέστης, Phot. Bib. 532. 33; Lob. Par. 448: κακοδαιμονιστής 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 Θεσσαλικόν ὁ τόπος βαρῦς, ὡς Ὀρέστης Θυέστης: ῥητοροσοφιστής, H. D. is a mere blunder: ῥυνοκολούστης, a name of Hercules, Paus. 9. 25. 4, ought to be corrected: χρεώστης, Plut. 2. 828 D, *et alibi*. Heracleides at one time wrote χηρώστης, but afterwards altered his mind; the word is oxytone, Eust. 533. 38; Schol. Ven. E. 158; Eust. 1724. 36: ὠμήστης, Tyrannion: ὠμηστής, Aristarchus: Schol. Ven. A. 454; X. 67; Eust. 855. 39; this strictly belongs to the dissyllables.

51. All words of more than two syllables in ᾱτης, η̄της, ῡτης, and ω̄της, 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, εὐνήτης,

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 γεννήτης a clansman, διαιτητής, διορθωτής, ἤβητής (ἤβάω), θεατής, θηρατής, κηλητής a charmer, but κηλήτης (κηλή) herniosus, κομμωτής, κωλυτής, λωβητής, μαθητής, μηνυτής, μιμητής, ὁμοιωτής, πεδητής one who fetters, but πεδήτης one who is fettered, πειρατής, περιγητής, 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: ἀγυιάτης, ἀγωνιάτης a nervous man from ἀγυῖα, not from ἀγωνιάω, ἀργήτης white, ἀσπιδιώτης, ἀχάτης, Βακχιώτης, γενειάτης, γενειήτης, δεσμώτης a prisoner, ἐστιώτης from ἐστία, 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, ἀήτης, and ἀγρώσης, 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. Odys. N. 332: τῇ δὲ προσώδια ὡς ἀεικῆς, φησὶν Ἀρίσταρχος. οὕτω δὲ καὶ Ἡρωδιανός. Eust. 1742. 59: ἔστι δὲ ἐπητής ἢ ὁ λόγιος παρὰ τὸ ἔπος, ἢ ὁ χαίρων τῇ ἀληθείᾳ παρὰ τὴν ΕΠΙ πρόθεσιν καὶ τὸ ἑτεόν, ὀξύνεται δὲ φασιν ἢ λέξις παρὰ τοῖς παλαιότεροις. οἱ δὲ ὕστερον, παροξύνουσι αὐτό, λέγοντες ἐπήτην, τὸν φρόνιμον: θηπητής (θηπέω?) Hesych.: θυητής, as if from θυέω: μηλατάς, Hesych., is very doubtful.

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

Laert. 2. § 131. On ἀήτης, if it be an exception, see Schol. Ven. E. 158; Eust. 533. 39; 1724. 33: ἀλήτης, E. M. 40. 45; Schol. Ven. A. 540: βακχιώτης, Soph. Œd. Col. 678: βαρυβρομήτης (?) Anth. Pal. 7. 394: βιατάς, Pind. Pyth. 4. 420; Olymp. 9. 114; H. D.: βιοκωλύτης, which is quoted by H. D., is falsely accented: γεννήτης is found both in the sense of *parent* and *member of a clan*: although in the former signification γεννητής is the correct form, like ἀειγεννητής (not ἀειγεννήτης) in Macrob. Sat. 1. 17: δειπνήτης (?) L. S.; δειπνητής, H. D., who quote Polyb. 3. 57. 7, a place which proves nothing as to the accent: δεσμώτης, Philem. Lex. p. 23. § 57: ἐστιώτης is implied by the feminine ἐστιώτις, Soph. Tr. 954: εὐνήτης, Eurip. Med. 160, cf. κατευνητής, L. S.; ἐπειναταί (?): on this doubtful form see H. D.: μονοθελήτης or μονοθελητής, cf. Soph. Gloss. s. v.: κηλήτης (and καλήτης), *herniosus*, Anth. Pal. 11. 404: κηλητής (from κηλέω), *a charmer*, Diog. Laert. 8. 67: κλοιώτης, Hesych.: κομήτης, Schol. Ven. A. 454; E. M. 40. 45: κονήτης (?) Hesych.: κορυνήτης, E. M. 40. 41; A. G. Oxon. 2. 321. 18: κυβερνήτης, Schol. Ven. E. 158; N. 382; Eust. 533. 39: λαλαγήτης in Hesych. should be oxytone: θεολωβήτης, Manetho 4. 234; H. D. requires correction, cf. λωβητής, and E. M. 40. 44: παραμασητής (?) Athen. 242 C: μωλύτης, Diog. Laert. 7. 170: μεγαλομυκήτης in Hesych. is undoubtedly an error; the word should be oxytone, like the simple μυκήτης: πεδήτης, E. M. 40. 40 = *one who is bound*, Lucian Jup. conf. c. 8; Hesych.; πεδητής, *one who binds*, Anth. Pal. 9. 756: περάτης, Philo Jud. vol. 1. p. 439. 25, should be oxytone: πλανήτης, Schol. Ven. A. 540; Soph. Œd. Col. 3, etc.: ψευδοπλανήτης, Eust. 1742. 23: σαώτης, Paus. 9. 26. 7: σκηνήτης (?): the proper form of this word is σκηνίτης: σκοπιήτης and σφενδονήτης are nominal derivatives: συνουσιώτης, Theophyl. Bulg. vol. 3. p. 562 B; H. D. almost certainly a false accent: χορωφελήτης, Aristoph. Lys. 1319, should be oxytone.

55. NOTE 4.—Tyrannion wished to paroxytone *ἔδνωτής*, Schol. Ven. N. 382. Φιλήτης, *a thief*, is distinguished from φιλητής, *a lover*, E. M. 793. 57. Καλαμαυλήτης, in Athen. 176 D, should undoubtedly be oxytone.

56. Masculines in ᾶ, as αἰχμητά, ἱππηλάτα, ἱππότα, retain the accent on the same syllable as the corresponding forms in ηs; except proparoxytone, ἀκάκητα, δέσποτα, εὐρύοπα, and μητίετα.

57. NOTE 1.—Eust. 75. 37; Chærob. C. 431. 5; 432. 16; Schol. Ven. A. 175; Lob. Par. 183. They are frequently called Æolic, though it is clear that αἰχμητά or πολεμστά cannot be so, at least as far as the accent is concerned. The following are the more important nouns of this class: ἀγκυλομήτα, Phil. Lex. p. 24. § 60: αἰχμητά, Eust. 75. 20: ἀκάκητα, this was Aristarchus' accent, ἀκακήτα being the usual one, Schol. Ven. Π. 185; Chærob. C. 431. 5; Eust. 75. 20; 1053. 55. 60; Joh. Alex. 13. 21: βαθυμήτα: δέσποτα, the vocative of δεσπότης, Schol. Ven. A. 175; Chærob. C. 431. 5: δολομήτα, E. M. 282. 42: εὐρύοπα, Schol. Ven. A. 508: ἡπότα, Eust. 75. 21: ἡχέτα, ἱππηλάτα, Schol. Ven. A. 508: ἱππότα, Eust. 75. 21: κυανοχαίτα, Eust. 75. 21: this also occurs as a dative in Antimachus ap. A. G. 1187: μητίετα, Aristarchus, Horus, Apollonius; Schol. Ven. A. 175; 508: νεφεληγερέτα, Schol. Ven. A. 175: πεδήτα, Philem. Lex. p. 24. § 60: ποικιλομήτα, πολεμστά, πολυμήτα, στεροπηγερέτα, χρυσῶπα.

58. NOTE 2.—The Lacedæmonian forms in ηρ or αρ (gen. ου) = ηs, seem to have the same accent as those in ηs, at least in our books, as ἐπιγελαστάρ for ἐπιγελαστής (?), καλλιάρ for καλλίας, and the like; Ahrens de Græcæ Linguæ Dialectis, 2. p. 71. Kühner, G. G., does not appear to mention such forms at all.

59. Proper names in *ης* are paroxytone, as *Αἰσχίνης*, Ἄλκιβιάδης, Ἄτρείδης, Γράδης, Γύγης, Θουκυδίδης, Καππαδόκης, Λεπτίνης, Μιλτιάδης, Νικήτης, Ξέρξης, Ὀζόλης, Ὀρέστης, Πέρσης, Πηλείδης, Σκύθης, Χρύσης, except those contracted from *έας*, which are perispomena, as Βορρῆς, Θαλῆς, Ἐρμῆς.

60. NOTE 1.—*Proper Names in ῆς*. Ἄπελλῆς, Herodian ap. Eust. 1951. 14; Chærob. C. 46. 34: Ἄρτεμῆς, Arc. 25: Ἀύγῆς, Arc. 23: Βορῆς, a form, the existence of which is doubted by Eust. 1538. 34: Δρῆς, vide sup. § 30: Δρογῆς (?) Arc. 23: Ἐρμῆς, Herodian ap. Eust. 1951. 13, and Aristarchus ap. Eust. 1118. 62: Ζαβρῆς, Zonar. 947: Ζαμβρῆς, Suid.: Θαλῆς, when barytone its genitive is Θάλητος, Herodian ap. Eust. 1951. 13; Chærob. C. 44. 14; 136. 25; Schol. Ven. O. 302: Θυῆς, Arc. 23. 25: Ἰαμβρῆς, N. T.; Suid.: Ἰαννῆς, N. T.; Suid. Ἰωσῆς: κασῆς or κασᾶς = τὸ πλωτὸν ἱμάτιον. Κασῆς as a proper name is oxytone in Chærob. C. 413. 12, and paroxytone in Arc. 24: Καυσῆς, Herodian ap. A. G. Oxon. 3. 288. 19: Κιβῆς, Arc. 23: Κισσῆς, Aristarchus ap. Eust. 840. 30; Schol. Ven. A. 223: Κυῆς, Arc. 23. 25; also Κύης, 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.: Μεγῆς, so accented by Ptolemæus 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: Μυῆς, Arc. 25. 7, and Μύης (gen. ητος), St. Byz.: Μωῦσῆς, Chærob. C. 46. 34; this word also follows the third declension: Ναρσῆς, Chærob. C. 46. 33: Ναυῆς, Sept.: Ποδῆς, 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 Πυθῆς, 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: Πυλλῆς, Arc. 25. 11: Ραζῆς, the renowned Arabian physician: Ροδῆς, Arc. 24: Σπιλβῆς (?) H. D.: Στυπηῆς or Στυππηῆς, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 970; H. D.: Σωσῆς, Chærob. C. 46. 34; Eust. 182. 20; 1538. 34: Τιμῆς, Inscr.: Ἰῆς, Arc. 23. 9, though it is perpetually written Ἰης in our books: Φαλῆς (and Φάλης, gen. ητος), Schol. Ven. O. 302; Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 251 = 262, περισπωμένως δὲ τὸ Φαλῆς ἀναγνωστέον, ὡς Ἐρμῆς. οὕτως δὲ Ἀττικοί· παρὰ Δωριεῦσι δὲ βαρυτόνως, ‘ὁ δ’ αὖ Φάλης κατακυπτάζει’ οὕτω Σώφρων ἐχρήσατο: 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 Τζιμισκῆς, Leo Diac., Φρανζῆς, Φουρνῆς, etc.

61. NOTE 2.—The following national names, if correct, which may be reasonably doubted, violate the general rule: Ἄδρησταί or Ἄδραῖσταί, Arrian Anab. 5. 22. 3: Ἄσταί, St. Byz.; Strab. 319: Ἄστρυβαί, Arrian Ind.: Βίθυαι, St. Byz.; Βουσαί, Herod. 1. 101, is correctly Βούσαι in St. Byz.: Δισοραί, St. Byz.: Ἐντριβαί, St. Byz.: Κορδισταί, Athen. 234 A. B. For Λυγχησταί, in Thucyd. 2. 99. 4. 124, Strabo 326 has Λυγχήσταί, St. Byz. s. v. Λύγμος 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 τοὺς 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: Ποριστής, Schol. Plat. Menex. 235 E.

Words in *a* and *η*.

62. In the accentuation of words in *a* 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, ἀμείβω ἀμοιβή*. Collectives (*περικτικὰ*) are commonly oxytone; for example, such words as *ἰωνιά, ῥόδωνιά*, 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 ὀξύνεται τῷ Ο παραληγόμενα, εἰ γένοιτο ἀπὸ ῥημάτων τῷ Ε παραληγομένων μόνη, οἷον στρέφω, στροφή, τροπή, τροφή, ῥοπή, σπονδή, νομή, ὄλκη, πλοκή, οὕτως καὶ φορβή. προσέθηκα τῷ Ε παραληγομένων μόνη, ἵνα νῦν ἐκφύγω τὸ πόρη· τοῦτο γὰρ παρὰ τὸ πείρω.

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 *a* is short when the genitive ends in *ης*, and long when it ends in *ας*, except 1. hyperdissyllabic words in *εια* with a corresponding adjective in *ης*, as *ἀλήθειᾶ ἀληθής, ἀσάφεια ἀσαφής, ὑγεία ὑγιής*; 2. feminine forms like *εὐπατέρεια, ἡριγένεια, τριτογένεια, δυσαριστοτόκεια*, with no corresponding masculines; 3. feminines in *εια* corresponding to masculines in *εως*, as *βασιλεία βασιλεύς, ἱέρεια ἱερεύς, πανδόκεια πανδοκεύς*, though this last word is by some derived directly from *πανδοκεύω*, and consequently written *πανδοκεῖα*; the words *βοήθειᾶ, θάλειᾶ, κράνειᾶ, and κώδειᾶ*, have a short final syllable; 4. common names of women in *τρια*, as *μαθήτρια, ποιήτρια, πλύντρια*; 5. hyperdissyllables in *οια*, as *εὔνοια, Εὐβοια*; 6. those in *νια*, as *μυῖα, χαλκόμνια*, but *θυῖα, μητριᾶ* and *ἀγνιᾶ* are long. The termination *ρα* is *short* in all simple hyperdissyllables with a *naturally* long penultimate, as *ἄρουρᾶ, γέφυρᾶ, μάχαιρᾶ* (except words in *ωρα* with *τιάρα* and *κολλύρα*); in all words ending in *ια* (except *χειρά, σειρά, χοίρα, εταίρα*), and in

σφῶρα 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 $\bar{a} = \eta$.

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

NOTE.—Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 7; St. Byz. s. v. Μάστρα. Λᾶ and Μᾶ are wrongly written Λά, Μά, in St. Byz. For φᾶ νῆσος in Joh. Alex. 8. 4, Götting rightlly conjectures Φᾶ νῆσος, quoting Herodot. 4. 178, where however our editions read Φλά.

-AA and -AH.

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

67. NOTE.—When contracted they become perispomenon, as μᾶ, Ἰθηνᾶ, Herodian π. μ. λ. 7. 33. Hecateus, ap. Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 1, has τῆ Δανᾶ μίσηται Ζεὺς for Δανάη. Lob. Prol. 75, 'Danaai hoc est Danai filiae oxytonon est in Hesiod. Fr. 72, Goettl. ut Cranai filia Κρανᾶ 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 *ba* and *bh* are paroxytone, as Ἄβα, Ἄλβα, ἀλάβη, ἀρτάβη, βλάβη, βόλβα, ἑκατόμβη, ἐρυσίβη, ἦβη, καλύβη, κύμβη, λώβη, σόβη, στίβη, στίλβη, φόβη, Ἄλβη, Ἄλύβη, Ἄρισβη, Βοίβη, Βόλβη, Δέρβη, Ἐκάβη, Θήβη, Θῆβαι (§ 13), Θίσβη, Κύρβη, Νιόβη, Ὑσβη, Φοίβη; except oxytone, ἀμοιβή, λαβή, λοιβή, στοιβή, τριβή, φορβή, and ὦβή.

69. NOTE 1.—A. G. Oxon. 1. 257. 16: Ἄβά = βοή appears in Cyril. Lex. ap. Zonar. p. 99: ἄλαβα, in Hesych. and elsewhere, should probably be paroxytone: ἀμοιβή, Arc. 104. 10: ἀνασοβή, Socr. H. E. 2. 23. p. 115; H. D.; yet μισοσόβη and σόβη are paroxytone, a fair test of the reliance to be placed on the rule which declares that verbals in *η* are oxytone: ἀποκρυβή, Eust. 974. 45; H. D.: βηβή (?) = πρόβατον, Hesych.: γραβά, *pit*, Hesych.: δολβαί, Hesych.: ἐκθλιβή (?) Sept.: κολοβή (sc. χλαίνα) is an adjective used substantively; Chærob. ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 227. 11, κολοβὴν βαρύνεται, Ἄττικοὶ δὲ ὀξύνουσιν. A distinction (it is to be suspected a vain one) is sometimes made between λαβή, *hold*, and λάβη, *excuse*. Ἄβη, 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: ὦβή, Plut. 1. 43 A; Suid. s. v. ὦβας.

70. NOTE 2.—*Proper Names*. Ἄβη, Arc. 104. 11: Ἄβαι is occasionally found oxytone in the books, e. g. Soph. Œd. R. 894 = 900; Eust. 279. 1, παρ' ἐκείνων δὲ (sc. Sophocles) καὶ ὀξύνονται κατὰ τινα τῶν ἀντιγράφων αἱ Ἄβαί. Ἄλαβα (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 58: Ἄλβη in St. Byz. s. v. Ἄλβα is certainly an error: Ἄρυββα (?) St. Byz.: Βάβιββα (?) 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: **Μαίνοβα**, Strab. 143: **Μαρίαβα**, St. Byz.: **Μέσσαβα** (?) St. Byz.: **Μοναβαί**, St. Byz.: **Όνοβα**, Strab. 143; Ptol. 2. 4. 11: **Όσσόνοβα**, Strab. l. l.; Ptol. 2. 5. 3: **Σαβά**, Strab. 770: **Σάβα**, Ptol. 4. 6. 30; **Σαβαί**, Strab. 771, and St. Byz., but he observes s. v. **Τάβα**, *βαρύνεται δέ. ὡς Σάβα*; hence **Σαβή** should probably be paroxytone, cf. St. Byz. s. v. **Σάβοι**: **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 **Άγίσυμβα**, Ptol. 4. 6. 3; 1. 7. 2.

-ΓΑ and -ΓΗ.

71. Common substantives in γα and γη are oxytone, as *ἀναζυγή*, *ἀναφυγή*, *ἀρμογή*, *ἀρωγή*, *δημιουργή*, *κλαγγή*, *κραυγή*, *μαρμαρυγή*, *οἰμωγή*, *ὄλολυγή*, *ὄργή*, *πληγή*, *ῥωγή*, *σιγή*, *στοργή*, *σφαγή*; except paroxytone, *ἄγη*, *wonder*, *ἀμόργη*, *ἄρπάγη*, *a hook*, *ἡλύγη*, *λύγη*, *πάγη*, *a snare*, *στέγη*, *τέγη*, *τρύγη*, and the contracted nouns *γῆ*, *αἰγῆ*, *τραγῆ*, which are perispomena.

72. NOTE.—A. G. Oxon. 2. 412. 4: **Άγή**, *breakage*, *ἀπόκλασις τοῦ κύματος*: **ἄγη**, *wonder*, E. M. 8. 35: **αἶγα** = *αἶξ*, a late form, Valckn. ad Ammon. p. 230: **αἰγῆ** = *αἰγέα*, Arc. 105. 2: **ἀμόργη**, Arc. 105. 12: **ἀράγγη**, H. D.: **ἄρπαγή**, *rapine*: **ἄρπάγη**, *a 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: **γέλλη**, 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: **έόργη** and **εύεργη**, Pollux 6. 88: **ἡλύγη**, 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. *κολλύρα*: **λατάγη**, Eust. 1170. 55; L. S. have *λαταγή*, which seems the better way of writing the word: **λεύγη**, Hesych.: for *λιβύργη* in Arc. 105 the last editor has rightly substituted *Έλιβύργη*: **λόγγη**, Hesych.; ‘Verum est *λοίτη*,’ H. D.: **λύγη**, Eust. 689. 18, 809. 44; E. M. 91. 27: **λόγη**, Hesych., but *λωγή*, Zonar. 1325: **μάργη**, Lob. Par. 346; Hesych.: **ὀλίγγη** (?) Arc. 105. 12: **ὀξύγη**, *a toad*: **παγή** (?) Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 23: **πάγη**, Arc. 104. 24: **πανάγη**, Arc. 105. 8, who says it means *ἡ ἀγνή ἱερεία*: Meineke (cf. Lob. Prol. 44) thinks it a contracted form for *πανάγεια*, but this is doubtful: **παταγή**, Eust. Dion. Per. 566, *τὸ δὲ παταγή κοινότερον μὲν ὀξύνεται, ὡς τὸ ἀλαλαγή, ὃ δὲ Ἑρωδιανὸς βαρύνει αὐτό, λέγων ὅτι οὐκ ἔκ τοῦ πατάσσω γίνεταί, ὀξύνετο γὰρ ἂν ὡς τὸ ἀλαλαγή, ἀλλ’ ἀπὸ τοῦ πάταγος, οὗ τὸ θηλυκὸν φησιν ἡ πατάγη*: **πέγη** (?) : **πλαταγή**, *noise*, *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 πλατάγη δὲ τινες βαρύνουσιν* Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 1056, *ὃ μὲν οὖν Ἑρωδιανὸς τὴν πλαταγὴν ὀξύνεσθαί φησιν ἐν τῇ Καθόλου: βέλτιον δὲ ἴσως τὴν μὲν πλαταγὴν, τὸν ἦχον, ὀξύνειν, τὴν δὲ πλατάγην, τὸ κρόταλον, παροξύνειν*, cf. Lob. Rhem. 266: **πρασόργη**, Hesych.: **σάγη**, Arc. 104. 25, *τὸ μέντοι σαγή τὸ πλῆθος τινὲς μὲν ὀξύνουσι, τινὲς δὲ βαρύνουσι*, cf. Schol. Eurip. Rhes. 207; E. M. 707. 23: **ρόγα**, Suid.: **σαλάγη**, Hesych.: better *σαλαγή*, H. D.: **σαυρίγγη**, Hesych.: **σώγη**, 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 *σπατάγγης*? **στάγη** (?) Hesych.: **στέγη**, Arc. 104. 24: **τάγγη**, 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: **ύργη** (?) Lob. Par. 34, note 36: **ύσγη**, Suid.: **φυσίγγη** (?) Lob. Par. 145: **ὠλίγγη**, A. G. 318. 10.

73. Proper names in *γα* or *γη* are paroxytone, as Βάγα, Βέλγη, Βέργη, Γάγαι, Θίγγη, Κράγγη, Λαλάγη, Πέργη, Σέλγη, Σίγη, 'Ρώγη; except Αιγαί and Ταγαί.

74. NOTE.—Αιγά, in Achaia, Strab. 387 (also Αιγαί): Αίγα, St. Byz.: Αιγά (?) or Αιγά, in Mysia, Strab. 615: Αιγή, in Macedonia, Herod. 7. 123: Αιγαί, Strab. 385. 386; St. Byz. s. v.; E. M. 27. 57, 28. 24: 'Απήγα, Polyb. 13. 7: Αύγαί, in Cilicia, H. D.: Βάγαι, in Lydia, Hierocles, p. 671; H. D.: Βαγαί, in Sogdiana, Arrian Anab. 4. 17. 4: Βώλιγγα, St. Byz.: Γυγά, 'Αθηνά ἐγχώριος, Hesych.: Λαταγή, in India, Ælian 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, 'Ανδρομέδα, 'Ιδα, 'Ιλέρδα, Λάβδα, Λήδα, 'Οσικέρδα; except δᾶ for γῆ, and σποδά for σπουδή.

76. NOTE.—The following rare words are exceptional: ἄδα, Hesych.: ἄωκυδα (?): κνῶδα (?)=*caput papaveris*, H. D.: λεδδά, Hesych.

Proper Names. 'Αδᾶ, Joseph. B. J. 1. 18. 4: 'Αδα, daughter of Hecatomnus, Strab. 657: ἡ 'Αλάβανδα (?) Strab. 660; cf. H. D. s. v.; generally τὰ 'Αλάβανδα: 'Αλυδδα, Ptol. 5. 2. 14; according to Fix ap. H. D. the cod. Par. reads 'Αλυδδά: 'Αμιδα, St. Byz.: 'Αροῦνδα, Ptol. 2. 4. 15: 'Αρύκανδα, St. Byz.: 'Αττάλυδα, St. Byz.: Βούρσαδα (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 58: Γάλαδα, St. Byz.: Δάραδα, Strab. 771: see above, § 70: 'Εβουδα, Ptol. 2. 2. 11: Ζάβιδα (?) St. Byz.: Θαμουδᾶ (?) St. Byz.: Θέριμιδα (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 57: Θρύανδα (?) St. Byz.: 'Ιδουβέδα, Strab. 161, 162, is proparoxytone in Ptol. 2. 6. 21: 'Ιερδα, St. Byz., is rightly 'Ιλέρδα in Strab. 161: Κάλυνδα, Strab. 651; St. Byz.: Καρύανδα, St. Byz.; Strab. 658: Κέσαδα or Καίσαδα, Ptol. 2. 6. 58: Κηδαί, an Attic deme; Pape quotes Demosth. adv. Eueg. § 5, which proves nothing: the accent is doubtful: Κύαρδα (?) St. Byz.: Λήδα, Eust. 1687. 16, ιστίον δὲ ὅτι τὸ Λήδη, Λήδα λέγεται κατὰ 'Ηρωδιανὸν δωρικῶς. δῶρια δὲ φησι, καὶ ὁ Φιλομήλα καὶ ἡ 'Ανδρομέδα, τροπῆ τοῦ Η εἰς Α πεποιημένα. καὶ λέγει ἐκείνος καὶ τινα αἰτίαν εἰς τοῦτο, προπερισπῶν τὸ Λήδα κατὰ τὸ μούσα. ἴσως δὲ Δῶριον καὶ ἡ τόλμα, ὃ ἀναλογώτερον τοῦ τόλμη φησὶν 'Ηρωδιανός. 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.: Μονάοιδα (?) Ptol. 2. 2. 12: Νάαρδα (?) St. Byz.: 'Ορτόσπεδα (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 21: Ουάραδα, Ptol. 2. 6. 57: Ουάσαδα, Ptol. 5. 4. 10: 'Ροδαί, St. Byz.: Σέβδα (?) St. Byz.: Σέτιδα (?) Ptol. 2. 4. 12: Σπονδή as a proper name is wrong; it should be Σπίνδη: Φοῦνδα, St. Byz.: Ψίμαδα (?) St. Byz.

-ΔΗ.

77. Common substantives in *δη* are oxytone, proper names paroxytone, as ἀνακομιδή, ἀοιδή, αὐδή, ἐδωδή, κομιδή, σπουδή, σπουδή, φραδή, χλιδή, χορδή; 'Αγαμήδη, 'Ιδη, Λάδη, Λύδη, Μένδη, Νέδη, 'Ρόδη, Σίδη, Χούδη; except ἴδη, κυίδη, κράδη, πέδη, σίδη, σχέδη,

σχίδη, and the contracted words ἀδελφιδῆ, ἀνεψιαδῆ, θυγατριδῆ, ῥοδῆ, υἰδῆ.

78. NOTE.—'Ἀδελφιδῆ, Pollux 3. 22: ἄλδη, 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: εἶδη = ἴδη, Hesych.: θυγατριδῆ, Plut. 2. 608 B: ἴγδη, Lob. Phryn. 164: ἴδη, E. M. 465. 52: ἰκτιδῆ = ἰκτιδέα, sc. δορά: κνήδη, a false form for κνίδη: κνίδη, Arc. 105. 25; E. M. 465. 55: κράδη, E. M. 465. 56: μελέδη (?) a false form for μελέτη: ὄβδη = ὄψις seems only to occur in the accusative as an adverb: πέδη, Arc. 105. 25: πλάδη, Suid. s. v. πλαδαρόν: ῥοδῆ = ῥοδέα, Eust. 1963. 48: Ῥόδη is a proper name: σάγδη, a barbarous word, sometimes σάγδας or ψάγδας, Athen. 691 C: σίβδη = σίδη: σίδη, Arc. 105. 25: σφιδῆ (?) Hesych.: σχέδη: σχίδη or σχίδα (?) Hesych.; Lob. Par. 83: υἰδῆ or υἰιδῆ are contracted, Pollux 3. 17. Götting quotes Μενδαί from St. Byz., where I do not find it.

-EA.

79. Substantives in εα, both proper and common, are paroxytone, as ἄλεα, θεά, *sight*, ἰδέα, ἰτέα, κοκκυγέα, λεοντέα, λευκέα, μηλέα, μορέα, πελέα, συκέα, Ἄλεα, Θυρέα, Ἰτέα, Κεδρέαι, Μαλέα, Μαντινέα, Μενέα, Νεμέα, Πτελέα, Τεγέα, Χοιρέαι, Ὠχαλέα; except ἀδελφεά, γενεά, δωρεά, ζεά, θεά, a goddess, Ἄρνεαί, Ὀρνεαί, and Φεαί.

80. NOTE 1.—'Ἀδελφεά = ἀδελφή, and ἀδελφεή: αἰμαλέα, E. M. 35. 5, would be better αἰμαλέα: ἄλεα = ἡ θερμασία; ἄλεά = ὁ τοπὸς ὃ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου 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 Ἄλεα Ἄθηνᾶ: γενεά, Theog. Can. 102. 30; δεά, Dor. = θεά, must be distinguished from δέα, a Tyrrhenian word = ῥέα, mentioned by Hesych.: δωρεά, Theog. Can. 102. 30; this of course retains its accent in composition as ἀντιδωρεά: ἐρεά, 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: θεά, *sight*, is regular: ἰερεα is a Doric form of ἰερεία (like the Ionic ὑπῶρεα for ὑπῶρεία); also ἰερέα: καίτρεα, Hesych.: κοιλώτεα, Hesych., is a false form for κολουτέα, *H. D.*: κόλεα, Hesych., should be πολέα: κωλέα (falsely κωλεά in Hesych.) is often contracted κωλῆ, Aristoph. Nub. 976; Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 26: κώπεα and κῶπα (?) Suid.: νεά (sc. γῆ), also νέα, Lob. Par. 355; this was contracted into νῆ by Aristophanes, Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 10: ὄχεά, Theog. Can. 102. 30; also χεά and χειά: σχελεαί should be σχελείαι, Pollux 7. 59: στελεά or στελεή = στελειά: στερεά (sc. γῆ), Lob. Par. 350: τάλεαι (?): ὑπῶρεα Ionic = ὑπῶρεία: φορβεά (Götting Accent. p. 128), a false form for φορβεαί: φωλεά, Tzetzes ad Hesiod. Op. 373; *H. D.*

81. NOTE 2.—According to Götting Accent. p. 130 plural names of towns in εαι are oxytone when there is a parallel form in εiai, as Κεγχρεαί = Κεγχρειαί, but Κεδρέαι, Χοιρέαι, as there are no corresponding forms in εiai. 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:—Ἄρδεα, St. Byz., a very questionable accent: Ἄρνεαί, St. Byz.: Ἄττεα (?) Strab. 607: Βρεά, St. Byz. is rightly Βρία, Theog. Can. 102. 20: Γενεά, St. Byz.: Δερεα (?) St. Byz.: Pape quotes Εὔρυτειαί from Paus. 7. 18. 1, where however Εὔρυτειαί stands:

Ζεά, St. Byz. s. v. **Ζαία**: **Κεγχρέαι**, St. Byz.; but Strab. 369 and 380 has **Κεγχρεαί**, the name to whichever city it belongs fluctuates between these two accents: **Κελεαί**, Paus. 2. 12. 4: **Κόρσσαι**, St. Byz.: **Μελαινεαί**, Paus. 8. 3. 3; Eust. 271. 1, and 286. 32, distinguishes the Bœotian **Μίδεια** from the Argive **Μιδέα**: **Ὀρνεαί**, St. Byz. s. v. **Ἄρνεαί** and **Ὀρνεαί**: some wrote **Πτελεά**, but Herodian made it paroxytone, Schol. Ven. Φ. 242: **Τεγέα** is sometimes, e. g. in St. Byz., incorrectly written **Τέγεα**, for the *a* is long, cf. Eust. 271. 1: **Φεαί**, Strab. 350, and **Φεά**, **Φιά**, or **Φειά**, 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, Lob. 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**, **αἰγῆ**, **ἀκτῆ**, **ἀλωπεκῆ**, **ἀμυγδαλῆ**, **ἀνεψιαδῆ**, **ἀνθρωπῆ**, **ἀρκτῆ**, **αὐδῆ** (?), **αὐξῆ** (?), **αὐλῆ** (?), **βοῆ**, **γαλῆ**, **γῆ**, **ἐχινῆ**, **θυγατριδῆ**, **ἰκτιδῆ**, **ἰξαλῆ**, **κερδαλῆ**, **κυνῆ**, **κωλῆ**, **λεοντῆ**, **λυκῆ**, **μοσχῆ**, **μυογαλῆ**, **νεβρῆ**, **νῆ**, **ὄσχη** (?), **παγῆ**, **παρδαλῆ**, **ρῆ**, **ροδῆ**, **σησαμῆ**, **συκῆ**, **ταυρῆ**, **τραγῆ**, **υἰδῆ**, **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 **ἄζη**, **ἀργυρόπεζα**, **γάζα**, **γλυκύριζα**, **κνύζα**, **ὄζη**, **ὄρυζα**, **ρίζα**, **σχίζα**, **τράπεζα**, **φύζα**, **χάλαζα**, **Βάδιζα**, **Βαρύγαζα**, **Βόρυζα**, **Γάζα**, **Δούριζα**, **Τίριζα**, **Τυρόδιζα**.

84. NOTE.—Arc. 96. 9. The quantity of the doubtful vowels before double consonants is most perplexing: see especially Lob. 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 **μᾶζα**. 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 **μᾶζα** 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, **βύζα** and **κνύζα** for **βύζα** (Lob. Par. 408.) and **κνύζα** are wrong, though they are sometimes so written. **Ἄρπέζα** for **ἄρπεζα** is incorrect. **Καρζά** = **καρδία** in E. M. 407. 21, is said to be Æolic, if so it must surely be **κάρζα**. **Θελαμοῦζα** in St. Byz. is probably erroneous.

-HA and -HH.

85. The following seem to be nearly all the words in **ηα** or **ηη**: **Ἄναξίκληα**, H. D., which Pape makes properispomenon; **βιζῆται** (?), **κοῦται**, **στιβάδες**, Hesych.; **δηαί** = **κριθαί**, a Cretan word, E. M. 264. 12; **μεταδήα**, Hesych. is corrupt; **παρηή** = **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 *α* being short, except in the names of women, as *ἄανθα*, *ἄκανθα*, *κολόκυνθα*, *μίνθα*, *Ἔρθα*, *Κύναιθα*, *Κύπαιθα*, *Λύκαιθα*, *Σάκανθα*, *Σάρκανθα*, *Σύμαιθα*, but *Ἀγάθα*, *Σιμαίθα*, Aristoph. Ach. 534; Theocr. 2. 101, 2. 114; *λήθη*, *μάλθη*, *πόσθη*, *σάθη*, *σπάθη*, *Ἀγάθη*, *Αἴθη*, *Βρένθη*, *Ξάνθη*, *Ὀρθη*, *Σίθη*, *Σκίθαι*, *Σμίνθη*, except *κριθή* and *ποθή*, oxytone.

87. NOTE 1.—Arc. 96. 14: *Ἐδωγαθή* in Hesych. is corrupt: *ιθή* (?) Hesych. : *κριθή*, Arc. 106. 3; Theog. Can. 109. 18: *γυμνοκριθή*, quoted by H. D. from Myrepsus 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: *τήθη* 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. *τιθαῖς* and *τίθαις*); Plat. Rep. 343 A (codd. *τιτή*, *τίθη*, *τίθη*, and *τήθη*), 460 D, where Bekk. and Stallb. read *τιτή*; Aristoph. Eq. 713, Thesm. 609, Lys. 958; Demosth. 1155. 1312, etc; the balance of authority makes it paroxytone: *ψιθή* (?) Hesych. : *κακίθη* (? *κακηθή*), Theog. Can. 109. 24.

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

-ΑΙΑ.

89. Dissyllables in *αια* are properispomena, the rest paroxytone, as *ἀγλαία*, *αἶα*, *άλμαία*, *γαῖα*, *γραῖα*, *μαῖα*, *ῥαῖα*, *Αἶα*, *Ἀχαία*, *Γραῖα*, *Ζαῖα*, *Μαῖα*, *Φαῖα*, *Χαλδαία*, except *πυρκαία*, oxytone, and names of towns in the singular number, which are proparoxytone, as *Ἀστυπάλαια*, *Ἰστιάια*, *Κάρθαια*, *Λίλαια*, *Νίκαια*, *Πλάταια* (but *Πλαταιαί* oxytone in the plural), *Ποτίδαια*, *Φώκαια*.

90. NOTE 1.—According to Theog. Can. 103. 2 plural names of towns in *αια* 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 *Ἀνόπαια*, and also a path so called.

91. NOTE 2.—*Ἀδραία*, Maced. = *αἰθρία*, Hesych. : *ἀνοπαῖα*, Schol. Hom. Odys. 1. 320, *ὁ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος ἀνόπαια προπαροξυτόνως ἀναγινώσκει ὄνομα ὄριθος λέγων, ὁ δὲ Ἑρωδιανὸς ἀνοπαῖα ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀοράτως, ἔν' ἧ οὐδέτερον πληθυντικόν, ὡς τὸ 'πικρὰ μάλα στενάχων' διὸ καὶ προπερισπαστέον φησίν: ἀραία*, which is really an adjective used substantively, is *ἀραία* in Rufus Eph., Lob. Par. 307: *γραῖα* and *γραῖα* (?) Lob. Par. 347: *ἐραῖα*, Suid. : *λαιαί*, Arist. de Gen. An. 1. 4. 16, and

5. 7. 18; also *λαῖαι*, *λεῖαι*, and *λέα* in E. M. 558. 57; *λεά*, Hesych.: *λαῖα* = *λεῖα*, Pind. Ol. 11. 46.; *H. D.*: *πυρκαῖά* or *πυρκαῖή* (falsely *πυρκαῖᾶ* in Arc. 194. 7) is so accented *διὰ τὸ περιεκτικὸν εἶναι*: *φορβαῖά* and *φορβαῖα* are both corrupt forms of *φορβειά*.

92. NOTE 3.—The following names of towns deviate from rule in the places referred to: *Αἰγαῖαι* = *Αἰγαί*, Herodot. 1. 149; Strab. 676: *Αἰγαῖαι* = *Αὐγειαί*, Strab. 364: *Αἰθαῖα*, St. Byz.: *Ἀλύκαια*, Pape, *Ἀλυκαῖα*, *H. D.*, both quoting Paus. 8. 27. 3, where Dindorf reads *Λυκαῖα*: *Ἀμφαναῖα*, St. Byz. s. v. *Ἀμφαναί*: *Ἀναῖα* St. Byz.: elsewhere this is τὰ *Ἀναῖα*: *Ἀνακαῖα*, A. G. 348. 23; St. Byz.: *Ἀρταῖα* (?) St. Byz.: *Ἀστραῖα*, St. Byz.: *Ἄταῖα*, St. Byz.: *Ἀχαιοῖ* (sc. *πέτραι*), Strab. 347: (*Ἀχαιοῖ* = Demeter, E. M. 180. 34): *Βαῖαι* = *Βαιαε*, Strab. 243, is wrongly accented *Βαιαί* in E. M. 192. 45: *Δρυμαῖα*, Paus. 10. 33. 11.: *Δυμαῖαι*, E. M. 291. 13: *Ἐλαῖα*, St. Byz.: *Εὐταῖα*, Paus. 8. 27. 3: *Ἐφυραῖα*, Paus. 2. 1. 1: *Ζαῖά* and *Ζεά*, St. Byz.: *Ἡραῖα*, Strab. 357: it is strictly an adjective, *Ἡ πόλις* or *ἄκρα*: *Ἰασαῖα*, Paus. 8. 27. 3: *Καθαῖα* (?) and *Καρταῖα*, Strab. 486: the former word is proparoxytone in Strab. 699: *Κάρθαια* is prescribed as the proper accent by St. Byz. s. v. *Ἀναῖα*, and Theog. Can. 102. 33: *Κασθαναῖα* and *Κασταναῖα*, Strab. 443: *Κυρταῖα* (?), in St. Byz. it is *Κυρταῖα* like *Βαρκαῖα*: *Κυταῖα*, or better *Κύταια*, St. Byz. and E. M. 548. 57: *Λιμναῖα*, Thucyd. 2. 80: *Λυκαῖα*, see above: *Μελιταῖα*, St. Byz.: *Νισαῖα*, St. Byz., Thucyd., etc.: *Νυμφαῖα*, St. Byz.: *Ὀρδαῖα*, St. Byz.: the island *Παγχαῖα*, Diod. Sic. 5. 42, is proparoxytone in Diod. Sic. 6. frag. 1: *Περαῖα*, St. Byz.: *Πλάταια* is oxytone in the plural, Eust. 269. 1: *Πυραῖα*, St. Byz.: *Πυρηναῖα*, St. Byz., perhaps *Πυρηνία* would be better: *Πυρωναῖα*, St. Byz.: *Ῥαῖα* (?) St. Byz.: *Ῥήγαια* is variable, it is proparoxytone in Strab. 486; Theoc. 17. 70; properispomenon in Hom. Hym. ad Apoll. 44; but the former is alone right: *Ῥοξονοκαῖα*, St. Byz. (*H. D.* print *Ῥοξονυκαῖα*): *Τιθοραῖα* (?) St. Byz., should be *Τιθορέα*, Paus. 9. 17. 4; 10. 32. 8: *Τραγαῖα*, St. Byz.: *Τρυταῖα*, St. Byz.: *Ῥαῖα*, St. Byz.: *Φαλανναῖα*, St. Byz. as the name of a city probably wrong; cf. *H. D.* s. v. *Φάλαννα*: *Φασταῖα*, St. Byz., wants correcting: *Φηγαῖα*, a deme, St. Byz., probably *Φηγαῖά*: *Φηραῖα* (?) Strab. 357, where Meineke reads *Ἡραῖα*: *Χαλκαῖα*, St. Byz. should be *Χάλκεια*.

93. NOTE 4.—Contrary to analogy, Pape has the female names *Ἐτυμοκλήδα* and *Σκαῖα*, 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 prooxytone; they are really feminine adjectives, as *Ἐρυθραῖα* (sc. *γῆ*), *Χαλδαῖα*, *Ἀχαιοῖ*, *Περαῖα*: *Ἰδυμαῖα* in Chcerob. E. 151. 12 seems to be an error.

-IA.

95. Common substantives in *ια* retract the accent, as *ἀθανασία*, *ἀμαθία*, *ἀνδραγαθία*, *ἀνία*, *ἀνορεξία*, *ἀρμονία*, *γωνία*, *διδασκαλία*, *ἐστία*, *εὐτυχία*, *εὐχαριστία*, *ζημία*, *ἡγεμονία*, *ἴα*, *κακία*, *κονία*, *μαθήτριᾶ* (§ 64. 4), *μανία*, *μοναρχία*, *μορφώτριᾶ* (§ 64. 4), *ξενία*, *οἰκία*, *πενία*, *ποιήτριᾶ* (§ 64. 4), *προεδρία*, *σοφία*, *ὑπερηφανία*, *φιλία*, *χορηγία*, except oxytone, *αἵμασιᾶ*, *ἀλαοσκοπιᾶ* (*ιῆ*), *ἀνεψιά*, *ἀνθρακία*, *ἀπομαγαδία*, *ἀρμαλία*, *ἀχυρμιά*, *ἐσχατιά*, *θριά*, *ἰά*, a voice, *ἰμονία*, *ἰωνία*, *καλία*, *κρινωνία*, *λαλία*, *λοφία*, *νεοσσιᾶ*, *νεοπτιᾶ*, *ὄρμιά*, *παιδιά*, *πατριά*, *πρασία*, *σκιᾶ*, *σκοπιᾶ*, *σπογγία*, *σποδιά*, *στρατιά*, *σχοινία*,

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: *άλασκοπιά* or *ιή* is incorrectly paroxytone in Hom. Π. 22. 515: *άλιά*, a salt cellar, is paroxytone in Hesych. and E. M. 63. 38: *άλιά*=*άλιαία* (?) E. M. 427. 31: *άματροχιά*=*ή τῶν τρόχων σύγκρουσις*: *ό τύπος τοῦ τρόχου*, is to be distinguished from *άματροχία*=*ή εἰς ταῦτό συνδρομή τῶν άρμάτων*, E. M. 79. 31; S. V. Ψ. 422, *έστι δέ άματροχία τῶ άμα τρέχειν καί μή άπολείπεσθαι*, . . . *άματροχία (sic) δέ τῶν τροχῶν τῶ έχνος*: *άμία*, L. S., is *άμια* in Eust. 868. 5; E. M. 83. 37 (?); Arist. de Part. Animal. 4. 2. 1, where one MS. reads *άμιά*, and *άμια* in Hesych. Arist. H. A. I. 1. 24, where two MSS. have *άμιαί*; see H. D. s. v.: *άμία*=*φυλακία* in Hesych., seems to be corrupt: *άνεψιά*, Lucian Dial. Meret. 2. 2. etc.: *έξανέψια* (sic), Pollux 3. 29: *άνθρακιά*, Arc. 100. 9; E. M. 801. 21: *άπομαγδαλιά*, Arc. 99. 20; Aristoph. Eq. 413; also *ία*, Plut. 1. 46: *άρμαλιά*, Theocr. 16. 35: *άρμονία*, Schol. Hom. Odyss. 5. 248, *άρμονιήσιν*: *προπερισπωμένως* *έστι γάρ* *Ίωνων* *ό καταβιβασμός*: according to A. G. 7. 31, some wrote *άτοχειριά* for *άτοχειρία*: *άχιά* (?): *άχυρμά*, Eust. 748. 18: *γυμνοπαιδία* is also found oxytone: *δεξία* (sc. *χείρ*) is an adjective used substantively, Theog. Can. 105. 26: *έσχατιά*, Eust. 1183. 60; Diod. Sic. 2. 49, etc.: *έρμακιά*, Gloss. Herod. 1. p. 345, Schweig.; H. D.: *έψια* or *έψία* is found also written *έψιά* and *έψεια*; see H. D. s. v.: *θαλαμιά*=*ή θαλαμία* *όπή* (Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1105=1071) is oxytone in Aristoph. Pac. 1198, and Schol. ad loc., paroxytone in Herodot. 5. 33: *θημωνιά*, or *θημονία*, Eust. 1539. 18; E. M. 451. 8, occurs in Hesych. under the forms of *θημονία* and *θειμωνειά*: *θριά* (falsely *θρίαί* in Phot. Lex. and in E. M. 455. 34); also *θριαί*, and as a proper name, *Θριαί*, Arc. 98. 15: *θωϊή*=*θωή*, E. M. 26. 24: *ία*, or *ιη*, *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; *Αίσχyl. Pers. 937*; Eurip. Rhes. 553; quoted by H. D.: *ίμαλιά* (?) Hesych.: *ίμονιά*, this was the Attic accent, Arc. 99. 15: *ιωνιά*, a bed of violets, Arc. 99. 14, is to be distinguished from the P. N. *Ίωνία*: *καλιά* (*ιή*), E. M. 485. 51; Schol. Ven. B. 532: *κοπρία* ought to be oxytone from its meaning, but is not, Arc. 100. 6: *κρινωνιά*, Suid.: *κωλιά* (?) see H. D.: *λαλιά*, Chærob. E. 130. 34; E. M. 657. 54: (*άλαλιά*, *καταλαλιά*, *μογυλαλιά* (?), *προλαλιά*, *προσλαλιά*, *διαλαλιά*, E. M. 818. 28); yet *πολυλαλιά* and *φιλολαλιά* are quoted by H. D., but are probably mere errors: *λαχανιά* or *ία*, Suid. s. v. *πρασιά*: *λοφιά* is sometimes written *λοφία*; its compounds however are paroxytone in the books, as *άκρολοφία*, *γεωλοφία*, *παραλοφία* (and *ιά*), *τριλοφία*: *λοχιά*, Hesych.: *μαγδαλιά*, Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 412, is paroxytone in Eust. 462. 37: *μαλή*, Hesych.: *μονία*, *remaining*, is distinguished by L. S. from *μονιά*, *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*: *νεοσσία*, *νεοπτιά*, or *νοσσία*, Chærob. E. 166. 3, is sometimes paroxytone: *οικοδομία* was oxytoned by the Attics; Suid.; Schol. Thucyd. 1. 93; Lob. Phryn. 487: *όρμιά* (*ιή*) Theog. Can. 105. 27: *όρυγιά*, H. D.: *παιδιά*, Arc. 98. 23; it was paroxytone in Attic, according to E. M. 657. 51; Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 1056; Athen. 323 C, *σηπίας* . . . *ός αίτίας* *ή παραλήγουσα παροξύνεται*, *ός Φιλήμων* *ίστορεί*, *όμοίως καί ταῦτα*, *παιδία*, *ταινία*, *οίκία*: *πολιά* (sc. *θρίξ*), Arc. 100. 3: *πρασιά*, Arc. 99; Eust. 1574. 27; 1967. 29; E. M. 461. 34: *προσεψία* is oxytone in Hesych.: *προσπασία* is, according to Arc. 99. 9, oxytone, but in our editions it is always paroxytone: *πυρκιά*, Chærob. E. 130. 34: *ροδωνιά*, Arc. 99. 13; Theog. Can. 105. 26; *ρο-*

δωνία, Draco 14. 4; E. M. 705. 3; Lob. Par. 317: σιά, Dor. = θεά: σκαφία is probably false: σκοπία, Arc. 100. 2; Eust. 1183. 60: σπογγία in Attic; Suid.; Greg. Cor. p. 148. ed. Schäf.: σποδιά, Arc. 100. 2; Eust. 1547. 45: (θερμοσποδιά, ? Lob. Phryg. 603): στραγγαλιά, Hesych.; in Chærob. E. 180. 14, it occurs both as oxytone and paroxytone; the former is probably alone correct: στρατιά, Chærob. E. 131. 1, and στρατιή (Στρατία and ίη are proper names; cf. Philem. Lex. p. 63. § 169): σφηκιά, 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.), τερσιά, τρασιά, E. M. 764. 25: τροχιά, Arc. 100. 3 (ἀματροχιά, ή, ἀμαξοτροχιά, ἀρματοτροχιά), is paroxytone in Photius: τρυμαλιά and ιή, Hesych.: φλιά, Arc. 98. 15: φλογιά, ιή, Lob. Par. 318; Nicand. Alex. 393: φορβιά is a false form of φορβεία: φυταλιά, Arc. 99. 21: χιά (?): χλιά, Diod. Sic. 34-5, frag. 37. Bkk.: χροτιή (?), Anth. Pal. 15. 35; ψιά, Hesych. and ψία, also ψεία: ὠλιγγιά, 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 ἢ περιεκτικὰ τινῶν προσηγορικῶν ὀξύνεται: Chærob. E. 131. 4; Eust. 1574. 28.

97. Proper names in *ia* are paroxytone, as Ἀρμενία, Ἀσία, Βοιωτία, Ἰταλία, Ἰτουρία, Καππαδοκία, Κιλικία, Κορασσίαι, Λυκία, Ὀλυμπία, Πανδοσία, Παφλαγονία, Σικελία, Τισία, Φημίαι, Φθία, except Ἐρέτρια, Πολύμνια; the demes Κηφισιά, Λουσιά, Χελιδονία, 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: Αἰθαλιά in Hesych. is a deme-name: Αἴλια, St. Byz.: Αἰμονιαί, Paus. 8. 3. 3, is elsewhere Αἰμονία: Ἀζηνία, a deme, A. G. 348. 23; St. Byz., should probably be oxytone: Ἀκμόνια, St. Byz.: Ἀκριαί, Paus. 3. 21. 7: Ἀκυτάνια (?) St. Byz.: Ἀλλάδια, St. Byz.: Ἀλλάρια, St. Byz.: Ἀλτέρνια (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 57: Ἄντια and Ἄδρια in St. Byz. s. v. Ἄγκαρα are strange, and most likely wrong: Ἀριάνια (?) St. Byz.: Βισάλτια, St. Byz.: Βρασιαί, St. Byz.: Βρυσιαί = Βρυσιαί (?): Γυμνήσαι (sc. νήσοι), Diod. Sic. 5. 17, is an adjective: Δία, Diod. Sic. 4. 69, Δία, ἡ νήσος, Draco 40. 6: both are really feminines from δῖος: Ἐρέτρια, Strab. 446, etc.: Θέσπια is oxytone in the plural Θεσπιαί, St. Byz.; Arc. 98. 2; Eust. 265. 41, 266. 1; Schol. Ven. B. 498, ἐν μέντοι τῷ *ια* τῆς καθολικῆς προσφῆδίας ἐν τοῖς προπαροξυτόνοις καὶ ἔχουσι πρὸ τέλους τὴν Εἰ δίφθογγον αὐτὸ καταριθμεῖ [sc. ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς] καὶ τοῦτο αὐτὸ τὸ Ὀμηρικὸν παρατίθησι, καὶ ἀλλαχοῦ λέγει τὴν Εἰ ἔχειν αὐτὸ φανερώς, καὶ ἐπιφέρει ὅτι καὶ Θεσπία ὀξυτόνως λέγεται: E. M. 305. 34, ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς Α βραχυκαταληκτούντων εἰώθασιν οἱ Ἴωνες βαρύνειν τὰς λέξεις, ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς οἶον, ἄγνια, ὄργνια: Πλάτεια, Θεσπεια, ὅταν δὲ γέρηται ἢ τελευταία συλλαβὴ μακρά, Ἴωνικῶ ἔθει καταβιβάζεται ὁ τόνος οἶον, ἄγνια, ὄργνια, Θεσπεία: Θρία (or Θρεῖα?), a deme, Phot. Lex. Θριαί and Θριαί, Hesych., is falsely Θριαί in E. M. 455. 34-49: Ἰάμνια, Eust. 265. 43; St. Byz.; Ἰαμνία, 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; Κορσῖα, Paus. 9. 24. 5; Κορσῖαί, Demosth. de Fals. Leg. p. 385, is Κορσῖαι in Harpoer.: Κωπιαί, Strab. 263: Λακιά (?), a deme; there seems more authority for Λακία; though many deme-names were oxytone, all were not so, St. Byz. v. Αἰζωνία: Λάμνια, 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. 'Αζηνία has both it and Λουσία, a daughter of Hyacinthus, paroxytone: 'Ολμιαί, Strab. 380: 'Ομπνια, Arc. 95. 17; Draco 20. 21; Theog. Can. 98. 31: Πειρεσιαί, Apollon. Rhod. 1. 584, though the singular is Πειρεσία, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 37, or Πειρασία, St. Byz.; H. D.: Πλωθιά, a deme, is given by Pape, but his authorities do not justify such an accent; the word is Πλωθία in St. Byz. s. v. 'Αζηνία, and also Πλώθεια, St. Byz.; Harpocration has Πλωθειά: Πολύμνιά, 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 Bœotia is commonly proparoxytone, e. g. St. Byz.; Strab. 409; but Ποτνια in Paus. 9. 8. 2, Dindorf thinks this the right accent, but gives no reasons for his opinion: Πρασιαί, in Argolis, Strab. 368; cf. Arc. 99. 9; Eust. 1967. 29: Πρασία, a deme, St. Byz., is Πρασιά in Strab. 399, rightly; another form of the same name, Βρασιαί, occurs in Paus. 3. 21. 7: Σκιά, St. Byz. v. Σκιάς, better Σκία: Στειριά (Στηριά, Στεριά), a deme, Arc. 99; Strab. 399; is Στείρια in St. Byz.: 'Υσιαί, in Argolis, Strab. 376; is 'Υσιαί in Paus. 2. 24. 7: 'Υσιαί, in Bœotia, Strab. 404; Paus. 9. 1. 6; as the name of a deme it is oxytone, Arc. 99. 11: Φλιαί (?) Pape quotes this from Diod. Sic. 14. 41; one of his many false references: Χελιδονιά, deme, Arc. 99. 15: 'Αβιά (Hebr.), in Zonar. 5, and N. T., is barbarous and indeclinable.

-EIA.

99. Common substantives in *εια* are proparoxytone, except dissyllables, and derivatives from verbs in *εύω*¹, which are paroxytone, as ἀκρίβεια, ἀλαζονεία, ἀλήθεια, ἀσφάλεια, βασιλεία, a queen, βασιλεία, a kingdom, βοήθεια, δεία, ἐνέργεια, ἐντερόνεια, εὐγένεια, εὐπατέρεια, εὐσέβεια, θάλεια, θεία, θεραπεία, ἰατρεία, ἰέρεια, priestess, ἱερεία, priesthood, λεία, μνεία, νηστεία, παιδεία, χρεία, ὠφέλεια. 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, ὀλιγοδεία, as if from ἐκδεής, ἐνδεής, ὀλιγοδεής. The following are oxytone, ἀρειά (ειή), ζεία, παρειά, στειλειά, φορβειά, χεία; while ἀνδρεία, αἰσυμνητεία, νωθεία, πενεστεία (?), are paroxytone.

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

100. NOTE 1.—*Paroxytones in εια*: Αικεία is an error for αἰκεια; see H. D. s. v.: αἰσυμνητεία is always thus written, though there does not appear to be any verb in *εύω*: ἀλαβαρχεία (for ἀλαβαρχείη) seems not to occur, H. D. make it proparoxytone according to rule: ἀλεία (ἄλη), Hesych.: ἀλεία for ἀλειεία (compare ὑγεία for ὑγίεια) is found in one MS. of Arist. Œcon. 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 ἀλφιτεῖω exists; see H. D.

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

s. v. ἀλφιστεύω: ἀναγνεία retains the accent of ἀγνεία (εῖω): ἀνδρεία (ἀνανδρεία), according to Chærob. E. 91. 31, nouns in εια from properisponemon adjectives are paroxytone, hence ἀνδρείος, ἀνδρεία; 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 ἐλεγείος, *sub. ποίησις* or *ᾠδή*: ἀντλεία (?) Hesych., should be ἀντλία: ἀπολλεία (?) probably false for ἀπώλεια: ἄριστοκρατεία (?) as κράτεια is paroxytone (Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 237. 1), there can be little doubt that this and similar forms are clerical errors: ἄσκεια (?): ἄσπανιστεία (?): ἀφηγορεία: ἀχρεία, Lob. Phryn. 106: βαθρεία (?) Æschyl. Supp. 859, the only place quoted, proves nothing as to the accent; if not altogether corrupt, it should by analogy be βάρθρεια: βαμβακεία (?) Hesych.: δεία, Arc. 98. 18, (ἔκδεια, ἔνδεια are formed from ἐκδέης and ἐνδέης; Philem. Lex. p. 20; ἄδεια, A. G. Paris. 3. 136. 31;) ὀλιγοδεία, Suid., ὀφοδεία, Suid.; on these words in δεία, see Lob. Path. 1. 243; σιτοδεία, *want of food*, A. G. 1418; Chærob. E. 92. 1; Diod. Sic. 2. 16; Lobeek Phryn. 493, writes σιτόδεια wrongly, that word meaning, according to H. D., *congiarium*: δημοκρατεία, if this exists at all, it should be paroxytone: δικαστεία (?): the forms διοσημία and θεοσημία seem to be better attested than διοσημεία and θεοσημεία: εὐρύδεια, *L. S.*, is said to be paroxytone by E. M. 396. 24; but according to Zonar. 911 some made it paroxytone: ἐγγεία = ἐγγείη, E. M. 313. 15: ἐλεγεία, E. M. 461. 51; vide supra: ἐντερονεία is wrong; cf. Schol. Arist. Eq. 1181, and Dind. ad loc.: θεία, Chærob. E. 91. 35: θεομαντεία: θεοπτεία should be θεοπτία: θύεια is in Attic θυνεία, Philem. Lex. p. 20; Lob. Phryn. 165: ἰδρεία = ἰδρείη, Hesych.: ἰππωνεία, Xenoph. Hipp. 1. 12; De re eq. 1. 1; 3. 1; *H. D.*; there is another form, ἰππωνία: καθημερεία (?): καρπιστεία (?) and ια: καστανεία = καστανεία (?) Lob. Par. 337: κερατεία (?) = κερατία, Strab. 822; *H. D.*: κητεία (κῆτος), Athen. and κητία, Ælian: κνιπέια and ία: κορεία and εἶη: κρίνεα, *cornel*, Schol. Ambros. Odys. 10. 242: κρίνεα and κρανεία (?) a *cornel spear*, Lob. Par. 339: κροκοδείλεια is doubtful both in spelling and accent: Κυκλωπεία (sc. διήγησις, or the like): although this is the accentuation given by H. D., yet L. Dindorf (*Thes.* vol. 3. p. 2438 A) makes Εὐρώπεια, Δευκαλιάνεια, Ὀδύσσεια, Πατρόκλεια, Δολώνεια, which are exactly parallel with it, paroxytone, and as substantives that is no doubt the best way of accenting them: thus also Λυκούργεια, Ὀρέστεια, Οἰδιπόδεια: in A. G. Oxon. 2. 189. 7, Ὀδύσσεια, Δολώνεια and Γιγάντεια are expressly made paroxytone; cf. A. G. Oxon. 3. 278. 13; Lob. Ajax 97; A. G. Paris. 3. 76. 30: κυρεία or ία, though Dindorf condemns the latter form: κυρτεία (? εῖω): λαφυροπωλεία should be λαφυροπωλία: λεία, Arc. 98. 17.: λιθεία, if not an adjective, should be λιθία or λιθέα: λυκεία (sc. *δορά*), Polyb. 6. 22. 3; *H. D.*: μνεία, Arc. 98. 16, the *a* is said to be *short* by Theog. Can. 103. 26: what does he mean? νεανεία seems to be a doubtful form for νεανεία: νεοεία (?) = νεοίη: νηλεία is a false lection in Theoph. H. P. for which μηλέα is now read: see *H. D.* s. v.: νουθετεία (?) Pollux 9. 139: νωθεία, Philem. Lex. p. 20; cf. E. M. 462. 9: ὀψεία is false for ὀψία: πανδόκεια, Arc. 194. 27: πανσκαφεία (?) the passage quoted from Geopon. 5. 9. p. 341 (where some read ία) proves nothing: πελατεία (?): Πενεστεία (?) Arist. Pol. 2. 5. 22, 2. 9. 2: πηλαμυδεία (?) Strab. 549, (where ία is also read,) proves nothing: προκοιτεία is probably a false form for προκοιτία: σημεία, corrupt for σημαία: σκοτεία should be σκοτία: στασιωτεία, Plat. Legg. 715 B: τανεία (?) Theoph. H. P. 4. 1. 2.; *H. D.*; τανία seems preferable: τελωνεία is false for τελωνία: τωθεία (?): ὑγεία, a late and incorrect form, Herodian ap. Herm. de. emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 307. 16; Chærob. E. 92. 3; compare however E. M. 774. 36; Porson ad Eurip. Orest. 229: χημεία, Suid., or χημαία: χυμεία (? εῖω). 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: Ἀργεῖαι, Hesych.; E. M. 462. 3: βοεῖα (sc. δορά), so also κυνεῖα, λυκεῖα, λεοντεῖα, ταυρεῖα, ὄνεα, Lob. Par. 336. 353: γλυκεῖα (sc. ρίζα) and εὐθυγλυκεῖα: πλατεῖα (ὁδός and other words understood): θαλεῖα (?) Lob. Par. 354, note: ἡρακλεῖα (sc. λίθος): καδμεῖα, Lob. Par. 331: χειμερεῖα (sc. ὥρα), also θερεῖα, for which θέρεια, E. M. 466. 57, is not so good; ‘codices Polybii θερεῖαν vel θερίαν scribunt: v. Schweigh. ad I. 25. 7; in quo I. θερεῖαν est ap. Suid. s. v.’ *H. D.*

102. NOTE 3.—*Oxytones in εια*: Ἀδελφειή = ἀδελφή, Quint. Smyrn. I. 30: ἀρεῖα (ἀρεή), Arc. 98. 25; Herodian ap. E. M. 139. 29; Draco 25. 15: ζεῖα, Arc. 98. 15; Chærob. E. 131. 1; E. M. 410. 17; and ζεῖα, E. M. 914. 24: νευρεῖα = νευρά, Lob. Par. 354: παρειά, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35; Arc. 98; Chærob. E. 131. 1; E. M. 139. 33: στελεῖα (?) or στειλεῖα (στειλεῖα), E. M. 726. 52: φειῖα (?) Chærob. E. 131. 1: φορβεῖα (φορβεῖα, φορβιά,) Arc. 98; Herodian ap. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 862; E. M. 139; Chærob. E. 131; Lob. Par. 354: φορεῖα = βόρβορος, Arc. 98: χεῖα (χειή), Chærob. 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 χελείαις; cf. Lob. Rhem. 188, note 11: ψεῖα = ψιά or ψία, Heysch.; cf. Theog. Can. 105. 28.

103. NOTE 4.—The grammarians teach that concretes in εια are oxytone, abstracts proparoxytone; E. M. 410. 15, etc. The older Attics made the final *a* in derivatives from adjectives in ης (and substantives in εὐς?) long, as ἀληθειᾶ, ἀναιδείᾶ, ὑγειᾶ, ἱερεῖα (?) (on which see E. M. 313. 22; Herod. ap. Lob. Phryn. 456); Chærob. ap. A. G. 1314, πολλὰκις οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τῶν διὰ τοῦ ΕΙΑ προπαροξυτόνων μακρὸν ποιοῦσι τὸ Α, καὶ καταβιβάζουσι τὸν τόνον. καὶ φυλάττουσι τὴν ΕΙ δίφθογγον, οἷον ἀληθεία κοινῶς καὶ ἀληθεία Ἀττικῶς, ἱερεῖα κοινῶς καὶ ἱερεῖα Ἀττικῶς, εὐκλεία κοινῶς καὶ εὐκλεία Ἀττικῶς: Arc. 194. 26; διὸ Ἀττικοὶ ἱερέως λέγοντες ἱερεῖα ἐκτεταμένως λέγουσιν ἄλλ’ οὐκέτι πανδόκεια βασιλεία, Eust. 1579. 28; E. M. 774. 33; Matthiæ Gr. gr. § 68. vol. I. p. 118; Götting Accent. p. 133; Spitzner Gr. Pros. § 17. 2, d.

104. Proper names in εια have the *a* short, and retract the accent, as Ἀλεξάνδρεια, Ἀμάθεια, Δεκέλεια, Θάλεια, Θεσσαλονίκη, Ἰφιγένεια, Καισάρεια, Μάλεια, Μαντίνεια, Μήδεια, Σαμάρεια, Φιγάλεια, Χαιρώνεια, except plural names of cities, which are oxytone, as Αὔγειαί, Βρυσεῖαι, Ἐχειαί, Κεγχρειαί, Ὀρνεῖαι, so Θεσπεῖαι, 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 Ἀναγνῖαι: Βάτεια, as it is rightly written in St. Byz. s. vv. Ἀρίσβη, Δάρδανος, is quoted by Lob. Par. 29, from Diod. Sic. 4. 77 (should be 75), and Apollod. 3. 12. 1, as prooxytone; but in both places it is Βάτεια: Ἐρχεῖα, a deme, Harpoc. is Ἐρχία in St. Byz.: Ζεῖα, a harbour in Peiræus, is thus spelled by Phot. Lex. s. v. Μουνυχία; but Ζεῖα is found in A. G. 311. 17: Ἥλεια = Ἥλις, Strab. 351, etc., an adjective *sub. γῆ*: Καδμεῖα, St. Byz., also an adjective substantively used: Κεγχρειαῖ (or Κεγχρέα), Thucyd. 8. 10. 20, and Wass. ad l.: Κερδεῖα (?) ‘Xenoph. Hell. 2. 1. 15: πόλει... ὄνομα Κεδρεῖαις: cui Κεδρεῖαις restituendum puto,’ W. Dindorf, rightly; St. Byz. has Κεδρεῖαι: Κογχεῖα (?) a river, Lycoph. 869; *H. D.*: Κρωπεῖα, Thucyd. 2. 19: Κυχρειαῖ, St. Byz. (and Κύχρεια, Strab. 393) is an adjective: Λατωρεῖα, Athen. 31 D, or better, Λατορεῖα, Eust. 871. 25: Λυγκεῖα, Paus. 2. 25. 5, probably an error; *H. D.* have Λύγκεια:

Λυκωρεία, E. M. 571. 46, is false for **Λυκώρεια**: **Ὀφειτία** (?) Paus. 10. 23. 10; one MS. has **Ὀφειτία**: **Περσεία** (sc. κρήνη), Paus. 2. 16. 6: **Πολυτεία**, St. Byz.: **Ταρχεία**, Strab. 834, etc., a significant name: **Τενείαι** (sc. πηγαί), Paus. 8. 13. 5: **Ἰδρεία**, St. Byz.: **Φειά**, Schol. Ven. H. 135; Theog. Can. 103. 25: **Φλυεία**, deme, E. M. 795. 39; false for **Φλυεά**; cf. *H. D.* s. v. **Φλυεῖς**. The names **Αἰπεία**, a city in Cyprus, E. M. 721. 47, and **Βαθειά**, Plut. 2. 196, are really adjectives used elliptically; the former name however occurs as a substantive **Αἰπεια** in St. Byz. and elsewhere; e. g. Eust. 743. 23; thus also **Ὀρεΐαι**, St. Byz.: **Πλατεία**, St. Byz.: **Τραχεία**, St. Byz.; Strab. 634: **Χαλκεία**, St. Byz. On **Αἰολεΐαι**, Plut. 2. 299 E, where Wyttenbach reads **αἰ ὀλεΐαι**, see *H. D.* s. v.

106. NOTE 2.—*Names of Women.* **Ἄργεια**, Paus. 4. 3. 4: **Ἐλευχεια** (?) 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**: **Ἡδεΐα**, *H. D.*, but the passage quoted (Plut. 2. 1129 B) proves nothing as to the accent: **Θεΐα**, Hes. Th. 135; **Θεΐα**, Hes. Th. 371: **Ἰοξεία** (?) Tzetz.: **Νυκεία** (?) Theocr. 13. 45: **Ῥεΐα** (?) Hes. Th. 135; **Ῥεΐη**, Hes. Th. 453; on the several forms of this word, see *H. D.* s. v. **Ῥεΐα** (**Ἀχιλλεία**, **Θρασεΐα**, **Ἰκεΐα**, as names of ships, are of course only adjectives): **Νηστέια**, a festival mentioned by Ælian V. H. 5. 20, is formed from *νηστεύω*. The name **Ἰφιγένεια** 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 *οια*, where *οι* is a diphthong, are paroxytone as dissyllables, and proparoxytone as hyperdissyllables; those in *οιη* are paroxytone, as *ἄγνοια*, *ἀνάπνοια*, *ἀνάρροια*, *ἀντίπλοια*, *διάνοια*, *δύσχροια*, *εὐθύπλοια*, *ζοΐα*, *μνοΐα*, *πρόνοια*, *Ἀλίνδοια*, *Βέροια*, *Εὐβοια*, *Κοΐα*, *Οΐη*, *Οΐα*, *Περίβοια*, *Τροΐα*; except *δοιή*, *πνοιή*, *ποιά*, *ροΐα*, a pomegranate. Words like *ὄξυηκοΐα*, *φιληκοΐα*, where *οι* is not a diphthong, are paroxytone.

108. NOTE 1.—*Common Substantives.* **Γλοΐα** (or *γλοΐα*) in Hesych. = *γλία*; **δοιή**, E. M. 289. 24: **νεοΐα**, Theog. Can. 103. 12: **πνοιή** (*ά*): **ποιά**, E. M. 705. 2, 612. 42; 677. 56; Phot. Lex.; Hesych., or **ποΐα**, E. M. 770. 9; Arc. 100. 16; the Ionic form *ποΐη* is barytone in Eust. 1851. 50; Hesych.; Suid.; but oxytone in E. M. 677. 55; see Lob. Phryn. 496: on the various forms **πτοΐα**, **πτοΐά**, **πτοΐα**, see Lob. Phryn. 495: **ροΐα**, a pomegranate, Eust. 94. 4; E. M. 705. 2; Arc. 100. 14: **ροΐα**, a horse-pond (?) Hesych.: **στοΐά**, Phot. Lex., and **στοΐα** (?); cf. Arc. 100. 18; Lob. Phryn. 495: **Στοΐαι**, a city mentioned by St. Byz., is barytone: **φλοΐα**, 'φλοϊάν sic Musurus; codex *Φλοΐα* apud Hesych. *τὴν θεὸν οὐτῶ καλοῦσι Λάκωνες*, *H. D.*: **χροΐά** (Attic *χροΐα* or *χροΐα*, E. M. 679. 39; *χροΐή*), see Lob. Phryn. 496; Arc. 100. 18; Eust. 94. 2; E. M. 705. 2: **ψοΐά**, 'apud Aristot. H. A. 3. 3, Schneiderus pro *ψοΐάς* bis emendat *ψύας* (codd. Bekkeri plerique *ψοΐάς*, pauci *ψύας* vel *ψνάς*) enimvero Polybi est vox, Aristoteles *νεφρούς* vocat,' *H. D.*

109. NOTE 2.—*Proper Names.* **Ἄβροΐα**, a female name, Lucian Asin. 4: **Βοΐα**, Strab. 364, is **Βοιαί**, Paus. 1. 27. 5; 3. 21. 7, and elsewhere: **Οιή** (?) a deme, usually **Ὀα** or **Ὀη**: **Ὀτροΐα**, a town, Strab. 566.

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

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

-ΥΙΑ.

111. Substantives in *υια*, both proper and common, where *υι* is a diphthong, have the final *α* short, and the accent is thrown as far back as possible, as *ἄγνια*, *αἴθνια*, *ἄρπνια*, *κυνάμνια*, *μύια*, *νέκνια*, *ὄργνια*, *χαλκόμνια*, *Εἰλείθνια*, *Θυῖα*; except *μητρυιά* and the plurals *ἀγνιάι*, *ὄργνιάι*, which are oxytone, and *θυῖα* paroxytone. When *υι* is not a diphthong, these words are paroxytone, as *ὀρθοφυῖα*, *συμφυῖα*, *εὐφυῖα*. The forms in *υιη* follow so far as they can those in *υιά*. In the genitive and dative singular and plural *ἄγνια* and *ὄργνια* are circumflexed, as *ἀγνιάς*, *ἀγνιά̄*, *ἀγνιάις*, *ἀγνιών*.

112. NOTE 1.—*Common Substantives*. Choerob. C. 405. 27: ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς Α βραχυκαταλήκτων εἰώθασιν οἱ Ἴωνες βαρυντοεῖν τὰς λέξεις ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς, οἶον ἄγνια, ἄρπνια, Πλάταια· ὅταν δὲ γένηται ἡ τελευταία συλλαβὴ μακρὰ Ἴωνικῶ ἔθει καταβιβάζεται ὁ τόνος, οἶον ὄργνιάς, ἀγνιάς, Θεσπιάς, Πλαταιάς. 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 *ὄργνια* and *ἄγνια* were so accented only in old Attic. According to Zonar. 24, some wrote *ἀγνιά*, while E. M. 14. 21 declares for *ἀγνιά* and *ὄργνιά*, and such appears to be their common accent in our editions.

Εὐρύαγνια, A. G. Oxon. 2. 323. 14: *θυῖα* (?) *citrus*: *θυῖα*, *a mortar* (Sext. Emp. adv. Gramm. 1. 10. p. 265), according to Lob. Phryn. 165, is also found under the form *θυῖα*; Arcadius (97. 23) mentions *θυῖα*, but he may refer to the proper name; cf. Theog. Can. 102. 27: for *λυσίγνυῖα*, Hippocrates, De locis in hom. p. 415. 37, H. D., Lobeck Par. 333, would read *λυσίγνυῖα*, Schneider proposes *λυσίγνυῖα*: *μητρυῖα* (*ματρυῖα*), Arc. 98. 4; E. M. 14. 24: *νέκνυῖα* (cf. Lob. Phryn. 494) is probably the best accentuation, though *νεκνῖα* is common, while it occurs under the strange form of *νεκνῖα* in Schol. Ambros. in Odys. Ω. 1, where however Dindorf alters it to *νεκνῖα*: *σικνῖα*, Galen, cf. H. D. s. v. *σικῖα*.

113. NOTE 2.—*Proper Names*. The mythical names Ἰδνῖα, Hes. Theog. 352, Εἰδνῖα, Hes. Theog. 960, or Ἰδνῖα, A. G. Oxon. 2. 442. 4, and Παντειδνῖα, are accented as though they were feminine participles: *Νηκυῖα*, St. Byz.: *Σνῖα* (? *Σνῖα*) St. Byz.

-KA and -KH.

114. Common substantives in *κη* (and *κᾶ*) are paroxytone, as *ἀνάκη*, *δίκη*, *ἐρείκη*, *εὐλάκα*, *θήκη*, *κάκη*, *λεύκη*, *μυρική*, *νάρκη*, *νίκη*, *παιδίσκη*, *πέυκη*, *σαμβύκη*, *φενάκη*, *φουρίκη*, *φρίκη*; except oxytone, 1. words of more than two syllables in *ικη* and *ωκη*, as *γραμματική*, *λεοντική*, *μηδική*, *μουσική*, *παρθενική*, *πρωτερική*, *πταρμική*, *σινωπική*, *χαλκιδική* (yet *ἐλική*, *πελική*, and *χοινική* are paroxytone), *ἀκωκή*, *ἰωκή* (but *φώκη* is paroxytone); 2. *αἰκή*, *ἀκή*, *a point*, and *silence*, *ἀλκή*, *strength*, *βοσκή*, *δοκή*, *προδοκή*, *ὀλκή*,

παλλακή, πλοκή, ὑλακή, φυλακή; 3. the contracted forms ἄλωπεκῆ, λυκῆ, συκῆ, φακῆ, φοινικῆ, 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 *κη* are nearly all feminine adjectives used substantively, as λακωνικά, (βλαῦται), βασιλική, (στέγη), περσικά, τροπική, etc.; see Lob. Par. 331: Πηνικῆ is possibly a mere clerical error for πηνήκη, 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 λωτὸν κτήνεσιν ἀρμόζοντα. Ceterum accentum μηδικῆ præcipit Arcad. p. 107. 10; Eust. Od. p. 1967. 27: Μηδικῆ μὲν χόρτος, δὲ καὶ σημειῶσαι· Μηδικὴ δὲ ἡ Περσικῆ. Atque sic scriptum ap. Diod. 3. 43: Ἄγρωστιν καὶ μηδικὴν ἔτι δὲ λωτὸν. Μηδικῆ rursus etiam ap. Theophrastum cujus ll. v. ap. Schneider; H. D., and the same is the case with several words of like termination.

116. NOTE 2.—Ἄγκη, E. M. 9. 54: αἰακή (αἰάζω), Arc. 107. 2, where Schmidt reads αἰκή: αἰκή, Schol. Ven. O. 709; Eust. 1039. 15: ἀκή, a point, silence, Arc. 106. 19 (ἤκη is paroxytone in E. M. 424. 18): ἀκη and ἀκή, a cure, see H. D. s. v.: ἄλιακή (ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀλιευτικῆ, A. G. 376. 3), an adjective used substantively, cf. E. M. 63. 40: ἄλκη, strength, Arc. 106. 26: the heteroclitite dative ἀλί follows the laws of the Third Declension: ἄλκη, an elk, Paus. 5. 12. 1; 9. 21. 3: ἄλωπεκῆ (sc. δορά), Eust. Opusc. 177. 48; H. D.: αὐκά, Cretan = ἄλκη, 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: on γλαυκή or Γλαύκη see Lob. Par. 350; Arc. 106. 11: γλυκή, Hesych.: δοκή = ἡ ὑπόνοια, Arc. 106. 16: ἦκή, Ion. = ἀκή, ἀκωκή, E. M. 47. 23; 49. 15: Ἰακή (sc. διάλεκτος), and in Hesych. ἰακή = βοή: καρδαμαντική, Diosc. 1. 138; H. D.: κηκή (?) = ἀκή: Λεύκη, Schol. Ven. E. 292: λυκῆ (sc. δορά), Eust. 374. 40: μυκή, roasting, 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, ἰστοδόκη, καπνοδόκη, are paroxytone according to the general rule given above, § 28; cf. Eust. 992: συκῆ, Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 21; Eust. 1963. 48; according to Lob. Par. 379 χαμαιοσύκη is found as well as χαμαισυκῆ; it has been before observed that late writers made all nouns in ῆ = έα oxytone; hence they would have written συκῆ, and then χαμαιοσύκη 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 χαμαισυκῆ is the proper mode of accenting the word: τριβακή (sc. χλαμύς), Lob. Prol. 314: ὑλακή, Schol. Ven. O. 709: φακῆ, Arc. 106. 20; Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 22; Eust. 1572. 51; the compounds of this word (βολβοφακῆ, πολβοφακῆ, τευτλοφακῆ) are, like those of συκῆ, found paroxytone, see Lob. Par. 379: φυλακή, Arc. 107. 2; Schol. Ven. O. 335: φοινικῆ = έα: 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 Ἄκη, Βεβρύκη, Βερενίκη, Γλαύκη, Ἐλίκη, Ἐώκη, Ἰθάκη, Καλύκη, Κίρκη, Λύκη, Ὀγκα, Σκυλάκη, Φοινίκη, Χάλκη; except the cities Ἀνδριακή, Strab. 319: Ἀρμοζική, Strab. 501: Ἐλμαντική or Σαλμαντική,

St. Byz. : Ἰνδική, St. Byz. : the island Κυρακτική (Κυρικτική or Κηρυκτική), Strab. 315 : Παλῖκή, St. Byz., 'Παλίκη ap. Diod. 11. 88 et 90 cui oxytonum restituit L. Dindorf,' *H. D.* : Φωτική, Ψιττακή, St. Byz. : Κορακαί, Λευκή (or Λευκὴ νῆσος), Strab. 125, is an adjective : Λεῦκαι 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 Ἄλωπεκὴ is oxytone.

118. NOTE 1.—The names of countries and districts in ῖκη, which are really adjectives, are very frequently oxytone : the chief of them are Ἄκτική, Ἀμφιλοχική, Ἀργολική, Ἀττική, Βαιτική (according to Arc. 107. 10 this is paroxytone), Βελγική, Κελτική, Μαγιστρική, Μαρμαρική, Μασσαβατική, Μεσαβατική, Μηδική (paroxytone according to Arc. 107. 10), Ὀδομαντική, Ὀμβρική, Πακτική, Πρετανική, Σαπαϊκή, Σινδική, Χαλκιδική (but Χαλκιδική, a city, Philop.), Λιμυρική, Τρωγλοδυτική, Βυλλιακή, Αἰζική. 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 Ἄκη in Phoenicia 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.

Ἄλωπεκὴ, Arc. 107. 5 : this is sometimes falsely written Ἄλωπέκη and Ἄλωπεκῆ : Ἀριακή, *H. D.* : Ἀσκᾶ (?) Strab. 782 : Γάζακα (?) St. Byz. : Ἰτάλικα, Strab. 141 : Ἰταλική, Appian *Hisp.* c. 38 : Ἰταλική, 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. : Ὀλυκα (?) St. Byz. : Πετρόσακα (?) St. Byz. is written Πετροσόακα 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 Συκῆ, Τυκῆ, and Τυκῆ, cf. Ahrens de dial. Gr. ling. 2. p. 64 : Συκαί, St. Byz. : Ταύακα, St. Byz. : Ψιττακὴ πόλις παρὰ τῷ Τίγριδι ἐν ᾗ τὸ φυτὸν τῶν ψιττακίων, 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 ἄελλα, ἄμιλλα, ἀνάπανλα, ἄσιλλα, βδέλλα, δίκηλλα, θύελλα, παῦλα, ψύλλα ; Ἄκριλλα, Ἄνθυλλα, Βάλα, Βῶλα, Γέλα, Ἰππολα, Νίκυλλα, Νῶλα, 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 : ἄκερσίλα, a Sicilian word = ἡ μυρσίνη, Hesych. : ἀλαλά, Herod. π. μ. λ. 39. 5 : ἀποκαλά, A. G. 315. 9 : ἀπύλλα, in Hesych. can hardly be

right: βωλά, Cretan = βουλή; in Æolic βόλλα: γαβαλά = κεφαλή, Hesych.: δι-σκέλλα is false, it should be δίσκελλα: εἶλα, Hesych., better εἶλη, *H. D.*: ἐλλά (?) = ἔδρα, Hesych.: ζεύγλα, Chærob. C. 325. 23; also ζεύγλα and σδεύγλα; on Θέκλα see Chærob. C. 324. 25; *A. G.* 1201: θερμόπλα = η, Hesych.: ἰζέλα, Maced. = ἡ ἀγαθὴ τύχη, Hesych.: on ἰσσεῖλα (?) Hesych., see *H. D. s. v.* ἰζαλῆ: the compounds of κόλλα seem to vary, but are generally paroxytone, as σαρκοκόλλα, πετροκόλλα, ξηροκόλλα, Hesych., and ξηρόκολλα, λιθοκόλλα, ταυροκόλλα (?), ξυλοκόλλα, χρυσοκόλλα and η; but χρυσόκολλα also occurs, e. g. Strab. 764, as well as ἰχθυόκολλα, see Lob. Par. 369; 'χρυσοκόλλα, hoc accentu ap. Galen. vol. 13. p. 130. 272. 738 (ubi etiam σαρκοκόλλα et ἰχθυοκόλλα), 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, χρυσοκόλλη, χρυσόκολλαν, pariterque in aliis hujusmodi cum κόλλα compositis,' *W. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.* tom. 8. p. 1736 D: ὀπισθοτίλα, see *H. D. s. v.*: σκανδάλα = η, not σκανδαλά, 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: 'Αέρλαι, *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: Βοῖλλα (?) *St. Byz.*: Βουκεφάλα, *St. Byz.*: (Ευάσπλα (?) *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.*: 'Ρεσάλα, *St. Byz.*

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

-ΛΗ.

123. Common substantives in λη with a diphthong in the penultimate are oxytone, as ἀπειλή, αὐλή, βουλή, εὐλή, ὠφειλή; except paroxytone, δείλη, δούλη, εἶλη, ἐξούλη in the phrase ἐξούλης 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: δείλη in Hesych. is seemingly corrupt: δείλη, Philem. § 320; Schol. Ven. T. 26; Theog. Can. 110. 32: δούλη, Chærob. E. 16. 11: εἶλη, E. M. 21. 39; εἶλη, 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 oxytone, 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; oxytone 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 ταύλα is the Byzantine mode of spelling τάβλα = tabula.

125. Words in ωλη and ολη are oxytone, as ἀμαρτωλή, γαμφωλή, εὐχωλή, θεραπεωλή, μεμφωλή, πανσωλή, 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 : ἐριωλή, 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.* : κωλή = κωλέα, Athen. 368 D ; Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 26 : ὄνοκώλη, a name of Empusa, is a feminine adjective from ὄνοκῶλος : ἀβιόλη, Hesych. : ἀβόλη (?) Theog. Can. 111. 19 : ἀπαιόλη, Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 1314, Ἀριστοφάνης [sc. Byzantius] δὲ ὀξύνεσθαι φησι τὴν ἐσχάτην, Ἀπαιολή : ἀσβόλη, Arc. 109. 13 : θεροσόλη, 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, κίχλη, κοτύλη, μαρίλη, μύλη, μυστίλη, πάλη, *wrestling*, πύλη, σάλη, στήλη, στρέβλη, τρίγλη, τρώγλη, τύλη, φιάλη; except ἀλαλή, γαμφηλή, θηλή, θυηλή, κεφαλή, ὄμοκλή, ὄπλή, 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), ἰξαλή, παρδαλή, perispomena.

128. NOTE.—Ἀλάλη = ὁ θόρυβος, 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 ὁμοίως τῷ ἀμυγδάλῳ τὸ μέντοι δένδρον θέλει περισπᾶν . . . Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ καὶ τὸν καρπὸν καὶ τὸ δένδρον ὁμοίως προφέρειται κατ' ὄξειαν τάσιν. Φιλόξενος δ' ἀμφότερον περισπᾷ . . . ἄλλοι δὲ ἀμυγδαλὰς ὡς καλὰς, Τρύφων δὲ ἐν Ἀττικῇ προσφῶδι ἀμυγδάλην μὲν τὸν καρπὸν βαρέως, ὃν ἡμεῖς οὐδετέρας ἀμύγδαλον λέγομεν, ἀμυγδαλή δὲ τὰ δένδρα κτητικῶν παρὰ τὸν καρπὸν ὄντος τοῦ χαρακτῆρος καὶ διὰ τοῦτο περισπωμένου : 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, Ælian H. A. 14. 16, where Schneider reads ἐρίπνας for ἐπιπλάς : θηλή, Arc. 108. 11 ; Eust. 872. 17 : θυηλή, Arc. 109. 6 ; Schol. Ven. I. 220 ; Eust. 872. 17 : ἰξαλή, Eust. 450. 25 ; also ἰξάλη in Hippocr. and Galen : ἰσθλή (?) Hesych., a corrupt form of the same word : κερδαλή = 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 : ξυλή (?) Jo. Damasc. vol. 1. p. 57 D ; H. D. : ὄμοκλή, Arc. 107. 25 ; A. G. Oxon. 1. 328. 6 : ὄπλή, 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: *σμελή*, Arc. 108. 19, or *σμηλή*, 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: *ἀγριοσταφυλή* is a false accent for *ἀγριοσταφυλή*: *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: *χιλή* (?) 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*, *Ἀμύκλαι*, *Ἐλλη*, *Ζάγκλη*, *Θερμοπύλαι*, *Θούλη*, *Καβύλη*, *Μυκάλη*, *Ρακώλη*, *Σεμέλη*, *Σταφύλη*, *Στρογγύλη*, *Υβλη*; except the demes *Ἀγγελή*, *Ἀγρυλή*, or *Ἀγραυλή*, *Ἀγκυλή*, *Ἀλή*, *Κεφαλή*, *Πεντελή*, *Φυλή*, and *Αὔλαι*, *Ἐπιπολαί*, *Καλαί*, *Κεφαλαί*, *Φιλαί*.

130. NOTE.—*Ἀβιλή*, 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: *Ἀγραυλή*, St. Byz.: *Ἀγρυλή*, 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 *Ἄλα*: *Ἀλαί* in Bœotia and *Ἀλή*, St. Byz.: *Ἀπαιόλη*, according to Aristophanes Byz. ap. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 1134, should be *Ἀπαιολή*: *Αὔλαι*, St. Byz.: *Ἐπιπολαί*, Thucyd. 6. 91; St. Byz.: *Καλαί*, Apion 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. 1. 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 *Χήλαι*.

-MA and -MH.

131. Common substantives in μη are oxytone, as *αἰχμή*, *ἀκμή*, *ἀνατομή*, *ἀϋτή*, *γραμμή*, *διαδρομή*, *δρομή*, *δυσμή*, *ἐφετή*, *νομή*, *ὄδμή*, *ὄρμή*, *πυγμή*, *στιγμή*, *τιμή*; except paroxytone, 1. those in ημη, ὄμη, ωμη, as *ἐπιστήμη*, *κνήμη*, *μνήμη*, *φήμη*, *ζύμη*, *λύμη*, *ρύμη*, *τρύμη*, *γνώμη*, *κώμη*, *ῥώμη*; 2. those in ἄμη, as *ἄμη*, *θαλάμη*, *παλάμη*, *πυράμη*, yet *σπιθαμή* is oxytone; 3. *ἄλμη*, *βρίμη*, *δέσμη* (?), *εἰσίθμη*, *θέρμη*, *κόμη*, *λόχη*, *μάμη* (and *α*), *οἶμη*, *πάρμη*, *πλήσμη*, (*πλήμμη*), *στάθμη*, *τόλμη* (and *α*), *τόρμη* (and *α*), *χάρμη*, *χάσμη*, *χραίσμη*, *ψάμμη*; 4. the contracted word *σησαμῆ*, which is perispomenon.

Οἰκοδομή and *διοικοδομή* are oxytone.

132. NOTE I.—*Ἄλμη* (*ὀξάλμη*), Arc. 110. 1; Lob. Par. 396 quotes *ἀλμή* from Lucian Gall. c. 23, where however Jacobitz reads *ἄλμη*: *ἀνέμη*, Soph. Gloss. s. v.:

ἄρμη, or ἄρμη, ἄρμή, or ἄρμα; see L. S. s. vv. and Lob. Par. 396: βάθμη, *H. D.*: βλίμη, Hesych.: βρίμη, E. M. 214. 12: δεσμή, Arc. 109. 25, according to Lob. Par. 396, this word is more frequently paroxytone; ἀναδέσμη is never oxytone, Arc. 103. 3; στηθοδέσμη, E. M. 749. 44: δοχμή, Aristarchus, δόχη, Trypho, Eust. 1291. 43: δακτυλοδόχη, Pollux 2. 157: δυθμή (or δύθη?) Lob. Par. 395: εἰσίθη, Schol. Ambros. Odys. Z. 264, and εἰσίθη: ἐπιλήση, Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 780: ἐρίμη or ἐρμή (?) see *H. D.* s. v.: θέρμη and θέρμα, Lob. Phryn. 331; Theog. Can. 112. 5: ἰάση, *L. S.*: ἴθη, Lob. Par. 395: ἴκη, Theoph. H. P. 4. 11; *H. D.*: ἴση, Lob. Par. 395: ἰξίση, Hesych.; κοίμη (?) Theog. Can. 112. 13: κόρη, Arc. 110. 11: λόκη or λόκη (?) see *H. D.* s. v.: λόχη, Eust. 896. 60; Theog. Can. 112. 4: μεσόδη, as a compound, is regular; for ξυσμή, ξύση also occurs, but is probably a mistake: οἰκοδομή, Lob. Phryn. 490: οἶμη, Theog. Can. 112. 15: πάλη = *palmā*, Hesych.: πλήση, Hesiod. Frag. 25; *L. S.*; also πλήμη or πλήμη: σησαμή, Arc. 110. 7; Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 1; this is not uncommonly found paroxytone, though, according to Photius, Aristarchus made it perispomenon: σίμη, Hesych. s. v. Ἀπεσίμωσε, is probably wrong: σκάλμη, Arc. 110. 2, is oxytone in the text of Pollux 10. 165: σπιθαμή, Arc. 110. 7: στάθη, Schol. Ambros. Odys. Z. 264, and κρεοστάθη: τόλη (and τόμα), Arc. 110. 2; A. G. Oxon. 2. 417. 19: τώρη, Hesych.: χάρμη, Arc. 110. 2: χάση, Arc. 109. 26: χραΐση, Nicand. Ther. 583: χρώμη (?) Hesych.: ψάμη (and ψάμα), Æschyl. Prom. 573.

133. NOTE 2.—According to Pape (Etymolog. Wörterb. d. Gr. Spr. p. 34) μάμμα and τόμα 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 θαλαμαί = τὸ τῶν Διοσκοῦραν ἱερόν, and θαλάμαι = αἱ καταδύσεις, Trypho ap. Ammon. p. 68; Eust. 1541. 47; and Ælius Dionysius ap. Eust. 906. 50.

134. Proper names in *μα* and *μη* are paroxytone, as Ἄριστοδάμα, Ἄρτακάμα, Ἀυτοκόμα, Διοτίμα, Σεγεσάμα, Γράμη, Ἐρυννόμη, Θαλάμαι, Θέρμαι, Ἰθώμη, 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.—Ἰεραμαί, St. Byz.: Σίδυμα (?) St. Byz.

-NA.

135. Substantives in *να* have that syllable short, and retract the accent, as ἄμνα, γέννα, δέσποινα, εὔθηνα, θέαινα, θεράπεινα, λείαινα, λύκαινα, μάραγμα, μέριμνα, μύραινα, πείνα, τρίαινα, χλαίνα; except Doric forms in $\bar{a} = \eta$, as δυσελένα, διθυραμβοχόνα, μυρρίνα (?), γαλάνα, σελάνα, and ἡμίνα.

136. NOTE.—Ἄγρειφνα, Analect. Brunck 2. p. 53; Zonar. 29, should probably be written ἄγρειφνα: ἀθερίνα = η: ἀμάννα (?) Hesych.: δολάννα (?) Hesych.: ἐρίπνα = η: εὔθυκαίνα (?) Hesych.: on κατακόνα see *L. S.* s. v.: κυδάννα (?) Hesych.: μαγγάννα, Suid.: according to Schol. Eurip. Rhes. 817, Herodian made μάραγμα

paroxytone, it is however proparoxytone in Eurip. *l. l.* and elsewhere; Hesych. has *σμαράγνα*: *μεμβράνα* (?) N. T.: *μνᾶ*, Arc. 96. 24: *ὀθόνα* or *ὀθύνα*, see H. D. s. v.: *ὄξινα*, Hesych.: *πῆνα*, Hesych.: *πισάκνα* = *πιθάκνη*, H. D.: *σκανά*, Dor. = *σκηγή*: *σπαρτίνα* or *σπαρτίνη* is an adjective used substantively, Eust. 191. 33: *σωωδίνα*, an epithet of Athene, see L. S. s. v.: *ὑρτάνα* (?) Hesych.; Lob. Prol. 175; for *χαύνα*, a kind of fish, *χάνα* or *χάννη* is now read: *ὠράνα* is corrupt in Hesych., *ὦ ράννα* is suggested.

137. Proper names in *να* follow the same rule as common nouns, e. g. *Ἄρνα*, *Ἐρινα*, *Ἐρκυνα*, *Κέρκιννα*, *Κίκυννα*, *Κόριννα*, *Λούνα*, *Μέθανα*; except Latin names in *ίνα*, which are properispomena, as *Ἰουστίνα*, *Κωνσταντίνα*, *Σαβίνα*, *Φανυστίνα*, together with *Ἀκυλίνα*, St. Byz., a city in Illyria, and *Τερίνα*, a city, Strab. 256.

Ἀθηνᾶ is contracted from *Ἀθηνάα*, like *Δανᾶ* for *Δανᾶη* in Hecataeus ap. Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 1.

138. NOTE 1.—*Ἀθηνᾶ*, Arc. 96. 24: *Αἰνιάνα* (?) Strab. 508; *Ἀνόνα*, St. Byz.: *Ἄρδουένα*, Strab. 194: *Ἀρήνα*, St. Byz.: *Ἄρπινα* is expressly said to be proparoxytone, Theog. Can. 100. 32, yet it is written *Ἄρπινα* in Chæroboscus ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 171. 10, and *Ἀρπίνα* (*sic*), A. G. Oxon. 2. 298. 7; cf. Lob. Prol. 222: *Ἀτάρνα*, St. Byz.: *Ἄφιδνα* is according to St. Byz. *Ἀφίδναι* in the plural: *Ἀχάρνα*, Herodian ap. St. Byz.; the derivatives imply an oxytone, as *Ἀχαρνῆθεν*, etc., Göttling suggests *Ἀχάρνη*: *Ἀχραδινά*, St. Byz., is doubtful both as to quantity and to accent: *Ἀχραδίνη* is preferred by Lob. Prol. 218: *Βαρβασάνα* (?) or *Καρβασάνα* (?) Ptol. 6. 17. 6: *Βαρβοράνα* (?) Ptol. 7. 1. 43: *Βέλινα* 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: *Ἐλευθέρινα*, St. Byz.: *Ζαρίνα* (?) Diod. Sic. 2. 34: *Ἰεράνα*, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 471: *Ἰστριανά*, St. Byz.: *Καισῆνα*, Strab. 217, is *Καίσανα* in Ptol. 3. 1. 46: *Καλύμνα*, Eust. 319. 28, is *Κάλυμνα* in Strab. 489, and St. Byz.: *Καπίνα* (*Καπίνα*?) St. Byz.: *Καπουτάνα* (?) Ptol. 6. 17. 6: *Κρώμνα*, E. M. 541. 34, should be *Κρῶμνα*: *Μολυβδάνα*, *ανη*, St. Byz.: *Μυρίνα* (?) E. M. 595. 24, false for *Μύρινα* or *Μυρίνη*; Theog. Can. 101. 1: *Οῖνα* (?) St. Byz.: in Arist. Ausc. Mirab. 94 it is *Οἰναρέα*: *Ῥέσινα*, St. Byz.: *Σήνα* or *Σήνη*, Strab. 285; Arc. 111. 12: *Σινά* is barbarous and indeclinable, Chærob. E. 153. 27: *Σκοτινά*, St. Byz.: *Ταρρακινά* (?) St. Byz.: *Τερίνα* is proparoxytone in St. Byz.: *Φαίνᾶ*, 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. *Ἐρκίνα* for *Ἐρκυνα*, Paus. 9. 39. 2: *Ἰντεράμνα* for *Ἰντέραμνα*, Strab. 227: *Καλασάρνα* for *Καλάσαρνα*, Strab. 254: *Κοτίνα* for *Κότινα*: *Λικύμνα* for *Λίκυμνα*, Strab. 373: *Μυρίνα* for *Μύρινα*, Strab. 550. 573; St. Byz.; Theog. Can. 101. 1; Lob. Prol. 280: *Χαροπέινα* for *Χαρόπεινα*: *Χριστίνα* for *Χριστίνα*; the last mentioned name occurs, it is true, as a paroxytone in Chærob. 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, ἀράχη, ἀρτάνη, βοτάνη, γαλήνη, δαπάνη, δάφνη, δικαιοσύνη, δίνη, δουλοσύνη, εἰρήνη, ζώνη, ἡρωΐνη, θοίνη, κλίνη, κορώνη, κρήνη, λεκάνη, μνημοσύνη, ὀδύνη, πλάνη, ραστώνη, τέχνη, τιθήνη, φήνη, ὠλένη; 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, ὀθόνη, περόνη, σφενδόνη; and 2. γυνή, δεξαμενή, εἰαμενή, εὐνή, μενοινή, μηχανή, ποινή, σκηνή, στρωμνή, φανή, φερνή, φωνή, ὠνή.

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: αὐονή (αὐονά Dor.) is paroxytone in E. M. 170. 45; 171. 52: ἀγχονή=ἄγχις is distinguished by the grammarians from ἀγχόνη, 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, ἐγγόνη, δισεγγόνη, τριεγγόνη, 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 ἄθος· Κύπριοι, Hesych.: βωληνή, βολωνή, 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=γενεά, 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: εἰαμενή, Arc. E. M. l. l.; in Hesych. it is wrongly εἰαμενή: εὐνή, Arc. 111. 4: ἐχινή=ἐχινέα, Arc. 112. 3; Theog. Can. 114. 3: θανή (?) Theod. Prodr. p. 221; H. D.; cf. Lob. Rhem. 259: κεσπιανή (sc. βάλανος); Aetii Serm. 8. 73; H. D.: κυνή=κυνέη: ληνή or ληναί for Λήναι is probably, or even certainly wrong, see H. D. s. v.: μαζινή (?) Hesych.: μενοινή, Theogn. Can. 114. 17: μηχανή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 18; Arc. 111. 2: μυσάχνη, Eust. 575. 32, Suid., is the feminine of μυσάχνης, and is oxytone in Hesych.: νή=νεά, 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 πόρνη is oxytone; the passage does not prove it, and the word is undoubtedly paroxytone; cf. Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 29: περιγαμηνή (sc. χάρτα), Suid. etc.: ποινή, Arc. 112. 7; Theog. Can. 114. 8: προχανή is false for προχάνη, Lob. Rhem. 265: ρίνή, a file, Arc. 111. 24; Theog. Can. 113. 8; Cherob. ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 255. 6: ρίνη, 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. 1. 48. 12: ὕννη, a ploughshare, Hesych., but ὕνη 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 = προίξ, Suid.; E. M. 790. 45; others have this paroxytone, Zonar. 1802; 'Apud Suidam Φερνή, προίξ: et Φέρνη, ἀμοιβή: sed codex Leid. utrobique Φέρνη, qui accentus etiam in locis scriptorum passim invenitur,' H. D.: φωνή, Arc. 112. 21; Chærob. E. 100. 2: ὠνή, Arc. 112. 21; Chærob. E. 100. 2.

143. Proper names in νη are paroxytone, as Αἴτην, Ἀλκυόνη, Ἀντιγόνη, Βύνη, Δωδώνη, Ἑλένη, Ἑρμιόνη, Ἡλώνη, Ἰσμήνη, Ἰτώνη, Καρίνη, Κλυμένη, Κυρήνη, Λέρνη, Μιτυλήνη, Πελλήνη, Πέρνη, Πριήνη, Ῥήνη, Σάνη, Σήνη, Φρύνη. Names of countries or nations in ἀνη and ἦνη, and plural names of towns and places are for the most part oxytone, as Ἀκεσαμεναί, Ἀλκομεναί, Θεναί (cf. Schmidt ad Arc. 111), Κελαιναί, Κλεωναί, Arc. 112. 26 (but Κλεώνη, cf. Eust. 291. 4), Κλαζομεναί, Κολωναί, Μολωναί; Ἀραξηνή, Ἀραρηνή, Ἀρξανηνή, Γαβιανή, Γαβινηή, Κασπιανή, Μαργιανή, Ματιανή, Σαιδηνή, Σουσιανή; but there are many exceptions to this rule.

144. NOTE 1.—*Plural Names of Towns which are barytone.* Ἀθήναι, passim: Ἀκκαναί, St. Byz.: Ἀκόναί, St. Byz.: Ἄντεμναι (?) 'ap. Strab. 230 Ἄντεμναι certe scribendum pro Ἄντέμναι,' H. D.: Ἀφάνναι (?) 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.: Ἐχίναί, St. Byz.: Θεράπναι, Strab. 409: Ἰσχναί (?) A. G. Oxon. 1. 48. 13: Ἰχναί in Thessaly, Strab. 435; and in Macedonia, St. Byz.: Καλύδναι, Eust. 319. 28; E. M. 486. 28: Κάναί, Strab. 446; 615: Κανή and Καναί τῆς Αἰολίδος ἄκρα, St. Byz.: Κάνναι = Cannæ, Strab. 285; Κασμέναί, Thucyd. 6. 5: Κορβρήναι, 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 Μέλαιναί (Μελαιναί, Paus. 8. 3. 3), is distinguished by St. Byz. from the Lycian Μελαιναί: Μελαιναί in the Troad is oxytone in Strab. 603: Μιντοῦρναί, Strab. 233: Μυκήναι, passim: Πόνναι, Eust. 269. 34: Σίναί, St. Byz., or Σίναί, Ptol. 7. 3. 6: Ταμίναί or Ταμίνη, Arc. 194. 2: Τελλήναι, Strab. 231: Τυρακίναί, St. Byz.: Φάναί, 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.: Αἰαμήνη (?) 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 Ἀθηνή, 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, Πριήνη, 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: Ἀκραίβατηνή, 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 ἢ

σνήθεια δξύνει: *Εἰδομένη*, Thucyd. 2. 100, is falsely oxytone in St. Byz: *Κυανή* (sc. *πηγή*), Diod. Sic. 5. 4, is *Κυανῆ* in Ælian 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 *Μελιτηνή* in St. Byz.: *Ὀλανή*, Strab. 529: *Παταληνή*, Eust. ad Dion. Per. 1093, *πόλις ἀξιόλογος τὰ Πάταλα, ἀφ' ἧν ἡ νῆσος Παταληνὴ δξυτόνωσ, ὡσ οἱ ἀκριβεῖς λέγουσι: τινὲς δὲ καὶ βαρυτόνωσ Παταλήνην ὡσ Πρήνην ἀναγινώσκουσιν*: *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. III. 21.

146. NOTE 3.—*Female Names.* The following irregular female names are quoted by Pape, *Ἀζωνή* (Arc. 112. 26), *Δαμιανή*, *Εἰδομένη*, *Ἐλλαμένη*, *Ἐρμιανή* (?), *Κελαινή*, Ælian V. H. 3. 42: *Κυανή*, which he cites from Ælian 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 *Κυανῆ* in Plat. Theog. 125 E; but there cod. Clark. reads *Κυάνη*, which has been adopted by Stallbaum; *Ποθεινή*, Athen. 576 F: *Ραδινή* (?) is paroxytone in Strab. 347; Paus. 7. 5. 13: *Φοιβιανή*: *Φωτεινή*, 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), *Ἄμαξα*, *Ἄραξα*, *Λίξα*, *Φρίξα*.

148. NOTE.—*Ἀὐτοδόξα*, 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 *ἄλόη*, *ζόη*, *ῥα*, *πόα*, *πόη*, *πτόα*, *ρόα*, a *pomegranate*, *χλόη*, *χνόη*, *χροά*, *Ἄρσινόη*, *Βερόη*, *Γενόα*, *Θεισόα*, Paus. 8. 27. 4, *Θόη*, *Λυκόα*, Paus. 8. 3. 4, *Μερόη*, *Μεσόα*, *Οἰνόη*, *Χωλόη*; except oxytone, *στοά*, *ἄκοή*, *βοή*, *πνοή* (and *πνοά*?), *ροή*, *ρόα*, *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: *ρόα* = *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. Ἄκοή, Arc. 103. 21 : βοή, Arc. 103. 19 ; E. M. 202. 35 ; Chærob. E. 113. 1, but βοῆ = βοέα, Theog. Can. 108. 9 : κοροή in Hesych. is probably corrupt : πνοή, Arc. 103. 20 ; E. M. 202. 35 ; ροή, Eust. 94. 30 ; χοή, Arc. 103. 18 ; E. M. 202. 35.

The dialectic form βούδα = βουσόα (cf. μῶα = μούσα) in E. M. 391. 19 is curious.

151. NOTE 2.—The compounds of these words follow the general rule, e.g. ιστοβόη, ἀναπνοή, παλιμπνοή (H. D. are mistaken in saying that this should be oxytone), ἀπορροή, διαρροή, διαρροά, ὑδρορροή (Arc. 102. 21, τὸ ὑδρορροή οἱ παλαιοὶ ἐβάρυναν, οἱ δὲ μεταγενέστεροι ὀξύνουσιν οὐχ ὑγιῶς), καλλιρροή, θερμρροή : yet it is expressly stated by Eust. 992. 57 (and perhaps by Arc. 103. 2, though the MSS. there read either ἀναρρῶη and ἀναρῶη), that ἀναρρῶη is barytone contrary to rule : Götting (Accent. p. 148) is quite mistaken when he says that the same thing is asserted by S. V. Ξ. 372, the passage runs as follows, βαρυντέον τὸ παναίθησι· τὰ γὰρ εἰς Η λήγοντα θηλυκὰ δισύλλαβα ὀξυνόμενα ἐν τῇ συνθέσει μὴ γινόμενα κύρια, τότε μὲν φυλάσσει τὸν τόνον ὅταν μετὰ προσέσεως συντίθεται, ὡς τὸ ἀνατολή· εἰ δὲ μετὰ ἄλλου τινός, ἀναβιβάζει τὸν τόνον, ιστοδόκη, καπνοδόκη, ὥστε καὶ τὸ ὑδρορροή παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς ἀναλόγως βαρύνεται, τὸ δὲ ἀναρροή ὀξύνεται : ὁμορροή is altogether false, see H. D. s. v. : δακρυρροή, quoted by H. D. from Epiph. t. 2. p. 197 A. is certainly an error, and εὐροή, Aret. p. 100, H. D. is very doubtful : ἀναχοή οἴνοχοή, τυμβοχοή (Schol. Ven. Φ. 323), πλημοχοή, ὑδροχοή are conformable to the rule : τυμβοχοή is sometimes falsely oxytone, Lob. Phryn. 498, and a distinction is occasionally drawn between προχοή, *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.* Ἄγχοη, as the name of a place, occurs in Strab. 406, but the plural is Ἄγχοαί 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, ἄρπη, κάπη, λύπη, πόρπη, σκέπη ; except those in οπη and ωπη, which are oxytone (but κερκῶπη, κῶπη, λῶπη), as ἀστεροπή, ἐνωπή, ἐσωπή, κλοπή, κοπή, ὀπή, ὀπωπή, περιωπή, ῥοπή, σιωπή, σκοπή, τροπή, together with ἀστραπή, ἐνιπή, καμπή = κάμψις (but κάμπη, *a worm*, is paroxytone), μολπή, πομπή, ῥιπή, τυπή.

154. NOTE.—Ἄζαπῶ· πτισάνη, Hesych. : αἰγιλώπη (?) or αἰγυλώπη, H. D. : ἄλωπά (?) Hesych. : ἀστραπή, Arc. 113. 15 : βορβορόπη, Lob. Par. 466, as a compound of βόρβορος and ὀπή 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 ὄρος καὶ σκῶληξ, Arc. 113. 8 ; E. M. 488. 33 ; in Aristoph. Pac. 870, some books have κάμψαις for καμπαῖς, but the latter is right : κῶπη, Theog. Can. 116. 31 : λαμπή (?) or λάμπη, Lob. Rhem. 271 : λίσπη, Apollonius oxytoned this word, Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 849 : λῶπη, Theog. Can. 116. 31 : μολπή, Arc. 113. 9 : ὁμπή is oxytone in A. G. 287. 21, but better paroxytone in Photius : ὀνόπη, Hesych. : πομπή, Arc. 113. 9 :

προσώπη, Hesych. should be *προσωπή*: ῥηπή (?) cf. H. D. s. v.: ῥιπή, 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: ψοθόκη, 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, Ὀλπη, Ὀλπαι, Πηνελόπη, Πόμπη, Ῥίπη, Σινώπη, Στερόπη, Στίλπαι.

156. NOTE.—The Attic deme Ἀμφιτροπή is oxytone in Hesych., but paroxytone in St. Byz., though he gives the adverbial forms Ἀμφιτροπήνδε and Ἀμφιτροπήσι: Ἀρυνή, 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.—Ἀμόρα, 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, ὄλυρα, ἄρουρα; except ἀθήρα and κολλύρα paroxytone.

160. NOTE.—Ἀθήρα (?) = ἀθήρη, ἀθέρα, ἀθάρη, Chærob. A. G. 1173, or ἀθάρα; ἀθηρά is altogether false: ἄλματύραι (?) Hesych.: ἀμβολογήρα, Paus. 3. 18. 1; Lob. Phryn. 538: δασπλήρα (?) Theog. Can. 107. 19: διφούρα (?) Hesych.; λειξούρα (?) Hesych. is λειξούρα in Suidas s. v. λείξα, both = *luxuria*, and are probably misaccented: μαμηρά, or μαμρά, is a barbarous word, see H. D.: μενθήρα (?) Theog. Can. 107. 19: μενθίρα (?) E. M. 580. 6: μερμήρα (?) Theog. Can. 107. 19, or μέρμηρα, as in A. G. 28. 4; see H. D.: ἄμουρα (?) = ἀμόρα, Hesych., where Schmidt reads ὄμουρα: ὄτρήρα (?) Theog. Can. 107. 19, 'qui fortasse vulgari forma dixit Amazonem quæ ap. Apoll. Rh. 2. 387, Tzetz. Posth. 8. 57. 127, Schol. Ven. Hom. Π. 3. 189, Ὀτρηρή vel Ὀτρήρη, itemque in Lycophronis libris plerisque 997, nonnullis tantum edd. ad Ὀτρηροῦ ab n. Ὀτρηρώ aberrantibus, dicitur, nisi

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

161. Words in *ρα* have the *a* short, and retract the accent, as *αῖρα*, *εῖρα*, *μαῖρα*, *μάχαιρα*, *μοῖρα*, *πέιρα*, *χίμαιρα*; except *ἐταῖρα*, paroxytone, and *ζειρά* or *ζιρά*, *σερά*, *στειρά* (and *στεῖρα*), oxytone.

162. NOTE.—*Δειρά*, *E. M.* 256. 57; and expressly *Theog. Can.* 107. 6 is *δείρα* in *Hesych.* and *H. D.*; in Attic it is *δέρη*: *εῖρά*, so expressly *Theog. Can.* 101. 24, yet it is always paroxytone; perhaps we should read *ῖρά*, cf. *Arc.* 97. 1: *ἐταῖρα*, though used as a substantive, is only the feminine of *ἐταῖρος*: *ζειρά* (?), in *Theog. Can.* 101. 22, the ultimate is said to be short, and the word is accented *ζειρά*; *ζιρά* is another and less correct form of the same word: *κατεῖρα* (?) *Hesych.*: *εῖρα* = *ἐκκλησία* etc., *Eust.* 1160. 35; according to *Arc.* 97. 1 this is oxytone (in the MSS. of *Arc.* it is spelled *ήρά*), and also in *Theogn. Can.* 101. 24, where it is written *εῖρά*; in *E. M.* 692. 38 it is *ῖρα* or *εῖρα*; cf. also *E. M.* 303. 39: *μαῖρα*, *Lob. Rhem.* 256: *νεῖρα* and *πεῖρα* (*πειρά*, *edge*, only in *Æschyl. Choeph.* 847 = 860. ed. *Didot*, where *Ahrens* reads *πειραι*) sometimes have the *a* long; see *L. S. s. vv.*: *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: *στεῖρα*, *the keel of a ship*, *A. G. Oxon.* 3. 396. 32, mentions a form *στεῖρη*: *στεῖρα* (sc. *βοῦς*), see *Lob. Par.* 347: *σχειρά*, *Theog. Can.* 101. 24, the meaning is unknown: *χοῖρα*, in *Herod. π. μ. λ.* 8. 12 is the proper name of a woman.

163. The rest are paroxytone, as *ἄγρα*, *αἰώρα*, *ἀμάρα*, *αῦρα*, *διόπτρα*, *διφθέρα*, *ἔδρα*, *ἐσπέρα*, *ἐσχάρα*, *ἡμέρα*, *θήρα*, *θύρα*, *κιθάρα*, *κολυμβήθρα*, *λύρα*, *μύρρα*, *ὀπώρα*, *παλαιστρα*, *πήρα*, *πληθώρα*, *πορφύρα*, *σαύρα*, *σισύρα*, *φαρέτρα*, *φιλύρα*, *φράτρα*, *χαράδρα*, *χώρα*, *ὄρα*; except the oxytones *ἀριστερά* (*χείρ*), *ἐκυρά*, *ἐλπωρά*, *θαλπωρά*, *θερμανστρά*, *περιστερά*, *πενθερά*, *πυρά*; the properispomenon *σφῦρα* and the proparoxytones *Δήμητρα*, *σκολόπενδρα*, and *τάναγρα*.

164. NOTE.—*Αἶθρα*, 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: *ἡ ἀπομάκτρα* is sometimes confounded with *τὰ ἀπόμακτρα*; see *L. S. s. v.* and the passage of *Aristoph.* there quoted: *αῦρα* (for *αῖρα*), in *E. M.* 557. 45, is an error: *γεραρά*, *Demosth.* 1371, is an adjective used as a substantive; cf. *Æschyl. Suppl.* 666: *γλυκερά*, *Theog. Can.* 106. 31: *ἐγκατηρά*, *Alex. Trall.* 1. 12; *H. D.*: *ἐκυρά*, the feminine of *ἐκυρός*, *Arc.* 72. 8: *ἐλπωρά*, *Arc.* 101. 22, only occurs as *ἐλπωρή*: *εὔστρα*, *Hesych.* is sometimes incorrectly *εὔστρα*: *ἔψανδρα* is an error, it should be *ἔψάνδρα*, *Lob. Par.* 213: *θαλπωρά*, *Arc.* 101. 22, generally *θαλπωρή*: *θερμαῖστρά*, 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 *α* would be long, and I can find no authority for making it short: *ἰαρά* in Hesych. is corrupt: *κασαύρα* (?) cf. Lob. Par. 80: *κιρρά*, a kind of fish, Hesych. is perhaps an adjective: *κράερα* (?) = *κραῖρα*, Hesych.: *κραῦρα* and *κραυρά*, Lob. Par. 347: *λαῦρα* in E. M. 557. 45 is wrong: *νάερα* (?) Hesych.: *ξηρά* (sc. *γη*); H. D. quote *ξηρα*, *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 *πρῶρα*, has the *α* 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: *σάνιτρα* (?) 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. *γη*), Lob. Par. 350: *σφύρα*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 17. 28; Arc. 96. 27, is not unfrequently oxytone: *τάναγρα*, Arc. 101. 27; 194. 19: *τραφερά* (sc. *γη*), Lob. Par. 350: *ύγρα* is also used substantively: *φωρά*, *theft*, is oxytone, and *φώρα*, *search*, paroxytone in Hesych., though this last is oxytone 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 *χολερά* 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 σακκοπήρα*, *αῦρα μαψαύρα*, *πεῖρα ἀνάπειρα πρόπειρα*, *ἄγρα ποδάγρα τραγωδοποδάγρα*; the last syllable of *κυνόσουρα* however is short, though the *α* in *οῦρα* is long (Herod. π. μ. λ. 13. 26; Eust. 706. 1; Arc. 97. 10), *σεισοῦρα* (?) and *λαμπουρά* 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*, *Δηϊάνειρα*, *Εἶρα*, *Ἐφύρα*, *Ἡρα*, *Θήρα*, *Κασσάνδρα*, *Κέρκυρα*, *Κίρρα*, *Κλυταιμνήστρα*, *Κοισύρα*, *Κόρα*, *Λιπάρα*, *Πάλμυρα*, *Πανδώρα*, *Πολυδώρα*, *Φαίδρα*.

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. *Ἄγκαρα* (?) Strab. 216; St. Byz.: *Ἄγκυρα*, E. M. 10. 30; 220. 8; Paus. 1. 4. 5: *Ἄγκύρα* in Illyricum, Polyb. 28. 8. 11, where Bekker reads *Ἰσκανα*: *Ἄγκύραι* 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.: *Ἄγορά*, St. Byz. or *Ἄγορή*, Herodot. 7. 58: *Αἰμνήρα*, Eust. 287. 36: *Αἰραί*, 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 *Ἀμφειρα*, which is probably

better : Ἄντικύρα, 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 : Ἀντίκυρα, Eust. 273. 30 : Ἀντίκυρα, Paus. 10. 36. 5, and often elsewhere : Ἀντίκυρα, as a female name, occurs in Athen. 587 E, where Meineke writes Ἀντίκυρα : Ἀντίκυρα, St. Byz. can hardly be right, since Ἀντισάρη is quoted from Herodian by the same author ; cf. A. G. Oxon. 4. 412. 9 : Ἄπτερα, St. Byz. ; cf. Strab. 479 : Ἀραί, St. Byz. : Ἀργυρά, Paus. 7. 18. 6 : Ἀργυρα (?) another city, St. Byz. : Ἀριστεραί, Paus. 2. 34. 8 Ἀχέρραι, St. Byz. : Βαίταρα (?) St. Byz. s. v. Βαιταρρούς : Βούρα, St. Byz. s. v. Παναιούρα, Strab. 59, is Βούρα in Ptol. 3. 16. 15, but wrongly, for *a* is short ; Callimach. H. in Del. 102 ; Βουρά therefore is a mistake in Philo Jud. T. 2. p. 514. 28 ; H. D. : Γέμμαρα (?) St. Byz. : Γίνδαρα (?) St. Byz. : Γλαφυρά is, according to Arc. 101. 14, oxytone as the name of a city : Γλαφύραι, 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 : Γλυκερά is oxytone according to Arc. 101. 6, though Γλυκέρα appears in Strab. 410 ; Athen. 584 A ; Suid. and elsewhere : Γόμορρα or Γόμορα, Suid. ; the genitive is usually Γομόρρας, but the accusative Γόμορρα, and perhaps Γόμορραν : Γόβορα (?) Suid. : Γυραί (sc. πέτραι), Hom. Odys. 4. 500 : Δαρά, St. Byz. : Δαρραί, St. Byz. : Δήμητρα, Paus. 1. 37. 2, etc. : Δηρά, St. Byz. : Δισοραί, St. Byz. : Ἐβορα, St. Byz. ; the Codex Vrat. has Ἐβηρα, and Ptol. 2. 5. 8 has it under the form Ἐβουρα ; if Ἐβορα be the correct orthography, the word ought to be paroxytone : Ἐλευθεραί, Diod. Sic. 4. 3 ; Strab. 375 ; Arc. 101. 8 : Ἐνυδρα (?) Strab. 753 ; Ἐραί, Thucyd. 8. 19 ; but Ἐραι, Strab. 644 : Ἐρυθρά, and Ἐρυθραί, Apion and Herodorus : others distinguished Ἐρύθραι in Bœotia from Ἐρυθραί in Ionia, Eust. 267. 6 ; cf. Chærob. 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. : Ἰερά, Diod. Sic. 5. 7, etc. : Ἰρά, St. Byz. : Ἰρή, Aristarchus ; Ἰρη others, Schol. Ven. I. 150 ; Herodian also made it oxytone, Schol. Ven. I. 292, though the contrary is stated, A. G. II. 3 ; see Lob. Par. 343 : Λαμπτραί, a deme, Phot. Lex. v. Λαμπτρῆις : Λυκόσουρα 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. : Νόσουρα, St. Byz. : Ξηρά, St. Byz. : Ὀλόβαργα (?) St. Byz. : Παναιούρα (?) 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), ἀθήρη, 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, Ἄγορή, Ἄγηρη, Ἀντισάρη, Ἀσχηρη, Δείρη, Ἐφύρη, Κάτρη, Κύρη, Ὀλύκρη, Τερψιχόρη, Φηρή ; the following are oxytone, δειρή, θορή, καρή.

169. NOTE 1.—See Choerob. C. 515. 1 : Δειρή is in Æolic δέρρα, Choerob. ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 194. 11 : δέρη is paroxytone, E. M. 94. 4 : δορπωρή, Zonar. 562, not δορπορή, 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. On φωρή, *theft*, see L. S. s. v.; they have also ιερή = *ίερεία*.

170. NOTE 2.—'Αγορή, Herodot. 7. 58 : Αἰσχυρή is oxytone in Plut. 2. 474 C : Δείρη, E. M. 262. 52; it is oxytone in St. Byz.; Strab. 769; 773; in Ptol. 1. 15. 11; 4. 7. 9; 8. 16. 12 we have either Δήρη or Δείρη : Δουσαρή, 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 Καυρέα : Δειμηρή, 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 νεβρη, Orph. Arg. 447, ταυρη, τραγή, Eust. 374, are perispomena.

-ΣΑ.

172. Words in σα have the final α short, and the accent is retracted, as αἶσα, ἄνασσα, βασίλισσα, βῆσσα, γλώσσα, ἔμπουσα, ἠρώισσα (or ἠρῶσσα), θάλασσα, λύσσα, μέλισσα, μοῦσα, νύσσα, πείσα, πίσσα, σάρισα, φυλάκισσα, Ἄρέθουσα, Δούσα, Ἔδεσσα, Ἐρμώνασσα, Ἰφιάνασσα, Κρίσα, Κόσσα, Λάγουσα, Λάρισα, Λίβυσσα, Νίσα, Νύσα, Συράκουσαι, Τίρσαι, Φαῖσα; except words in ησσα = ἥεσσα, ουσσα = ὀεσσα, and ωσσα, which are properispomena, as τεχνῆσσα, τιμῆσσα, χερνῆσσα, Πιτυοῦσσα, Ῥοδοῦσσα, Μελιττοῦσσα, Ἰοφῶσσα : Συράκουσσα is however proparoxytone, and ἠρῶσσα properispomenon.

173. NOTE 1.—Arc. 97. 16; Herod. π. μ. λ. 12. 25 : βασά, Hesych.; cf. H. D. s. v. : βηνῶσα = ἡ φωνὴ τῶν προβάτων, Hesych. : βήσασα or βησασά, Diosc. 3. 53; βησασά, Paul. Æg. p. 277. 45, quoted by H. D. s. v., a barbarous (Syriac) word : βλήσσα (?) Hesych. : ἐποῦσα (sc. ἡμέρα) : ἠρῶσσα, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 1309, ἠρῶσσαί προπερισπωμένως Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν δεκάτῳ φησίν, ἐκ συναλοιφῆς τοῦ ἠρώισσαι τοῦ ἠρωσ δὲ τὸ θηλυκὸν γίνεται ἠρῶσσα : 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 apparet κατακάσα esse scribendum, et sic duo codd. Suidæ nisi quis κατάκασσα 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 συναλοιφῆν εἴη ἀπὸ δευτέρων εἰς ΗΣ· δαφνήεσσα φωνήεσσα· τὸ δὲ τεχνῆσσα ἀπὸ τοῦ τεχνήεσσα· καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ δευτέρων εἰς ΗΣ· χερνῆς χερνήεσσα, ἀργῆς ἀργήεσσα, Κρής Κρητός Κρησσα, θῆς θήεσσα : Arc. 97. 12, τὰ εἰς ΣΣΑ ὑπερδισύλλαβα ἀπαρασχημάτιστα¹ προπαροξύνεται, εἰ μὴ

¹ 'ἀπαρασχημάτιστα dicit propter ἠρῶσσα, ut patet ex Herodian ap. Schol. Apoll. Rhod. 4. 1309;' Schmidt.

παράληγοι ΟΥ· θάλασσα Ἰφιάνασσα θέρμασσα (ἡ κάμινος). τὰ δὲ παράληγοντα τῇ ΟΥ, εἰ μὲν ἔχουεν ἐν Σ, προπαροξύνεται· Φαέθουσα Ἀρέθουσα Αἰθουσα· εἰ δὲ δύο ἔχουεν, προπερισπῶνται· Πιτυοῦσσα Ῥοδοῦσσα (ὀνόματα νήσων) πλὴν τοῦ Ἐμπούσσα καὶ Συράκουσσα : Arc. 97. 19, τὰ εἰς ΣΑ δισύλλαβα βαρύνεται· αἴσα μοῦσα πείσα (ἡ πειθῶ) μεθ' ὧν γλῶσσα πίσσα νύσσα. A list of such deviations from the rule as have been noted is appended.

175. NOTE 3.—Αἰγείρουσα, St. Byz. : Αἰγούσα, Ptol. 3. 4. 17 : Αἶγουσα, St. Byz. : Ἀκέσα, Philostrate. Heroic. p. 703, quoted by H. D. : Ἀκέσαι, St. Byz. : Ἀλιοῦσα 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 : Ἀνήτουσα, St. Byz., or better Ἀνητοῦσσα ; H. D. : Ἀνθοῦσα, St. Byz. s. v. Συκαί, is very doubtful ; Ἀρθουσα, 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 ; Ἀργίνουσαι, Thucyd. 8. 101 ; Xenoph. Hell. 1. 6. 27 (Schneider prints Ἀργινοῦσαι in his index) ; Dioc. 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. Posteriores scripturam Ἀργινοῦσαι per ι, sequitur Androtion in Atticis, ut testatur idem Stephanus : vel per systolen scilicet ex ἀργεννός, vel per μεταβολὴν ex ἀργίλος ;' Ἀργινοῦσσα, Strab. 615. 617 ; Ἀργίνουσα, Suid. ; Zonar. 296 (where some MSS. have Ἀργένουσα and Ἀργένουσα) ; Ἀργεννοῦσα, St. Byz. νῆσος πρὸς τῇ ἠπείρῳ τῆς Τρωάδος παρὰ τὸ Ἀργεννὸν ἀκρωτήριον, ἀφ' οὗ Ἀργεννόεις, καὶ κατὰ συναίρεσιν Ἀργεννοῦς καὶ Ἀργεννοῦσα. τὸ ἔθνικόν Ἀργεννοῦσιος. Ἀνδροτίων ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ τῆς Ἀθίδος διὰ τοῦ ι : Ἀριστοφῶσα, woman's name, Pape : Ἀσαί, St. Byz. : Βαργόσα (?) Strab. 720, quoted by Pape, though it proves nothing as to the accent : Βάρουσαι, H. D., is Βαροῦσαι in Ptol. 7. 2. 28, on which L. Dindorf says, 'Præstat fortasse Βαροῦσαι scribi :' Γήθουσα, St. Byz., or Γήθουσα, Zonar. : Γονοῦσα 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 : Δελφοῦσα, St. Byz. s. v. Δελφοί : Ἐλοῦσα, St. Byz. : Ἐμπούσσα, Arc. 97. 18 ; the usual form is Ἐμπούσα : Ἐρικοῦσα, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 586, is properly written Ἐρικοῦσσα in Strab. 276 and St. Byz. : Θηγανοῦσα (?) is correctly Θηγανοῦσσα in Paus. 4. 34. 12 : Ἰχνοῦσα is found in three MSS. of Arist. Mirab. Ausc. 100. 2 ; the proper form is Ἰχνοῦσσα, Paus. 10. 17. 1, and this Bekker has rightly adopted in the passage of Aristot. just cited : Καββαλοῦσα, Lucian Ver. Hist. 2. 46 : Κάρουσα (?) Arrian Peripl. Pape : Κηλοῦσα, Xen. Hell. 4. 7. 7, where some books read Κόλωσσα (?) : Κισσοῦσσα, Plut. 1. 449, this is the only correct form, as Κισσοῦσσα occurs in Plut. 2. 772 B : Κισσοῦσα is certainly false : Κολοσσαί or Κολασσαί is oxytone : Κοπινοῦσα, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 586 ; Eust. ad Dion. Per. 456 : Λαπίρσα, St. Byz., a mountain in Laconia, may as a Doric form be correct : Μαισά, Pape, is false for Μαῖσα, Herodian 5. 3. 2, etc. : Μαράθουσσα, St. Byz. : Μελίτουσα, St. Byz. : Μήλουσα, St. Byz. : Μύρτουσα, St. Byz. : Ὀφιοῦσα, Scylax p. 29 : Ὀφιοῦσα, Strab. 306. 167 : Παγασαί, Strab. 436 : Πιτυοῦσα, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 586 ; Dioc. Sic. 5. 16 ; for Πιτυοῦσσα, Strab. 394, etc., is unquestionably wrong ; cf. Arc. 97. 17 : Πιτυοῦσαι or Πιτύουσαι, St. Byz. : Πολεμοῦσα, an Amazon, Quint. Smyr. 1. 42 ; H. D. : Πύργησσα, St. Byz. : Ῥόδουσσα, St. Byz. for Ῥοδοῦσσα is false : Σίδουσσα, St. Byz. : Σκότουσσα, St. Byz. : Σχίνουσσα, 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 Συράκουσαι, Συράκοσαι, Συρήκουσαι ; cf. Theog. Can. 56. 28 ; Συρακοῦσαι in St. Byz. is clearly a mistake : Ταφιοῦσα s. Ταφιοῦσσα, H. D. quoting Pliny, N. H. 36. 21. 151 ; the latter form is correct : Τελφοῦσα (see below Τιλφοῦσσα, etc.) :

Τέλφουσα or Τελφούσσα, Polyb. 4. 77. 5 : Τέλφουσσα, St. Byz. : Τεύγλουσσα (?) : Τεύτλουσσα, St. Byz. ; Thuc. 8. 42 : Τιλφούσα, Paus. 9. 33. 1 : Τιλφούσσα or Τίλφουσσα, St. Byz. : Τιλφώσσα, Strab. 411 : Τίλφωσσα, Herodian ap. St. Byz. ; Τιμῶσα, a woman, Athen. 609 A : Τραγασαί (?) H. D. is Τραγάσαι in Pollux 6. 63, and Τράγασαι in St. Byz. : Ἴδρουσα, a name of Ceos, Hesych. : Φάκουσσα, St. Byz. : Φασήλουσσαι, St. Byz. should be οὔσσαι.

176. NOTE 1.—*The Female Names* (also used as names of ships) Ἐπιηδῶσα, Ἰούσα, Κρατούσα, Ναυκρατούσα, Στεφανούσα, Τιμῶσα, Τρυφῶσα, retain their participial accent.

-ΣΗ.

177. Words in ση are paroxytone, as ἄση, ἔρση, ἔέρση, κόρση, Γενέση, Μέσση, Τεμέση, Χρύση, except the deme-names Βησσή and Περγασή.

178. NOTE.—The following exceptions occur:—βουσή (?) Hesych. : ρυσή (or ρυσά, νόσος), Lob. Par. 333.

Proper Names.—Ἄσαί, St. Byz. : Βησσή, Arc. 113. 24 ; Theog. Can. 117. 10 ; Βῆσσα, 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, Παγασαί : Περγασή, a deme, Arc. 113. 24 ; St. Byz. s. vv. Ἀγγελή and Περγασή.

-ΤΑ.

179. Words in τα have the final *a* short: the accent is retracted, as δίαιτα, θήττα, Ἔγεστα, Λάδεστα, except contracted words in ουττα, which are properispomena, as μελιπτοῦττα, οἰνοῦττα, προσωποῦττα ; and Doric forms in τᾶ=τη, which retain the accent of the latter form, as στήτα (στήτη), ἀλακάτα (ἠλακάτη) ; the proper name Ἀγούστᾶ is paroxytone.

180. NOTE 1.—*Exceptional Common Substantives.* Arc. 96. 16 ; Eust. 1735. 52 : αῦατα = ἀφάτᾶ, cf. L. S. s. v. : βαίτα (?) is more generally found paroxytone, and in Doric βαίτα is certainly right ; βαίτη, Arc. 114. 18, is also not uncommon : καίνιτα = ἀδελφή, Hesych. : κήτα (?) Hesych. : μορτά, 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:—Ἀέται (?) Hesych. : Αἴγεστα, Strab. 254 : Αἰγέστα, Pape ; Polyb. 1. 24. 2 : Ἀράτα = τη, Dor., Pape : Ἀρετά, woman's name, Anth. App. 53 : Ἀρτέμιτα, St. Byz., or Ἀρτεμίτα, Strab. 744, also one of the Echinadae, Strab. 59 : Ἀσβύστα, St. Byz. : Ἀσταί, St. Byz. : Ἀγούστα, Chcerobosus, C. 326. 9, wastes nearly a page over the name Ἀγούστα, and yet leaves the accent of the word doubtful ; as a proper name he says that the *a* is long, but that ἐπὶ τῆς βασιλίδος it is short, because it is an Italian word : Καισαρηνούστα, Strab. 161, where Meineke alters it to Καισαρηνούστα : Παξανούστα, Strab. 151, where Kramer has Παξανούστα, and Meineke Παξαγούστα : Λύδατα, woman, Athen. 557 C : Γαβρήτα, Strab. 292 : Ἐγέστα, St. Byz. is

rightly **Ἐγεστα**, Diod. Sic. 12. 83; 14. 48: **Ἐόρτα**, Strab. 318; also an Indian city, Ptol. 7. 2. 13: **Ἐταξέτα**, woman, so *Pape*, quoting Phot. Bib. 228. 9, which proves nothing: **Ἰεταί**, St. Byz.: **Κερεαταί**, which is quoted by *Pape* from Strab. 238, is there *Κερεάτε* or *Κερεάτε*: **Κιλλουτά** insula maris Indici ap. Arrian. Exp. 6. 19, nomen suspectum, *H. D.*: **Κοτύρτα**, Thucyd. 4. 56: **Κότυρτα**, St. Byz.: **Κοῦντα** = *Quinta*, Anth. App. 375: **Κρατίστα** = *η*, woman, *Pape*: **Κυρίτα**, woman, Lycoph. 1392: **Λαυαγήτα** (?) 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: **Σπαῦτα**, 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*, *ὠμοπλάτη*; except those in *ετη*, *οτη*, *κτη*, and *ορτη*, which are oxytone, as *ἀρετή*, *τελετή*, *γενετή* (but *μελέτη*, *ἐρέτη*, and *ἀπρυγέτη*, sc. *θάλασσα*), *βιοτή*, *μοτή*, *ποτή* (but *ἀβρότη*, sc. *νύξ* and *ἀμβρότη*), *ἀκτή*, *εἰρκτή*, *πηκτή*, *στακτή*: *ἀορτή*, *ἐορτή*, *μορτή*, and the following, *ἀστή*, *ἄϋτή*, *βροντή*, *λιτή*, *παιλαιστή*, *πινυτή*, *τελευτή*, *φυστή*. Those in *στη* involving a numerical idea are feminine adjectives, and consequently oxytone, as *εἰκοστή*, *πεντηκοστή*. *Ἀκτῆ*, *ἀρκτῆ*, and *λεοντῆ* are contracted.

183. NOTE 1.—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. **Ἄβαρταί** = *πηναί*: **Κύπριοι**, Hesych.: **ἀβρότη** (sc. *νύξ*): **αἰζυκτή** = *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: **ἀπρυγέτη** (sc. *θάλασσα*) Anth. App. 234: **αὔαντή** (sc. *νόσος*), Hippocr. p. 484. 24; *H. D.*: **ἄϋτή**, 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 duplici accentu*,' *W. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*: **βροντή**, Arc. 114. 22: **βρυτταί**, Hesych.: **γοιταί**, Hesych.: **γοσταί** *αἱ κριθαί*, Theog. Can. 13. 27: **γριτή**, 'Lib. Ep. 1594,' *H. D.*: **δεκτηί**, Hesych.: **δετή** (sc. *λαμπάς*) Hom., etc.; **δητταί**, Hesych.: **δωτή** (?) Hesych.: **ἐγγυητή** (sc. *γυνή*) Lob. Par. 350: **ἐγκαιτή**, *H. D.*: **ἐγκλειστή**, *H. D.*: **ἐμβατή**, Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 1055 = 1057, Suid. s.v. *πύελος*, is probably false for *ἐμβάτη*, Pollux 4. 115; 7. 91: **ἐρέτη**, E. M. 94. 51; Lob. Par. 475: **ἐρκατή** (?) Hesych.: **ζυγητή** (?) *ἡ κλείς*, Hesych.: **ζωστή**, *H. D.*: **θεμιστή**, Hesych., probably false for *θέμιστι*: **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: **καταρακτική** (sc. *θύρα*) or **καταρράκτη** (?) Lob. Par. 332: **κρωτή**, A. G. Oxon. 2. 327. 30; Arc. 114. 14, where Schmidt reads *κρηωτή*: **κρηωτή**, strictly a feminine adjective used as a substantive, Arc. 114. 14, so also **κοκκωτή** (?): **κομιστή**, an adjective, Lob. Par. 351: 'κοπτή edulium, κόπτη porrum sectile 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. 1. 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 δξύνουσι τὴν τελευταίαν, ὡς καλή, οἱ δὲ παροξύνουσιν, ὡς μεγάλη*: **λιτή**, Theog. Can. 117. 15; Arc. 114. 8; **λοιτή** is erroneous; the word is regular Theog. Can. 117. 28: **μαλωτή** (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: **μωστή**=*ἡ ἀξία μίσους*: **μωστή**=*ἡ καταφερῆς πρὸς συνουσίαν*, 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. *ἄλοχος*), Apollon. Rhod. 1. 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: **παλυνή** (?): **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: **πλεκτή** (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. *ἔγχευς*) Pollux 6. 63: **περωτή**, A. G. Oxon. 2. 327. 30, is also an adjective used substantively: **ρυτή**, Nicand. Ther. 523; *H. D.*: **σεβαστή**=*Augusta*: **σηπή**, adjective, Lob. Par. 352: **σκεπαστή**, Eust. 1165. 52: **στακτή** (sc. *κονία*) Lob. Par. 352: **συναπή**, *H. D.*: **σχισταί** (sc. *βλαῦται*) Lob. Par. 352; Pollux 7. 85: **τελετή**, Arc. 114. 3: **τελευτή**, Arc. 114. 19; Chærob. E. 38. 7: **τρυπή**, Lob. Par. 351: **ὑπαντή**, also *ὑπάντη*: **φώκτη**, Lob. Par. 351: **φυστή** (sc. *μάζα*) Herodian ap. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 608; this word is occasionally, though incorrectly, paroxytone; Mæris, p. 384, strangely enough has *φυστῆ*: **ψυκτά** (sc. *μάζα*) Lob. Par. 351.

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

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

186. NOTE.—**Ἀβρωτή** (?) Lob. Prol. 393: *Ἀδρησταί*, *H. D.* for which they quote Diod. Sic. 17. 91, a passage which proves nothing as to the accent: **Ἀκτῆ**, an old name of Attica, and of other places, St. Byz.; the compound **Καλάκτη**=*Καλὴ ἀκτῆ*, 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: Βατή, the deme, Arc. 113. 28; St. Byz.: in Herod. π. μ. λ. 42. 24 we find Βάτη (*sic*) δήμος Ἀττικοῖς ἀδιάφορα γὰρ τὰ τοῦ τόπου: according to E. M. 192. 13, Βάτη was a Messenian word = γῆ: Εἰρκτή and Εἰρκαί, *inclosure*, 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.: Ἱμερτή, name of Lesbos, Eust. 741. 32: Κλειτή, 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: Λιταί, Hom., etc. naturally keeps the accent of the common noun: Λυταί, St. Byz.; Lob. Par. 475: Περκωτή, Theog. Can. 117. 33, is expressly said to be barytone, A. G. Oxon. 2. 390. 26: the proper name Πινύτη, 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 Πρώτη 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*.

-TA and -TH.

187. Substantives, both proper and common, in *va* and *vh* are paroxytone, as γύα, καρύα, μύα, οἰσύα, ὄξύα, σικύα, Δατύα, Κρύα, Μαρσύα, Μιλύαι, Μινύα, ἀφύη, ἐγγύη, σμιυνή, χλεύη, Λιβύη, Φύη; except Μάντνα, which is proparoxytone, and the oxytones ἀκούη (ἀκουά, Dor.), σκευή, and φυή (φυά, Dor.).

188. NOTE 1.—*Exceptional Common Substantives in va.* Αῦα or αῦα as Æolic seems to be an error, see Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 1. p. 36, note 11: βουά (?) Hesych.: διεγγύα (?), in Schol. Thucyd. 3. 70 it is rightly διεγγύα; ἐγγύη and παρεγγύη are found in some books, though they are unquestionably wrong, see Lob. Phryn. 302; Arc. 103. 27: concerning ἰγνύα, Theog. Can. 106. 21 makes the following observation, ἰγνύα ὄρυα Ἀρίσταρχος συστέλλει τὸ Α καὶ ἐκτείνει τὸ Υ καὶ προπαροξύνει, ἐναλλαγὴν τόνου καὶ χρόνου πεποικίως, ὡς φησιν Ἡρωδιανός: this explains the passage in Schol. Ven. N. 212, ἰγνύην Ἰωνικῶς μετέβαλε τὸν τόνον, ἐπεὶ τὸ ἀκόλουθον ἰγνύα ἔστιν, ὡς Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ α' τῆς καθόλου: I have not however been able to find any place where ἰγννα occurs, though ἰγνύα and ἰγνύη are common enough, see Lob. Phryn. 302.; cf. Schol. Ven. Φ. 242: σίκυα and νέκυα (?) occur in Eust. 291. 38; cf. Theog. Can. 106. 20: φυά = φυή.

189. NOTE 2.—*Exceptional Proper Names in va.* Αἴγυα, Strab. 141: Ἀτέγυα, Strab. 141: Γένουα, Strab. 201. 202; Ptol. 3. 1. 3, is Γενόα in St. Byz.: Ἐλευθέρυα (?) St. Byz.: Κάπυα, St. Byz.: Μάντνα, St. Byz., or Μάντουα, Strab. 213, etc.: Οὔιδουά (indeclinable?), Ptol. 2. 2. 1: Τράμπυα, St. Byz.; Φλυά (?) = Φλυή is said to occur also as a paroxytone, see § 191.

190. NOTE 3.—*Exceptional Common Substantives in vh.* 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 νή.* Ἄγαυή, Schol. Ven. I. 150; the passage in Arc. 103. 10 (ἀγαυὴ δέξινεται ἐπιθετικὸν ὄν) seems to imply that the proper name is paroxytone, as Ἄγαυή, 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: Ναυή, Suid. is barbarous: Φλυή, a deme, Arc. 103. 26.

-ΦΑ and -ΦΗ.

192. Common substantives in φη are oxytone, as ἀλοιφή, ἀφή, βαφή, γλυφή, γραφή, περικαλυφή, κορυφή, ὄμφη, ὄροφή, ραφή, στροφή, ταφή, τροφή; except paroxytone, those in ιφη, ηφη, λφη (yet ἀδελφή is oxytone), and ρφη (yet μορφή is oxytone), as ἀγρίφη, σκίφη, ἀκαλήφη, μίλφη, σίλφη, κάρφη, νάρφη, τάρφη, σύρφη, together with λαίφη, 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, Lob. Phryn. 306, or γυναικαδέλφη: δισεξαδέλφη, *H. D.*: ξηαδελφή, Anna Comn. p. 44 A, quoted by *H. D.*, who condemn the accent, which nevertheless is retained by Lob. Phryn. 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 κελυφος: κιδάφη (and κινδάφη, = *the sly*, i. e. fox, is an adjective, *L. S.*; Arc. 115. 17 has σκιδάφη: λαίφη = λαῖφος, E. M. 274. 2: λόφη, Diod. Sic. 17. 90, seems doubtful; some propose to read λοφία: μίλφη, *falling of the eyebrows*: νάρφη, Hesych.: νύμφη, A. G. Oxon. I. 291. 11: ῥιφή, Lycoph. 235. 1326: σίλφη and τίλφη, Lob. Phryn. 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. 1. 5. 3; 1. 8. 1, etc.; *H. D.*

194. Proper names in φη are paroxytone, as Ἀνάφη, 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, Lob. Rhem. 319, note 2.

196. NOTE 2.—The Doric nouns in φᾶ seem to follow the accentuation of the common forms in φη, as ὄμφᾶ = ὄμφη; yet ὄμφα is also found. The following rare words are somewhat irregular—ἄπφα or ἀπφά, Suid.: βᾶφᾶ, Dor. = ζωμός, Hesych., where the last editor prints βαφά: καφά, Dor. = λουτήρ: κέρκαφα = ἐγγύη, Hesych.: σοῖσφα or σοῦσφα is indeclinable; Cosmas Indicop. 2. p. 133 A, and 132 D; *H. D.*: Ἄλλιφαί, a town in Samnium (not Ἄλλιφαι, as Pape has it), Strab. 238, is paroxytone in Diod. Sic. 20. 35: Καφύαι, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13. 2; St. Byz., is Καφυαί in Paus. 8. 15. 6, and Καφύη 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* (*χᾱ*) 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 *ἀργυράχη*, *βάκχη*, *βράχη*, *κάλχη*, *κόγχη*, *λέσχη*, *λόγχη*, *ὄσχη* (yet *ἀρχή* is oxytone); and *καύχη*, *λάχη* (?), *μαλάχη*, *μάχη*, *τύχη*.

198. NOTE.—Arc. 115. 19–28: *ἄγχη*, only occurs in the compounds *συνάγχη*, *ἀργυράγχη*, *ὑάγχη*, 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: *αὐλάχα* = *εὐλάκα*, Hesych., or *εὔλαχα*, Suid.; Zonar. 908; cf. Thucyd. 5. 16 *ibiq.* schol.: *αὐχή*, Hesych., but *αὔχη*, Pind. Nem. 11. 29, a doubtful accent: the compounds *κριοδόχη*, *κυσοδόχη* are regular: *καύχη*, Pind. Nem. 9. 15; this accent seems very questionable; cf. Lob. Rhem. 269: *λάχη* is quoted by L. S. from Æschyl. S. c. T. 914; in Dindorf's text it is *λαχαί*, 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: *μαλάχη*, Arc. 115. 16, *μαλάχη κοινόν* *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: *μάχη*, Arc. 115. 21: *μοσχῆ* = *έα* (sc. *δορά*) Pollux 5. 16: on *ὄσχη* and *ὠσχη* see H. D. s. v. *Ὀσχος*: *παλάχη* is the proper accent according to the rule of Arc. 115; but *παλαχή* occurs in Nicand. Ther. 449.; H. D.: *σανδαράχη* or *σανδαράκη*: *τάρχη*, see H. D. s. v. *Τάρχος*: *τύχη*, Theog. Can. 118. 12; Arc. 115. 21: *ὑάγχη* as a compound *ὑς*, *ἄγχη* is regular, like *ἀργυράγχη*: *ὔρχα* and *η*, Aristoph. Vest. 676, is *ὔρχή* in Hesych.; *φυσέχη*, Plat. Cratyl. 400 B: *ῶσχη* (?) see above.

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

-ΨΑ and -ΨΗ.

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

-ΩΑ and -ΩΗ.

201. All words in *ωα* are paroxytone, as *μνώα*, *ὑπερφέα*, *ῶα*, *Μινφέα*: *ἀλωά*, if the nominative occurs in that form, is oxytone, like *ἀλωή*.

202. NOTE.—Κάλωα, ἡ διδασκαλία (??) E. M. 486. 14: Κριῶα, St. Byz. is false; it should be Κριῶα, Arc. 100. 23: μῶά or μῶα = μούσα, Aristoph. Lys. 1249. 1298; cf. Ahrens de Dialect. ling. Gr. 2. p. 76 and 78; 'Apud Pausan. 8. 10. 4, εἰκοῦτα λέγουσι Καρῶν οἱ Μύλασα ἔχοντες ἐς τοῦ θεοῦ τὸ ἱερόν, ὃν φωνῇ τῇ ἐπιχωρία καλοῦσιν Ὀγάα, ubi liber unus Ὀγῶνα, ceteris nonnisi in accentu dissentientibus, non dubium quin Ὀσογῶ sit scribendum, deleto quod sequens Ἀθηναίσις peperit α,' L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: ῥῶά, a bad form for ροιά: σῶά (?) Dor. = ζωή: φῶα (?) E. M. 819. 41, would be better ψῶα.

203. Words in ωη are oxytone, as δμωή, ἐρωή, ζωή (and Ζωή the proper name), θωή, ἰωή: 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: ζῶη = τὸ ἐπάνω τοῦ μέλιτος ἐφιστάμενον καὶ τοῦ γάλακτος, Eust. 906. 52, is distinguished by its accent from ζωή, *life*; ζῶη is paroxytone: ποδορρώη, Callimach. Dian. 215, is corrupt for ποδορρώρη: Τρωαί = *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 μούσαῖ, μούσης, μούση, μούσαῖν; μούσαῖ, μούσαιν; μούσαι, (μουςάων) μουςῶν, μούσαις, μούσαῖς.

206. The Genitive and Dative of all numbers from oxytone Nominatives are perispomena, as ψυχή, ψυχῆς, ψυχῆ; ψυχῆιν; ψυχῶν, ψυχῆις; μαχητής, μαχητοῦ, μαχητῆ; 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 Ἀθηνᾶ, Ἀθηνᾶς, Ἀθηνᾶ, Ἀθηνᾶν. On the doubtful word ζελάς, τοῦ ζελά, see § 33.

208. The Ionic genitive in εω follows the general rule, εω being considered as one syllable, as Πηληϊάδεω, Ἀτρεΐδεω, Ὀρέστω, Αἰνείεω; words like Βορής, Ἑρμῆς, Πυθῆς therefore become Βορέω, Ἑρμέω, 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 ἐϋμμελίω, Ἑρμείω, ἐϋμμελία: those in αο are proparoxytone if from barytone common genitives; properispomena if from circumflexed genitives, as Ἀτρεΐδου Ἀτρεΐδαο, Ὀρέστου Ὀρέσταο, Ἀργέστου Ἀργέσταο, but ἀργεστοῦ (from ἀργεστής) makes ἀργεστᾶο.

210. NOTE I.—*Genitive Singular.* Chærob. C. 413. 11: αἱ διὰ τοῦ ΕΩ γενικαὶ Ἰωνικαί, εἰ μὲν ἀπὸ βαρυτόνων κοινῶν γενικῶν ᾧσι, προπαροξύνονται, οἷον Ἀτρεΐδου

Ἄτρείδew Ὀρέστου Ὀρέστω αἰνείου Αἰνείω, ἀπαθεῖς δηλονότι οὔσαι. Ἐὰν γὰρ πάθωσι, πρὸ μιᾶς τοῦ τέλους ἔχουσι τὴν εὐθείαν, οἷον Ἑρμείου Ἑρμείω καὶ κατὰ συγκοπὴν τοῦ Ε Ἑρμείω παροξυτόνως,

Ἦρης Ἑρμείω τε [Π. 15. 214].

Εἰ δὲ ἀπὸ περισπωμένων κοινῶν γενικῶν ᾧσι, 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 γενικαί, εἰ μὲν ἀπὸ βαρυτόνων κοινῶν γενικῶν ᾧσι, προπαροξύνονται: οἷον Ὀρέστου Ὀρέστω, Ἀτρείδου Ἀτρείδew οὔτως οὖν καὶ Ἀσίew, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ κατὰ πάθος ᾧσι: διὰ τὸ Ἑρμείω, καὶ κατὰ συγκοπὴν Ἑρμείω. Καὶ ἡ χρῆσις,

Ἦρης Ἑρμείω τε καὶ Ἡφαίστου.

Βορέου, Βορέew, καὶ συγκοπῇ Βορέω,

Βορέω ὑπ' ἰωγῆ

ἡ χρῆσις. Καὶ ἐϋμμελίω,

Ἑϋμμελίω Πριάμοιο.

Οὔτως οὖν Ἀσίας, Ἀσίου, Ἀσίew Ἰωνικῶς, καὶ συγκοπῇ Ἀσίω. Καὶ ὁμοίως οὐ προπαροξύνεται: ἐπειδὴ κατὰ πάθος ἐστίν, ἤγουν κατὰ συγκοπὴν.

Genitives in *io* or *ew*. Chærob. C. 413. 20: αἱ διὰ τοῦ ΑΟ Βοιωτικαὶ γενικαί, εἰ μὲν ἀπὸ βαρυτόνων κοινῶν γενικῶν ᾧσι προπαροξύνονται, οἷον Ἀτρείδου Ἀτρείδew, Ὀρέστου Ὀρέστω, εἰ δὲ ἀπὸ περισπωμένων κοινῶν γενικῶν ᾧσι, προπερισπῶνται, οἷον ἀργεστής ἀργεστοῦ ἀργεστῶ, ἀργεστῶ νότοιο (τοῦ λευκοῦ ἢ τοῦ ταχυτάτου): Schol. Ven. P. 9, ἐϋμμελία: καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου πρὸ τέλους ἡ ὀξεῖα: cf. Eust. 845. 60; Schol. Ven. A. 306.

211. NOTE 2.—According to the grammarians the Ionic differed from the other dialects in its accentuation of barytone 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 ἰᾶ, ἰᾶς, ἰᾶ; μῖᾶ, μιᾶς, μιᾶ; ἄγνια, ἀγνιαῖς, ἀγνιαῖ, etc. Chærob. C. 405. 19: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι τὸ ἰᾶς καὶ μιᾶς οὐκ ἐφύλαξαν ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς συλλαβῆς τὸν τόνον ἐφ' ἧς ἔχει καὶ ἡ εὐθεία: ἡ γὰρ εὐθεία ἐστὶν ἰᾶ καὶ μῖᾶ παροξυτόνως, καὶ ὤφειλεν ἡ γενικὴ παροξύνεσθαι οἷον ἰᾶς καὶ μιᾶς, ἵνα φυλάξῃ ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς συλλαβῆς τὸν τόνον ἐφ' ἧς ἔχει καὶ ἡ εὐθεία: οὐκ ἐγένετο δὲ οὔτως, ἀλλ' ἰᾶς καὶ μιᾶς περισπωμένως. Καὶ λέγει ὁ τεχνικὸς ὅτι ταῦτα Ἰωνικὴν ἔχουσι τάσιν, καὶ οὐκ ἐσαφήμισεν ἡμῖν τὸ λεγόμενον. Ἔστι δὲ τὸ λεγόμενον τοιαύτην ἔχον τὴν ἐξήγησιν: ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς Α βραχυκαταλήκτων εἰώθασιν οἱ Ἴωνες βαρυτονεῖν τὰς λέξεις ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς, οἷον ἀγνια, ἄρπυια, Πλάταια: ὅταν δὲ γένηται ἡ τελευταία συλλαβὴ μακρά, Ἰωνικῶ ἔθει καταβιβάζεται ὁ τόνος, οἷον ὄργυιᾶς, ἀγυιᾶς, Θεσπιᾶς, Πλαταιᾶς: ἰδοὺ ταῦτα ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ συλλαβῇ ἐπιδέχονται τὸν τόνον. Ἐπειδὴ οὖν τὸ ἰᾶ καὶ μῖᾶ ἐν τῇ γενικῇ καὶ δοτικῇ μακροκαταληκτοῦσι, τούτου χάριν Ἰωνικῶ ἔθει κατεβίβασαν τὸν τόνον καὶ περιεσπᾶσθησαν, οἷον ἰᾶς καὶ μιᾶς, ἰᾶ καὶ μιᾶ: 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 *δεσπότης* is proparoxytone, *δέσποτα*; Chærob. C. 431. 5; E. M. 258. 12; Lob. Prol. 372, note 1, 'accentus vocativorum ᾧ Ἀβραδάτα et Ἀσιαδάτα; Cyr. 6. 3. 12 ᾧ Εὐφράτα; Apollon. Epist. 8. 388, et similibus librariis imputandus videtur qui sæpissime peccarunt in latinis ἀλβάτοι καὶ ρουσάτοι J. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 25. p. 72 etc.'

On the forms *ἀκάκητα*, *εὐρύοπα*, etc., which are sometimes called vocatives, see above, § 57 sq.

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

214. NOTE 5.—*Nominative Plural.* Epic and Ionic forms in η = ᾶ, like ἐέρη = Attic ἐερᾶ, ἔρη or ἔρη, become proparoxytone in the nominative plural, as ἐέρσαι, not ἐέρσαι, as Ptolemæus 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 ἰα; the following instances are given of this practice, which has had no effect on accentuation as we know it; viz. ἡμεραι, εὐπράξιαι, τιμῶριαι, αἰτιαι, τραγῳδίαι, δμῖλιαι, κωμῳδίαι, Chærob. C. 449. 16; Arc. 133. 9; Schol. Ven. B. 339, οὕτως συνθεσῖαι τε ὡς θυσῖαι τε· ὅσοι δὲ προπαροξύνουσι, πταίουσι· τῆς γὰρ μεταγενεστέρας Ἀτθίδος ἢ 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, Ἄτρείδων, μουσῶν, ἀελλῶν, κλιῶν, μελισσῶν, κριτῶν, but μουσῶν, μελισσῶν, κριτέων; Chærob. 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. 1. 298; from this rule four words are excepted, viz. Ἐτησίαι, the *Etesian winds*; χλοῦνης, a *wild boar*; χρήστης, a *usurer*; and ἀφύη, an *anchovy*; which make Ἐτησίαν, χλοῦνων, χρήστων, and ἀφύων, Arc. 134. 30, 135. 3; Joh. Alex. 17. 2; Chærob. 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 χρυστῶν (from χρυστός); ἀφύων (ἀφύη) and ἀφύων (ἀφύης); χλοῦνων (χλοῦνης) and χλουνῶν (χλουνός).

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 Chæroboscus C. 456. 13: εἰ δὲ εἰσι παρεσχηματισμένα ἄρσενικοῖς [i. e. feminine adjectives and participles in a nom. plural], ἐὰν μὲν ὁμοφωνῶσι τῇ γενικῇ τῶν πληθυντικῶν τοῦ ἰδίου ἄρσενικοῦ καὶ, ὁμοτονοῦσιν αὐτῇ, οἷον οἱ Ῥόδιοι τῶν Ῥοδίων καὶ αἱ Ῥόδια τῶν Ῥοδίων· μία φωνὴ καὶ εἰς ὁ τόνος· οἱ Βυζάντιοι τῶν Βυζαντίων καὶ αἱ Βυζάντια τῶν Βυζαντίων, οἱ ἄγιοι τῶν ἁγίων καὶ αἱ ἄγιοι τῶν ἁγίων, οἱ δίκαιοι τῶν δικαίων καὶ αἱ δίκαιοι τῶν δικαίων, οἱ φίλοι τῶν φίλων καὶ αἱ φίλοι τῶν φίλων, οἱ δούλοι τῶν δούλων καὶ αἱ δούλοι τῶν δούλων, οἱ καλοὶ τῶν καλῶν καὶ αἱ καλαὶ τῶν καλῶν, οἱ σοφοὶ τῶν σοφῶν καὶ αἱ σοφαὶ τῶν σοφῶν, οἱ Λύκιοι τῶν Λυκίων καὶ αἱ Λύκιοι τῶν Λυκίων (περὶ δὲ τῆς χώρας αἱ Λυκῖαι τῶν Λυκίων περισπωμένως· μονογενὲς γάρ) οἱ ὑπάτοι καὶ αἱ ὑπάτοι τῶν ὑπάτων,

κοῦραι πετράων ἔρριπον ἐξ ὑπάτων,

ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς χορδῆς ἢ ὑπάτη τῆς ὑπάτης καὶ αἱ ὑπάτοι τῶν ὑπάτων περισπωμένως· μονογενὲς γάρ· Ἐὰν δὲ παραλλάξωσι κατὰ τὴν φωνὴν πρὸς τὴν γενικὴν τῶν πληθυντικῶν τοῦ ἰδίου ἄρσενικοῦ, καὶ τῷ τόνῳ παραλλάσσωσι καὶ περισπῶνται αἱ θηλυκαὶ γενικαὶ τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἷον οἱ μέλανες τῶν μελάνων καὶ αἱ μέλαινοι τῶν μελαινῶν, οἱ μάκαρες τῶν μακάρων καὶ αἱ μάκαιραι τῶν μακαιρῶν, 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 χαριεσσῶν, οἱ ὀφείεις τῶν ὀφείων καὶ αἱ ὀφεία τῶν ὀφείων, οἱ ποιῶντες τῶν ποιούντων καὶ αἱ ποιῶσαι τῶν ποιουσῶν. So Arc. 135. 4. Put into a practical shape, this amounts to the following rule: *Feminine*

adjectives and participles making *αι* 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 Σαμίων, Ῥοδίων (sc. γυναικῶν) and the substantives Σαμῶν, Ῥοδιῶν, which are the genitives plural of the proper names Σαμία and Ῥοδία, Joh. Alex. 17. 20. It need hardly to be observed that this difference is also apparent in the nominative plural, e. g. Ῥόδια Σάμια ὄσαι (sc. γυναῖκες), while Ῥόδια Σαμίαι ὄσαι are substantives, Joh. Alex. 17. 20. The following forms must not be confounded, πόρων (πόροι), πορνῶν (πόρνοι), βάκχων (βάκχοι), βακχῶν (βάκχαι) ὄχθων (ὄχθοι), ὄχθῶν (ὄχθαι), πέτρων (πέτροι), πετρῶν (πέτραι), χήρων (χήροι), χηρῶν (χήραι), κούρων (κούροι), κουρῶν (κούραι), παιδίσκων (παιδίσκοι), παιδισκῶν (παιδίσκαι). Though they do not properly belong to this place, it may be here noticed that Δαναίδων (οἱ Δαναῖδες) is distinguished by its accent from Δαναῖδων (αἱ Δαναῖδες); so also Πριαμιδῶν (οἱ Πριαμίδαι), Πριαμίδων (αἱ Πριαμίδες), Ἰλιάδων (οἱ Ἰλιάδαι), Ἰλιάδων (αἱ Ἰλιάδες), Chærob. C. 458. 1 sqq.

217. NOTE 8.—The Æolic and Doric genitives in *ων* are circumflexed, as κυλιχνῶν, Τηϊῶν, Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 1. p. 12, 2. p. 31; Chærob. C. 457. 14; Arc. 135. 15; Kühner G. G. 1. 252, 303.

218. NOTE 9.—*Accusative Plural.* In Doric *as* in the accusative plural is short, and therefore in that dialect Μοίρᾱς, τίμᾱς, σφύρᾱς become μοῖρᾱς, τίμᾱς, σφύρᾱς. Ahrens (de dialect. ling. Gr. 2. 30) quotes the following instances, πάσας, Theoc. 1. 83, 4. 3: Ἄρπυιάς, Hes. Theog. 267 (not Ἄρπυίας or Ἄρπυιάς): Μοίρᾱς in Theoc. 2. 160: τραγοῖσᾱς, Theoc. 9. 11. 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 penultimæ servandus sit, etiam in iis Doridis generibus, quæ constanter corripunt, ita ut scribatur, πάσᾱς, τὸς τοιούτος, τιμάες, αἰείδες, 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, Chærob. C. 651. 15; Kühner G. G. 1. 252.

219. NOTE 10.—*Cases in θε and φι.* The old casual 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 Πλαταιόθεν.

(b) Those with a penultimate long, either by nature or position, retract the accent, as παράθεν, Θήβηθεν, Ἀθήνηθεν, except such as are derived from oxytone or circumflexed primitives, which are properispomena, as εὐνή εὐνήφι, ἀρχή ἀρχήθεν, ἀγορή ἀγορήθεν, Πλαταιαὶ Πλαταιᾶθεν, Θεσπιαὶ Θεσπιᾶθεν. 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 criterion 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 disciplinae, 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 insolentiæ 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. *δήμιος*, *ἀλκίβιος*, *ἀντακάιος*, 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 ambiguis,’ 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. Œd. Col. 195, ἐπ' ἄκρου λάου: ἀπὸ τῆς λάος ἐστὶ παροξυνομένης εὐθείας, γενομένης ἀπὸ γενικῆς τῆς λάος. Ὅμηρος

Λᾶος ὑπὸ ῥιπῆς.

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

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

224. NOTE 1.—It would seem from Chcerob. 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: “*Ἀγλαος*, 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*, *ἄξυτόνας* 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*: *Βύαιοι*, Nic. Damasc. p. 150, ed. Orell., but the reading is doubtful:

Δᾶος, Arc. 36. 24; Strab. 304, where Kramer reads Δάοι: Ἔνναος (?) Pape: Ἐπίδαος = Ἐπίλαος: Ἐρύλαος, Hom. Π. 16. 411: Ἴόλαος, Apollod. 2. 4. 11, and Ἴόλεως, Eurip. Heracl. 479: Κλάδαος, Xen. Hell. 7. 4. 29, is Κλάδεος in Paus. 5. 7. 1, etc.: Λᾶος, a city and river of Lucania, Strab. 253, etc., the city is paroxytone in Herodot. 6. 21: Μάμαος (?) Strab. 344: Πᾶος, 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 Æolic forms in aos = αῖος are paroxytone in the grammarians, as Ἄλκᾶος = Ἄλκαῖος, 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. Ἰμήναος (or ἦος), Sappho, frag. 44.

-ΒΟΣ.

226. All words in βος throw the accent as far back as possible, as ἄραβος, βόμβος, διθύραμβος, θόρυβος, ἱαμβος, ὄλβος, φλοῖσβος, Ἄραβος, Κάνωβος, Λέσβος, Φοῖβος; except oxytone, ἄμοιβός, ἄμορβός, βολβός, λοβός, Ἐρεμβοί, and Περραιβοί.

227. NOTE 1.—*Common Substantives.* Ἀγεῤῥακάβος, Hesych.: ἄμοιβός seems to occur only as an adjective: ἄμορβός, also an adjective: ἀπτέλαβος ὅπερ οἱ Ἀττικοὶ παραλόγως ὀξύνουσι, Arc. 46. 8: βολβός is falsely written βαλβός in A. G. Oxon. 2. 397. 9: θαμβός, Eust. 906. 53: καὶ θάμβος μὲν ἡ ἐκπληξίς, θαμβὸς δὲ κατὰ ὀξεῖαν τάσιν ὁ ἐκπλαγίς: κλωβός, Anth. Pal. 6. 109: λόβος, Arc. 46. 1.

228. NOTE 2.—*Proper Names.* Ἄδερβός, Suid.: Ἄναξαρβός, Anth. Pal. 9. 195. 2, is Ἄνάξαρβος in St. Byz.; Procop. Arc. p. 56 A, etc.; H. D.: 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 Pilyrius, 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, ἄγός, ἄγωγός, ἄμολγός, ἄμοργός, ἄρηγός, ἄρωγός, βαγός, κραταιγός, κραυγός, λαιγός, μολγός, πελαργός, ταγός, φηγός, φαγός, and σαργός, together with λαγός = λαγός and ζυγός.

230. NOTE.—Ἄγός is a verbal: ἄγωγός, also an adjective: ἄμολγός, Arc. 47. 16: ἄμοργός is another form of the same word, and also a kind of flux (?): ἄρηγός, Arc. 47. 16: ἄρωγός, an adjective used substantively, A. G. Oxon. 2. 343. 7: βαγός = φαγός, is βάγος in Hesych.: βρυτιγγοί, Hesych.: δυγός, E. M. 316. 57: ζυγός, Chcerob. E. 76. 23: κραγός (?) Arc. 47. 3: τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΑΓΟΣ διβράχαια ἐπιθετικὰ καὶ μὴ ἐθνικὰ ὀξύνεται: φαγός κραγός (ὁ κραυγαστικός): 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 λαγός, Eust. 1534. 14 : λαρυγγός, Hesych. = *nugator*, *H. D.* : λοιγός, Arc. 47. 8 ; A. G. Oxon. 1. 263. 32 : μολγός, a *leathern sack* : ὀρειπελαργός occurs in two MSS. of Aristot. *H. A.* 9. 32. 3, where Bekker rightly prefers ὀρειπέλαργος ; 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 : ρογός, a *barn* or *granary*, Pollux 9. 45 : σαργός, a *kind of mullet*, Arc. 46. 18, 'qui accentus Aristoteli 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.* : φαγός, Arc. 47. 4, on this word, which may be an adjective, see Lob. Par. 135, note 30 ; he quotes φάγος from Epiphanius, Tom. 1. 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 ; Chærob. E. 76. 29 ; and these two rules are true, with some few exceptions.

231. Proper names in γος throw the accent back, as Ἄμολγος, Ἄργος, Γόργος, Μάγος, Ὀμαργος, Πύργος, Ὠγγος ; except compounds in ουργος, which are properispomena, as Λυκούργος, Φιλοῦργος. Πελασγός and οἱ Πελασγοί are oxytone.

232. NOTE.—Ἄβασγοί, Tzetz. Chil. 5. 586 : Ἄμοργος, Arc. 47. 17, and A. G. Oxon. 2. 243. 8, expressly make it proparoxytone, yet Ἄμοργός 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 : Γολγοί, a city of Cyprus, St. Byz. : Βρύγοι, for which Βρυγοί 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. : Ἰάφαγος (?) *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) : Ἰπποφάγοι, Ptol. 6. 4. 3, the same remark applies to this and similar names, cf. Λωτοφάγοι, Μελινοφάγοι, Φθειροφάγοι, Χελωνοφάγοι : Λοχαγός, Plut. 2. 225 E ; 'Polyb. 27. 13. 14, quod Λόχαγος potius scribendum,' *L. Dindorf* : Λάγος, Eust. 906. 46, is false, the proper accent is Λᾶγος, Arc. 47. 9 ; A. G. Oxon. 1. 264. 2 : Μᾶγος, a man's name, Æschyl. Pers. 318. ed. Didot : Μάγοι, Arc. 47. 5 : Πελασγός, the hero, and Πελασγοί, the people : Πραξιεργος, Diod. Sic. 11. 54 : Σιαγαθουργοί (?) St. Byz. : 'Fictum ex οἱ Ἀγαθурсοί, ap. Marcian. p. 100. 3, Miller,' *H. D.* : Φιλοῦργος, Aristoph. Lys. 266 ; 'ubi de accentu schol. Φιλοῦργε· ἐὰν ᾗ Φιλοῦργε ὡς πανοῦργε, ὄνομα κύριον· ἐὰν δὲ δευτόνω, ἐπίθετον. Quocum consentit Arcad. p. 87. 23. Male igitur in Bekk. Anecd. p. 315. 20, Φιλουργός· ὄνομα κύριον Ἀθηναίου ἱεροσῦλου· eodemque accentus vitio apud Photium et Suidam, qui hunc Philurgum ex Isocrate memorant p. 382 A, ubi vulgo Φιλεργός, codex Vat. Φιλοργός, utrumque vitiose pro Φιλοῦργος,' *W. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*

-ΔΟΣ.

233. Substantives in δος, both proper and common, retract the accent, as ἄχερδος, κάδος, κέλαδος, μόλυβδος, νάρδος, ὄμαδος, ράβδος, σμάραγδος, Ἄβυδος, Ἄοιδος, Ἄραδος, Βάλδος, Λέβεδος, Λίνδος,

Μάρδοι, Ῥόδος, Σίνδος, Τένεδος; except oxytone, αιδός, ὀδός, ὀπαδός, οὐδός, ὀρυμαγδός, σποδός, ῶδός, Ἰνδός, Λυδός.

234. NOTE 1.—Arc. 47. 20-48. 20: ἄλινδός = δρόμος, Hesych., is ἄλινδος in E. M. 64. 21: αιδός, Arc. 48. 19, is also an adjective: ἔδος, a *glutton*, Lob. Par. 135; εἶδοι = *Idus*, and ἰδοί: ἔμβαδός, *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 aliosque;' H. D.: λαρυδός = *clavis in aratro*, Hesych.; H. D.: μασδός = μαζός: μανδός (?) Arc. 48. 3, perhaps a proper name: ὀδός, Arc. 47. 23: οὐδός, Arc. 47. 26: ὀπαδός and ὀπηδός, *συνοπαδός* and *συνοπηδός*, A. G. Oxon. 1. 56. 27, really an adjective: ὀρυμαγδός, Arc. 48. 15, for which ὀρυγμαδός, Hesych. is another form: σπληδός, *ashes*, Nicand. Ther. 763: σποδός, Arc. 47. 23: σπιβδός (?) Hesych.: ταρανδός, Göttingling quotes this from St. Byz. s. v. Γελωνοί, where it is proparoxytone, as also in Arist. Mirab. Auscult. 30: υἱδός (?) Hesych.: on φειδός or φιδός (?), see Lob. Par. 135: χληδός (or χλιδός?) a *heap of stones*, should be χληδός, Arc. 47. 28; cf. H. D. s. v.: ζιδός, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35; Eust. 377. 44.

235. NOTE 2.—Ἀμαρδοί, St. Byz., or Ἀμαρδοι, Strab. 508: Βερηκοῦνδος (?) Pape: Δαλισανδός, Ptol. 5. 7. 7: Ἐορδός, Herodian ap. St. Byz.; Strab. 326; there are instances of Ἐορδος: Ἡδοί, St. Byz.: Ἡμωδόν (ἄρος), Diod. Sic. 2. 35; Strab. 689: Ἰνδός, both the Indus, and an Indian, St. Byz. s. v. Βάλδος: Ἰσσητοί, Tzetz. Hist. 7. 685; H. D.: Ἰσσιδοι, St. Byz.: Καρῶνδος (?) Pape: for Κανδός, Arc. 48. 3, W. Dindorf conjectures Γανδός, an island near Crete, which is frequently, if not always, written Γανδός: 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 Ὠδονες, 'ubi Μαιδοι scriptum ut ap. Thuc. 2. 98, Strabon. p. 316. 318, cujus tamen alii libri acutum exhibent;' H. D.: Μαροβοῦδος is quoted by Pape from Strab. 290, where Meineke has Μαρόβωδος: Μιμνηδός, 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 Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ ἕκτῳ τῆς καθόλου βαρυτονεῖν φησὶ δεῖν τινὲς (οἱ πολλοί, Paris.) δὲ ὀξύνουσιν οὐκ εὖ: cf. Arc. 48. 9.

-ΕΟΣ.

236. Substantives in eos, both proper and common, are oxytone, as ἀδελφεός, εἰλεός, ἐρινεός, θεός, λοχεός, φωλεός, Ἀλεός, Κελεός, Λοχεός, Σωρεός, Φενεός, Ὠρεός; except ἔλεος, *pity*, ἡίθεος, and compound proper names, which throw back the accent, as Φιλόθεος, Τιμόθεος, Ταμισίθεος.

237. NOTE 1.—Arc. 38. 1-39. 7; Schol. Ven. Ψ. 160: ἀδελφιδεός; 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 ἀδελφιδεός· θυγατριδεός, ὃ ἀδελφιδεός καὶ ὃ θυγατριδεός· ταῦτα γὰρ ὀξύνεται, the same accent is necessarily implied in the remarks of Chærob. C. 246. 5, and in the precept of Arc. 175. 9: ὅτι ἡ ὀξεῖα καὶ ἡ βαρεῖα συνερχόμεναι εἰς συναίρεσιν περισπωμένην ἀποτελοῦσι, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ τονικὸν κωλύση παράγγελμα, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀδελφιδεός (sic) ἀδελφιδεός, καὶ θυγατριδεός (sic) θυγατριδεός·

ταῦτα γὰρ συναιρεθέντα οὐκ ὄξειαν, ἀλλὰ περισπωμένην ἔσχον: Joh. Alex. 6. 24: τὸ ἀδελφιδέος (*sic*) ἀδελφιδούς καὶ τὰ ὅμοια δι' ἕτερον λόγον περισπᾶσθη. τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΟΥΞ ἀπλᾶ πάντα περισπᾶται: notwithstanding the accentuation in the text, it seems clear that these two authors regarded the uncontracted form ἀδελφιδέος either as a proparoxytone or as an oxytone, for the contraction of ἀδελφιδέος into ἀδελφιδούς 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 ὄξειαν, ἀλλὰ περισπωμένην ἔσχον would lose all their significance. It might be worth noting that ἀδελφιδέος made ἀδελφιδούς, just as the change of χάλκειος 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 ἀδελφιδέος, θυγατριδέος, υἱιδέος, ἀνεψιαδέος, 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 τηθελαοῦς, Lob. Phryn. 299. Göttling, Accent. p. 170, remarks that ἀνεψιαδοῦς is occasionally to be met with in MSS. with the accent ἀνεψιάδως, e. g. Demosth. Macart. 57. 3; and ἀνεψιάδοι, Demosth. Leoch. 26. 6: βορθάκειοι, Lac. = μικροὶ χοῖροι, Hesych.; *H. D.*: ἔλεος, *mercy*, is probably so accented to distinguish it from ἔλεός, *dresser, tray, kitchen table*: ἔλιός (?) 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.*: κηδέος, 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 λοχεοῦ, Hesiod. Theog. 178, to be a mere bye-form of λόχος, and accordingly wrote λοχεοιο: 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: σεμνόθεος, Diog. Laert. Præf., is of course a compound: φέως, cf. Schneider ad Theophrast. tom. 5. p. 533: φλέως, Lob. Phryn. 293; Theog. Can. 49. 6: φιβάλει, or φιβάλεψ, Att. (sc. ἰσχάδες); *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.*: Ἄλεος, Strab. 615; or Ἄλεως, Attic, Diod. Sic. 4. 33, but Ἀλεός, *E. M.* 59. 42, is more in accordance with analogy: Βολεοί, Paus. 2. 36. 3: Δάρεος (?) = Δαρείος, *Pape*: Δεκαίνεος, Strab. 298; Ἐλεός, an island and a river, Theog. Can. 50. 5; Thucyd. 8. 26, where Bekker reads Λέρος: Ἐλεος = *Mercy*, personified, Paus. 1. 17. 1: Ἐρινέος, St. Byz.: Κέως, Ion. Κέος, Theog. Can. 49. 6: Κλάδεος, Paus. 5. 7. 1, see Κλάδας 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.: Ποσειδέος (?) *Pape*: Πύθεος (?) *Pape*: Πύλεος, Paus. 9. 37. 1: Τέος, Theog. Can. 49. 6: Τριχόλεος, Athen. 605 B: 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 ἄσζος, ὄζος, ῥοίζος, τόπαζος, Ἄραζος, Βύμαζος, except μαζός oxytone.

240. NOTE.—Arc. 48. 21: μαζός, A. G. Oxon. i. 443. 18; also the name of a fish, Athen. 322 B, where Cod. B. reads μάζους paroxytone: Ἄαζοί, which Götting, Accent. p. 218, quotes from St. Byz., seems to be a typographical error; and for Βυζός, which he cites also from the same author, Βυσσός is read in Westermann's edition: Ἄαζοί, 'Luc. Tox. c. 44; Phot. Bib. 238. 29;' *Pape*; add St. Byz.: Τριζοί, St. Byz.

-ΗΟΣ.

241. Common substantives in ηος are oxytone, as αἰζήός, πηός.

NOTE.—E. M. 32. 18; Schol. Ven. B. 599. The dialectic forms in ηος = ειος seem to retain the accent of the latter termination, Ἄχηός = Ἄχαιός, E. M. 32. 6; Theog. Can. 51. 18; Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. i. p. 187, note. Ὄρηος = Ὄρειος, Καλλιήος, Ἀριστιήος, Ἄρηος, Κολοσίμηος (?) Κλυτόνηος, 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 ἄκανθος, ἄμαθος, ἀσάμινθος, κέλευθος, κύαθος, λάπαθος, λήκυθος, μήριωθος, μῦθος, πίθος, πλώθος, πόθος, σμίνθος, τερέβινθος, ὑάκινθος, Βόηθος, Ἐρύμανθος, Ζάκυνθος, Ζήθος, Κόρινθος, Κράπαθος, Μάραθος, Ξάνθος, Ξοῦθος; except βοηθός, βυθός, μασθός, μισθός, ὄρμαθος, στρουθός, τιθός, 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: κακίθος 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: ὄρμαθος, 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 Chares (Chæris ap. Schol. Ven.) and Trypho ap. Herodian. (Schol. Aristoph. Av. 877), the Attics wrote στρουθός: τεῦθος, a kind of cuttle-fish, is wrongly oxytone in Arist. H. A. 9. 2. 1, where however one MS. has τεῦθοι: τυνθός (an adjective); Lob. Par. 346: τιθός, Pollux 2. 163, etc.: the proper name Δαμαιθός, St. Byz. s. v. Σύρνα, is irregular: Μαραθοί (?) Athen. 575 A, is doubtful both in form and accent.

-ΙΟΣ.

244. Common substantives in ιος are oxytone, as αἰγυπιός, ἀνεψιός, βιός, α ὅω, βομβυλιός, ἐρωδιός, κριός, μητριός, πατριός,

υῖός, χαραδριός; except ἄπιος, βῖος, *life*, δακτύλιος, δῆμιος, δριός, (also neuter), ἥλιος, θριός, κάπριος, κύριος, σφονδύλιος, which retract the accent, and the paroxytones γομφίος, κωβίος, νυμφίος, σκορπίος.

245. NOTE 1.—Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 3; A. G. Oxon. 1. 107. 17: ἀγάλιος, E. M. 7. 7, or ἀγάλλιος, Hesych.: ἀέλιοι, οἱ ἀδελφὰς γυναῖκας ἐσχηκότες, Hesych.; αἰγῶλιος, Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 3; or better, αἰγῶλλιος, 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; Chærob. E. 128. 7: τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΙΟΣ ὀνόματα ἐπὶ ζώων λαμβανόμενα ὀξύνονται, οἶον, αἰγυπιός, βομβυλιός, χαραδριός, ἀδρυφιός, παρὰ Πέρσας ὁ ἀετός, ἐρωδιός: αἰτῶλιος, Arist. H. A. 6. 6. 3, this word is almost certainly an adjective, substantively used: ἀκίνιος (sc. στέφανος), Athen. 680 D: ἀλκίβιος (sc. ἔχισ), Schol. Nicand. Ther. 441, so called from one Alcibius: ἄπιος, a pear-tree, was no doubt originally an adjective: Ἄρτεμισιος (sc. μῆν): Βάκχιος, really an adjective, Soph. Ant. 154; Eurip. Cycl. 446, etc.: βῖος, *life*; βῖος, *bow*, Arc. 37. 34; E. M. 198. 23: βουγάτιος 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: δῆμιος = ὁ δημόσιος κολαστής, is an adjective: δριός (pl. τὰ δρία), Arc. 119. 6: ἐγῶλιός, Arc. 41. 5, where Schmidt conjectures αἰγῶλιός: ἐδωλιός, Arc. 41. 5, is falsely written ἐδῶλιος, or εἰδῶλιος, in Schol. Aristoph. Av. 884: ἐλώριος, 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: θαλαμιός, Arc. 40. 13, but θαλάμιος is the general accent in MSS. according to Göttling Accent. p. 173: θάσιος (sc. οἶνος, etc.): θριός (?) E. M. 472. 46; Θριός is the name of a place, Arc. 37. 21; Theog. Can. 48. 23: καλίκιοι = *calcei*, Polyb. 30. 16. 3, quoted by L. S.: καλιός, Pollux 10. 160. 161 is the proper accent, not κάλιος: κάπνιος, a herb so called, Galen T. 13. 184 B: κάπριος, also an adjective: καρχήσιοι (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: λάτιος, a kind of bird, Anton. Lib. 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): σιός, Dor. = θεός: σείριος (sc. ἀστήρ and οἶνος), Lob. Par. 334: τύλιος (?) a leathern purse, A. G. 308. 4, perhaps a corrupt form for τύλιμος or τυλιμός: χαρίσιοι (sc. ἄρτοι and πλακοῦντες), Pollux 6. 72; on the compound substantive λευκερωδιός or λευκεράδιος, see below, § 422.

246. NOTE 2.—Paroxytones. Γομφίος (sc. ὀδοῦς), 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; Chærob. 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; Chærob. E. 131. 15; Lobbeck (Par. 355) notes that νυμφίος ὕμνος in Nonnus 47. 464, for νύμφιος ὕ. is a mistake: σκορπίος, Arc. 42. 3; Chærob. E. 128. 10.

247. Proper names in *ios* throw back the accent, as Βομβύλιος, Θριός, Κίος, Ἰαμβλιχοπορφύριος, Πίος, Χίος; except Ἀσκληπιός,

and Ἰλλυριός oxytone, and those consisting of three short syllables, which are paroxytone, as Βαλίος, Δολίος, Κλονίος, Ὀδίος, Σχεδίος, Τυχίος, Χρομίος: to this rule of the grammarians there are many exceptions, of which the more important are Ἄλιος, Ἄνιος, Κρόνιος, Ξένιος, Στρόφιος.

248. NOTE 1.—Ἄγγριος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 284. 13, but it is constantly proparoxytone: Αἰγίμιος, Athen. 503 D; Apollod. 2. 7. 7; Strab. 427; Suid. etc., is oxytone (?) according to Göttling Accent. p. 172: Ἄμφιος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 168. 17, is wrongly made paroxytone in the same book, 284. 13: Ἄξιος, Eust. 359. 22, etc., this is probably correct, though Ἄξιός occurs Hom. Il. 2. 849; 21. 157; Strab. 330, and elsewhere: Ἀσκληπιός, Eust. 860. 10: according to the same author, 463. 39, Demosthenes made it proparoxytone: Γεδρωσιόι (?) Pape; Strab. 723 has Γεδρώσιοι, and that is its proper accent: Δέξιος, Diog. Laert. 9. 2. § 18, is more usually written Δεξιός, A. G. 129. 15; Harpocr. s. v. Στρομβιχίδης: Ἐρχίος, Arc. 41. 30; Theog. Can. 58. 26; this is falsely proparoxytone in some editions of Lucian Amor. c. 49: Ἰλλυριός, an Illyrian, Arc. 40. 10: Ἰλλύριος, the son of Cadmus, in St. Byz., is oxytone in Apollod. 3. 5. 4, and Eust. ad Dion. Per. 95: Ἰλλυριοί, St. Byz.; Herodot. 1. 196: Ἴος, an island; Strab. 484; cf. Theog. Can. 48. 25: Ἴός, in Arcadia, Xen. Hell. 6. 5. 24, where Schneider reads Οἶος and Οἰός: Κίος, a city and river, Strab. 563; Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1178; Theog. Can. 48. 28: Κίος ὄνομα ποταμοῦ καὶ ἔθνους: Κίος, or Κεῖος, adjective, A. G. Oxon. 2. 192. 3: Κρῖος is sometimes properispomenon, but Aristarchus oxytoned it, E. M. 539. 20; A. G. Oxon. 2. 226. 16: Κυριός (?): Μήνιος is sometimes, though wrongly, oxytone, see H. D. s. v.: Πίος = Πίους, 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: Σήιος (?) Pape, apparently a typographical error for Σήιος.

249. NOTE 2.—Names consisting of three short syllables. Ἄλιος, Schol. Ven. B. 495: Ptolemæus read Ἄλιος paroxytone in the Odyssey, Schol. Ven. E. 39. 683: Ἄνιος, Schol. Ven. E. 39; E. M. 521. 14; Diod. Sic. 5. 62: Γλύφιος, Eust. 1665. 56: Θράσιος, Apollod. 2. 5. 11: Κλυτίος, Hom. Il. 3. 147, etc.; Eust. 395. 23. 'In codd. non raro Κλύτιος 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: Λάκιος (?) Athen. 297 F; St. Byz. s. v. Γέλα: Λάσιος (?) Paus. 6. 21. 10: Λύκιος, Apollod. 3. 8. 1: Μάριος = Märius, Diod. Sic. 36. 1. p. 156. ed. Bekk.: Μαρῖος, a town, Paus. 3. 21. 7; 22. 8: Νόμιος, Alciph. 3. 23: Νυμφίος, E. M. 221. 31, is almost certainly an error: Νύχιος, Quint. Smyr. 2. 363: Ξένιος, Schol. Ven. E. 39; E. M. 521. 14: Ὀριος, Alciph. 3. 29, 'scribendum videtur Ὀρειος, H. D.: Ὀσιος (?) Pape; Soer. H. E. 1. 7; Athanas. T. 1. p. 193 A; H. D.: Πόλλιος, Ælian V. H. 12. 31; perhaps Πόλλιος 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 Ροδίος, not Ρόδιος, as Pape prints it: Σθένιος, or Σθενίος: Σκοτίος, Schol. Ven. Z. 24: Σκύριος (?) Apollod. 3. 15. 5, proves nothing: Σόφιος, Paus. 6. 3. 2: Σπέδιος (?) Inscr., Pape, and H. D.: Σπόριος = Spurrius, Diod. Sic. 11. 1: Στίχιος, Hom. Il. 13. 195, or Στίχιος (?) Phot. Bib. 152. 36: Στόμιος, Paus. 6. 3. 2; 14. 13: Στράτιος, Paus. 9. 37. 1; Strab. 74, Kramer; or Στραπίος, Hom. Odys. 3. 413; Eust. 1474. 30: Στρόφιος, Eust. 1030. 11: Σχεδίος was by some

made proparoxytone, Eust. 1030. 11; Arc. 41. 27; Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 5: Τάτιος = *Tātius*, Plut. 1. 27 etc.: Τάφιος, Apollod. 2. 4. 5; Diod. Sic. 8. 20: Ὑπιος, St. Byz.; Apollon. Rhod. 2. 797; Phot. Bib. 234. 34: Φάλιος (?) Thucyd. 1. 24, where some books have Φαλιός: it would be better to make it paroxytone: Φάνιος, Suid., probably a mistake for Φανίας: 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 Φρασιός, Arc. 40. 22: Φύσιος, Apollod. 3. 8. 1: Χάριος, *Pape*: Χέδιος, Quint. Smyr. 10. 87, 'ubi recte correctum est Σχέδιον quod Σχεδίον scribendum erat παροξυτόνωσ,' W. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Χθόνιος, Pauṣ. 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, Pauṣ. 8. 47. 6, should be Χρονίος.

-ΑΙΟΣ.

250. Common substantives in *aios* (if there be any such) are properispomena, as ἀντακαίος, βαρκαίος, βουκαίος, γαίος (?), γραψαίος, εὐδιαίος, σκωπαίος, χαίος (?); except ἔλαιος (ἀγριέλαιος, καλλιέλαιος), ὑμέναιος, 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—Ἄγριέλαιος, Eust. 1944. 8: ἄφυταίος, a kind of vine, Theophr. C. P. 3. 15. 5 is an adjective: βαρκαίος, a kind of fish, Theog. Can. 52. 33: βουκαίος, Theoc. 10. 1; Nicand. Ther. 5: γαίος, Eust. 188. 28, is γαίος in Hesych., A. G. 229. 16, and elsewhere: γραψαίος, Athen. 106 D: δεραιός, Hesych.: ἔλαιος, cf. Eust. 1944. 7: ἔλαιός, a kind of bird, L. S.: ἔρμαίος ὁ τετράγωνος λίθος, Suid.: ἐρυσίχαιος in Alcman. 11 may perhaps be an adj. used substantively, but Herodian took it to be an Ethnic name; cf. St. Byz. s. v. Ἐρυσίχη, and H. D. s. v.: εὐδιαίος, Plut. 2. 699 F, is proparoxytone in Pollux 1. 92: καλλιέλαιος, Pseud. Arist. de Plantis 1. 6. 4: λαιός, a kind of bird, Arist. H. A. 9. 19: πανομφαίος, Hom. Il. 8. 250, or πανόμφαιος, Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 142: σκωπαίος, a dwarf, Eust. 1523. 63: στειλαιός = στειλειόν or στειλειά: ὑμέναιος, Theog. Can. 52. 6: χαίος, or χαίος, H. D. s. v.: ὑπερβερεταίος, the last month of the Macedonian year.

252. Proper names in *aios* are properispomena, as Ἀγαπαίος, Αἰγαίος, Ἀλκαίος, Βαίος, Γραίος, Δερραῖοι, Εὐναίος, Μαίος, Παίος, Πτολεμαίος, Σκαίος; except Ἀθήναιος, Εὔμαιος, 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, Liban.; *Pape*: Βίλαιος (*sic*), St. Byz. s. v. Τίος, a river, is properly written Βιλλαίος, and expressly said to be properispomenon by Herodian ap. Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 791: Δαίαιος, Pauṣ. 7. 12. 3: Δίκαιος (?)

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; Ἐλαιος, a river in Bithynia, Marcian. Heracl. p. 70; *H. D.*: Ἐλαιός, in Messenia, Paus. 4. 1. 6: Ἐλαιος (?) in Ætolia, Polyb. 4. 65. 6: Ἐρμαιοσ, the proper name, is distinguished from Ἐρμαῖος the adjective by Arc. 43. 8; Schol. Ven. N. 791: τὰ διὰ τοῦ Αἰοσ τρισύλλαβα, ἔχοντα τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν εἰς σύμφωνον καταλήγουσαν, προπερισπᾶσθαι θέλει, χερσαῖος, ὄρφναῖος, ἔρσαῖος, ἀρχαῖος, Ἄρναῖος, Τρικκαῖος, Ἐρμαῖος ὅθεν τὸ Ἐρμαῖον κᾶρα παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ. τὸ δὲ ὅθι θ' Ἐρμαιοσ λόφος ἐστίν (Od. 16. 471) ὡς εἰς ἰδιότητα: but in the passage referred to our books, as well as the Greek scholiast on the place, read Ἐρμαῖος λόφος: Εὐαῖοι, a people of Canaan, Exod. 3. 8. 17: Εὐαῖος (?) Iamblich. V. P. c. 36: Εὐδαῖος (?) Suid.; the river so called varies between Εὐδαῖος, Εὐλαιος, and Εὐλαῖος, Diod. Sic. 19. 19; Arrian Anab. 7. 7. 2; Εὐμαιοσ, Hom. Odys. ; Ἡραιοσ, Schol. Ven. A. 301; Eust. 1562. 60: Θαλέλαιος, Synes. p. 304 D, quoted by *H. D.* s. v.: Θερμόλαιος (?) the name of a Cretan month: Ἰμαιοσ, Strab. 519, is better Ἰμαῖος, Theog. Can. 53. 7: Κλεόδαῖος (?) *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: Λήναιοσ, Lob. Par. 342; St. Byz.: according to Philop. Ληναῖος, *Bacchus*, is properispomenon, and Λήναιοσ, a man so called, proparoxytone, yet we have Ληναῖος in Anth. Pal. 7. 292. 1: Δίλαιος, Æschyl. Pers. 308, 969; Λύαιοσ, Theog. Can. 53. 23; E. M. 193. 16: Λύγαιοσ, Theog. Can. 53. 3: Μάταιος (?) *Pape*: Μνήσαιοσ, Quint. Smyr. 10. 88; Suid. s. v. Νικαγόρας: Νείκαιοσ (?) *Pape*: Νίκαιοσ, Schol. Ven. E. 69, or Νικαῖος, cf. Theog. Can. 53. 10: Πάναιοσ (?) a man's name, *Pape*: the Παναῖοι, a Thracian race, is regular; St. Byz.; Thucyd. 2. 101: Παναχαιοί, E. M. 250. 33; Apoll. Synt. 328. 14: Πείραιοσ, Hom. Od. 15. 540; Schol. Ven. A. 301: Πειραιός, a harbour in the Corinthian territory, Thucyd. 8. 10: Περίναιοσ, Zenob.; *Pape*: Πήδαῖος, Schol. Ven. E. 69; E. M. 193. 16, for which Πίδαῖος, Suid. is a false form: Πύλαιοσ, Schol. Ven. B. 842: τοῦ Πύλαιοσ τὴν πρώτην ὀξυτονητέον 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: Σκαῖός, a river, Strab. 590; Theog. Can. 48. 6: Σκαῖοί, 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 Τολμαιοῖσ: Τρυγαιοῖσ was Herodian's accentuation, the rest wrote Τρύγαιοσ, Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 62: Τύρταιοσ occurs, but Τυρταῖος, Strab. 366, is the usual accent: Ὑλαιοσ, E. M. 193. 17; Lob. Par. 342 is better Ὑλαῖος, in Apollod. 3. 9. 2: Ὑμέναιοσ, Athen. 603 D, etc.: Ὑπάχαιοι (?) the correct form is Ὑπαχαιοί, Herodot. 7. 91; Hesych. etc.; Ὑπέλαιοσ, a spring, Athen. 361 D; Strab. 640; Φεναιοῖσ = Φενεός, Callim. Del. 71, where Arnald writes Φενεῖός: Φέραιοσ (?): Φιλαθήναιοσ: Φίλαιοσ, Schol. Ven. E. 69; A. 301; Φιλαῖος, 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 Τρυγαιοῖσ, Ἀγαπαιοῖσ, and others, which might be derived either from nouns or verbs.

-ΕΙΟΣ.

254. The few common substantives in *eios* are oxytone, as ἀδελφείοσ, ἐλείοσ, ἀρνείοσ, νείοσ (Arc. 37. 17), συφείοσ, φατείοσ (Arc. 44. 28), φωλείοσ; except θείοσ, which is properispomenon.

NOTE.—The following are adjectives substantively used—βασιλείοσ (?): λείοσ,

a smooth-skinned skark, *L. S.*: βακχείος (sc. ρυθμός, οἶνος, etc.): for ἠθείος or ἠθαῖος, see Adjectives.

255. Proper names in εἰος are oxytone, as Ἄλφειός, Ἄρνεϊός, Δαρδανειός, Ἐπειός, Ἐπειοί, Ὀλμειός, Πηνειός, Σπερχειός; except Ἄρειος, Βασιλείος, Ἐλειος, Μήδειος, Ὀρειος, Ὑπερβόρειοι proparoxytone, and the properispomenon Δαρείος.

256. NOTE.—Αἰνεῖοι (?) *St. Byz.* s. v. Αἴνεια: Ἀκώρειοι, *St. Byz.*: Ἀργεῖος, both as a proper name and as an adjective, cf. *Chærob. E.* 123. 24: Ἄρειος, *Parse*: Ἄρνεϊος, *Chærob. A. G. Oxon.* 2. 174. 22: ἀρνεῖος, ὁ μὴν προπερισπωμένον: Ἄστειος, *Parse*: Αὐσόνειος (?) *Parse*: Βακχείος, *A. G. Oxon.* 2. 173. 31; *Plat. Ep. I.* 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: Δαρείος, *Chærob. A. G. Oxon.* 2. 196. 2; *E. M.* 248. 31; *Arc.* 44. 17 says that Δαρείος is oxytone, but in the same page, l. 22, that it is properispomenon; in the former place Götting conjectures Δαρδανειός: Δείος (?) *Plut.* 2. 1132 D: Διογένειος, *Parse*: Ἐγγέλειοι (?) *Strab.* 326, *Meineke*; on the numerous forms of this name, see *H. D.* s. v. Ἐγγελέας: Ἐλειος, *Apollod.* 2. 4. 5, etc.: Ἐλειοι, *St. Byz.* etc.: Ἡλείος, *Paus.* 5. 1. 8; *Plut.* 1. 168: Ἡράκλειος, *Suid.* s. v. Βασίλειος: Ἡτείος (?) *E. M.* 248. 31: Καρνεῖος, *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 Κητειός Πηνειός δξύνεται ὡς κύρια: Κρείος, *Hes. Theog.* 134, etc.: Μήδειος, *Arc.* 44. 11; *Hes. Theog.* 1001: Μήδειοι, *Parse*: Μινύειος, *Strab.* 346: Ὀλμειος (?) a man; the river Ὀλμειός is regular, *Schol. Hes. Theog.* 6; *Strab.* 407; *Arc.* 44. 16: Ὀρειος, *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 (?) *Parse*: Ὑλλεῖοι, *Dion. Perieg.* 386, is faulty for Ὑλληοῖ or Ὑλληοί: Ὑπερβόρειοι 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 οἰος are oxytone, as γλοιός, κλοιός, κολοῖός, φλοιός.

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

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

259. NOTE.—Ἄθιοις, *Theog. Can.* 53. 29: Ἀνόμοις, *Phot. Bib.* 279. 20, perhaps so accented as a compound: Βοῖοι, *Strab.* 315, is also written Βοῖοί, *St. Byz.* s. v. Βοῖον; 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 (?) *Parse*: Ἐνδοῖος, *Paus.* 1. 26. 4:

Εύβοιος, Athen. 697 F: Ζάτοιος, Theog. Can. 53. 29: Οίός, a deme, Arc. 37. 15; Schol. Ven. A. 24; Theog. Can. 49. 29: Οίος in Tegea is regular, St. Byz.: Ζμοίος (?) is oxytone in Aristoph. Eccl. 846.

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

-ΚΟΣ.

260. Common substantives in κοs retract the accent, as ἄρκος, αὐτόλυκος, δημοσίθηκος, δίσκος, θύλακος, κέρκος, κόκκος, λάκκος, λύκος, μῶκος, οἶκος, ὄρκος, πίθηκος, πλόκος, σάκκος, σῶρακος, τόκος, ὕσσακος; except those in ικος, which are paroxytone, as ἀνδριαντίσκος, ἀστερίσκος, δεσποτίσκος, παιδίσκος, σατυρίσκος; adjectives in ἶκος used substantively, which are oxytone, as γραμματικός, μουσικός, and the oxytones ἄσκός, ἀστακός, βοσκός, διψακός, δοκός, a *beam*, (δόκος=δόκησις), θριγκός, μωκός, a *mockery*, (μῶκος, *mockery*), ὄλκός, σηκός, σκιθακός, φακός, φαρμακός, χαλκός, ψιττακός; ἀγροῖκος is generally properispomenon.

261. NOTE 1.—Arc. 50. 3-52. 15; Etym. Gud. 435. 12; Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 24: ἀγελάσκος (?) Hesych.: ἀγροῖκος=ὁ σκαῖς τοῖς τρόποις: ἀγροῖκος=ὁ 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: ἄνακος, Aristarchus made it oxytone, Eust. 1365. 45: ἄσκός, Arc. 50. 15; and ἄκκωρ, Laced. Hesych.: ἀστακός (and Att. ὄστακός), Arc. 51. 8: βιττακος or βιττακός=ψιττακός: βοσκός, 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 Anecd. Tom. 1. 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.: δοκός, a *beam*; δόκος=δόκησις, E. M. 538. 48; A. G. Oxon. 1. 223. 19: Δόκος πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολήν τοῦ δοκός ὀφθύνου τοῦ σημαίνοντος τὴν δόκησιν καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει ἐν Ταγηνισταῖς σημαίνει τὴν ἀγχόνην, is faulty; read τοῦ δόκος παροξυτόνου, for δόκος=δόκησις is paroxytone both by the precepts of the grammarians (E. M. 538. 48; Eust. 1967. 25, καὶ δόκος μὲν δόκησις καὶ ἀγχόνη, δοκός δὲ ὁ τῆς στέγης), and in practice, e. g. δόκος δ' ἐπὶ πᾶσι 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: ἐνθύσκος (?) Hesych.: ἐρίθακος is sometimes found oxytone; cf. Lob. Prol. 311: κικκός, Hesych.: θριγκός, Arc. 50. 10: μάλικος ὄνομα ὀρνέου βαρυντοῦμενον, Theog. Can. 59. 26: μῶκος, *mockery*: μωκός, a *mock*, Lob. Par. 345, but there does not seem to be any good ground for the distinction: ὄστακός=ἀστακός: οὐρακός, *middle part of the oar*, Pollux 1. 90; others write οὐρίαχος: παλλακός, Hesych.: πλατίστακος, Hesych., is falsely oxytone in some editions of Athen. 308 F; see H. D. s. v.: σηκός, Arc. 50. 5; Eust. 1197. 40; Philem. Lex. p. 85. § 213; Schol. Ven. Y. 72: σκιδακός (?), σκιθακός (and σκιθαρκός or σκίθαρκος), a *fish so called*, Hesych.: ὕρτακός ὄστρεον, Hesych.; ὕστριακός or ὕστριακόν, 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, Ἥραποκρατ. Δίδυμος δὲ προπερισπᾶν ἀξιοὶ τοῦνομα, ἀλλ' ἡμεῖς οὐχ εὐρομεν οὕτω που τὴν χρῆσιν. Ubi mirum et incredibile est Didy-

mum *φαρμάκος* scripsisse dici, quæ scriptura ne in Hipponactis quidem versibus . . . in quibus media syllaba producitur, probabilis est, nedum in scriptoribus Atticis, quos syllabam illam constanter corripuisse constat. Quamobrem vereor ne *προπερισπᾶν* male scriptum sit pro *προπαροξύνειν*, quem accentum Ionibus tribuit Eust. 1935. 15: nam quæ Sylburg. in annot. ad Etym. M. p. 788. 5, proposuit, non possunt probari nitunturque errore librarii, qui in verbis Harpocratonis illic appositis *περισπᾶν* scripsit pro *προπερισπᾶν*. Alii grammatici significationis discrimen statuissent videntur inter *φάρμακος* et *φαρμακός*, ut colligi potest ex verbis Arcadii p. 51. 9, qui de nominibus in *κος* agens sic scribit: *Φυλακός ὁ φύλαξ, Φύλακος δὲ τὸ κύριον· φαρμακός ὁ ἐπὶ καθαρμῶ τῆς πόλεως τελευτῶν, φαρμακεὺς δὲ ὁ γόης*. Ubi quum absurdum sit nomen in ΕΥΞ terminatum immisceri, manifesto scribendum *φάρμακος*, eodemque modo apud Ammonium leguntur p. 142: *Φαρμακεὺς φαρμακός δὲ ἀγυτώνως, ὁ ἐπὶ καθάρσει τῆς πόλεως ῥιπτόμενος* sic sunt corrigenda et supplenda *Φάρμακος προπαροξυτόνως ὁ γόης φαρμακός δὲ . . . ῥιπτόμενος*, non quod Valcken. volebat, *Φάρμακος προπαροξυτόνως ὄνομα κύριον, φαρμακός 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. Π. Ω. 566; *H. D.*: *φυλακός*, so 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: *ψιττακός*, 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*, *ύσσακος*, *αἷσακος*, and proper names; but this rule is quite contrary to facts, e. g. *ἀμάρακος*, *σώρακος*, *ἀβύρτακος*, *βάβακος*, *ἐρίθακος*, *ἄρακος*, *ἀσίρακος*, 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*, *Τριποδίσκος*, *Τριποδίσκοι*, *Κονίσκοι*, *Φαλίσκοι*, Arc. 52. 13; E. M. 807. 9; except *Ἄρτισκος*, Herod. 4. 92; or *Ἄρτησκος*, Arc. 51. 19; 52. 15, and this name is almost certainly to be read for *Ἄρρησκος*, Theog. Can. 60. 62.

265. (b) Those in *ουσκοι* are mostly properispomena, as *Ἐτροῦσκοι*, *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 *Ἄνδρικός*, *Ἄττικός*, *Αἰνικός*, and *Ἀπογονικός*, names of Cyprian months; *Γραμματικός*, *Γραφικός*, *Ἐπικός*, *Ἐπικουρικός*, *Ἐρατικός*, *Θορικός*, St. Byz.: *Ἱερατικός*, *Ἰκός* (ι?), Strab. 436: *Κελεστικός*, Suid.: *Κλασσικός*, *Γερμανικός*, Strab. 291: *Ξανθικός*, Tzetzes, Antehom. 80: *Σοφιστικός*, *Τυχικός*, *Ἰλλικός*, Paus. 2. 32. 7: *Φαρσαλικός*, *Δροπικοί*, Herodot. 1. 125: *Ὀμβρικοί*, Strab.

228, or Ὀμβρικοί, St. Byz.: Καυλικοί, St. Byz.: Μεδιοματρικοί, Strab. 194: Ὀπικοί, Strab. 242: Ὀρικός, St. Byz.: Οὐϊνδολικοί, Strab. 292: Νωρικοί, Strab. 206: Ἀρκαδικός, Strab. 344: Ἀτουατικοί. On the other hand, and without any apparent reason for the difference, we have, Δήνικος (ἴ?), Θουμέλικος, Strab. 292: Κύζικος, Strab. 575; Apollod. 1. 9. 18: Μόνικος, Νήρικος, Hom. Odys. 24. 377: Ὀρικός, Herodot. 4. 78: Ποσιδίκος, Σίσικος (?), Σύνδικος, St. Byz.: Εἰσάδικοι, Strab. 506: Ἐρνικοί, Strab. 228: Βέσβικος (ἴ?), St. Byz.: Ξένικος (ἴ?), Eust. 890. 16: Σάρικος, Ἐρικός, Τέμικος, Λυκάνικος, Theog. Can. 60. 7: Θεορικός (not Θόρυκος, E. M. 453. 22, which is a mere clerical error, υ 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 ἰκος retract the accent, as Κάϊκος, Γράνικος (Γρανικός (*sic*) Plut. 1. 672), Κίκος, Φίλικος, Ἑλλάνικος; 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. *U. U.*: Αἰνικός, 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 Ἄνικος, which may be right, though some have emended it. See Schmidt's note ad loc., and Lob. Prol. 324.

269. (e) Those in ἰάκος are oxytone, as Ἀρκαδιακός, Κλονιακός, Κωνιακός, Κυριακός, Ὀλυνθιακός, Σεραπιακός; except Πίακος (ἄ?), St. Byz., which, according to Lob. Prol. 309, ought to be Πιακός.

270. (f) Trisyllables in ἄκος are proparoxytone, as Αἴσακος, Apollod. 3. 12. 5: Ἄνακος, Athen. 629 A: Ἄρακος, Paus. 10. 9. 9: Ἀράνδακος, Plut. 1. 1160 D; *H. D.*: Ἄστακος, St. Byz.; Thuc. 2. 30, or Ἀστακός, Herodot. 5. 67: Βάτακος (?): Βύττακος, Polyb. 5. 79. 3: Βῶρακος: Δρίμακος, Athen. 266 B, Dindorf, where others read Δριμακός: Θάψακος, Strab. 741: Θύλακος, Paus. 5. 23. 5: Ἴδακος, Thucyd. 8. 104: Ἴθακος, 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 Ἄννακός (*sic*) in St. Byz. s. v. Ἴκόνιον): Νώρακος, St. Byz.: Ὀπλακος, Plut. 1. 393: Πάλακος, Strab. 306: Πύρρακος: Πύνδακος, 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, Thueyd. 4. 78: Τίτακος, St. Byz. (Τιτακός 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: Ὠτακος, or Ὠτακός (?) Hesych. Yet the following oxytones occur: Αλακός, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1165: Ἀλακός, Ἀρτακοί, St. Byz.: Ἀσακός, Διψακός, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 653; *H. D.*: Θαυμακοί, Strab. 389: Θημακός (οί), St. Byz.: Ἴππακός, Anth. Palat. 7. 521; *H. D.*: Μαρακοί (ᾶ ?) Xen. Hell. 6. 1. 7: Ὀλθακός, Plut. 1. 501: Πιπτακός, Plut. 1. 85, etc.: Συρακοί, Xenob. Cf. Lob. Prol. 307 sqq.

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

272. NOTE 1.—Γραικοί, Olympiodorus in *Meteora* Aristot. f. 27 a: τοῦτο τὸ ὄνομα οἱ μὲν Ῥωμαῖοι παροξύνουσι Γραικοὶ λέγοντες, ἢ δὲ κοινὴ διάλεκτος ὀξύνει καθόλου δὲ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι πᾶν ὄνομα παροξύνουσι διὰ τὸν κόμπον, ὅθεν ὑπερηνορέοντες ἐκλήθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν ποιητῶν: Σολκοί, a city in Sardinia, St. Byz., but he also calls it Σύλκοι (*sic*): Πιπτάλακος, *Æschin.* p. 8. 24; in *Demosth.* 417. 21 some MSS. have Πιπταλακοῦ, others Πιπταλάκοῦ (*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 Δᾶκοι: Ἴνυκος, Herodot. 6. 24, is oxytone in *Plat. Hipp. Maj.* 282 E: Ῥασκοί, . . . *Dionys. Per.* 1069, ubi *Eust.* annotat βαρυτόνως παρὰ πολλοῖς ἀναγνώσκουσαι; *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, σεσημειῖται τὸ φακὸς ὀξυνόμενον· ἔστι δὲ καὶ βαρυτόνως ὄνομα ὄρους, Ἑκαταίος·

πρὸς μὲν νῶτον (*sic*) Παῶλος καὶ Φάκος·

εἰ ἔτι ὀξυτονήθη πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν ἑτέρου σημαινομένου.

273. NOTE 2.—The grammarians give the following rule for the accentuation of trisyllables in *κος*: τὰ εἰς ΚΟΣ (i. e. ἄκος) τρισύλλαβα τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν ἔχοντα λήγουσαν εἰς ἀμετάβολον προπαροξύνονται, Δάμψακος, Ὑρτακος, Ῥύνδακος, *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 (βόανλος, μέσανλος), βηλός, γαυλός, a *milk pail*, θαλλός, μαλλός, πηλός, φαλλός, φελλός, χιλός; except βῶλος, γρύλλος (γρῦλος), δοῦλος, ζῆλος, ἦλος, θρύλλος (θρῦλος), μύλλος, a *kind of fish*, μῶλος, ναῦλος, οὔλος, πῖλος, πῶλος, σίλλος, στῦλος, ψύλλος, which retract the accent.

275. NOTE.—See Schol. Ven. O. 338; Arc. 52-53: ἄθλος = ἄεθλος: βδέλλος: βίλλος (?) Arc. 53. 21, who says that παρὰ Ἐφεσίοις 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: γαυλός, *milk-pail*, a distinction frequently neglected in MSS; the island Γαῦλος is properisponomenon, Diod. Sic. 5. 12: δοῦλος, Arc. 53. 12; Eust. 794. 26: δρίλος: ζῆλος (Dor. δᾶλος), Arc. 53. 4; Eust. 1018. 61; Schol. O. 338: ἦλος, Arc. 53. 4; Eust. 1018. 61; Schol. Ven. O. 338: θρύλλος is a less correct form for θρῦλος: ἴλλος, an *eye*, but ἰλλός, *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: κτίλος in Theog. Can. 61. 2 seems corrupt: κῶλος, Theog. Can. 62. 18; cf. Athen. 200 F, for which Strab. 312 has κόλος: μυλλός, *rudenda muliebria*, or a *kind of cakes*, Athen. 647 A: Μύλλος, a proper name and μλλός, *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: οὔλος, Arc. 53. 12: πῆλος, ὁ οἶνος, A. G. Paris. 4. 188. 10: πῖλος, Arc. 52. 23; Theog. Can. 61. 2: πῶλος, Arc. 60. 8: οἴλλος, 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. Π. 13. 564: σμίλος (?) Hesych.: σπίλος, is better σπίλος, Reg. Pros. 10. p. 423: στῦλος, Arc. 52. 24, is written στύλος in the text of Eust. 731. 37, and elsewhere: τίλος (?) Pollux 5. 91; is sometimes τίλος: ὕλλος, Georg. Pisid. Cosm. 951; H. D.: ψύλλος, Lob. Phryn. 332; Theog. Can. 61. 25: ὦλος (or ὠλλός), Hesych.

276. (b) Those in ἴλος and ὕλος are paroxytone, as ναυτίλος, κτίλος, κρωβύλος; except δάκτυλος, κόνδυλος, πίτυλος, σφόνδυλος, and several others of dactylic 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; βήθυλος, 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.: κόνδυλος, Pollux 6. 69: κηρύλος, Theog. Can. 61. 20; Aristoph. Av. 300 is wrongly proparoxytone in Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 14, where one MS. has κηρύλλος: κόνδυλος, Arc. 56. 24: κότυλος, Athen. 478 B; H. D.: κρωβύλος is wrongly proparoxytone in Eust. 851. 46, and elsewhere: ὀπτίλλος, Arc. 54. 15, is better ὀπτίλος; see H. D. s. v.: πίτυλος, A. G. Oxon. 1. 51. 25: σφόνδυλος (and σπόνδυλος), Arc. 56. 24, is sometimes σφονδύλος: τροχίλος, 'Schol. Aristoph. Av. 79, ἔστι δὲ ὄρνειον τροχίλος, καὶ λέγεται εἶναι δριμύ ἀξιούσι δὲ τινες τὴν μέσσην ὀξύνειν: ut alii circumflexisse videantur qui frequens est in libris accentus. V. Jacobs ad Ælian. N. A. 3. 11;' H. D.: φάγυλος, Plut. 2. 294 C.

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

αἰγίθαλλος, ἄμπελος, βύβλος, ἴουλος, κάπηλος, κροκόδειλος, κρύσταλλος, κύκλος, ἄμιλος, ὄχλος, πάλος, σάλος, σίαλος, σκόπελος, στόλος, στρόβιλος, τράχηλος, τύλος, φάλος; except αἰγιαλός, θολός, *μυδ* (but θόλος, *dome*), κορυδαλλός, μοχλός, μυελός, ὀβελός, ὀβολός, ὀμφαλός, which are oxytone.

279. NOTE.—ἀελλός, Hesych., is an adjective used substantively (?) see H. D.; on αἶολος or αἰόλος see below, § 282: ἀσφόδελος, *the plant*: ἀσφαδελός (λειμών), an adjective, Eust. 906. 58; Lob. Par. 341; E. M. 161. 12: δειελός τὸ δειρινόν, Arc. 55. 4: δαρχελοί, Hesych.: θόλος, *vault*; θολός, *μυδ*, Eust. 794. 30; 907. 4: ἰλός = κατάδυσις τοῦ θηρίου· οὕτω καὶ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀττικῶν τόνοιος [τόνων μονοβιβλίῃ conj. Cramer], καὶ μέμφεται τοῖς τὸ ι κατατάττουσι τὴν λέξιν: Hesych. explains it by ἰλύς, βόρβορος, 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 ὅς 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 μυαλός, cf. Lob. Phryn. 309: μυχλός, Hesych., appears to be an adjective: ὀβελός, Arc. 55. 5: ὀβολός, Arc. 56. 7: ὀδελός = ὀβελός, Aristoph. Ach. 796: ὀλός = θολός, Schol. Anth. Pal. 15. 25. 1; H. D.: ὀμφαλός, Arc. 54. 19; Chærob. 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 εἰματαναπερίβαλλος (Athen. 162 A, quoted by L. S.) is regular, being a decomposition: σίαλος, *a fat hog*; σιαλός (Ion. σιελός) = σίαλον, Suid., but the latter word is always proparoxytone in our editions: στρόβιλος, εἶδος ὀρχήσεως, στροβιλός δὲ ἡ συστροφὴ τοῦ ἐχίνου, Arc. 55. 27: σφαλός (or σφαλλός), Hesych.: φυσικίλλος ἄρτος, Athen. 139 A.

280. Proper names in λος retract the accent, as Αἴολος, Ἄλος, Ἀξῦλος, Ἀσβολος, Ἀστῦλος, Βῆλος, Γαῦλος, Δαίδαλος, Δῆλος, Ἡλος, Θράσυλλος, Κέφαλος, Κρεόφυλος, Κύψελος, Μᾶλος, Μάταλλος, Μαύσωλος, Μόλος, Νείλος, Πάμμιλος, Πύλος, Πῶλος, Σίγηλος, Στύμφαλος, Τάνταλος, Ὑλλος, Φάρσαλος, Φόλος, Χῶλος; except trisyllables in ἴλος and ὕλος, which are paroxytone, as Αἰσχύλος, Ῥωμύλος, Ζωῖλος, Τρωῖλος, Πενθίλος; 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 Ἀγνόφίλος, Δημόφίλος, Ἐργόφίλος, Πάμφίλος, Σώφίλος: 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: Ἀξῦλος, Hom. Il. 6. 12; Arc. 56. 25: Ἀργίλος, Herodot. 7. 115: Αὔαλός, Hesych.: Βαίτυλος, E. M. 192. 56, ought to be paroxytone: Βάσιλος, Parthen. Erot. 1. 4; H. D.: Βράγιλος, H. D.: Γαίσυλος, 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.: Εὐρύτυλος, S. V. E. 255: Εὐστάφυλος, Alciph. Ep. 3. 22, quoted by H. D. as a compound, is regular: Ἴτυλος, Arc. 57. 3; Hom. Od. 19. 522: Κόρδυλος, St. Byz.: Κορπιλοί, St. Byz.: Κότυλος, Strab. 602:

Κρόβυλος 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 animadvertitur, cujus scripturam *παροξύτονον* recte defendit Boisson. ad Aristæm. p. 441: 'Μικύλος, or Μικκύλος, 'Simplicii κ et per diphthongum Μείκυλος cod. Pal. in epigr. Callimachi Anth. 7. 460. 3, sed in lemmate a prima manu *μικ-*, ab secunda *μικκ-*. Accentum correxit Jacobsius;' H. D.: **Μόσχιλος** (?), Pape: **Μυρσίλος**, Herodot. 1. 7, is in some editions wrongly printed *Μυρσίλος*; see Theog. Can. 62. 8, who has *Μυρτίλος*: **Νικάσυλος**, 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 *Νικασύλος*: **Οϊτύλος**, St. Byz.; Schol. Ven. B. 585: **Όκυλος** (?): **Όνήσιλος**, or **Όνήσυλος**, Herodot. 5. 104; Theog. Can. 61. 23: **Όξύλος**, Arc. 56. 25; 'Όξύλος tamen scriptum in scholl. Nicand. Th. 289, ubi scriptor quidam, et Pind. Ol. 3. 19. 22, ubi *Ætulus* 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: **Σπέργιλος**, St. Byz.: **Στάφυλος**, Arc. 57. 5; Strab. 475, etc.: **Σώσιλος** (?) Polyb. 3. 20. 5: with the variants **Σώσυλος** and **Σωσύλος**; Lob. Prol. 139: **Τίτυλος**, Arc. 57. 3; Theog. Can. 61. 22: **Ταξίλος**, Paus. 1. 20. 6, etc., is generally proparoxytone, cf. Lob. Prol. 115: **Τράγιλος**, 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*: **Τρώγιλος**, Thucyd. 7. 2, or *Τρωγίλος* or *Τρωγιός*, Thucyd. 6. 99: **Τρώκυλος** (?) Pape: **Όγυλος**, St. Byz.

282. NOTE 2.—**Γαιτούλο**, St. Byz.; in Strab. 826 Meineke prints *Γαίτουλοι*, and rightly, Eust. Dion. Per. 215: *ὅτι Γαιτούλοι ἔθνος μέγιστον Λιβυκόν. Τούτους Ἀρρεμίδωρος Γαιτουλίου λέγει*. Ἡρωδιανὸς δὲ προπαροξύνει, λέγων ὅτι τὰ εἰς ΔΟΞ παραληγόμενα διφθόγγῳ τῇ διὰ τοῦ ΟΥ προπαροξύνεται: **Ίαμβούλος**, Diod. Sic. 2. 60; **Ίάμβουλος** is quoted by H. D. from Lucian V. H. 1. 3: Tzetz. Hist. 7. 644. 724: Pape has **Ίκτομούλοι** from Strab. 218, but the place does not justify that accentuation: **Καδμίλος**, Arc. 56. 2, occurs under the form *Κάσμιλος*, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 917: **Καμβύλος** (?) Polyb. 8. 17. 4: **Κυδρήλος**, 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 **Αἰολος** for the proper name, **αἰόλος** for the adjective. The common substantive, **αἰολος**, a kind of fish, is equally uncertain; it is an adjective used elliptically, and vacillates, like others of the same kind, between an adjectival (**αἰόλος**) and substantival accent (**αἰόλος**); see Lob. Par. 344, and H. D. s. v.

283. NOTE 3.—*Oxytones in λος*. **Άγχιαλός**, a city, Eust. 1681. 3; yet elsewhere (1396. 25) he says that it is proparoxytone; E. M. 14. 36 however remarks, *ἡ μὲν πόλις ὀξύνεται: ὁ δὲ παραθαλάσσιος τόπος, προπαροξύνεται*; as the name of a man it is regular, **Άγχιαλος**, Hom. Od. 1. 180, etc.: **Αἰγηλοί** (and **Αἰγλοί**), St. Byz.: **Αἰγιαλός**, Schol. Ven. B. 592: **Αἰτωλός**, Chærob. E. 23. 14, *τὰ γὰρ εἰς ωλος ἀρσενικὰ πρὸ τοῦ ω τὸ τ ἔχοντα ὀξύνεται*, St. Byz. s. v. **Αἰτωλία**: **Παναίτωλος**, Polyb. 10. 49. 11: **Άρτωλός** (?) Chærob. E. 23. 9: **Αὔαλός**, Hesych.: **Βαστουλοί**, Lob. Prol. 132: **Γάλλος** is paroxytone in all senses, Schol. Ven. Π. 234; Arc. 53. 15: **Έλλός**, Schol. Ven. Π. 234, and **Έλλοί**: **Θάλλος**, Plut. 1. 747; I do not know why Pape says that **Θαλλάς** would be more correct: **Θετταλός**, or **Θεσσαλός**, Arc. 54. 20; Hom. Π. 2. 679; Diod. Sic. 5. 54, etc.; 'In codd. interdum *προπαροξυτώνως* scribitur,' H. D. s. v.: **Ίταλός**, Chærob. 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 Κορυδαλλῶ is now read for the incorrect Κορυδάλλω; it is also oxytone as the name of a man, e. g. Herodot. 7. 214: Μαγδωλός, St. Byz.: Μαλλός, a city, Arc. 53. 17; so called, according to St. Byz., from Μάλλος, its founder: Μαλλοί, an Indian people, St. Byz.: Strab. 701: Μανταλός, the founder of the Phrygian city Μάνταλος, St. Byz.: Μανσωλός, a river, and Μανσωλοί are oxytone in St. Byz.: Ὀμφαλός, Diod. Sic. 5. 70: Πακτωλός, Chærob. E. 23. 9; St. Byz. s. v. Αἰτωλία: Πενθελός 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: Σικελοί, 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 *θῦμός*, *anger*, but *θύμος*, *thyme*, *ἀγερμός*, *ἀγιασμός*, *ἄνεμος*, *ἀριθμός*, *βαθμός*, *βωμός*, *γάμος*, *γίγγλυμος*, *δεσμός*, *δημός*, *fat*, *δρόμος*, *ἔσμος*, *θάλαμος*, *θεσμός*, *κάλαμος*, *κομμός*, *κύαμος*, *κυδοιμός*, *λαιμός*, *λιμός*, *μερισμός*, *νόμος*, *law*, *ὀφθαλμός*, *πόλεμος*, *πορθμός*, *ρῦθμός*, *τόμος*, *φιμός*, *φορμός*, *χρησμός*, *χυμός*, *ψαλμός*, *ψωμός*; except 1. oxytone *νομός*, *pasture*, *οὐλαμός*, *ποταμός*, *φωραμός*, *φωριαμός*, *χηραμός*; 2. ἄμμος, *βλάστημος*, *δήμος*, *people*, *ἔρημος*, *θέρμος*, *κόσμος*, *κῶμος*, *μίμος*, *μῶμος*, *ὄγμος*, *οἶμος*, *ὄλμος*, *ὄρμος*, *πότμος*, *τόρμος*, *σίμος*, *ψάμμος*, which retract the accent.

285. NOTE.—Αἶμος, according to H. D. s. v. the right form is *αἰμός*; Chærob. E. 28. 1 expressly makes it barytone, but he may possibly refer to the proper name, cf. E. M. 568. 38: ἄλ·μός (?) Hesych.: ἄμμος, Arc. 59. 8: ἀφλοισμός was by Tyrannion incorrectly made proparoxytone, Schol. Ven. O. 607: βλάστημος, Æschyl. 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: βρίμος, Theog. Can. 63. 9: βρῶμος, Theog. Can. 63. 21; Arc. 60. 8: βῶμος, Æolic 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: ἐπικόρμος, Eust. 1692. 62, is a compound of κορός: ἔρημος (sc. γῆ), Lob. Par. 361: ἡδύοσμος, *mint*, Strab. 344; L. S., is an adjective used as a substantive: θεμός = θεσμός, Hesych.: θέρμος, *lyrine*, Lob. Par. 341 (cf. Lob. Par. 360) quotes θερμός in this sense from Galen: θῦμος, *thyme*: θῦμός, *anger*: Θῦμος, 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: κομμός, lamentation, is prooxytone in Arist. Poet. c. 12. 3; and in Nicol. Damasc. Excerpt. p. 457 (59 Orell.) quoted by H. D.: κόμμοι in a different signification occurs in Hesych.; A. G. Oxon. 1. 338. 24: τὸ κόμμος οὐ δὲ σύνθητες [βαρύνεται]: κόσμος, Arc. 58. 27: κρήθμος (the ordinary form is τὸ κρήθμον and κρηθμόν; it is also spelled κρήθμος or ον, Arc. 58. 14). This word furnishes one example among

many others of the strange tricks played by the old Greek grammarians; *ὀξύνεται δὲ ὁ σταθμός*, says Eustathius, 582. 17, *κανόνι τοιούτω. τὰ εἰς ΜΟΞ λήγοντα, ἔχοντα πρὸ τοῦ Μ τὸ Θ, ὀξύνεται, μηνιθμός, πορθμός, σκαρθμός, ἰσθμός. οὕτω καὶ σταθμός. τὸ κρηθμός οἱ μὲν τοῦ Ὅμηρου ὑπομνηματισταὶ βαρύνεσθαί φασιν εἰς ἰδιό-τητα, ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἀντιγράφοις τοῦ Λυκόφρονος [238] καὶ αὐτὸ ὀξύνεται*: 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 *κῶμο*), Arc. 60. 6; Theog. Can. 63. 26: *λεμός* (?) Hesych.: *λίημος*, Hesych.: *μάμμος*, Hesych.: *μίμος*, Joh. Alex. 3. 7; Theog. Can. 63. 9: *λύρμος*, Hesych.; Lycoph. 176: *μῶμος*, Arc. 60. 7; 'Μωμός, quod ponit Theog. [Can. 63. 20] scribendum βωμός; H. D.: *νάθμος* (?) Hesych.: *νόμος*, *law*; *νομός*, *pasture*, Schol. Ven. T. 249: *νοῦμμος* = *numus*, Zonar. 1405, or *νοῦμος*, A. G. 109. 24: *ὄγμος*, Schol. Ven. A. 68; Arc. 58. 6; Eust. 831. 57: *οἶμος*, Arc. 60. 11; Chærob. E. 28. 1; Schol. Ven. A. 24; E. M. 568. 38; Lob. Rhem. 282, note 20: *ὄλμος*, Chærob. E. 1. 28; Eust. 831. 57; E. M. 817. 29: *ὄρμος*, *har- bour*, and this is perhaps the best accent for the word in all senses, though Eust. 1788. 46 says: *ὀξύνεται δὲ παρὰ τισι τῶν ἐσῦστερον ὁ τοιοῦτος ὄρμος* (i. e. *necklace*) *καθὰ καὶ ἀλλαγῆ ἔρρεθῆ πρὸς διαστολὴν τοῦ κατὰ τὸν λιμένα: ὄρχαμος*: dactyls in *amos* 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 *ἀρχαμος* in Eust. 1094. 54: *οὔλαμος*, Schol. Ven. Ω. 228: *ὄχμος* = *πύργος* s. *ὄχυρός τόπος*, Lycoph. 443, quoted by H. D., or *ὄχμός* (?) Eust. 1528. 23, quoted by H. D.: *πλεῦμος*, Galen Lex. Hippocr. Tom. 2. p. 99 F: *ποταμός*, Arc. 60. 15; Eust. 1347. 12; Schol. Ven. Ω. 228: *πότμος*, Arc. 58. 19: *ρήμος* (?) *a peel*, in Athen. 113 C, the only place quoted for the word, *κεράμω* is now read: *σίμος* [*σίμος*], *a fish, tunny*, Eust. 906. 56; Artemid. 2. 14, was wrongly oxytone in Athen. 312 A: *σκινδαλαμός* or *σκινδαλμός*, Schol. Aristoph. Nubb. 130: *ἰδίως σκινδαλοῦς καλοῦμεν τὰ λεπτό-τατα τῶν ξύλων καὶ τὰ τῶν καλάμων ξύσματα. τοῦτο μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς εὐθείας ὀξύνεται, ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν πλαγίων παροξύνεται*, Arc. 59. 2; 60. 24: *τίμος*, Æschyl. Choeph. 916; Eust. 1148. 37; *τόμος* = *ὁ τετμημένος*: *τομός* = *ὁ τέμων*, Arc. 59. 24; A. G. Oxon. 1. 371. 1: *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. 1. 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*: *φλώμος* is false for *φλόμος*; Schol. Ven. Ω. 228; E. M. 804. 19; A. G. Oxon. 1. 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.: *χῶμος* (?) = *χῶμα*, Hesych.: *χωριαμός*, Hesych.; Lob. Prol. 155: *ψάμμος*, Arc. 59. 9: *ψόμμος*, Hesych.: *ῶμος*, *shoulder*: *ῶμός*, *tau*, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35; Eust. 377. 44; Theog. Can. 63. 27.

286. Proper names in *μος* throw back the accent, as *Αἶμος*, **Ἄλμος*, **Ἐλυμος*, *Θέρμος*, *Θῦμος*, **Ίάλεμος*, *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.—**Ἀγαμός*, St. Byz.: **Ἀγχεσμός*, Paus. 1. 32. 2: **Ἀκριαμός* (?) St. Byz. s. v. **Ἀσκάλων*: *Βρυσμός*, E. M. 249. 15: *Βωμοί*, certain hills in Ætolia 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: *Δραγγμός*, 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;

Harpoe. 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: **Ἴσθμός**, *passim*, is always oxytone: **Καταβαθμός** or **Καταβασμός**, Strab. 791, etc.: **Κυδοιμός**, Hom. Π. 18. 535: **Λιμός**, *Famine* personified, Hes. Theog. 227, quoted by Götting; also a place, **Λιμού πεδίων**, A. G. 278. 4: **Ἰολμός**, a man's name, St. Byz. s. v. **Ἰολμῶνες**, is **Ἰολμος** in Paus. 9. 24. 3, or as he elsewhere (9. 34. 10) calls him, **Ἰαλμος**: **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 **Ποταμοί**) an Attic deme, Strab. 398: **Ῥωγμοί**, 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 **Τροκμοί**: **Τρωγμοί**, Phot. Bib. 228. 3: **Φυλαμός**, Lycoph. 593, is rightly **Φύλαμος** St. Byz. s. v. **Αὔσων**: **Φωριαμοί**, 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; Chærob. C. 411. 13: **Ἄγωνος**, Æol. = **ἀγών**, Hesych. L. S. have **κερκόρωνος** from Ælian H. A. 15. 14, where Schneider would read with Gesner **κερκίανος** for **κερκόρωνος**.

289. All in **ίνος** are properispomena, as **γελασίνος**, **γίνος** (and **γίνυος**), **ἐχίνος**, **ικτίνος**, **κεστρίνος**, **σταφυλίνος**, **φοξίνος**; except **κάμινος**, **κυκλάμινος**, **συκάμινος** proparoxytone, and **χαλιμός** oxytone.

290. NOTE.—E. M. 488. 4: **τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΙΝΟΣ πρὸ μᾶς τὸν τόνον ἔχοντα ἐκτείνουσι τὸ Ι, πλὴν τοῦ ἐχίνος, καρκίνος πρὸ δύο δὲ τὸν τόνον ἔχοντα, συστέλλει, πλὴν τοῦ κάμινος**, E. M. 793. 45: **γάκινος**, E. M. 219. 41, is a compound: **γρίνος**, Eust. 1926. 55, is falsely accented **γρίνος** in Hesych.: **γύρινος**, Arc. 65. 16; E. M. 243. 49, is occasionally to be found properispomenon; St. Byz. s. v. **Βιθυνία** spells the word **γέρρινος**; Götting thinks **γυρίνος** the correct accent when the **ι** is long, and he is probably right: **ἔρινος**, a plant, Nicand. Ther. 647, and schol. ad l.: **ἐρινός** = **ἐρινεός**, Arc. 65. 18: **ἐρυθρίνος**, Arist. H. A. 8. 13. 3, two MSS. read **ἐρυθρινός**, a wrong accent, as is **ἐρύθρινος** 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: **ικτίνος**, Herodian ap. Eust. 1825. 12, is proparoxytone according to Theog. Can. 67. 17; E. M. 470. 35, 'Utroque modo in codd. Aristophanis, Æliani, aliorumque scriptorum scribitur'; H. D.: **κάμινος**, Theog. Can. 67. 17; E. M. 488. 6: **κυκλάμινος**, Theog. l. l.: **κύμινος** (?) Theog. l. l.: **μέλινος** (?) = **μελίγη**: **μύρινος**, Arist. H. A. 8. 19. 5, where one MS. has **μαρίνος**: **ἔρμινος**, Athen. 478. D, for which Pollux 6. 61 has **ἔρμενος**, and Hesych. the right (?) form **ἔρμίνος**: **συκάμινος**, Theoph. H. P. 1. 1. 7; **χαλιμός**, Arc. 65. 18; Chærob. E. 139. 10; E. M. 805. 16; in Æolic it was **χάλλινος**.

291. The rest retract the accent, as **ἄγνος**, **βόθυνος**, **θάμνος**, **θύγγνος**, **θύσανος**, **κίνδυνος**, **κοίρανος**, **κότινος**, **κροῦνος**, **κύκνος**, **κῶνος**,

λύχνος, νάννος, οἶνος, ὄκνος, πόνος, πρίνος, ῥάμνος, ῥάφανος, στέφανος, τόνος, τύραννος, ὕμνος, ὕπνος, ὦνος; except oxytone, ἀμνός, ἀρνός βαυνός (βαῦνος, Attic), βουνός, γουνός, ἐανός, ἔλληδαυός, ἱπνός, καπνός, κεραυνός, κρημνός, κρουνός, ληνός, λιχανός, οὐρανός, παιδνός, πλυνός, ῥίνος, ὠκεαυός, and the paroxytones καρκίνος and παρθένος.

292. NOTE.—'Ἀκεαυός, a kind of pulse, Suid, is proparoxytone in Eust. 1528. 44, but is expressly said to be oxytone in Theog. Can. 67. 2: ἀμνός, Arc. 62. 17; Eust. 541. 44: ἀραχνός, Æschyl. Supp. 886, quoted by L. S., but Ahrens reads ἀραχνος: βαυνός, ὅπερ κοινῶς μὲν ὀξύνεται, Ἀπτικῶς δὲ βαρύνεται, Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. A. G. 654. 33, thus also Arc. 64. 7: βρενός, Hesych.: γονός = ὁ 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 γουνός: γουνός, E. M. 12. 36: γρυνός (or γρουνός), Arc. 63. 25: δεκανοί (sc. θεοί), Stob. Ecl. vol. 1. p. 468, ed. Heeren: δελκανός, Athen. 118 B: ἐανός (sc. πέπλος): ἔλινος, Nicand. Alex. 181, is oxytone in E. M. 330. 39, perhaps a mistake; both these passages are quoted by H. D.: ἔλληδαυός, Arc. 64. 17: ἐχίνος, Chcerob. ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 170. 30; Theog. Can. 67. 22; E. M. 488. 5, is possibly a proper name, for ἐχίνος, a hedgehog, is regular: ἱπνός is sometimes paroxytone, e. g. Arist. de Part. An. 1. 5. 6.: καπνός, Arc. 62. 14: καυνός (?) Arc. 64. 6, καῦνος = κλήνος, is barytone in E. M. 267. 18, and elsewhere: κεραυνός, Arc. 64. 8: κρουνός, Arc. 64. 7: καρκίνος [r], Theog. Can. 67. 22; A. G. Oxon. 2. 236. 14: Herod. π. μ. λ. 20. 8, 'καρκίνος sæpissime in codd. scriptum et inter proparoxytona 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.: λαμνός (?) H. D.: ληνός, Arc. 63. 20: ὁ λιχανός (δάκτυλος) seems to be always oxytone, but ἡ λίχανος (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. 1. 703. T. 2, Lucian. Tim. § 54, Athen. 1. 15 D, ubi substantive dicitur ἡ λίχανος, accentum ad principium rejicit,' Lob. Par. 355: μέδιμνος, Thom. Mag. p. 602, asserts that the Attics made this word paroxytone; in printed books however it seems to be always proparoxytone: 'μερμνός, ὁ, Accipiter, Ælian N. A. 12. 4; H. D.: μόρφνος varies between an adjectival and substantival accent; 'Accentu gravi Lycophr. 838: Τὸν χρυσόπατρον 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 μορφνοῖο scriptum in I. Hesiodi, p. 796. 2, Atque etiam Arc. p. 62. 8: Τὸ δὲ μόρφνος, ὁ μέγας (μέλας Passov.) ἔχει τὸ ὀρ aperte hunc probat accentum, quum antea dixisset: Τὰ εἰς vos ἀπλῶ ἔχοντα πρὸ τοῦ ἔν τι τῶν ἀντιστοίχων ὀξύνεται, ἐπιθετικὰ ὄντα καὶ μὴ ἔχοντα πρὸ τοῦ τέλους ὀρ, componaturque cum μόρφνος barytonum ὄκνος. Gl.: 'Ὁ μορφνός, ἀργικὸν ὄρνεον, Emussulus, Gl.,' H. D.; see also Lob. Par. 344: νωτιδαυός, cf. H. D. T. 3. p. 1717 C; ξηνός, Suid.: ὄκορνός, Hesych.: οὐρανός (also ὠρανός and ὀρανός, ὄρανος, Æolic), Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 18; Arc. 64. 13; cf. Eust. 128. 41: παιδνός, Hom. is an adjective: πανός, a Messapian word = ἄρτος, panis: πάνος = ὁ 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 Fixa ap. H. D. s. v. suggests, that the ancients wrote such words as two, ἀεὶ παρθένος: πελανός, Arc. 64. 13, but the word is always proparoxytone in the books; 'πελανός oxytonum ap. Arcad. 64. 13, quod ex πεδαυός corruptum videri posset, quod in loco simili memorat Herodian Π. μον. λ. p. 7. 24, nisi Eustathii verba p. 1601. 4, dubitationem injicerent; Θουσιῶν ἂ

πελάωνος τινές φασιν, ἢ καὶ ὀξύτωνος πελαγός,' *W. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*: περκνός, in *Hom. II.* 24. 316, was by Ptolemæus Ascalonites taken as an adjective, and rightly; Aristarchus however barytoned it as a substantive, *Schol. Ven. ad l.*, 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, σκυμνός, to the young of other animals, or of man, *E. M.* 720. 22; so Ptolemæus Ascalonites ap. *Schol. Ven.* Σ. 319; *Eust.* 1653. 29: σπίνος, *Herod. π. μ. λ.* 40. 1, or σπίνος (?) *Theophr. de lapid. fr.* 2; *H. D.*: τιθηνός, *Nicand. Alex.* 31, etc.: φασιανός (sc. ὄρνις): φανός, *Arc.* 63. 12: φοινός = φόνος, *Nicand. Alex.* 187; *Lob. Par.* 341: φρύνος (?) 'In libris interdum φρύνος scriptum. Sed ū produci poetarum loci docent et annotarunt Herodian *Περὶ μόν. 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.*: ψανός = ψηγός: ψενδυνοὶ σπόνδυλοι, *Suid.*: ὠκεανός, *Theog. Can.* 67. 1.

293. Proper names in υnos are extremely irregular; in general however they retract the accent, as **Αλαινος*, *Δάρδανος*, **Ελενος*, **Επίδαμνος*, *Εὔθιοις*, *Θῶνος*, *Κύδνος*, *Κύκνος*, *Κύρνος*, *Λῆμνος*, *Μύκονος*, *Μύρσινος*, *Νίνος*, *Οὔννοι*, *Τῆνος*, **Ωλενος*; except the following classes of words, when consisting of more than two syllables: 1. Those in ānos, ηnos, ūnos, and ωnos, which are oxytone, as **Αβασηνοί*, **Αφρικανός*, *Βιθυνός*, *Γαληνός*, *Γελωνός*, **Ηρωδιανός*, **Ισμηγός*, *Κολωνός*, *Λουκιανός*, *Μηδαβηνοί*, *Σειληγός*; 2. Those in ūnos, which are properispomena, as **Ερυθίνοι*, **Ιππαρίνιος*, *Λατίνος*, *Μαρκελλίνος*, *Ψευδαντωνίνος*; 3. Participial forms in μενος, which are oxytone, as **Ακουμένος*, **Ορχομένος*, *Στησαμένος*, *Σωξομένος*. 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*: **Αργενός*, *H. D.*: *Βασιννοί*, *St. Byz.*: *Γληνός*, *Apollod.* 2. 7. 8, is elsewhere properispomenon, e. g. *Paus.* 4. 30. 1: **Εδοῦοι*, *Zonar.* 612, is **Εδουοι* in *Suid.*: **Εχίνος* [r], *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: Τῶ τοῦ Θύνου si scriptura sana;' *W. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*: **Ιτανος*, *Herodot.* 4. 151, is also written *Ίτανός*, *St. Byz.*: *Καινοί*, *St. Byz.*; *Strab.* 624: *Κάλανος*, *Strab.* 686; 716: *Arrian Anab.* 7. 2. 4, is made oxytone by *Plut.* 1. 668. 701: *Καμοῦνοι*, *Strab.* 206: *Κανός*, *Plut.* 2. 786 C: *Καταννοί*, *St. Byz.*: *Καῦνος*, *Eust. Dion. Per.* 533: ἡ *Καῦνος*, ἣν *Ηρωδιανός ἐν τῇ καθόλου προσφῶδι ὀξύνει*: *Κελαινός*, *Strab.* 579, or *Κέλαινος*, *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: *Κρημνοί*, *Herodot.* 4. 20: *Λαπιθανός*, *Anth. Pal.* 6. 307: *Λιβυρνοί*, *St. Byz.*: *Λοθρόνος* (?) *Plut.* 1. 177: *Οὐλτοῦρνος*, *Strab.* 238: *Οὔρανός* retains the accent of the corresponding appellative: *Πέλιγνοι*, *Strab.* 219; *Pape* has *Πελιγνοί*: *Πλυνός*, *Strab.* 838; *Herodot.* 4. 168; *Tzetz. ad Lycoph.* 149, is *Πλύνου* in *Scylax* p. 485; *H. D.*: **Ραδινός* (?) *Pape*: **Ροδανός*, *Diod. Sic.* 5. 25; *Strab.* 208; *Arist. Meteor.* 1. 13. 28: *Σικᾶνός*, *Arc.* 64. 14; τόπος [ποταμός?] *Ἰβηρίας*, *Chærob. E.* 79. 11; a son of Briareus, *Schol. Theocr.* 1. 65, *Σίκανος*, 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: **Σκύμος**, Ptolemæus Ascalonites oxytoned this to distinguish it from the appellative *σκύμος*, 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: **Τωυγενοί**, Strab. 183; yet *Τωύγενοι*, Strab. 293; the latter form is probably the right one: **Φάνος**, Arc. 63. 10 (or *Φάνος*, Demosth. 851. 21), is falsely **Φανός**, Aristoph. Eq. 1253; cf. Lob. Par. 342; **Φάνος** is better than either: **Φρυνοι** (?) Strab. 516: **᾽Ωγενός**, Lycoph. 231, is better *᾽Ωγενος*, St. Byz., for which the false form *᾽Ωγηνος* occurs in Clem. Alex. Strom. 6. p. 741; *H. D.*: **᾽Οκεανός** is, as *Οὐρανός*, accented like the common substantive.

295. NOTE 2.—*Exceptions in ānos.* **᾽Αδανος** [? ā], St. Byz. s. v. **᾽Αδανα**: **᾽Αδρανός** (?): **᾽Αδρανός** [? ā] Plut. 1. 241: **᾽Αρβάξανοι** in Pape seems to be a misprint; St. Byz. has the word oxytone: **᾽Αρτάβανος**, Herodot. 7. 46, etc.: **Βαγίστανος**, Diod. Sic. 2. 13, it is oxytone in St. Byz.: **Βρεταννοί** (*Βρετανοί*, Dion. Per. 284): **Κάντανος**, St. Byz.: **Κάρανος**: **Κοριολάνος** (*sic*), Plut. 1. 218: **Μαρκόμᾱνοι** (?) 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 *᾽Ανδρονικιανός*; on this termination see Lob. Prol. 181. Lucian always has *Λουκιᾱνός*.

296. NOTE 3.—*Exceptions in ηnos.* St. Byz. s. v. **᾽Αβασηνοί**; 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 *Εὐήνός*; 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 Theognosto in Cramerī Anecd. vol. 2. p. 67. 34, ubi inter oxytona in *ηnos* ponitur *Εὔηνός*; ex quo depravatam 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: **Λάηνος** (?) Pape, should probably be *Λαηνός*: **Μίσσηνος** (?) Pape is written **Μισσηνός** in Strab. 245: **Μύκηνος** (?) Theog. Can. 68. 7: **Σάκχηνοι** in St. Byz. has been corrected into **Σακχηνοί**: **Σέρῆνος**, Suid.: **Σίκηνος** seems to be an incorrect mode of spelling *Σίκινος*: **Τροίζηνος**, Hom. Il. 2. 847; Eust. 359. 10; Theog. Can. 68. 6: **᾽Υπηνος**, Paus. 5. 8. 6.

297. NOTE 4.—*Exceptions in īnos.* For **᾽Αργυρίνοι**, Suid., there also occurs the false form **᾽Αργύρινοι**, St. Byz.; Lycoph. 1017 (?): **Βουδινοί**, St. Byz., is less correct than **Βουδίνοι**, in Herodot. 4. 21, 108, 109; *H. D.*: **Βουλινοί**, St. Byz.; according to *H. D.* the codex Vratisl. reads *Βουλῖνοι* and *Βουλῖνος*: **Βύζινος** (ῖ?) Zenob.: **Γεμνός**, Artemid. 2. 44; Pape: **᾽Ελινοί**, St. Byz.: **Καϊκίνος** (?), 'Καϊκῖνον ex libris optimis restitutus Thucyd. 3. 103; ubi alii *Καϊκηνόν*, vulgo *Καϊκῖνόν*,' *H. D.*: **Καμαρίνοι**, Suid.: **Κάσινος**, Strab. 237 Kramer, where Meineke properly reads **Κασῖνος**: **Κλουσινοί**, Plut. 1. 68, **Λαρινός**, **Λάρινος**, and **Λάρεινος**, Lob. Prol. 212: **Μορινοί**, Strab. 194 Kramer, where Meineke reads **Μορίνοι**: **Μύρκινος**, St. Byz., etc.: **Παρθινοί** (?): **Ποίνινος** (?) Pape: **Σίκῖνος**, Strab. 484; St. Byz.: **Ταυρίνοι**, Strab. 204, where Kramer reads **Ταυρινοί**, a form which occurs elsewhere, e. g. Polyb. 3. 60, though it is condemned by Dindorf: **Τυκῖνος**, 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 *εῖνος* should probably be spelled *ῖνος*; Pape is the authority for most of them.

᾽Αντωνεῖνος: **Αὐγουρεῖνος** (?): **᾽Εραξείνος**: **᾽Ερασεῖνος** = *᾽Ερασίνος*, which is falsely *᾽Ερασινός* in the Chron. Pasch. p. 61. 20; *H. D.*: **Καπιτωλεῖνος**: **Κλινα-**

τεινος : Παυλείνος (?) : Ποθεινός, Luc. Rhet. Præc. c. 24; Athen. 19 E: 'Ρηγείνος : Σευηρείνος (?) : Τυρτυλλείνος : Φαεινός, Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 959 : Φιλείνος = Φιλίνος : Φροντεινος = Φροντίνος : Χαρείνος = Χαρίνος.

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

300. NOTE 7.—*Exceptions in ōnos.* 'Αγωνος, Eust. 1335. 59: 'Αλίξωνος, Strab. 549: 'Αλπωνος, St. Byz.; Strab. 60: 'Ανανος. in the passage of Paus. (3. 20. 7), cited by Pape, Dindorf reads 'Ανονος: Γίγωνος, a city, Herodot. 7. 123: 'Ιτανος, Paus. 5. 1. 4: Κανωνός, Theog. Can. 68. 19, is perhaps falsely written Κάνωνος in Xen. Hell. 1. 7. 20; Aristoph. Eccles. 1089; for which Κάνωνος is another form: Κορωνός, Theog. Can. 68. 19, or Κόρωνος, Hom. Il. 2. 746; Dioid. Sic. 4. 37, according to the precept of Arc. 66. 9: 'Οξωνος (?) Suid.; Dindorf thinks, and with reason, that this is a genitive case: 'Οθρωνός, Lycoph. 1027; 1034; Suid.; Theog. Can. 68. 19; is falsely 'Οθρωνος in St. Byz., and 'Οθρώνος in Hesych.: 'Ονόχωνος, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 132; Herodot. 7. 129, 196; cf. Lob. Prolog. 230.

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

301. NOTE 8.—*Irregular Participial Forms.* 'Αγαπώμενος, Anth. Palat. Append. 375: 'Αρμενος, Strab. 503: 'Ασμενος (?) Pape: Δαμάρμενος, Paus. 5. 13. 5: Δέγγμενος, Paus. 5. 4. 2: Δεξάμενος, St. Byz.: Δημάρμενος, Herodot. 5. 41; 6. 65: Διαδούμενος, Plut. 2. 1058 F: Εϋκτίμενος (?) 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 ὀξύτονται, εἰ μὴ πάθος τι γένηται παρὰ τὴν φωνήν, τότε γὰρ προπαροξύνεται. τὰ δὲ ὀξύτονα ταῦτα Τισαμενός, 'Ακεσσαμενός, Φαμενός, 'Ιαμενός, Σωζομενός, τὸ 'Ιάλμενος προπαροξύνεται ὡς πάθος, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ 'Ορμενος, Κλύμενος, ἴκμενος: 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 *ιαλλόμενος*, 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: 'Ακεσσαμενός ὡς κύριον ὀξύνεται, πρὸς διαστολὴν τῆς μετοχῆς, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ Σωζομενός καὶ Τισσαμενός. Upon this principle 'Αγαπώμενος at least ought to be oxytone; cf. Schol. Ven. Φ. 142.

-ΞΟΣ.

303. Substantives in ξος, both proper and common, retract their accent, as πύξος, τάξος, Ἄξος, Λίπαξος, Νάξος, Ροῖξος; except ἰξός and μυοξός oxytone.

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

305. NOTE 2.—*Proper Names.* Ἄξος, St. Byz., is wrongly Ἀξός in Herodot. 4. 154: Δαοξός (?) Theog. Can. 69. 10: Κοραξός; for [δξύνεται] . . . καὶ τὸ Καραξός ὡς ἔθνικόν, Arc. 66. 14; Lobeck (Par. 404, note) proposes to read καὶ τὸ Καραξός ὡς ἐπίθετον δξύνεται, βαρύνεται δὲ ὡς ἔθνικόν, 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 κόρακος correxit sicut Corais Xenocr. 1. 19. 5, piscis nomen scripsit pro κόραξος (non κοραξός). Salmasius vero ad Tertull. de Pall. p. 215, non solum illic retinet κοραξός, quod parum apte cum φριξός confert, sed et aliis locis restituere conatur; 'Κόραξος occurs also in St. Byz., and Κοραξοί, or, as one MS. reads, Κορεξοί, in Aristot. Meteor. 1. 13. 27: Λιξός (?), Theog. 69. 10, should probably be Λίξος, as in St. Byz. s. v. Λίγι: Ὁαξός, Scylax, should be Ὁαξος, St. Byz.: Παξοί, Polyb. 2. 10. 1, is better Πάξου in Dio Cass. 50. 12: Σιξός (?) Theog. 69. 10, seems false for Σίξος, St. Byz.: Φριξός, Theog. l. l.; but the proper name is always Φριξός (or less correctly Φρίξος) in the books.

-ΟΟΣ and -ΟΥΣ.

306. All substantives, both proper and common, in οος, retract the accent, as αἴμοος, ἀνάπλοος, ἐπέκπλοος, θρόος, πλόος, ῥόος, Πείροος, Πειρίθοος, Πρόθοος, Σόος, Τιμόνοος. All *simple* words in ους 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 ἀδελφιδουός (cf. § 237), θυγατριδεός θυγατριδουός; Θαμοῦς, Plat. Phædr. 274 D, Ἄμοῦς. The name Ἰησοῦς is perispomenon, according to this general analogy. All *compound* words in ους, on the other hand, are paroxytone, as ἀκλίνοος, εὔπλοος, εὔχροος.

307. NOTE.—On these words see Arc. 38. 1; 42. 4; 93. 6; 126. 4; Chærob. C. 245. 21; A. G. 708: Δεξόος, 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, ῥόος, πλόος, ἐπέκπλοος, Πειρίθοος, become θροῦς, ῥοῦς, πλοῦς, ἐπέκπλοος, Πειρίθοος; γόος however is never contracted, Chærob. C. 244. 24. The national name Χοί, St. Byz., is probably to be referred hither.

-ΠΟΣ.

308. Substantives in *πος*, both proper and common, throw back the accent, as *ἄνθρωπος*, *δόςπος*, *ἵππος*, *κῆπος*, *κόλπος*, *κόμπος*, *δίη*, *κόπος*, *πάππος*, *πρόπαππος*, *ρύπος*, *ῥῶπος*, *τόπος*, *τρόπος*, *mode*, *τύπος*, *ὑσσωπος*, *Αἴσσωπος*, *Ἄτροπος*, *Εὐριπος*, *Κάμπος*, *Κάρπος*, *Κρῶπος*, *Λάμπος*, *Μελάνωπος*, *Μέλαμπος*, *Ἄλυμπος*, *Φίλιππος*; except oxytone, *ἀτραπός*, *καρπός*, *κλοπός*, *μαστροπός*, *ὄπος*, *πομπός*, *σκοπός*, *στενωπός*, *τροπός*, a *thong*, and *Ἄρμασποί*, *Ἄσωπός*, *Ἰνωπός*, *Ἠρωπός*, oxytone.

309. NOTE 1.—*Common Substantives.* *Ἄταρπός* or *ἀτραπός*, Arc. 67. 15: *γρίπος* or *γρίπος*, 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; Chærob. E. 46. 20: *κλοπός*, 'Hom. H. in Merc. 276, *βοῶν κλοπὸν ἕμετεράων*; Orpian. 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 *μαστροπός*), is accented thus by a false analogy: *μολπός*, Hesych.: *ὄπος*, Theog. Can. 68. 32: *πολύπος*, is a doubtful form; *πούλυπος* 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.* *Ἄρμασποί*, St. Byz.: *Ἄσωπός*, Arc. 67. 18: *Βοπός*, Phot. Bib. 447. 15: *Εὐρωπός*, Theog. Can. 69. 19; St. Byz.: 'In accentu variatur inter *Εὐρωπος* et *Εὐρωπός*. 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.: *Ἰνωπός*, Theog. Can. 69. 19; *Ἰνώπιον* in Hom. Hym. ad Apoll. 18 is false for *Ἰνωπίο*: *Κνωπός*, a king of Erythræ, Athen. 259 E, is *Κνώπος* in St. Byz. s. v. *Ἐρυθρά*, and this is probably the correct accentuation; so also *Κνώπος*, a river and city in Bœotia, Schol. Nicand. Ther. 889: *Οἰνωπός* (?), for this name, which occurs in the MSS. of Arc. 67. 18, Schmidt reads *Ἰνωπός*: *Ἠρωπός*, Arc. 67. 19.

-ΡΟΣ.

311. Common nouns in *ρος* throw back the accent, as *ἄγγαρος*, *αἴγειρος*, *αἴλουρος*, *ἄργυρος*, *βόθρος*, *βόρβορος*, *δίφρος*, *οἱ ἔνεροι*, *κάπρος*, *κέγχρος*, *κόμαρος*, *λάρος*, *λῆρος*, *μάγειρος*, *οἶστρος*, *ὄνειρος*, *πάγρος*, *πάπυρος*, *πέτρος*, *σίδηρος*, *σπόρος*, *ταῦρος*, *φθόρος*, *φόρος*, *ῶχρος*; except oxytone, *ἀγρός*, *ἀφρός*, *ἀχυρός*, *γαμβρός*, *δαιτρός*, *δορός*, *ἐκυρός*, *θαιρός*, *θεωρός*, *θησαυρός*, *θορός* = *θορή*, *ιατρός*, *καιρός* (but *καῖρος* = *licium*), *κηρός*, *μηρός*, *νεβρός*, *νεκρός*, *νεφρός*, *ξυρός*, *ὄρος*, *serum lactis*, *οὐρός*, *trench*, *πενθερός*, *πυρός*, *σορός*, *σταυρός*, *σωρός*, *ταρρός*, *τυρός*, *χορός*, and *ἐταῖρος* properispomenon.

312. NOTE.—*Ἄγορατρός* (?) : *ἀγρός*, Arc. 73. 19: *ἀγχοῦρος*, 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 ; Ælius 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 : βδαροί, Hesych. : βορός ὁ πολλὰ ἐσθίων, Arc. 68. 24, is an adjective : δαιτός, Arc. 74. 15 : δαρός ὁ δεδαρμένος, Arc. 69. 3, probably an adjective : δειρός, Hesych. : δορός, Hom. Odys. 2. 354 : ἐκυρός, Arc. 72. 8 : ἑταίρος, Arc. 72. 18 ; Herod. π. μ. λ. 21. 4 ; but ἑταρος : θαιρός, Chærob. E. 47. 3 : θεωρός, Arc. 72. 13 : θησαυρός, Arc. 72. 23 : θορός = *semen genitale* : θόρος = ἀφροδισιασ-τής, Hesych. : ἱατός, E. M. 250. 29 : ἰδρός, Poet = ἰδρός : ἰωρός, Arc. 72. 14 : καιρός, *opportunity* : καίρος = τὸ διάπλεγμα, ὃ οὐκ ἐᾷ τοὺς στήμονας συγκέεσθαι, Eust. 1571. 56 ; on the accent see Eust. 907. 12 ; Theog. Can. 70. 20 ; Chærob. E. 46. 35 ; 47. 2 ; Arc. 69. 17 : κέρκουρος, Arc. 73. 12, sometimes wrongly κερκούρος : κηρός, Arc. 68. 5 : λικροί, Hesych., is probably false ; he has λέκροι (?) in the same signification, i. e. *the buds or knots on stags' horns* : λήρος, Arc. 68. 10, the accent ληρός = *some unknown feminine ornament*, is doubtful, as the MSS. vary : L. S. have μαστός ; it is barytone in Hesych., and Arist. ap. Harpocr. s. v. μαστή-ρες ; H. D. also write μάστρος : μηρός, 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. : μλωθρός, Athen. 168 A ; Suid. : μῶρος or μωρός is an adjective : ναιθροί, 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. : ὄρος (and ὄρρος, Arc. 68. 23) = ἰδατῶ-δες τοῦ γάλακτος, A. G. 743. 11 ; Eust. 906. 59 ; but ὄρος, *a mountain*, and ὄρος, *a boundary* : οὔρος, *a trench* ; but οἶρος, *a fair wind*, Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. B. 153 ; Eust. 906. 48 ; Arc. 70. 2, 'Cum ὄλκοί conjungit Pollux 10. 148 ap. quem οἶρος scriptum ib. 134 contra præceptum Arcadii ;' H. D. : περιστερός, Theog. Can. 70. 23 : πόρος, A. G. Oxon. 1. 370. 30 : πρὸς διάφορον σημασίαν διάφορον ἔχει καὶ τὸν τόνον καὶ γὰρ πόρος μὲν παροξυτόνως, τὸ πλατούμενον, πορὸς δὲ δευτόνως τὸ πλατοῦν : πυρός, Arc. 69. 7 : συνδρός, an adjective sometimes used elliptically : σιρός (also σιρρός and σειρός), Arc. 68. 14 ; Ammonius ap. E. M. 714. 17 ; Theog. Can. 69. 33 : σορός, Arc. 69. 1 : σταυρός, Arc. 69. 22 : στελεφοῦρος (?) Theophrast. H. P. 7. 11. 2 ; H. D. : σχερός, Hesych. : σωρός, Arc. 69. 11 ; E. M. 742. 20 : ταρρός, Attic = τارسός : τηρός (?) Æschyl. 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 : φιτός, Arc. 74. 16 ; falsely φίτρος in Hesych. : φορός, *a favourable wind*, Arc. 68. 21, is really an adjective, as is φρουρός, Arc. 70. 3 : χονδρός, Arc. 73. 23, but in the books it is always paroxy- tone : χορός, Arc. 68. 24 : on χλώρος or χλωρός, see Lob. Par. 341.

313. Proper names in *ros* retract the accent, as Γλάφυρος, Γύαρος, Δῶρος, Ἐπίδauρος, Ἐπίκουρος, Ἴρος, Ἰσόδωρος, Κέρβερος, Κίμβροι, Κόδρος, Κύπρος, Κῦρος, Λάρος, Μαλανδρος, Μέταυρος, Ὀμηρος, Πάνδαρος, Πάρος, Πέτρος, Πίνδαρος, Σάτυρος, Σκάμανδρος, Στάγειρος, Σῦρος, Σφαίρος, Τάρταρος, Τύρος, Φαῖδρος, Φάληρος, Φάρος ; except Λοκροί, Νευροί, Οἰνωπρός, Τελεσφορός, Τευκροί, oxytone (but Τεῦκρος, *Teucer*), and Ἀγχοῦρος, Ἀρκτοῦρος, pro- perispomena.

314. NOTE.—Cf. E. M. 660. 50 : Ἀγχοῦρος (?) Arc. 73. 10 : Ἀμφοτερός, Schol. Ven. Π. 415 : εἰς διαστολήν τὸ κύριον δευτόνως ἀνέγωμ ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος, ὡς δεξιτερόν

καὶ, he complacently adds, ἐπέισθησαν οἱ Γραμματικοί: Ἄρκτουρος, Arc. 73. 10: Ἄρος, a river, St. Byz. s. v. Δρῶς: Βάλακρος, Diod. Sic. 17. 27 is oxytone in St. Byz. s. v. Βέροια: Βρομερός, 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: Διζήρος, St. Byz.: Ἐκατερός (?) Plut. 2. 177 F: Ἐρυθρος, Arc. 74. 28; it is incorrectly oxytone in Eust. 267 and elsewhere: Ἐωσφόρος, Hes. Theog. 381: Καίρος, Paus. 8. 25. 9, and Eust. Opusc. p. 339, quoted by H. D.: Καλαβροί, St. Byz. s. v. Κανταβρία: Κανταβροί, St. Byz., is proparoxytone in Strab. 153; Appian Iberic. 80: Καρτερός, Galen Tom. 13. p. 547 D: Κρατερός, Pape, but Arrian, e. g. Anab. 7. 12. 3, has Κράτερος: Λοκρός, Hesiod ap. Strab. 322: Λοκροί, *passim*: Μηρός, Diod. Sic. 2. 38: Νευροί, Arc. 69. 26, is falsely Νεύροι in St. Byz.: Οἰνωτρός, Arc. 75. 1; St. Byz. s. v. Οἰνωτρία, 'unde corrigenda prosodia apud Pausaniam et Dionys. A. R. I. 11-13, ubi gentis (ut ap. Steph. B. in Ἀριάνθη, Ἀρίνη, Νίναια, Σέστιον) ducisque nomen est proparoxytonum;' H. D.: Παλαιρός, Pape, is Πάλαιρος in Strab. 450. 459: Σεβήρος, Herodian; Suid., etc.; Σεβρός, Paus. 3. 15. 1; Σμικρός et Μικρός vitioso accentu nonnulli ap. Demosth. et Isæum, ut Μικρός scribitur ap. Diog. L. 5. 73,' L. Dindorf ap. H. D.; Lob. Par. 342; Σμίκρος is the proper accentuation: Στεφηφόρος (?): Σύρος, the island *Syros*, 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.: Ψενήρος, St. Byz., but Meineke reads Ψένηρος, which seems preferable.

-ΣΟΣ.

315. Common substantives in *σος* throw back their accent, as βύσσος, *byssus*, δρόσος, θίασος, 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.—Ἄρσός (?) Arc. 76. 5: ἡ βύσσος, St. Byz. s. v. Βυσσός; cf. Schol. Ven. Ω. 80; but ὁ βυσσός: 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: κησός, a *plant*, Hesych, κήσος, *census*, Arc. 75. 11: κησός, a *varicose vein*, Arc. 76. 4; also, κησός and Dor. κησός: 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 κυσός?), 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. I. 338. 24: οἶσος, Eust. 1533. 57, or οἰσός, Theoph. H. Pl. 6. 2. 2, both places quoted by H. D.: ὀρσός, Hesych.: πάσσος (sc. οἶνος), Eust. 1843. 31; Polyb. 6. 2. 3 = *vinum passum*: πεσσός, Schol. Ven. Ω. 80: πεσός = πεσσός in the sense of *peccatory*, cf. Eust. 1397. 6: πίσος, Arc. 75. 4, is oxytone elsewhere: πυρσός, Arc. 76. 4: ὑρσός (?) Athen. 372 C; ὑρσός, Hesych.: ὑσσός, Theog. Can. 24. 8: χρυσός, Arc. 75. 13; Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 30; according to Eust. 1340. 38 words in *σος* 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, Βεσσός.

318. NOTE 1.—Lob. Prol. 408 : Ἀγορησός, St. Byz. : Ἀμισός, Theog. Can. 73. 17; Strab. 519 : Ἀμνησός, Suid., or Ἀμνισός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 172. 14, is Ἀμνισσός, in Eust. 1861. 39 : Ἀμφρυσός and Ἀμφρυσσός are false for Ἀμφρυσος, Strab. 433; St. Byz.; this was Herodian's accentuation; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 54 : Ἄνδρασός, Suid. s. v. Μέδουσα : Ἀπαισός, Hom. II. 2. 828; Ἀπαισος seems to be expressly made barytone in Theog. Can. 73. 31 : Ἀσσησός, St. Byz. : Βηρωσός, or more properly Βηρωσσός, is also written Βήρωσσος, Theog. Can. 74. 3; on the various forms of this name, see H. D. : Βολογεσός (?) St. Byz. s. v. Βολογεσιάς : Βραισοί, St. Byz. : Βριλησός, E. M. 214. 9 is Βριλησσός, Strab. 399; Thucyd. 2. 23, yet we find in Theog. Can. 73. 2 : τὸ Κέησος, Βρίλησος δι' ἐνὸς Σ γραφόμενα βαρύνονται : Βρυσός (?), Herod. π. μ. λ. 38 : Γαισός, Hesych. : Γαλαῖσος, Polyb. 8. 35. 8 : Γάλαισος, a man's name : Γεδρωσοί, Dion. Per. 1086 : Γεδρωσός, Arrian Ind. : Δοιδαλσός, Strab. 563, or Δυδαλσός, Phot. Bib. 228. 15 : Ἐβυσός, St. Byz. s. v. Βυσσοί is another form of the latter name : Ἐβυσος, in Strab. 159, is the island Ebusus (Iviza) : Ἐδεβησός, St. Byz.; H. D. quote it as Ἐδεβησσός, which is doubtless the correct form : Ἰάλυσος s. Ἰάλυσος, urbs Rhodi, Scythiæ, Adriæ . . . St. Byz. ubi scriptum Ἰάλυσος . . . Ἰαλυσός ap. Strab. 14. p. 655 : Ἰήλυσον ap. Diodor. 4. 58 : sed oxytonum Ἰηλυσόν, 13. 75, et Ἰηλυσοῦ Thucyd. 8. 44, ubi v. Wass : Ἰηλυσσός est ap. Hom. II. 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. : Ἰλισός, Arc. 77. 16, an incorrect form for Ἰλισσός : 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, Μνῆσος, Ῥῆσος. 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 Ἴσος, Κίσος, Κρίσος, Πίσος, except Δισός, 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 ι or α in the penultimate; hyperdissyllables with α in the penultimate are proparoxytone, as Βάργασος, Μέγαρσος, Ἀγάθυρσος. 7. Those in σσος are oxytone, as Βεσσός, Θυσσός, Ἀσός, but Νέσσος the Centaur. *Hyperdissyllables.*—1. Those in ἄσος are proparoxytone, as Ἄρπασος, Δάμασος. 2. Those in εσος are proparoxytone, as Ἐφεσος, Ἐρεσος. 3. Those in ησος are oxytone, except *paronyma* and compounds, as Ταρτησός, Δυρνησός, Λυκαβησός, except, according to some, Κάρησος, and Μάρπησος from Μάρπησσα : Μυόννησος, Χερρόνησος, etc., are compounds. 4. Those in ισσος are proparoxytone, as Μέλισσος, except Τελμισσός. 5. Those in ἰσος are oxytone, except those derived from feminine nouns, as Κηφισός, Ἴλισός, Κερδισός, but Ἄρκισος from Ἄρκισα, Λάρισος from Λάρισα. 6. Those in σσος are oxytone, as Μολοσσός. 7. The rule for those in υσος is wanting. 8. Those in ωσος 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 δξύνει τὸ Κάρησος ὡς Παρνασσός· οὕτως γὰρ ὑπὸ Κυζικηνῶν ὀνομάζεσθαι τὸν ποταμὸν. ὁ δὲ Ἄρισταρχος βαρύνει ὡς Κάνωβος. εἶπομεν δὲ ἐν ἐτέροις ὅτι οὐ πάντως ἐπρακτεῖ ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐθνῶν χρῆσις καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Ὀμηρικὴν ἀνάγνωσιν, ὁπότε περὶ τοῦ Γλισᾶντα (Π. 2. 504) διελάβομεν, εἶγε Διόνυσος ἱστορεῖ τοὺς ἐγχωρίους συστέλλειν τὸ Ι καὶ μὴ περισπᾶν. τό τε Λύκαστος ὁ αὐτὸς ἱστορεῖ δξύνεσθαι, ἡμῶν ἀναγινωσκόντων βαρυτόνως (Π. 2. 647); Arc. 77. 4, τὸ μέντοι Κάρησος (*sic*) τινὲς βαρύνουσι; the city Κάρησος is barytone, Demetrius ap. Strab. 603: **Καρκασός** (?), Xen. Anab. 7. 8. 18: **Καρμυλησός** (?), or **Καρμυλησσός**, Strab. 665: **Κερδισός**, Arc. 77. 17; Suid.: **Κερωσός** is false; the correct form is **Κερωσσός**, Arc. 78. 4; Apollon. Rhod. 4. 573: **Κηφισός** (**Καφισός** Dor. Pind. Pyth. 4. 81), Chcerob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 228. 25; Arc. 77. 16; 'In codd. non raro Κηφισσός duplici σ scriptum;' H. D.: **Κνωσός**, Diod. Sic. 5. 78; Arc. 75. 7; Theog. Can. 72. 10, who observes that Trypho wrote **Κνωσσός**, 'Κνωσός et Κνώσιος in libris modo simplici modo duplici σ scripta reperiuntur: simplex ut in aliis hujusmodi nominibus, commendatur numerorum inscriptionumque auctoritate;' H. D.: '**Κρμισός**, ὁ, Crimisis, fluvius Siciliae, ap. Lycoph. 961, ubi codd. nonnulli **κρημισσός** vel **κρημισός**, plerique **κρημισσός**, quod in **Κρημισός** recte mutavit Bachmannus, analogiam similium nominum secutus, de quibus v. Arcad. p. 77. 14: **Κρίμησος** scribitur apud Plut. V. Timol. c. 25. 27, 28: **Κρημισσός** ap. Diodor. 19. 2; Ælian. 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. Æn. 5. 38: **Κρημισός** est ap. Dionys. A. R. 1. 52, et Suidam (cujus codex Par. A. **κρημισός**, Leid. **κρημησός**) et in Etym. Gud. p. 347. 40;' H. D. The passage in Arc. referred to runs as follows, τὰ εἰς ΣΟΣ ὑπερδυσύλλαβα ἔχοντα τὴν πρὸ τέλους συλλαβὴν εἰς Ι ἐκτεταμένον λήγουσαν δξύνεται· εἰ δέ τι βεβαρυτόνηται, τοῦτο παράνομον ἔφθη ἀπὸ θηλυκοῦ· **Κηφισός**, **Ἰλιός**, **Κερδισός**· τὸ δὲ Ἄρκισος Ἄρκισα, **Λάρισος**, **Λάρισα** ἀπὸ θηλυκῶν. Now as the feminine **Κρίμισσα** 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.: **Λυρνησός** is found in some books for **Λυρνησσός**, St. Byz.; Strab. 584; Arc. 77. 4: **Μαγασός**, Arrian Anab. 2. 5. 9: **Μαυσός**, St. Byz.: **Μοισοί** (?) Strab. 295; see H. D. s. v. **Μυσία**: **Μυκαλησός** (?) is properly **Μυκαλησσός** in St. Byz., Hom., etc.: **Μυσοί**, Arc. 75. 12; Theog. Can. 72. 18: **Μυσός**, a man's name, Herodot. 1. 171: **Ναῖσός**, 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: **Παισός**, Arc. 75. 16; Theog. Can. 72. 23: **Πανισός** (?) *Pape*: **Παμισός**, 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 ἧς Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν ὀγδόῳ· τὸ μέντοι Πάραισος* (*sic*) *δξύνεται. ἐγένετο δὲ ὁ Πάραισος Μίνφα συγγενῆς, ἀφ' οὗ ἡ πόλις ἢ Πάραισος ὀμοτόνως 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: **Παρνασσός**, the older and perhaps better form of **Παρνασσός**, Arc. 76. 24: **Περμησός** occurs in some MSS. for **Περμησσός**, Strab. 407: **Πιγισός** or **Πιτνίσος** (?) are read in some books of Strab. 568 for **Πιτνισσός**: **Πραισός**, Theog. Can. 72. 23; Arc. 75. 16: **Πρυμνησός**, Lob. Prol. 411: **Ῥωσός**, Theog. Can. 72. 11; see below, § 319: **Σαλμυδησός** for **Σαλμυδησσός** is not uncommon: **Ταμασός** or **Τάματος**, 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 *παροξυτόνως*:**

Ταρσοί, Xen. Anab. i. 2. 23 : Τευμησός, or Τευμησσός, cf. Lob. Prol. 410 : Τραυσοί (not Τραῦσοι, as Hesych. has it), Herodot. 5. 3 : Τυμνησός, St. Byz. s. v. Ἀγορησός : he elsewhere (s. v.) calls it Τυμνισσός; while H. D. quote him as reading Τυμνησός : 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.* Ἀδόπισσος is quoted by H. D. and Pape from Ptol. 5. 9. 16, but there it is regular Ἀδοπισσός: Ἀκάρασσος, Pape, is rightly Ἀκαρασσός in St. Byz.: Ἀκρόλισσος, Strab. 316: Ἀλυσσος, Paus. 8. 19. 3, is strictly an adjective, and therefore regular: Ἀντασσος (?), Pape, is Ἀντασος in Paus. 2. 4. 4: Ἀράισσος (?) Pape: Ἀρχέμισσος, Theog. Can. 73. 8: Ἄσσος, St. Byz.; Strab. 606: according to Arc. 76. 12 it is oxytone: Βάλισσος, Plut. i. 557: Βαρθάλισσος (?) St. Byz., is Βαρβαρισσός (?) Ptol. 5. 15. 17: Βάσσος, Lucian adv. Indoct. c. 23: Βεσσός, Arc. 76. 12, 'In libris non raro Βέσσοι 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, Βῆσσοι, 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: Βόσσος, Phot. Bib. 30. 20: Βούβασσος, St. Byz. s. v. Ὑγασσος, perhaps only another form of Βύβασσος, St. Byz.; the codex Vratisl. has Βυβασσός: Δόρυσσος, Herodot. 7. 204; Paus. 3. 2. 4, both places quoted by H. D.: Ἐλασσος, 'Paus. 10. 26. 4 . . . ubi est var. Ἐλεσσον vel Ἐλεσσος, et scrib. videtur Ἐλασος quum nihili sit Ἐλασσος,' L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Ἐρβησος (?) is mentioned by Göttling Accent. p. 213, but it is oxytone in St. Byz.; Ptol. 3. 4. 13; 'Accentus verus videtur Ἐρβησός,' L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Εὐήμισσος, Alciph. 3. 52, Pape: Ἡλισσος, Anthol. Palat. 12. 22: Θάλασσος, Alciph. 1. 7, Pape: Θυσσός, Arc. 76. 12, is Θύσσος in Herodot. 8. 22; Thucyd. 4. 109, quoted by Göttling: Ἰάλυσσος or Ἰήλυσσος, see above, § 318: Καρύασσος, cf. Göttling Accent. p. 213: Κίβισσος, Diog. Laert. 1. 26: Κίσσος, a man, Strab. 481; Plut. 1. 689, is paroxytone; but Κισσός, a city, Strab. 330; 'Montis nomen Κισσός est ap. Nicandr. Ther. 804 . . . et Lycoph. 1237 . . . ubi var. lect. Κίσσου et Κισοῦ,' H. D.: Κράσσος, Strab. 747: Κρύασσος, St. Byz. s. v. Ὑγασσος, yet he has Κρυασσός, s. v. from Κρύασσος (Κρύασσος Cod. Vratisl.), the founder: Κύβασσος is quoted by Göttling Accent. p. 213 from St. Byz., but he has it rightly oxytone: Κυπάρισσος, St. Byz.: Κύρμισσος, Theog. Can. 73. 8: Λάρισσος is false for Λάρισος, Arc. 77. 17; cf. H. D. s. v.: Λίσσος, a city of Dalmatia, Strab. 316; Diod. Sic. 15. 13, but Λισσός, a town of Crete, Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 26; Arc. 75. 12 (?): also as the name of a man, Suid. s. v. Ἰδαῖος: Μάρπησος, Arc. 77. 5; for which Μαρπησός also occurs: Μέλισσος, Theog. Can. 73. 8: Arc., etc.: Μούκισσος, St. Byz., or Μωκισσός, on which see H. D. s. v.: Νάρκασσος, St. Byz.: Νάρκισσος, Arc. 77. 11: Νέσσος, Arc. 76. 14; Eust. 1340. 39: Νίσσος (?), Pape, but his reference seems incorrect: Νόσσος (?): Παροπάμισσος, St. Byz.: Πρίνασσος, St. Byz.: Πόλισσος, Theog. Can. 73. 8: Ρυτιάσος, St. Byz. s. v. Ρύτιον: Ρωσσός, or Ρῶσσος, is Ρῶσος in St. Byz.; according to Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 27, Ρωσός is the proper accent: Σάρδησος, St. Byz.; according to H. D. it should be oxytone; they quote no authorities: Σύασσος, St. Byz.: Τέρπησος, Pape, is false; the word is expressly made oxytone by Arc. 77. 3; Theog. Can. 72. 32: Τίασσος, Ptol. 3. 8. 9, or Τίασος, as some MSS. read; for Τνύσσος in St. Byz. Meineke reads Τνυσσός: Τριπόλισσοι, St. Byz.: Ὑγασσος, St. Byz.: Ὑτισσος¹ is read by Salmasius for Ὑδισ, 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. Αἰμονία: Ἡρωδιανός δέ φησιν, ὅτι τοῖς συνοικισταῖς συνεχῶς ὁμοφωνεῖ τὰ

name of the founder of Ἰδισσός in St. Byz.: Ἰσσοσ, 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, βροχέτός, βρυχετός, νιφετός, πυρετός, τοκετός, σурφетός, ὑετός; except proparoxytone, ἔμετος, vomit, κάπετος, ρυάχεται.

321. NOTE.—Αἶβητος, Hesych.: ἀλετός, Eust. 1885. 10 *et alibi* is proparoxytone in Plut. 2. 289 F: ἀφύσγητος, such was the accentuation of Aristarchus, but Tyrannion wrote ἀφύσγητος, Schol. Ven. A. 495; Arc. 81. 19; E. M. 347. 22: βρούχεται (?) Hesych.: βρυχετός is proparoxytone in E. M. 216. 26: 'ἔμετος, ἡ τῶν περιττωμάτων κένωσις. Ἐμετὸς δὲ αὐτὸ τὸ κενωθῆν, Suid. Quod discrimen observatum ap. Theodot. Jesaiæ 28. 13: Δεισαλία εἰς δεισαλίαν, ἔμετὸς εἰς ἔμετόν, . . . Arcad. novit nonnisi unum ἔμετος p. 81. 12;' H. D.: ἔργητος, Hesych.: κάθητος (sc. γραμμῆ, etc.); καίπετος (?) Hesych.: κάπετος, cf. Arc. 81. 13: λαιλάπετος (?) Hesych.; it is expressly made oxytone by Schol. Ven. A. 495: πάγητος, ὅπερ ὀξύνει ἢ συνήθεια, Arc. 81. 14, 'Distinguit Eranius Philo p. 172, Πάγητος μὲν τὸ κρύος, παγητὸς δὲ ὁ χειμῶν;' H. D.: ρυάχεται, 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, ἰστός, κεστός, μαστός, ξυστός, παστός; except κίστος, κόστος, and νόστος, which are paroxytone.

NOTE.—Arc. 79. 16; Chærob. 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: σχιστὸς (sc. χιτών, etc.), Lob. Par. 332.

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

324. NOTE.—Ἄβρυτοί, Hesych.: ἀγοστός, Arc. 83. 20: αἰητός and ἀητός = αἰστός: ἀλαλητός, Arc. 82. 1; and the Dor. form, ἀλαλατός: ἀλοητός, *threshing time*, 'non videtur autem distingui accentu, duplex hujus nominis signif., ut fit in ἄροτος, ἄμητος, et ἄροτός, ἄμητός. De accentu vid Reiz. De acc. incl. 112,' Eschäfer ap. H. D.: ἀλοιτός (= ἀλοιτής), really an adjective: ἀμαξιτός (sc. ὁδός),

ἐθνικὰ, δηλονότι καὶ γραφῆ καὶ τόνω. τὸ Τεῦκρος [?] ὡς τριγενὲς ἠξύνθη. εἰρίσκεται καὶ πόλεσιν ὁμοφρονούντα τὰ τῶν κτιστῶν ὀνόματα, Κάμκος καὶ ὁ κτιστῆς [?] καὶ ἡ νῆσος. ὁμοίως Τροίην, Κολοφάν, Κόρινθος, Κῶς, Σικυῶν, Κύρνος, Λέσβος: St. Byz. s. νν. Ἄβαντίς, Αἰνία, 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, ὁ καιρὸς τοῦ θέρους· ἄμητός, ὁ θειρισμός, 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: ἄροτος, τὸ τοῦ ἀροτριᾶν ἔργον . . . καὶ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ, προπαροξυνόμενον ἀναλόγως τῷ ἄμητος; Eust. 811. 27; but ἀροτός (?) *seed-time*: ἀτραπιτός, Arc. 82. 11: βουλυτός, (sc. καιρός), Hom. II. 16. 779; Arc. 82: βρητός, Heysch.: βρότος, ὁ μολυσμός, τὸ αἷμα: βροτός, ὁ φθαρτός, Arc. 78. 22; Eust. 636. 62; 907. 9; E. M. 214. 50; 656. 19; Schol. Ven. Z. 202: γακτός, Hesych. = φακτός: γλουτός, Arc. 78. 11: γωρυτός, cf. Arc. 82: δειπνηστός (sc. καιρός); Eust. 1814. 36: δοκεῖ δὲ κρεῖττον εἶναι δειπνητὸς γράφειν ὁμοίως τῷ ἄμητός· ἔστι δὲ δειπνηστός ἢ δείπνηστος, ὁ τοῦ δείπνου καιρὸς, ἄλλως δὲ σαφέστερον εἰπεῖν, δειπνητὸς ὀξυτόνως, αὐτὸ φασὶ τὸ δείπνον, βαρυτόνως δέ, ἢ ὥρα τοῦ δείπνου ὃ δὴ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἄμητός καὶ ἄμητος παρατετήρηται: δορπηστός (sc. καιρός): δρυφακτός, Arc. 83. 15, 'Ubique scribitur δρύφακτος ut ξυλόφρακτος, etsi contrarium jubet Arcadius . . . qui notassse illud, quia substantivi intellectum habet, alio atque adjectiva accentu notandum putavit,' Lob. Par. 15, note 15: ἐνιαυτός, Arc. 84. 11: ἐψητοί, Eust. 867. 49; Athen. 301 C: καρυωτός (sc. φοῖνιξ), Diod. Sic. 2. 53: κιβωτός, cf. Arc. 82, note: κολοσυρτός, Arc. 83. 8: κοινορτός, Arc. 83. 8: κοντός, Arc. 79. 13: κροκωτός (sc. χιτῶν), Lob. Par. 332: κωκυτός, Arc. 82: λεπιδωτός (sc. ἰχθύς?), Lob. Par. 344: λοπητός, Theoph. H. P. 5. I. 1; 5. I. 2: λυρτός, Athen. 500 B: λωτός, Arc. 78. 15: μορτός or μέρτος Theog. Can. 64. 2, really an adjective: μοτός, and also μότος (?), see H. D. s. v.: μυττός, Hesych.: μυωτός, εἶδος χιτῶνος, Arc. 82, note, is an adjective: μυττωτός (and μυσωτός?), Pollux 6. 70, etc.: νοττός (?) = νοσσός: οἰστός, Arc. 83. 20, and οἰστός: 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 Incl. Accent. p. 111: σκηπτός is a verbal adjective: στατός (sc. ἵππος, χιτῶν, etc.), Lob. Par. 332: στρατός, Arc. 78. 25; Schol. Ven. Z. 202; Στράτος is the name of a city: στρεπτός (sc. πλακοῦς, etc.): τρυγητός ὁ καιρὸς μονογενῶς, τρυγητὸς δὲ τὸ τρυγώμενον, Arc. 81. 25; but Ammon. p. 15, ὀξυτόνως . . . ὁ τρυγητός, ὁ 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, αἰτία δὲ οὐ φαίνεται δι' ἣν ἕκαστον τούτων ἐπὶ τούδε μὲν τοῦ σημαινομένου ὀξυτονθήσεται, ἐπὶ δὲ τούδε προπαροξυνθήσεται: φορυτός, Arc. 82. 20: χειριδωτός (sc. χιτῶν): χυτός, a kind of fish, Arist. H. A. 5. 9. 4: χωρυτός = γωρυτός, Hesych.: ὠτός, Arist. H. A. 8. 12. 11, is better ὠτος, E. M. 826. 20; Eust. 1522. 56, etc.

The Attic forms in ττος = στος follow the accent of the latter form, as κιττός = κισσός, Arc. 80. 14.

325. Proper names in τος retract the accent, as Αἴγυπτος, Αἴπυτος, Ἀλίαρτος, Ἄνυτος, Ἄρατος, Βάπτος, Βύτος, Ἡφαιστος, Θεαίτητος, Κλήτος, Μάκιστος, Μέλητος, Μίλητος, Μυτίστρατοι, Νάστος, Νέστος, Νήριτος, Πλείστος, Πλούτος, Πρῶτος, Στράτος, Σχέτος, Τρίτος; except those in ὦτος, which are oxytone, as Καρδυτός, Κωκυτός, Βηρυτός, and Ἀραχωτοί, Ἀριζαντοί, Βοιωτός, Γαργηττός, Γεραιστός, Ἐνετοί, Θεσπρωτοί, Ἰαπετός, Κελτοί, Κολλυτός, Λυκαβηττός, Μολοττοί, Ῥαιτοί, Σηστός, Σπαρτοί, Σφηττός, Ὑμηττός, Φαιστός (the city), but Φαῖστος (the hero), Χριστός.

326. NOTE.—'Αγαπητός, Suid.: 'Αετός, the old name of the Nile, Diod. Sic. 1. 19: 'Αζωτός, Strab. 759, seems to be commonly 'Αζωτος, St. Byz.; Ptol. 5. 16. 2: 'Αίνετός, Apollod. 1. 9. 4: 'Ακύτος (?) St. Byz.: 'Αλτός, St. Byz.: 'Αμαξίτος, St. Byz.; Thucyd. 8. 101, etc., is sometimes paroxytone: 'Αμάραντος, Arc. 83. 5: 'Αμάραντος τὸ κύριον, τὸ δὲ ἐθνικὸν ὀξύνεται: cf. E. M. 77. 52; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 401: 'Αποδωτοί, St. Byz., is 'Απόδωτοι in Thucyd. 3. 94: 'Αραχωτοί, Strab. 513, etc.; there are several forms of this name: see Müller on Dionys. Pers. 1096: 'Αρδηττός, a place, Plut. 1. 13; but 'Αρδηττος, a man's name: 'Αριξαντοί, Herodot. 1. 101: 'Αρμάτος (?) Suid., the name of a man: Βενεβεντός, St. Byz., appears as Βενεβεντόν in Strab. 249, and Βενέβεντον or Βενευεντόν 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: Γαργηττός, St. Byz.: Γεραιστός, a town and promontory of Eubœa, St. Byz.; E. M. 227. 46; H. D. quote Γέραιστος from Dicæarch. Stat. Gr. 22. 34: Γέραιστος, a son of Zeus, is thus accented by St. Byz. s. v.: he also mentions Γεραιστός (*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.: 'Ενετοί ['Ενετοί] and 'Ενετός ['Ενετός], St. Byz., etc., 'More Rom. retracto accentu Ουένετους dicit Polyb.' H. D.: Θεσπρωτός, Apollod. 3. 8. 1: Θεσπρωτοί, Strab. 6, etc.: 'Ιαπετός, Schol. Ven. A. 495; E. M. 347. 25: 'Ιστοί, a harbour in Icaria, Strab. 639: 'Ιστός, 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. O. 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; Diod. 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: Κορνοτός, Suid.: Κραστός, St. Byz.: Λατός (?) Pape: Λαυρεντός, Arc. 83. 6: Λεονάτος (?) Phot. Bib. 64. 41: Λομεντός (?) Arc. 83. 6: Λυκαβηττός, St. Byz. s. v. Γαργηττός: Λυκαστός, Eust. 313. 12: Λύκαστος δὲ ἀπὸ Λυκάστου, φασίν, αὐτόχθονος, ἢ παιδὸς τοῦ Μίνωος. ἔστι δὲ καὶ Ποντικὴ Λύκαστος κατὰ τὸν γραφέα τῶν ἐθνικῶν, ὃς λέγει καὶ ὅτι τὴν Κρητικὴν Λύκαστον ὀξύνουσιν οἱ ἐγχώριοι: οὐκ ἐπικρατεῖ δὲ φησιν, ἢ ἐθνικὴ παράδοσις, τούτεστι παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις οὐκ ὀξύνεται: Λύκτος, St. Byz., 'Hom. Il. B. 647, ubi alii male Λυκτόν, ut annotat schol., alii Λύττον,' H. D.: Λυχνυτός, Theog. Can. 75. 24; Arc. 82. 11, or Λυχνιδός, St. Byz.: Λωμεντός, St. Byz., he holds that all in εντος are oxytone; yet even he has 'Ράρεντος, as Göttling observes: add also Πόλλεντος, Σάρεντος: Μάδυτος, 'vitiosum 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.: Μολοττοί, Attic; Arc. 77. 21, and Μολοτός, Theog. Can. 75. 29; on which see H. D. Νομεντός, 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: 'Ονωρᾶτος, Suid.: Παιτοί, Arc. 78. 12, is written Παῖτοι in Herodot. 7. 110; Theog. Can. 74. 11: Πιλᾶτος occurs Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 400. 16; E. M. 671. 53, et alibi: 'Πιλᾶτος 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 Πίστου ap. Phot. Bibl. p. 6. 38,' H. D.: Πλατανιστός, Strab. 669 Kramer, where Meineke reads Πλατανιστής: Πλειστός, Paus. 10. 8. 8, etc.; 'In

libris plerumque Πλείστος scriptum, de quo accentu Etym. M. p. 676. 5: 'Απολλώνιος (Arg. 2. 711), Πολλὰ δὲ Καρύκλαι νύμφαι Πλειστοῖο θύγατραι, τινὲς ἀναγινώσκουσι προπερισπωμένως, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐγχωρίων λέγεται Πλειστός ὀξυτόνως· ἔστι δὲ ποταμὸς ἐν Δελφοῖς. 'Ἡρωδιανὸς δὲ ἐν τῇ καθόλου Πλείστος βαρύνει,' *H. D.*: Πλεύρατος, or Πλευράτος (?) Polyb. 2. 2. 4; 10. 41. 3: Ποτίτις, Plut. 1. 131: Πυρετός, Herodot. 4. 48: 'Ραιτοί, Strab. 292: 'Ρειτός, a river near Eleusis, so Orus: Herodian wrote 'Ρίτος, *E. M.* 703. 15; Choerob. *A. G.* Oxon. 2. 256. 15; in Thucyd. 4. 42 it is 'Ρείτος: Σεβαστός = *Augustus*, Paus. 3. 11. 4: Σεβέννυτος, *St. Byz.*: Σεγμοῦντος, Strab. 291, or Σεμιοῦντος: Σηστός, *Arc.* 79 (p. 91. 6, Schmidt): Σητοί, *St. Byz.*: Σιντοί, *St. Byz.* s. v. Σιντία, or Σίντοι, Thucyd. 2. 98: Σπαρτοί (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: Συπαληττός, *St. Byz.*: Σφήττός, a deme, *St. Byz.*: Σφήττος, a son of Trœzen, *St. Byz.*: Τιραντός, Herodot. 4. 48: Τουρκουάτος (*sic*) Plut. 1. 179: Τυφηστός, *St. Byz.*: 'Τηττός, *St. Byz.*: 'Τηττος, its founder, *St. Byz.*; 'Vici pariter atque viri nomen 'Τηττος proparoxytonum est ap. Pausan. 9. 24. 3, et 36. 6 seqq.,' *H. D.*: 'Τμηττός, *St. Byz.* s. v. Γαργηττός, 'proparoxytonum ap. Theoph. De sign. 1. 20 et 2. 6 . . . ut notavit Lob. Path. p. 411,' *H. D.*: Φαῖστος, the hero, but Φαιστός, a city of Crete, *Schol. Ven. B.* 648; *E.* 43; *Eust.* 313. 18: Χρήστος is also written Χρηστός: Χριστός is of course an adjective.

-ΤΟΣ.

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

NOTE.—'Εγγυος is an adjective used substantively: ἐννυός, *Pollux* 3. 32 is doubtful: on ἰδυος (?) see *H. D.* s. v. ἰδυία: μόλτυος (?) *Hesych.*: ναῦος, *Æol.* = ναός, cf. *Schol. Ven. M.* 137: ὄνεος, a kind of crane, *Schol. Thucyd.* 7. 25, where some read ὄνος: πύος, such was Herodian's accentuation, *Schol. Aristoph. Pac.* 1116 = 1150, though it is sometimes πῦος, which must be wrong, since the υ is long, cf. *Draco*, p. 77. 16, who has πῦος: there seems to have been some confusion between τὸ πῦος (or πῦος) and ὁ πῦός; *Eust.* 291. 38: σικυοὶ οὖς οἱ παλαιοὶ καὶ σικύους προροξυτόνως ἔγραψαν; *Arc.* 42 (p. 46. 22. Schmidt) προπαροξύνεται σίκυος: ψαῦος, *Æol.* (? is it a proper name), *Schol. Ven. M.* 137, et alibi.

328. Proper names in υος (αυος, ευος, ουος) retract the accent, as 'Αλάσυος, 'Αρευος, Αῦος, Βεῦος, Δρῦος, Κάνδυος, Κόλουοι, Πέρυος, Τίμανος, Τραῦος; except oxytone, 'Αγαυός and Τιτυός.

NOTE.—*Theog. Can.* 51. 22; *Schol. Ven. M.* 137: 'Αγαυός, *Arc.* 45. 15: Βατανοί = *Batavi*, *Ptol.* 2. 9. 4: 'Εδοῦοι = *Ædwi*, *Strab.* 186, and Αἰδοῦοι: 'Ελουοί, *Strab.* 190: Τιτυός, *Arc.* 42 (p. 46. 23 Schmidt): Φλυός (?) or better Φλύος, *Paus.* 4. 1. 5.

-ΦΟΣ.

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

330. NOTE.—'Ἀδελφός, 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.: ἄλφος, Arc. 84. 18, an adjective used substantively: κρυφός, Arc. 84. 17; Götting, 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 = συφεός, Arc. 84. 17, τροφός is oxytone like many other verbals: 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, ἦχος, κόγχος, μόςχος, ὀλοίτροχος, στίχος, στόμαχος, τάριχος, τοίχος; Ἀμφίλοχος, Ἰάμβλιχος, Ἰναχος, Κόλχος, Μόςχος; except those in ουχος, which are properispomena, as ραβδούχος, ἀρχираβδούχος, εὐνούχος, ἀρχιευνούχος, Δαούχος, Δημούχος, Καρδούχοι, Τιμούχος, Φανούχος, and ἀρχός, μοιχός, μοναχός, μυχός, πτωχός, ῥηχός, τροχός, a ῥοορ, oxytone.

332. NOTE 1.—Ἀμαξοτροχός (?) H. D., an accent contrary to all analogy: ἀρχός, Arc. 85. 3, is more an adjective than substantive: δόλιχος, τὸ ὄσπριον, καὶ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ δρόμου, προπαροξυτόνως· δολιχός, δὲ τὸ ἐπίθετον ὁ 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.: θριγγός and τριγγός = θριγκός, see H. D. s. v.: λοχός (?) ἢ λοχεύουσα; H. D. quote Dioscor. 3. 4, and Mæris 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 = οὐραγός, cf. H. D. s. v.; Lob. Prol. 333: πτωχός, Arc. 85. 3, an adjective used substantively: ῥηχός, Hesych.; Herodot. 7. 142, also occurs as ῥήχος: σικχός, Hesych., is strictly an adjective: τρόχος, ὁ τόπος ἐν ᾧ τρέχουσι: τροχός, ὁ κύκλος, Arc. 85. 1; so E. M. 686. 10, except that τροχός is said to be ὁ τρέχων; Ammon. p. 137: Τροχοὶ δξυτόνως, καὶ Τρόχοι βαρυτόνως διαφέρουσι παρὰ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς. φησὶ Τρύφων ἐν δευτέρᾳ περὶ Ἀττικῆς προσῳδίας. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ περιφερεῖς Τροχοὺς ὁμοίως ἡμῖν προφέρονται δξυτονοῦντες· Τρόχους δὲ βαρυτόνως λέγουσι τοὺς δρόμους.

333. NOTE 2.—Ἄρρηχοί, Strab. 495: Δόλιχος, 'ap. Hom. H. Cer. 155 ubi codex pravo accentu Δολιχοῦ;' H. D.: Ἐρωχος, Paus. 10. 3. 2, in Herodot. 8. 33, is sometimes found oxytone: Μυχός, Strab. 409, where it is hardly a proper name: Πετραχός, (?) *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 ιχος 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 ὀσσίχον, Theocr. 4. 55, where Ahrens reads ὀσσιχόν; cf. Arc. 85. 6.

-ΦΟΣ.

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

336. NOTE 1.—Ίψός, *ivy*, Hesych.: a tree called ἵψος (*sic*) is mentioned by Theophrastus, H. P. 3. 4. 2 : καλυψός (?) Arc. 85. 12 ; E. M. 219. 47 : κινδαψός, Arc. 85. 12 : λυκαψός, Paul. Æg. 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 proprooxytonon contra præceptum, Etym. M. p. 219. 49,’ H. D. : χεραιψός, E. M. 219. 47, and as a proper name, St. Byz. : χορδαψός, Arc. 85. 12.

337. NOTE 2.—Αἰδηψος, 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 : Λαδειψοί, St. Byz. ; Λάδειψοι codex Rhedig. 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. Λαδειψοί ; (codex Rhedig. has Τράνιψοι, H. D.)

-ΩΟΣ and -ΩΙΟΣ.

338. All substantives in ωος and φος are properispomena, as δμῶος (?), Ἀχελῶος, Λῶος, Πιτῶος, Γελῶος ; except λαγῶος, κλωῶος, κολῶος, πατρῶος, oxytone.

339. NOTE.—δμῶος, Chærob. C. 92. 9 ; in E. M. 770. 35 it is written δμῶος : for the false form ἔρρωος or ἔρρῶος, ἔρραος is now read in Lycoph. 1316 : κλωῶος, Att. = κλοιός, E. M. 26. 36 : κολῶος, Chærob. E. 118. 21 ; E. M. 26. 20 : λαγῶος, E. M. 26. 20 : λῶος, Arc. 38. 8, and λῶος : πατρῶος, E. M. 26. 23 ; Arc. 42. 26, is falsely πατρῶος in Artemid. 3. 26 and elsewhere : Ἀκράθωοι, St. Byz. : Ἀχελῶος, Arc. 42. 24, is sometimes oxytone, though wrongly : Ἄωος, Strab. 316, is better Ἄῶος in E. M. 117. 33 : Δρῶοι, Thucyd. 2. 101 : Τρῶός, *Trojan*, Eust. 541. 21, or Τρῶος, Chærob. 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 Ἀβδηρικόν (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, ὀθόνιον, etc.): of the second—τὸ καθήκον, τὸ εἰκός, τὰ παραθαλάσσια, τὰ παράλια, τὰ καρτερά, τὸ ἔσχατον, ἐξ ἔωθινοῦ, 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, ὄπλον, βάλσαμον, κάρδαμον, δικαστήριον, κοιμητήριον, ἀκρωτήριον, ἀνθρώπιον, ὀρνίθιον, πινάκιον, λαμπάδιον, ὄριον, ἀρχίδιον, γηίδιον, ἐλάδιον, κρεάδιον, βασιλεῖδιον, λεξείδιον, ξιφίδιον, οἰκίδιον, ἱματίδιον, ἀνδράριον, γυναικάριον, κοράσιον, ἐλκῦδριον, τειχῦδριον, εἰδύλλιον, ξενύλλιον, ξυλήφιον, πολίχνιον, πτολίεθρον, σπαθάλιον, βιβλαρίδιον, βοῖδάριον, πινακίσκιον, ῥηματίσκιον, ἀμάρτιον, γυμνάσιον, ἐρείπιον, νανάγιον, εὐαγγέλιον, ἀκρομφάλιον, ἡμίμναιον, ἔλαιον, γύναιον, ἐπικεφάλαιον, σπήλαιον, προβόλαιον, προπύλαια, κᾶλον, ναῦλον, πέταλον, ῥόπαλον, κύπελλον, εἶδωλον, κειμήλιον, πέδιλον, δρέπανον, τήγανον, λείψανον, τέκνον, δίδακτρον, 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*), *ἔλεόν* (*ἔλεός*), *ἔρετμόν* (*ἔρετμός*), *ἔρινεόν* or *ἔρινόν* (*ἔρινεός*), *ζυγόν* (*ζυγός*), *κολεόν* and *κουλεόν* (*κολεός*), *μυελόν* (*μυελός*), *ξυρόν* (*ξυρός*), *πηδόν* (*πηδός*?), *πρυμνόν* (*πρυμνός* adj.), *πυρσά* (*πυρσός*), *ῥινόν* (*ῥινός*), *στελεόν* or *στελειόν* (*στελεός*?), *τροφόν* (*τροφός*); and

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

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

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

(*a*) Neuters from adjectives in *ιος*, as *ὄρκιον* (*ὄρκιος*), *αὔλιον* (*αὔλιος*), *αἵτιον* (*αἵτιος*), *δέσμιον* (*δέσμιος*), *ἴσθμιον* (*ἴσθμιος*), *φύξιον* (*φύξιος*), and—

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

(*c*) *οστέον*, 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*, *ων*, and *ων*, as *λυχνείον*, *πορθμείον*, *στοιχείον*, *ἀγγείον*, *γραφείον*, *ῥδέιον*, *σημείον*, *θωρακείον*, *πανδοκεῖον*, *διδασκαλείον*, *βαλανεῖον*, *ἐλεγείον*, *τὰ Ἄλῶα*, *ζῶον*, *μητρῶον*, *ἡρῶον*; except *προάστειον*, *γένειον*, *γήρειον*, *δάνειον*, *κηλώνειον*, *κηρύκειον*, *κόπειον*, *κόνειον*, *σκιάδειον*, *σκιράφειον*, *περίστροφον* (but *προστῶον*); *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 properisponena, as, ἀργυροπωλείον, γλωσσοκομείον, γραμματοφυλακεῖον, δαφνηφορεῖον, ἔρμογλυφεῖον: αὐτοζῶον 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: Ἀβδηρικόν (sc. πάθος or the like), Cic. ad Att. 7. 7: ἀγαρικόν, Galen de Simpl. Med. Fac. 6. 5, etc.: ἀγκυλητόν: ἀγνευτικόν (sc. θῦμα), Philo Jud. Tom. 2. p. 206.; H. D.: ἀγρηνόν, a net and a kind of dress, Pollux 4. 116: ἀδριανόν, Athen. 2. 68 E, Dindorf, where the common text had ἀδριανόν σίναπυ: ἀερικόν, a tax imposed by Justinian, cf. Ducange Gloss.: ἀηνά, δένδρα μικρὰ ἄκαρπα, Hesych.: αἰδοῖον (sc. μόριον): αἰηνά, Hesych.: αἰμαγωγόν, 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: ἀκιωτόν, Diosc. 3. 17: ἀκοντικόν, Hesych.: ἀκρατοφόρον: ἀλειπτόν, Suid.; is ἀλειπτον, E. M. 61. 3: ἀλιακόν, ἀκάτιον ἀλιευτικόν, E. M. 63. 40, the feminine ἀλιακή has been mentioned above, §. 116: ἀλητόν, Hesych. or ἀλητον ‘sic semper scribitur apud Hippocratem v. Foes. Oec. et Eustach. ad Erotian. p. 64, quo mirabilis est ἀλιτον 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 praebet: Ἀλητόν tamen est oxytonum ap. Hesygium ut ἀρπαστόν Athen. 1. 14 F; Artemid. 1. 55; in Athen. 7. 297 F, ἡ ἀλφιτα ἢ ἀλητα (codd. ἀλιτα) alterutrum delent Critici immemores Homerici ἀλφιτα τεύχουσαι καὶ ἀλείατα Odys. 20. 108, ἀλφιτον καὶ ἀλητον Hipp. de Nat. Mul. p. 544. T. 2, ἀλητον κάλφίτων Athen. 11. 500 F, prius accentu eodem quo ἄητον;’ Lob. Par. 353, note 58: ἀλμενχιακόν (sc. βιβλίον), Euseb. P. E. 3. 92 C: τὰ Ἀλῶα, Eust. 772. 25: ἄμεργον (?) a Cretan word = ἡ εἰμαρμένη, Hesych.: Ἀμμωνιακόν, 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 ἀνδρομηρόν (?) Hesych.; L. S.: ἀπελλόν, Hesych.: ἀρακτόν, Diosc. 5. 114; H. D.: ἀρπαστόν, see Lob. Par. 353, note 58: ἀρρενικόν or ἀρσενικόν, Diosc. Theophr. etc.: ἀστρολαβικόν (sc. μηχανήμα or the like): ἀστρολάβον (sc. μηχανήμα): αὐαρά (κάρνα), Hesych.: βαθρικόν (?) a small staircase: βαρουύλκον is an error for βαρουυλκόν, neuter of a verbal adjective: τὰ βασιλικά and τὰ βασιλικόν: βασιτά (sc. ὑποδήματα), Hesych.: βατραχιούον, 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, βεκός, and βέκκος: τὰ βηλά (?) sandals: βλητόν (sc. ζῶον), Schol. Nicand. Ther. 760. 764; τὰ βλητά in another sense, Pollux 1. 133: βοῖόν (?) = τῶν πεντήκοντα ἐτῶν ἀριθμός, Theog. Can. 130. 9: βορσόν, Hesych.: βοτόν, Arc. 123. 17: βουαγετόν, Hesych.: βρεκτόν, H. D.: βυτθόν (?) Hesych.: γαβαθόν (?) = τρύβλιον, Hesych.: γλοιόν (?) Theog. Can. 130. 9: γωλεόν, Nicand. Ther. 125: δαιτρών, Hom. etc.: for δαικετόν the better form seems to be δάκετον: δεκανικόν, H. D.: δελτωτόν, Arat. Phænom. 235: δερματικόν (sc. ἀργύριον): τὰ δεσμά (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: ἐάνόν, see L. S. s. v.: ἐλαφόβοσκον, Galen T. 13. p. 136; ἐλαφοβόσκον is quite wrong: ἐλεόν, 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.: ἐπιμανδαλωτόν (sc. φίλημα), Aristoph. Ach. 1201: ἐρετμόν, Hom. etc.: ἐρπετόν, Arc. 123. 26,

for which the Æolic form is ὄρπετον : ἐφορκόν, 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 περιζυγον : ἡμιδαρειακόν (?) Xenoph. Anab. 1. 3. 21 : ἡμικτέον (sc. μέτρον), Aristoph. Nub. 645 : θεωρικόν (sc. ἀργύριον) and θεωρικά (sc. χρήματα) : θηλυφόνον (sc. φυτόν), aconite, Hesych. : Θηραϊκόν (sc. ἱμάτιον) : θοιδόν (?) Theog. Can. 20. 20. Hesych. has θοιά, ζεύγος ἡμίμων : θορικά (sc. μόρια), Arist. de Gen. Animal. 3. 5. 3 : Ἰδρωα, Galen T. 9. p. 116 B, is ἰδρῶα in Pollux 4. 202 : Ἰσθημακόν, a kind of chaplet, Athen. 677 B : καθήκον, a participle used substantively : καπητόν (?) Hesych. : καταζώστικόν, H. D. : καρωτόν, Athen. 371 E : κηλωστά, *lyranaria*, Lycoph. 1387, for which some books have κηλωτά : Κιμβερικόν (sc. ἔνδυμα) : κολεόν, Ion. κουλεόν, 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. : κροκωτόν (sc. ἔνδυμα) : κυμινοδόκον = κυμινοθήκη, Pollux 10. 23. 93 : κυνοκτόνον, aconite, Diosc. 4. 78 : λαγωβόλον (sc. ξύλον) : λαπαρόν, H. D. : λεκτόν and λεκτά, Sext. Emp. Inst. 2. 104 ; Plut. 2. 1119 : λεοντοφόνον, Arist. Mirab. Ausc. c. 146 : λεπυρόν, Suid. : λεπτόν (sc. νόμισμα, ἔντερον, etc.) : τὰ λευκά and τὸ λευκόν, see L. S. s. v. : λιβανωτόν, H. D. : λιγυστικόν, H. D. : λογχαπτόν, 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 ; Acad. p. 123. 10 ; 133. 17 ; Schol. Ven. Hom. II. O. 676. Significationis pro accentu barytono et oxytono discrimen faciunt schol. Lycoph. 1103 : Λουτρόν, τὸ θερμόν, λούτρον, τὸ βαλανικόν. Eust. II. p. 1037. 40 : Τὰ εἰς ΤΡΟΝ λήγοντα μονογενῆ οὐδέτερα βαρύνεται· σεσημείωται τὸ λουτρόν πρὸς διάφορον σημασίαν. Ἔστι γὰρ καὶ λούτρον Ἀττικῶς παρὰ τῷ κωμικῷ τὸ ἀπόλουμα, οἷον Κᾶκ τοῦ βαλανείου πίεται τὸ λούτρον [Aristoph. Eq. 1401, where λούτριον is now read].....Od. p. 1560. 32 : Λούτρον μοναχῶς τὸ ἀπόλουμα βαρυντόνως. Minus etiam considerate Etym. M. p. 568. 47 : Λούτρον βαρύνεται· ἐπειδὴ πᾶν εἰς ΤΡΟΝ λήγον ἀπαρασχημάτιστον βαρύνεται, κέντρον, δένδρον, εἰσέτρον· τὸ δὲ λουτρόν πρὸς διαφορὰν σημαινομένον· ἐπὶ μὲν γὰρ τοῦ τόπου βαρύνεται, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ ὕδατος ᾧ λουόμεθα ὀξύνεται. Idem. ib. 54 : Λουτρόν . . . δεῖ δὲ βαρύνεσθαι ὥστε παραλόγως ὀξύνεται.' H. D. : λυκοκτόνον, aconite, Galen T. 13. p. 158 D : λυκοπερσικόν (?) a kind of plant, is λυκοπέριον in Galen T. 13. p. 106 A : λυχνικόν, the time of lamp-lighting : λωτρόν (?) Hesych. : μαρυπτόν, Athen. 663 A : μεσαυλικόν (sc. κροῦμα) : μεσόλαβον (?) Vitruv. 9. 3 ; if not corrupt, should probably be μεσολάβον : μοτόν, *lint*, is better paroxytone, as in Hesych. : μοιδόν, 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, Æol. = ἔρπετόν, Theocr. 29. 13 ; Sappho, etc. : ὀστέον, Herod. π. μ. λ. 37. 30 ; Arc. 119. 2 : Theog. Can. 121. 8 : some wrote ὄστεον, Schol. Ven. Ω. 793 : the Attic form is ὀστοῦν ; Doric, ὄστιον ; Ionic, ὀστεῦν : it is probable that ὀστέον, if it be a correct form at all, results from the resolution of ὀστοῦν, and that the latter could arise from ὄστεον is clear from such words as ἀργύρεος, ἀργυροῦς, χάλκεον, χαλκοῦν, etc. : ὀστά = ὀστέα is quoted by H. D. from Orpian. Cyn. 1. 268, a very odd form : τὰ παιδικά : παλτόν, Xenoph. Hell. 3. 4. 14, etc. : παρειόν, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35 : παστόν, Eust. 1278. 54, and πάστον, Hesych. : πεζόν (sc. στράτευμα) : πεσσόν (πεττόν), Pollux 9. 97 : πετεηνά, πετεινά, and πτηνά (sc. ζῶα) : πηδόν, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 200 : πινικόν or πιννικόν, a pearl, Salmas. ad Plin. p. 1124, 1173, quoted by H. D. : πομφολυγηρόν, Paul. Ægin. 7. 17 ; H. D. : πλευρόν, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35 : ποτητά = πετεινά : ποτόν, Hom. : προηγμένα, a participle used substantively : πρυμόν, 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, heteroclitic plural of πυρσός : ρινόν, Soph. fr. 122 : ρυπόν = ὑποστάθμη γάλακτος,

Phot. 349. 9, *H. D.* seems to be an error, as the word is, at least in its ordinary sense, paroxytone : *ῥυτόν*, Arc. 123. 16 : *ῥυτά* = *πήγανα*, Phot. 493. 3 ; *H. D.* : *ῥυτρόν* (?) the proper form is *ῥύτρον* : *σαμήιον*, Dor. = *σημίον* : *σειρόν*, Stob. Ecl. vol. 2. p. 449 ; *H. D.* : *σιδωτόν* (?) : *σκελετόν* (sc. *σῶμα*) : *σκιορόν* in Arc. 123. 4 is probably corrupt : *σκολιόν* (sc. *μέλος*), our books vary between this and *σκόλιον*, Eust. 1574. 11 : *στελειόν* or *στελειόν*, Theog. Can. 121. 3 : *στυρόν* (?) Theog. Can. 130. 30 : *σκυρόν* (?) the proper form is *σκύρον* : *συρτόν*, a *led horse*, *H. D.* : *σφυρόν*, Arc. 122. 22 ; Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 33 : *ταβάλα* or *ταβήλα*, Hesych. is a Persian word : *τιλτόν*, Pollux 6. 9. 49, etc., also *τίλτον*, Athen. 113 F : *τραγανόν* (sc. *μόριον*), this also seems to be used substantively with the accent *τράγανον* : *τριβακόν* (sc. *ἱμάντιον*), though *τρίβακον* 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. *ἄσμα*, *ἄρχημα*, 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 *ζωόφυτον*, *σύμφυτον* are regular : *χρεών* (Ion. *χρέον*), Arc. 182. 22 hardly belongs to this declension, but is put here for want of a better place : *τὰ ψευδοπανικά*, Polyæn. 3. 9. 32 : *ῶόν*, Arc. 122. 2, yet its other forms, *ῶεον*, *ῶιον*, are regular, Eust. 1686. 48 ; Theog. Can. 130. 19 ; E. M. 822. 45 ; Schol. Ven. A. 464 : *τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΟΞ λήγοντα μεταπλασσόμενα εἰς οὐδέτερον γένος τὸ εἰς ΟΝ λήγον, τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον φυλάσσει· ὁ ζυγός τὸ ζυγόν—τὰ ζυγά, δίφρος δίφραν δίφρα. ὅθεν 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. *Βρακίον*, *H. D.* : *βρεφίον*, *H. D.* : *δοκίον*, *H. D.* ; but the places quoted do not warrant this accent : *θρονίον*, Vita Nili jun. p. 33. 2, *Hase* ap. *H. D.*, is false for *θρόνιον* : ‘Eustath. ad II. B. p. 268. 8, observari jubet τὸ κῶμιον ὑποκοριστικῶς λεχθὲν καὶ προπαροξυτόνως, ὡς καὶ λύρα, λύριον· θύρα, θύριον. Paulo clarius rem totam enucleat Etymologicum Bibliothecæ Lugd. Bat. MS. in *Δῆδος* : ubi docet, si ὑποκοριστικὰ παραγωγὰί sint δακτυλικαί, πρὸ μῆος ἔχειν τὸν τόνον, ut ψωμίον, ἄτιον, κλειδίον, παιδίον, κηρίον, δαδίον· εἰ δὲ ἐν τρισὶ βράχεσιν ᾄσι, προπαροξύνονται, θρόνος, θρόνιον· πτύχος, πτύχιον· φλέβιον, τόπιον, ὄριον, μόριον, κόριον, λόγιον,’ Hemsterhuis. ad Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 1098 ; cf. A. G. 794. 22 : *θυρίον*, Alciph. 3. 30, should be *θύριον*, Eust. 268. 8 ; 1854. 55 ; Hemster. *supra* : *κλαδίον* (?) : *κλαίνιον*, Heysch. : *κρίκιον*, *L. S.*, *H. D.*, but the passage quoted does not justify it : *κτενίον*, 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 : *λίθιον* is quoted by *H. D.* from Paus. 2. 25. 8, where however Dindorf properly reads *λίθιον* : *λοφίον*, Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 1109 ; a mistake for *λόφιον*, Suid. ; Pollux 7. 157 ; Hesych. ; A. G. 794. 33 : *μαζίον*, Schol. Thucyd. 2. 13, may perhaps be right, though *μάζιον* 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. I. 335. 21 : *πλατίον* (?) : *ποδίον* (?) Eust. 1196. 15 : *πύριον*, Eust. 729. 65, a false form for *πυρείον* : *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 *ράκιον*, Theog. Can. 122. 7 ; Schol. Ven. N. 71 ; E. M. 375. 28 : *ραφίον* (?) : *σακίον*, Pollux 10. 152 : *σινίον*, Hesych. : *σκαφίον* ; this is the common accent, though

σκάφιον is found : *σκάφιον*, Hesych., etc. : *σπίνιον*, 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 *φορείον* : *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 *χωρίον* : *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 *ιον*, 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 *αὔλιον*, *δέσμιον*, *ὄρκιον* stand to *αὐλή*, *δεσμός*, *ὄρκος* in the same apparent relation that *βυβλίον*, *τειχίον*, *χρυσίον* do to *βύβλος*, *τείχος*, and *χρυσός*, and yet they are not diminutives : nor is it signification alone ; *ἄρκιον* 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. *Αἶμιον*, Suid. ; Theog. Can. 5. 33, or *αἰμνίον*, A. G. Oxon. 1. 81. 24, a variant of *ἀμνίον*, Arc. 119. 29 ; A. G. 794. 6 ; for which Manuel Moschopol. Gramm. p. 33 ed. Titz has *ἄμιον* : *ἄμφιον*, which sometimes occurs, is false for *ἄμφιον*, A. G. 794. 32 : *ἀντίον*, τὸ τοῦ ἰστοῦ, Theog. Can. 123. 28 : *ἀντλίον*, in Eust. 1728. 59, is better proparoxytone, A. G. 411. 19 : *ἄπτριον* (?) A. G. 794. 12 : *ἄψιον* = τὸ πρόσωπον, Hesych. : *βιβλίον*, a *book*, Theog. Can. 122. 16 : τὸ Ῥήγιον, *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 : *γογγύριον*, *H. D.* : *εἰρίον* became in later times *εἰρίον*, Eust. 912. 52 ; but he denies that it is a diminutive, Eust. 743. 2 ; *ἐρκίον*, Eust. 233. 44 ; Schol. Ven. N. 71 ; Chærob. E. 143. 23 ; E. M. 631. 25 : Schol. Dion. Thrac. 856. 4 : *ἦνιον*, Hom. : *ἦριον*, A. G. 794. 9 ; E. M. 437. 12 : *θηρίον*, Arc. 119. 19 ; Theog. Can. 122. 11 : *ικρίον*, Hesych. ; see below, § 352 ; *ινίον*, Schol. Ven. I. 147 : *ιστίον*, Arc. 120. 8 ; Eust. 233. 44 : *ισχίον*, Arc. 120. 8 ; Eust. 233. 44 ; E. M. 631. 25 : *ιτρίον*, Aristoph. Ach. 1092, and elsewhere, is expressly made proparoxytone by Arc. 119. 18, and such is its proper accent : *ιχνίον*, Eust. 233. 44, is more correctly written *ιχνιον*, 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* : *κεσκίον* (?) Hesych. : *κηρίον*, A. G. 794. 9 : *κισσίον*, A. G. 794. 11, *κίσσιον*, in another sense, Diosc. 3. 106 : *κλανίον* (?) Hesych. ; *κούνιον*, Hesych., is false for *κουνεῖον* ; cf. Arc. 121. 5 : *κουρίον* (?) *κουρεῖον* : *κραμβίον*, A. G. 793. 36, in Hesych. *κραμβίον* = τὸ κάνειον, where *H. D.* thinks *κραμβεῖον* 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 : *μνασίον* = μέτρον τι διμέδιμον, 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 *ξήριος* : *ὄγκιον* (or *ὄγκιον*), Eust. 1898. 63 ; Theog. Can. 123. 28 : *οἰκίον*, perhaps also a dimi-

nutive in meaning: *πηνίον*, Hom.: *πυξίον*, A. G. 794. 7; perhaps hardly a fair instance: *ρήγιον* (?) and *ρήγιον*; cf. Theog. Can. 122. 16: *σαγιόν*, A. G. 793. 36: *σαννίον*, Hesych., is false for *σάννιον*, τὸ αἰδοῖον, Theog. Can. 123. 11; it is not a diminutive: *σαυνίον*, a *javelin*, Strab. 717; for which *σαύνιον*, 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.: *σιτίον*, A. G. 794. 11; Theog. Can. 122. 13: *σκαμνίον*, A. G. 794. 5: *σκαρφίον*, Constantin. de Adm. Imp. c. 9. p. 19; *H. D.*: *σμηνίον*, Hesych.: *σμηρίον* (?): *σμυρνίον* (?) and *σμέρνιον*; for which *σμυρνείον* 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.: *σταμνίον*, A. G. 794. 6; perhaps this is diminutive in signification; the same remark applies to *σταυρίον*, Cherob. 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. 1: *σχοινίον*, Arc. 120. 4; Theog. Can. 122. 12: *τειχίον*, Cherob. E. 143. 23; E. M. 375. 28; Schol. Ven. I. 147; *μεσοτείχιον* is regular as a compound: *τεκνίον*: *τευτλίον* or *σευτλίον*, Athen. 621 E; but *τεύτλιον* also occurs: *τυβίον* (?) A. G. 793. 36; its meaning is unknown: *φερνίον*, Pollux 6. 94, etc., should be *φέρριον*, 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: *ώτιον*, 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*, *ήμιτύμβιον*; though *H. D.* quote *παλαιχωρίον* 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: *ἄρκιον*, Theog. Can. 122. 14: *ἄσκιον*, *L. S.*, or *ἄσκιον*, A. G. 794. 5: *βῶλιον* is quoted by *H. D.* from Aristoph. Vesp. 203, where Bergk writes *βαλίον*: *γάμβριον* = *τροβλίον*, Hesych.: *γάνδιον* = *κιβάτιον*, Arc. 119. 28; 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: *ήμισφαίριον*, Euseb. P. E. 3. 92 D: *ήμιτύμβιον*, Suid.: *ήμιφόρμιον*, 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 *κ* is short and the word is proparoxytone, but in Attic it is *κλίσιον* (or *κλεισίον*), E. M. 520. 15: *κῶμιον*, Eust. 268. 8: *κῶνιον*, Eust. 1196. 15, is *κωνίον* in Anth. Pal. 5. 13: *κῶριον*, Dor. = *κῶριον*, Aristoph. Ach. 731: *λήδιον*, 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. Phryn. 314: *μείλιον* is not a diminutive according to Eust. 743. 2; Trypho was in doubt whether to make it paroxytone, Schol. Ven. I. 147: *νήπτιον*, Athen. 65 D: *ὄβριον* (?) Theog. Can. 122. 24: *ἐποίκιον καὶ ἐνοίκιον* [sc. *προπαροξύνεται*] ὡν τὰ πρωτότυπα ἄχρηστα, A. G. 794. 22: *ὄρφιον* (?) or *ὄρφιον*, Alex. Trall. 7. p. 362; *H. D.*: *ὄσπριον*, 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: *πόσθιον*, Suid.: *πρέμνιον*, Hesych.: *ράβδιον* (?) is certainly better as a

paroxytone: *ράκτριον* (?) Theog. Can. 122. 23: *ράμφιον*, A. G. 794. 33: *ράπιον* (?): *ράριον*, E. M. 702. 37: *ρήγιον* (?) cf. Theog. Can. 122. 16: *ρίζιον* frequently occurs in MSS. for *ρίζιον*: *ρύμβιον* (?) H. D. have only *ρυμβιον*: *ρώπιον*, 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: *προσκήγιον*, *περισκήγιον*, Theog. Can. 125. 21, are regular as compounds: *σφόγιον* (?) H. D. have only *σφογγιον*: *τέχνιον*, Arc. 119. 24, for which *τεχνιον* occurs, e. g. Athen. 55 E; Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 508: *τρύβλιον*, Arc. 119. 19, is not a diminutive in signification, though *τρυβλιον* occurs in Aristoph. Plut. 1108: *φάριον*, Pollux 10. 66, does not seem to be a diminutive: *φάπτιον*, Aristoph. Plut. 1011: *φόρμιον*, Hesych., is better *φορμίον* Diog. Laert. 4. 3: *φύσκιον* (?) should be paroxytone: *χηλίον*, Schol. Arati 173 = *χηλή*: *χημίον*, Oribas. T. 1. p. 119. 3; 239. 4, is *χήμιον* in Xenocr. de aquat. p. 190 ed. Cor., H. D.: *χλαίνιον*, Anth. Pal. 12. 40, seems false for *χλαινιον*: *ψέλλιον* (?) = *ψέλιον*: *ψώθιον*, Hesych., etc.: *ώμιον*, Anth. Pal. 11. 157: *ώπιον* (?) Hesych.: *ώριον* (?)

351. NOTE 6.—The following are the principal words which are dactyls only from contraction: *βώδιον*, *βοΐδιον*, or *βοίδιον*, Theog. Can. 121. 24: *γήδιον*, Apoll. de Adv. 566. 12: *γράδιον* = *γραττιον*, Lob. Phryn. 88: *ζῳδιον* = *ζωτίδιον* Theog. l. l.: *κῳδιον*, Theog. Can. 124. 3: *μύδιον* = *μυτίδιον*, Theog. Can. 121. 25; Arc. 120. 13: *νοΐδιον* = *νοϊδιον*, Suid.; Aristoph. Eq. 100: *ροΐδιον* or *ροΐδιον* = *ροϊδιον*, A. G. 794. 17: *σκοΐδιον* (?) *σκιάδιον*, Hesych.: *σῳδιον* = *στωτίδιον*, E. M. 550. 6.

352. NOTE 7.—Such words as *αΐθριον* = *atrium*: *ἄκτιον*, Ælian N. H. 13. 28: *δέμιον* Theog. Can. 123. 10; Eust. 1037. 31: *δέσμιον*, Anth. Pal. 9. 479: *ἔδριον*, Hesych.: *εΐριον*, Eust. 743. 2: *θέρμιον*: *θίνιον*, 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: *κῆθιον* or *κῆτιον*, Athen. 477 D: *κοΐνιον*: *κόρσιον*, *κρώπιον*, *κρώβιον*, or *κρόπιον*, Hesych.: *κῳδιον*, Arc. 120, or *κῳδιον*: *λείριον*, Theog. l. l.; Eust. 743. 2: *λίγτιον* or *λέντιον*: *λίστριον*: *παίγιον*, E. M. 480. 49; Schol. Ven. N. 71; Theog. Can. 123. 10: *ποίμιον*, Theog. l. l.; Arc. 119. 27; Eust. 743. 2: *φέρνηιον*, Theog. l. l.; *φρούριον*, Theog. Can. 122. 23: *φρύγιον*: *φρύνιον*: *φύλλιον*: *χέννιον*, Hesych.: *ψύλλιον*: *ώνιον*, 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*, *Χλούνειον*, *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 διὰ τοῦ ΕΙΟΝ τρισύλλαβα προπαροξύνονται, εἴ ἢ πρὸ τέλους συλλαβῆ εἰς φωνῆν λήγουσιν. Ὀνειον, κόνειον, γένειον, δάνειον, τὸ δὲ κοινεῖον προπερισπάται καὶ λυχνεῖον καὶ πορνεῖον οὐ μόνον ἔχοντα τὸ Ν. Nor is the relative passage in Theognostus (Can. 128. 4) altogether sound: τὰ διὰ ΕΙΟΝ τρισύλλαβα καθαρῶντα τοῦ Ν προπαροξύνονται μονογενῆ, ἀπὸ ἐνὸς φωνήεντος ἀρχόμενα, διὰ τῆς εἰς διφθόγγου γράφονται ὄνειον, φάνειον, κράνειον, κώνειον, δάνειον, γένειον, κάνειον ὃ καὶ κάνειον, ξάνειον, κτένειον ὃ φοροῦσιν γυναῖκες ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀναδήματος. It seems obvious that *νειον* must be read for *ειον* in both places, and if the words ἢ πρὸ τέλους συλλαβῆ in Arcadius can mean 'the syllable before the ending,' the insertion of ἐν before φωνῆν, and of καθαρῶντα 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 Ὀνειον, κόνειον, γένειον, δάνειον, but κοινέιον is properispomenon because *ν* is preceded by a diphthong, and λυχνείον, πορνείον, because it is preceded by a consonant. 3. All other trisyllables of this ending are properispomena, as πορθμείον, στοιχείον, ἀγγείον, γραφείον, φῶδειον, σημείον. *Hypertrisyllables*: Simple and parasynthetic words are properispomena, as θωρακείον, πανδοκείον, διδασκαλείον, βαλανείον, ἔλεγείον; 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 Ἡράκλειον, Αἰάκειον, Διοσκούρειον; except Ἡφαιστείον and Κορυβαντέιον.

354. NOTE 9.—*Exceptions in ειον.* Ἀκάτειον (?) 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: ἀλκυνόειον (and ἀλκυνόμιον), Diosc. 5. 136, etc.: ἄνθειον (?) ἄρκτειον, Diosc. 4. 106; *H. D.*: αὔλειον, strictly a neuter adjective: βασίλειον (sc. δῶμα, etc.): βήτειον, Theog. Can. 128. 13: βήχειον, Theog. Can. 128. 13; βλάστειον (?) is written βλαστείον 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: γήρειον, old age, Theog. Can. 128. 7: γήτειον, E. M. 411. 44: γωλειόν (?) Nicand. Ther. 351; *H. D.*: δάνειον, Theog. Can. 128. 7: διαύλειον, Suid., is better written διαύλιον, Hesych.: ἐγγέλειον, Eust. 1231. 36, is really an adjective: ἔλένειον, A. G. Oxon. 2. 279. 31: ἐμβρύειον (sc. κρέας), Athen. 372 C: ἐναύλειον, *H. D.*, probably a wrong accent; the place which they quote, Eurip. Hel. 1107, proves nothing: ἐπίγειον, *H. D.*: ἐπιγόνειον (sc. ὄργανον), Pollux 9. 59, etc.: ἐπίνειον (πόλισμα or the like): ἐπίσειον (or ἐπίσιον), Pollux 2. 170: ἐχίειον = ἔχιον, a plant so called, Nicand. Ther. 65: ζήτρειον according to Orus, but also ζητρείον, Eust. 837. 45; the latter is Chærobosus' accent, E. M. 411. 44: ζώτειον, Theog. Can. 128. 12; E. M. 412. 40; also ζώστειον, ζώντειον, and ζωντειον (?): 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 κάνειον), Theog. 128. 12: κάρειον = κάρη (?) Athen. 684 A, where some read καρήνοισ for καρείοισ: καστάνεια (sc. κάρια), E. M. 493. 25: καστόρειον (sc. μέλος?): καταμάγειον (?) Artemid. 1. 64; *H. D.*: κελέβειον: κενταύρειον (sc. φυτόν), Diosc. 3. 6: κηλώνειον, Pollux 7. 143: κηρυκείον τὸ μονογενὲς καὶ προσηγορικόν, ὅπερ ἐπίσταται καὶ ἡ συνήθεια, τὸ γὰρ ἐπιθετικὸν προπαροξύνεται, Theog. Can. 128. 31; Arc. 121. 14: κήτειον (?) Theog. Can. 128. 14: κλιμάκειον (?) for which κλιμάκιον seems a better form: κόνειον (?) perhaps false for κώνειον: κούρειον (or κούριον), Attic; κουρείον, 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 (δῶρον, ξένιον, etc.): κώνειον, Theog. Can. 128. 7: λεξίδειον, Theog. Can. 421. 23, for which λεξείδιον or λεξίδιον are better forms: μαλάκεια = μαλάκια or μαλάχεια, Oppian Hal. Γ. 638; *H. D.*: μονογένειον, *H. D.*: μορμολυκείον, Theog. Can. 129. 1; E. M. 590. 52, is in several places wrongly written as a prooxytone: νάπειον (?) Nicand. Alex. 430: ξάνειον, Theog. A. G. Oxon. 2. 128. 7: ὄνειον, Theog. A. G. Oxon. 2. 128. 7, perhaps a proper name: ὄστρειον, Theog. Can. 121. 8; Theodos. Gramm. 73. 27: παράσειον, Lucian Navig. c. 5: παρασίτειον, Athen. 235 D (or παρασίτιον?): πατάνειον is false for πατάμιον: πετάλειον, Nicand. Ther. 629: πόδειον in Phot. 436. 1 and elsewhere is false for ποδείον, Theog. Can. 128. 26: πράσειον, A. G. Oxon. 2. 279. 31: προάστειον (?) or προαστέιον, Lob. Par. 253: προβαλάνειον (?) τὰ προτέλεια is strictly an adjective: σκιαδείον (?): ὕμνειον (?) or ὕμνιον, *H. D.*: φάνειον, Theog. Can. 128. 6: φοινίκειον, Theodos. Gramm. 71. 4: φυσίδειον, Theog. Can. 121. 23: φυτώρειον (?): χαράδρειον, Nicand. Ther. 389: χείλειον and

χείλιον, Theog. Can. 128. 13: χέλειον, Nicand. Alex. 561: χελύνειον, a bad form for χελύνιον: χελώνειον (?) = χελώνιον: χοιροτροφείον, χοιροσφαγείον, and χοιροφορβείον, are all more or less doubtful: ψύλλειον (?) A. G. Oxon. 2. 279. 31: ὄρειον (?).

355. NOTE 10.—*Exceptions in αιον.* See Arc. 120. 20–28; Theog. Can. 127. 3–24: ἀγναίων (?): ἀρχαίων, Arc. 120. 23: ἑξαμηναίων, *H. D.*: εὐναίων, Xenoph. Cyn. 5. 7, really an adjective: ἡμίμναιον, Pollux 9. 55, is sometimes written ἡμιμναίων: ἡτραίων, *H. D.*: καναστραίων, Suid.: κλαιόν (?) Hesych.: κορυφαίων, *part of a net*, Pollux 5. 31: κοταίων (?): κραταίων (?): κραταίον (sc. οὐδας): κρηπίδαίων, Pollux 5. 120; ‘κρηπίδαιον proparoxytonum in cod. Jungerm,’ *H. D.*: λαριναίων, Hesych.: μελιταίων (sc. κυνίδιον, ὀθόνιον, etc.): μουσαίων, *H. D.*: νυμφαίων also occurs in the form νύμφαιον: ὄλκαίων, Pollux 6. 99: ὄπαίων, Plut. 1. 159: οὐραίων seems in all its senses to retain the adjectival accent, though it is made proparoxytone by Theog. Can. 127. 7: σεληναίων, *H. D.*: τριχαίων (?): τροπαίων, ‘Arc. p. 120. 22: Τρόπαιον, καὶ τροπαίων Ἀττικῶς; Mire Schol. Dionys. Bekk. An. p. 678. 20: Ἡμεῖς μὲν ἀναλόγως τρόπαιον λέγομεν ὡς σήλαιον, σύλαιον, ὃ δὲ Θουκυδίδης τροπαίων Ἀττικῶς; Schol. Thucyd. 1. 30: Τροπαίων ἢ παλαιὰ Ἀθθίς, ἧς ἐστὶν Εὐπόλις, Κρατῖνος, Ἀριστοφάνης, Θουκυδίδης, τρόπαιον ἢ νεὰ Ἀθθίς, ἧς ἐστὶ Μένανδρος καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι: Schol. Aristoph. Thesm. 697: Τροπαίων προπερισπωμένως ἀναγνωστέον παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει καὶ παρὰ Θουκυδίδη, τρόπαιον δὲ προπαροξυτόνως παρὰ τοῖς νεωτέροις ποιηταῖς: cf. Elmsl. ad Heracl. 403,’ *L. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*; to the references add *E. M.* 769. 14: χαλαστραίων (sc. νίτρον), Arc. 120. 27.

356. NOTE 11.—*Exceptions in ωον.* Περίστωφον, *E. M.* 665. 7; Arc. 122. 10; yet it is written περιστώφον in *E. M.* 413. 29, and is expressly said to be accented like ὑπερφῶν and στῶφον in *A. G. Oxon.* 2. 371. 26; προστώφον on the other hand is properispomenon, *E. M.* 665. 7; Arc. 122. 10; though Suidas has πρόστωφον.

2. Proper Names.

357. In general, neuter proper names retract the accent, as Περγάντιον, Αἰάντιον, Βυζάντιον, Ἄμμηρον, Ῥήγιον, Ἰσθμῖον, Ἰλίον, Δίον, Θρόνιον, Σούνιον, Ἀκτιον, Ὀρμένιον, Ἀρτεμίσιον, Βουπράσιον, Λιλύβαιον, Δίρκαιον, Κίρκαιον, Πήδαιον, Λήναιον, Πάγγαιον, Πείραιον, τὰ Ἀθήναια, Λήναια, Ἔστιαια, Λύκαια (sc. ἱερά), Βούδειον, Σίγειον, Χλούνειον, Λαύρειον, Γορδίειον, Δορίειον, Βόρειαν, Λύρκειον; except

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

2. Those in ωον, which are always properispomena, as Λητώφον, Μητρῶφον, Νυκτώφον, Πτῶφον (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. *ιερὰ*), Ἀπατούρια, Διάσια, Διόμεια, Ἐκατόμβαια, Ἐρμαια, Ἡραια, Λήναια, Νέμεια, Πανάκεια.

NOTE 1.—On these words, see Theodos. Gr. 69. 16. Ἀδριανεία (?) *H. D.*: in Paus. 5. 16. 2 we have Ἡραῖα for Ἡραια, Eust. 1560. 62: Θησεῖα, Hesych.: Ἴθωμαῖα, 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.* Ἀβακαῖνον (*sic*), πόλις Σικελίας οὐδετέρως καὶ παροξυτόνως, St. Byz., where we should read Ἀβάκαινον (cf. Zonar. 9) and προπαροξυτόνως: Ἀβεντῖνον = *mons Aventinus*, is strictly an adjective: Ἄδρανόν, Diod. Sic. 16. 68: Αἰγαλέον (?) a mountain so called, Strab. 359: Αἰπιόν, Polyb. 4. 77. 9: Ἄλπιον (?) Paus. 3. 18. 2, where Dindorf reads Ἄλπειον: Ἄμανόν (*ὄρος*) varies in the books between oxytone and proparoxytone; Lobeck Prol. 181 prefers the former accent: Ἄπεννῖνον (*ὄρος*), yet Ἀπέννινον is most common, e. g. Strab. 201–2; 211; Ἄπεννινός as in Dionys. A. R. 1. 9. 14 = p. 8. 5 Sylb. is quite wrong: Ἀργυροῦν (*ὄρος*), Arist. Meteor. 1. 13. 20, is of course an adjective, as is Ἄσπορδηνόν, Strab. and Ἄσσωρόν, St. Byz.: τὰ Βατά, Strab. 496–7: Βοῖόν, Arc. 121. 23; cf. Thucyd. 1. 107, for which the false forms Βοῖον and Βόιον are found: Βουθρωτόν, Strab. 324; also Βουθρωτός: Ἑλληνικόν, St. Byz.: Ἐρυθρόν, Ptol. 4. 4. 5: Ἰερόν (sc. *πόλισμα*), Demosth. 468. 10, etc.: Καβυλλῖνον, Strab. 192: Καινόν, Aristoph. Vesp. 120: Καλεόν, Theog. Can. 121. 3; Arc. 118. 26: Καμαρίνον, Strab. 227: Καρικόν, St. Byz.: τὰ Κασιανά, Strab. 752: Κασινάτον (?) Plut. 1. 177: Κασίνον and Κασλῖνον, Strab. 237: Κιλβανόν, Eust. Dion. Per. 830: Κροῖόν (? Κλοῖόν, 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 ὄρη, Ptol. 3. 17; λευκόν τεῖχος, Thucyd. 1. 104, or λευκόν πεδίον, Paus. 4. 35. 11, are all adjectives: ‘Inter Λουγδοῦνον et Λουγδουνόν variant libri Herodiani 3. 7. 5,’ *H. D.*; the commonest form seems to be Λούγδουνον: Λυπερόν (*ὄρος*), Phot. Bib. 228. 28: Μακεδνόν, St. Byz.: Μεγαρικόν, St. Byz.: Μισσηνόν, Strab. 60: ‘Νικίον, Athen. 157 A. C. ubi Νίκιον scriptum,’ *H. D.*: Νωρικόν, the country so called, Ptol. 2. 14; but Νώρικον, a city, Eust. Dion. Per. 521: Ὀλόκρον (*ὄρος*), 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 prooxytone, Schol. Ven. B. 648: Σαμικόν, St. Byz., etc.: Σεντῖνον, 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 τὸ Τρητῶν ὄρος, are adjectives: Φαλακρόν (*ἄκρον*) Ptol. 3. 4, is probably an error for Φάλακρον, St. Byz.: Φάλισκον, Strab. 226: Φέρμον Πικηνόν, Strab. 241: Φωκικόν, Paus. 10. 5. 1: Χυτόν and Χωλόν τεῖχος, St. Byz.: Ὠρκόν, Strab. 316.

360. NOTE 3.—*Exceptions in αιον.* Ἀθήναιον, τὸ τέμενος, Arc. 120. 25, is sometimes falsely accented Ἀθηναῖον: Ἀμυκλαῖον and Ἀραχναῖον, St. Byz.: Ἀριγαῖον, 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.: Ἡραίων, Arc. 120. 21, but it is very commonly Ἡραίων, e.g. Thueyd. 3. 75: Θυραίων, St. Byz.: Ἱμεραίων (?) but Ἱμέραιον also occurs: Καναστραίων, St. Byz. s. v. Ἀραχναίων, but Κανάστραιον is found: Κηναίων (?) or Κήναιον, Soph. Tr. 753, etc.: Κιρκαίων, Strab., is better written Κίρκαιον, Arc. 120. 22; the books vary: Κορυφαίων, St. Byz.: Λιλύβαιον, Arc. 120. 6, is frequently misaccented Λιλυβαίων: Νειλοπτολεμαίων (?) H. D.: Νησαίων, St. Byz.: Νισαίων πεδίων, also Νισαίων: Παγγαίων ὄρος, Æschyl. Pers. 494, also Πάγγαιον, Suid., etc.: Πισσαίων, St. Byz.: Πτολεμαίων is a false form for Πτολεμαείων: Σηταίων (?) St. Byz.: Συρμαίων (πέδιον), St. Byz.: Τυριαίων or Τυραίων, Xen. Anab. 1. 2. 14: Τύπαιον, St. Byz., or Τυπαίων, Paus. 5. 6. 7: Τυχαίων (ὄρος) St. Byz.: Χαλαστραίων, St. Byz. s. v. Ἀραχναίων.

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 αἰ διφθόγγου ἐκφερόμενα οὐκέτι περισπᾶται, ἀλλ' ἀναβιβάζεται μόνον [?] τόνον], Ἑρμαίων, Νύμφαιον. St. Byz. s. v. Ἀγάθη implies that adjectives in αἰος are properispomena, substantives in αἰον, proparoxytone, but s. v. Ἀραχναίων, he says, προπερισπαστέον δέ: τὰ γὰρ διὰ τοῦ αἰον ἀπλᾶ ὑπὲρ τρεῖς συλλαβὰς ἔχοντα τὴν τετάρτην ἀπὸ τέλους διὰ τοῦ α καὶ τὴν ἐξῆς διὰ τοῦ α ἢ διὰ τοῦ υ, προπερισπᾶται: Χαλαστραίων, Καναστραίων, Ἀμυκλαίων; to which may be added from Arc. 120. 27, and Theog. Can. 127. 22, Στεφαναίων and Ἡλακαταίων.

361. NOTE 4.—*Exceptions in εἰον.* Ἀμαλθείον, Cic. Att. 1. 16: Γαμβρεῖον, St. Byz., is Γάμβριον in Xenoph. Hell. 3. 1. 6; see Lob. Par. 26: Δασκυλείον (?) *Pape*; the passages which he quotes do not prove this: τὰ Ἐμπορεῖα and τὸ Ἐμπορεῖον, if correct, are hardly proper names: Ἐμποριον, in Strab. 159, is perhaps a better form: Ἡμεροσκοπεῖον, St. Byz.: Θυτείον, Æschin. 3. 122, *Pape*: Ἰσείον, St. Byz. πόλις Αἰγύπτου, ἀπὸ Ἰσίδος . . . προπερισπᾶται δέ, ὡς Ἡρεῖον καὶ Νεμεσεῖον καὶ τῶν ὅσα μὴ τῆς γενικῆς τὸ δ ἐφύλαξαν τεμνικῶν τοιοῦτος γὰρ ὁ τύπος: Λύκειον, Attic; Theog. Can. 127. 28, also Λυκεῖον: τὰ Μελαγγεῖα, Paus. 8. 6. 4: Μούσειον, a place near Olympus; St. Byz.: Ὀγκεῖον, χωρίον Ἀρκαδίας, St. Byz.: τὰ Πορθμεῖα (?) St. Byz. has Πορθμία and Πορθμίον (*sic*): Σχεδιεῖον (*sc. μνήμα*), Strab. 425, where some books read Σχεδιεῖον.

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 εἰος with ἱερόν, or some such word, understood, they ought properly to be proparoxytone, but for some reason or other they are generally properispomena. 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-substantival character. For convenience sake, it has been assumed that they are properispomena, 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 τεμνῶν διὰ τοῦ Εἰον οὐδέτερα μονογενῆ ὑπὲρ τρεῖς συλλαβὰς προπαροξύτονά τε καὶ προπερισπῶμενα διὰ τῆς Εἰ διφθόγγου γράφονται: τούτων δὲ αὐτῶν ὅσα ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΙΞ παράγονται τῆς γενικῆς καθαρᾶς οὔσης, μὴ φυλαττούσης τὸ σύμφωνον τῆς γενικῆς: τὰ γοῦν προπερισπῶμενά εἰσι τοιαῦτα, οἶον πρυτανεῖον, Νεμεσεῖον, Σεραπεῖον: οὐ γὰρ ἐφύλαξε τὸ δ τῆς γενικῆς τοῦ Σεράπιδος τοιοῦτο καὶ τὸ Ὀσιρεῖον, Ἀνουβεῖον, Τεκο-

σειον, Βενδίδειον δὲ προπαροξύτονον· ἐφύλαξε γὰρ τὸ δ τῆς Βενδίδος γενικῆς· ὁμοίως καὶ τὸ Θετίδειον. προπερισπᾶνται δ' ὁμοίως διὰ τῆς ΕΙ διφθόγγου γραφόμενα καὶ ὅσα ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΟΞ καθαρῶν, τῶ Ι παραληγομένων, κύρια καὶ κτητικά, καὶ ὅσα τῇ ΕΙ διφθόγγῳ παραλήγεται, οἷον Ἀσκληπίειον (Ἀσκληπιὸς γάρ), Ὀλύμπιος, Ὀλυμπιεῖον, Καπιτάλειον, Ἀμμωνιεῖον (τὸ γὰρ κτητικὸν διὰ τοῦ ι). οὕτω δὴ καὶ τὸ προπαροξύτονα, Πλουτώνειον, Ἡράκλειον, Ποσειδώνειον, Χαράνειον, Αἰάκειον, Διοσκόρειον, Ἑλένειον, Κλεοπάτρειον, Τιμώνειον, Μανσάλειον, Καισάρειον. οἷς ὅμοια καὶ ἐπὶ ἑορτῶν Μούσειον, Σεράπειον, Ἡράκλειον, Ὀμήρειον. In this passage some obvious corrections have been made. Herodian ap. Herm. de emend rat. Gr. gr. 19. p. 307: ἐτι ἀμαρτάνουσιν οἱ λέγοντες Σεραπέιον ὡς Ἀσκληπέιον· οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ὅμοια· ὅθεν Ἀσκληπέιον μὲν ἐροῦμεν, Σεραπέιον δὲ οὐ, ἀλλὰ Σεραπίδιον λόγῳ τοιούτῳ· ὅσα ἐπὶ τῆς γενικῆς διὰ τοῦ dos κλίνονται, ταῦτα καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ κατηχητικά¹ (sic) σχήματος τὸ δ φυλάξει. ἔστιν οὖν Σέραπις, Σεράπιδος, διὰ τοῦτο καὶ Σεραπίδιον ἐροῦμεν· καὶ Ἰσις Ἰσιδος· Ἰσίδιον οὖν ἐροῦμεν, ὡς καὶ Εὐριπίδης ἀπὸ τῆς Θετίδος Θετίδιον εἶπε

Θετίδιον αὖδα.

Herodian ap. Herm. de emend rat. Gr. gr. 19. p. 308: ὁμοίως ἀμαρτανοῦσιν οἱ λέγοντες Διονυσεῖον, ὡς Ἀσκληπέιον. ὅσα ἐπὶ τῆς γενικῆς ὀνόματα περισπᾶται, ταῦτα καὶ τοπικῶς σχηματιζόμενα περισπᾶται. ἐπεὶ οὖν Ἀσκληπιὸς Ἀσκληπιου, Διόνυσος δὲ Διονύσου καὶ Θησεύς Θησεῶς, ἐπεὶ οὐ περισπᾶται, διὰ τοῦτο οὐκ ἐροῦμεν Θησεῖον οὐδὲ Διονυσεῖον, ἀλλὰ Διονύσιον καὶ Θήσειον. τὰ μέντοι διὰ τῆς αι διφθόγγου ἐκφερόμενα οὐκέτι περισπᾶται, ἀλλὰ ἀναβιβάζεται μόνον [leg. τόνον] Ἐρμαιοῦ, Νύμφαιον. E. M. 451. 45: τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς εὐς διὰ τοῦ εἰον γινόμενα μονογενῆ, προπερισπᾶται, βαλανεῖον, βαφεῖον, πλὴν τοῦ Θησεύς Θήσειον. 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 εἰον.* Ἀγρίππειον, Joseph. B. J. 1. 21. 1; H. D.: Ἀδριανεῖον (?) or Ἀδριάνειον, Epiphani. Panar. p. 136 B; H. D.: Αἰάκειον, Arc. 121. 17; Theog. ap. A. G. 1343; Lob. Phryn. 369: Αἰάντειον (sc. σῆμα): Ἀκαδήμειον, Suid.; Lob. Phryn. 367: Ἀμαζόνειον (ιερόν), Harpocr.; Suid.: Ἀμμωνιεῖον (?) or Ἀμμωνιεῖον, Theog. Can. 129. 28: Ἀμφεῖον or Ἀμφειον, Xenoph. Hell. 5. 4. 8; perhaps hardly a fair instance: Ἀμφιάρειον (?) or Ἀμφιάραιον, 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: Ἀπολλώνειον, Eust. 270. 19: Ἀράτειον, Plut. 1. 1051: Ἀσκληπέιον or Ἀσκληπέιον, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 307. 19, or Ἀσκληπιεῖον, Theog. Can. 129. 27: Ἀστάρτειον, for which Ἀσπάρτειον also occurs: Ἀχίλλειον (?): 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: Ἑλένειον, Theog. Can. 129. 31: Ἐρέχθειον, Paus. 1. 26. 5; Plut. 2. 843 F: Ἡράκλειον, Eust. 270. 19; Arc. 121. 17; Lob. Phryn. 369: Ἡρώδειον, Suid.: Ἡρώειον (sc. μνήμα), Hesych.: Ἡφαίστειον (?) is quoted, but Ἡφαιστεῖον, Arc. 121. 18, is the better form: Θετίδειον, Theog. Can. 129. 24: Θήσειον, E. M. 451. 45; Herodian ap. A. G. Oxon. 3. 252. 16; or Θησεῖον, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 219. 13; and such is the accent in our editions: Ἰολάειον, H. D.: Ἰπποθώντειον, Hesych.: Ἰππολύτειον, Schol. Ambros. Odys. A. 321: Ἰσειον, Plut. 2. 353 A, or Ἰσεῖον, 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.

Καπετώλειον, Choerob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 233. 25 : Καπετώλειον, ΕΙ δίφθογγος καὶ προ-
 παροξύνεται : Κλεοπάτρειον, Theog. Can. 129. 31 : Λαμπέτειον (σήμα), St. Byz. :
 Λύκειον, Theog. Can. 127. 28, is perhaps not to be considered a *temenica* : Μανσώ-
 λειον, Theog. Can. 129. 31 : Μενελάειον, H. D. : Μελανίππειον, Suid. : Ὀλυμ-
 πειον, Theog. Can. 129. 27 ; St. Byz. s. v. Καπετώλιον ; the books vary between
 Ὀλυμπειον, Ὀλυμπειόν, Ὀλυμπεῖον, and Ὀλύμπιον : Ὀμήρειον, Theog. Can. 129.
 33 : Ὀρέστειον, Eurip. Or. 1647, etc. : Πάνθειον (or Πάνθιον, Schol. Pind. Ol. 3.
 60 ; 8. 12) : Πανδρόσειον (?) : Πανεῖον, temple of Pan, and an artificial hill at
 Alexandria, Strab. 398 : Πλουτώνειον, A. G. 1343 : Ποσειδείου and Ποσειδέιον,
 Eust. 270. 19, are both false for Ποσίδειον, Strab. 343, etc. : Ποσειδώνειον, A. G.
 1343 : Πρωτεσιλάειον, H. D. : Σεραπείον (or better Σαραπέιον), Zonar. 1631 ; and
 this form is common enough, though condemned by A. G. Oxon. 3. 252. On Σερα-
 πεῖον, 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 *aos* 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 πρᾶϊος, Arc. 36. 25 ; E. M. 553. 18 : πρᾶος makes πραιεία and πρᾶον in the feminine and neuter, and consequently the nominative plural is πρᾶοι or πραιεῖς, πραιεῖαι, πραιέα : σάος (σῶς), Arc. 37. 24.

-ΒΟΣ.

365. Adjectives in *vos* are oxytone, as κολοβός, ραιβός, ρεμβός, στραβός, στιλβός, ύβός ; except κράμβος and φοῖβος, which retract the accent.

NOTE.—See Arc. 46. 2-11 : Ἄβος, Doric = ἦβος or ἡβός, Theocr. 5. 109 : αἴβος, Hesych. : κράμβος, Aristoph. Eq. 539 ; Hesych. : κύβηβος, Phot. Lex. : στόμβος, Galen Lex. Hippocr., may perhaps be a substantive : φοῖβος = καθαρός, Apollon. Lex. Hom. ; Schol. Ven. T. 72.

-ΓΟΣ.

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

NOTE.—Δαύγος, Hesych. : λαίμαργος is considered by the grammarians to be a compound of λαι and μάργος : λίταργος, Suid., but it is oxytone in Choerob. 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 **ἄοιδός**, **λορδός**, **μυνδός**; except **μύδος**=**ἄφωνος**, Hesych., and **φρουδός**=**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 **ἄζα-λέος**, **ἄρπα-λέος**, **θαρσαλέος**, **κραται-λέος**, **καταλευγαλέος**, **σμερδαλέος**, but **αἰθάλεος** (**αἰθάλ-η**), **δαιδάλεος** (**δαίδαλ-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 **ἄσκητέος**, **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 **ἄλεός** (**ἄλός**), **δαφουιεύς** (**δαφουιός**), **ἡλεός** (**ἡλός**), **χῆνεος** (**χῆνειος**), but **ἀργύφειος** (**ἄργυφος**).

4. The possessive pronouns **έός**, **τεός**, Dor.=**σός**, oxytone.

Adjectives in *εος* contract into *οῦς*, as **ἀργύρεος** **ἀργυροῦς**, **μολύβεος** **μολυβοῦς**, **χάλκεος** **χαλκοῦς**.

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 ἐστι καὶ παροξύνεται, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ἔνδειαν ἔχη τοῦ Ι ἀπὸ κτητικοῦ ὀνόματος, οἷον· νηφαλέος αἰθαλέος σμερδαλέος θαρσαλέος. πρόσκειται εἰ μὴ ἔχη ἔνδειαν τοῦ Ι ἀπὸ κτητικοῦ ὀνόματος διὰ τὸ δαιδάλειος δαιδάλεος, κονισάλειος κονισάλεος: αἰθαλέος, Philem. Lex. p. 22. § 54: αἰθάλεος. τοῦτο διαφέρει· πρὸ μῆος γὰρ ἔχει τὸν τόνον, καὶ πρὸ δύο. πρὸ μῆος γὰρ ὑπάρχει ἀπὸ τοῦ αἶθω, ὡς νήφω, νηφαλέος. ἡνίκα δὲ πρὸ δύο ἔχει τὸν τόνον, ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰθάλειος γέγονε, κατὰ ἀποβολὴν τοῦ ι. ὡς παρὰ Ἀπολλωνίῳ [Apollon. Rhod. 4. 777], αἰθάλειοι πρηστήρες; cf. E. M. 261. 50; Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 195. 18: ἔρευθαλέος is sometimes erroneously ἔρευθάλεος (ἔρευθ-ος); thus also ἡθάλεος for ἡθαλέος: ὑαλέος is also a mistake for ὑάλεος, of which ὑέλεος is a later form.

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

(δαφονός), Eust. 1160. 52; Schol. Ven. Σ. 538: ἐνεός (ἐνός), Theog. Can. 50. 13, for which ἐνεός also occurs: ἐπεός (ἐπός), 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: στερεός: φηγγίνεος = φήγιμος, *fagineus*, Anth. Pal. 6. 33: φλεγεός, a false form for φλόγεος: χήνεος, Ion. = χήνειος, 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.—'Αγωρός (?) Hesych., certainly a false accent: ἔός, Arc. 179. 25; cf. Arc. 38. 4: καρχαρός, E. M. 493. 1, is certainly false for καρχάρεος or καρχαλέος: κύδεος (?) probably false for κήδεος: παλεός = παλαιός: σεός (?) and τεός, Dor. = σός: παραβείος, if it occurs, is probably false for ταρβάρεος or ταρβαλέος: ψωδαρός, Hesych., 'ex ψωραλέον corruptum esse conjecit Ruhnken.' *H. D.*

-ΖΟΣ.

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

NOTE.—'Οβρυζος, Schol. Thucyd. 2. 13. 5: ὄλιζος, Eust. 1643. 1: ἔτι ἰστέον καὶ ἔτι τὸ ὀλίγον ὄλιζον καθ' Ἡρακλείδην Ἴωνες φασὶ οἱ νεώτεροι: Eust. 1160. 16: ἐν δὲ ῥητορικῷ λεξικῷ Αἰλίου Διονυσίου φέρεται καὶ ὄλιον τὸ ὀλίγον. φησὶ γάρ· ὀλίγον. τὸ δὲ ὄλιον ἢ βάρβαρον ἢ Ἰακόν. τοῦ δὲ ὄλιζον ἢ χρῆσις καὶ παρὰ Λυκόφρονι· δοκεῖ δὲ ἢ λέξις Αἰολέων εἶναι. διὰ καὶ προπαροξύνεται τὸ ὄλιζον οὐ τονούμενον κατὰ τὸ ὀλίγον; but it is the neuter of ὀλίζων, *H. D.*: πρωϊζος (πρωῶζος) is false for πρωϊζός, Arc. 48. 23; both these words are made oxytone by Eust. 225. 42; Götting Accent. p. 306 remarks that πρωῖζ' ὄτ' ἐς Αὐλίδα in Hom. Π. 2. 203 is false for πρωῖζ' ὄτε, and that πρωῖζον and πρωῶζον 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 αἰζηός, Ἀχηός, εὐνηός, παληός.

NOTE.—Αἰζηός is oxytone, though αἰζήμιος is proparoxytone, Herodian ap. Theog. Can. 57. 15: Παληός and Ἀχηός (or Ἀχηός, Theog. Can. 51. 18) are Bœotian forms; E. M. 32. 6: κοιρανῆος, Stob. Flor. 7. 13, is contracted from κοιρανῆμιος.

-ΘΟΣ.

374. Adjectives in θος are oxytone, as ἀγαθός, αἰθός, βοηθός, ἐφθός, ξανθός, ὀλισθός, ὀρθός, τιθός, τυθός; except ἀκόλουθος proparoxytone, νόθος paroxytone, and the properispomenon λοῖσθος.

NOTE.—Schol. Ven. B. 311: Ἀκόλουθος, probably a compound: κόμαιθος, Lycoph. 924, is a compound: λοῖσθος is merely a shorter form of λοίσθιος, 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. Ξ. 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, ἀίδιος, αἰζήσιος, αἰφνίδιος, ἄλιος, ἄξιος, δῖος, ἴδιος, ἰήσιος, ἴος, νήπιος, Κιλίκιος, Ῥόδιος, Σαλαμίνιος, Χῖος; except βαλῖός, δεξιός, λαλῖός, μονιός, πελιός, πολιός, σκολιός, oxytone, and ἀντίος, μυρίοι, *countless numbers*, πλησιός, paroxytone; ἀντίος retains its accent in composition, as ἐναντίος, ὑπεναντίος, but the compounds of πλησιός are regular, as παραπλήσιος.

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

376. NOTE 1.—Oxytones. Βαλῖός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; Eust. 1190. 12: καὶ ὄρα ὅτι τὰ μὲν ἐπίθετα ξανθὸς καὶ βαλῖός ὀξευτόνως, τὰ δὲ ὄιον κύρια βαρύνεται πρὸς διαστολήν; 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: Ἰλλυριός, see above, § 248: λαλῖός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; Arc. 41. 3: μονιός, ὁ ἀπαλός, E. M. 472. 46; perhaps a substantive: μονιός = μόνος, Eust. 772. 59; Theog. Can. 55. 19, 'scribitur vero μονιός oxytonῶς ap. Hesychium, Photium, Suid. et Eust. Od. p. 1409. 61, item ap. Lucian. et in Fabulis Æsopi et præcipitur a Moschop. Π. σχεδ. p. 215 fin.: μόνιος autem proparoxytonῶς apud Callim. ubi accentum mutavit Ernest. et ejus schol.,' H. D.; but μούνιος 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 ἄμεινον δὲ τὸ πόλιον, ἵνα μὴ ᾗ ὡς ἐπίθετον*: σκολιός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; σποδιός (?) Athen. 394 A, where formerly σποδιός was read; σπόδιος is probably a better accent; cf. Theog. Can. 54. 20: τῖός, Bæot. = 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. Ἄντιος, Theog. Can. 58. 20; Apoll. de Adv. 596. 16: παρὰ τὸ ἀγχοῦ δύναται γεγενῆσθαι τὸ ἀγχος, προσλαβὼν τὴν ἐν πρόθεσιν κατὰ παρολκὴν, ὡς ἔχει τὸ ἐναλίγκιος, ἐναντίος, ἐνέπειν αἱ δὴ τοιαῦται τῶν προθέσεων παρελκόμεναι, καθάπερ πλεονάσματα οὔσαι, οὔτε τάσιν οὔτε ἄλλο τι τῶν παρεπομένων ἐναλλάσσοσι. καὶ γὰρ τὸ ἐναντίος οὐκ ἀνεβίβαζε τὸν τόνον, ὀφείλον. εἴπερ οὖν σύνθετον, τί οὐ συμμεταβάλλει τὸ γένος; ὅπερ ἴδιον συνθέσεως: the compounds (or decompounds) κατεναντίος, ὑπεναντίος, are also paroxytone: ὀλιός, Tarent. = ὀλίγος, Herod. π. μ. λ. 19. 25; E. M. 621. 51: μύριος, Ammon. p. 96: Μύριοι, ἐπὶ ἀριθμοῦ· Μυρίοι δέ, οἱ πολλοί: Arc. 41. 21: μύριος ὁ ὠρισμένος ἀριθμός, μυρίος ὁ ἀόριστος: Theog. Can. 58. 9: Μύριος ἢ τῶν δέκα χιλιάδων ἀπαρίθμησις· ἐπὶ γὰρ τοῦ ἀορίστου παροξύνεται ὁμοίως καὶ τὸ νυμφίος καὶ νύμφιος, Herod. π. μ. λ. 19. 33: πλησιός, Arc. 41. 14, is erroneously πλήσιος in E. M. 156. 21: παραπλήσιος, E. M. 531. 50.

-ΑΙΟΣ.

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

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

379. NOTE 1.—*Oxytones*. Cf. Arc. 37. 4; 42. 28-44. 5: Ἀκμάος, Æolic for ἀκμαίος, is so written in Grammat. Meermann p. 661, ed. Schäfer: ἀλαιός (?) = ἀλαός: ἀλαιός = παλαιός, Æschyl. Frag. 425 ed. Didot, should probably be ἀλεός: ἀραιός = ὁ μὴ πυκνός, Arc. 44. 5, but ἀραιός from ἀρά 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: Ἡραῖος, 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: ἀγελαίος, belonging to the herd, Eust. 1752. 61: ἀγελαίος μὲν, ὁ ἐξ ἀγέλης· ἀγέλαιος δὲ κατὰ τοὺς παλαιούς προπαροξυτόνως 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; ἀγελαίος is best in both significations. An equally vain distinction between ἀγόραιοι ὁ πονηρὸς καὶ ἐν ἀγορᾷ τεθραμμένους and ἀγοραῖοι ὁ ἐν ἀγορᾷ τιμώμενος is also drawn by some authors: ἀγόραιοι, in foro educatus: ἀγοραῖοι, forensis, Philop. According to Ammon.: ἀγόραιοι, ἐὰν προπαροξυτόνως, σημαίνει τὸν πονηρὸν τὸν ἐν ἀγορᾷ τεθραμμένον· ἐὰν δὲ προπερισπωμένως σημαίνει τὸν ἐν ἀγορᾷ τιμώμενον. According to Zonar. 19: ἀγοραῖοι προπερισπωμένως, οἱ ἐν ἀγορᾷ ἀναστρεφόμενοι ἀνθρώποι: ἀγόραιοι δὲ προπαροξυτόνως, ἡ ἡμέρα ἐν ᾗ ἡ ἀγορὰ τελεῖται: ἀγοραῖοι in both meanings is the best and most usual accent: Ἀιγαῖος, for this Αἴγαιος is said to be found, though very rarely; see Lob. Ajax 219: Ἀμφίβαιοι, a name of Neptune, is of course a compound: βέβαιος, Arc. 44. 3; Theog. Can. 53. 24: βίβαιοι (?) Chærob. E. 136. 22: βίαιος, Theog. Can. 53. 9; Chærob. E. 60. 3: γύναιος, Hom.: δέλαιος, Arc. 43. 14; Theog. Can. 52. 25: δίκαιος, Chærob. 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: Λυαῖος, Theog. Can. 53. 3; λυαία (sic) παύσιμα, Theog. Can. 22. 2: μάταιος, Arc. 44. 2; Theog. Can. 53. 24: μέσαιος is doubtful for μεσαιός, cf. Athen. 95 A. ibiq. Schweigh.: ρούσαιος, Georg. Cedren. p. 19, H. D.; probably false for ρούσαιος: τύχαιοι (?) τυχαιοί is a better accent: χαῖος is regular as a proparoxytone, since αι does not form a diphthong.

-ΕΙΟΣ.

381. Adjectives in *eios* retract the accent, as Αἰάντειος, Ἄλεξανδρείος, βασιλείος, βρότειος, γέγειος, δεσπότηειος, δούλειος, ἔτειος, ἡμετέρειος, θεῖος, θήρειος, Ἰππάρχειος, Κεῖλος, Κρήτειος, λείος, λύκειος, Ὀμήρειος, πλείος, Τεῖος, τέλειος, χήνειος, χρείος, χρύσειος; except 1. properispomenon, ἀγρείος, ἀνδρείος, ἀστείος, Ἀργεῖος, ἀχρείος, Homeric, ἀχρειος, Attic Βακχείος, γυναικείος, ἐλεγείος, ἐταιρείος, ἠθεῖος, Ἡλείος, θεμιστεῖος (and θεμίστειος), Καδμείος, λοχεῖος, μαντείος, μουσεῖος, νυμφεῖος, ὄθνεῖος, οἰκείος; 2. oxytone, ἀφνειός, φατειός, with θαμειός and ταρφειός.

382. NOTE 1.—*Properispomena*. Cf. Arc. 37. 16; Lob. Ajax 93. sqq.: ἀγρείος, E. M. 13. 24: ἀγχεῖος, Zonar. 21: Αἰαντεῖος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 2 is

a clerical error for Αιάντειος, Arc. 45. 2 : αἰγείος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 2 seems to be always αἴγειος : ἀκατείος (?) Arc. 45. 6 ; Fix ap. H. D. suggests Ἐκατείος : ἄλειος, *crammed* ; also Dor. = ἠλείος : ἀνδρείος, Eust. 217. 40 ; A. G. Oxon. 2. 196. 1 ; Chærob. E. 123. 25 : ἀνθρωπέιος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 2, yet it is always proparoxytone : Ἄργειος, Eust. 217. 40 ; Theodos. Gramm. 73. 11 ; Schol. Ven. B. 269 ; A. G. Oxon. 2. 288. 20 : ἀρχείος (?) *L. S.* : ἄστειος, Theodos. Gramm. 73. 11 ; Chærob. E. 123. 24 : ἀχρείος, Homeric ; ἄχρειος, old Attic ; Eust. 217. 40 ; Schol. Ven. B. 269 ; A. G. Oxon. 2. 284. 19 ; Arc. 87. 6 : ἄχρειος τὸ κοινόν, ἀχρείος δὲ τὸ Ἀττικόν ; Chærob. E. 123. 25 merely mentions ἀχρείος : Βακχείος, Chærob. E. 123. 25 ; Theodos. Gram. 73. 11 : γιγαντείος (?) H. D. have γιγάντειος : γοργείος (?) H. D. have γόργειος only : γυνακείος, Arc. 45. 6 : δειρείος (?) Hesych. : Δηλείος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 288. 21 : δηρείος, E. M. 248. 31 : ἔρκειος, also ἔρκειος (which is the usual accent), Eust. 1930. 28 ; Schol. Ven. Φ. 471 : ἑταιρείος, Arc. 45. 6 ; Eust. 1930. 28 ; Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 198. 24, though some wrote ἐταίρειος : ἦθείος, Arc. 44. 8 ; E. M. 422. 21 ; so Aristarchus, Schol. Ven. Z. 518 : Ἥλειος, Arc. 44. 8 ; St. Byz. s. v. Ἥλις : Ἡρακλείος, Philop. : θεμιστείος, Schol. Pind. Olymp. 1. 18 ; Herodian wrote θεμιστείος, but usage made it properispomenon : θυννείος seems false for θύννειος, cf. Athen. 116 E ; Aristoph. Eq. 354 : ἱαμβείος only occurs as a neuter, ἱαμβεῖον, which is sometimes falsely written ἱάμβειον : ἰκνείος, an adjective (?), Hesych. : Καδμείος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 173. 31 ; Theodos. Gramm. 73. 12 : Καρνείος, Callim. in Apoll. 71, or Κάρνειος, Schol. Theocr. 5. 83 ; Thucyd. 5. 75, etc., is Καρνείος in MS. of Hesych. : κυνείος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 2, yet it seems to be always written κύνειος in the books ; it appears to be expressly made proparoxytone in A. G. Oxon. 1. 373. 15 : Λελεγείος (?) *Pape* : λοχείος, probably a false accent ; none of the passages quoted in the lexicons prove that the word is properispomenon : μαντείος, E. M. 248. 31 : μεγαλείος, Arc. 45. 6 : Μενανδρείος (?) the word is Μενάνδρειος in Lucian Amor. c. 43 : μουσείος (?) Anth. Pal. 9. 372. 6, which is quoted by H. D. for this accent proves nothing ; the word is proparoxytone in Eurip. Bacch. 410 : νομαδείος (?) and νομάδειος : νυμφείος, Anth. Pal. 7. 188. 7, but the word is proparoxytone, Anth. Pal. 7. 507. 3 : οἰκείος, Schol. Ven. Z. 518 : ὄξειος (?) : ὀχείος (?) : παιδείος, Arc. 44. 18, is proparoxytone in Plat. Legg. 747 B and elsewhere : Πανείος (?) H. D. have only Πάνειος, which is no doubt correct : παρθενείος, Schol. Aristoph. Av. 918, but almost everywhere else it is παρθένειος : Περσείος (?) H. D. quote Eurip. Hel. 1480, which proves nothing ; the word is doubtless regular : Πηλείος (?) : πληγείος = παλαιός (?) Hesych. : πρασειός (?) Pollux 10. 42 : πρυτανείος, Arc. 45. 6 : σπονδείος, but Σπονδειός, a proper name, Arc. 44. 17 : δισπόνδειος, Hermog. de Ideis, p. 231 = Tom. 2. p. 296. 8. ed. Spengel, is written δισπονδείος in Aristid. Quint. p. 48 ; *H. D.* : σπερμείος, *H. D.*, almost certainly a mistake : Ταρπείος (?) *H. D.* : τυμβείος (?) *L. S.*, but *H. D.* have only τύμβειος : φυλλείος (?) seemingly occurs only as τὸ φυλλεῖον : χορείος is quoted by *H. D.* from Ælian N. A. 2. 11 ; but there it is rightly proparoxytone, though it is χορείος in Athen. 618 C.

383. NOTE 2.—Oxytones. Ἄλειός = πένης, Hesych. : ἀμβλείος is an altogether erroneous form, destitute of any authority : ἀφνειός, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 34 : θαμείος, Aristarchus ; θαμείος, Pamphilus ; S. V. A. 52 : ὀλειός = ὀλοιός occurs in E. M. 622. 25 : ταμείος (?) : ταρφείος, Aristarchus ; ταρφείος, Pamphilus. ; S. V. A. 52 ; Dionys. Thrax derived θαμείαι and ταρφείαι from θαμῖς and ταρφύς, but the accentuation of Aristarchus has been generally adopted, cf. Schol. Ven. A. 69 ; M. 158 ; T. 357 : φατειός, Arc. 44. 28.

-ΟΙΟΣ.

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

σμοίος, σκοίος; except the interrogative pronominals, as ποίος (κοίος), which, together with τοίος, οίος, οίος, and polysyllables, are properispomena, as άλλοίος, αἰδοίος, παντοίος, ἑτεροίος; except δλοιός oxytone, and ὁμοίος, γελοίος, which are proparoxytone in the later Attic.

385. NOTE.—Arc. 37. 11; 45. 8; Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 678. 16; E. M. 224. 40: οίος, Arc. 37. 11: ποίος, of some kind, is oxytone, ποίος, of what kind? properispomenon: ἄμοιος (?) Sicilian=κακός, Hesych.: γελοίος: 'De accentu autem v. γελοίος vel γέλοιος magna est veterum magistrorum dissensio. Apollon. De pronon. p. 323: οὐκ ἐξωμάλιται τὰ τῶν διαλέκτων, μάλιστα δὲ τὰ τῶν Ἀττικῶν. Ὅμοιος καὶ γέλοιος προπαροξύνοντές φασιν, ἀλλ' οὐκέτι τὰ τούτοις παραπλήσια. Contra ap. Arcad. p. 45. 10, γελοίος simpliciter inter properispomena enumeratur. Mœris, p. 109: Γέλοιον, βαρυτόνωσ, Ἀττικῶσ γέλοιον, προπερισπωμένωσ, Ἑλληνικῶσ. Quocum consentit Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 6 addito, ἡ δὲ σημασία ἡ αὐτή. Contra Etym. M. p. 224. 39, postquam ostendit adjectiva trisyllaba in οιος properispomena esse, οἱ δὲ μεταγενέστεροι τῶν Ἀττικῶν, inquit, τὸ γελοίος καὶ ὁμοίος προπαροξύνουσιν, οὐκ εὖ γέλοιος λέγεται ὁ γέλωτος ἄγιος, γελοίος δὲ ὁ γελωτοποιός. Idem discrimen statuit Ammon. p. 36 et a plerisque statui tradit Eustath. p. 205 extr. ex Ælio Dionysio, qui tamen addiderat videri omnino veteres Atticos hujusmodi adjectiva ὁμοίον ἐτοίμον γέλοιον pronounciasse. In Etym. autem MS. Trajectino præceptum illud sic invertitur: Γέλοιος προπαροξυτόνωσ μὲν λέγεται ὁ γελωποιός (sic), προπερισπωμένωσ δὲ ὁ γέλωτος ἄγιος, quam lectionem sequitur Thom. M. p. 185 nisi quod de neutro genere sic præcipit: Γέλοιον δὲ οὐδετέρωσ μόνον τὸ γέλωτος ἄγιον. Non minor in codd. scripturæ discrepantia est, modo γέλοιος modo γελοίος exhibentibus: vid. Schneid. ad Plat. de Rep. vol. 2. p. 14. Ad hæc accedit tertia τόνωσιs γελοίος cujus memoriam Eustath. servavit p. 906. 51 (ex Philopono) et p. 1967. 24: Γελοίος μὲν ὁ καταγέλαστος προπερισπωμένωσ, γελοίος δὲ ὀξυτόνωσ ὁ γελωτοποιός, et iisdem verbis Grammat. ap. Montef. in Bibl. Coisl. p. 470; qui quum pleraque omnia cum Suida communia habeat, non omittendum ap. Suidam non ὀξυτόνωσ legi sed προπαροξυτόνωσ, omninoque vereor ne oxytonum istud γελοίος recentiorum errore sit grammaticorum, qui negligenter ad ultimum vocabuli syllabam retulissent quod antiquis aliquis dixerat primum ὀξύνεσθαι: quomodo Eustathius ipse loquitur p. 205 extr.,' L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: ὀλοιός, but ὀλοίος and ὀλώιος are regular: ὁμοίος, old Attic: ὄμοιος, 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 ὁμοίος: πάριοις, Hesych.: τραπέζιοις, a Bœotian form, Theog. Can. 53. 30: ψοθοίός, ὁ ἀκάθαρτος, Theog. Can. 53. 28.

-ΥΙΟΣ.

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

NOTE.—Ἰδυίος (?) 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 *ικός*, which are paroxytone, as ἡλικός, πηλικός, τηλικός, ὀπηλικός (Arc. 52. 6): 2. ἄγροικος, ἄρεσκος, σόλοικος, which are proparoxytone: and 3. θρήσκος, σῶκος properispomena.

388. NOTE.—*Ἄγροικος* in all significations is proparoxytone in Attic according to Thomas Magister (quoted below); the Common dialect distinguished *ἀγροίκος* 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. : *Ἀγροίκος* ὁ ἀμαθής, *Ἄγροικος* ὁ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ αὐλιζόμενος. Ammon. : *Ἀγροίκος* καὶ *ἄγροικος* διαφέρει, προπερισπωμένως μὲν ὁ ἐν ἀγρῷ κατοικῶν, προπαροξυτόνως δὲ ὁ σκαῖος τοὺς τρόπους. “Ptol. Ascal. s. potius, qui antiquum nomen mentitur, recentioris ævi magistellus, ab Ammonio diversus abit § 7; *Ἀγροίκος* βαρύτονον, ὁ ἐν ἀγροῖς διατρίβων *ἀγροίκος* δὲ προπερισπώμενον, ὁ μὴ ἡμερος. Secundum commune Gr. sermonis dialectum distinxit Noster, uti e Thoma M. licet æstimare: (*Ἀγροίκος*, ὁ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ οἰκῶν, παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλληνισιν ἀπλῶς *ἄγροικος* δέ, ὁ ἰδιώτης καὶ ἀπαιδευτός· οἱ Ἀττικοὶ δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ οἰκοῦντος, καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἰδιώτου, καὶ ἀπαιδευτοῦ καὶ ἀναίσθητου, προπαροξυτόνως *ἄγροικος* λέγουσιν. Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν Πλούτῳ 705: Λέγεις ἄγροικον ἄρα σύ γ’ εἶναι τὸν θεόν; ἤγουν ἀναίσθητον. Καὶ πάλιν ἐν Νεφέλαις 46: Ἐπειτ’ ἔγρημα Μεγακλέους τοῦ Μεγακλέους Ἀδελφιδῆν, *ἀγροίκος* [?] ὦν, ἐξ ἄστεος ἤγουν ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ οἰκῶν). Judicium Jungermanni ad Poll. 9. 12, p. 982, certi quid de accentu vix proferri posse existimantis considerari inprimis meretur.” Valck. Eran. Philo: *Ἀγροίκος* βαρύτόνως, καὶ *ἀγροίκος*, προπερισπωμένως διαφέρει. *Ἀγροίκος* μὲν γάρ, ὁ γνώσεως ἄμοιρος, ἢ ὁ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ οἰκῶν *ἀγροίκος* δὲ προπερισπωμένως, ὁ μὴ ἡμερος, ἴσος τῷ ἄγριος. Lex. ap. Hermann, Gr. Gramm. 328: *Ἀγροίκος* ὁ ἐν ἀγροῖς διατρίβων, *ἀγροίκος* δὲ ὁ ἀπαιδευτός. Lex. Rhetor. post Phot. p. 664, Porson: *Ἀγροίκος*, ὁ ἀμαθής· *ἀγροίκος*, ὁ ἐν ἀγρῷ αὐλιζόμενος· Πλάτων δὲ τὸ ἐναντίον τούτου. Etym. Gudian.: *Ἀγροίκος* καὶ *ἀγροίκος*, διαφορά (l. διάφορα)· *Ἀγροίκος* μὲν ὁ ἀμαθής καὶ ἀπαιδευτός· *ἀγροίκος* δὲ ὁ μὴ ἡμερος, ἀλλ’ ἴσος (malim ἴσος τῷ e Philon.) ἄγριος ἢ ἐν ἀγρῷ διαιτώμενος. Cfr. Eran. Philon. h. v.; Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἄγρός.—Καὶ συνθέτως *ἄγροικος* καὶ *ἀγροίκος*. Alia vid. ap. Kulenk. ad Ammon. p. 5 ed Lips; *Fix* ap. H. D.; the books are as inconsistent as the grammarians: *δαῖκος*, Hesych.: *θρήσκος* (?) cf. Theog. Can. 14. 31: *πέρκος* is a doubtful form for *περκνός*; in Arist. H. A. 9. 36. 1, quoted by L. S., it is a substantive, or at least is used as one: *μαίμαρκος* (?) Arc. 51. 12: *σόλοικος*, Arc. 51. 20: *σῶκος*, Philem. Lex. p. 85. § 213; Tyrannion oxytoned it to distinguish it from the proper name *Σῶκος*, Eust. 1197. 40; Arc. 50. 4 seems to imply that the adjective is oxytone, and yet in l. 23 he says that adjectives in *ωκος* are not oxytone: according to Schol. Ven. γ. 72 *σῶκος* is the proper accent.

-ΛΟΣ.

389. Adjectives in *λος* are oxytone, as *Αἰτωλός*, *ἀμαρτηλός*, *ἀπαλός*, *ἀπατηλός*, *δειλός*, *ἐσθλός*, *Θεσσαλός*, *Ἰταλός*, *καλός*, *ὀλός*, *ὀμαλός*, *πολλός*, *σιγηλός*, *στρεβλός*, *τραυλός*, *τυφλός*, *ὕψηλός*, *φειδωλός*, *χθαμαλός*, *χωλός*, *ψωλός*; except 1. *αἰδέλος*, *ἄλλος*, *ἀσύφηλος*, *ἀτάσθαλος*, *βέβηλος*, *δαίδαλος*, *δείελος*, *δῆλος*, *δοῦλος*, *εἴκελος*, (*θέσκελος*), *ἐκηλος*, *ἐκπαγλος*, *ἐρύγμηλος*, *ἔωλος*, *ἰξαλος*, *κάπηλος*, *κίβδηλος*, *κόβαλος*, *κοῖλος*, *κόλος*, *λάλος*, *μάχλος*, *ὄλος*,

οὔλος, πέτηλος, σαῦλος, and φαῦλος, which retract the accent: 2. paroxytone, αἰόλος with those in ἰλος and ὕλος, as αἰμύλος, γογγύλος, κωτίλος, ποικίλος, στρογγύλος, φίλος, but ἀήσυλος αἴσυλος, are proparoxytone, and παχυλός oxytone.

390. NOTE 1.—**Αἰδέλος**, Arc. 55. 7: αἰδέλος is a compound adjective, and therefore proparoxytone: αἶθαλος, Nicand. Ther. 659: αἰκόλος (?) Hesych.: ἀκαλός, E. M. 44. 29, is sometimes ἀκαλος, but wrongly: ἄλλος, Schol. Ven. Π. 234; A. G. Oxon. I. 70. 11: ἀμάνδαλος, *Æolic*, 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.: γοιδοῦλος and γοδοῦλος (?) Hesych.: δαίδαλος, Arc. 54. 19; E. M. 33. 33: δεῖελος; this is the usual accent, but according to Arc. 55. 4, τὸ δειελός, τὸ δειλινὸν ὀξύνεται: δαῦλος, Eust. 274. 24: δήλος, Theog. Can. 61. 7; according to Schol. Ven. K. 466 it is a contraction of δέελος: δοῦλος, Arc. 53. 12: δύσκολος, a compound word: εἶκελος and ἴκελος, 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 ἐξίτηλος 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; Chærob. E. 23. 15: ἦκαλος, E. M. 44. 32: ἠπίαλος (?) this is perhaps not an adjective: Θεσσαλός, St. Byz.: τὸ Θεττάλη δράμα Μενάνδρου βαρύνεται παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς εἰς ιδιότητα τεθέν: ἴξαλος, Arc. 54. 19: ἴτηλος, Hesych.: καλός was paroxytone in *Æolic*, 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; Chærob. E. 116. 20: κόβαλος, generally used as a substantive, but in Aristophanes sometimes as an adjective: κοῖλος (*Æolic* κώϊλος), Joh. Alex. 6. 23; Schol. Ven. K. 134: κόλος, cf. Arc. 52. 16: λάλος, Arc. 52. 18: νενίηλος is probably a compound: νύσταλος (?): ξύσιλος, E. M. 737. 3: ὄλος, Arc. 52. 18, who holds that all dissyllables with a short penultimate are paroxytone, except ὄλος ὁ ὀλέθριος: οὔλος, Schol. Ven. K. 134; Arc. 53. 12: παῖπαλος (?): πέμπελος ὁ 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: πολός, 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; Chærob. E. 68. 24; Arc. 54. 19.

392. NOTE 3.—*Exceptions in ἰλος and ὕλος*. A. G. Oxon. I. 51. 17: Μύτιλος (μυτιλλός (?) Herod. π. μ. λ. 21. 2) is apparently another and perhaps false form for μίτυλος: αἰδυλος, Hesych., αἰδυλος, Suid., and αἰδύλος, Zonar.: αἴσυλος, Arc. 56. 12; this author strangely considers the word to be a compound of *á* and σῦλῶ; ἀήσυλος is another form of the same: βαίκυλος (?) Hesych.: βέκυλος (?): ἴτυλος, Schol. Theoc. 3. 7, quoted by *H. D.*: κώϊλος, see above, § 390: μίτυλος, a Lacedæmonian word=ἔσχατος, Arc. 55. 23, is written μυτιλός 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*, *ἄλώσιμος*, *βρώσιμος*, *γνώριμος*, *δίδυμος*, *ἔβδομος*, *ἐτήτυμος*, *νόμιμος*, *χρήσιμος*, *ὠφέλιμος*; except *ἄμός*, *θερμός*, *ἰταμός*, *μηδαμός*, *νεοχμός*, *ὄμός*, *οὐδαμός*, *σιμός*, *τομός*, *ὑμός* oxytone, and *ἐρήμιος*, *ἐτοίμιος*, which are properispomena in old Attic, though they are regular, *ἔρημος*, *ἔτοιμος*, in later Attic.

394. NOTE.—‘*Ἄμός*, Dor. = *ἡμέτερος*, Arc. 59. 19; Apoll. de Pron. 144 A: *ἔθελήμιος*, Hesych. has *ἔθελήμιος*, which implies *ἔθελήμιος*, but the oxytone form is decidedly the best: *ἐπήτριμος*, for which Ptolemæus Ascalonites wrote *ἐπητριμός*, Schol. Ven. Σ. 211: *ἐρήμιος*, old Attic, *ἔρημος*, new Attic, Eust. 341. 12; 217. 45; 531, etc.; E. M. 374. 14; Arc. 61. 6; Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 1: *ἐτοίμιος*, old Attic, *ἔτοιμος*, new Attic, Eust. 206. 1; 341. 12; 822. 5, etc.; Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 10: *θελερός*, or *θελήμιος*, E. M. 103. 48; Chærob. E. 57. 8; Arc. 61. 3: *θερμός*, Philop., see above, § 285: *ἰταμός*, Arc. 60. 15: *λαυμός* (?) Hesych.: *μηδαμός* and *οὐδαμός*, cf. Arc. 59. 19: *νεοχμός*, cf. Arc. 58. 12: *ὄμός*, cf. Arc. 59. 21: *σανχμός* = *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 *υνος* and *ινος* retract the accent, except such as are derived from adverbs, or involve the idea of time, which are oxytone, as *ἀκάνθινος*, *ἀμπέλινος*, *ἀνθρώπινος*, *βύβλινος*, *γηθόσυνος*, *δεσπόσυνος*, *δουλόσυνος*, *ἐλεφάντινος*, *πέτρινος*, *ρόδιος*, *ὑπέρινος*; but *πυκινός* from *πύκα*, *ἀδιός* (*ἄδην*), *ταχινός* (*τάχα*), *θαμινός* (*θαμά*), *μηδαμινός*, *οὐδαμινός*, *χθεσινός*, *ἑαρινός*, *τητινός*, *ἔσπερινός*, *ἡμερινός*, *θερινός*, *ὀπωρινός*, *περυσινός*, *χειμερινός*, *ὄσφινός*, all involving the notion of time: the following are also oxytone, *ἀληθινός*, *δροσινός*, *πεδινός*, *ραδινός*, *φυζακινός*.

396. NOTE.—Cf. Theog. Can. 67. 23; E. M. 58. 53; Eust. 709. 52; Arc. 65. 9; Schol. Ven. N. 29: *ἄβρινός* (?) Hesych.: *ἀλευρινός* (?) *H. D.*: *ἀληθινός*, Chærob. 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: *ἐλαίνος*, 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: *ραδινός*, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 180. 4: *σκυλάκιος* 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: *φυζινός*, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 180. 4: *χήλιος*; ‘Vitiosum accentum *χηλινόν* notavit Lobeck. Pathol. Prol. p. 201, rectum *χῆλινον* qui nunc Polluci [7. 172] restitutus est, servavit Hesych. in gl. *Κεχῆλωμαι*,’ *H. D.*: *ψυχινός* is false for *ψυχινός*; ‘*Ἐλαρινῆ ὁδός* in Thucyd. 6. 70 should probably be ‘*Ἐλαρινῆ*.

397. (b) Those in *inos* are properispomena, as *ἀγρωστίνος*, *ἀγχι-στίνος*, *Λατίνος*, *προμνηστίνος*; 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 *ἀγρωστίνος*, St. Byz. s. v. Ἀγρός: Ἀλεξανδρίνος, St. Byz., elsewhere Ἀλεξανδρινός, cf. Diog. Laert. 7. 18.

398. (c) The remaining adjectives in *vos* are oxytone, as *ἀγανός*, *αἰδνός*, Ἀσιανός, ἔλεεινός, ἔραυνός, ἔρμυμός, εὐδιανός, ἠπειδανός, ἱκανός, καινός, κεδνός, κοινός, κραιπνός, οὐτιδανός, πελιδνός, πετεινός, ποθεινός, πρυμνός, πυκνός, ριγεδανός, ρικνός, ῥοδανός, σεμνός, σκοτεινός, στενός, στρυφνός, συχνός, ταπεινός, τερπνός, τιθηνός, Χριστιανός, ψεδνός, ψυχεινός; except *βάσκανος*, *γόεδνος*, *δύστηνος*, *ἔνος*, *ἴκμενος*, *κάγκανος*, *κάρβανος*, *κλύμενος*, *λάγνος*, *λίχνος*, *μόνος*, *ξένος*, *πλάνος*, which retract the accent, and the properispomena, *ἐκείνος* (*κείνος* and *κῆνος*), *χαῦνος*.

399. NOTE.—Ἀγανός, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 172: αἰδνός, though oxytone, is in fact a compound word: ἀκμηνός, E. M. 49. 42: ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος λέγει τὴν ἀκμηνον προπαρωξυτόνος παρὰ τὴν ἀκμήν· Θέων δὲ ὀξύνεσθαι ἀξιοί, ὡς ἀγαθός· ἔνιοι δὲ προπερισπῶσιν: Eust. 1944. 38: ἀκμηνός δὲ νῦν [i. e. Hom. Od. 23. 191] ὀξύνεται· φασὶ γὰρ ὅτι Ἀρίσταρχος ἐνταῦθα μὲν ἐπὶ τοῦ θάμνος ἀκμηνός, ὃ ἔστιν ἀκμήν ἔχων τοῦ νεάζειν, ὠξυτόνησεν, ἐν δὲ Ἰλιάδι ἐπὶ τοῦ δηλοῦντος τὸν νῆστιν ἐβαρυτόνησεν. ἕτεροι δὲ φασὶ, καὶ τὰ δύο προπαρωξυτόνησαν: βλάνος, Hesych.: γόεδνος 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: ἐκείνος, κείνος, and κῆνος, Arc. 179. 13: ἔνος, cf. Arc. 111. 4: ἴκμενος, Arc. 64. 28: κλύμενος, Arc. 64. 28: λάγνος, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 351; Arc. 62. 2: λίτανος (?) is read by Seidler in Æschyl. S. c. T. 102, ed. Didot: λίχνος, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 351; Arc. 62. 7: Μαριάνδυνος, such was the Æolic 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. ξείνος, Æol. 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: σκύδμαινος (?) = σκυθρωπός, Hesych.: τῆνος, Doric for ἐκείνος: τοσσῆνος, Doric for τοσοῦτος, Theoc. 1. 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 *oos* retract the accent, as *ὄγδοος*, *σόος*; except *θοός*, *όλοός*, oxytone: *ἀθρόος* and the multiplicatives in *πλοος*

are paroxytone, as ἀπλός, διπλός, δεκαπλός. When synco-
pated they become oxytone, as ἀπλός, διπλός.

402. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. M. 26. The numerals in πλοος remain paroxy-
tone 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: ἄγνοός (?) Hesych.: ἄθροός, ὁ συνηθροισμένος is dis-
tinguished by its accent from ἄθροος, ὁ ἀθρόμβος, Eust. 1387. 11; 1788. 36; Arc.
42. 13; Aristarchus aspirated the word, Eust. 966. 10; Schol. Ven. B. 439; con-
trary to rule, it is contracted into ἄθρους, not ἀθροῦς, Eust. 1447. 52, though
Ptolemæus Ascalonites wished to write ἀθροῦς, in the accusative plural: ἀκοός,
E. M. 51. 24: ζοός, though most wrote ζόος, in which case Ptolemæus Ascalonites
would have been justified in making ζῶς perispomenon; ζῶς is however condemned
by Schol. Ven. E. 887; Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 31: διὸ καὶ τὸ ζόος παρ' Ἐπιχάρμῃ οἱ
πλείους ἐβάρυναν, cf. E. M. 413. 30: θοός, Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 29: ὄγδοος, E. M.
615. 30: ὄλοός, and οὐλοός, Arc. 42. 21: σόος, or σῶς, Schol. Ven. Σ. 887; E. M.
413. 30.

-ΠΟΣ.

403. Adjectives in ποσ are oxytone, as αἰπός, γρυπός, λοιπός,
χαλεπός, ποδαπός; except λίσπος.

NOTE.—It is doubtful whether the words ποδαπός, ἄλλοδαπός, ἐχθοδοπός,
ἡμεδαπός, τηλεδαπός, ἐχθοδοπός, παντοδαπός, ὀποδαπός, are compounds are 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. Ἄρτίπος, ἀελλόπος, Eust. 768. 48, ἀλιτρόπος, μικρόπος, τετράπος, ὠκύπος,
are paroxytone, even when declined after the Second Declension, Schol. Ven. I.
105.

-ΡΟΣ.

404. Adjectives in ρος are oxytone, as ἀκίρως, ἀβρός, ἀγαυρός,
αἰσχυρός, ἀφαιρός, βδελυρός, δροσερός, ἐχθρός, ἐχυρός, θαλερός,
ιερός, ἰλαρός, ἰσχυρός, θολερός, κρυερός, λαιψηρός, λιπαρός, λυπη-
ρός, μιαρός, νεαρός, νωθρός, ξηρός, ξυηρός, ὀρηρός, πειχυρός,
πικρός, πνιγηρός, πυρρός, σκληρός, σοβαρός, τορός, τρυφερός, φο-
βερός, ψυχρός; except 1. comparatives and comparative forms,
possessive pronouns, and numerals, definite or indefinite, in
τερος, which are proparoxytone, as ἀβέλτερος, ἀμφότερος, ἀρπα-
γίστερος, βέλτερος, δασύτερος, δεύτερος, δημότερος, ἐκάτερος, ἐξέτε-
ρος, ἕτερος, μετεξέτεροι, μηδέτερος, πρότερος, φέρτερος, ὕστερος;
2. the following, which retract the accent, ἄκρος, βάρβαρος, γαῦ-
ρος, γλίσχυρος, ἐλεύθερος, ἔταρος, ἡμερος, θοῦρος, κάρχαρος, κραῦρος,
λάβρος, λάληθρος, λοῖδορος, μαῦρος, μέρμερος, μῶρος, Attic, νύκτε-
ρος, ὀλίγωρος, παῦρος, πέπειρος, σινάμωρος, ταλαίπωρος, ὑλακόμω-
ρος, φλαῦρος, φλύαρος, χῆρος: in Attic πόνηρος and μόχθηρος are
proparoxytone when they signify *wretched*; 3. properispomenon
εταίρος. Ἄεισυρος and ἀήσυρος are regular if compounds.

405. NOTE.—'Αβληχρός, Heracleides Milesius barytoned it as a compound; Eust. 705; Schol. Ven. Θ. 178: ἄγαυρός is oxytone, though, according to the Greek grammarians, a compound of γαῦρος, Eust. 1444. 10: ἄγλαυρος (?) Nicand. Ther. 441: αἶδρος, 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 ἀμυδρος, but it is always and rightly oxytone: ἀμφοτέρος, Arc. 71: ἀφαιρός, 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 δυσίλλαβα τῇ ΑΥ διφθόγγῳ παραληγόμενα ἐπὶ ἐμφύχων τιθέμενα βαρύνεται, φλαῦρος, σαῦρος, καῦρος ὁ κακός: γλίσχος, Arc. 74. 2, is often oxytone in MSS: δαῖρος or δαιρός, *burning, caustic*; the ancients themselves were in doubt which was the proper accent, Arc. 69. 17; Theog. Can. 70. 20: δεξιτερός, Arc. 71: δεύτερος, Arc. 70. 22: δημότερος, a comparative from δῆμος used adjectively, St. Byz. s. v. Δῆμος: δίκρος is only another form of the compound adjective δίκροος or δίκρους: ἐάρτερος, Nicand. Ther. 380: ἔλλερος, Eust. 635. 5; Arc. 123. 1: ἕτερος, Arc. 70. 27: ἑταῖρος, Theog. Can. 71. 4; Arc. 72. 18: ἡμέτερος, Arc. 179. 24: θούρος, Arc. 70. 4: ἕμερος: 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: λοιδορος, also a substantive: μαῦρος = ἀμαυρός, Arc. 69. 22; μέτερος, Æolic = μέτριος: μόχθηρος, Attic, Eust. 341. 12; Arc. 71. 16; but except in that dialect and in Æolic, if it has the word, it is oxytone; in the books it seems to be commonly oxytone in all senses; Ammon. p. 95: μοχθηρός μὲν γὰρ δξύτονως, ὁ τὰ ἦθη πονηρός. λέγουσι δὲ ἀπλῶς τὰ φαῦλα καὶ μοχθηρὰ . . . μόχθηρος δὲ ὁ ἐπίπνοος; Arc. 71. 16: ἰστέον δέ, ὅτι τὸ πόνηρος καὶ μόχθηρος [ἀεὶ] οἱ Ἀττικοὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ δξύτεινον προπαροξύνουσιν, ὅταν τὸν ἐπίμονον [ἐπίπνοον] καὶ ἐπίμοχθον σημαίνει; 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 γὰρ εἰς ΡΟΣ λῆγον παρώνυμον, παρεσχηματισμένον τοῖς γένεσιν, δξύτόνον ἐστι καθ' Ἡρωδιανόν. διό, φησιν, εἰ καὶ πόνηρος μὲν καὶ μόχθηρος βαρυτόνας ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιπόνων καὶ ὑπομενετικῶν, πονηρός δὲ καὶ μοχθηρός ἐπὶ τῶν κατὰ ψυχὴν φαύλων, ἀλλὰ τοῦτο οὐκ εὔ. εἰ γὰρ πόνος καὶ μόχθος τὰ πρωτότυπα, εὐλόγως πονηρός καὶ μοχθηρός τὰ τούτοις παρακείμενα, κἂν διαφόρων ἔχηται σημασιῶν, ἵνα ἦ ἀνάλογα τῷ κάματος καματηρός, ὄλισθος ὄλισθηρός, βλάβη βλαβερός, κράτος κρατερός: μῶρος, afterwards μωρός, Eust. 1749. 37; Arc. 69. 13: μωρός καὶ μῶρος Ἀττικῶς, 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 προπερισπᾶται: Arc. 69. 13: Μωρός καὶ μῶρος Ἀττικῶς: Eust. II. 245. 37: Μήρος μῶρος παρ' Ἀττικοῖς, ὁ παρὰ τοῖς ὕστερον δξύτόνας μωρός: Od. 1447. 56: Τὸ δὲ μωρός πάλοι ποτὲ ὀρθῶς εἶχε προπερισπᾶσθαι (quibus addit exx. hujus accentus) . . . ὕστερον δὲ συνεξέδραμε τῷ πυλωρός θυρωρός καὶ τοῖς ὁμοίοις, quæ repetit 1749. 39; Μωρός vero scriptum in Etym. M. p. 593. 12; Photius: Μωρός ἐνίοι τὴν πρόσκαιρον εὐήθειαν προπερισπωμένως, τὴν δὲ κακίαν δξύτόνας: οἱ δὲ ἀπλῶς προπερισπᾶσι: σύγκειται δὲ κατὰ στέρησιν τῆς ὥρας.' H. D.: νέωρος, Arc. 72. 14: νωίτερος, Arc. 179. 23: ὀλίγωρος, Arc. 72. 15, belongs to the compound adjectives: ὄμηρος, said to mean *blind* in the Cumean dialect; cf. Schol. Lycoph. 422: πέπειρος, Arc. 71. 21, fem. πέπειρᾶ, Draco p. 79. 20: πέρπερος, Arc. 70. 13; perhaps a compound: πηρός, Schol. Ven. B. 599: πηρόν ὡς χρηστὸν κατ' ὄξειαν τάσιν παρὰ τῷ Ποιητῇ: παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς πῆρον ὡς λῆρον: according to Hesychius: πηρόν, ἐστερημένον τῆς φωνῆς. ἐνεδν δέ, πεπηρωμένον καὶ βεβλαμμένον αὐτοῦ τὴν διάνοιαν τὸν ἐνεδν καὶ ἄφωνον, προπερισπωμένως δὲ τὸν τυφλόν: πονηρός, Arc. 71. 16: ἰστέον δέ, ὅτι τὸ πόνηρος καὶ μόχθηρος ἀεὶ οἱ

Ἄττικοὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ δξύνειν προπαροξύνουσιν, ὅταν τὸν ἐπίμονον [leg. ἐπίπονον] καὶ ἐπίμοχθον σημαίνῃ: Ammon. p. 116: Πόνηρον βαρυτονούμενον ὡς σόλοικον, καὶ Πονηρὸν δξυτονούμενον ὡς κυδοιμόν, φασὶ διαφέρειν παρὰ τοῖς Ἄττικοῖς· ὁμοίως μόχθηρον καὶ μοχθηρόν. Πονηρὸς γὰρ ἐστὶν δξυτόνως 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 δξυτόνως, ὁ δὲ κατὰ σῶμα προπαροξυτόνως· καὶ παρ' Εὐπόλιδι τὸ θηλυκὸν πονήρα·

καὶ μὴ πονηρούς, ᾧ πονήρα, προξέειν·

τὸ μὲν πρότερον δξύνοντες, τὸ δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς προμνηστρίας τὸ δεύτερον βαρυτονοῦντες: **ράρος**, Suid. seems to make this Æolic word an adjective = *ισχυρός*, as well as a substantive, cf. Hesych. s. v. and Arc. 200. 22: **σινάμωρος**, probably a compound: **σκόλυθρος**, Suid.: **στείρος**, Manetho i. 125; *H. D.*; but the feminine *στείρα* (sc. *βοῦς*) is the only common form of the word: **συνάμωρος** is false for *σινάμωρος*: **σφαῖρος**, Empedocles ap. Simplic. in Arist. Phys. 425 b. 2 ed. Berolin.: **σφέτερος**, Schol. Ven. A. 280; Arc. 179. 24: **ταλαίπωρος**, perhaps a compound: for **τιμάωρος** and **τιμωρός** see Compound Adjectives: **ύλακόμωρος**, perhaps a compound: **ύμέτερος**, Arc. 179. 24: **ύστερος**, 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 *φλυαρῶς* for *φλυάρως*: **χείμαρρος**: 'De accentu formæ trisyllabæ in casibus in os, on, vel oi exeuntibus dissenserunt grammatici, quorum opiniones Eustath. p. 496, præeunte partim schol. vet. ad Pl. Δ. 452, exposuit: *ιστέον δὲ ὅτι γενικὸν μὲν ὄνομα τὸ ποταμοί, εἰδικὸν δὲ τὸ χεῖμαρροι, καὶ ὅτι τὸ χεῖμαρροι, ὡς ἐν τοῖς Ἀπίωνος καὶ Ἡρωδώρου φαίνεται, Πτολεμαῖος μὲν ὁ Ἀσκαλονίτης, παροξύνει ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ χεῖμαρρους, ἵνα φέρῃ τὸν τόνον τῆς ἐνικῆς εὐθείας. Νικίας δὲ προπαροξύνει πιθανώτερον ἐκ τοῦ χεῖμαρρους, ἵνα ἔχη συγκοπὴν ἐκ τοῦ χεῖμαρροι. . . ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἑτεροῶν τι λέγει ἐν οἷς φησὶν ὅτι χεῖμαρρους ῥητέον σὺν τῷ ν, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὡς τινες χεῖμαρρος· τὰ γὰρ εἰς οὐς ἀπλᾶ κατὰ τὴν σύνθεσιν φυλάσσει τὸ ν, οἶον νοῦς σύννοῦς. . . οὕτω γοῦν καὶ ῥοῦς χεῖμαρρους. Ὅμηρος χεῖμαρρους κατ' ὄρεσφι καὶ πάλιν χεῖμαρροι, ἀλλ' οὐ χεῖμαρροι ὡς οἱ πολλοὶ φασιν. Ὡς γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀλκίνοῦς ἀλκίνοοι, οὕτω καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ χεῖμαρρους· χεῖμαρροι: quibuscum comparandæ aliæ 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: **χῆρος**, Arc. 135. 20.*

-ΣΟΣ.

406. Adjectives in *σος* are oxytone, as *βλαισός*, *δισσός*, *λισσός*, *περισσός*, *σός*, *τιθασός*, *τρισσός*, *ῥυσός*; except *βάνανσος*, *μέθυσος* proparoxytone; *ἴσος*, *μέσος*, the interrogative *πόσος* and its correlatives, are paroxytone.

NOTE.—*Ἀγασός*, Dor. = *ἀγαθός*: **βάνανσος**, Arc. 76. 21, usually considered to be a compound: *γαυσός* = *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*, Attic, 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 **μέσσος**, Arc. 75. 4: **πόσος** and correlatives, Arc. 75. 4: **ὀπόσος**: **ὄσος** (*ὄσσος*), Arc. 75. 5: **τόσος** (*τόσσος*), Arc. 75. 5: **χέρσος**, Arc. 76. 3.

-ΤΟΣ.

407. Adjectives in τος are oxytone, as ἀγητός, αἰσθητός, ἀριθμητός, βασιλευτός, Βοιωτός, γελαστός, διδακτός, δυνατός, ἐθιστός, ἐλετός, ἐλικτός, κινητός, κλειτός, λεκτός, λιτός, λυτός, μισθωτός, ὀρατός, ὀρεκτός, πεπτός, ῥητός, τριπτός, χρηστός, χυτός, χωριστός, φθιτός; except 1. ordinal numerals, superlatives and superlative forms, which retract the accent, as πρῶτος, τρίτος, πέμπτος, ἕκτος, δέκατος; ἄριστος, ἔσχατος, λῶστος, μέσατος, νέατος and νῆτος, ὀλίγιστος, πλείστος, πύματος, ῥάστος, ὠκύτατος; numerals in στος, even though ordinals, are regular, as ὀλιγοστός, πολλοστός, εἰκοστός, τριακοστός, πεντηκοστός; 2. those in κοτος, as ἀλλόκοτος, νεόκοτος, παλίγκοτος, ὑπέρκοτος, together with the following, also draw back the accent, ἕκατος, ἕκαστος, ἠλέματος, ἠλίβατος, κασίγνητος, λήϊτος and λῆϊτος, πάχετος, τηλύγετος; 3. the pronominal οὔτος and its compounds are properispomena, as τηλικούτος, τοιούτος, τοσοὔτος; πόστος and ὀπόστος are paroxytone.

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

-ΥΟΣ.

409. Adjectives in υος (αυος, ουος) are oxytone, as ἀγαυός, ἀκουός; except αὔος properispomenon, and κρήγυος proparoxytone.

NOTE.—Arc. 45. 15: Αἶγυος, St. Byz.: αὔος, this was the accentuation of Ptolemæus 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, σκνιφός, σομφός, σοφός; except ἄργυφος, κοῦφος, στέριφος, φλήναφος, which retract the accent.

NOTE.—Ἄργυφος, 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*, *μείλιχος*, *νηπίαχος*, *τάριχος*, which retract the accent.

NOTE.—Arc. 84. 28: *ἀγέρωχος* and *ἀδόλεσχος* are really compounds and regular: *ἡπίαχος* (?): *Ἰακχος* (?) Eurip. Cycl. 69: *μείλιχος*, Theog. Can. 76. 25: *ῥοσιχος* is *ῥοσίχος* 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 *γαμφός*, *κομφός*.

NOTE.—Arc. 85. 10: *Αἶψος ὁ ποικίλος*, Suid.

-ΩΟΣ and -ΩΙΟΣ.

413. Those in *φος* and *ως* are properispomena, as *ἀθῶος*, *αἰδῶος*, *τὰ Ἀλῶα*, *ἀνδρῶος*, *ἀρκτῶος*, *ἠῶος*, *κερδῶος*, *μητρῶος*, *Μινῶος*, *δρεσκῶος*, *σῶος*; except *ζῶος*, *παρῶος*, and *Τρῶος* oxytone.

414. NOTE.—See Arc. 38. 7; 87. 12; E. M. 26. 20; 29. 25; Chærob. E. 118. 20: *ἀθῶος*, Eust. 218. 3: *Ζεὺς Ἄθφος προπαροξυτόνωσ ὁ ἐν τῷ Ἄθφ τιμώμενος μετὰ προσγραφῆσ τοῦ ἰ πρὸσ διαστολῆν τοῦ ἀθῶος ὁ ἀζήμιος*: Eust. 358. 41; St. Byz. s. v. *Ἄθωσ* τὸ τοπικὸν Ἄθωωσ χωρὶσ τοῦ ἰ, καὶ Ἄθῶωωσ, τοὺσ ἐνοικούντασ, τὸ δὲ δηλοῦν τὸ ἀζήμιον προπερισπᾶται καὶ διὰ τοῦ ἰ, 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 *ι* subscriptum, there can be little doubt that it ought to be written, for *ἀθῶος* = *ἀθῶιος*; according to Eust. 953. 45, this was by some written *ἄθωωσ* (*sic*): *ζῶος*, Arc. 38. 9: *παρῶος* also occurs in the forms *πάρωωσ* and *παρῶωσ*: it is difficult to say which is right: *Τρῶος*, see above, § 339.

-ΟΥΣ.

415. Simple adjectives in *ους* are perispomena, as *ἀλουρ-γούσ*, *ἀργυρούσ*, *ἐρεούσ*, *χρυσούσ*.

NOTE.—Arc. 93. 6; 126. 4. The accent of those in *ους* = *οοσ* or *εοσ* is irregular, e. g. *ἀργύρεοσ* ought to form *ἀργύρουσ*, but does not; cf. Chærob. 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, Parasynthesis, and Parathesis. Retraction of the accent was held to be characteristic of Synthesis, and the retention of it a distinctive mark of

Parasynthesis 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 parasynthetic 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 Parasynthesis 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 ἕτερον σχῆμα μεταπεσὸν ἔχει τὸ μεταπεπτωκὸς οὐκέτι σύνθετον, παρασύνθετον δέ. ἔνθεν οὖν καὶ αἱ τάσεις τῶν τε ἀπλῶν καὶ τῶν δοκούντων συνθέτων εἶναι τὸν αὐτὸν ἐπέχουσι τόνον [τόπον?], ἐπεὶ τὰ ἀπλᾶ καὶ παρασύνθετα μιᾶς ἔχεται ἀναλογίας, ὡς δείκνυται ἐν τῷ Περὶ Σχημάτων. σύνθετον γοῦν φαμὲν τὸ ἐξ ὀξυτόνου εἰς βαρεῖαν τάσιν μετεληλυθός, ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς ος πάνσοφος, νεάοιδος. παρασύνθετον δὲ τὸ μὴ ἀναβιβάσαν τὸν τόνον καθὼ οὐδὲ συνετέθειτο, συνθέτῳ δὲ ῥήματι παρέκειτο, τῷ ἑπακούῳ τὸ ἀγορῆς ἑπακούον ἔόντα, τῷ λυραοιδῷ λυραοιδός, μεσφῶδῳ μεσφῶδος: Apoll. de Synt. p. 324. 23: ἰδοὺ γὰρ ἔχει τὸ ἰδίωμα τῆς παραθέσεως τὸ συντηρεῖν τοὺς τόνους: Apoll. de Synt. p. 328. 15: τό γε μὴν ἀναβιβάσειν τὸν τόνον ἰδίον ἐστὶ συνθέσεως: Chærob. 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; Chærob. E. 78; E. M. 37. 11; 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 Parthesi et Scriptura hyphen*, reprinted in *Lob. Path.* 1. 543-632.

418. Compound substantives throw the accent as far back as possible, as ἡμίθεος (θεός), θεόταυρος (ταῦρος), ιερόδουλος (δοῦλος), σύνδουλος; ἰππίατρος, κτηνίατρος, λογίατρος (ιατρός); ἰπποπόταμος (ποταμός); λαγώπυρος, λευκόπυρος; λακκόπλουτος, λευκόνωτος, λογέμπορος; μαλακόκισσος, ὀρθόκισσος, ῥοδόκισσος, χαμαίκισσος; μελαναίετος, ὑψαίετος, χρυσαίετος; μέσσαυλος, μεσσέγγυος, μεσόνεοι, μετακόνδυλοι, μητροπάρθενος; μικρόνησος, χερσόνησος; ξυλόλωτος, ξυλόσπογγος, ὁμόγαμβροί, ὄναγρος, ὀρείχαλκος, παρανύμφιος, περίνεος, περίναιος, πρόβλαστος, πρόπυργος, πρόραχος, ῥιγοπύρετος, ὕφορμος, πεξέταιροι, σύαγρος, βούτραγος, ἀνάρρους, ἔκπλοος, μέθοδος, Μενέλαος, ἀλίτυρος, θέοινος, πλαγίαυλος, Ἑλλήσποντος, Προκόννησος, 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*, *ἐπίσταθμος*; 2. those in *ισκος* which remain paroxytone, as *φιλοσοφομεираκίσκος*; 3. those the last factor of which is one of the verbal terminations enumerated below under Verbal Adjectives, as *ἀγορανόμος*, *ἀρχιενουῦχος*, *ἀσπίδοποιός*, *βουκόλος*, *γεωμόρος*, *γεωργός*, *δημιουργός*, *ἐργολάβος*, *ζωγράφος*, *ἡμεροδρόμος*, *κηπουρός*, *κυνηγός*, *μυρεψός*, *νεωκόρος*, *οἰνοχόος*, *σκυτοτόμος*, *σοροπηγός*, *στρατηγός*, *συφορβός*, *τραγωδός*, *τυμβωρύχος*. To avoid useless repetition, all such substantives are included amongst the Verbal Adjectives. Ἄρτοπόπος 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*: Ἄνάδεσμος, 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: ζυγόδεσμος, *Themist. Orat.* 2. p. 30 B; this is generally neuter ζυγόδεσμον; καρπόδεσμος, κροκόδεσμος, κατάδεσμος, *Plat. Rep.* 364 C: κεφαλόδεσμος, *Schol. Æschyl. Supp.* 115: κυνόδεσμος, μαστόδεσμος, περίδεσμος, προεπίδεσμος, *Lob. Phryn.* 293: σκελόδεσμος, στηθόδεσμος, *Pollux* 7. 66: στρωματόδεσμος, *A. G.* 113. 26, this is falsely oxytone *A. G.* 303. 12; *Lob. Phryn.* 401: σύνδεσμος, *Arc.* 59. 1; *Arist. Eth. Nic.* 8. 12. 7; see *H. D. s. vv.*: σχηματόδεσμος, ὑπόδεσμος, χειρόδεσμος, χονδροσύνδεσμος, ὠρόδεσμος, *Lob. Par.* 377. Ἄδεσμος, βαρύδεσμος, ἐννεάδεσμος, λυγόδεσμος, λινόδεσμος, σιδηρόδεσμος, πολύδεσμος, are adjectives. Βούσταθμος, ἐπίσταθμος, ζυγόσταθμος, ἰσόσταθμος, κολόσταθμος, ναύσταθμος, are substantives and proparoxytone: the words ἀντί-

σταθμος, βαρίσταθμος, παράσταθμος, σύσταθμος, and εὔσταθμος, are adjectives; cf. Lob. Par. 377, who observes Par. 385: 'Male ἀπόδασμος 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 βουλιμός, 'de accentu singulare est grammaticī præceptum in Osanni append. ad Philem. p. 297: Βουλιμός· ὁ μέγας λιμός, ὡς ἀσπασμός, οὐ βούλιμος,' W. Dindorf ap. H. D., but the grammarian is probably right: πούλιμος, Wyttenbach'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 ὁδός, Hesych. is possibly a false accent: ἀρχιμίμος (*sic*), Plut. 1. 474, is monstrous.

420. NOTE 2.—Compounds in ισκος. These are of very rare occurrence; I have only noted three: ἀκροχηνίσκος, Pollux 1. 146: τοιχοπυργίσκος, E. M. 147. 6: and φιλοσοφομερακίσκος, Athen. 572 B; for διαυλίσκος is no longer read in Polyb. 10. 46. 1, Scaliger's emendation δύο αὐλίσκουσ being approved by H. D., and χεῖρ, 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: Μαντομάγος, Eudocia p. 287, is contrary to all analogy: for συνοπαδός see § 234: τετραπιαζός (!) 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 εος and ιος, but it is questionable whether their practice is correct: πατραδελφεός, Pind. Isth. 8. 144: μητραδελφεός, Pind. Pyth. 8. 36; λευκερινεός, Eust. 1205. 5: λευκερωδιός is the reading of several MSS. in Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 12, and Bekker has retained it, though one MS. has λευκορώδιος and two others λευκορόδιος: ἐξάνεψιος is not unfrequently oxytone, but in Attic at least it was barytone, Trypho ap. Ammon. p. 54: αὐτανεψιός, Plat. Euthyd. 275 B, is written αὐτανέψιος, 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; Chærob. 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 ἰατρός φιλιάτρος ἀναβιβάζει, καὶ ἐν τῷ ἀρχιατρὸς καὶ ἱππιατρὸς φυλάττει; in MSS. both ἱππίατρος and ἱππιατρός are found, yet κτηνίατρος and λογίατρος 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 properispomena, 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.—Υπαιετός stands in some MSS. of Arist. H. A. 9. 32. 3 for ὑπαιετος or ὑπάετος: Lob. Par. 378: 'pro μελαναιετός et ὑπαιετός Bekkerus proparoxytona substituit, ut ἀλαιετος 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 ὑψιαίετος Anton. Lib. c. 20, βυρσαίετος et γρυπαιετος apud Aristophanem sine ullo discrepantis scripturæ indicio;' to these may be added χρυσαίετος, γυπαιετος, νυκταί-

ετος, ἰππάετος: there is no valid ground for making any of these compounds oxytone: **Συοβιοιωτοί**, Hesych., may perhaps be defended as a name applied to a nation, E. M. 215. 1: τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΟΞ ὀνόματα δισύλλαβα, ὀξύτονα, ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζει τὸν τόνον . . . χωρὶς τῶν ἐπὶ ἐθνικῶν λαμβανομένων· οἶον Ἄχαιός, φιλαχαιός· Βοιωτὸς φιλοβιοιωτός; ‘Ἐλαιοτρυγητός, 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 γυναικάδελφος is written γυναικαδελφός in Chron. Pasch. p. 303 C; Constant. Cærem. p. 384 B; H. D.; the rest seem to be regular, ἐξάδελφος, μητράδελφος, αὐτάδελφος, ψευδάδελφος, συνάδελφος, δισεξάδελφος, πατράδελφος, ἀντάδελφος, πρωτέξάδελφος, ἀνδροεξάδελφος, τεκνάδελφος: ὀλοοίτροχος or ὀλοίτροχος, Schol. Ven. N. 137: Δημήτριος ὁ γονύπεσος δασύνει, ἵν' ἢ ὅλος τροχειδῆς καὶ κατὰ πᾶν μέρος ἀστήρικτος, τῷ δὲ τόνῳ ὡς κακότεροποι· ὄντως δὲ καὶ Ἑρμαπίας καὶ Νικίας καὶ Ἀριστέας καὶ Ἀριστόνικος. Καμάνος δὲ καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ψιλοῦσι καὶ παροξύνουσιν, ἀκούοντες τὸν ἐπὶ τὸ τρέχειν ὄλον 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 τος 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 τος, 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: *ἐρίμκος, μεγαλόμκος, ἱερόσυλος, γυμνασίαρχος*¹, *ἄκύμολος, αὐτόμολος, μεγαλόβρομος, μεγαλόβρυχος, μεγαλόηχος, μεγάμκος, νεκρόταγος, δευτερόγαμος, ὀψίγαμος, μεγαλόκομπος, ἰππόδαμος* (Schol. Ven. A. 270), *σακέσπαλος* (the Codex Ven. of Homer, II. E. 126, has *σακεσπάλος*, cf. Dindorf Præf. Hom. II. Oxon. 8vo. 1856. p. 11), *χειρότονος, πορνόφιλος, βριήπνος*, Schol. Ven. N. 521, *διφθεράλοιφος, πυρίβρομος, πολύκροτος, κωδωνόκροτος, πυρίτροχος, πύρπνος* (not *πυρπνός*), *ταυρόθροος, δξύγος, δξύήκος, δρείοικος* (cf. L. S. s. v.), *ἀερίοικος, πολύθουρος, ἀποινόδορπος, πτολίπορθος* (E. M. 694. 43), *γαστρίμαργος, αἰσόσυλος, ἐπήροος*, 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, δορυξός, ιστοριογράφος, οἰνοσκοπός, τραγωδός, 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: *αγος* (and *ηγος*), *αγρος, αγωγος, ακουος, αλγος* (?), *αμοιβος, φδος, αρωγος, ασκος, βοηθος, βοσκος, εργος* (*ουργος* and *ωργος*), but *κακοῦργος* and *πανοῦργος* are properispomena; *εψος, κουρος, λοιγος, λοιχος, μολγος, οιγος, ολκος* (*ουλκος* and *ωλκος*), *οπαδος, ουρος* (and *ωρος*), *πηγος, ποιος*, words of this ending remain oxytone however compounded; *πομπος, φορβος*. 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 ῥήματος, οὗ ἢ ἀρχουσα μακρά, συντεθειμένα προπαροξύνεται, *μικῶ, ἐρίμκος, συλῶ, ἱερόσυλος, ἀρχα, γυμνασίαρχος*; he seems to have forgotten the existence of such words as *βροτολοιχός* from *λείχω*, *ὕλοκουρός* from *κείρω*, and the like; in short, his rule is absurd, though it may be accepted as evidence concerning the accent of those in *μικος, συλος, and αρχος*.

430. -αγος and -ηγος (ἄγω ἡγέομαι).—Arc. 88. 1, as ἄληγός, ἄρματηγός, ἀρχαγός, ἀρχηγός, θαλαμηγός, ἱππηγός, νεκρηγός, κρηνηγός, ξεναγός, ξυληγός, ὀδαγός, ὀδηγός, οὐραγός, ὀχετηγός, ποδηγός, προαγός, σιτηγός, στρατηγός, ταριχηγός, ὕδρηγός, χορηγός, etc.

Decomounds.—Ἀρχικύνηγος, but ἀρχικυνηγός is quoted by H. D. from Manetho 5. 289; συγκύνηγος is oxytone in Plut. 2. 749 E; in Eurip. Iph. T. 709 we have συκυναγός, but in Bacch. 1135 ξυγκύνναγος: φιλοκύνηγος: καθοδηγός is quoted by H. D. from Orph. Hymn. 7. 8; Clem. Alex. p. 102 ed. Pott.; Schol. Hom. II. B. 494, and προοδηγός from Maccab. 2. 12. 36; Orac. Sibyll. 8. p. 778, but they are both contrary to analogy: ἀστράτηγος, ἀντιχόρηγος, ἀντιστράτηγος, ἀρχιστράτηγος, 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 has ἐπιχορηγός from Epiphan. t. 1. p. 946 D.

431. -αγος (ἄγνυμι).—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 σύαγρος, πολύαγρος, μύαγρος, etc.

433. -αγωγος (ἄγω). *With an Active meaning.*—Ἀγκαλιδαγωγός, αἱμαγωγός, ἀναγωγός, ἐπανάγωγος, ἀπαγωγός, δημαγωγός, γερονταγωγός, γλευκαγωγός, ἐπαγωγός, ἐλεφανταγωγός, ἱππαγωγός, 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, ὀχλαγωγός, παιδαγωγός, φορταγωγός, παραγωγός, leading alongside or together (πaráγωγος, derived, euperfluous, H. D. quote this as oxytone from Schol. Hom. II. Π. 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 decomposed συμπεριαγωγός, Plat. Rep. 533 D, is irregular; προαγωγός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 393. 27; προσαγωγός, συναγωγός (ἀσυνάγωγος, ἀρχισυνάγωγος, ἀποσυνάγωγος), σιταγωγός, σκευαγωγός, ὑπαγωγός, ὕδραγωγός, ὕλαγωγός, φωταγωγός, χειραγωγός, χολαγωγός, χρεαγωγός, ψυχαγωγός.

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

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

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

436. -αμοιβος (ἀμείβω).—Ἀργυραμοιβός, ἀλφитаμοιβός, ἀντημοιβός, ἀνταμοιβός, ἀντιαμοιβός, ἐξημοιβός, though this appears to be rather passive than active, ἐπαμοιβός, ἐπημοιβός, χρυσαμοιβός: ἱεράμοιβος in Hesych. is doubtful.

437. -αιοδος and -ωδος (αἰίδω).—Arc. 86. 24: τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἄδω γινόμενα, εἰ μὲν τῇ ΩΙ διφθόγγῳ παραλήγονται, ὀξύνεται· τραγῳδός, κωμῳδός, μελῳδός· εἰ δὲ τῇ

ΟΙ διφθόγγη, εἰ μὲν ὑπὲρ τρεῖς συλλαβὰς ᾧσι, προπαροξύνεται· λιγυάοιδος ὑπεράοιδος· εἰ δὲ τρεῖς ὁμοίως· ὑμνάοιδος ἐπάοιδος λυράοιδος. τὰ δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν ὀξύνεται· ὑμνωδός, ἐπωδός, λυρωδός. According to this, compounds in αοιδος are proparoxytone, yet ἐπάοιδος is oxytone in the Septuagint and in Philo Jud. 401 A; *H. D.*; so θεσπιαοιδός, ἱεραοιδός, Hesych., ἱμαοιδός, Pollux 4. 53: καθαροοιδός, *H. D.*, is probably with more correctness made proparoxytone by L. S.: λυράοιδος, 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: νεάοιδος, Apoll. de Synt. 330, this is also oxytone: περιάοιδος, Hesych., is oxytone in Suid.: στιχαοιδός, Anth. Plan. 4. 316, quoted by *H. D.*: φιλαοιδός, Theocr. 28. 23.

Those in ωδος are regular: ἀνωδός, ἀπωδός, ἀρνωδός, αὐλωδός, βαρβιτωδός, ἐνωδός, ἐπωδός, θεσπιωδός, θρηνωδός, ἰλαρωδός, κιθαρωδός, κωμωδός, λυρωδός, λυσιωδός, μαγωδός, μελωδός, μεσωδός, μονωδός, νομωδός, παρωδός, ποικιλωδός, προσωδός, ραβδοωδός, ραψωδός (ψευδοραψωδός, Hesych., is irregular), στιχωδός, συνωδός, τραγωδός, (ἀτράγωδος, παρατράγωδος), τρυγωδός, ὑμνωδός, χρησμοωδός, ψαλωδός, ψαλωτωδός, yet, in the face of all this, we have ἀνωδος in Arist. *H. A.* 1. 1. 29, and πρόωδος, *E. M.* 691. 48.

438. -αρωγος (ἀρήγω).—Ἐπαρωγός, συναρωγός, *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. περιάυγος, ὕπαυγος.

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

442. -βοσκος (βόσκω), Arc. 87. 25.—Αἰγοβοσκόσ, ἀνοβοσκόσ, Soph. Frag. 110. ed. Didot: βοοβοσκόσ, γηροβοσκόσ (γηρωβοσκόσ?): ἐλαφόβοσκος, fed on by deer, hence τὸ ἐλαφόβοσκον, a plant so called: κραυαλόβοσκος δίψα seems to be passive in meaning: λωτοβοσκόσ or λωτόβοσκος, according as it is active or passive: ὀρνιθοβοσκόσ (?) παιδοβοσκόσ, πολυβοσκόσ, πορνοβοσκόσ, Arc. 87. 25: προβοσκόσ, Herodot. 1. 113; some MSS. read πρόβοσκος (προβόσκων): προβατοβοσκόσ, ὑβοσκόσ, Arc. 87. 25: χειροβοσκόσ, in the sense of one who supports himself by his hands, may be right: χοιροβοσκόσ, χηνοβοσκόσ, Arc. 87. 25: χιονόβοσκος, snow-fed, Æschyl. Supp. 560, should probably not be oxytone: ἱερακοβοσκόσ, Ælian *H. A.* 7. 9: καμηλοβοσκόσ, Strab. 768.

443. -δειψος (δέψω).—Σκυλαδέψος and σκυτοδειψός in L. S. are somewhat doubtful: σκυλάδειψος occurs in Eust. 710. 18: σκυλόδειψος, Demosth. 781. 18: σκυτόδειψος, Plat. Gorg. 517 E, where Stallbaum has σκυτοδειψός; and βυρσόδειψος in Suid., *H. D.*

444. -εργος, -ουργος, -ωργος (ἔργω, ἐργάζομαι).

-εργος, with Active meaning, as ἀεργός and ἀργός, αἰσυλοεργός, συνεργός, Arc. 88. 17: (ἀσυνεργος), ἀγαθοεργός, ὀλβιοεργός, δημοεργός, παντοεργός, ἐτωσιεργός. κακοεργός, ὄλοεργός, ὀβριμοεργός, λυροεργός, φυτοεργός, ἀλιεργός, ἀμπελοεργός, ἀνυσιεργός, ὑποεργός, ταχυεργός (not ταχύεργος, though that is quoted by *H. D.* from Appian. Pun. c. 47), ἀγλαοεργός.

With Passive meaning: ἡμίεργος, ἀμφίεργος, κάτεργος, ἀνεργος, καλλίεργος, πάρεργος, πρόσεργος.

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

and yet it always is: ἀπεργός, *not working, idle*, is proparoxytone, but ἀμβολιεργός, *putting off work, lazy*, oxytone: ἀξιοεργός, *capable of work*; χαριεργός: φύγεργός, *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 *Ælian*, but φιλεργῶς in *Pollux* 3. 121: the latter form is approved of by *H. D. s. v.*, and yet under the word φιλοεργός (which they quote from *Anth. Pal.* 6. 48; 7. 423; *Const. Manass. Chron.* etc.) they say, ‘scribendum φιλόεργον et φιλοέργους secundum regulam Arcadii, p. 87. 18:’ μίσεργός, *Pollux* 6. 172: ἡλιτοεργός, *missing the work*, *Anth. Pal.* 7. 210, quoted by *H. D.*, and ἔπεργός, in an active sense, are not astonishing amidst so much inconsistency: πολύεργός, *Arc.* 87. 21; *Schol. Nicand. Ther.* 7, is oxytone in *Theocr.* 25. 27: ἐκάεργός, though active in sense, is always proparoxytone, *Arc.* 87. 21.

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

445. -ουργός (= οεργός).—These are oxytone, as ἐλεφαντουργός, αὐτουργός, πρωτουργός, δημιουργός, ὑπουργός, ψευδουργός, αἰσχουργός, ἀθεμιτουργός, βαναυσουργός, παντουργός, φαυλογυός, ἀνοσιουργός, ραδιουργός, ἔθειουργός, συνιουργός, except κακοῦργός and πανοῦργός, *Arc.* 87. 20; *A. G. Oxon.* 1. 305. 28.

NOTE.—There is no lack of irregularities here, e. g. ἀλουργός is oxytone, though it is not active in meaning. The following decompositions deviate from the rule: συνδημιουργός, *Plat. Legg.* 671 D: βαυκοπανοῦργός, *Arist. Eth. Nic.* 4. 7. 15: τριπανοῦργός, *Anth. Pal.* 12. 57: *L. S.* have τριπάνουργός, which is perhaps better, and ἀπάνουργός: παγκάκουργός is παγκακοῦργός in *Hesych.*, *Schmidt* however prints it proparoxytone, φιλοκακοῦργός, *Sept.*: συλλειτουργός is quoted by *H. D.* from *Epiphanius* and other late writers: φλαυργός, in *Soph. Phil.* 35, is in some books φλαυρούγος, and therefore φλαυροῦγος: λαθροκακοῦργός, *H. D.*

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

Those in ωργός are regular, as γεωργός, λωργός, λειωργός, συγγέωργός, φιλογέωργός, πανγέωργός, συγγέωργός, *Schol. Aristoph. Plut.* 223: ξυγγέωργος βαρυντόνως· σύνθετον γάρ, ὡς πάγκαλος, πάνσοφος. τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΟΞ ὀξύτονα συντιθέμενα βαρύνεται: yet it is falsely oxytone in *Pollux* 6. 158: φιλογέωργός, *Schol. Apollon. Rhod.* 1. 188, is oxytone in *Diod. Sic.* 1. 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 ΟΞ συντιθειμένα παρὰ τὸ ἔργον μὴ ὄντα κύρια ὀξύνεται· ἐλεφαντουργός αὐτουργός· τὸ μέντοι κακοῦργός καὶ πανοῦργός βαρύνεται, ὁμοίως καὶ τὸ ἐκάεργός περιεργός πολύεργός πάρεργός: and again, 88. 12, ὅσα πρόθεσιν ἔχει ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ προπαροξύνεται περίβολος Ἰπέρβολος . . . χωρὶς τῶν ἀπὸ κλειτός καὶ κλυτός . . . καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἔργον ὑπουργός συνεργός.

447. -ειψός (ἔψω).—These are regular, as μυρεψός, χυτρεψός.

448. -κουρός (κείρω).—*Arc.* 73. 2, has ἰλοκουρός, ὃ τὴν ὕλην τέμνων; and according to analogy σιτόκουρός ought to be oxytone; but it is not so in our books: πρωτόκουρός, περίκουρός, ἀμφίκουρός, τρίκουρός, ἄκουρός, are regular, having a passive sense.

449. -λοιγός (—?) oxytone, as ἀθηρηλοιγός, βροτολοιγός, *E. M.* 25. 24; 250. 29.

450. -λοιχος (λείχω), oxytone, as *αιματολοιχος*, *αισχρολοιχος*, *βροτολοιχος* (Eust. 518. 41), *κνισσολοιχος* (Eust. 1817. 38), *μαπτυλοιχος*, *ματιολοιχος* (Herodian ap. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 450) : *τραπεζολοιχος*; *κνισσολοιχος* (or *κνισσολοιχος*) is written *κνισσολοιχος* in Athen. 125 B.

451. -μολγος (ἀμέλω), Arc. 87. 27. These are regular, as *βουμολγος*, *ιπημολγος*, (*ιπημολγος*).

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

453. -ολκος, -ουλκος, -ωλκος (έλω), Arc. 87. 27. They are regular, as *ανθολκος*, *ιχθυολκος*, *εφολκος*, *βελουλκος*, *λιθουλκος* (also used substantively), *ψυχουλκος*, *νεωλκος*, *κννουλκος*. *Παρολκος*, a *toy rope*, is thus accented in Schol. Thucyd. 4. 25 : *αφολκος*, a *lighter*, H. D. : *διολκος* is oxytone in Strab. 355 ; Hesych. : *παροxytone* in Strab. 369, 380 : both words should be oxytone. *Διολκος*, as a proper name, is regular, Ptol. 4. 5. 10 : *ψυχουλκος*, a *plant*, is falsely written *ψυχουλκος* in Hesych. : *σύνολκος*, *drawn together*, is regular : *ένδιολκος*, H. D.

454. -οπαδος (δπάω?). *Συνοπαδος* is regular.

455. -ουρος, -ωρος, as *κηπουρος*, *θυρωρος*, *αρκυωρος*; these are commonly said to come from *οὔρος*, *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 *οίκουρος* (*συνοίκουρος*), *σικουρος*, *σικωρος*, *πυλουρος*, *πυλωρος*, A. G. Oxon. 2. 254. 10, *πυλαωρος*, Dor. *πυλαρος*, *αρκυωρος*, *θυρωρος*, *ακτωρος*, *σκευωρος*, Theog. Can. 72. 4, *σκοπιωρος*. It is more than doubtful whether the oxytone *θεωρος*, Doric *θεαρος*, belongs to this head, and the same remark applies to several other words mentioned here : *αρχιθέωρος*, 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 ; *τιμωρος* (L. S. derive this from *τιμή*, *αείρω*, *αἴρω*), but its uncontracted form is *τιμήωρος*, *μυλωρος*, Theog. Can. 72. 4. *Δύσουρος*, *εὔωρος*, *πανάωρος* are passive in meaning, but *ἐπίουρος* (only used substantively), Schol. Ven. N. 450, *ὀλίγωρος* are proparoxytone. H. D. quote *ἐρκούρος* for *ἐρκουρος* from Anth. Palat. 12. 257. 2, where however *ορκούρος* stands in the text : *οικουρος*, Arc. 70. 5 ; 73. 5 ; 86. 11, was by some written *οικοῦρος*, Eust. 1423. 7 : *ὀδουρος* is improperly *ὀδουρος* in Eust. 1445. 19, and *ὀδούρος* in Hesych. : *μύχουρος* in Lycoph. 373 can hardly be correct : *οικόθουρος*, *ὀ οικουρος κύων*, Hesych., is doubtful both as to derivation and accent : Lycoph. 345 has *φρύκτωρος* for *φρυκτωρος* : Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1227, *ὕληωρος* for *ὕληωρος* : Hesych. *τεμένωρος* for *τεμενωρος* : Etym. Gud. 30. 17, *ακταιωρος* for *ακταιωρος*. The word *αγχοῦρος*, Arc. 73. 10, = *φωσφόρος* has a strange accent, but it may be compared with *Ἄρκτουρος*, Arc. 73. 10, *νυκτούρος*, Plut. 2. 941 C, and *κλαγγούρος ὁ κρακτικός*, Arc. 73. 10 : *τηλωρος* 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 : *αὔλικουροι*, Suid., appears to be corrupt ; cf. Lob. Prol. 147, note ; 272 : *τετράωρος* (*ἄρω*), *τέτρωρος* is proparoxytone. Those in *ωρος* from *ώρα* are necessarily proparoxytone, as *ὑπέρωρος*, *ἔξωρος*.

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

456. -πηγος (πήγνυμι), Arc. 88. 1. All of these, both compounds and *decompounds*, with active meaning, are oxytone, as *ἀμαξοπηγος*, *σοροπηγος*, *ἀρματοπηγος*, *τορνευτολυρασιπιδοπηγος*. *Παλίμπηγος*, Pollux 6. 164, is passive in meaning.

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

oxytone, as *σιτοποιός*, *ἀρχισιτοποιός*, *ἀσπίδοποιός*, *διθυραμβοποιός*, *τραγῳδοποιός*, *παιδοποιός*; *αὐτόποιος*, Soph. Œd. 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.—*εὐπομπος*, *ναυσίπομπος*, *τηλέπομπος*.

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

459. -φορβός (*φέρβω*), Arc. 88. 3. *Active*—*Βουφορβός* (Arc. 46. 11), *ἵπποφορβός* (Arc. 88. 3), *ὄνοφορβός*, *συφορβός*, *σσοφορβός*, *ύλοφορβός*, *ύοφορβός*, *ύφορβός*.

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

NOTE.—*Μονόφορβος*, Hesych., *μόφορβος*, *πάμοφορβος*, and *πολύφορβος* are all of them probably errors, but there is authority for *αὐτόφορβος*, Arc. 88. 4: τὸ δὲ αὐτόφορβος οἱ πλείους 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*, *εὖ*, *δυσ-*, *ἀεὶ*, *ἄγαν*, *ἀρι-*, *ἄρτι*, *ἔρι-*, *ὄμοῦ*, *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*, *ἔπεσβόλος*, *word-throwing*, *τηλεβόλος*, *far-throwing*, *λιθοβόλος*, *stone-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*, *δοκος*, *δομος*, *δονος*, *δορος*, *δοχος*, *δρομος*, *δροπος*, *ηγορος*, *θοος* (only *βοηθόος*), *θορος*, *κλοπος*, *κολος*, *κομος*, *κοος*, *κοπος*, *κορος*, *κροκος* (?), *κτονος*, *λαβος*, *λαλος*, *λογος*, *λοχος*, *μαχος*, *μορος*, *νομος*, *ξοος*, *πλαθος*, *πλοκος*, *ποκος*, *πολος*, *πονος*, *πορος*, *προπος*, *ραφος*, *ροφος*, *σκαφος*, *σκοπος*, *σοος*, *σπορος*, *στολος*, *στροφος*, *σφαγος*, *τοκος*, *τομος*, *τορος*, *τραγος*, *τροφος*, *τυπος* (*κτυπος*), *φαγος*, *φθορος*, *φοβος*, *φονος*, *φορος*, *χοος*, *ωρυχος*; for examples of each reference may be made to the following sections.

461. NOTE.—E. M. 775. 47: ὡςπερ γὰρ τὸ ὑδροφόρος, παροξυτόνως μὲν σημαίνει ἐνέργειαν· προπαροξυτόνως δὲ πάθος· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔστιν ὁ φέρων τὸ ὕδωρ· τὸ δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ ὕδατος φερόμενον. ἄρα καὶ ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς ἀπὸ βημάτων συντιθεμένοις ταῦτὸν εἶναι εὐρίσκομεν; φασὶν ὅτι ἐπίπαν. ὅτι δὲ ἕνια μόρια παραβαίνοντα τὸν λόγον, ὡς αἱ προθέσεις καὶ τὰ ἐπιτακτικά. οἶον ἐπίσκοπος καὶ ζάχρυσος, ἐνέργειαν σημαίνει, οὐ πάθος καὶ προπαροξύνεται καὶ τὰ ὅμοια· ὡςπερ τὸ ναύβατος παροξυτόνως [?] μὲν παθητικός· προπαροξυτόνως δὲ ἐνεργητικός· τὸ μὲν γὰρ δηλοῖ τὸν ἐπιβαίνοντα ἐπὶ τὴν ναῦν· τὸ δὲ τὸν ὑπὸ τῆς νηὸς βαινόμενον. ἄρα καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον φυλάττει; λέγεται πάλιν ὡς ἐπίπαν· ἰδοὺ ἀτερπῆς μῦθος, ὁ μὴ τέρπων δξύνεται ἐνεργητικός, καὶ ἀνηλεῆς ὁ μὴ ἔλεων· καὶ φιλομηδῆς (sic) ἢ φιλοῦσα τὸν γέλωτα, καὶ ἀνεμοσκεπῆς χλαῖνα ἢ ἐκ τοῦ ἀνέμου σκέπουσα· καὶ δυσαῆς, ὁ δεινῶς πνέων· τοῦναντίον δὲ τρήρης ναῦς, ἢ ὑπὸ τριῶν ἐρεσσομένη· ἐν γὰρ τοῖς παροξυτόνοις ἔστί 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, μασιλόγος, μασιτόκος, μογιάλος, and a hundred besides: nor is there any more truth in the assertion that those compounded with πολύ retract the accent, e.g. πολυβόλος, πολυγράφος, πολυηγόρος, 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 ἐπιφερομένου ἢ ῥήματος ἐν τέλει προπαροξύνεται, πολύκαρπος, πολυίδος, τὸ δὲ πολυφάγος παροξύνεται, καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ φαγεῖν συντιθέμενα κατὰ τὸ τέλος παροξύνονται, ποιφάγος ὁ ποιμήν· παμφάγος, ὠμοφάγος: Arcadius (89. 7) also holds or seems to hold the same opinion: ὅσα ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ συντίθεται ἐκ τοῦ πολύ, προπαροξύνεται, πολυστρόφος, πολύκαρπος, πολυφίλος: 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 verbals 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.*—Ἀνθοβάφος, πορφυροβάφος, πιλοβάφος.

Passive, etc.—Ἀβαφος, δίβαφος, χολόβαφος or χολοίβαφος.

464. -βολος, βαλος (βάλλω), Arc. 88. 18. *Active.*—Δισκοβόλος, ἐκατηβόλος, δευτεροβόλος, πρωτοβόλος, ἐκηβόλος, ἐκασβόλος, τηλεβόλος, ἐλαφηβόλος, ἀκροβόλος, one that throws from afar: ἀκροβόλος, struck from afar: ἰθυβόλος, εὐθυβόλος, πολυβόλος, πλειστοβόλος, δεξιοβόλος, ἰσοβόλος, κερασβόλος, ὠκυβόλος.

Passive, etc.—Πρόβαλος, ἐπίβολος and ἐπήβολος, δίβολος, δύσβολος, τρίβολος, παλίμβολος, ὀρθόβολος, εὐβολος.

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 ἀμφώβολον, see H. D. s. v.: πυρεκβόλος, which is quoted by H. D., can hardly be correct.

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

Passive, etc.—Διάβορος, θηρόβορος, 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, οὐδ' ἀγύμναστον μ' ἔαν ἔοικεν ἢ τάλαινα διάβορος νόσος: '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 Ælian, 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, ἔρμολγύφος, ζωογλύφος, λιθογλύφος, πτερογλύφος, τυρογλύφος, τοκογλύφος, ἀγαλματογλύφος.

Passive, etc.—Τρίγλυφος.

NOTE.—The Aristophanic decompound *κυμνοπριστοκαρδαμογλύφος* remains paroxytone: *ὀδοντόγλυφον*, a *tooth-pick*, takes the accent of a substantive.

467. -γονος (γίγνομαι). *Active*.—'Ανδρογόνος, δακρυγόνος, διγόνος, παιδογόνος, πυριγόνος, τεκνογόνος, τριγόνος, ἄρρενογόνος, τελειογόνος, ἀριστογόνος, πρωτογόνος, καρπογόνος, ζωογόνος, θηλυγόνος; δακρυογόνος, ταχυγόνος.

Passive, etc.—'Αγονος, ἀπόγονος, δίγονος, ἔγγονος, ἔκγονος, ἐπίγονος, θεόγονος, νεόγονος, ὁμόγενος, πυρίγονος, πρόγονος, τρίγονος, τηλέγονος, τελειόγονος, ἀρτίγονος, κεβλήγονος, παλαίγονος, πηλόγονος, πρωτόγονος, ὀψίγονος, ὀρνιθόγονος, ἑτερόγονος, χρυσόγονος, θεόγονος, εὐγονος, σιτήγονος, αὐτόγονος.

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

468. -γράφος (γράφω): Arc. 90. 23; A. G. Oxon. 2. 397. 32. *Active*.—Δελτογράφος, ἐπιγραμματογράφος, ζωγράφος, ἱαμβειογράφος, λογογράφος, μυθογράφος, νομογράφος, πεζογράφος, πολυγράφος, σημειογράφος, ὄρογράφος, ἐπιστολιαγράφος, ὀρθογράφος, καλλιγράφος (E. M. 694. 43), τραγωδιογράφος, βιβλιογράφος, παροιμογράφος, ἱστοριογράφος, λεξικογράφος, σιλλογράφος, ὑπομνηματογράφος, ταχυγράφος, γεωγράφος, etc.: 'Αρχιζωγράφος, H. D., is a doubtful accent.

Passive, etc.—'Αγραφος, ἀντίγραφος, ἀπόγραφος, αὐτόγραφος, ἔγγραφος, ἀνεπίγραφος, ἰδιόγραφος, κατάγραφος, ὁμόγραφος, περίγραφος, πρόσγραφος, ἱερόγραφος, λεπτόγραφος, μεσόγραφος, ἀγιογράφος, εὐπερίγραφος, ψευδεπίγραφος.

469. -δοκος (δέχομαι). *Active*.—'Ακοντοδόκος, δωροδόκος, ἀνθοδόκος, γυντοδόκος, ἱεροδόκος, ἰοδόκος (yet some wrote *ἰόδοκον*, Schol. Ven. O. 444), ξεινοδόκος (Eust. 1024. 61; Schol. Ven. Γ. 354; Arc. 88. 7), ὀδοιδόκος, πρεσβυτοδόκος, πηλοδόκος, σιτοδόκος, σμηνοδόκος, μελανδόκος.

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

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

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

Passive, etc.—Λεπτόδομος, ὀπισθόδομος (sub.), πρόδομος, ἀρτίδομος, ψευδισόδομος, πηλοδόμος, ἰσόδομος.

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*.—'Επνοδόνος.

Passive, etc.—'Αλίδονος, οίστροδονος, πολύδονος.

472. -δοπος (δείρω). *Active*.—Βουδόπος (Lob. Ajax 189), προβατοδόπος.

Passive, etc.—'Αδοπος, ἀμφίδοπος, νεύδοπος, ἀρτίδοπος, αὐτόδοπος.

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

Passive, etc.—'Ανάδοχος, διάδοχος, ἀδιάδοχος: πάνδοχος is irregular.

474. -δρομος (δραμῆν). *Active*.—Βοαδρόμος, βοηδρόμος, ὄρειδρόμος, ὀριδρόμος, οὐριοδρόμος, ἑλικοδρόμος (not ἑλικόδρομος), οὐρανοδρόμος, ὑδροδρόμος, αἰθεροδρόμος, γυροδρόμος, νυκτιδρόμος, ἡμεροδρόμος, παταγοδρόμος, λαιψηροδρόμος, μακροδρόμος, δολιχοδρόμος, σταδιοδρόμος, διαυλοδρόμος, σταφυλοδρόμος, ὄπλιτοδρόμος, ἵπποδρόμος, one who races on horseback, ἄρματοδρόμος, σκολιοδρόμος, σκοπελοδρόμος, σκυλακοδρόμος (?), ἄκυδρόμος.

Passive, etc.—Διάδρομος, παράδρομος, κατάδρομος, μετάδρομος, ἐπίδρομος, περίδρομος, ἀμφίδρομος, ἔκδρομος, σύνδρομος, ἀπύδρομος, πρόδρομος, εὐδρομος, ὀμόδρομος, παλίνδρομος, ἀμμόδρομος (used as a substantive), ἵππύδρομος, 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, ὀμόδρομος, πυρίδρομος, ἀνεμόδρομος, ἀλάδρομος, ὀρθόδρομος, ἰσόδρομος, δωδεκάδρομος, ὑψίδρομος, αὐτόδρομος: εὐθύδρομος, 'Strab. 25 eodemque accentu Pollux 1. 194, de equo; Suidas in 'Ακαμπίας: sed analogia compositorum cum δρόμος, quæ non sunt a præpositionibus formata, poscit εὐθύδρομος,' Hase ap. H. D., yet they print ἰθύδρομος, Anth. Pal. 6. 103, without one word of comment, as also βραχύδρομος, whilst ταχύδρομος is given as the correct form (L. S. have ταχύδρομος): ἀελλόδρομος, ἐπτάδρομος, ἰσόδρομος are all active in meaning, as in ὀξύδρομος, Schol. Pind. Ol. 13. 51: 'sed scribendum potius ὀξύδρομος ut ταχύδρομος,' H. D.: πυργόδρομος (?) ἄκυδρόμος (?): ἀκαμπύδρομος may be defended as a decompound, cf. ἀνισόδρομος: κυματοδρόμος should be κυματοδρόμος: φιλόδρομος, fond of running, is no exception, nor is τελεόδρομος: ἀιθεροπηνοδρόμος, 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, ὠμόδροπος.

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 χέδρωπα 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 χεδροποὺς ex pluribus codicibus, non τοὺς χέδρωπας, quod est in aliis, ut χεδροπῶν ap. Hesych., qui per ὄσπριων exp., et ap. Plutarch. Mor. p. 378 B, C, male χεδρόπων p. 273 C: qui accentus pariter corrigendus ap. Polluc. 6. 60, τὰ ὄσπρια ἃ καὶ χέδρωπα ὠνόμαζον, et ap. Maxim. Περὶ κατ. 511: "Ἄλλα χέδρωπα.'

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

accent is common, e. g. Athen. 220 A, *ἢ* κακάγορος), *πυλαγόρος*, *κυλικηγόρος*, *χρησημηγόρος*, *ψευδηγόρος*, *μεγαληγόρος*, *σεμνηγόρος*, *ὑψηγόρος* (H. D. would, without the slightest reason, read *ὑψηγόρος*), *πολυηγόρος*. *Μακρήγορος* (?), *Χρυσήγορος* (?), are both almost certainly mistakes.

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

477. -θοος (*θέω*).—*Βοηθόος* is prooxytone, though *βοηθός* is oxytone; the rest are, for some reason or other, proparoxytone, *ἀρηίθοος*, *ἰππόθοος*, *ᾠκύθοος*.

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

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

Passive, etc.—*Ἄκλοπος*, *ἐπίκλοπος*.

480. -κόλος (*κολέω*). *Active*.—*Βουκόλος*, *θεοκόλος*: the decompounds *ἐπιβουκόλος*, Schol. Ven. E. 178; *ἵπποβουκόλος*, *οἰοβουκόλος*, Æschyl. 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. i. 153. 15; Schol. Ven. N. 132. *Active*.—*Ἄνθοκόςμος*, *ἄλσοκόςμος*, *γαιοκόςμος*, *γηροκόςμος* (Arc. 87. 10), *γαλακτοκόςμος*, *ἐλαιοκόςμος*, *ἐρνοκόςμος*, *εἰροκόςμος*, *ἵπποκόςμος* (Arc. 87. 9), *ἱεροκόςμος*, *κηποκόςμος*, *λεοντοκόςμος*, *μελισσοκόςμος*, *νοσοκόςμος*, *νυμφοκόςμος*, *ὄρειοκόςμος*, *ὄρεοκόςμος*, *ὄρεωκόςμος*, *παιδοκόςμος*, *σμηνοκόςμος*, *ὑλοκόςμος*, *taking care of wood* (*ὑλόκομος* from *κόμη*, *thick growth with wood*), *φυτηκόςμος*, *φυτοκόςμος*, *τριχοκόςμος*, *τραπεζοκόςμος*, *ᾠραιοκόςμος*; *ἡδύκομος* seems to be irregular.

482. -κοος (*κέω*, *καίω*?). *Active*.—*Θυσοκόςος* (Arc. 42. 7), *θυηκόςος*, *ὄρνιθοκόςος*, *πυρκόςος*.

483. -κοπος (*κόπτω*). *Active*.—*Ἄρτοκόςπος*, *ἀργυροκόςπος*, *δημοκόςπος*, *θυροκόςπος*, *λιθοκόςπος*, *ξύλοκόςπος*, *ὄχλοκόςπος*, *χρεωκόςπος*, *συμβολοκόςπος*.

Passive, etc.—*Μεσύκοπος* (Lob. Ajax 104), *νεόκοπος*, *ἀπόκοπος*, *διάκοπος*, *ἀδιάκοπος*, *ἐπίκοπος*, *παρακόπος*, *ἀπρόσκοπος*, *ἄκοπος*, *κατάκοπος*, *ὑπέρκοπος*, *ὑπόκοπος*, *ὀλόκοπος*, *σητόκοπος*, *δύσκοπος*.

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

484. -κορος (*κορέω*). *Active*.—*Μυλοκόςρος*, *ἱεροκόςρος*, *νηοκόςρος*, *νεωκόςρος* (*συννεωκόςρος*), *σηκηκόςρος*, *σηκοκόςρος*, *τραπεζοκόςρος* (?).

485. -κροκος (*κρέκω*). *Active*.—Are there any? L. S. have *ἀνθοκρόκος*, *worked with flowers*, but it ought to be proparoxytone.

Passive.—*Δινόκροκος*, *ἰανόκροκος*.

486. -κτονος (*κτείνω*), Arc. 91. 2. *Active*.—*Ἄδελφοκτόνος* (*ἀδελφεοκτόνος*), *ἀνδροκτόνος*, *ἀνθρωποκτόνος*, *αὐτοκτόνος*, *ἄλληλοκτόνος*, *βροτοκτόνος*, *ἐλαφοκτόνος*, *ζωοκτόνος*, *θηλυκτόνος*, *θηροκτόνος*, *ἱποκτόνος*, *κυνοκτόνος*, *κυριοκτόνος*, *ληστοκτόνος*, *λιμοκτόνος*, *λυκοκτόνος*, *μητροκτόνος*, *μυοκτόνος*, *νηπιοκτόνος*, *ξеноκτόνος*, *ξίφοκτόνος*, *οἰωνοκτόνος*, *παιδοκτόνος*, *παρθενοκτόνος*, *πατροκτόνος*, *περσοκτόνος*, *πολυκτόνος*, *πρωτοκτόνος*, *πυθοκτόνος*, *συοκτόνος*, *ταυροκτόνος*, *τεκνοκτόνος*, *τιτανοκτόνος*, *τιτυοκτόνος*, *τυραννοκτόνος*, *φονοκτόνος*, *χοιροκτόνος*.

Passive, etc.—'Ανθρωπόκτονος, ληστικόκτονος, μητρόκτονος, νεόκτονος, πατρόκτονος, συτόκτονος, 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.*—Δεισιλάβος, ἔργολάβος, παντολάβος, σαρκολάβος, ὀφθαλάβος, ἀρχολάβος, λιθολάβος.

NOTE.—'Αστρόλαβος is mentioned by L. S. as a substantive, but from its meaning it should be paroxytone; ὀφθαλάβος occurs in Schol. Ven. Σ. 477, but it should be ὀφθαλάβος; συνεργολάβος, Strab. 354, *H. D.*, is irregular.

488. -λαλος. *Active.*—Μογιλάλος (Arc. 89. 9), ὀφθαλάλος, ὄρθρολάλος, τριποδηλάλος, νευρολάλος, ὀφθαλάλος, ἔρμηολάλος, Anth. Pal. 7. 196. 2.

Passive, etc.—Εὐλαλος, ἄλαλος, κατάλαλος, ἀμφίλαλος, περίλαλος, πρόλαλος.

NOTE.—'Αείλαλος, if correct, is irregular; also ὀλιγόλαλος, πολύλαλος, μεγάλολαλος (?), ἡδύλαλος, ταχύλαλος, ὑψίλαλος, ἀληθινόλαλος (?).

489. -λογος (λέγω), Arc. 85. 25; 89. 18. *Active.*—'Αθερολόγος, αἰθερολόγος, αἰσχρολόγος, αἰτιαλόγος, ἀκαυθολόγος, ἀκριβολόγος, ἀκρολόγος, ἀκυρολόγος, ἀνδρολόγος, ἀνθολόγος, ἀνθρωπολόγος, ἀειλόγος, ἀπεραντολόγος, διλόγος, πολυλόγος, much speaking, κνιπολόγος, a kind of woodreeker (?), φρυνολόγος, ἐνοικιολόγος, ἐνοικολόγος, ὑπολεπτολόγος (?), πεντηκοστολόγος.

Passive, etc.—'Αναξιόλογος, ἀντίλογος, ἀξιόλογος, ἀπρόσλογος, ἀναμφίλογος, ἀλεξιλόγος, promoting discourse, ὁμόλογος, ἀνομόλογος, πολύλογος, requiring many words, παλίλλογος.

NOTE.—Εὐρεσιλόγος is undoubtedly incorrect, Lob. Phryn. 770. 'Αρτιλόγος is no exception, since it is not a compound of ἄρτι. On φιλόλογος H. D. remark: 'φιλόλογος, 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. Λυπησιλόγος in Suid. and elsewhere for λυπησίλογος is obviously an error; see Lob. Phryn. 769-70. ὀλιγόλογος is doubtful; ἰδιόλογος, μαψίλογος, *H. D.*, should probably be μαψιλόγος; on μισολόγος they say 'ceterum μισόλογος scribendum, ut φιλόλογος, παραδοξολόγος, *H. D.*, συντομολόγος, *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.*—Βωμολόχος, δειπνολόχος, νυκτιλόχος, φρυνολόχος.

Those from λέχος are proparoxytone, ἄλοχος, γαιάλοχος, ναύλοχος, Arc. 90. 2, ναυσίλοχος, ὁμόλοχος, etc.

491. -μαχος (μάχομαι). *Active.*—'Αελλομάχος, αἰρεσιομάχος, ἀνδρομάχος, εὐθυμάχος, γροσφομάχος, θεημάχος, θεομάχος, θηριομάχος, θηριμάχος, θωρακομάχος, ἵππομάχος (Arc. 87. 9), κυπελλομάχος, λογομάχος, μονομάχος, Μαραθωνομάχος, ναυμάχος, fighting with ships, ὄπλομάχος, ὄφιομάχος, πηγμάχος, πυργομάχος, πυγμαιομάχος, πνευματομάχος, τηλεμάχος, τειχομάχος, χειρομάχος, χριστομάχος, ἑκατονταμάχος (?), ὤκυμάχος, Arc. 89. 28.

Passive, etc.—'Αμαχος, ἀπόμαχος, ἀντίμαχος, ἀπρόσμαχος, ἐπίμαχος, εὐμαχος, δύσμαχος, ναύμαχος, belonging to a sea-fight (Schol. Ven. O. 389), πρόμαχος, σύμμαχος, φιλοσύμμαχος, ὑπέρμαχος, αὐτόμαχος, Arc. 90. 9.

NOTE.—Eust. 1021. 50: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι τῶν τοιούτων ὀνομάτων ἀρέσκει τοῖς παλαιοῖς ὅσα μὲν ἐκ τοῦ μάχη πεποιήνται, προπαροξύνειν τὸ τέλος, οἷον φιλόμαχον

γένος, σύμμαχος, πρωτόμαχος, αντίμαχος, ἐπίμαχος ὅσα δ' ἐκ τοῦ μάχεσθαι σύγκειται, παροξύνεσθαι, πυγμάχος, ναυμάχος, ὄπλομάχος, τειχομάχος, πυργομάχος, μονομάχος; cf. Arc. 89. 1; Athen. 154 E. Hence λάμαχος, ἀψίμαχος, ἀξίόμαχος, ἰσόμαχος, φηγόμαχος, βουλόμαχος.

The following appear to be irregular: ἀγχέμαχος (Arc. 90. 5), or ἀγχίμαχος, ἀδικομάχος (A. G. 344. 6), ἀλκίμαχος, δορίμαχος, δορύμαχος or δουρίμαχος (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 ἰσόμορος, 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, ἀγορανόμος, ἀγρονόμος, αἰγρονόμος, ἀνθονόμος, ἀστυνόμος, κληρονόμος, οἰκονόμος, οἰονόμος, ὀπισθονόμος, πεξονόμος, ποιονόμος, feeding on grass; βουνόμος, cattle-feeding; νυκτινόμος, θηρονόμος, feeding (wild) beasts; ἔρημονόμος, πολυνόμος.

Passive, etc.—Ἄνομος, ἐπίνομος, ποιόνομος, with grassy fields; παράνομος, σύννομος, αὐτόνομος, βούνομος, fed on by cattle; ἰσόνομος, λυσίνομος, κακόνομος, ὁμόνομος, ἀρχαιόνομος (these are from νομός), θηρόνομος, fed on by beasts.

NOTE.—The decompounds 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 ἀθυρονόμος, Hesych., which L. S. have correctly proparoxytone; αἰθερόνομος in H. D. and L. S. should be paroxytone: χρυσόνομος, in Æschyl. Pers. 80, can hardly mean feeding on gold, L. S.; see Schol. ad l.: νυκτινόμος is sometimes, though improperly, proparoxytone: ἰσοκληρονόμος (?) H. D., ὑψίνομος and ὁμόνομος are doubtful, as is πολύνομος; αὐτόνομος seems to be always proparoxytone.

494. -ξοος (ξέω). *Active.*—Λαοξόος, κεραξόος, λιθοξόος, δορυξόος (also δορυξός), κεραοξόος.

Passive, etc.—Ἄξοος, τετραξόος, δίξοος, αντίξοος, ἀμφίξοος, μονόξοος, εὐξοος.

495. -οχος, -ουχος (ἔχω), Arc. 90. 14.

All in ουχος, whether compound or decompound, are properispomena, as ἀσπιδούχος, δαδούχος, ἐστιούχος, εὐνούχος, ἀρχιευνούχος, κλειδούχος, κληρούχος, κυνούχος, λαμπαδούχος, λυχνούχος, οὐρανούχος, ὄφιούχος, πάτρούχος, πολιούχος, πρυμνούχος, ῥαβδούχος, σκηπτούχος, etc. Ἄκρηστόλουχος (?), Hesych., is very doubtful.

Those in οχος (even when active) are proparoxytone, as αἰγίοχος, ἀστύοχος, γαιήοχος, δρύοχος, ἔνοχος, ἔξοχος, ἔποχος, ἠνίοχος, κάτοχος, μέτοχος, νήοχος, σύνοχος, ὑπέροχος, ὑποχος, E. M. 432. 23. Yet Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 967, distinguishes between the active and passive meanings of λιμενήοχος, ἐὰν μὲν τὴν συνεχομένην, προπαροξυτόνως· ἐὰν δὲ τὴν συνέχουσαν τὸν λιμένα, παροξυτόνως.

496. -πλαθος (πλάσσω). *Active.*—Ἴπποπλάθος, κοροπλάθος, κουροπλάθος, πηλοπλάθος, λογοπλάθος.

497. -πλανος (πλανάω). These are proparoxytone, as αἰέπλανος, ἀπόπλανος, ἀερόπλανος, νυκτίπλανος, ἀρχίπλανος, ἀλίπλανος, δύσπλανος, πολύπλανος, τηλέπλανος,

Æschyl. Prom. 577, ᾠκύπλανος; yet ἔρωτοπλάνος, 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 (πέκω). *Active*.—Γριφοπλόκος, δολοπλόκος, δικτυοπλόκος, ζωνιοπλόκος, ἰοπλόκος, κεκρυφαλοπλόκος, λινοπλόκος, οἰσουπλόκος, πυτινοπλόκος, στεφανηπλόκος, στεφηπλόκος, στεφανοπλόκος, σχοινοπλόκος, σπαρτοπλόκος, ψιαθοπλόκος, αἰμυλοπλόκος.

Passive, etc.—Ἄπλοκος, διάπλοκος, ὀμόπλοκος, περίπλοκος, εὐπλοκος, πολύπλοκος.

499. -ποκος (πέκω). *Active*.—Οἰοπόκος, εἰροπόκος.

Passive, etc.—Ἄποκος, ἀμφίποκος, ἐπίποκος, εὐποκος.

500. -πολος (πολέω). *Active*.—Αἰπόλος, ἀγροπόλος, ἀκροπόλος, θαλαμηπόλος, ἀγροπόλος, αἰγοπόλος, μουσοπόλος, βουπόλος, αἰδοπόλος, δικασπόλος, θεηπόλος, θεοπόλος, ὑμνηπόλος, θηηπόλος, θεμιστοπόλος, νυκτιπόλος, νηοπόλος, μαντιπόλος, μυστιπόλος, μητροπόλος, μυροπόλος, οἰοπόλος, οἰνωπόλος, ἵπποπόλος, ὄνειροπόλος, ταυροπόλος, etc.; ὑψίπολος, H. D., should probably be paroxytone.

Passive, etc.—Περίπολος, ἀμφίπολος, πρόπολος, πρόσπολος, δίπολος, τρίπολος, ἔμπολος, ἱρανέμπολος, τετράπολος.

NOTE.—Eust. 92. 44: σκοπητέον δὲ ὡς τὸ μὲν δικασπόλος, καὶ τὰ κατ' αὐτὸ παροξύνεται· ἀμφίπολος, δὲ καὶ πρόπολος τὰ μετὰ προθέσεων προπαροξύνονται: Eust. 578. 40: δοκεῖ δὲ παροξυτονεῖσθαι καὶ ἡ εὐθεία τοῦ ἀκροπόλοις καθὰ καὶ τὰ κατ' αὐτό. τὰ γὰρ παρὰ τὸ πολῶ, εἰ μὲν προθέσει σύγκεινται προηγουμένη, προπαροξύνονται, οἷον ἀμφίπολος, πρόπολος, πρόσπολος· εἰ δὲ ὀνόματι, παροξύνονται, ὡς δῆλον ἐκ τοῦ ὄνειροπόλος, μαντιπόλος, οἰωνοπόλος, θηηπόλος, ὃ καὶ ἱερεὺς καὶ θυοσκόος δὲ ἐν Ὀδυσσεΐα. οὕτω γοῦν ἀναλόγως καὶ ἀκροπόλος. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ μυστιπόλος καὶ αἰπόλος καὶ θαλαμηπόλος καὶ δικασπόλος ὃ καὶ θεμιστοπόλος: Eust. 642. 41: ἴσως δὲ ἔχοι ἂν ἀπορίαν, διὰ τι μὴ ὡσπερ πρωτότοκος ἐν σημασίᾳ παθητικῇ ὃ πρῶτος τεχθεὶς προπαροξυτώνως, πρωτοτόκος δὲ ἐν παροξυτονήσει ἢ πρῶτος τεκοῦσα, οὕτω κατὰ διαφορὰν σημασίας παθητικῆς τε καὶ ἐνεργητικῆς ἀμφίπολος μὲν τάφος ὃ ἀμφιπολούμενος προπαροξύνεται διὰ πάθος εὐλόγως εἰς ὃ ἀναλύεται, ἀμφιπόλος δὲ ἢ ἀμφιπολοῦσα πρὸ μᾶς ἔχει τὸν τόνον διὰ τὴν ἐνέργειαν ἣν δηλοῖ. τὴν δὲ τούτων λύσιν οὐχ ὑποδύσκολόν ἐστιν εὔρειν: cf. E. M. 37. 49; 93. 37; Arg. 88. 22; A. G. Oxon. i. 108. 11.

501. -πονος (πονέω). *Active*.—Ἀριστοπόνος, ἀρουροπόνος, βιοπόνος, ἀρτροπόνος, γεωπόνος, γηπόνος, γειπόνος, εἰροπόνος, ἐργοπόνος, ματαίοπόνος, νυμφοπόνος, ὄσπονος, σιτοπόνος, δαιτροπόνος.

Passive, etc.—Ἄπονος, αὐτόπονος, ἀντίπονος, διάπονος, δύσπονος, ἔμπονος, ἐπίπονος, Ἐφαιστόπονος, κατάπονος, μελεόπονος, δορίπονος.

502. NOTE.—Those from πόνος are of course proparoxytone, as ἀκεσίπονος, λαθίπονος, λυσίπονος, παυσίπονος, ρυσίπονος, τλησίπονος, φερέπονος, ἀφερέπονος, φιλόπονος, ἀφιλόπονος, φυγόπονος, ἀπειρόπονος, ἐθελόπονος, θρασύπονος: πολύπονος is rather passive than active in meaning, and is therefore properly proparoxytone, but ὀλιγόπονος 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 (πέρω). *Active*.—Ἄεροπόρος, ἀερίπορος, ἀλιπόρος, ἀκροπόρος, βραδυπόρος (this is proparoxytone in all the passages quoted by H. D.), βουπόρος, θαλασσοπόρος, ποταμηπόρος, πρωτοπόρος, ὀπισθοπόρος, ὑγροπόρος, μεσοπόρος, ποντοπόρος,

ῥοδοιόρος, παροδοιόρος (?) συνοδοιόρος (?) προοδοιόρος (?) ναυσιόρος, νυκτιόρος, νυκτοπόρος, κελευθοπόρος, λινοπόρος, μετεωροπόρος, ἰθυπόρος, λαοπόρος, παντοπόρος, πολυπόρος, πεζοπόρος, γλαυκηπόρος (?) ἑλιξοπόρος, παιδοπόρος (?).

Passive, etc.—Ἄπορος, ἀντίπορος, ἀκρόπορος, βραχύπορος, δύσπορος, εὖπορος, εὐρύπορος, Arc. 89. 27, ἔμπορος, ἔλαιέμπορος, 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, φιλέμπορος, χριστέμπορος, ψυχέμπορος, τετράπορος, ἐπτάπορος, πεντάπορος, πανήπορος, πανάπορος, στενόπορος, πολύπορος, ναυσίπορος, ἰθύπορος, δύσπορος, δίπορος, πυκνόπορος, ἀγχιπόρος, ὀξύπορος, παλίπορος.

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.: ἰψίπορος, like most others in ἰψι, is *proparoxytone*: ὠκύπορος is *paroxytone* in Hesych., yet Arcadius, 89. 28, expressly makes it *proparoxytone*, indeed he says that all compounded with ὠκός are so, except ὠκυμάχος, but his rule is probably wrong, since we find ὠκυβόλος, ὠκυδρόμος, ὠκυτόκος: ταχυπόρος is falsely *proparoxytone* in Æschyl. Ag. 486, and Eurip. El. 451, both quoted by H. D.: ὀψίπορος 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*.—Ἰστορράφος, δικορράφος, δολορράφος, κακορράφος, μηχανορράφος, σκηνορράφος, λινορράφος, νευρορράφος, ὑποδηματορράφος (this is falsely *proparoxytone* in Chærob. C. 623. 28), παλιορράφος.

Passive, etc.—Ἄρραφος, κατάρραφος, πολύρραφος.

507. -ροφος (ροφίω). *Active*.—Αἱματορρόφος.

508. -σκαφος (σκάπτω). *Active*.—Φυτοσκάφος, πύργοσκάφος.

Passive, etc.—Φυτόσκαφος.

509. -σκοπος (σκέπτομαι), Arc. 88. 25. *Active*.—Βροτοσκόπος, ἀστεροσκόπος, θυοσκόπος, μετεωροσκόπος, μηλοσκόπος, οἰωνοσκόπος, ὄρνεοσκόπος, τερατοσκόπος, τηλεσκόπος.

Passive, etc.—Ἀδιάσκοπος, ἄσκοπος, εὐσκοπος, ἐπίσκοπος, ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, κατάσκοπος, ἀπόσκοπος, τηλέσκοπος.

NOTE.—Πάνσκοπος, Anth. Pal. 7. 580, if correct, is irregular: so also πολύσκοπος, ταυσίσκοπος, ὠκύσκοπος (?) Anth. Pal. 9. 525.

510. -σοος (σώζω and σεύω). *Active*.—Βιοσόος, βουσόος, βοοσόος, βροτοσόος, δορυσόος, κεμαδοσσόος, κυνσσόος, λαοσόος, λιθοσόος, μελισσόος, μηλοσσόος, νεκυσσόος, νηοσόος, οἰνοσσόος, ψυχοσόος.

Passive, etc.—Δύσσοος, εὖσοος, πυρίσοος, παλίνσοος.

NOTE.—Ἀεισόος in Nonn. p. 112. 28, quoted by H. D., is *passive* in sense, and should be *proparoxytone*: ξενόσοος, *saving strangers*, should be ξενοσόος.

511. -σπορος (σπείρω). *Active*.—Πυκνοσπόρος, πρωτοσπόρος, φυτοσπόρος, πυρισπόρος, παιδοσπόρος.

Passive, etc.—Ἄσπορος, ἀγχισπόρος, ἀπόσπορος, βαθύσπορος, δεκάσπορος, ἐπίσπορος, εὖσπορος, μηλόσπορος, μανόσπορος, ὀψίσπορος, ὀμόσπορος, πρωτίσπορος, πυκνόσπορος, πρωτόσπορος, πολύσπορος, χειμόσπορος, πυρίσπορος.

512. -στολος (στέλλω). *Active*.—Πυργοστόλος, ἔργοστόλος, γαμοστόλος, ναυστόλος.

Passive, etc.—Ἰδιόστολος, μονόστολος, αὐτόστολος, περίστολος, ὁμόστολος, ὑπίστολος, ἀπόστολος, ψευδαπόστολος.

NOTE.—Ἰερόστολος, Plut. 2. 351 B, seems to be irregular; it should most probably be paroxytone: ἄστολος, εὖστολος, ποικιλόστολος, etc., are derived from στολή.

513. -στροφος (στρέφω). *Active*.—Ἀσπιδηστρόφος, βουστρόφος, boves regens, ἔδρουστρόφος.

Passive.—Ἀδιάστροφος, βούστροφος, a bovis aratus.

514. -σφαγος (σφάττω). *Active*.—Ταυροσφάγος, μηλοσφάγος, παρθενοσφάγος.

515. -τοκος (τίκτω), Arc. 91. 2. *Active*.—Ἀριστοτόκος, ἀλαστόκος, ἀρτιτόκος (?) ἀγχιτόκος, αὐτοτόκος, αἰνοτόκος, αἰωνοτόκος, ἀπαρτιτόκος (?) ἀπειροτόκος, ἀρρενοτόκος, ἀρρητοτόκος, βραδυτόκος, διδυμοτόκος, διτόκος, δευτεροτόκος, δισσοτόκος, καλλιτόκος, κλεψιτόκος, μονοτόκος, ὀλιγοτόκος, ὄξυτόκος, παντοτόκος, πρωτοτόκος, πολυτόκος, τελειοτόκος, ταχυτόκος, ὤμοτόκος, ὠκυτόκος.

Passive, etc.—Ἀρτίτοκος, ἄτοκος, αὐτότοκος, αἰωρότοκος, ἀπότοκος, δευτερότοκος, δύστοκος, εὖτοκος, ἐγγειότοκος, κοινότοκος, πρωτότοκος, ὠκύτοκος.

NOTE.—Ἀεξίτοκος, *nourishing the fruit of the womb*, is regular: μογοστόκος was so accented by Aristarchus, Schol. Ven. A. 270: ἐπάτοκος (?) is doubtful: κλεψιτόκος, *partum furans*, H. D., seems to be an error.

516. -τομος (τέμνω), Arc. 91. 2. *Active*.—Βαλαντιητόμος, δρυοτόμος, κατατόμος (E. M. 215), λαιμοτόμος, λατόμος, λιθοτόμος, ξυλοτόμος, πετροτόμος, σκυτοτόμος, ὕλοτόμος, ἀρτιτόμος, καινοτόμος, etc.

Passive, etc.—Ἀμφίτομος, ἀπότομος, ἄτομος, διχότομος, ἔντομος, ἡμίτομος, καράτομος, νεότομος, λαιμότομος, περίτομος, σύντομος, ἀρτίτομος, καινότομος, etc.

NOTE.—Ἀμφιτόμος 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 decompounds ἐπικέρτομος and φιλοκέρτομος are regular: ἔτοιμοτόμος, *ready for cutting*, is probably an error.

517. -τορος (τιτράω). *Active*.—Βουτόρος, ὄξυτόρος, ρινοτόρος, 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 (τράγω). *Active*.—Κριθοτράγος, κοτινοτράγος, σκυοτράγος.

519. -τροφος (τρέφω). *Active*.—Ἀλεκτρονοτροφος, ἀνθοτροφος, βουτροφος, γηροτροφος, δονακοτροφος, ζευγοτροφος, ζωοτροφος, ἵπποτροφος, καρποτροφος, κουροτροφος, λαοτροφος, λωοτροφος, μηλοτροφος, παιδοτροφος, τεθριπποτροφος, χιονοτροφος, παντοτροφος, ὀμοτροφος, πολυτροφος, μονομαχοτροφος.

Passive, etc.—Ἀπότροφος, ἄτροφος, δύστροφος, ἔντροφος, εὖτροφος, νεότροφος, ὀλιγότροφος (?) ὀμότροφος, ὀρεσίτροφος, σύντροφος, χιονότροφος.

NOTE.—Παντροφή 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. Joann. c. 9. 154.

520. -τυπος, -κτυπος (τύπτω). *Active*.—Βουτύπος, δρεϊτύπος, χαμαιτύπος, χειμωνοτύπος, χοιροτύπος, χοροκτύπος, ὄροκτύπος, ὄμβροκτύπος.

Passive, etc.—'Αντίτυπος, ἄτυπος, ἔντυπος, ἔκτυπος, ἐρίκτυπος, πρόστυπος, ἀρίτυπος, ἀλίκτυπος.

NOTE.—'Αρματοκύτος, Æschyl. S. c. T. 204, is from κύτος: βαρύκύτος (?) in an active sense: ἐπτάκύτος (?) Pind. Pyth. 2. 70: ἑτερόκύτος (?): ὀρίκτυπος, H. D.

521. -φαγος (ΦΑΓΩ), Arc. 89. 11; E. M. 681. 30. *Active.*—'Αδηφάγος, αἰγοφάγος, ἀνδροφάγος, αὐτοφάγος, δημοφάγος, ἰαμβειοφάγος, λωτοφάγος, σαρκοφάγος, τρυγηφάγος, ἀλληλοφάγος, δριμυφάγος, παμφάγος, καρποφάγος, κλειψιφάγος, ὀλιγοφάγος, πολυφάγος, μονοφάγος, νυκτιλαθραιοφάγος (?) μονοφάγος, ὀλιγοφάγος: ἐλαιοφιλοφάγος, for this H. D. quote Athen. 64 F, a place which does not prove that accent to be correct.

Passive, etc.—'Αυτόφαγος (?): οἰσοφάγος as a substantive is well established, but the accent is difficult to account for.

522. -φθορος (φθείρω). *Active.*—Πολυφθόρος, ὑστεροφθόρος, βροτοφθόρος (not βροτόφθορος as in H. D.), ἀνδροφθόρος, ἀλιφθόρος, αὐτοφθόρος ('Ελληνοτροφθόρος, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 772, H. D., is irregular), θυμοφθόρος, λαοφθόρος, λινοφθόρος, μητροφθόρος, ναυφθόρος, οἰκοφθόρος, πολιτοφθόρος.

Passive, etc.—'Αδιάφθορος, ἐπίφθορος, πολύφθορος, ἀρηίφθορος, ἄφθορος.

NOTE.—Ναύφθορος, *naufragus*, is singular, but may be correct.

523. -φοβος (φοβέομαι). *Active.*—'Αἰμοφόβος, ὑδροφόβος, ψυχοφόβος, Galen T. 10. p. 210 E; H. D.

Passive, etc.—'Αφοβος, ἔκφοβος, ἔμφοβος, ἐπίφοβος, κατάφοβος, περίφοβος, ὑπέρφοβος.

NOTE.—H. D. quote θεόφοβος, *God-fearing*; it should probably be paroxytone, as also κακόφοβος.

524. -φονος (ΦΕ'ΝΩ); Arc. 91. 2. *Active.*—'Αλληλοφόνος, ἀνδροφόνος, αὐτοφόνος, βουφόνος, γιγαντοφόνος, γοργοφόνος, δολοφόνος, ἔλλοφόνος, θηλυφόνος, θηροφόνος, θηριοφόνος, λαγωφόνος, λαγωοφόνος, λαοφόνος, λεοντοφόνος, Μηδοφόνος, μηλοφόνος, μητροφόνος, μυοφόνος, μυσφόνος, νεβροφόνος, νηττοφόνος (a kind of eagle), ξεινοφόνος, οὐλοφόνος, παιδοφόνος, πατροφόνος, πολυφόνος, ταυροφόνος, χιμαιροφόνος, φασσοφόνος, ὠκυφόνος.

Passive, etc.—'Αντίφονος, ἀπόφονος, νεόφονος.

NOTE.—The accentuation of μαιφόνος, Arc. 91. 2 (and λαιφόνος, Hesych.), is singular; by analogy it should be proparoxytone, but it does not seem to occur with that accent: βελουθοθαμβοσεισμοφόνος, 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.*—'Αγαλματοφόρος, ἀγγελιαφόρος, ἀγκαλιδοφόρος, ἀπειληφόρος, ἀρχιλυχνηφόρος (?) ἀσκοφόρος, ἀσπιδοφόρος, ἀφροφόρος, ἄσφορος, διφόρος, ἐνιαυτοφόρος, ἐπιγαμματοφόρος, ὀλιγοφόρος, πολυφόρος, αἰεφόρος, παρενιαυτοφόρος (?) παντοφόρος, φιλοκαρποφόρος (?) λεωφόρος, ὀλιγοφόρος, ὀψιφόρος.

Passive, etc.—Διάφορος, ἀδιάφορος, δύσφορος, εὐφορος (A. G. Oxon. 1. 90. 17), ἀνείσφορος, ἀνώφορος, ἀσύμφορος, ἐξάφορος.

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, θηχόος, λοετροχόος, λουτροχόος, λωτροχόος, οἰνοχόος (ἀρχιοινοχόος, H. D., παραιοχόος, are both suspicious), ἀρχιοι-

νοχός (?) σιαλοχός, τυμβοχός, ὑδρηχός, ὑδροχός, φυλλοχός, χρυσοχός, ρινοχός (not μινόχοος).

Passive, etc.—Πρόχοος, E. M. 93. 37.

NOTE.—'Ολιγόχοος, *yielding little*, is contrary to analogy, δλιγόχοος 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 χός, χούς are of course proparoxytone, as ἐξάχοος, ἡμίχοος.

527. -ωρυχός (δρύσσω); Arc. 91. 2. *Active*.—γεωρύχος, μιλωρύχος, ριζωρύχος, τσιχωρύχος (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 ὀλοοίτροχος, E. M. 622. 39 says: Πτολεμαῖος καὶ Ἀριστόνικος ψιλοῦσι παροξύνοντες, ἀκούοντες τὸν ἐπὶ τὸ τρέχειν ὀλεόν· ἐπένησις δὲ τοῦ υ περιττή. οἱ δὲ δασύνουσι, ἢ ᾗ ὄλος τροχοειδής, καὶ κατὰ πᾶν μέρος ἀστήρικτος; cf. Schol. Ven. N. 137. The word ὀρεσιπάτος (*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 ὠκυρρός 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. Ἄβρογός and ἀδρογός are mere oversights, for all words in γοος are proparoxytone: ἀδρανέος is a mistake for ἀδράνεος; αἰσχροπράγος (*sic*) is a thoroughly impossible accent; ἀνθρωποφλόγος should be proparoxytone, and so should βιβλιοτάφος; εὐωδός for εὐώδης is without a parallel, and almost certainly wrong; ὄγκογράφος should be ὄγκόγραφος; lastly, ταυροθρός 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 I.—Arc. 83. 22: Τὰ εἰς ΣΤΟΣ ἐπιθετικὰ ἀπλᾶ ῥηματικὰ ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβὰς ὀξύνεται, ληϊστός, μεριστός, ὀνομαστός. τὰ δὲ σύνθετα προπαροξύνεται, φραστὸς ἄφραστος, ἀλίαςτος ἄλαστος: E. M. 269. 3: διαμετρητός· ἢ εὐθεία διαμετρητός, σχήματος παρασυνθέτου. Καὶ πόθεν διαχωρίζεται τὰ παρασύνθετα ἐκ τῶν συνθέτων; Ἐκ τῆς διαφορᾶς τοῦ τόνου. Τὰ μὲν γὰρ σύνθετα προπαροξύνεται, τὰ δὲ παρασύνθετα ὀξύνεται. Ταῦτα δὲ ὀξύνεται, ἐπειδὴ ἀπὸ ῥήματος ἔσχον τὴν σύνθεσιν· οἶον ἐκλέγω, ἐκλεκτός· ἐπίλεκτος δὲ προπαροξύνεται, ὅτι ἀπὸ ὀνόματος ἔσχε τὴν σύνθεσιν, ἐκ τῆς ἐπὶ προθέσεως, καὶ τοῦ λεκτός. Οὕτως οὖν καὶ διαμετρώ διαμετρήσω, διαμετρητός: E. M. 347. 22: ἐξαίρετος· προπαροξύνεται, ἐπειδὴ τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΕΤΟΣ ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβὰς προπαροξύνεσθαι θέλουσιν, ἀριδείκετος, ἀμαιμάκετος· χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ἀπλᾶ ὄντα πρὸ τοῦ Ε τὸ Π ἔχει, διὰ τὸ Ἰαπετός· ἢ ἀπὸ ῥήματος συντεθείη, διὰ τὸ ἐπαινετός. Σεσημειῶται τὸ ἀφραγετός: E. M. 474. 18: ἰππόβοτον· Διατί ἀνεβίβασε τὸν τόνον; Τὰ εἰς ΟΞ ὀξύνονται δισύλλαβα ἐν τῇ συνθέσει προπαροξύνεται· βατός (ἄμβατος) Ἄμβατος ἔστι πόλις. φατός, ἀρηίφατος. Χωρὶς εἰ μὴ παρασύνθετα

ᾧσι, διὰ τὸ μετρῶ μετρήσω μετρητός· καί, διαμετρητῶ ἐνὶ χώρῃ: E. M. 569. 22: Ἐπὶ μὲν οὖν τοῦ λέγω λεκτός, καὶ ἐκλεκτός, σύνθετον ὀξύτονον· ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ἐκλέγω σύνθετον 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 Götting, *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 *τος* are oxytone when they indicate possibility merely, and are proparoxytone when they denote a completed act; thus *διαλυτός*, *capable of being dissolved*, *dissoluble*, 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 canonem 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, Ἐφαίρετον τὸ ἐπίλεκτον (hoc ex Schol. Didymi ad II. 2. 227) ἐξαιρετόν δὲ ὀξύτόνως τὸ ἐκβαλλόμενον id est τὸ ἐκβάλλεσθαι δυνάμενον, quod uno verbo ἐξαιρέσιμον, exemtile 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 quum aut syntheta sint aut parasyntheta, 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 utra quoque loco prævaleat, præpositio an adjectivum, et hinc definiri velit, utri sit imponendus accentus, is parum reputaverit hanc rationem longe a nostra intelligentia remotam et a Græcis ipsis neglectam esse, qui ἀνευκτός quidem dixere sed ἀπύχτος omniaque polysyllaba sopito 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, adjectivis cum præpositione ἀπό conjunctis sex nec plus reperiuntur oxytona, ἀνευκτός, 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 ἀπωστός, 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-*

τος, while parathetic compounds are oxytone, as δορικλυτός, δουρικλυτός, δουρικλειτός (but δορίκλυτος occurs in Suid.), ονομακλυτός, Il. 22. 51 (or according to some ονομάκλυτος), 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 ἀπώτου συντεθῆ ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν, φυλάσσει τὴν ὀξείαν τάσιν· οἷον κλειτὸς ἀγακλειτός· εἰ δὲ μετὰ πτωτικοῦ ἢ ἀπώτου μονοσυλλάβου προπροφεύγεται· πρόκλειτος, ονομάκλυτος, τὸ δὲ δουρικλυτὸς ἐν παραθέσει.

Schol. Ven. K. 109: Τὸ κλυτὸς εἰ πτωτικὸν κατάρχοι ἐν συνθέσει βαρύτονόν ἐστι τοξόκλυτος, ονομάκλυτος· εἰ δὲ ἀπώτον, φυλάσσει τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον, περικλυτός, ἀγακλυτός, διὸ σημειωτέον τὸ ναυσικλυτὸς ὀξυνόμενον . . . τὸ μὲν οὖν δουρὶ κλυτὸς ἐν παραθέσει ἐστίν.

S. V. X. 51: Ὀνομακλυτός, Ἀρίσταρχος ὑφ' ἐν ὧς πασιμέλουσα. ἐν δὲ Ὀδυσσεΐᾳ ὄνομα κλυτός Αἴθων κατὰ παράθεσιν. εἰ δὲ, φασίν, οὐκ ἔστιν ἐξ οὐδετέρου καὶ ἀρσενικοῦ σύνθετον, τί ἐστι τὸ Ἀστυνάξ καὶ ποιηματογράφος; κατὰ σύνθεσιν οὖν ἐστίν, ὡς τὸ τοξόκλυτος παρὰ Πινδάρῳ καὶ περικλυτός [?]: Schol. Ambros. in Odysse. H. 39; Eust. 1566. 64; Arc. 88. 16; 90. 6; A. G. Oxon. 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 καλλίνας, παναγήρας, πολύπρασ; ἄνηβος, ἔφηβος, πάνολβος, πολύφλοισβος, χρυσεόστιλβος; ἐγχεσίμαργος, κακόψογος, καλλίφθογγος, λήθαργος, νεόζυγος, πολύπυργος; ἄναυδος, ἐκατόμποδος, ἔμπεδος, κενόσπουδος, ὁμόσπουδος; ἀνάπλεως, ἄνεως, ἀνίλεως, ἀξιόχρεως; ἀνάπλεος, κατὰπλεος, παγχρύσεος; βαθύρριζος, μονοτράπεζος; ὠχροξάνθος; αὐτοάγαθος (and αὐτοαγαθός), πανάγαθος, φιλάγαθος; βαρύμοχθος, δολόμυθος, εὐθυκέλευθος, μονόλιθος, ὀλιγόμισθος, ταχύρροθος; παραπλήσιος, πολλαπλήσιος; δισπόνδειος (see § 382), εὐγένειος, λεπτόγειος, παλιμβάχειος, περίθειος; δεκάβοιος, ἐπτάβοιος, παγγέλοιος, πανόμοιος, προσόμοιος; ἄδικος, δικαιάδικος, δυσάρεσκος, ἐπίορκος (Schol. Ven. Γ. 279), θυμάγορικός, παρακρουσιχοίνικός, φιλόδικος; ἀγχίαλος, αἰδήλος, ἀκόνδυλος, ἄλλοπρόσαλλος, ἄπτιλος, διάγκυλος, διάδιπλος, ἔπιλλος, εὐτράπελος, κατάδηλος, λιγουροκώτιλος, μεσάγκυλος (E. M. 113. 32), παραστρόγγυλος, προδείελος, προσείκελος, σύμπολλοι, χρυσοποίκιλος; ὄμαιχος, ῥάθυμος; ἡμίονος, νήποινος, πάναγνος; ἀλίπλοος, ἀνεμόθροος, ἀνέμπλοος, εὐνοος; νήλωπος; ἀβέλτερος, ἄϊρος, γλυκύπικρος, δείλακρος (see § 542), δίκαιθρος, ἐπίκηρος, ζώπυρος, λειαύστηρος, λευκόπυρρος, μεγαλοπόνθηρος, νώθουρος, οὐδενόσωρος (Schol. Ven. Θ. 178), ὑφέσπερος; ἄϊσος, ἀρτιο-

πέρισσος; πάμπρωτος, περιέσχατος, ισάδελφος, σύζως, πολύζως; except oxytone, 1. ἀεργηλός, αἰδνός, ἀκιδνός, ἀλαός, ἀμενηνός, ἀμυσχρός, δαφεινός, ἐπηετανός, ἐπικοινωνός, εὐδεινός, εὐδιανός, καταριγηλός, νεογιλός, νεογνός, νωδός, παμβδελυρός, παμμυσαρός, ὑποχαροπός, χαροπός. 2. All in ημερινος, οπωρινος, as ἀμφημερινός, αὐθημερινός, ἐφημερινός, ἰσημερινός, καθημερινός, μεθημερινός, μετοπωρινός, φθινοπωρινός, 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 ὦψ, as ἀγριωπός, αἱματωπός, δεινωπός, εἰσωπός, but μέτωπος, and πρόσωπος, with their compounds, are proparoxytone, as αἰσχροπρόσωπος, ἀμφιπρόσωπος, ἀνδροπρόσωπος; ἀντιμέτωπος, εὐρυμέτωπος. The words ἀμφίσωπος, ἔνωπος, and περίωπος, are also proparoxytone, 5. Ordinals in στος, as πεντηκαιεικοστός. **Paroxytone**, 1. Verbal adjectives in τεος and τεου, as διαλυτέος, διασαφητέος. 2. Compounds of ἀντίος, as αὐτεναντίος, ἐναντίος, προσαντίος. 3. Multiplicatives in πλοος, as διπλόος, δεκαπλόος. 4. Those in ποσ=πούς, as ἀρτίπος, and the word κορυθαιόλος. **Properispomena**, 1. Those in φος, as ἀθῶος, ὄρεσκῶος, ὑπερῶος. 2. Pronominal words in ουτος, as φιλοιοιούτος.

Compound adjectives in αιος are somewhat irregular. The following are properispomena. 1. All expressing number, weight, or measure, as δεκαμναίος, διμοιραίος, ἑξαμηνιαίος, ἡμιμναίος, πεντηκονταμηνιαίος, τετραδραχμαίος. 2. All in ιαιος, as ἐπιπολιαίος, ἐπωμιαίος, καταρωτιαίος. 3. All in δαιος, as ἐπουδαίος, κατουδαίος. 4. All with two consonants before the termination αιος, as ἀπευκταίος, ἀποπομπαίος, διανταίος, ἐπακταίος, Κορακοπετραίος, παναρχαίος. 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-δεξιμαίος, ἀπ-αθηναίος (Pollux 3. 58), ἀπο-δεκαταίος, ἑξ-ορισιμαίος, ἐπιστολιμαίος; ἀ-κέραιος, ἀκριβοδίκαίος, ἀροκνέφαιος, ἀντιπέραιος, δυσόρφναιος, ἐνεύναιος, εὐέλαιος, κρουνοχυτρο-λήραιοι, λεπτόγαιοι, λευκόφαιοι, μισο-γύναιοι, παμπάλαιοι, περιδέραιοι, προθύραιοι, προστρόπαιοι, φιλορρώμαιοι. Φιλαθήναιοι and φιλάρχαιοι are proparoxytone, and ἔμπολαίος 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 *ἀποπομπαῖος* and *ἀποτρόπαιος* are, yet their accents differ.

535. NOTE 2.—On *ἀλαός* see Arc. 38. 14 : *χηλαργός*, Soph. Elect. 861, is simply monstrous, and H. D. are quite right in saying, 'rectus accentus videtur *χῆλαργος*, ut *πόδαργος* non *ποδαργός*'; the adverb *ἐμπεδῶς* is formed from *ἐμπεδής*, not from *ἐμπεδος*, which makes *ἐμπεδώς* according to rule; for *πάναιθος*, approved by Euphranor, most wrote *παναιθός*, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 372; Eust. 992. 56 : *καλοκάγαθος*, Pollux 4. 11, is proparoxytone according to rule; it also occurs in the form *καλὸς κάγαθος*, see Lob. Path. 1. 563, note; on *παραπλήσιος* see E. M. 531. 50; Chærob. C. 526. 13 : *πανδῖος* and *πανδία* for *πάνδιος* and *πάνδια* can hardly be defended, though Dindorf thinks *πανδία* 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.—*-αιος*. According to the Greek grammarians compound adjectives in *αιος* are proparoxytone, E. M. 113. 32; Arc. 86. 13; still more distinctly by Schol. Aristoph. Achar. 142 : *Τὸ φιλαθήναιος προπαροξύνειν δεῖ, ἐπεὶ τὰ εἰς ΟΞ λήγοντα προπερισπώμενα ἀπλᾶ ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζει τὸν τόνον, οἷον δῆμος Ἀριστόδημος, πῶλος ἐχέπωλος. καὶ Ὅμηρος Θαλυσιάδην ἐχέπωλον κνεφαῖος ἀκροκνέφαιος, ὀμφαῖος πανόμφαιος, ἀρχαῖος φιλόρχαιος*; see also Philem. Lex. p. 4. § 9 : *βαθυχαῖος* (?) Æschyl. 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. : *ἐξαπνῖαιος* 'vel *ἐξαπναιῖος*; 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 παρῆται, ἀλλὰ παρὰ τὸ ἐπιπολάζω πλὴν οἱ πλείους αὐτὸ περισπῶσιν : ἐπιτροπαῖος* (?) the passage cited for this, Herodot. 3. 142, proves nothing : *ἐπουραῖος* (?) Hesych. : *εὐδαῖος*, Pollux 1. 92, or *εὐδαῖος*, Plut. 2. 699 F; H. D. : *ισάρχαιος*, Chærob. C. 526. 13 : *μισορρώμαιος*, Plut. 1. 941, and *φιλορώμαιος*, Arc. 43. 9; Chærob. C. 526. 12, it is falsely properispomenon, Chærob. 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; Chærob. C. 526. 13 : *φιλόρχαιος* 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. : *βαθναῖδοιος*, Tzetzes in Lycoph. 831 is wrongly *βαθναῖδοιος* 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 προπαροξυτόνως παλιμβάκχαιος*.

538. NOTE 5.—*-κος*. Chærob. E. 77. 34 : *Τὰ εἰς ΟΞ ὀνόματα ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζουσι τὸν τόνον, καθὸς ἄκακος, σεμνὸς ἄσεμνος, τερπνὸς ἄτερπνος, Ῥωμαῖκός πολυρωμαῖκος* (*sic*); 'In Etym. M. p. 205. 4, ubi de accentu hujusmodi compositorum agitur, est Ῥωμαῖκός πολυρωμαῖκός, quod φιλορωμαῖκός scribendum videbatur Sylburgio, recte, nisi quis præferat Ῥωμαῖος φιλορῶμαιος,' W. Dindorf ap. H. D. : the passage from Chæroboscus 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 Chærob. 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 Götting, ad Theodos. Gramm. p. 220, for making the word proparoxytone is of no weight : it is, he says, a parasyntheton, and therefore proparoxytone : so are **ἀναποδοτικός**, **δυσαναφορικός**, Hesych., **παρεκβατικός**, **παρακαθεκτικός**, and others, yet they are oxytone : **ἀνάττικος** 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**. **Νεογίλος** is oxytone, Arc. 54. 15, so also **ἀεργίλος**, Nicand. Ther. 50 : **δημεχθίλος** *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 **ἐπιβουκόλος** by saying (what is not true) that *ἐπί* is superfluous : **καταριγγίλος**, Hom. Odyss. 14. 226 : **κορυθαίλος** is paroxytone, Arc. 86. 4; Chærob. C. 526. 15 : *Τὸ κορυθαίλος οὐκ ἔστιν ἀπὸ τοῦ αἶολος, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰολῶ, τουτέστι κινῶ* : E. M. 113. 32; 531. 47; Eust. 352. 28 : *Κορυθαίλος δὲ παροξύνεται 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 *κορυθαίλος* in Π. X. 471, and elsewhere; see Dind. præf. ad Hom. Π. Oxon. 8vo. 1856, p. 19; the rest in *αιολος* are regular, as **παναίολος**, Arc. 86. 4 : **νομοαίολος**.

540. NOTE 7.—**-νος**. **Δαφινός**, E. M. 250. 29; Arc. 64. 3 : **ἐπικοινωνός**, but *μετακοίνωνος* and *συγκοίνωνος* 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. : **νεογόνος** : **περιστεγανός** (?) Hesych. : on those in *ημερινος*, *οπωρινος*, see E. M. 691. 56; A. G. Oxon. 2. 425. 23 : the Doric *τοσσῆνος* 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 *πλοος* are regular when contracted, as *ἀπλοῦς*, *διπλοῦς*, etc.; Tzetzes ad Lycoph. 521 : on the very doubtful accent **δικρόος** for *δίκροος* see Lob. Phryn. 233 : **χείμαρροι**, Hom. Π. 4. 452, is right, though in antiquity there was a doubt on the matter; Schol. Ven. ad loc. : *Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης παροξύνει, ἐπεὶ τὸ ἐνικόν ἔστι χεῖμάρρους. Νικίας δὲ ὡς εὐζωνοί, καὶ μήποτε πιθανότερον* : **ἀμφισωπός** 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 : **ἄνθρωπος** 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*; *Ψία* ap. H. D. rightly thinks that when it belongs to the second declension the word ought to be written *ἀέλλοπος* : **ὑποχαροπός** is oxytone in Xen. Cyneg. c. 5. 23 and elsewhere; **ἐλίκοπος**, H. D., is certainly a false accent.

542. NOTE 9.—**-πος**. **Ἀβληχρός**, Eust. 705. 59 : *ἐν δὲ τοῖς Ἡροδώρου καὶ Ἀπίανος φέρεται ὅτι Ἡρακλείδης μὲν ὁ Μιλήσιος βαρύνει τὴν λέξιν, λέγων ὡς βληχρόν ἔστι τὸ ἰσχυρόν, καὶ ἐν συνθέσει ἄβληχρον ὡς ἄκακον. ἡ δὲ παράδοσις ὀξύνει* : **ἀγαιρός**, Schol. Ven. Θ. 178, has *ἀγαιρος* : **ἀμυδρός**, Eust. 463. 41, seems to think that strictly this should be proparoxytone, as a compound : **ἀμυσχρός**, though a compound, is oxytone : **αὐτονοερός** (?) : **ἐξιατρός** : **ἐκθυτικός**, Hesych., possibly a mistaken accent; if the word is an adjective it should in all prob-

ability be *ἐξίατρος*: *ἐπισμυγερός* is irregular; Schol. Ven. I. 456, the preposition was held to be redundant: *ζαβρός*, Hesych.; if a syncopated form of *ζάβορος*, is irregular, but may be compared with *νεόγονος*, *νεογόνος*: *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 *παμμυσαρός*, Aristoph. Lys. 969, are singular, but seem to be so accented in MSS.: *παμμίαιρος*, Aristoph. Ran. 466: *παμπόνηρος*, Aristoph. Equit. 415: *πάναισχος* is also regular, as is *ὑπομύσαρος*, yet *παγγλυκερός*, 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. Præc. c. 11: *πολυφθονερός*, in Diog. Laert. 10. 8, has been corrected by Bake (ad Cleomed. p. 434) into *πολυφθόρους*; see H. D. s. v.: *φαλακρός* is considered to be a compound by the Greeks, e. g. E. M. 787. 1: *φαλακρός ὁ τὸ ἄκρον ἔχων φάλον, ὃ ἐστὶ λευκόν· παρὰ τὸ φάος· φάλιον γὰρ τὸ λευκόν*: Arcadius, 74. 21, classes it with simple adjectives, and Lobeck, Par. 42, maintains that neither it nor *δείλακρος* is a compound at all: ‘*δείλακρος* et *φαλακρός* non composita esse, ut vulgo creditur, sed simplicia significat mobilitas ἢ *δειλάκρα*, Arist. Plut. 973. Athen. p. 697 C: *ἡ φαλακρά* Lucian. pro Imagg. § 5, quæ si quis oblivione originis, ut *ἀργή*, *σκυθρωπή*, declinata esse atque ideo etiam *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 *ἡμφάλακρος*, *ὀπισθοφάλακρος*.

543. NOTE 10.—*-τος*. *Ἄμφιβῶτος* for *ἀμφίβωτος* = *ἀμφιβόητος* is an error: *αὐτηναιτός* (?) *L. S.*: *φιλοβωιωτός*, 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 λεώς*, *ναός νεώς*, *πλέος πλέως*; *ἄλως γάλως*, *γάλωως*; *ἀνώγειως*, *ἀνώγειων*, *βαθύγειως*, *εὐγείως*, *λεπτόγειως*, *ὑπόγειως*; *αἰίζωως αἰίζως*; *ζῶος ζῶς*; *ἄκερως*, *βούκερως*, *δίκερως*, *εὐκερως*, *πολύκερως*, *χρυσόκερως*. Monosyllables are perispomena, as *Γλῶς*, *Κρῶς*, *Κῶς*, *σῶς*, *Τλῶς*; except *ζῶς* and *δῶς*, oxytone: *ὄρφῶς* and *λαγῶς* are said by the grammarians to be circumflexed, though the common form of the former is *ὄρφος*, and of the latter *λαγός*.

545. NOTE.—Arc. 126. 25; Joh. Alex. 7. 36; Chærob. C. 64. 20; 253. 9; 360. 21: according to Schol. Ven. E. 887, Ptolemæus Ascalonites circumflexed *ζῶς*. The following polysyllables are also perispomena: *Ἰναρῶς*, Chærob. C. 261. 31: *ἔστι γὰρ Ἰναρῶς ὄνομα βασιλείας, Παραμιζῶς ὄνομα εὐνούχου, Σαβακῶς, Μανεῶς, ταῦτα δὲ ὀνόματα εἰσὶ κύρια. Καὶ ἰστέον ὅτι τινὲς μὲν ὀξύνουσιν αὐτά, τινὲς δὲ περισπῶσι. τὸ δὲ Σαβακῶς Ῥωμανὸς βαρύνει, Σαβάκως λέγαν. Ἀποβολῇ δὲ τοῦ Σ ποιούσι τὴν γενικὴν*: Arc. 94. 8: *τὰ εἰς ΩΣ Περσικὰ ἢ Αἰγύπτια παροξύνεται· φάργως Ἰνάρας*. Our books follow the accentuation of Arcadius. ‘Herod. 3. 12: *ὑπὸ Ἰνάρω* (*libri aliquot Ἰνάρου*) *τοῦ Λίβου* 15; 7. 7; Thucyd. I. 104. Accus. *Ἰναρον* ap. Strabon. 17. p. 801, ubi duo codd. *Ἰνάρων*, ap. Suidam lemma gl. sine

explicatione positæ est Ἰνάρανος: Ἰναρος, Ἰνάρον, Ἰναρον, ap. Ctesiam in Photii Bibl. p. 40; H. D. Göttling, Accent. p. 284, says that the MSS. of Herodot. 3. 15 read Ἰναρῶς, and Ἰναρῶ for the genitive, not Ἰνάρῶ as it is printed. Κανεῶς, A. G. 1197, in the same passage of Gaisford's edition of Chæroboscus (quoted above), is Μανεῶς, perhaps one or other is a misprint: λαγῶς, Chærob. 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.: ὄρφῶς, Chærob. Joh. Alex. ll. ll.; Arc. 94. 3: τὰ εἰς ΩΣ Ἀττικὰ ὁμοτονουῖσιν ἐκείνοις, ἀφ' ὧν ἐσχηματίσθησαν ναός νεός, λαός λεός, ἀξιόχρεος ἀξιόχρεως. τὸ δὲ λαγῶς καὶ ὄρφῶς περισπῶνται. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 493=491: ἐν τοῖς πλείστοις ὄρφῶς, ἐν τισὶ δὲ ὄρφους. μήποτε δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐνικὸν τοῦ ἰχθύος οὕτως ἔλεγον ὄρφῶς, ὡς λαγῶς καὶ ταῶς. Chærob. C. 260. 17: ἰστέον ὅτι ταῦτα εἰς ΩΣ Ἀττικὰ φυλάττουσι τῆς κοινῆς εὐθείας τὸν τόνον: εἴτε γὰρ προπαροξύνεται τὸ κοινόν, εἴτε παροξύνεται, εἴτε ὀξύνεται, τὴν αὐτὴν τάσιν φυλάττει καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, οἷον τὸ λαός καὶ ναός ὀξυτονούμενα παρ' ἡμῖν φυλάττουσι τὴν ὀξείαν τάσιν καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις λεός γὰρ καὶ νεός λέγουσιν ὀξυτόνως: καὶ πάλιν τὸ Τάλος καὶ κάλος παροξυνόμενα παρ' ἡμῖν, καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις παροξύνονται, οἷον Τάλως καὶ κάλωσ καὶ πάλιν τὸ Μενέλαος καὶ Ἰόλαος προπαροξυνόμενα παρ' ἡμῖν καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις προπαροξύνονται Μενέλωσ, Ἰόλωσ: Σεσημείωται τὸ ὄρφῶς καὶ λαγῶς περισπώμενα, ταῦτα γὰρ οὐκ ἐφύλαξαν τὸν τόνον τῶν κοινῶν: τοῦ[το] μὲν γὰρ ὄρφῶς τὸ κοινὸν ὄρφος ἐστὶ βαρυτόνως, τοῦ δὲ λαγῶς ὀξυτόνως λαγός. Ἰστέον καὶ τοῦτο, ὅτι ἐπὶ πάσης πτώσεως τὰ εἰς ΩΣ Ἀττικὰ τῆς ἰδίας εὐθείας τὸν τόνον φυλάττουσιν. Chærob. C. 261. 20: δεῖ δὲ γινώσκειν ὅτι τὰ πολλὰ εὐρίσκονται παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εἰς ΩΣ μὴ ἔχοντα προῦποκείμενον κοινόν, οἷον κορώνεωσ, φιβάλεωσ, δαμερίππεωσ, χελιδάνεωσ, ἰέρεωσ, προπαροξύνονται δὲ ὅλα ταῦτα, καὶ ἀποβολῇ τοῦ Σ ποιοῦσι τὴν γενικὴν, ὁμοίως τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἀττικοῖς. Ἔστι δὲ τὸ μὲν κορώνεωσ καὶ φιβάλεωσ καὶ δαμερίππεωσ καὶ χελιδάνεωσ εἶδη φυτῶν, τὸ δὲ ἰέρεωσ τὸν ἱερέα σημαίνει: ἰέρεωσ γὰρ παρ' αὐτοῖς ὁ ἱερεύς. Athen. 315 C: Ἀριστοφάνης Σφηγὶν

Ἦν μὲν ἄνητά τις ὄρφῶς, μεμβράδας δὲ μὴ θέλη.

τὴν μέντοι ἐνικὴν εὐθείαν ὀξυτόνως προφέρονται Ἀττικοί: Ἀρχιππος Ἰχθύσιν ὡς πρόκειται τὴν δὲ γενικὴν Κρατίνος Ὀδυσσεῦσι Τέμαχος ὄρφῶ χλιαρόν: Σαβακῶς, Chærob. 261. 32: Σπαραμιζῶς, A. G. 1197; Gaisford has Παραμιζῶς: Ταλῶς, Joh. Alex. 8. 36; in Chærob. 260. 24 it is printed Τάλως, and at 66. 17 he expressly says that in Attic it is paroxytone: ταῶς, Joh. Alex. 9. 1; Chærob. C. 261. 7. Reg. de prosod. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. p. 451: τὰ εἰς ΩΣ ὀξύνονται, ἰδρώς, λαγῶς, ἀγνώς, ὁ ἀγνωστος. τὸ μέντοι ταῶς καὶ τυφῶς παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς εὐρον, ἃ καὶ δικατάληκτά εἰσι. καὶ ὁ ταῶν καὶ ὁ τυφῶν. ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ λαγῶς περισπώμενον εὐρον. σὺ δὲ κατὰ τὴν συνήθειαν ὀξυνε. I suppose the writer means the custom of the Alexandrians who said ταός (or ταῶς), cf. Arc. 37. 1; Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 493: Τυφῶς, Joh. Alex. Chærob. etc. ll. ll.

546. NOTE 2.—There is some difference of opinion as to the accentuation of words in γηρος = γήραος, as ἀγήρωσ, βαθύγηρωσ, ἐσχατόγηρωσ, εὐγήρωσ, καλόγηρωσ, παντογήρωσ, πολύγηρωσ, σύγγηρωσ, ταχύγηρωσ, ὑπέργηρωσ. 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. I. 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 Chæroboscus, 259. 13, has εὐγήρωσ as an example, and he probably had good warrant for it. Kühner also observes that in Æschyl. Agam. 78, all the MSS. have ὑπεργήρων. All the manuscripts are, however, only transcripts of the Medicean, and in Dindorf's edition ὑπέργηρων is printed: ἀγήρωσ 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. Chærob. 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. Ἄθως = Ἄθως, genitive Ἄθωω. Eust. 980. 49 : τὸ δὲ Ἄθωω προπαροξύνουσιν οἱ παλαιοί, τὸν φυσικὸν τόνον φυλάσσοντες· γέγονε γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ Ἄθω, πλεονάσαντος τοῦ ἐν τῇ παραληγούσῃ *o* μικροῦ, ὡς καὶ ἐν τῷ φῶς φῶως, καὶ Κῶς ἢ νῆσος, Κῶως, οἶον Κῶων ἐδ ναιομένην. καὶ ἔστι πως Ἀττικὴ καὶ ἡ Ἄθωω προπαροξύτονῃσι. Ἀθηναῖοι γὰρ ἐν πολλοῖς ὀκνοῦσι μετατιθέναι ὑποβιβαστικῶς τὰς τῶν εὐθειῶν ὀξείας. ἐν γοῦν τῷ πόλεως ὄφεις συνήπεως οὐκ ἐταπείνωσεν ἢ μακροκαταληξία τῆς γενικῆς τὴν προπαροξύτονῃσιν. So also Schol. Ven. Ξ 229. Yet Eust. 391. 44 has Ἄθῶω, 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 γάλωως, γαλόω (?) and γάλωτος. Eust. 391. 44 has γαλόως, dative γάλωφ and γαλόφ, but it would appear from E. M. 220. 9, who also vouches the same forms, that they would be γάλωως, γάλωω in Attic (see Schol. Ven. Γ. 122), if that dialect used them. Eust. 1281. 8 : καὶ ὄρα τὸ γαλόφ πρὸ μιᾶς ἔχον τὸν τόνον ὡς ἐν τοῖς τοῦ Ἡροδώρου κείμεται καὶ Ἀπίωνος; cf. Schol. Ven. X. 473. These manifold inconsistencies are perhaps to be explained from the varying quantity of the final syllable; the termination *ews* is sometimes treated as a dissyllable, though more often as a monosyllable; possibly the same was the case with *ows*.

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, Μενέλεωφ, Μενέλεων; κάλως, κάλω, κάλωφ, κάλων; ζῶς, ζῶ, ζῶφ; Τυφῶς, Τυφῶ, Τυφῶφ; λεῶς, λεῶ, λεῶφ, λεῶν; λεῶ, λεῶν; λεῶφ, λεῶν, λεῶφ, λεῶς.

549. NOTE 1.—Chcerob. C. 260. 30 : ἰστέον καὶ τοῦτο, ὅτι ἐπὶ πάσης πτώσεως τὰ εἰς ΩΞ Ἀττικὰ τῆς ἰδίας εὐθείας τὸν τόνον φυλάττουσιν. These cases are very commonly misaccented in the grammars and elsewhere; e. g. we find λεῶ and λεῶφ for λεῶ and λεῶφ; νεῶφ for νεῶφ; νεῶν for νεῶν, 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 Ἀττικὰ τοῦ νεῶ, τοῦ λεῶ. τὸν γὰρ τόνον τῆς κοινῆς εὐθείας φυλάττουσιν Ἀττικοὶ ἐν πάσαις ταῖς πτώσεσιν; Chcerob. C. 415. 24; 446. 5; 464. 24; 466. 29; Joh. Alex. 5. 10; 9. 26; 20. 11; Theodos. Can. 984. 31; A. G. 1160.

550. NOTE 2.—Ionic forms are regular in their accentuation as Τυνδάρεος, genitive Τυνδαρέου 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, ὃν Ὀμηρος μὲν κοινῶς κλίνει, καθὰ δηλοῖ τὸ Τυνδαρέου παράκοιτιν, ὡς Πανδαρέου, καὶ τὸ ὑπὸ Τυνδαρέω παροξύτως λεχθέν. οἱ μέντοι μεθ' Ὀμηρον Ἀττικοὶ Τυνδάρεων προπαροξύτως φασίν, ὡς Μενέλεων. οὕτω δὲ καὶ τὸν Πηνέλεων Ἀττικοὶ μὲν διὰ μακρὰς ληγούσης προάγουσι καὶ προπαροξύτονουσι κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν κλίσιν, ὃ δὲ ποιητῆς κοινότερον προφέρει, ὡς δηλοῖ καὶ τὸ Πηνελέοιο ἄνακτος; Schol. Hom. Odys. A. 299 : ἢ ρ' ὑπὸ Τυνδάρεω, παροξύτως τὸ Τυνδάρεω, ἀκολουθῶς 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 δέ φησι: Τὸν λαγῶν ἐπ' αἰτιατικῆς ἐν Δαναΐσιν Ἀριστοφάνης ὄξυτόνως καὶ μετὰ τοῦ Ν λέγει*

Λύσας ἴσως ἂν τὸν λαγῶν ξυναρπάσειεν ὑμῶν.

Καὶ ἐν Δαιταλεῦσιν

Ἀπόλωλα τίλλων τὸν λαγῶν ὀφθήσομαι.

Ξενοφῶν δ' ἐν Κυνηγετικῷ χωρὶς τοῦ Ν λαγῶ καὶ περισπωμένως. ἐπεὶ τὸ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἐστὶ λαγός. ὥσπερ δὲ ναὸν λεγόντων ἡμῶν ἐκεῖνοί φασὶ νεῶν καὶ λαὸν λεῶν, οὕτω λαγὸν ὀνομαζόντων ἐκεῖνοι λαγῶν ἔρουσι. τῇ δὲ τὸν λαγὸν ἐνικῇ αἰτιατικῇ ἀκόλουθός ἐστιν ἢ παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ ἐν Ἀμύκῃ σατυρικῷ πληθυντικῇ ὀνομαστικῇ

Γέρανοι, χελῶναι, γλαῦκες, ἰκτῖνοι, λαγοί.

τῇ δὲ λαγῶν ἢ διὰ τοῦ Ω παραπλησίως προσαγορευομένη λαγῶ παρ' Εὐπόλιδι ἐν Κόλαξιν Ἰνα πάρα μὲν βατίδες καὶ λαγῶ καὶ γυναῖκες εἰλίποδες. εἰσὶ δ' οἱ καὶ ταῦτ' ἀλόγως κατὰ τὴν τελευτώσαν συλλαβὴν περισπωμένως προφέρονται. δεῖ δὲ ὄξυτονεῖν τὴν λέξιν, ἐπειδὴ τὰ εἰς ΟΣ λήγοντα τῶν ὀνομάτων ὀμότονά ἐστι, κἂν μεταληφθῇ εἰς τὸ Ω παρ' Ἀπτικοῖς: ναὸς νεῶς, κάλος κάλως. οὕτως δ' ἐχρήσατο τῷ ὀνόματι καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος καὶ Ἡρόδοτος, καὶ ὁ τοὺς Εἴλωτας ποιήσας.

552. Genitives in *ω*, if from oxytone Attic genitives, are properispomena, as *Πετεῶ*, *Πετεῶο*, *Ταλαός*, *Ταλαῶ*, *Ταλαῶο*; if from barytone Attic genitives, they are proparoxytone, as *Μίνω*, *Μίνωο*; *Ἀνδρόγεω*, *Ἀνδρογέωο*.

553. NOTE.—Chærob. C. 413. 1; Eust. 1830. 59: *ιστέον δέ, ὡς Ὅμηρος μὲν ἀναλόγως καθὰ ἦρωος ἦρωος, οὕτω καὶ Μίνως Μίνωος ἔκλινεν. οἱ δὲ ὕστερον καὶ ἰσοσυλλάβως ὡς Μενέλεως Μενέλεω, οὕτω καὶ Μίνως Μίνω. ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ ἄλλως ἔφασαν καινότερον, ὅτι ὥσπερ Ἀπτικῶς Πετεῶς Πετεῶ καὶ πλεονασμῷ Πετεῶο ἐν Ἰλιάδι, καὶ Ἀνδρόγεως Ἀνδρόγεω καὶ Ἀνδρογέωο, οὕτω καὶ Μίνως Μίνω καὶ Μίνωο. ἦν δὲ ἂν, φασὶ, καὶ Ἄθως Ἄθωο, εἰ μὴ ἐκώλυε τὸ μέτρον ἐν τῷ ἔξ Ἀθῶω δ' 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*, *ἀγγέλου*, *ἀγγέλῳ*, *ἄγγελον*, *ἄγγελε*; *ἀγγέλῳ*, *ἀγγέλοις*; *ἄγγελοι*, *ἀγγέλων*, *ἀγγέλοις*, *ἀγγέλους*: *κακός*, *κακοῦ*, *κακῷ*, *κακοῖν*, *κακῶν*, *κακοῖς*. According to E. M. 472. 46, *ἴος*, *οἷος*, makes *ἴων* in the gen., but *ἴῳ* in the dative.

555. Cases in *θε* and *φι*.—These follow the rules given above (§ 219), as *Ἀργόθεν*, *οὐρανόθεν*; *ἀριστερόφι*, *δεξιόφι*, *θεόφι*, *ἰλιόφι*, *ὄστεόφι*, *στρατόφι*.

Contracted nouns present some peculiarities, which are noted below.

556. NOTE.—The epic gen. in *οιο* and the Doric in *ω* are regularly accented, as *Καυκάσιοι, πολυφλοίσβοιοι, καλοῖοι*, E. M. 474. 52 : so also the genitive and dative dual in *οῖν*, as *ἵπποῖν, ὄμοῖν, σταθμοῖν*.

'The genitive of nouns feminine in *ος* is formed also by Callimachus in *ων*, *νησάων, ψηφάων*; but *τῶν ἀοιδῶν*, Eur. Hipp. 738, is suspicious.' Matthiä Gk. Gr. § 69. 4. The old dative in *οισι* is also regular, as *κακοῖσιν, οἴκοισιν*.

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. *ἔκπλοος* becomes by the rule *ἔκπλους, εὔνοος εὔνοος, εὔξοος εὔξοος, ἀπλόος ἀπλοῦς, διπλόος διπλοῦς, Πειρίθοος Πειρίθους, νόος νοῦς, ὄστέον ὄστοῦν*, these are then treated exactly as if they were not contracted at all; hence *ἔκπλου, ἔκπλω; εὔνου, εὔνω, εὔνου, εὔνοι, εὔνων, εὔνοις, εὔνοος; εὔξου, εὔξω; ἀπλοῦ, ἀπλω; διπλοῦ, διπλω, διπλοῦν; Πειρίθου, Πειρίθω; νοῦ, νῶ, νοῦν; ὄστοῦ, ὄστω, ὄστοῦν, ὄστᾶ, ὄστῶν, ὄστοῖν*; but *ἔκπλω, εὔνώ, εὔξω, ἀπλώ, διπλώ, νώ, ὄστῶ*.

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 *Πειρίθοος* makes *Πειρίθους*, so *Πειριθόου* ought to make *Πειριθού*, *ἔκπλοου ἔκπλοῦ*, but by some unaccountable caprice they do not; Ptolemæus Ascalonites (Schol. Ven. K. 373) did write *εὔξου = εὔξου*, but he is condemned by the grammarians for doing so. On *δίκροος* or *δικρόος* (?) see Lob. Phryn. 233. Kühner, G. G., I. 137, observes that the adjective *ἐπίπνοος* retracts the accent; Plat. Symp. 181 C, *οἱ ἐκ τούτου τοῦ ἔρωτος ἐπίπνοι*, 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 *ους*, which are perispomena, from whatever form they are derived, e. g. *ἀδελφιδούς, ἀργυρούς* (from *ἀργύρεος*), *χρυσούς* (*χρύσεος*), *χαλκούς* (*χάλκεος*). *Κάνεον* also makes *κανοῦν*. Chærob. 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 δυϊκὰ εἰς Ω λήγοντα οὐδέποτε περισπᾶται· οὐδὲ γὰρ θέλει τὸ πτωτικὸν Ω περισπᾶσθαι ἐπὶ τέλους*. Joh. Alex. 14. 32: *τὰ εἰς Ω λήγοντα δυϊκὰ ἢ ὀξύνεται ἢ βαρύνεται ἀπέστραπται δὲ τὴν περισπωμένην. ὀξύνεται μὲν ἀπὸ περισπωμένων καὶ ὀξυνομένων, χρυσοῦς χρυσῶ,*

καλὸς καλῶ πρό μιᾶς δὲ ἔχει τὸν τόνον τὰ ἀπὸ βαρυνομένων, Ὅμηρος Ὀμήρῳ, φίλος φίλῳ. Arc. 179. 2: τὸ ἐν τοῖς δυϊκοῖς Ω ἀποστρέφεται τὴν περισπωμένην. A. G. 1160: τὸ γὰρ πτωτικὸν Ω ἀπέστραπται τὴν περισπωμένην. πτωτικὸν δὲ λέγομεν τὸ ἐν τοῖς πτωτικοῖς ἐπὶ τέλους εὐρισκόμενον ἄνευ πάθους, οἷον πάντα τὰ εἰς Ω λήγοντα δυϊκά . . . τὰ γούν εἰς ΟΥΣ ἐν πάσαις ταῖς πτώσεσι περισπώμενα ἐν τῇ εὐθείᾳ τῶν δυϊκῶν ὀξύνεται, διπλοῦς διπλοῦ, διπλῶ διπλοῦν, διπλῶ δὲ στρατηγῶ ὀξυτόνωσ. Chærob. C. 441. 14: ἡ δὲ εἰς Ω λήγουσα καὶ εἰς Α εὐθεία τῶν δυϊκῶν ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ συλλαβῇ ἔχει τὸν τόνον ἐν ἧ καὶ ἡ γενικὴ τῶν ἐνικῶν, οἷον Ὀμήρου Ὀμήρῳ, ἀνθρώπου ἀνθρώπῳ, Ἀριστάρχου Ἀριστάρχῳ, ἀέλλης ἀέλλα, τραπέζης τραπέζα, ἀμάξης ἀμάξα, καλοῦ καλῶ, σοφοῦ σοφῶ. Καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ συλλαβῇ ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον, οὐ τὸν αὐτὸν δὲ τόνον ἐπεδέξαντο: τὸ μὲν γὰρ καλοῦ καὶ σοφοῦ περισπᾶται, τὸ δὲ καλῶ καὶ σοφῶ ὀξύνεται. Τὸ γὰρ Ω ἐν τοῖς δυϊκοῖς ἀποστρέφεται τὴν περισπωμένην τάσιν, οἷον σεμνῶ, ἀγαθῶ, καλῶ, σοφῶ, πτωχῶ, δειλῶ. Ὅτι γὰρ τὸ Ω τὸ ἐν τοῖς δυϊκοῖς ἀποστρέφεται τὴν περισπωμένην τάσιν, δῆλον, εἶγε τὸ μὲν οἶ καὶ τὸ τοὺς ὀξυνόμενα καὶ προσλαμβάνοντα τὴν τῆς ΔΕ συλλαβῆς ἔκτασιν προπερισπῶνται, οἷον οἶδε, τοῦσδε, τῶ κανόνι τῶ λέγοντι, ὅτι πᾶσα φύσει μακρὰ πρό μιᾶς συλλαβῆς βραχείας ἐφ' ἐαυτῆς ἔχουσα τὸν τόνον περισπᾶται, ἡ δὲ εὐθεία τῶν δυϊκῶν γενομένη κατ' ἐπέκτασιν, οἷον τῶδε οἱ ἄνθρωποι, οὐ προπερισπᾶται ἀλλὰ παροξύνεται διὰ τὸ [τὸ] Ω τὸ ἐν τοῖς δυϊκοῖς ἀποστρέφεται τὴν περισπωμένην τάσιν, οἷον καλῶ, σοφῶ. The same doctrine is also implicitly contained in Eust. 153. 41. Chærob. C. 250. 19: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι πᾶσαι αἱ πτώσεις συναιρεθεῖσαι περισπῶνται, οἷον πλόος πλοῦς, πλόφ πλῶ, χωρὶς τῆς εὐθείας τῶν δυϊκῶν, ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ τῆς κλητικῆς τῶν δυϊκῶν αὐταὶ γὰρ συναιρεθεῖσαι οὐ περισπῶνται, ἀλλ' ὀξύνονται, οἷον τῶ πλόω, τῶ πλῶ, ὦ πλόω ὦ πλῶ. Τὸ γὰρ Ω ἐν τοῖς δυϊκοῖς ἀπέστραπται τὴν περισπωμένην τάσιν, οἷον τῶ καλῶ, τῶ σοφῶ, τῶ ἀγαθῶ.

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 χρυσῶ, ἀργυρῶ, χαλκῶ, for χρυσῷ, ἀργυρῷ, χαλκῷ. 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, ἀργυρέᾱ, ἀργυρέας, ἀργυρέα, ἀργυρέαν; ἀργυρέᾱ, ἀργυρέαιν; ἀργύραι, ἀργυρέων, ἀργυρέαις, ἀργυρέας; or, if contracted, ἀργυρᾱ, ἀργυρᾱς, ἀργυρᾱ, etc.: καλός, καλή, καλῆς, καλῇ, καλήν: σοφός, σοφή, σοφῆς, σοφῇ, σοφῆν.

562. NOTE.—It will be observed that ἀργύραι is proparoxytone, and as such does not follow its nominative singular ἀργυρέα; but it must not be forgotten that ἀργυρέα, 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; ῥάδιος, ῥαδιά, ῥαδιαῖ, οὐράνιος, οὐρανιά, οὐρανιαῖ, τέλειος, τελειᾱ, τελειαι; Chærob. 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, κρῖ, οὔς, πῦρ, σταῖς, στῆρ, φᾶρ, φῶς, ῶς; εἶ, μῦ, νῦ, ξῦ, οὔ, πῖ, ῥῶ, ταῦ, φῖ, χῖ, ψῖ, ῶ.

564. NOTE.—Arc. 124. 11; Theodos. Gramm. 198. 1. The neuter κάρ, which only occurs in union with prepositions, as ἐπικάρ, 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 τῶ δέ μιν ἐν καρὸς αἴση (Il. 9. 378), see Lob. 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. Nub. 23; Lob. Par. 77: 'Σκῶρ 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 circumflectendum esse, ut neutra, credimus antiquis v. Theodos. de Accent. p. 189; Regg. Pros. 449, exceptis qui doricè scripserunt; etenim Joannes de Ton. p. 7, [20]: σκῶρ' τοῦτο δὲ φασὶ Δωριεῖς ὀξύνειν: quod si verum est, male nuper in Epicharmi versibus Athen. 7. 319 F, 320 C, pro oxytono e codd. successit circumflexum; Lob. Par. 88, σταῖς . . . estque ea usitator hujus vocabuli tonosis sive sebum significat sive farinam maceratam; Hippocr. de Nat. Mul. p. 550, et 597, T. 2; Herodot. 2. 36; Aristot. Probl. 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.; cujus 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, σταῖς scribit. Sed quod Photius ait στάς ἀνευ τοῦ ἰ ὁ Ἀττικὸς λέγει, ὁ δὲ Ἴων σταῖς, hodie nusquam apparet præterquam in στατίτης . . . et στατινή: φῶς=φᾶος and φῶος.

565. Monosyllables of the masculine and feminine gender are oxytone, as Ἄν, Δάν, Πάν; Ζήν, γλήν, μήν, ῥήν, σπλήν, φρήν, χήν, ψήν; θίν, ἴν, ῥίν; κλών, πρών, ῥών, χθών, Χών; Νάρ, Ῥάρ, Πάρ, ψάρ; Ἡρ, θήρ, κήρ (fate), σήρ; Σήρες, Τρῆρες; Γίρ, Εἶρ, σείρ, φθείρ, χείρ; Νώρ, σώρ, φώρ; Ζάς, κράς, Πράς, Φθάς; Γλής, Ζής, Κρής, σής; Δίς, λίς, ἴς, ῥίς; θῶς, Τρώς; κλείς, κτείς, μείς; Ζεύς,

Νεύς, Φλεύς; ἄλς, χέρς, Λέξ, πλάξ, σάρξ, στίξ, φλόξ; Πράξ, σπάξ; κρέξ; βήξ, κήξ, ρήξ, σφήξ; θρίξ, ψίξ; νύξ, πνύξ, Στύξ, Φρύξ; δόρξ, Λίγξ, λύγξ, στράγξ, τρώξ; κνίψ, λίψ, Νίψ; κλέψ, φλέψ; γύψ, ὄψ; θώψ, σκώψ, ὦψ; δαίς; except perispomena, βοῦς (and βῶς), βῶξ, ναῦς, γραῦς (νεῦς, γρευς), Θραῖξ, Θῶν, λᾶς, οἷς, παῖς, Ταῦξ, φθοῖς, and those in *us*, as δρυς, 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: αἶξ, according to Arc. 125. 6, this was perispomenon in Attic; Joh. Alex. 7. 25 is rather more guarded: τὸ δὲ γλαυῖς καὶ αἶξ παρ' ἡμῖν [i. e. in the κοινή διάλεκτος] μὲν ὀξύνονται, παρὰ δὲ Ἀθηναίοις καὶ ταῦτα τινὲς περισπῶσι: of αἶξ Lobeck (Par. 99) says: 'ubicunque inveni oxytonum est;' and no doubt that is the better accent: 'βαῦς ἤ, vocabulum ignotum apud Joann. Alex. τῶνικ. παραγγ. p. 7. 35; eo fortasse referenda Hesychii glossa, Βαῦ· εἶδος ἄνθους,' W. Dindorf ap. H. D.; cf. Lob. Par. 91: may it not be a bye-form of βοῦς or βῶς? on the latter form see Suid. and Hesych. s. v. Schol. Ven. H. 238: Βῶων (?) Schol. Tim. Plat. 21 E: βῶξ = βόαξ, Philop. de Creat. Mundi, p. 188 B; Theog. Can. 132. 25; Lob. Par. 109: γλαυῖς, Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 21; Eust. 1451. 62: παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς ἢ γλαυῖς περισπᾶται, οἱ καὶ ὀξύνεσθαι μὲν λέγουσι τὸ γλαυῖς πλὴν Δωρικῶς: Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1086 = 1081: τὸ γλαυῖς . . . Ἀττικοὶ μὲν περισπῶσιν, οἱ δὲ Δωρικῶς ὀξύνουσιν: cf. Joh. Alex. 7. 25, quoted above; E. M. 36. 51: Γνής, St. Byz., is expressly said to be oxytone, Choerob. C. 43. 17: δᾶς = δαίς, Schol. Hes. Scut. 275; it is sometimes falsely perispomenon: on the Syracusan ὁ δεῖν = ὁ δεῖνα see Lob. Par. 71: Δρύς, St. Byz.: Ζάς, cf. E. M. 655. 27: θεύς = θεός, Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 8, is perispomenon in Eust. 775. 48; 1387. 29; Arc. 130. 20; H. D.: Θραῖξ, Arc. 125. 7; Theog. Can. 132. 29; yet according to Reg. Pros. ap. Herm. de 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 Θραῖξ 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 scripsit Plat. Charm. p. 156 D; et in iisdem Regg. Pros. N. 6. 423 sancitur; v. Göttling ad Aristot. Polit. p. 406: Θῦς, Athen. 144 F; Θῶν, Theog. Can. 132. 2; Choerob. C. 294. 24; E. M. 459. 55: κλείς, Lob. Par. 92: 'κλείς 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 κληῖς dicitur (κλαῖς Æolicum est), extra diastasin barytonum esse potest; itaque etiam Atticum κληῖς scribitur: κῦρ, a very late word for κύριε, Lob. Par. 77: λῖς and κῖς were oxytoned by Aristarchus; Æschrion on the contrary wrote λῖς, κῖς, but the tradition followed Aristarchus; Schol. Ven. A. 239; 480; Eust. 841. 21: τὸ δὲ λῖς κατὰ μὲν Ἀριστάρχου, ὡς φασιν οἱ περὶ Ἀπίωνα καὶ Ἡρόδοτον, ὀξύνεται, συννεξομοιούμενον τῷ χαρακτήρι τοῦ κῖς κῖός· ἔτι δὲ καὶ τῷ τῖς καὶ θῖς καὶ ρῖς, εἰ καὶ διαφόρως ταῦτα κλίνεται πρὸς τὸ λῖς. ὁ Αἰσχρίων δέ, φασι, περισπᾷ διὰ τὸ καὶ τὴν αἰτιατικὴν περισπᾶσθαι. ὡς γὰρ μῦς μῦν, δρυς δρῦν, οὔτω καὶ λῖς λῖν. εἰ δὲ μηδὲν τῶν εἰς ΙΣ περισπᾶται, ἀλλ' ὁ Αἰσχρίων τοῦτο ἐποίησε, ἐκφεύγων θηλυκὸν ἐπιθετον ὀξύτονον τὸ λῖς πέτρη, ἐν Ὀδυσσεΐα ῥηθέν. καὶ οὔτω μὲν ἐκεῖνος τὸ λῖς ὁ λέων περίεσσα ἐπὶ τοῦ λέοντος πρὸς διαστολὴν τοῦ ἐπιθετικοῦ. ἀλλ' ἢ παραδόσις, φασι, τῷ Ἀριστάρχῳ πέθεται: cf. E. M. 567. 7: μεῖς is wrongly perispomenon in Stob. Ecl. 1. 27. p. 556; Lob. Par. 92: νηῦς, if this form is resolved it is doubtful whether it should be written νηῦς or νῆῦς: there is the same difficulty with regard

to γρηῦς: Bekker, Dindorf, and Thiersch prefer γρηῦς, Buttman and Lobeck, Path. 2. 44, are for γρηῦς and νῆῦς, rightly as I venture to think: πῆς = παῖς, Theog. Can. 134. 32: ποῦς, Lob. Par. 93: 'quod Buttmannus dicit Gramm. § 41. Adn. 8. multo sæpius ποῦς legi quam ποῦς, adeo falsum est, ut præ decem circumflexionis exemplis centum contraria proferri possint:'. Πρῶς, Chærob. C. 16. 15: τοῦτο δὲ κατὰ ἀκρίβειαν ὀξύνεται καὶ διὰ τοῦ NT κλίνεται ἰστέον ὅτι ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ Ὀνοματικῷ λέγει αὐτὸ περισπᾶσθαι καὶ διὰ τοῦ NT κλίνεσθαι, ἐν δὲ τῇ Καθόλου ὀξύνεσθαι, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ διὰ τοῦ NT κλίνεσθαι: it is perispomenon Reg. Pros. 57. p. 433; St. Byz. s. v.; but cf. E. M. 655. 27: προῖξ is perispomenon in Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 19, but wrongly; Arc. 125. 6; Lob. Par. 105: πρῶν is incorrectly πρῶν in Schol. Æschyl. Pers. 132, quoted by H. D.: πτώξ, Theog. Can. 132. 24; Götting Accent. p. 242: 'Nach der Stelle des Grammatikers, welche ich zu Theodos. p. 236, mitgetheilt habe, ward auch πτώξ perispomenirt; vgl. Herodian bei Herm. de emend. p. 306:'. Ταῦξ, Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 23; E. M. 36. 51: ὄλξ = αὔλαξ, Theog. Can. 132. 24, is falsely ὄλξ in Orion 120. 11; Lob. Par. 111: ὄρ = ὄαρ, Lob. Par. 78: the name of the Egyptian city Ὠν is indeclinable, though feminine: on Σῦρ, 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; Chærob. C. 333 says: ἐπὶ τούτων γὰρ (sc. μονοσυλλάβων) φυλάττουσι τὴν ὀξείαν τάσιν, οἶον νύξ, Στύξ: πῶς γὰρ δύναται τὰ μονοσύλλαβα βαρύνεσθαι; on the other hand Gramm. Meerm. § 27 ed. Koen. περισπᾶσιν ὡς ἐπίπαν τὰ μονοσύλλαβα ὀνόματα: ῥῶξ, πτώξ, δρῶψ, χροῦς, ῥοῦς, θροῦς, βοῦς, χροῦς, 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 μεῖς 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 σκῶρ pro vulgari σκῶρ . . . et γλαῦξ pro Attico γλαῦξ . . . Quanquam Doricum βῶς pro βοῦς περισπᾶσθαι 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, θηροσί; οἷς, οἰός, οἰί, οἰσί; ποῦς, ποδός, ποδί, ποσί; the Accusative singular in *v* 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, κλείν, μῦν, ναῦν, οἶν, σῦν; βοῦ, Ζεῦ; βοοῖν, δρυσῖν, μηνοῖν, σοοῖν, φρενοῖν, φωτοῖν, χειροῖν, χθονοῖν; γνητῶν, θητῶν, μηνῶν, οἰῶν, Κρητῶν, σητῶν, χηνῶν; the remaining cases are accented on the penultimate, as κλείδα, μῆνα, χῆνα, φῶτα, νίφα; δρῦε, μῦε, σύε; αἶγες, παῖδες, χεῖρες; Πάν is oxytone in the Genitive and Dative singular only, Πανός, Πανί, Πάνα, Πάνες, Πάνων, Πάνας, Πᾶσι and Πάνεσσι; except

1. The contracted forms ἦρος, ἦρι (for ἔαρος, ἔαρι); Θῶνος, Θῶνι (for Θῶωνος), Θῶντος; κῆρος κῆρι (for κέαρος, κέαρι, but

κηρός, κηρί, from κήρ, *fate*); λάος, λαῖ (for λάαος, λάαῖ); υἱός, υῖι (for υῖιος, or ὕιος, from ὕις); Θέτι (for Θέτι), μάστι (for μάστι), μήτι (for μήτι), σπῆι (for σπέει), together with Φθάντος Φθάντι, Ὠψ Ὠπος, and Μῆμι.

2 In the ordinary dialect the Genitive and Dative dual and the Genitive plural of the following words are paroxytone: δάς, δάδου, δάδων; δμός, δμῶν, δμῶν; θάς, θῶν, θῶν; κράς, κράτων; οὔς, ὄτου, ὄτων; παῖς, παῖδου, παῖδων; σῆς, σέων; Τρώς, Τρώων; φῶς, φῶτου, φῶτων; φός, φόδου, φόδων. Λάων from λάας 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, στάντου; στάντες, στάντα, στάντων, στάνσι, στάντας; ζῶν, ζῶντος, ζῶντι, and so on.

569. NOTE 1.—*Genitive Singular.* Chærob. 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 Ὠπος, see Chærob. C. 411. 23; Hom. Od. I. 429: the genitive and dative of πρῶν are found falsely accented: 'πρωός recte δξυτόνωσ scriptum ap. Chærob. in Theodos. p. 294. 19; Etym. M. p. 692. 49; Zonar. p. 1575, et in epigr. Damostrati Anth. Pal. 9. 328: Οὐρείου πρωός: male πρῶνος et πρῶνι in libris quibusdam Pausaniæ 2. 34. 11, et 36. 1. 2, ubi nomen collis est prope Hermionem siti,' *H. D.*: those who wrote πρῶν πρῶνος, regarded the word as contracted from πρεῶν, gen. πρέονος; cf. Suid. s. v. Πρῶνες: Schol. Ven. M. 462: λάος προπερισπαστέον ὡς κλήρος· ἀπὸ γὰρ εὐθείας πέπτωκε δισυλλάβου κατὰ τὴν τοῦ ποιητοῦ χρῆσιν, καὶ ἄφειλε τρισυλλαβεῖν ἢ γενική, συναλοιφῆν δὲ λαβοῦσα βαρύνεται: Schol. Ven. E. 266: υἱός προπερισπαστέον· ἀπὸ γὰρ εὐθείας ἐστὶ μὴ εἰρημένης τῆς υἱός, ἧς γενική ἄφειλεν εἶναι τρισύλλαβος ὡς μάντιος, αὐτῆ τοῖνον συναλοιφῆν παθοῦσα καὶ δισύλλαβος γενομένη βαρύνεται, ἧς ἀκόλουθος δοτική. Νηληϊῆ υῖι εἰοκῶς (Π. 2. 20) καὶ αἰτιατικὴ ἀλλ' υἱὰ Κλυτίοιο σώσομεν (Π. 15. 427) καὶ πληθυντικὴ εὐθεία υἱέσ δ μὲν Κτεάτου (Π. 2. 621) καὶ αἰτιατικὴ υἱάσ τ' ὄλλυμένους (Π. 22. 62)· ἀποδείξομεν δὲ καὶ τὸ υἱάσι δὲ Πριάμοιο (Π. 2. 463) παρὰ τοῦτο κεκλίσθαι κ. τ. λ.

570. *Dative Singular.*—υῖι, Schol. Ven. Π. 177: Θέτι, Hom. Π. 18. 407: μάστι, Π. 23. 500: Μῆμι, Herodot. 2. 99: μήτι, Π. 23. 318: σπῆι, Π. 24. 83; Chærob. C. 417: on δάι or δαί see Schol. Ven. E. 387: the heteroclitic κλαδί, λιτί, ἀλκί, are oxytone like other dissyllabic datives, A. G. 1226; Schol. Ven. E. 352.

Accusative Singular.—Schol. Ven. A. 480: λῖν περισπαστέον κατὰ νόμον τῶν μονοσυλλάβων αἰτιατικῶν· πᾶσα γὰρ αἰτιατικὴ μονοσύλλαβος εἰς Ν λήγουσα περισπᾶται, ἀπέστραπται δὲ τὸν ὄξυν τόνον, μῖν, μνᾶν, σῖν ὕν· ταῦτα καὶ ἡ κλειδα αἰτιατικὴ γενομένη κλείν περισπᾶται, τῆς εὐθείας ὄξυνομένης· ταῦτα Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ πεντεκαδεκάτῳ τῆς καθόλου: Arc. 130. 17; Chærob. C. 421. 23; Schol. Ven. Θ. 441; A. 480; E. 352.

Vocative Singular.—Chærob. C. 241. 29.

Nominative Dual.—Arc. 131. 16 has *λίε*, while Chcerob. C. 441. 7, writes *λίε* and *κίε*.

Genitive and Dative Dual.—The genitive and dative in *οιν* have the same accent as the genitive plural, hence *ἀνδρῶν ἀνδροῖν*, *χειρῶν χειροῖν* or *χειροῖν*, but *παίδων παίδοιν*, Arc. 132. 10; Chcerob. C. 445. 14: the Homeric *ποδοῖν* is pro-perispomenon 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 tertiæ apud Dorienses paroxytona fuisse traduntur, quæ vulgo sunt proparoxytona, vel properispomena, ut *παῖδες*, *γυναῖκες*, *πτῶκας* (Chcerob. Bekk. 1236 [= in Can. 427. 21] *οἱ Δωριεῖς ὀξείαν παρέχουσιν ἐπὶ τῶν τοιούτων· οἶον παῖδες, αἴγες, γυναῖκες· ταῦτα γὰρ ἡμεῖς περισπῶμεν, οἱ δὲ Δωριεῖς παροξύνουσιν.*—J. Gr. 243 a: *τὰ εἰς ΕΞ λήγοντα θηλυκὰ ὀνόματα πληθυντικὰ ὀρθῆς πτώσεως παροξυτονοῦσι, γυναῖκες, χεῖρες, νᾶες, ὀρνίθες.*—Scholl. Theocr. I. 109: *τοῦ δὲ πτώκας τὸ ΑΞ μακρόν. οἱ γὰρ Δωριεῖς τῶν εἰς ΕΞ ληγόντων εὐθείων τῶν πληθυντικῶν ὁμοίως παροξύνουσι καὶ μακρόν ἔχουσι τὸ Α, ὅτι τὰς παρ' ἡμῖν εἰς ΕΞ ληγούσας εὐθείας τῶν πληθυντικῶν ἐκείνοι διὰ τῆς ΑΙ προφέρουσιν.* Grammaticulus, qui recte Dorico more *πτῶκας* scriptum invenit, quæ profert, inde male colligit). Quod valde mirum esset, nisi, et in Latinorum declinatione tertiâ nominativus et accusativus pluralis ultimas longas haberent, ut *pedēs*, et in Gothorum iis declinationibus, quæ Græcorum et Latinorum tertiæ 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 *ἡμεῖς* et *ἡμᾶς*. Inde augurari licet, antiquitus eos tertiæ 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 *μυρῶν*, *χηνῶν*, *Κρητῶν*, *θητῶν*, *σητῶν*, *γνητῶν*, except the paroxytones mentioned above, to which may be added *Κῶων*, *πλώων*, *Τλώων*; Chcerob. C. 453. 15: *τὰ εἰς Ξ λήγοντα μονοσύλλαβα περιττοσυλλάβως κλινόμενα ταύτην ἔχουσι τὴν διαίρεσιν· τὰ μὲν ὀξύτονα, ἐὰν μὲν διὰ συμφώνου κλίνωνται, περισπῶσι τὴν γενικὴν τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἶον σῆς σητὸς σῆτες σητῶν, Κρῆς Κρητὸς Κρήτες Κρητῶν, θῆς θητὸς θῆτες θητῶν (σημαίνει δὲ τὸν μισθωτόν), γνῆς γνητὸς γνητες γνητῶν· ἐὰν δὲ διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΟΞ κλιθῶσι, βαρύνονται κατὰ τὴν γενικὴν τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἶον Τρῶς Τρωδὸς Τρᾶες Τρώων, δμῶς δμωδὸς δμῶες δμῶων, θῶς θωδὸς θῶες θῶων (ἔστι δὲ εἶδος θηρίου), σεὺς σέος [sic] σέες σέων (σημαίνει δὲ τοὺς σκῶλκας)· τοῦτ' ἂν γὰρ τῷ κανόνι βαρύνονται. Τὸ δὲ τίνων καὶ κράτων πρὸς διάφορον σημασίαν διάφορον ἔχουσι καὶ τὸν τόνον· τὸ γὰρ τίνων πειστικὸν μὲν ὑπάρχον βαρύνεται, ἀνταποδοτικὸν δὲ ἤγουν ἀόριστον, περισπᾶται, οἶον τίνων ἤκουσας; τινῶν. Καὶ τὸ κράτων δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ κράτες (ὃ σημαίνει τὴν κεφαλὴν) ὑπάρχον βαρύνεται, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ κράτη ὑπάρχον περισπᾶται, οἶον τὰ κράτη τῶν κρατῶν. Τὸ δὲ φάδων καὶ δάδων ἀπὸ τοῦ φαῖδων καὶ δαῖδων γινόμενα κατὰ συναίρεσιν τὴν βαρεῖαν τάσιν ἐφύλαξαν. Ταῦτα μὲν περὶ τῶν ὀξυνομένων. Τὰ δὲ περισπῶμενα ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου γίνονται· ἐὰν μὲν γὰρ διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΟΞ κλίνωνται, περισπῶσι τὴν γενικὴν τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἶον μῦς μυδὸς μύες μῶων, βοὺς βοδὸς βόες βοῶν, σὺς συδὸς σύες συῶν, δρυὺς δρυδὸς δρυῆς δρυῶν, ἐὰν δὲ διὰ συμφώνου κλίνωνται, βαρύνονται ἐν τῇ γενικῇ τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἶον παῖς παιδὸς παῖδες παίδων, πᾶς παντὸς πάντες πάντων. Τὸ δὲ λάων ἐβαρύνθη πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν τοῦ οἱ λαοὶ τῶν λαῶν· ἄλλως τε δὲ οὔτε ἔστι τοῦτο ἀπὸ μονοσυλλάβου εὐθείας τῆς λᾶς, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ δισυλλάβου τῆς λᾶας· ἀπὸ γὰρ τοῦ λᾶας γέγονεν ἡ γενικὴ λᾶας καὶ κατὰ κρᾶσιν τῶν δύο ΑΑ εἰς ἓν Α δηλονότι μακρόν, λᾶος οἶον*

λαὸς ὑπὸ ριπῆς·

καὶ λοιπὸν ἡ εὐθεία τῶν πληθυντικῶν λᾶας λαῶς καὶ ἡ γενικὴ λαῶων λάων. Yet κίς

and *lís* make *κίος* and *λίος*, *κίων*, *λιών*. Schol. Ven. Γ. 198 : ὁ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος οἶων ὡς αἰγῶν, ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς οἶων ὡς δαῖδων, λέγων ὡς οὐ κλίνει τὸ μονοσύλλαβον ὁ ποιητής, 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; Chærob. E. 50. 2 sq.

The word *φρέαρ* should properly be barytone in all its cases, but *φρητός*, *φρητί* are oxytone, Chærob. C. 410. 11, and the genitive plural is *φρητῶν*, A. G. 1265; Joh. Alex. 19. 34; E. M. 800. 15: in like manner *στέαρ*, *στήρ* makes *στέατος* or *στητός*, *στητί*, *Θράξ*, *Θρήξ*, *Θρήκος*, and *Θρακός* or *Θρηκός*.

573. NOTE 4.—In Doric the genitive plural of all monosyllables was perisporomenon, as *παντῶν*, *παιδῶν*, *Τρωῶν*, Apoll. de Adv. 581. 21: de Pron. 33 B; Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 2. p. 32. The pronominal *τίς* 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*, *χείρεσσι*, retract the accent; *σπέσσι* is a syncopated form of *σπέεσσι*, Chærob. C. 462. 20. This author also presumes that the dative plural of *Φθάς*, if it had one, would be *Φθάσι*, not *Φθασί*: *ΐάσι* or *νίεσι* is paroxytone, Chærob. C. 463. 19; Joh. Alex. 11. 23.

575. Compounds from monosyllables retract the accent, as *αἰγίπᾶν*, *ἀντίχειρ*, *ἀντίχθων*, *αὐτόχθων*, *διάπηξ*, *Ἐτεόκρης*, *νεόμην*, *ὀμόδαις*, *Σαμόθραξ*; except *ὑποδμῶς* oxytone.

NOTE.—Chærob. C. 176. 2: *πᾶν γὰρ ὄνομα μονοσύλλαβον ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζει τὸν τόνον, οἷον χθῶν αὐτόχθων, παῖς εὔπαις, Θράξ Σαμόθραξ [sic], δαῖς ὀμόδαις, κλεῖς κατάκλεις, ποὺς δίπους, χωρὶς τοῦ πτώξ πολυπτῶξ,*

πολυπτῶκές τε Μέλαιναι.

Τὸ δὲ Μέλαιναι τῆς ἐπὶ (ἔστι) τῆς Ἀττικῆς, πολυπτῶκες δέ, οἷον αἱ ἔχουσαι πολλοὺς λαγούς. Τοῦτο γὰρ τὴν ὀξείαν τάσιν ἐφύλαξε τοῦ ἀπλοῦ. Τὸ γὰρ [Od. δ' 386.]

Ποσειδάωνος ὑποδμῶς,

οὐκ ἀντίκειται ἡμῖν ὀξυνόμενον, ἐπειδὴ, ὡς ἐν τῷ περὶ προθέσεως εἰ θεῶ φίλον μαθησόμεθα, παρέλκουσαν ἔχει τὴν ὑπὸ πρόθεσιν, ὥστε μὴδὲ παρέχειν ἔμφασιν ὅτι σύνθεσις γέγονεν. ἀντὶ γὰρ τοῦ Ποσειδάωνος δμῶς ἐστὶ; cf. E. M. 358. 10; 435. 32; Arc. 20. 17. Ἀνακλεῖς, Pollux 7. 107, should be ἀνάκλεις, like ἀντίκλεις, Chærob. 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: ἀντισφῆν, Philo, Belop. p. 67 C, H. D. is contrary to all rule, and almost certainly an error: αὐτοαῆρ, αὐτοπῦρ, αὐτοεῖς are accents for which there is no authority beyond that of the scribes: ἀρχιφῶρ, 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 ἐπιβλής is considered: ἐπιπλάξ (?) H. D.: ἡμικρῆς, Lycoph. 150 is a false accent: ἔτεοδμῶς seems to be false for ἔτεὸδμως: κατακλωθες, Hom. Od. 7. 197, is written κατάκλωθες 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 κλώω: περιχθῶν for περίχθων is probably an error, cf. Lob. Par. 382: ὠμοκλεῖς, Tzetzes, Alleg. p. 107. 48, H. D. ought to be ὠμόκλεις: 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 ἡμῆθτα, ἡμῆ, ἡμῆφι; 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, ἕαρ, κέρας, κρέας, κυνόσαργες, μέθυ, ὄνειαρ, ὄνειδος, οὔας, πέλαγος, πῶϋ, σίνηπι, τεῖχος, ὕδωρ; except ἰῶτα properispomenon.

NOTE.—Arc. 118-124; Theog. Can. 131. 28: Αὐτομήκος is better written as two words: βουμανές, Hesych.: ἡμεροκαλλές (?) E. M. 429. 44: ἰῶτα was thus accented by Herodian, Theog. Can. 78. 11: ὄνοχειλές, Hesych.: τριχομανές, a plant: the following Proper Names retain the adjectival accent; Ἄβαρές, Joseph. Ant. 8. 48: Διαμπερές, Plut. 1. 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), *εϋς*, *ην*, *ηρ*, *ις* (gen. ἴδος, ἶδος, and *ιϋος*), *υς* (gen. υδος), *ως* (gen. οος) 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 Ἄγριάν, Ἀζάν, Ἀζᾶνες, Ἄλκμάν, Βραχμάν, Ἰάν, παιάν, πελεκάν, Τιτάν. Compounds are paroxytone, as Αἰγίπαν, Αἰνοτίταν, Ἐρμόπαν, Εὐήπαν, εὐπαίαν, Τιτανόπαν.

579. NOTE.—Arc. 8. 4; Chærob. C. 68. 15; 270. 23: ἰστέον δὲ καὶ τοῦτο ὅτι τὰ εἰς Ν λήγοντα ἀρσενικὰ ἢ θηλυκὰ ἢ ὀξύνοται ἢ βαρύνονται, . . . οὐδέποτε δὲ περισπῶνται, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ὧσιν εἰς ΩΝ . . . οἶον Ξενοφῶν: Lob. Par. 189: Αἰλάν (?) Eriph. Panar. 618 B, H. D.: Βαραβάν (*sic*) and Βαριωνάν are, according to E. M. 715. 11, barbarous and indeclinable, see § 32, and Chærob. E. 83. 9: Δαρείαν, Æschyl. Pers. 663, another form for Δαρείος: Δυμάν, St. Byz., is probably a mistake for Δυμάν or for Δυμᾶνες: Μεγάν, according to E. M. 715. 11, barbarous and indeclinable: μεγιστάν, 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 ξυνάν, ξυνάν: on the Doric forms Ποσειδάν (?) (gen. ἄνος), Ποτιδάν, Ποτειδάν, Ποσειδάν, see Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 2. p. 243 sq.; Ποσειδαν seems to be the Æolic form of the word, but there is great confusion both

as to its accent and even its declension: *Σοάνας*, Strab. 496. 499; Götting, *Accent.* p. 263, thinks *Σοάνας* better; *Σόανες*, St. Byz., is undoubtedly wrong: *ψαγδάν* or *ψάγδαν* is variable both in accent and declension; see L. S. s. v.: *ᾠ τάν* or *ᾠτάν*, E. M. 825. 19; Joh. Alex. 37. 32: *τὸ ᾠ τάν δύο περισπωμένας ἔχει*: A. G. 940. 21; Philem. Lex. § 319. p. 133; Schol. Plat. Apolog. Soc. 25 C: *οἱ δὲ Ἀττικοὶ τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν περισπᾶσι, τὴν δὲ δευτέραν βαρύνουσι, καὶ βέλτιον οὕτως. ἀδύνατον γὰρ μίαν λέξιν εὐρεθῆναι δύο ἔχουσαν περισπωμένας. Δίδυμος δὲ τὸ πλήρες εἶναι φησιν ᾠ ἔταν, ἀγνοῶν ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔτης ἢ κλητικῆ ἔστιν ἔτα, καὶ Δωρικῶς ἔταν*: cf. H. D. s. v. *ἔτης*, and Apoll. de Adv. 570. 12: *ᾠ τάν* is also found.

-HN.

580. Those in *ην* (gen. *ενος* or *ηνος*) are oxytone, as *αὐχίν*, *ἑσσήν*, *κηφήν*, *λιμήν*, *ποιμήν*, *πυθμήν*, *σωλήν*, *ὕμήν*, *Κεβρήν*, *Κωφήν*, *Σειρήν*, *Τροίξην*, *ᾠλήν*; except *εἶρην*, *Ἑλλην*. Compounds are paroxytone, as *ἀπύθμην*, *ἀρχιποίμην*, *μελείρην*, *φιλέλλην*, *Φιλοποίμην*.

581. NOTE.—Arc. 8. 12—10. 4; 9. 3; Joh. Alex. 3. 11: *Γέριν*, a village in Lesbos, called after *Γέριν*, son of Poseidon, is mentioned by St. Byz.; and this accent is prescribed by Chærob. C. 69. 21; 276. 21: *εἶρην*, Chærob. C. 69. 21; 276. 21; Arc. 9. 18: *Ἑκτην*, Arc. 9. 9. is spelled *Ἑγκτην* in Etym. Gud. 158. 40: *Ἑλλην*, Arc. 9. 3: *ἐπιποιμήν* (?) ‘Regulam migrant ἵππολειχίν, τοῦ φυτυποιμένους, Æsch. Eum. 911, in quo nullus editorum offendit, τοῦ ἀρχιποιμένους, I. Petr. 5. 4, ubi codd. quos Lachmannus sequitur, proparoxytonum præbent; *ἐπιποιμήν* [Hom. Od. 12. 131] excusatur pleonasmo præpositionis, propter quem illud ab Eustathio, p. 1117. 48, cum *ἐπιβουκόλος*, hoc autem a Schol. ad II. E. 178, cum *ἐπιμήνις* comparatur adjecta regula *ὅταν παρέλικη ἢ πρόθεσις, οὐ ποιεῖται ἐξαλλαγὴν τόνου*, id quod ad *ἐπιπρητήν* transferre licet, sed in *συμποιμήν*; Nicet. Eug. 6. 436 hæc ratio non convenit nec in *πελαγολιμήν*.’ Lob. Par. 195; he also (Par. 379) says of *ἵππολειχίν*, ‘Eutechn. et Schol. ad Nic. Ther. 945. quod Schneiderus in Lex. tacite gravat.’ But all these words ought probably to be paroxytone; for *ἐπιποιμένους* in the Homeric passage *ἐπι ποιμένους* has been suggested: *Θέριν*, the name of a river, Arc. 9. 27: *Ἴκην* (?) *Παρε*: *Κέβρην* (?) or *Κεβρήν*, St. Byz., ‘*Κεβρήν* inter oxytona ap. Arcad. p. 9. 9, corruptum ex *Κεβρήν*.’ H. D.: *Πέριν* (?) Arc. 9. 27: *περπέριν* (?) Arc. 9. 16: *Σέβην*, Chærob. C. 69. 22; 276. 22: *ὑποπυθμήν* is false for *ὑποπύθμην*, Eust. 869. 8; Lob. Par. 195: *Τροίξην*, Eust. 287. 18: *σημείωσαι δὲ ὅτι τινὰ τῶν παλαιῶν ἀντιγράφων Τροίξηνα προπαροξυτόνως ἔγραψαν οἱς καὶ Ἡρωδιανὸς συνηγορεῖ, ἐν τῷ περὶ ταχυτήτος καὶ δηϊότητος εἰπὼν ὡς ἢ Δωρὶς καὶ Αἰολίς διάλεκτος, οὐδέποτε κατὰ γενικὴν περιπτοσύλλαβον, τὸ Η μετατιθέασιν εἰς ἄλφα, εἰ μὴ βαρύνοιτο. Ἑλλην Ἑλλαν, Τροίξαν Τροίξαν. ποιμήν δὲ καὶ λιμήν οὐκ ἂν ἐροῦσι διὰ τοῦ ἄλφα, ἐπεὶ ὀξυτονεῖται. ἐπὶ μέντοι μονοσυλλάβων, μετατιθέασιν τό, σφῆξ καὶ μήν, σφᾶξ λέγοντες καὶ μάν. σεσημείωται φῆσι τὸ ἐσθᾶς ὀξυνόμενον. καὶ διὰ τοῦ ἄλφα λεγόμενον παρὰ Πινδάρῳ ἐν πυθιονίκασι.*

-IN.

582. Those in *ιν* (gen. *ινος*) are oxytone, as *δελφίν*, *πηρίν*.

-TN.

583. Those in *υν* are paroxytone, as *Γόρτυν*, *μόσσυν*, *πόλτυν*, *τέκτυν*, *Φόρκυν*.

NOTE.—Chcerob. C. 70. 8; 283. 5: *ιστέον ὅτι πάντα τὰ εἰς ΤΝ βαρύνονται, οἷον μόσυν (sic) Φόρκυν, Γόρτυν, ἐπειδὴ τὰ πολλὰ παρὰ τοῖς Αἰολεῦσιν εὕρισκονται. καὶ λοιπὸν ὡς δοκοῦντα εἶναι Αἰολικὰ εὐλόγως 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 *περικεκτικά*); 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 *ἀμπελών, a vineyard, αὐλών, a glen, ἀχυρών, a chaff-heap, βοών, a cow-house, ἡϊών, a shore, ἰστών, 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; αἰών, annu, πλειών, a full time, a year, χειμών, winter time*: the rest are paroxytone, except those in *βων, γων, δων, εων, αιων, ειων, ζων, νων, υων, ψων*, which are oxytone (but *ἄμβων, τρίβων, πώγων, κλύδων, κώδων, σπάδων, ὀπέων, κύων*, are barytone), together with *χιών, ἀγκών, εἰκόν, μιμαλλών, ἡγεμών, δαιτυμών, θηλαμών, κηδεμών, τελαμών, χιτών, κατηφών, κολοφών*, oxytone, and *ταῶν* perispomenon.

NOTE.—Arc. 13. 6; 16. 7; 18. 8; Chcerob. 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 *αων* are paroxytone, as *διδυμάων, ὀπάων, συνοπάων, τετράων*; except *ταῶν* perispomenon, and *ἰών* oxytone.

NOTE.—Ἄών, Dor. = ἡϊών: *ἰών, a kind of fish*, Athen. 321 D; 327 C: *ὀπάων* 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, ῥυμβών*; except *ἄμβων, στίλβων*, and *τρίβων* paroxytone.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 30. 29: *ἄμβων*, 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 *ἄγών, ἀρηγών, ἀσπιδογοργών, γοργών, θιαγών, λαγγών, λογγών, σταγών, τρυγών*; except *καταπύγων* 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 Chærob. 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 *στιγών*, which is quoted by H. D. from Pollux 3. 72, but it is there paroxytone in Bekker's edition: *τρίγων*, Chærob. C. 74. 29.

588. Those in *δων* are oxytone, as *ἀηδών*, *ἀλγηδών*, *μυδών*, *οὐδών*, *πετροχελιδών*, *σαρδών*, *σινδών*, *χελιδών*; except *κλύδων*, *κώδων*, *σπάδων* paroxytone.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 32. 11: *αἶδων*, Hesych.: *ἀκίδων*, Arc. 11. 9: *κίβδων*, Phot. 163. 9, is *κίβδων* in Moeris 239: *κλύδων* (*εὐρυκλύδων*), Arc. 11. 5: 'κλυδών, ἄνος scriptum etiam invenitur. Hunc accentum agnoscere videtur Herod. π. μ. λ. 9. 5: sed *κλύδων* paroxytonum recte ap. Arc;’ *H. D.*: *κλώδων*, a *Mænad*, Plut. 1. 665: *κτηδών* is falsely paroxytone in Hesych.: *κώδων*, Arc. 11. 4; Chærob. C. 75. 12: *πέδων*, Eust. 1542. 48, with the compounds *ὀψιπέδων*, Hesych., *τριπέδων*, Eust. 725. 31: *πόρδων*, Epictet. Diss. 3. 22. 80: *σμόρδων* (?) Hesych.: *σπάδων*, *spado*, Theog. Can. 31. 30, but *σπαδών τὸ σπάσμα*, Suid., Phot. Lex.: *σχαδών*, Athen. 56 E; 104 F; Hesych. is paroxytone in Arist. H. A. 5. 22. 12: *τετράδων*, *L. S.*: *φείδων*, Pollux 10. 179: *φλέδων* and *φλεδών*: ‘sic hæc differre videntur ut *φλεδών*, i. e. *φυλαρία* feminini, *φλέδων* vero de homine dictum et masculini et feminini generis sit; v. Lobeck ad Soph. Ajax. p. 169;’ *H. D.*: but the books vary: *ἀκροχόρδων* is found as an oxytone in Galen, but without adequate authority: *χλίδων*, Chærob. C. 75. 14, is generally oxytone in manuscripts: *ψίδων*, Theog. Can. 31. 29, for which *ψιδών* also occurs.

589. Those in *εων* are oxytone, as *βολεών*, *γαργαρεών*, *έγγχελεών*, *ιστεών*, *καστανεών*, *κυκεών*, *μυρτεών*; except *ὀπέων* Ionic = *ὀπάων*, Theog. Can. 28. 22.

590. Those in *ζων* are oxytone, as *ἀλαζών*, *ἀμαζών*, *διομειλαζών*, *πρωχαλαζών*, *ψευδαλαζών*, Arc. 11. 19.

591. Those in *ηων* are paroxytone, as *ξυνήων*, *παιήων*; except *πρηών* = *πρών*, which is oxytone, Theog. Can. 29. 6; Arc. 11. 21.

592. Those in *θων* are paroxytone, as *γνάθων*, *γρόνθων*, *κάνθων*, *κώθων*, *μάλθων*, *πύθων*.

NOTE.—Cf. Chærob. C. 77. 24; E. M. 696. 28. *ἄκανθών*, *μαραθών*, *ὄρνιθών*, *φαρμαθών* are collectives: *κίθων*, Arc. 11. 26; A. G. Oxon. 2. 423. 32: ‘Ion. pro *χιτών*; *κίθων* autem Hesychio *πῶμα πίθων*, operculum dolii;’ *H. D.*: *πιθών*, Arc. 11. 26: probably he means *πιθών* = *πιθεών*: *πίθων*, Theog. Can. 33. 28, perhaps refers to the name given to Tiresias, Eust. 1665. 53, but see Chærob. C. 77. 32, where it is said that *πίθων* is a diminutive of *πίθηκος*: *σιθών* (?) Arc. 11. 25, ought probably to be written as a proper name, cf. Chærob. C. 287. 29: *ψυθών* = *ψιδών* (?) Hesych.

593. Those in *ιων* are paroxytone, as *ἀκανθίων*, *ἀμπελίων*, *βραχίων*, *θυρσίων*, *καρβατίων*, *κίων*, *πρίων*; except *ἠίων*, *χιών* oxytone.

NOTE.—Arc. 18. 3, ἀμπελίων is oxytone in Pollux 6. 52: ἤϊων, *a shore*, but ἤϊων, *a hearing, news*: σμηνίων = σμηῆνος, is a collective: πρίων or πριών (?), cf. Lob. Ajax 135; the word is always paroxytone in the books: χιών, Arc. 16. 13: Ἐρειπίων, κοπριών, λακιών, τοφιών, fall under § 584: βραχίων was in late Greek wrongly made oxytone, Cherob. C. 285. 21: βραχίων . . . ὅπερ ἐν τῇ συνηθείᾳ παραλόγως ὀξύνουσι βραχίων λέγοντες.

594. Those in *αιων* and *ειων* are oxytone, as αἰών, ἀνδρειών, βαιών, γαιών, ἐλαιών, πλειών.

NOTE.—Παιών, the measure *ρᾶσι*, 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.—Ἄγκών (γαλιαγκών, γαλιάγκων is common in the books, γουναγκών), Theog. Can. 39. 3; Arc. 12. 12: εἰκών, Arc. 12. 13: ἐλικών, *a musical instrument so called*, Aristid. Quint. 3. p. 117; *H. D.*: γυναικίων, δονακίων, λευκίων, σφηκίων, φαρμακίων, φοινικίων, come under § 584.

596. Those in *λων* are paroxytone, as αἰσάλων, ἄλων, δόλων, κήλων, κοτύλων, χείλων; except αὐλών, μιμαλλών, πυλών oxytone.

NOTE.—Αὐλών, Theog. Can. 38. 30; Arc. 12. 24; μιμαλλών, E. M. 130. 27; Arc. 13. 5; Theog. Can. 36. 7, where it is μιμαλίων: μυλών, Theog. Can. 36. 2; Arc. 12. 25, ὡς τοπικόν, for which the false form μύλων occurs in Eust. Orusc. p. 275. 6, *H. D.*, and also χειρομύλων for χειρομυλών (?): πυλών, Theog. Can. 36. 2: σπαταλών, Athen. 352 B: χείλων, *labeo*: χεῖλωνες, τῶν ἀλεκτρούρων 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, κευθμών (§ 584), κηδεμών, λειμών (§ 584), πανηγεμών, τελαμών, χειμών (§ 584) oxytone.

NOTE.—Ἄγρεμών is better paroxytone: ἀκρεμών, Arc. 14. 2; Suid.; Theog. Can. 35. 15; but the books often have it ἀκρέμων: γαγγαμών, E. M. 219. 18, is an altogether false form: δαιτυμών, Arc. 14. 1: ἡγεμών (καθηγεμών, ὑψηγεμών), Theog. Can. 34. 25; Cherob. E. 154. 34; θημών (and σημών, Dor.) collective: κεραμών, Arc. 13. 19 = κεραμεών: κευθμών, Theog. Can. 39. 9: κηδεμών (φιλοκηδεμών), Arc. 14. 2; Theog. Can. 34. 25: κρεμών, Theog. Can. 35. 14; Arc. 13. 11; λειμών, Cherob. E. 127. 1: πλαταμών, Arc. 13. 19: σταθμών (?) Hesych.: τελαμών, Arc. 13. 17: φραγμαμών, a collective: χειμών, Theog. Can. 39. 8; Cherob. E. 127. 1: χελμών (?) Hesych., for which χελλών (above, § 596) has been suggested: χηραμών, Orph. Arg. 1264, *H. D.*

598. Those in *νων* are oxytone, as κανών, κοινών, παρθενών.

NOTE.—On μένονες, see Schneider ad Ælian. N. A. 5. 1.

599. Those in *ξων* are paroxytone, as ἄξων, μύξων, σμύξων.

NOTE.—Πρηξίων . . . οὕτως γὰρ τοὺς ἀγοραίους καλοῦσι Σικελίοι, Theog. Can. 38. 20.

600. Those in *πων* are paroxytone, as γρίπων, δράπων, κάπων, σάπων, σκίμπων.

601. Those in *ρων* are paroxytone, as ἄκρων, γάστρον, γλί-
σχρων, εἶρων, κέντρων, μυοπάρων, σάρων, Σκείρων, τρήρων.

NOTE.—Οἰρών οὕτως δὲ ἡ χάραξις τοῦ ἀρότρου, Theog. Can. 38. 31, or οἰράν, Arc. 15. 9: παρών (?) cf. Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 143 = 142, where it is rightly paroxytone: σφαιρών, a kind of net, Orpian. Hal. 3. 83; H. D.: σχαιρών (?) Arc. 15. 10: Κοπρών, κηρών, λουτρών, 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: θιασών, χρυσών, belong to § 584.

603. Those in *των* are paroxytone, as γείτων, ἐργάτων, κύρτων, μύρτων, πάκτων, τέκτων; except χιτών oxytone.

NOTE.—Ἄλετών, collective: κερατών, Plut. 1. 9, but κεράτων is mentioned by Chærob. 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, ἰστών, προβατών, § 584.

604. Those in *ων* (and *αων*) are oxytone, as ἀλεκτρών, ἀλκυών, ἰππαλεκτρών, 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, Chærob. C. 77. 30, though Schol. Aristoph. Plut. βοβ, says: κύφων ὁ ξύλινος δεσμός, ἐν ᾧ 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, Φειδωλὸς ψηφὼν (codex ψηφών) ὁ φιλάργυρος ἢ δὲ 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.—Chærob. E. 73. 1; Arc. 16. 6: τὸ δὲ γλήχων ὄφειλε βαρύνεσθαι· εἰ δὲ θηλυκὸν καὶ διὰ τοῦ Β, ὀξύνεται, but βλήχων is also barytone in the books: perhaps Arc. has confused βλήχων with ἡ βληχῶ, gen. βληχούς, though Chærob. C. 77. 34 says: καὶ τὸ γλήχων γλήχωνος βαρυνόμενον ἐπὶ τῆς γενικῆς φυλάσσει τό Ω, εἰ καὶ παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς ὀξύνεται καὶ θηλυκῶς λέγεται: προμαχών, Lob. Phryn. 167, also προμαχέων: μυχών and τραχών belong to § 584.

607. Those in *ψων* are oxytone, as ὀψών.

NOTE.—Πρών becomes πρώνες, Schol. Ven. Θ. 557: πρώνες ὡς σώφρονες. τὸ γὰρ πρώνες πληθυντικὸν διηρέθη, καὶ εἰς ὀξεῖαν καὶ βαρεῖαν ἢ περισπωμένη μετηνέχθη.

608. Names of men, gods, and heroes in ων (gen. ονος or ωνος) are paroxytone, as Ἀγαμέμνων, Ἀλκμαίων, Ἀμμων, Ἀμφιτρώων, Ἀμφίλων, Δευκαλίων, Θέων, Κλέων, Μαχάων, Πανδίων, Πλάτων, Σόλων, Τρύφων, Φίλων; except Γηρῶν, Κερκῶν, Παιῶν, Σαρπηδῶν, Τελαμών.

609. NOTE.—Ἄβρων, Chærob. C. 286. 14, is falsely oxytone, Chærob. C. 74. 10: Ἀβείρων is written Ἀβειρών in Suid.: Ἀβεσαλῶν, Suid.: Ἀγών, Phot. Lex.: Ἀδραμόν ὁ Ἐρμῶνα παρὰ Λυδοῖς, Hesych., yet St. Byz. s. v. Ἀδραμύττειον says: τὸν Ἐρμῶνα Λυδοὶ Ἀδραμῶνα καλοῦσι Φρυγιστί, H. D.: Ἀμυδῶν, Chærob. C. 296. 10: Ἀτμών, E. M. 715. 12, is barbarous: Αὐλών, Paus. 3. 12. 9: Βραυρών (?) Theog. Can. 38. 33: Γηρῶν, Arc. 15. 17, not Γηρώων, as it sometimes is: Γιγών, Γιγῶν, Γιγγῶν, Γιγῶν, etc., an obscure demon, is written and accented all sorts of ways, but his name should be paroxytone: Ἐδεκῶν, Polyb. 10. 34: Ἐλεῶν is quoted from Plut. 2. 301 A, but there it is correctly paroxytone: Ἐλικῶν, Tzetz. ad Hesiod. Op. p. 30. Gaisf., H. D., is better paroxytone, as in Plut. 1. 966 A, and elsewhere: Ἡλεκτρώων, Arc. 15. 22; Chærob. C. 71. 14; 284. 2: but Ἡλεκτρῶων (gen. ὄνος and ὠνος) is not uncommon, though no doubt faulty: Ἰσαιῶν (?) Suid.: Καλυδῶν (?) the hero from whom the city Καλυδῶν received its name, St. Byz.; Chærob. C. 296. 10: Κερκῶν, Arc. 15. 17, but Κερκῶων is very frequent in the books: Λειμών (?) Paus. 8. 53. 2: Μακεδῶν, the eponymous hero of the Macedonians, St. Byz.: Μαραθῶν, a hero so called, Paus. 2. 6. 5: Μεδεῶν, son of Pylades, St. Byz.; Schol. Ven. B. 717: Μελετεῶν (?): Μυρμιδῶν, Apollod. 1. 7. 3: Ναασσῶν, Chærob. E. 83. 9: Παιῶν, cf. Theog. Can. 38. 3; A. G. Oxon. 1. 276. 13: Πηλεγῶν, Eust. 1228. 13: Πλευρῶν, Apollod. 1. 7. 7: Σαρπηδῶν, gen. ὄνος or Σαρπηδῶων, gen. ὄντος, cf. Schol. Ven. M. 379; Φ. 141; Ψ. 800; Theog. Can. 32. 17 and 32; Chærob. C. 295. 2: Σεθῶν: Ἀρ. Herodot. libri consentire perhibentur in accentu Σεθῶν, quum Σέθως vel Σέθος sit ap. Eust. et Schol. Hom. Od. Ξ. 278, Σέθω et accus. Σέθων ap. Joseph. c. Apion. p. 461, 462, L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Σηῶν, Sept., is barbarous and indeclinable: Σιγῶν, Pape: Σιδῶν, Chærob. C. 296. 20: Σικυῶν, Paus. 2. 6. 5: Σιλοῶν, Pape: Τελαμών, E. M. 715. 11: Τενθηρῶν, cf. Herod. π. μ. λ. 9. 16: Φλεῶν (?) a name of Dionysus: Χαιρῶν, Theog. Can. 38. 32, but in our books it is paroxytone: Χελιδῶν, 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 Ἀβυδῶν, Ἀγκῶν, Αἰγῶν, Ἀλαβῶν, Ἀργαυθῶν, Αὐλών, Βαβυλῶν, Βραυρῶν, Δωδῶν, Καρχηδῶν, Κιθαιρῶν, Κολοφῶν, Μαραθῶν, Πυθῶν, Σιδῶν, Στυρμών; but to this rule there are many exceptions, of which the more important are Ἀσκάλων, Κρότων, and Λακεδαίμων.

611. NOTE.—Names of Places. E. M. 513. 28; Arc. 16. 17; St. Byz. s. v.: Αἰσῶν . . . ὀξύτονον τὸ Αἰσῶν τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΩΝ δυσύλλαβα ἐπὶ πόλεων ὀξύνεται, εἰ μὴ διαστολὴν ἔχει σημασιόμενον, ὡς τὸ Κρόταν βαρύνεται ὀξυνόμενον γὰρ δηλοῖ ζῶντων ἢ χαρακτηριστὴν ὑπάγοιτο, ὡς τὸ Ἴτων, συναπενεχθὲν τῷ Τρίτων, Γεῖτων, Βίτων οἶον Ἠῶν, Κρόνων, Γύρτων, Νέων (sic), σεσημείωται τὸ Οἶβων, ἔστι πόλις Ἰταλίας: Ἀγκῶν, on which St. Byz. says, ἴσως δὲ βαρύνεται κατὰ τοὺς ἐγχαρῖους ὡς Ἄντρων: Ἀδέρκων, St. Byz.: Ἀδράνων, Pape: Ἀκκάρων, Joseph. A. J. 5. 2. 4; H. D.: Ἀλβίων, St. Byz.: Ἄλμων, St. Byz.: Ἄντρων, Eust. 324. 34: καὶ τὴν Ἄντρων

δὲ τινὲς μὲν βαρύνουσι ὡς τὴν Ἰτανα, τινὲς δὲ Ἀντρώνα φασὶν ὡς Πυθῶνα: Ἡρωδιανὸς δὲ φησὶν ὡς Πλευρώνα, Arc. 14. 25; 15. 4: Ἀραυσίων, Strab. 185: Ἀρβῶν, 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: Αὐενίων, St. Byz., is false for Αὐενίων, Strab. 185: Βλησίων (?) Strab. 224: Βραύρων, St. Byz., should be Βραυράν, 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: Εὐαίμων (?) St. Byz.: Ζαβουλών, Chærob. E. 154. 34: Ἰτων, Arc. 16. 19; Eust. 324. 23: τὴν δὲ Ἰτανα προπαροξύνησθαι φασὶν οἱ παλαιοὶ ὡς Μήκωνα. τινὲς δὲ ὀξύνουσι. According to St. Byz. the natives called it Ἰτών: Κάρμων, Strab. 141: Καστάλων, St. Byz., but Κασταλών, 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: Κρεμμύων, St. Byz.: Κρήστων, St. Byz., false for Κρηστών: Κρομμύων, St. Byz., or Κρομύων: Κρότων, Theog. Can. 34. 13, and this is the common accent, but Κροτών also occurs, cf. Arc. 26. 24: Κύρτων, St. Byz.: Κώθων, St. Byz.: Λακεδαίμων, Theog. Can. 39. 17: Λάκμων, St. Byz.: Λήρων (?) Strab. 185: Λύσκων, St. Byz.: Μόθων, a rock so called, Paus. 4. 35. 1: Μόρων, Strab. 152: Μύλων, St. Byz.; Athen. 337 C: 'ubi libri optimi μυλάνα vel. μυλών'; H. D.: Μύων, St. Byz.: Νάρβων, Strab. 181: Νέδων, St. Byz., this has also a genitive Νέδοντος, Chærob. C. 75. 19: Νέσσω, St. Byz.: Νέων, 'accentus autem, in quo variant etiam libri Strabonis 9. p. 439, in ultima ponendus videtur, ut diserte præcipit Steph. Byz. in Αἴσων, ubi tamen male Νέων;' L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Ὀβούλκων, Strab. 141, or Ὀβόλκων, St. Byz.: Ὀβρων, Suid.: Ὀλιζών is oxytone, not Ὀλίζων, as Nicias wrote, Schol. Ven. B. 717; Theog. Can. 38. 26: Ὀλμωνες, St. Byz.: Ὀλοοσσών, Herodian made it paroxytone, Schol. Ven. B. 739, and Ὀλόσσω, Pape: Ὀρτων, Strab. 242: Οὐάδμων, Pape: Οὐλπων (?): Οὔρσων, Strab. 141: Πάρνων, Paus. 2. 38. 7: Παρπάρων (?) St. Byz.: Πίων, false for Πρίων: Πομπέλων, Strab. 161: Πρίων, Polyb. 1. 85, the name is significant: Πριάμων (?) Strab. 315, or Πρόμων or Πρώμων: Πύρων (?) Pape: Πώγων, Strab. 373: Ρίζων, St. Byz.: Ρουσκίων, Strab. 182: Σάλων, St. Byz. s. v. Σαλώνεια, Strab. 315: Σάνδων (?) St. Byz.: Σαπυσελάτων (? 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: Σόρων, Paus. 8. 23. 8: Σούλων, Arc. 16. 24: Ταράσκων, Strab. 178, or Ταρούσκων: Ταρράκων, St. Byz., also Ταρρακῶν and Ταρρακίων: Τέκμων, St. Byz.: Τράρων, Schol. Lycoph. 1159: Τράχων, Suid., but Τραχών also occurs: Χαύων, St. Byz.: Χρυσονδύων, Polyb. 5. 108.

612. NOTE 2.—Names of Rivers and Streams. Ἄξων, Chærob. C. 76. 24: Αἴσων, Plut. 1. 263; Theog. Can. 33. 14: Ἀκίδων (gen. τος and ωνος), Strab. 348: Ἀλιάκμων, Strab. 330: Ἀλιζών, Theog. Can. 33. 22; in Plut. 2. 515 D, it is Ἀλιζάν; Βρύχων, Theog. Can. 33. 30: Γαίσων, 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 Ἐριγών, but the latter is probably right, since the passage in Theog. is by no means conclusive: Ἰων, Strab. 327: Καύκων, St. Byz., etc.: Κνακίων, Theog. Can. 38. 9; Herod. π. μ. λ. 17. 22, is falsely Κνακίων in Plut. 1. 287, H. D.; (but Sintenis has Κνακίων) and Κνηκίων, Lycoph. 550, where W. Dindorf proposes to read Κνηκίων; another form Κνακνών occurs in Chærob. C. 296. 29: Κύνδων, Theog. Can. 31. 28: Λάδων, Strab. 343; Chærob. C. 75. 15: Λήθων, Athen. 71 B.; H. D.: Νάρων, Theog. Can. 36. 15; Chærob. C. 288. 2: Νέδων, gen. ωνος and οντος: Ὄζων, 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 Ἄουες, Ἰάουες, Κάων, Φάων, Χάων, Theog. Can. 30. 11; Arc. 17. 26; 18. 7.

614. National names (Ethnica) in *ων* (gen. *ωνος, ονος*) are oxytone, as Ἀλαζών, Ἀμαζών, Ἀμφικτυόνες, Αὔσωνες, Βιστών, Μακεδών (φιλομακεδών), Μυγδών, Μυρμιδόνες, Νασαμῶνες, Παφλαγών (βυρσοπαφλαγών), Πελαγόνες, Σιδών, Σιδόνες, Σιθών; except those in *ωνν*, as Ἰάουες, Χάουες (see above, 613).

615. NOTE.—Cf. Schol. Ven. Φ 141; Theog. Can. 30. 15; Chærob. C. 289. 13: Ἄουες, Polyb. 2. 15. 8: Αἰμών, St. Byz. s. v. Αἰμονία: Ἀργείων, Theog. Can. 30. 16: Αὔσων, St. Byz. s. v. Αἰμονία: Βήρωνες, Strab. 162: Βίστονες, St. Byz. s. v. Βιστονία: τὸ ἐθνικὸν Βιστάν (*sic*), τῶν εἰς ΤΩΝ δισυλλάβων, βαρνομένων, οἶον Πλάτων, Κρίτων, εἰ μὴ διαστολὴ γένοιτο σημαυνομένου· χιτῶν γὰρ πρὸς διαστολὴν ὀξύνεται τοῦ κυρίου καὶ ποτάμου, καὶ τὸ κροτῶν τὸ ζῶψιον πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν τοῦ τῆς πόλεως ὀνόματος, ἢ περιεκτικὸν διὰ τὸ κοιτῶν, ἰστών, ἢ ἐθνικὸν διὰ τὸ Ο κλιόμενον, ὡς τὸ Βίστονος, Herodot. 7. 110: Ἐστίωνες, Strab. 206: Ἡδῶνες also occurs under the forms Ἡδῶνες, Ἡδῶνες, Ἡδῶνες, but there is more authority for making it oxytone than paroxytone: Ἰῶνες, St. Byz.: Καύκωνες, Hom. etc.; Chærob. C. 289. 19: Κέλωνες, Diog. Sic. 17. 110; H. D.: Κέντρωνες, Strab. 204: Κίκωνες, Theog. Can. 30. 16; cf. Arc. 12. 10; Chærob. C. 289. 22: Κύδωνες, Hom. etc.; Chærob. C. 289. 21: Λάκων, Theog. Can. 30. 16: Λίγγωνες, Strab. 193, also Λίγγωνες and Λόγγωνες: Λούσωνες, Strab. 162: Μαίονες (Μηρόνες Μηρόνες): ‘accentum acutum, quem præbent libri plures paucioresve Herodoti 1. 7; 7. 74, testatur schol. Ven. Hom. Π. Δ. 394, qui nom. pr. [i. e. of the founder of the nation] gravari dicit εἰς ἀποφυγὴν τοῦ ἐθνικοῦ, consentiente Etym. M. in Βαίων citato (sive gravatim in Cram. An. vol. 1. p. 276. 6), dissentiente Eustathio,’ L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Μακροπῶγωνες, Strab. 492, may perhaps be better considered an adjective: Μάκρωνες, Arc. 14. 24; 15. 3: Μέμωνες, Theog. Can. 30. 18; Chærob. C. 289. 29: Μέρωνες, Pape: Μύνδωνες (or Μύνδωνες), St. Byz.: Μύτωνες, Chærob. C. 289. 19: Ὀλόσσωνες (?) Lycoph. 906: Οὐάσκωνες, Strab. 155: Οὐένωνες, Strab. 206: Οὐέττωνες, Strab. 162: Παίονες, Herodot. 5. 15, is said to be oxytone, A. G. Oxon. 1. 276. 9: Πανίωνες: Πίκτωνες, Strab. 190: Σάντωνες, St. Byz., also Σάντωνες: Σάξωνες, St. Byz.: Σέμωνες, Ptol., or Σέμωνες, Strab., but Σεμῶνες also occurs; Σένωνες, St. Byz.; Σένωνες, Σένωνες, Σένωνες, etc.: Σήνωνες = Σένωνες, Polyb. 2. 17. 7: Σιροπαίονες, Herodot. 5. 15: Σουεσσίωνες, Strab. 196: Συλίονες, St. Byz.: Τεύτωνες, Strab. 196: Χαύωνες, St. Byz.: Χῶνες, Strab. 253: Ὠδῶνες, St. Byz.: Ὠστίωνες, St. Byz.

According to Chærob. C. 289. 12, national names in *ων*, gen. *ωνος*, are oxytone, those in *ωνν*, gen. *ωννος*, paroxytone, except Κίκωνες, Μέμωνες; but this rule is no better than the one given above.

616. Names of women in *ων* (gen. *ωνος, ωνος*) are oxytone, as Γοργών, Πλαγγών, Τερηδών.

617. The following words in *ων* (gen. *ωνος*) are perispomena, Ποσειδῶν, ταῶν, Τυφῶν.

NOTE.—Ποσειδῶν (Ποσειδέων), Chærob. C. 298. 9; Arc. 16. 10; Herod. π. μ. λ. 10. 12; Chærob. C. 299. 5: οἱ μὲν γὰρ Δωριεῖς Ποτιδὰν λέγουσιν ὀξυτόνως, οἱ δὲ Αἰολεῖς Ποτίδαν καὶ Ποσεῖδαν λέγουσι βαρυτόνως: so Ζηνοποσειδῶν, Athen. 337 D:

ταῶν, Arc. 16. 10; 94. 6; Chærob. C. 300. 13, sometimes falsely ταών: Τυφῶν, Theog. Can. 29. 31; Arc. 16. 10; Chærob. C. 300. 13 is often wrongly either Τύφων or Τυφών: Φερῶν, Herodot. 2. 111; the readings vary between this and Φέρον, Φερών, and Φέρονα: Φέρον the founder of Bercea is paroxytone in St. Byz.

618. (b) Those in ων (gen. οντος) are paroxytone, as γέρων, δράκων, θεράπων, λέων; Ἀυτομέδων, Κρέων, Μέδων, Νέδων, Σαρπήδων, Theog. Can. 30. 7.

619. (c) Those in ων (gen. ωντος and ουντος) are perispomena, as ἄμνοκῶν, ἀμφιφῶν; Ἀθηνακῶν, Εὐρυνπῶν, Ἴπποθῶν, Ξενοφῶν, Σολομῶν, Χαρναβῶν.

NOTE.—Ἄμνοκῶν, Chærob. C. 298. 13; Σολομῶν, gen. ὠντος, is also inflected Σολόμων, gen. ωνος, Theog. Can. 29. 29; 37. 11: Ἐξικρών and Ἐρμοκρών 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; Chærob. 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, αὔλαξ, θώραξ, Καππάδοξ, κλίμαξ, Λέλεξ, μύρμηξ (λεοντομύρμηξ), οἶαξ, πέριδιξ; ἀγχίλωψ, καλαῦροψ, κατήλιψ, 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.

Ἄγριοβρόξ, Hesych.: ἀεισκῶπες, Arist. H. A. 9. 28. 1, where one MS. has ἀεὶ σκῶπες, should probably be ἀείσκωπες, as in Eust. 1524. 6; those who made it oxytone considered it to be derived from σκῶπω: Ἄλμῶπες, Thucyd. 2. 99, is accented like an adjective: ἐρνύγας, Arist. Poet. 21. 17, cannot be right: μερτρύξ (?) Diosc. 3. 131, H. D.: πτέρυξ, Eust. 229. 37: τὸ δὲ πτέρυγος λάβειν [Π. 2. 316] ἀρέσκει τοῖς παλαιοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀριστάρχειον ἀνάγνωσιν, ὡς δ' ἄλλοι φασί, κατὰ παράδοσιν παροξύνειν, ἀπὸ εὐθείας δξυτόνου τῆς ἠ πτερύξ, δὲ δηλοῖ οὐ τὰ πτερὰ μόνα, τὸ μόνιον δὲ μετὰ τῶν περικειμένων πτερῶν, καθὰ δηλοῖ καὶ Ἡρωδιανός, εἰπὼν ὅτι τὰ εἰς ΤΞ θηλυκά, μονοσύλλαβα μὲν ὄντα, δξύνεται· στύξ, νύξ, τρύξ· ὑπὲρ μίαν δὲ ὄντα συλλαβὴν βαρύνεται· κάλυξ, ἄντυξ, πομφόλυξ. τὸ πτερύξ σσημεῖται ὑπὸ Ἀριστάρχου δξυθὲν διὰ τὸ ἐννοίας περιεκτικῆς εἶναι, Eust. 1334. 26: Chærob. 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 ι and υ are never long by nature before ξ in hypermonosyllabic nouns, hence they prescribe κήρυξ, 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 Chærob. 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 *θῶμιγξ, Ἰλιγξ, λαῖγξ, εὐλαῖγξ, μῆνιγξ, μῆριγξ, πῶυγξ, σῆραγξ, σμῆριγξ, σμῶδιγξ, στῆριγξ, σῦριγξ, φαῦσιγξ, φύσιγξ, φῶτιγξ, ψάφιγξ, ᾠλιγξ, ᾠριγξ*, appear monstrous enough, yet they are often found thus accented; cf. Lob. Phryn. 71.

-AP.

623. Nouns in *αρ* retract the accent, as *Αἷσαρ, Ἄραρ, δάμαρ, Ἰσαρ, Καῖσαρ*, Arc. 19. 14; Chærob. 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, Ἰβηρ, Πίηρ*; except *Ἐλευθήρ* oxytone.

625. NOTE.—Chærob. C. 85. 24; E. 6. 21; Arc. 19. 19, who says that *τὰ εἰς HP θηλυκὰ μὴ μετατιθέμενα κατὰ τι ἔθος ποιητοῦ εἰς διάφορον γένος βαρύνεται . . . τὸ δὲ γαστήρ δέξνεται*: 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*, Chærob. C. 320. 13; A. G. Oxon. i. 346. 16: *φράτηρ Ἀττικοὶ μὲν βαρύνουσιν, οἱ δὲ Δωριεῖς δέξνουσιν*: the word is not unfrequently oxytone in the books, though such an accent is certainly false, cf. A. G. 992. 11: *Ἀνίηρ*, Hesych.: *Ἄσπτήρ*, 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 *Ἄσπτηρ, πόλις* distinguished from *ἀσπτήρ, ὃ κατ' οὐρανόν*: *Δημήτηρ*, Arc. 19. 26: *Ἰβηρ*, Chærob. C. 320. 16: *Πίηρ*, Chærob. C. 320. 16; *Ἐλευθήρ*, Chærob. 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 ὀβολοστατήρ*; but *ἀνήρ γυναικάνηρ λιπάνηρ, δαήρ πολυδάηρ*, Arc. 28. 8, *πατήρ αἰνοπάτηρ*, and therefore *συμπατήρ*, quoted by H. D. from Joannes Damascenus, is most likely a false accent.

-EIP.

627. Substantives in *ειρ* are paroxytone, as *Ἄλάζειρ, ἀντίχειρ, Βέχειρ, Ἐλάτειρ, Λίγειρ, Σάπειρ, χρυσοθέειρ*.

NOTE.—Arc. 20. 15; Chærob. C. 86. 14: *Ἄλιζίρ* (gen. *Ἄλιζίρος*) occurs in Herodot. 4. 164: this is written *Ἄλάζειρ* in Theog. Can. 41. 25, and the word is probably better paroxytone.

-ΥΡ.

628. Substantives in *υρ* are paroxytone, as *Ἄσσυρ, Ἰλλυρ, Κέρκυρ, Λίγυρ, μάρτυρ, Φίλυρ*.

NOTE.—Arc. 19. 17: the Egyptian month Ἰούβρις, Plut. 2. 356 C, is barbarous and indeclinable.

-ΩΡ.

629. Those in ωρ are paroxytone, as ἀφήτωρ, Ἐκτωρ, ἐστιάτωρ, ἠλέκτωρ, Ἰστωρ, Κάστωρ, Μήστωρ, νεμέτωρ, Νέστωρ, οἰκῆτωρ; except ἰχώρ oxytone.

NOTE.—Arc. 20. 20; Chærob. C. 320. 32; E. 45. 19: Ἄδωρ, which Pape quotes from Strab. 529, is Ἄδωρ in Kramer's edition, and Ἄδων in that of Meineke: ἄχωρ is paroxytone according to Arc. 20, but is oxytone in A. G. 6. 25; 475. 2: ἰχώρ, Herod. π. μ. λ. 32. 13.

-ΑΣ.

630. (a) Those in ασ (gen. ἄδος) are oxytone, as ἄμασुकάς, δυάς, λαμπάς, μονάς, πολυδειράς, τριάς, φυγάς, Ἄρκας, Ἐλλάς, Παλλάς.

NOTE.—Arc. 22. 22; Chærob. E. 101. 27; C. 350. 25: τὸ μὲν ἀναδενδρὰς δὲ μὲν Ἡρωδιανὸς ὑπολαμβάνει μόνως συστέλλειν τὸ Α καὶ ὀξύνεσθαι, ὁ δὲ Λούπερκος ἐν τῇ περὶ Γενῶν πολλοῖσιν ἀποδείκνυσιν ὅτι ἐκτείνει τὸ Α καὶ περισπᾶται, καὶ ὁμοῦς διὰ τοῦ ΔΟΣ ἔχει τὴν κλίσιν.

631. (b) Those in ασ (gen. ἄδος) are perispomena, as Βοιβᾶς, Βιττᾶς, Κυρᾶς.

These are peculiarly Ionic forms: Chærob. C. 42. 29; Joh. Alex. 8. 19.

632. (c) Those in ασ (gen. ἄδος) are paroxytone, as ἀδάμας, ἀλίβας, γίγας, ἐλέφας, κιλλίβας, λυκάβας, Αἶας, Ἄρνας, Ἄφιας, Βίας, Βύζαντες, Γαράμαντες, Ἐλέας, Θόας, Κάλχας, Παπίας, Σατύας, Φλεγύας; except ἀνδριάς, ἰμάς oxytone.

633. NOTE.—Arc. 21. 3; Joh. Alex. 8. 22: σεσημείωται τὸ ἰμάς καὶ ἀνδριάς ὀξύνθητα: ἰμάντος γὰρ καὶ ἀνδριάντος, ἅπερ παρ' Ἀττικοῖς περισπᾶται; 'De nominativi accentu acuto Epim. Hom. Cram. Anecd. vol. 1. p. 217. 10; Herodian. ap. Chærob. 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 ἀνδριᾶσι frequens in libris,' H. D.; cf. H. D. s. v. ἰμάς and E. M. 101. 43: ἀλλᾶς (= ἀλλᾶεις?), Herodian ap. Eust. 300. 15, gen. ἀλλᾶντος, Chærob. C. 426. 15, not ἀλλάντος, as Joh. Alex. 8. 18: Γαιωνᾶς (gen. Γαιωνᾶτος) is very doubtful: on Γαρίμας the following observation is made by E. M. 221. 41: Γαρίμας, ἐκ τοῦ μαρίκας ἢ ἐκ τοῦ γαρίκας τὸ μαρίκας βάρβαρον δὲ τὸ ὄνομα, καὶ ἡ κλίσις, καὶ ὁ τόνος. Ἡρωδιανὸς περὶ παθῶν: but it is regular if paroxytone, and that is its accent in the books: Γλίσσᾶς (gen. ἄντος, Chærob. C. 426. 15: ἄντος, Joh. Alex. 8. 17) or Γλίσσας, Γλίσαντος, Eust. 269. 18, or Γλίσσᾶς, gen. ἄ: cf. S. V. 504; Schol. Ven. M. 20, and H. D. s. v.: διξᾶς (gen. ἄντος), Pollux 9. 81: ξξᾶς (gen. ἄντος), Pollux 4. 174; Arc. 21. 22: ἰλᾶς (= ἰλάεις, gen. ἄντος), Chærob. C. 43. 5; Arc. 21. 26: πελεκᾶς (gen. ἄντος, Chærob. C. 426. 15, or ἄντος, Chærob. C. 42. 28): of this word various forms occur, as πελεκᾶν, ἄνος: πελεκᾶς, ἄνος: πελεκᾶς, ἄ: πελέκας (?) Schol. Aristoph. Av. 882 = 883: μήποτε πελέκας προενεκτέον ὡς ἀλίβας ὁ δὲ πελεκῖνος τῷ πελεκᾶντι προσέρριπται. πελεκᾶν μέντοι πελεκᾶνος

κοινῶς, πελεκᾶς δὲ πελεκᾶντος Ἀττικῶς. πελεκᾶς πελεκᾶ Δωρικῶς: thus also Suidas: it occurs as a proper name in Polyb. 5. 77. 9: τετρᾶς, Arc. 22. 15: τριῶς (gen. ἄντος), Pollux 4. 175: τριξᾶς (gen. ἄντος), Pollux 9. 81.

(d) Λᾶας, gen. λᾶαος, is properispomenon, Chærob. 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, Πάρνης; except ἀδροτής, βραδυτής, γυμνής, δηϊοτής, ἐσθής, Κουρήτες, the Curetes (but κούρητες, young men, is regular), κουφοτής (?) ποτής, ταχυτής, τραχυτής, χερνής, ψιλής, which are oxytone.

635. NOTE 1.—Schol. Ven. E. 9; Chærob. C. 43. 10-55. 33: ἀδροτής, Arc. 28. 8, but ἀρότης is by no means uncommon: ἀνδροτής is oxytone in Eust. 1090. 32; E. M. 103. 1, but ἀνρότης 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 μὲν 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 τοῦ τόνου τῆς δηϊοτήτος, ὡς περ καὶ τῆς ταχυτήτος καὶ τῆς βραδυτήτος καὶ τῶν ὁμοίων προπερισπωμένων ἀμφιλογεῖται· οἱ μὲν γὰρ συνηγοροῦσιν ὀξέως τονοῦσθαι τὰς αὐτῶν εὐθείας . . . πλείους δὲ ἀντιλέγουσι γενναϊότερον, βαρυντοῦντες 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, Chærob. C. 54. 35, appears to be always paroxytone in our books: ἐσθής, Arc. 28. 9: ἰσοτής, Mœris 202: Ἰσότης, ὡς ἀρότης, Ἀττικῶς, ἰσοτής ὡς βραβευτής, Ἑλληνικῶς: Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 7 declares for ἰότης, ἰσότης, κακότης: Κουρής, Eust. 1179. 20: ὅτι ἐν δυσὶ τόποις κούρητας οἴσοντας Ἀχιλλεῖ τὰ δῶρα, ἐνταῦθα λέγει τοὺς νέους, ὅπερ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἀναγινώσκει τῷ τόνῳ ὡς πένητας, κλίνων ὡς ἱαμβικὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ κόρος ὁ νέος, κόρης κόρητος. τὸ μέντοι ἔθνος Κουρήτας ὡς ἀδμητας: 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 Chærob. C. 352. 11, but Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 7 has κουφότης: ποτής, Arc. 28. 9; Chærob. C. 352. 11: ταχυτής, Chærob. C. 352. 11; E. M. 103. 1: τραχυτής, Chærob. C. 352. 11, in Attic only: ψιλής, Chærob. C. 55. 4; Eust. 511. 10: χερνής, Chærob. C. 55. 4.

636. NOTE 2.—The passage in Chærob. C. 55. 3 is obscure: σεσημείωται τὸ κουρῆς κουρήτος, δηλῆς δειλήτος (sic) καὶ τὸ ψιλῆς ψιλητός, ὅτι τῶν εἰς ΗΞ ὀξυτόνων δισυλλάβων ἐν σύμφωνον ἔχόντων ὡς ἔγνωμεν, εἰς ΟΥΞ ἔχόντων τὴν γενικὴν, οἶον σαφῆς σαφοῦς ψευδῆς, ψευδοῦς, ταῦτα διὰ τοῦ ΤΟΞ ἐκλίθησαν· εἰσὶ δὲ ἔθνικα, ἤγουν ἔθνος σημαίνουσι; for δηλῆς δειλήτος perhaps we should read Δαρῆς Δαρήτος (cf. Eust. 511. 10), and write the rest of the passage thus, ἐν πρὸ τοῦ Η σύμφωνον ἔχόντων, ὡς ἔ. εἰς .ΟΥΞ ἔχουσι, τὴν. γ. κ.τ.λ., and strike out the last three words altogether.

637. (b) All substantives in *ης* (gen. *εος*) are, if contracted,

perispomena, if uncontracted, paroxytone, as Ἀντισθένης, Ἀριστοτέλης, Δημοσθένης, Ἡρακλῆς, but Ἡρακλῆς, Περικλῆς; except πρυλῆς oxytone: τριήρης and other similar words are adjectives.

638. NOTE 1.—E. M. 435. 4: Ἀλειπῆς, 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. II. 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. II. 18. 46; Schol. Ven. Σ. 39; Chærob. C. 352. 18: all proper names in κλης = κλέης are perispomena. Eust. 583. 32: τὸ Πυλαιμένης κύριον βαρύνοντες οἱ παλαιοὶ λέγουσιν, ὅτι τὰ τοιαῦτα κύρια ὡς ἐπιπλείστον βαρύνεσθαι φιλεῖ. ἡ μέντοι συνήθεια πολλὰ παρέφθειρεν ὀξύτονον, ὡς τὸ Εὐτυχῆς καὶ τὸ Εὐμενῆς τὰ κύρια: πρυλῆς, Schol. Ven. E. 9: τὰ εἰς ΗΣ δισύλλαβα ὀξύτονα, ἐν ἔχοντα σύμφωνον, εἰς ΟΥΣ περατοῦται κατὰ τὴν γενικὴν, σαφοῦς πρηνοῦς πρυλοῦς φραδοῦς. Schol. Ven. E. 744: πρυλέεσσ' πεζοῖς ὀπλίταις, πρύλις, ὡς δαμάσω δάμαλις περύω 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 πρυλῆς or πρυλίς, cf. Eust. 893. 37, who leaves the question rather undecided; Arc. 30. 19: τὸ δὲ πρύλις βαρύνεται, ἡ ἔνοπλος 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, Ἄρητος, Ἄρεως, Ἄρου, Ἄρους, Chærob. C. 46. 5, Ἄρεος, Ἄρηος, Ἄρηως, Ἄρεω, Ἄρευος; on its vocative see Eust. 518. 19.

-ΕΙΣ.

640. Those in εἰς (gen. εἰτος) are paroxytone, as Ὀπόεις, Σατινώεις.

-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 εως) retract the accent, whether simple or compound, as αἴσθησις, ἄλωσις, βάδισις, δόσις, γνώσις, ἔχισ, ζήτησις, θέσις, μάθησις, μάντις, ὄφισ, πόλις, πόσις, πρόπολις, Ἄβοτις, Ἀτάρβηχισ, Κράμβοτις, Μέμφισ, Ψέντρις. Many of these words are inflected in more than one way.

642. NOTE.—Chærob. C. 56. 33: τὰ εἰς ΙΣ ὀνόματα Αἰγύπτια ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλείστον διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΟΣ κλίνονται, οἷον Ἐοῖς Ἡόεως, Ἀθλίβις (sic) Ἀθλίβεως, Σοῖς Σόεως, Θμόις Θμόεως, Ταμίαθις Ταμιάθεως, cf. St. Byz. s. v. Κορκυρίς; Schol. Ven. A. 676; Ξ. 387: for χατίς, Hesych., it is better to read with Dindorf χᾶτις, as a Doric form of χῆτις: Ἀδραμύττις (?) St. Byz.; for Ἀθλίβις in Chærob. C. 56. 33: Ἀθλιβίς (or Ἀθριβίς), St. Byz., is alone correct: Ἀταρβίκις, St. Byz., is no doubt an error for Ἀτάρβικις, or Ἀτάρβηχισ: Θμουῖς (?) St. Byz.: Πάπρημις, Herodot. 2. 59, is falsely oxytone in St. Byz., and for Ὀφθίς in the same author Meineke reads Ὀφθις; on the accent of ἦνις see Schol. Ven. K. 292: Κραταῖς, 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 πρέσβευος προπαροξυτόνως ὡς μάντεως, ἀπὸ εὐθείας τῆς ὀ πρέσβις. οἱ δὲ παροξυτόνως ὡς χαλκίεως, ἀπὸ εὐθείας τῆς ὀ πρεσβεύς. οἵτινες ἀμαρτάνουσι· οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ὀ πρεσβεύς.

643. (*b*) Those in *is* (gen. *idos*) are oxytone, as ἀψίς, βαλβίς, ἰκτίς, κνημίς, κρηπίς, ὀπισθοκρηπίδες, σφραγίς.

NOTE.—E. M. 518. 16; Arc. 36. 14. The following Thracian names are perispomena: Ἀταγαρτίς (Ἀταργατίς, Arc. 36. 18), Chærob. C. 354. 21; Strab. 748: ἐν ἧ τιμῶσι τὴν Συρίαν θεὸν τὴν Ἀταργάτιν (*sic*): Schol. Ven. B. 461: ἡ δὲ Δερκετῶ παρὰ Σύροις καλεῖται Ἀταργατίς (ἀτάρκατις in the MS.); Ἀταρτίς, Chærob. C. 103. 25, who also mentions Βενδίς (but the false form Βένδις is not unknown to the books), Μενδίς, Μολίς, Τιτίς (Τοτίς, Arc. 36. 14); cf. Göttling, ad Theodos. p. 243.

On μάγαδις, or μαγαδίς, see L. S. and H. D. s. v.; and on ἀψίς, ἀψίδος, or ἄψις, ἄψιδος (?) see E. M. 184. 32; Chærob. C. 353. 23: ταῦτα δὲ τὰ εἰς ΙΞ ὀξύτονα εἰς Α μόνως ἔχουσι τὴν αἰτιατικὴν, οἷον κρηπίδα (*sic*), ἀσπίδα, ἀψίδα, βολίδα, βανίδα. Παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Αἰολεῦσι γίνονται εἰς Ν κατὰ τὴν αἰτιατικὴν μετὰ βαρείας τάσεως, κνήμην γὰρ λέγουσι καὶ σφράγην καὶ ἄψιν, ὡς παρ' Ἡσιόδῳ [Opp. 424],

τρισπίθαμον δ' ἄψιν τάμνειν,

ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀψίδα. Ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι τὰ εἰς ΙΞ ὀξύτονα οὐ γίνονται παρὰ τοῖς Ἴωσι κατὰ ἀποβολὴν τοῦ Δ ἐν τῇ γενικῇ, οὐδὲ γὰρ λέγουσι κνημίδος κνημίος, ἀσπίδος ἀσπίος, ὡς Πάριδος Πάριος, καὶ Θέτις Θέτιος.

644. (*c*) Common substantives in *is* (gen. *idos*) being feminine are oxytone, as ἀσπίς, γλυφίς, δαίς, ἐλπίς, ἐμπίς, ἐφημερίς, κυσολαμπίς, λακίς, ξυστίς, ὀπωροβασιλίς, πατρίς, πηκτίς, πυραμίς, σκελίς, τυραννίς; except I. ἄμπωτις*, ἄμυστις*, αὔλις, βάκκαρις*, βᾶρις*, δάπις, ἔρις, εὔνις, θέμις*, ἱβίς*, ἰκτίς, ἴρις, κάλπις, κάνναβις*, καρύατις, κύπρις, μῆνις*, μῆτις*, μύτις, ὄλπις, ὄπις, σίκιωνις, τᾶλις, τάπις, τίγρις*, τρόπις*, φύλοπις, which retract the accent, with νεᾶνις (νεήνις, νήνις) properispomenon. 2. Feminines formed from, or implying, paroxytone substantives in *ης*, ending for the most part in αιτις, ατις, ετις, ητις, ἴτις, ὕτις, ωτις, which are accented on the penultimate, as ἀνδρωνίτις, ἀνεμῶτις, ἀρθρίτις, Βορεήτις, Βρομιῶτις, γαμέτις (γαμέτης), ἰκέτις (ικέτης), ἰππότις, καρδιᾶτις, κασωρίτις, κλέπις (κλέπτης), οἰνοπότις, ὀλβιοδῶτις (ὀλβιοδῶτης) and ὀλβιοδότις, ὄνιτις, πεταλίτις, πολίτις (πολίτης), πρεσβῦτις, προηγέτις, προστάτις (προστάτης), συνεργάτις (συνεργάτης), σωρίτις (σωρίτης), ὑπηρέτις, χλοῦνις (χλοῦνης); except ναυτίς oxytone, and those in πωλις (πῶλης) and κοιτις, which are proparoxytone, as λαχανόπωλις, ἀρόπωλις, 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 *δος*.

tone, as *στεφανωτίς*; *εὐρέτις* paroxytone forms an exception. 3. Those in *ωπις* from *ῶψ*, when not compounded with prepositions, are properispomena, as *αὐλωπίς*; otherwise they are regular, as *προμετωπίς*, *προσωπίς*.

It must be noticed that many of those in *τις* 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.: *ἄβαλις* *μοχθηρὰ ἐλαία*, Hesych.: *ἀγλαοφῶτις* (?) ‘*ἀγλαοφωτίς* scribitur ap. Phot. Bib. 215 a. 33 Bekk. Bast. Ind. Scap. Ox. *Ἀγλαοφώτιδα* [?] accus. Poeta de virib. herbar. in Fabric. Bibl. Gr. T. 2. p. 654;’ *Fix* ap. H. D.: *ἄγρωσις* (gen. *ιος*, *ιδος*), Hom. Od. 6. 90; Arc. 35. 18; cf. Lob. Par. 443: *ἄγρῶσις* is the feminine of *ἀγρώστης*: *ἄμοργις*, *wine-lees*, is said by Arc. 29. 23 to be barytone, but in all the passages quoted by H. D. it is oxytone, like *ἄμοργίς*, *fine flax*; Bergk in his edition of Aristophanes most inconsistently writes *ἄμοργίδος*, Lyst. 735, and *ἄμοργιν* only two lines lower down: *ἄμφίταπιν* in Diog. Laert. 5. 72 has been corrected in some editions into *ἄμφίταπον*: *ἄμφωτις*, Eust. 308. 44, is elsewhere oxytone. On *ἀνάπωτις*, *ἄμπωτις*, or *ἄμπτωσις*, see Lob. Phryn. 340: for *ἄρυστις*, gen. *ιδος*, I can find no authority; in the passage cited by L. S. the genitive is *ιος*: *αὐλις*, Arc. 31. 1: *αὐλις ἢ ἔπαυλις* [*βαρύνεται*], *Αὐλις δὲ ἢ πόλις ὀξύνεται*: *βαύκαλις*, Arc. 31. 10: *βολβίτις* or *βολβίτις* (?) Lob. Phryn. 357: *βούβαλις* (gen. *ιος*, *ιδος*), Arc. 31. 9, is oxytone in Hesych. and Arist. H. A. 3. 6. 2: *βούπρηστις* (gen. *εως*, but Nicand. Alex. 335, quoted by H. D. has *ιδος*) is falsely *βουπρήστις* in Heysch: *δάις*, *battle*, Herodian is inclined to make this word oxytone, but whether oxytone or not, he has no doubt that the dative *δαί* should be oxytone; Ptolemæus Ascalonites consistently writes both nominative and dative paroxytone; see Schol. Ven. Ξ. 387, and such must be its accent because the accusative is *δαίν*; Schol. Hom. Od. A. 428: *δαῖς ὀξυτόνας ἢ λαμπάς*, *δαῖς δὲ βαρυτόνας ἢ μάχη*: *δαίτις* (?), in Galen Tom. 1. p. 88 B it is oxytone: *ἔπηλις*, Arc. 31. 12; Eust. 1562. 38: *ἐφηλίς* (gen. *ιδος*) also occurs as *ἔφηλις* (gen. *ιος*), see H. D. s. v.: *ἔρις*, Arc. 195. 5; Chærob. C. 355. 19: *εὔμαρις*, Arc. 34. 4, is oxytone in Eurip. Orest. 1370: *εὔνις* (gen. *ιδος* and *ιος*), Arc. 32. 17: *ἴασπις*, L. S., H. D.: *ἴβις* (gen. *ιος* and *ιδος*), ‘constans in libris accentus vitium est *ἴβις*, quod correxi ap. Aristoph. Av. 1296. Nam *ι* produci apparet ex versu Timoclis ap. Athen. 7. p. 300 A;’ *W. Dindorf* ap. H. D.: *ἴκτις*, Arc. 35. 6; Eust. 809. 56: *εἰ δὲ καὶ ταῦτόν ἴκτις αὕτη βαρυτόνας* (i. e. the weasel), *καὶ ἴκτις ὀξυτόνας ἢ παρὰ τῆ κωμικῶ* [Aristoph. Ach. 845] *μεμνημένῳ ἰχθυοφάγου ἰκτίδος, οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον ἄρτι ζητεῖν*: *ἵππουρις*, A. G. 44; A. G. Oxon. 1. 210. 30; Lob. Prol. 461: *ἵππότιγρις*, *masculine and feminine*, Dio Cass. 77. 6; H. D.: *ἵρις* or *ἴρις*, Chærob. C. 355. 19: *ἴσατις* is sometimes falsely *ἰσάτις*: *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: *κάπαρις*, Chærob. C. 355. 29: *καπηλίς*: ‘*Caupona*... Aristoph. Thesm. 347, Pl. 435. 1120; *κάπηλις* proparoxytonum ap. Arcad. 31. 12, et hoc accentu Phantias Eresius ap. Athen. 2. p. 84 E: *κάπηλις τις γυνή*. Itemque Ænom. ap. Euseb. Pr. Ev. p. 259 A: *μη̄ πλουσίαν λαβεῖν γυναῖκα ἀλλὰ̄ χερνήτιν τινα ἢ̄ κάπηλιν*,’ H. D.: *κίθαρις* (gen. *ιδος*? and *ιος*), Chærob. C. 355. 18: *κίσπηρις* (gen. *ιδος* and *εως*), Chærob. C. 355. 26; E. 132. 11: *κιστίς*, Arc. 35. 16, is paroxytone in Aristoph. Ach. 1103: *κύβηλις* (gen. *ιος* and *ιδος*?) Arc. 31. 12: *κύμιν-*

dis (gen. *ews* and *idos*): **κυνοπρήστις** (?) Hesych.: **ληίς**, Aristarchus, but **λῆϊς**, Menecrates, Schol. Ven. A. 676: **λινοζώστις** (gen. *idos* and *ios*) is sometimes written **λινοζώστις**: **μῆλις** for **μηλίς** is an error, Arc. 30. 23: **μῆνις** (gen. *ios* and *idos*): 'μῆνις voluisse Glauconem Tarsensem refert Schol. Hom. Il. A. 1, et oxytonum μῆνις non dicens quid sit, ponit Draco, p. 23. 25; 45. 27: quorum Il. priori ex altero τὰ γὰρ ἄλλα vel ἄλλα πάντα, utroque autem Μινωίς corrigendum 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.: **νεάνις**, Arc. 32. 20: **ξύστις**, Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 70; Schol. Theocr. 2. 74: **ξύστις** Ἀττικῶς, ξυστίς δὲ κοινῶς, but it seems to be oxytone in our editions whether of Attic writers or others: **ὄλπις**, Theocr. 18. 45: **ὄνωις**, 'ὄνωις, ὄνώιδος, scriptum ap. Chærob. [C.] 354. 31, et in Etym. M. 626. 35;' *H. D.*: **οὔλις**, 'i. q. οὐλον, Alex. Trall. 8. p. 483;' *H. D.*: **πέροις** (gen. *idos*, Paus. 10. 25. 5, *H. D.*) Arist. Poet. 18. 15; cf. Lob. Phryn. 607: **Περόσις** is from **Πέροσης**, Arc. 36. 2; Schol. Ven. E. 387: **πλημμυρίς**, Eust. 1640. 55: τὸ δὲ πλημμυρίς τινὲς τῶν παλαιῶν προπαροξύνουσι, καὶ δι' ἐνὸς δὲ M γράφουσιν ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς πλήμης: cf. E. M. 676. 30, where **πλημμύρις** (*sic*) and **πλημμυρίς** occur; cf. A. G. Paris 3. 463. 15: **πόρπις**, Arc. 33. 10, yet **πορπίς**, a *brösch*, is oxytone in Hesych.: **πρήστις** (?): **προκίσις** is paroxytone in Eust. 1688. 31, quoted by *H. D.*: **πτέρις** is sometimes oxytone: **ραπίς**, E. M. 702. 33, is paroxytone in Eust. 658. 58: **σέρις** (gen. *ews* and *idos*): **σίκινις** 'accentum σικινίς in locis Luciani [Salt. c. 22 and 26; Pollux 4. 99] refellit σίκινιν ap. Dionys. A. R. 7. 72. med. p. 1491. 4;' *H. D.*: **σίνις**, ὄρνεον ἀρπακτικόν, Zonar. 1644, **σίνις** is masculine: **σμίρις**, Diosc. 5. 166. *H. D.*: **τάλις**, Arc. 30. 25: **τάπις**, Xenoph. Anab. 7. 3. 18: **τῆλις** (gen. *ios*, *ews*, and *idos*) Arc. 30. 24: **τίγρις** (gen. *ios* and *idos*) is also masculine: **τράμπις**, Arc. 33. 9; E. M. 157. 21; Chærob. E. 150. 30: **τρόπηλις**, Arc. 31. 14, also **τρόπαλλις**, which is oxytone in Aristoph. Ach. 778: **τρόπις** (gen. *ios*, *ews*, and *idos*) Arc. 33: **τυρόκνηστις** (accus. **τυρόκνηστιν**) is falsely **τυροκνήστις** in Athen. 169 B: **ὑποκιστίς** is sometimes proparoxytone: **φύλοπις**, Arc. 33. 15: **χρυσομήτρις** 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 **κόνις**, 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 παρώνυμα θηλυκά, παρακείμενα τοῖς εἰς ΗΣ ἀρσενικοῖς βαρυνομένοις προπερισπᾶται, εἰ φύσει μακρᾷ παραλήγοιτο, πρωθήβις, πολιῆτις, ἀλείτις, πλανῆτις, πρεσβῦτις: οὕτως δὴ καὶ ἡεροφοῖτις. ὅσα δὲ παρὰ τὸ πωλεῖν ἀνεβίβασε τὸν τόνον, ἀρτόπωλις, ἀλφιτόπωλις: ἀλλ' οὖν καὶ ὅσα παρὰ τὸ κοῖτος παράκοιτις, ἀκοιτις. τὸ μέντοι δολόμητις οὐκ ἔστι θηλυκόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀρσενικόν. καὶ ἴσως τὸ μῆτις ἔγκειται, ὡς τὸ πολύμητις, δολόμητις, καὶ ἔστι σύνθετον: Schol. Ven. P. 40: Φρόντιδι ὡς Ἥλιδι: οὕτως Τυραννίῳ, καὶ ἐπέισθη ἢ παράδοσις. ὁ μέντοι κανὼν δξυτονεῖ τὸ φρόντις: τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΤΙΣ λήγοντα θηλυκὰ δυσύλλαβα, μὴ ὄντα ἐπιθετικὰ παραληγόμενα δὲ τῷ Ο, ἥτοι μόνῃ ἢ σὺν ἐτέρῳ φωνῆεντι, δξύνεσθαι θέλει, κοιτίς Προιτίς, φροντίς, οὕτις τὸ ζῶον παρ' Ἀλκμᾶνι. οὕτως οὖν καὶ φροντίς, εἰ μὴ ἄρα, ἐπεὶ κύριον τοῦτο, καὶ βαρυνονθήσεται. οὐ μάχεται τὸ πόρτις: καὶ γὰρ χωρὶς τοῦ Τ, πόριες περὶ β οὐδ' ἀγελείας. μὴ ὄντα ἐπιθετικὰ πρόσκειται διὰ τὸ πότις φ̄ παράκειται τὸ πότης: Chærob. C. 356. 13: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι πάντα ταῦτα τὰ εἰς ΙΣ θηλυκὰ τὰ γινόμενα ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΗΣ ἀρσενικῶν, ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβὰς ὄντα, πρὸ μᾶς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον, οἷον ὁ κυνηγέτης καὶ ἡ κυνηγέτις, ὁ δεσπότης, καὶ ἡ δεσπότης, ὁ τοξότης καὶ ἡ τοξότης, ὁ πολίτης καὶ ἡ πολίτις [πολίτις]. Σεσημείωται ἐν τῷ κανόνι τὰ παρὰ τὸ κοῖτη καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ πωλῶν ταῦτα γὰρ προπαροξύνονται ἐν τοῖς θηλυκοῖς, οἷον ἀκοιτις, παράκοιτις,

πορφυρόπωλις, ἀρτόπωλις, λαχανόπωλις. Πρόσκειται ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβάς, τῇ μήνιδι, τῇ ἔριδι, τῇ τοξότιδι, τὴν μήνιδα, 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 I παρώνυμον, οἷον πλανήτης πλανήτις· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπὸ ὀξυτόνου, οἷον ὕβριστής, ὕβριστις· αἰχμητής, αἰχμητις· βουλευτής, βούλετις. It is possible that the scribe has affixed wrong accents to these words, unless indeed they form their accusative in *ιν*: Arc. 35. 24: τὰ εἰς ΙΣ θηλυκὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΗΣ ἀρσενικῶν γενόμενα πρὸ μᾶς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον· ὁ κυνηγέτης ἢ κυνηγέτις, ὁ δεσπότης ἢ δεσπότις, ὁ πολίτης ἢ πολίτις, χωρὶς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς κοίτης καὶ παλῶ· ταῦτα γὰρ προπαροξύνονται· ἄκοιτις παράκοιτις, ἀρτόπωλις, λαχανόπωλις. τὸ Σκυθίς δὲ δισυλλαβοῦν ὀξύνεται, ὡς τὸ Περσίς. It is a mistake to infer from this last passage that Σκυθίς and Περσίς are oxytone merely because they are dissyllables; of the former word Σκύθιν occurs beside Σκυθίδα, and therefore it would seem that Σκύθις is not to be condemned as false: Schol. in Æschinem κατὰ Κτησιφώντος, 172: Σκύθιν· ὡς ἀπ' εὐθείας εἴρηται τοῦτο μᾶλλον βαρυτόνον· κακῶς δέ. τὰ γὰρ τοιαῦτα ἔθνη καὶ ὀξύνεσθαι θέλει, ὡς Κολχίς, Περσίς, Σκυθίς, οὐκοῦν Σκυθίδα καὶ οὐ Σκύθιν, ὡς τὸ Κολχίδα, Περσίδα. τινὰ δὲ τῶν βιβλίων ἔχει κτητικῶς Σκυθηκὴν. *Ἄγροτις, St. Byz., is given as the feminine of ἀγρότης: ἄκοιτις is the feminine of ἀκοίτης: on αἰχμαλωτίς and αἰχμαλῶτις (?) Lob. Ajax 88: αὐθεντίς from αὐθέντης is a singular deviation from rule, Arc. 35. 23: βούλετις, E. M. 595. 40; Lob. Phryn. 256: ὄρυκτίς (ὄρύκτης), Anna Comnena 380 C.; H. D. is a doubtful accent: λιμνήστις is probably wrong: for λινοζῶστις (gen. εως and ιδος) λινοζῶστις is also met with: μύστης makes μύστις, and πλάστης πλάστις, πλάτης πλάτις; yet ναύτης forms ναυτίς: ὕβριστις from ὕβριστής is also remarkable, if correct, see Lob. Phryn. 256: οἰφόλις and μαινόλις from οἰφόλης, μαινόλης 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 *πωλις* misaccented even in the best lexicons: on *καρυῶτις* and *περονήτις*, see H. D. s. v.

647. Feminine oxytones in *ις* retain their accent in composition, provided they retain their gender, as *αἰγίς καταγίς*, *νυχίς παννυχίς*, *σκελίς περισκελίς*.

NOTE.—Arc. 28. 19; E. M. 333. 21; Choerob. E. 92. 35; Lob. Prol. 455; Schol. Ven. B. 175: the substance of which passage is that oxytones in *ις* retain their accent as long as they remain substantives, but as adjectives they retract it, as *ἐλπίς εὐελπίς*, *ἀσπίς λεύκασπις*.

648. Masculine proper names in *ις* (gen. *ιδος*) retract the accent, as *Ἀγέπολις, *Ἄγις, *Ἀδωνίς, *Ἄκις (a river in Sicily, Theocr. i. 64), *Ἄλκις, *Ἀναμίς, *Ἄπις, Γράνις, Θέσπις. Σποράκις, Suid. is false for Σποράκης.

649. Feminine proper names and patronymics in *ις* (gen. *ιδος*) are oxytone, as *Ἀκίς, Ἀυτοθαίς, Βαυκίς, Δαυλίς, Ἐλπίς, Εὐρυλεωνίς, Εὐτυχίς, Θαίς, Θεθαίς, Θεσπρωτίς; except 1. those in *τις* from paroxytone masculines in *της*, which are accented on the penultimate, as Ἀλκέτις, Βαιῶτις, Βαρκέτις, Ἔστιαιωτίς, Ζεφυριτίς, Ζεφυριῶτις, Καρεῶτις, Καρκινίτις, Κερκινίτις, Λιβανίτις, Λιμενῶτις, Λογγάτις, Μύστις (Nonn. Dionys. 9. 99), Παγχευίτις, Σαῶτις; 2. those in *ωπις*, which are properispomena, as Γοργῶπις,

'Εριῶπις, 'Εσῶπις, 'Ροδῶπις, 'Ωπις; except Εὐρωπίς, Κυκλωπίς, Προσωπίς; 3. all in πολις (gen. πολιδος) are proparoxytone; 4. the following retract the accent, *'Αλκηστις*, *'Αμαστρίς*, *'Αρτεμις, Βριτόμαρτις, *'Ερις, *'Ηλις, *Θέμις*, *Θέτις, *'Ιρις, *'Ισις, Κύπρις, Παρύσατις, Σεμίραμις, Φᾶσις, 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: 'Αβαντίς, Eust. 281. 29, is falsely 'Αβάντις in St. Byz., though it is rightly oxytone in the next line: *'Αξιλις or *'Αξιρις, St. Byz.: Αιήτις? (Αιήτης), Pape: *'Ανθις, Athen. 586 B, 'scribendum *'Ανθίς; ' L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: *'Ανοῦτις (?) Athen. 609 A: *'Αρτεμις, Arc. 32. 3: *'Αρχίδαμις, Pape: Αὐλίς is oxytone, Arc. 31. 2, though the accusative Αὐλιν occurred in Euphorion, Schol. Ven. B. 496: Αὐλίκωμις, Pape: Βάρχις (?) Pape: Βάσιλις, St. Byz. is rightly Βασιλίς in Paus. 8. 29. 5: Βήγις, Pape: Βούλις, Paus. 10. 37. 2: Βριτόμαρτις (gen. ιδος, E. M. 214. 23; also εως): Βύβλις (?) Pape, as the name of a spring it is oxytone in Theocr. 7. 115: Γίγγις or Γίγις, Suid.; Plut. 1. 1020: Δάμαρις, Act. Apost. 17. 34: Δαμόκρατις (?): Δάφνις, Paus. 10. 5. 5: *'Ερις, personified, Hom.: Εὐήρις, Paus. 1. 27. 4: Εὐρύθεμις, Apollod. 1. 7. 10: Εὐρύκωμις, Eumath. de Ismen. amor. p. 2: *'Εὐφράτις secund. Etym. M. p. 157. 51, dicta Assyria s. Babylonia: quod scribendum Εὐφρατίς, ut est ap. St. Byz.; ' H. D.: *'Ηλις, Arc. 31. 1: Θάπις, Phot. Bib. 62. 22: Θεστυλις, Theocr. 2. 69: Θέτις, E. M. 676. 32: 'Ιλάρις (?) St. Byz.: *'Ιρις, East. 391. 33: A. G. Oxon. 2. 221. 9: *'Ισις, very often falsely written *'Ισις: *'Ιφις, Apollod. 2. 7. 8: Κάνυτις (? gen.) St. Byz.: Κνήμις, Pape: Κορωνίς: 'Nomen [pro]paroxytonum potius esse Κόρωνις videtur Göttingio De accent. p. 271, propter Hesiod. fr. ap. schol. Pind. Pyth. 3. 14 et 48, ubi accusativus est Κόρωνιν, male Κορωνίν scriptus: verum quum accusativo Κορωνίδα Pausanias utatur 2. 11. 7 et 26. 6, rectius sic statuemus, legitimam hanc esse nominis formam, ab Hesiodo solo propter metri necessitatem in Κόρωνιν mutatam,' W. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Κρεῦσις (gen. ιος, St. Byz. ιδος, Paus. 9. 32. 1): Κυλάβαρις, Plut. 2. 817: Κύπρις, E. M. 676. 32: Λάμαξις (? gen.): Μάκρις, Arc. 33. 18: Μέμφις (gen. ιδος and ιος), see above, § 642: Μένουθις (? gen.), Arc. 30. 5: Μεσάτις (?) Pape: Μήτις, Apollod. 1. 2. 1: Μίσις, Anth. Append. 240: Μούζουρις, Lucian de Hist. scrib. c. 31: Μούσις, Inscr.: Νέφερις (? gen.), Strab. 834: Νίκιππις, Anth. Palat. 7. 186. 1, quoted by H. D.: Ξενέφυρις (? gen.), St. Byz.: Ξύστις (? gen. ιος), St. Byz.: *'Οδάτις (?) Athen. 575 B: *'Ονασίφορις (?) Inscr.: *'Ονησικράτις: *'Ορόβατις: Οῦπις: Παρύσατις, Xenoph. Anab. 1. 1 is paroxytone in some editions of Plut.: Περίαπις, Apollod. 3. 13. 8: Πλείστις, Inscr.: Πράκτις (?) Lycoph. 1045: Πρήμις, Strab. 820: Πρόκρις, Arc. 33. 18, is falsely oxytone in Athen. 553 B: Πρόμηθις, Anth. Pal. 13. 27: Πυήνις, St. Byz.: *'Ροδῶπις, Herodot. 2. 134: Σάραπις (an island), St. Byz.: Σάργαντις (? gen.), St. Byz.: Σεμίραμις, Arc. 32. 3: Σισίγυλις (?) St. Byz.: Στείρις, Paus. 10. 3. 2: Σύβαρις (gen. ιος, ιδος, and εως): Σύρτις (gen. ιος, ιδος, and εως): Τάλμις, Phot. Bib. 62. 22: Τάναϊς (gen. ιος and ιδος): Τεῦθις, Paus. 10. 3. 2; the MSS. vary between this and Τευθίς: Τεῦωχις (? gen.), St. Byz.: Τίριξις (? gen.), Strab. 319: Τίσις, St. Byz.; the woman's name Τίσις in Anth. Pal. 6. 274 should be oxytone: Τούκκις (? gen.), Strab. 141: Τρόπις (?) St. Byz.: Τυήνις (?) St. Byz.: Τύνις, Strab. 834: Φάρξιρις (?) Strab. 785: Φασηλίς, St. Byz.: *'Ηρωδιανὸς δὲ μόνος νῆσόν φησι καὶ προπαροξύνεσθαι. τὸ μέντοι ἀγγεῖον οἱ ἐπ' *'Αλεξανδρείας ὀξύνουσι; in the books it occurs sometimes with one accent and sometimes with the other: Φέρσις, Inscr.: Φρόντις, Hom. II. 17. 40: 'quod Φροντίδι potius scribendum esse comparatis aliis hujusmodi femininis recte judicat Lobeck.

Pathol. Proleg. p. 512, de quo dissenserunt grammatici, ut apparet ex scholio Herodiani [Schol. Ven. P. 40] *Φρόντιδι ὡς Ἑλιδι Τυραννίων, καὶ ἐπέισθη ἡ παράδοσις, ὁ μὲντοι κανὼν ὄξυτονεῖ τὸ Φροντίς* (ut *Προίτις* et alia), conf. etiam Eustath. p. 907. 12; 1063 sq.; *H. D.*: *Χάρμης* (?) St. Byz.: *Χίρις*, Phot. Bibl. 62. 22: *Χλωρίς*: 'Accentus nominis proprii in libris plerumque est *Χλωρίς* 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 *Χλωρίν* as well as *Χλωρίδα*: *Χρυσόθεμις*, Arc. 32. 4.

651. (*d*) Those in *ις* (gen. *ιτος*) retract the accent, as *χάρις*.

NOTE.—Chærob. C. 355. 21: *χάρις χάριδος, καὶ χάριτος Δωρικῶς τροπή τοῦ Δ εἰς τὸ Τ, ὅπερ καὶ παρ' ἡμῖν ἐπεκράτησε.*

652. (*e*) Those in *ις* (gen. *ιθος*) are paroxytone, as *ἄγλις*, *βάλλις*, *Βέλλις*, *γέλις*, *δέλλις*, *ῥρις*.

NOTE.—Arc. 29. 21; 30. 26; Theodos. Gr. 94. 17; Draco 10. 11; 45. 11: 'Ἄγλις is oxytone in Chærob. C. 353. 12, and Brunck and Bekker seem to prefer that accent.

653. (*f*) Those in *ις* (gen. *ινος*) are oxytone, as 'Ἀβοριγίς, 'Ἀβοριγίνες, ἀκτίς, δελφίς, Ἐλευσίς, Σαλαμίς, Τελχίς.

NOTE.—These also end in *ιν*, as *δελφίν*, *Σαλαμίν*, etc.; Chærob. C. 278. 18; Arc. 10. 1.

-ΙΝΣ and -ΥΝΣ.

654. Those in *ις* (gen. *ιθος*) and *υς* (gen. *υθος*) are paroxytone, as *ἀάμινς*, *ἔλμινς*, *πείρινς*, *Τίρυνς*, Chærob. C. 66. 31.

-ΕΥΣ.

655. All in *ες*, whether simple or compound, are oxytone, without exception, as *Ἀχιλλεύς*, *βασιλεύς*, *γλυφεύς*, *γραμματεύς*, *Ἐρμογλυφεύς*, *ιερεύς*, *Θησεύς*, *Ὀδυσσεύς*, *Πηλεύς*, *ὑπογραμματεύς*.

NOTE.—Arc. 93. 4; in Æolic these words are barytone, as *Ἀχιλλεύς*, *Πήλυς*, *Ἄτρευς*, *Ἄρευς*, Chærob. C. 209. 11; 60. 10; Eust. 518. 37; E. M. 189. 40. On the various forms of the genitive case (eight in number) see Chærob. E. 70. 16; some, oddly enough, wrote *ἵππευς* for *ἵππεύς*, A. G. Oxon 1. 345. 13.

-ΟΥΣ.

656. Those in *ους*=*όεις* (gen. *ουντος*) are perispomena, whether they are simple or compound, as *Ἄγνους*, *Ἀχερδοῦς*, *κοπτοπλακοῦς*, *Μαραθοῦς*, *μελιτοῦς*, *μηλοπλακοῦς*, *πλακοῦς*, *Σελινοῦς*, *σησαμοῦς*, *Φηγοῦς*, *Φλιοῦς*.

NOTE.—Eust. 277. 13; 1114. 2; Arc. 93. 6; Chærob. C. 238. 6.

657. The rest are paroxytone, as *Οἰδίπους*, *πολύπους*; except *ὄδοῦς* oxytone.

NOTE.—Eust. 277. 13; 1114. 2; Arc. 93. 6; Chærob. C. 238. 6; E. M. 615. 30: such words as *πολύπους* have been provided for above, § 575.

-ΥΣ.

658. (a) Common substantives in *us* (gen. *vos, εως*) retract their accent, as ἀτράφαξυs, βότρυs, γένυs, γῆρυs, ἔγχελυs, πέλεκυs, πῆχυs, χέλυs; except oxytone, 1. those in *vus*, as ἀγορατύs, γελαστός, διωκτύs, καταπλαστύs, κλιτύs, (yet δίκτυes, Herodot. 4. 192, ἴτυs, μάρτυs? μίτυs? Arist. H. A. 9. 40. 10, πίτυs, Arc. 92, φίτυs, together with μάρτυs and its compounds, as αὐτόμαρτυs, ἐπίμαρτυs, ὀσιόμαρτυs, ψευδόμαρτυs, retract the accent); and 2. ἀχλυs, δελφυs, εἰλύs and ἰλύs, Ἐρινύs, ἰγνυs, ἰθύs, ἰξύs, ἰσχυs, ἰχθυs, λιγύs, νηδύs, οἰξύs, ὀσφυs, ὀφρυs, πληθύs, τηθύs.

659. NOTE.—E. M. 565. 9: Ἀχνύs (?) E. M. 182. 1: γρῆυs or γρῆυs, cf. H. D. s. v. γραῖα; E. M. 440. 16; A. G. Oxon. 1. 182. 25; 3. 237. 16: εἰλύs (ἰλύs), Chærob. C. 358. 26: εἰλινύes, Polyb. 21. 1. 1; H. D.: Ἐρινύs, Arc. 92. 9; E. M. 374. 9: ἰξύs, Chærob. C. 232. 26: τὸ γὰρ ἰξύs, σημαίνει δὲ καὶ αὐτὸ τὴν βάχιν, εἰ καὶ παρατίθεται ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ Ὀνοματικῷ ὡς περισπῶμενον, ἀλλ' οὖν οὐ περισπᾶται ἀλλ' ὀξύνεται, ὡς φησιν ἐν τῇ Καθόλου: cf. Arc. 92. 14: ἰσχυs has *u* short in Pind. N. 11. 41; cf. L. S. s. v.: Ἰσχυs is a proper name: ἰχθυs, 'de accentu Arc. 91. 11: τὸ ἰχθυs περισπᾶσθαι ἀλόγως. Herod. π. μ. λ. 31. 5: οὐδὲν εἰς ΥΣ λήγον ἄρσεικὸν ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν μὴ ἔχον ὑποκοριστικὴν ἔννοιαν περισπᾶσθαι θέλει ὥστε εἰ περισπᾶται τὸ ἰχθυs ἔστω θηλυκὸν εἰ δ' ἄρσεικὸν ἔστιν, ὀφείλει ὁμοιον εἶναι τῷ στάχυs, βότρυs.' H. D.: κλιτύs, Schol. Ven. Π. 390: ἔχρῆν μὲν διὰ τὸ κλιτύs οὐρῆs περισπᾶσθαι τὸ κλιτύs, ἀνεγνώσθαι δὲ κατ' ὀξείαν τάσιν ἐν ἐγκλίσει, ὁμοίως τῷ κνημῖδαs βαπτὰs δέ δετο, γραπτυs ἀλείνων (Od. 24. 228). σχόλιον ἐν μέντοι τῇ Ὀδυσσειακῇ προσφῶδια φανερώs τὸ γραπτυs περισπᾶ, καὶ φησιν ὅτι εἴη εἰρηκῶs ὡs καὶ τὸ κλιτύs δεῖ περισπᾶσθαι. ἀμφι-βολοs οὖν ἐφ' ἐκατέρων ὁ τόνος· εἰ γὰρ τοῖs ἐνταῦθα εἰρημένοιs πεισθείημεν, ἐκεῖνο ἀνθέλκει, εἰ δὲ ἐκεῖνοs, τοῦτο πάλιν ἀντίκειται: νηδύs, Arc. 92. 10; Chærob. C. 359. 1: οἰξύs, Arc. 92. 9: οἰσύs (??): ὀσφυs: 'Accentum Herodiani. π. μ. λ. 31. 16 et Jo. Alex. 8. 33, Arc. 92. 11 præcipiunt ὀσφυs: ita liber unus l. Æsch. [Prometh. 498], qui ὀφρυn, ceteri ὀσφυn;' H. D. Reg. Pros. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 450: τὰ εἰς ΥΣ εἴτε ἄρσεικὰ εἴτε θηλυκὰ, ὀξύνονται [?], ταχύs, βραδύs, ἰχθυs, χλαμύs. τὸ μέντοι ὀσφυs εὔρον παρὰ τοῖs παλαιοῖs περισπῶμενον· ἀλλὰ κατὰ συνήθειαν ὀξυνε: cf. Eust. 1859. 14: ὀφρυs: 'Accentum ὀφρυs præcipit non solum Arc. 92. 11, sed ipse Herod. π. μ. λ. 31. 15; alterum ὀφρυs, qui non infrequens in libris, neuter videtur cognitum habuisse;' H. D.: πληθύs, Arc. 92. 9; Chærob. 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; Chærob. C. 231. 32; 357. 18: ἔγχελυs is sometimes found as ἐγχελυs; on which and the various forms of the word see H. D. s. v. and Götting, Accent, p. 261.

660. Proper names in *us* (gen. *vos, εως*) retract, as Ἄλυs, Ἐρπυs, Καλαμόδρυs, Λίβυs, Πόλυτυs, Ῥαδάμανυs; except Τηθυs 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 ἢ προσηγορικά βαρύνεται, πόλυτυs, βότρυs, ἔρπυs, ἄλυs. The Paris MS. 2603 adds ἢ ἐθνικὰ after the word προσηγορικά, and this Schmidt has corrected into μὴ ἐθνικὰ, adding

‘Correxi ope Herod. St. Byz. 207. 12 ubi Γηλὺς ἔθνος—δέξινεται δέ. The emendation may be good, but the following exceptions occur: **Δαψολίβυες**: **Μάξυες**, St. Byz.: **Λίβυς**, St. Byz.; A. G. Oxon. 1. 147. 18: **Μάκρυες**, St. Byz.; **Μάχρυες**, Ptol. 4. 3. 26: **Βλέμμυες**, Ptol. 4. 7. 31 (**Βλέμυες**, St. Byz.) and others: **Βαθύς**, a river so called, Ptol. 3. 4. 4, is no exception, since the name was **Βαθὺς ποταμός**: on **Βρίηπυς** see Schol. Ven. N. 521; **Ἴχθύς**, as the name of a place, is oxytone in Thucyd. 2. 25.

662. (*b*) Diminutives in *us* (gen. *υ*) 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; Chærob. C. 62. 27; 123. 3 (in which passage some are falsely oxytone); 225. 1; 232. 14.

663. (*c*) Those in *us* (gen. *υδος*) are oxytone, as **δαγῦς**, **κροκῦς**, **πηλαμῦς**, **χλαμῦς**.

NOTE.—Arc. 22. 1; Chærob. C. 358. 21; 359. 17; 232. 3: **Πάλαμυς Παλάμυος**: τὸ γὰρ Παλάμυδος διὰ τοῦ ΔΟΣ κλιθὲν παρὰ Αἰσχύλῳ ἡμάρτηται. ἔστι δὲ ὄνομα κύριον βασιλεως: words like **ἔπηλυς**, **ὑμηλυς** are adjectives.

664. (*d*) Those in *us* (gen. *υθος*) retract the accent, as **κόρυς**, **κῶμυς**; except **ἀγνῦς** oxytone.

NOTE.—Chærob. C. 358. 1; 359. 17: **δεῖ δὲ σημειώσασθαι ἐν τῷ κανόνι τὸ ἀγνὺς ἀγνῦθος**, τοῦτο γὰρ ὀξύτονον ὄν, καὶ μακρὸν ἔχον τὸ ΥΣ, διὰ τοῦ ΘΟΣ ἐκλίθη καὶ οὐ διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΟΣ. Ἀγνῦθες δὲ λέγονται οἱ λίθοι οἱ περιφερεῖς καὶ τετρη-[μ]μένοι οἱ κρεμάμενοι ἐν τοῖς ἱταρίοις (μιταρίοις); cf. Pollux 7. 36; **ἀγνυθες** is therefore an error.

-ΩΣ.

665. (*a*) Those in *ως* (gen. *ωος* or *ω*) are paroxytone, as **Ἄθως**, **ἔως**, **ἦρως**, **μήτρως**, **Μίνως**, **πάτρως**.

NOTE.—Arc. 94. 10; Chærob. C. 65. 8; Schol. Ven. Γ. 122: according to Chærob. C. 360. 25, **ἄλωος**, as a genitive of **ἄλωος**, is a modern blunder (**πταιίσμα νεωτερικόν ἐστὶ**): **Ἀπολλῶς** **Ἀπολλῶ** ὄνομα κύριον **Ἀπτικῶς** (Act. Apost. 18. 24), Suid.

666. (*b*) Those in *ως* (gen. *οος*) are oxytone, as **αἰδῶς**, **ἦῶς**, Arc. 94. 11. The Æolie form of **ἦῶς** is **αῦωος**.

667. (*c*) Those in *ως* (gen. *ωτος*) are paroxytone, as **γέλωος**, **ἔρωος**; except **εὐρώος** and **ιδρώος** oxytone.

NOTE.—The proper name **Ἄραρός** retains its participial accent, cf. Arc. 93. 16: **εὐρώος** and **ιδρώος**, Arc. 93. 16; Schol. Ven. Δ. 27: **δίκερωος**, **βινόκερωος**, **φίλερωος**, **κλαυσίγελωος** are incorrect when they form their genitive in *ωτος*, yet they are found with those accents; **Ἵποδεδιώος**, 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 **ἦχώ**, **Ἐρατώ**, **Πυθῶ**, **Σαπφῶ**.

NOTE.—Arc. 116. 1; Schol. Ven. I. 240: **Ἀκενιπῶ** or **Ἀκινιπῶ**, a city in

Spain, which is quoted by Pape and H. D. from Ptol. 2. 4, 15, is printed Ἀκινίππω 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, εἰκόνας, εἰκόνη, εἰκόνα; Βαβυλών, Βαβυλώνας, Βαβυλώνη, Βαβυλώνα; Ἕλληρ, Ἕλληρος, Ἕλληρη, Ἕλληρα, Ἕλληρες, Ἕλληρών, Ἕλληρησι, 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, γυναικί, γυναικά, γύναι; *Dual*, γυναικέ, γυναικοῖν; *Plural*, γυναικές, γυναικῶν, γυναιξί, γυναικάς, γυναικές.

2. (a) The syncopated genitives and datives (except the dative plural) of ἀνὴρ, γαστήρ, θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ, πατήρ, take the accent on their last syllable, as ἀνδρός, ἀνδρί, ἀνδροῖν, ἀνδρῶν; γαστρός, γαστρί, γαστρῶν, γαστέρας; θυγατρός, θυγατρί, θυγατροῖν, θυγατρῶν; μητρός, μητρί; πατρός, πατρί, 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, μητέρας.

(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, υἰάσι, and, according to Aristarchus, ἀστράσι, are paroxytone; those in εσσι retract their accent, as ἄρνεσσι, κύνεσσι.

(d) The following cases are also irregular; ἀρνός, ἀρνί, ἀρνῶν, from ἌΡΗΝ; γουνός, γουνί from γονύ; δορός, δουρός, δορί, δουρί from δόρυ; κυνός, κυνί, κυνοῖν (?), κυνῶν, κυσί from κύων. All these are accented, in these cases, as if they came from monosyllabic nominatives,

3. The vocatives ἄνερ, δᾶερ, Δήμητερ, εἵνατερ, θύγατερ, μήτερ, πᾶτερ, and σῶτερ retract their accent.

4. Vocatives in ου, οι, and ευ, from oxytones or perispomena, are perispomena, as βοῦς βοῦ, Λητώ Λητοῖ, Πηλεύς Πηλεῦ, πλακοῦς πλακοῦ.

5. Vocatives in ον, 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 Ἴκετᾶον, Λυκόφρον, Μαχᾶον, Νοῆμον, Φιλῆμον.

6. Vocatives in ες, from compound proper names, also retract, as Ἀριστότελες, Δημόσθενες, Σώκρατες; except those in ηρες (ηρης), ωδες (ωδης), ωλες (ωλης), ωρες (ωρης), as Λειῶδες, Διῶρες.

7. Those forms in which a contraction takes place are accented according to the general rule (§ 20); except the accusative in ω=οα, from nouns in ῶ, which is oxytone, not perispomenon, as ἠχῶα ἠχῶ, Σαπφῶ Σαπφῶα Σαπφῶ, and τριῆρων=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; Chcerob. C. 307. 12: ὁ γύναιξ εὐθεῖα ἐπιλέλοιπεν. Ἐν δὲ τῇ συνθέσει, ἐπειδὴ γίνεται ἀρσενικοῦ γένους, ἀναδέχεται τὴν εἰς ΑΙΞ κατάληξιν, οἶον

ὡς ὦν ἄπαις τε καὶ ἀγύναιξ, καὶ ἀνέστιος [τε κἀγύναιξ κἀνέστιος]

παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ ἐν Ἀθάμαντι.

On the cases of the word see Joh. Alex. 10. 20; 11. 26; Arc. 128. 7; Chcerob. 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; Chcerob. 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, θυγάτερος, θυγατέρι, etc., except that the vocative sing. retracts.

According to Eust. 1388. 50; Chcerob. C. 272. 25; 431. 15; Joh. Alex. 10. 25, the genitive of εἰνάτηρ is εἰνάτερος, and therefore εἰνατέρες in Hom. II. 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, Chcerob. C. 463. 7 remarks: αἱ μέντοι, φησὶ [sc. Theognostus] πλεονάσασαι δοτικαὶ πληθυντικαὶ τῷ Α παροξύνονται, οἶον πατρὶ πατράσι, θυγατρὶ θυγατράσιν, ἀνδρὶ ἀνδράσιν, υἱὶ υἱάσιν. Ἔστι γὰρ υἱς υἱος υἱὶ καὶ κατὰ συναίρεσιν τοῦ Υ καὶ Ι εἰς τὴν ΥΙ δίφθογγον υἱ: καὶ ἐπειδὴ τοῦ Σ προσερχομένου ἀσυναξία ἤμελλε γίνεσθαι (οὐδέποτε γὰρ μετὰ τὴν ΥΙ δίφθογγον σύμφωνον εὑρίσκεται ἐπιφερόμενον, οἶον μῦια, ἄρπυια, υἱός) τούτου χάριν ἐπλεόνασε τὸ Α καὶ γέγονεν

υιάσιν. Αἱ μέντοι μεταπεπλασμένοι δοτικά πληθυντικά προπαροξύνεσθαι θέλουσιν, οἷον πρόβατοισ πρόβασιν, ἐγκάτοισ ἔγκασιν, ἄστροισ ἄστρασιν, ὑπεσταλμένου τοῦ ἀρῶξιν ὡσπερ παρὰ Σοφοκλεί ἐν Ἀχιλλέωσ Ἐρασταῖσ,

ὁ δὲ ἔνθ' ὄπλοισ ἀρῶξιν Ἡφαίστου τεχνίτου.

Schol. Ven. X. 28: πολλοῖσι μετ' ἄστρασιν Ἀρίσταρχοσ ὡσ πατράσιν. ἄμεινον δὲ προπαροξύνειν, ὡσπερ καὶ τοῖσ πλείοσιν ἔδοξε καὶ Φιλοξένω, ἴν' αὐτῆσ τῆσ πτώσεωσ, λέγω δὲ τῆσ δοτικῆσ, μεταπλασμὸν λάβωμεν: cf. Arc. 138. 5. This amounts to saying that heteroclite datives in ασι are proparoxytone: and to those mentioned by Chærob., Eust. 677. 10 adds ονείρασι, μήλασι. But why it should be assumed that ἄστρασι is from ἄστρον, 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	Ἡρακλέοσ		
	Ἡρακλέεοσ	Ἡρακλῆοσ		
	Ἡρακλέοσ	(Ἡρακλοῦσ)		
Dat.	Ἡρακλέεῖ	Ἡρακλέει		
	Ἡρακλέει	Ἡρακλῆι		
	Ἡρακλέῖ	Ἡρακλεῖ		
Accus.	Ἡρακλέεα	Ἡρακλέα	Ἡρακλέη	Ἡρακλῆ
	Ἡρακλέεα	Ἡρακλῆα		
		Ἡρακλέην	Ἡρακλῆν, Attic.	
Voc.	Ἡράκλεεσ (§ 676)	Ἡράκλεισ		
		Ἡρακλεσ (§ 676)		
		Ἡρακλέη and Ἡρακλῆ, Attic.		
<hr/>				
Dual Nom. and Accus.	Ἡρακλέεε	Ἡρακλέη	Ἡρακλῆ	
	Ἡρακλέεε	Ἡρακλῆε		
	Ἡρακλέε	Ἡρακλῆ		
Gen. and Dat.	Ἡρακλέοιοι	Ἡρακλέοιοι		
	Ἡρακλέοιοι	Ἡρακλῆοιοι		
	Ἡρακλέοιοι	Ἡρακλοῖοι		
<hr/>				
Plural Nom.	Ἡρακλέεεσ	Ἡρακλέεισ		
	Ἡρακλέεεσ	Ἡρακλῆεσ		
	Ἡρακλέεεσ	Ἡρακλεῖσ and Attic Ἡρακλαί		
Gen.	Ἡρακλεῶν	Ἡρακλεῶν		
	Ἡρακλεῶν	Ἡρακλῆων		
	Ἡρακλεῶν	Ἡρακλῶν		
Dat.	Ἡρακλέεσι	Ἡρακλῆσι		
	Ἡρακλέεσι			
Accus.	Ἡρακλέεασ	Ἡρακλέασ	Ἡρακλᾶσ	
	Ἡρακλέεασ	Ἡρακλῆασ		
	Ἡρακλέασ	Ἡρακλεῖσ		
Voc.	Ἡρακλέεεσ	Ἡρακλέεισ		
	Ἡρακλέεεσ	Ἡρακλῆεσ		
	Ἡρακλέεεσ	Ἡρακλεῖσ		

On the vocative Ἡρακλῆς see Apoll. de Adv. 570. 15, and on the other cases Chærob. C. 170. 22 sq.

Such contractions as διογενέος διογενεύς, Ὀδυσσεός Ὀδυσσεύς, Ἰδομενέος Ἰδομενεύς, are perfectly regular though uncommon: Schol. Ven. I. 106; Chærob. 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 εὐθείαι συνηρημένα εἰσὶ καὶ περισπῶσι τὰς ἰδίας γενικάς, ὡς ἤδη εἶπομεν, Σωκράτους Σωκρατῶν, Δημοσθένειοι Δημοσθενῶν. Τὸ δυσῶδον καὶ εὐῶδον τῷ λόγῳ μὲν περισπασθήσονται, φασὶ δὲ τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον ταύτας καὶ τὰς ὁμοίας βαρύνειν, ἀπατηθέντα, ὡς ὁ Ἡρωδιανός φησιν, ἐκ τοῦ οἴεσθαι τὰς ἐντελεῖς γενικάς αὐτῶν προπαροξύνεσθαι, εὐῶδεων, ὡς πόλεων, κακῶς μόναι γὰρ αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΙΣ ὑπάρχουσιν αἱ προπαροξυνόμεναι, πόλεων, μάντεων, καὶ δύο ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΥΣ, πελέκεων, πήχεων· αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ πᾶσαι βαρύτονοι οὔσαι πρὸ μιᾶς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον: Chærob. C. 459. 15: τὸ τριηρῶν περισπωμένος οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι κατ' ἀκολουθίαν ἀναγινώσκουσι· τινὲς δὲ καὶ τοῦτο παρ' αὐτοῖς βαρυτόνως ἀναγινώσκουσιν, οἷον τῶν τριήρων: Theodos. Can. 1006. 22: αἱ εἰς ΕΣ εὐθείαι συνηρημένα εἶναι ἔχουσι τὰς γενικάς συναιρεθείσας, περισπῶσιν αὐτάς, εὐγενῶν Δημοσθενῶν. τὸ δυσῶδον Ἀρίσταρχος ἀλόγως ἐβάρυνε, καὶ τριήρων φασὶ τινες Ἀττικοὺς βαρυτόνως λέγειν: Arg. 136. 21: τὸ δὲ δυσῶδον παραλόγως ἐβαρύνθη. καὶ τὸ τριήρων, οἱ μὲν βαρύνουσιν, οἱ δὲ περισπῶσιν: 'Ap. Thucyd. consentire videntur libri in τριήρων, qui apud alios variant, interdum etiam inferentes formam τριηρέων vel τριήρεων, 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: τριήρεων (ut est apud Ducam Hist. p. 79 B; 123 D; 124 B) γὰρ καὶ συνήθεον καὶ κακοθήεον λέγομεν: sed recte τριηρέων scribi apud Herodot. 7. 36. 89, falsumque esse accentum proparox. animadvertit Göttling ad Theodos. p. 224 sq.: genit. dual. τριήροιν Xenoph. H. Gr. I. 5. 19, H. D.: but there does not seem to be any warrant in the grammarians for τριήροιν.

675. NOTE 5.—Though words in ω (gen. ous) make their accusative singular in ῶ contrary to rule, as Σαπφῶ Σαπφῶ not Σαπφῶ, they are regular in their other cases, as Σαπφῶος Σαπφῶος, Σαπφῶί Σαπφῶί: those in ως (gen. oos) on the other hand are quite regular, αἰδῶς, αἰδῶος αἰδῶος, αἰδῶί αἰδῶί, αἰδῶά αἰδῶά; so ἡῶ; Joh. Alex. 12. 31: ἡ δὲ ἡῶ καὶ αἰδῶ συνηρηται ἀπὸ τῆς ἡῶα καὶ αἰδῶά, ὅθεν περισπῶνται. ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν Λητῶ καὶ τὴν Ἐρατῶ καὶ Κλειῶ καὶ τὰς παραπλησίους ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς Ω εὐθειῶν τῆς Λητῶ Κλειῶ Ἐρατῶ, συνηρημένας ἀπὸ τῆς Λητῶα Κλειῶα Ἐρατῶα δέον περισπᾶν, ὀξύνομεν διὰ τὴν συνέμπτωσιν τῆς εὐθείας. ὅτε γὰρ πῶσις ἐτέρα πῶσει συνεπέση κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀριθμὸν, πάντως καὶ ὁμοτονεῖ: thus also Chærob. 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 Λητῶ, Πυθῶ, etc.; Schol. Ven. B. 262: Ἀρίσταρχος περισπωμένως ἀναγινώσκει [sc. τὰ τ' αἰδῶ ἀμφικαλύπτει] ὁμοίως καὶ τῶ, ἡῶ δῖαν ἔμιμνε, καὶ ἡμεῖς δὲ αὐτῷ συγκατατιθέμεθα· Διονύσιος δὲ ὁ Σιδώνιος ὀξυτονεῖ. Πάμφιλος δὲ πάσας τὰς τοιαύτας αἰτιατικὰς περισπᾶ: Λητῶ γὰρ δ' ἤλκησε, καὶ Πυθῶδ' ἐρχομένην· ἐπεὶ, φησὶ, Λητῶα ἐστὶ καὶ Πυθῶα. Διονύσιος δὲ ὁ Θράξ φησι κακῶς ἀνεγνωκέναι τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον κατὰ τὸν περισπῶμενον τόνον, τὸ μὲν αἰδῶ καὶ ἡῶ, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα κατ' ὀξείαν τάσιν, Πυθῶ, Λητῶ· ἐχρῆν γὰρ, φησιν, ὁμοίως ἀνεγνωκέναι. οὐκ εὖ δὲ μέμφεται τῷ Ἀριστάρχῳ, εἶγε ἤδη διάφορα αἱ εὐθείαι, ἡῶς, αἰδῶς, Λητῶ δὲ καὶ Πυθῶ. ἐστὶν οὖν λόγος ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἀρισταρχείου ἀναγνώσεως, καὶ τῆς κατεγνωσμένης προσφθίας οὗτος, ὅτι ἐχρῆν μὲν τὸ Πυθῶ περισπᾶσθαι, ἐπειδήπερ Πυθῶα ἐστὶ, καὶ τοῦτο ἀπῆτει ἢ συνα-

λοιφή· ἀλλὰ πάλιν τὸ πτωτικὸν Ω ἀπέστραπται τὸν περισπώμενον τόνον· κατὰ τοῦτο ὠξύνετο. ταύτη γοῦν καὶ τοῦ χρυσοῦς περισπωμένου τὸ δυϊκὸν ὠξύνομεν. οὕτως ἀποδείκνυται ὅτι καὶ ἡ καλῶ δοτικὴ εἰς Ι λήγει, καὶ οὐκ εἰς Ω. δεῦτερος δὲ λόγος ἀληθής ἐστιν, ὡς εὐθεῖα καὶ αἰτιατικὴ δμόφωνος οὔσα κατὰ φωνὴν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἀριθμῷ πάντως καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον ἀποφέρειται, οἱ ταχεῖς τοὺς ταχεῖς. εἰ δὲ ἡ εὐθεῖα ὠξύνεται, πάντως καὶ ἡ αἰτιατικὴ. διὰ τοῦτο οὖν ἡ μὲν αἰδῶ αἰτιατικὴ καὶ ἡῶ, μὴ κρατούμεναι ὑπὸ τῆς συνεμπτώσεως κατὰ τὴν εὐθειαν, περισπῶνται, κατεχόμεναι τῷ λόγῳ τῆς συναλοιφῆς, οὐχ ὑπὸ τοῦ πτωτικοῦ χαρακτῆρος. ἡ δὲ Δητῶ καὶ Πυθῶ, καθάπερ κατεχόμεναι ὑπὸ τῆς συνεμπτώσεως τῆς φωνῆς, κατέχονται καὶ τῷ τόνῳ.

The Ionic accusative of these words in *οιν* or *ουν* is perispomenon, as *Δητοῖν*, *Σαπφοῖν*, *Ἰοῖν*; the Æolic has *Δήτω*, *Σάπφω*, according to the constant practice of that dialect; Chærob. C. 333. 20.

676. NOTE 6.—*Vocative Case.* On the Vocatives in *ου*, *οι*, *ευ*, from oxytones or perispomena, see Chærob. C. 241. 29; 250. 10; Joh. Alex. 13. 24.

On *ἄνερ*, *πάτερ*, *μητηρ*, *Δήμητηρ*, *θύγατηρ*, *εἵνατηρ*, *δᾶερ*, *σῶτηρ*, see Joh. Alex. 14. 4; Chærob. C. 437. 15; Schol. Ven. Z. 355; Chærob. C. 431. 26: τὸ δὲ *σῶτηρ* ψευδαιολικόν ἐστι, καὶ τούτου 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 οἶον ὁ τριβολέτηρ ᾧ τριβόλετηρ. (ἔστι δὲ εἶδος ἀκάνθης). Διὰ τοῦτο δὲ εἴρηται ψευδαιολικόν, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἐστι κυρίως Αἰολικόν· οἱ γὰρ Αἰολεῖς τότε συστέλλουσι τὸ Η εἰς τὸ Ε ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ, ἡνίκα μὴ μακρᾷ παραλήγεται, οἶον ὁ τριβολέτηρ ᾧ τριβόλετηρ· ἡνίκα δὲ μακρᾷ παραλήγεται, οὐ συστέλλουσι τὸ Η ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ εἰς τὸ Ε οἶον ὁ χρηστήρ (*sic*).

Joh. Alex. 14. 5 mentions *αἰνόπατερ* (Æschyl. Choeph.) as the vocative of *αἰνοπάτηρ*, and adds, τὸ *κυβερνάτηρ* ἀπὸ ὠξύντου τοῦ *κυβερνατήρ* γενόμενον προπεριεσπάσθη: the former may be compared with *Δήμητηρ*.

On the vocatives in *ου* and *εσ* see Joh. Alex. 13. 29; 14. 9; Chærob. C. 435. 18; E. M. 436. 18.

Παντόκρατορ for *παντοκράτορ* is false, though some wrote it so, Chærob. C. 437. 21; Schol. Ven. A. 149; Γ. 182; E. M. 684. 51; 130. 32. The proper name *Παλαίμων* makes *Παλαίμον*, and so *Εὐδαῖμον* to distinguish it from *εὐδαίμον* the adjective; Chærob. C. 438. 26; A. G. Oxon. I. 17. 29.

677. NOTE 7.—Apocope does not influence the accent, hence *κυκεῶνα κυκεῶ*, *ιδρώτα ιδρώ*, *αἰῶνα αἰῶ*, *Ἀπόλλωνα Ἀπόλλω*, *Ποσειδῶνα Ποσειδῶ*, *ἦρωα ἦρω*, *ιχώρα ιχώ*; Schol. Ven. A. 641; Chærob. 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 *εἰκῶν*, *ἀηδῶν*, *χελιδῶν*, etc., which have a double inflexion, each mode of declension follows the rules given above, e. g. *εἰκῶν*, *εἰκόνος*, *εἰκόνι*, *εἰκόνα* retains the accent according to § 670, but if it is declined like *Δητῶ*, we have *εἰκοῦς*, accus. *εἰκῶ*, accus. plur. *εἰκοῦς*, Eust. 829. 1.

679. NOTE 9.—Some persons wished to oxytone the Attic genitive singular of such words as *γῆρας*, *κέρας*, *κρέας*, e. g. *γῆρῶς*, *κερῶς*, *κρέως*, 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*, Chærob. C. 387. 9: *κρεῶν* or *κρειῶν* and the like are regular, the Ionic form being *κρεάων*, Chærob. C. 387. 9; Schol. Ven. A. 551.

680. NOTE 10.—The genitive *χοῶς* is by some written *χοῶ*, but, as it seems to me, without reason and against authority; the word from which it comes is

inflected in two ways; *χός*, contracted *χοῦς* like *βοῦς*, makes its cases *χοός*, *χοί*, *χόν* or *χοῦν* and *χῶά* [*χῶε*, *χοοῖν*], *χός*, *χοῶν*, *χοοσί*, *χῶας*; the other *χοεύς* makes *χοέως* (like *βασιλέως*) and the contraction of this must be *χοῶς*, not *χοός*, *χοεί* or *χοεί*, *χοέα* or *χοᾶ*, *χοέες* or *χοεῖς*, *χοέων* or *χοῶν*, *χοεῦσι*, *χοέας* or *χοᾶς*, or *χοεῖς*; Chærob. C. 241. 10; see especially Lob. Par. 233-4.

681. NOTE 11.—The genitive in *ews* pure, from nouns in *ews*, is constantly contracted in Attic into *ῶς*, as *Ἐρετριεύς* *Ἐρετριέως* *Ἐρετριῶς*, *Στειριέως* *Στειριῶς* *Πειραιέως* *Πειραιῶς*, so also the accusatives *Ἐρετριέα*, *Πειραιέα*, *Στειριέα* become *Ἐρετριᾶ*, *Πειραιᾶ*, *Στειριᾶ*, Chærob. C. 214. 3.

682. NOTE 12.—Cases in *θε* and *φι*.—They follow rules given above, §§ 219; 555, as *ῥχεσφι*, *ναῦφιν*, *κῆφεν*.

683. NOTE 13.—*Metaplasmus*. In such forms as *ἄλκι* for *ἄλκῆ*, etc. the rules of the declensions to which they apparently belong are observed, as *θέραπες* for *θεράποντες*, *κλαδί*, *κλάδεσι*, *κρόκα*, *λιτί*, *λίτα*, *νίφα*, *ὑσμῖνι*, *ἀνδραπόδεσσι*, *πρόβασι*: *ἰῶκα*, Hom. Π. 11. 601, forms an exception: Schol. Ven. E. 299: *ἄλκι ὡς σαρκί*, *καὶ ἔστι κατὰ μεταπλασμὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄλκῆ*. *τινὲς δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄλκίς* [*sic*] *Ἀιολικοῦ αὐτό φασιν*: *τοῖς γὰρ εἰς Η παρὰκειται τὰ εἰς ΙΣ, ὡς ἑορτή καὶ ἑορτίς καὶ ἐν ὑπερθέσει ἑροτίς*. *ᾠφειλε δὲ ἐκτείνειν τὸ Ι*. *εἶτε ἀπ' εὐθείας τῆς ἄλξ πεποιήται, ὡς οἶεται ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης*. *Τρύφων δὲ ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ τῆς ἀρχαίας ἀναγνώσεως φησιν ὅτι Ἀρίσταρχος λέγει ὅτι ἔθος αὐτοῖς ἔστι λέγειν τὴν ἰωκὴν ἰῶκα καὶ τὴν κρόκην κρόκα καὶ τὴν ἄλκην ἄλκα ὡς σάρκα*. *εἰ δὲ σάρκα ὡς ἄλκα καὶ ἄλκι ὡς σαρκί*; cf. Schol. Ven. Σ. 352; O. 320; Matthiæ Gr. Gr. § 92.

Attic Declension.

684. The *ew* in the Attic genitive singular *ews*, genitive and dative dual *ewν*, and genitive plural *ewν*, is reckoned as one syllable for the accent, in masculine and feminine nouns ending in *is* (gen. *ios*), and in *πέλεκυς*, *πήχυς*, *πρέσβυς*, as *πελέκεως*, *πελέκεων*, *πέλεκεων*; *πήχεως*, *πήχεων*, *πήχεων*; *πόλεως*, *πόλεων*, *πόλεων*.

685. NOTE 1.—Chærob. C. 194. 16: *ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι οἱ Ἀττικοὶ ἐπὶ τῶν τοιούτων, τουτέστι τῶν εἰς ΙΣ τῶν διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΟΣ κλινομένων, τρέπουσι τὸ Ο εἰς Ω ἐν τῇ γενικῇ καὶ τὸ παραλήγον φωνῆεν εἰς Ε μεταβάλλουσι, οἷον μάντις μάντιος μάντιως, ὄφις ὄφιος ὄφεις, πόλις πόλιος πόλεως, καὶ φυλάττουσι τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον, τουτέστιν ὃν εἶχον πρὸ τῆς τροπῆς*. Chærob. C. 196. 35: *ἰστέον ὅτι τὸ μὲν ὄφειον προπαροξύνεται . . . ἢ δὲ ὄφιον οὐ προπαροξύνεται*: Chærob. C. 460. 30. Joh. Alex. 19. 4: *αἱ εἰς ΕΣ ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβὰς εὐθείαι βαρύνουσι τὰς γενικὰς, Αἴαντες Αἰάντων, ἑβδομάδες ἑβδομάδων, εὐσεβέες εὐσεβέων, στάχυες σταχύων, ὄσφυες ὄσφύων*. *ἔδει οὖν καὶ τὸ πόλεων, μάντεων, πέλεκεων, καὶ τὰ τούτοις παραπλήσια πρὸ μᾶς ἔχειν τὸν τόνον*. *Ἄλλ' Ἀττικούς φασι προπαροξύνειν ταῦτα, ἅπερ ἔστιν ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΙΣ εὐθειῶν, καὶ ἔτι δύο ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΥΣ, τὸ τε πήχεων καὶ πελέκεων . . . Αἱ δὲ εἰς ΕΙΣ συνηρημέναι εἰσὶ καὶ περισπᾶσι τὰς ἰδίας γενικὰς, ὡς ἤδη εἵπομεν, Σωκράτης Σωκρατῶν, Δημοσθένης Δημοσθενῶν*. *Τὸ δυσῶδον καὶ εὐῶδον τῷ λόγῳ μὲν περισπαθήσονται, φασὶ δὲ τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον ταύτας καὶ τὰς ὁμοίας βαρύνειν, ἀπατηθέντα, ὡς ὁ Ἡρωδιανός φησιν, ἐκ τοῦ οἶεσθαι τὰς ἐντελεῖς γενικὰς αὐτῶν προπαροξύνεσθαι, εὐῶδων, ὡς πόλεων*. *κακῶς μόναι γὰρ αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΙΣ ὑπάρχουσι αἱ προπαροξυνόμεναι, πόλεων, μάντεων καὶ δύο ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΥΣ, πελέκεων, πήχεων*: *αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ πᾶσαι βαρύνονται οὕτως πρὸ μᾶς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον, ὡς πρόκειται*. Mæris 260: *μάντεων, τὴν πρώτην προπαροξυτόνος, Ἀττικῶς*. *τὴν*

δευτέραν παροξυτόνως, Ἕλληνες. 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 Choerob. C. 440. 25 to be barytone in the orators, but perispomenon in a passage of Aristophanes, ἤκετον 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 μὴ ἔστι ρητὴ ἢ εἰς Α αἰτιατικῆ, τότε τῇ εἰς ΟΣ γενικῇ ὁμοτονεῖ τὸ δυϊκόν, ταχέος ταχέε, πήχεος πήχεε. Τὰ δύο εε εἰς η συναυροῦσιν Ἀθηναῖοι.

ἐγὼ δὲ τοι πεπόνηκα κομιδῇ τῷ σκέλει . . . χορεύων
καὶ πρὸς γε τούτοις ἤκετον πρέσβη [sic] δύο.

686. NOTE 2.—The plural of ἔγχευς is in Attic declined like πῆχυς, hence ἐγγέλεων, Choerob. C. 357. 32: τὸ γὰρ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει [Nub. 559],

τὰς εἰκοὺς τῶν ἐγγέλεων τὰς ἐμὰς μιμούμενοι,

ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἢ ἐγγέλις (sic) ἐγγέλεως; on the different forms of this variable word see H. D. Ὀρνεων for ὀρνέων (from ὀρνεον) is an error common to several grammars: 'Quod autem ad ὀρνυς Buttmanus (Gramm. vol. 1. p. 236) refert ὀρνεων ap. Aristoph. Av. 291 (295), 305, ipsius est error, quum ὀρνέων sit illis ceterisque locis ab nom. ὀρνεον. Eodem modo peccatum in fragmentis Callimachi ex libro Περὶ ὀρνέων p. 468-9 ed. Ern., ubi constanter scriptum ὀρνεων, quum ὀρνέων 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 ἄστων; 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, ὠκύς; except 1. those in *is* (gen. *ios*), as αἰδρις, εὔνις, ἦνις, ἴδρις, νῆστις; and 2. ἄκιυς, ἦμιυς, θῆλυς, πλήρης, which retract their accent.

689. NOTE.—Ἄκιυς strictly belongs to the compound adjectives: ἦμιυς, Arc. 91. 15: its other cases are not unfrequently misaccented, as ἡμίσεια for ἡμισέα, Ionic = ἡμίσεια; ἡμίσειας for ἡμισέας, 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: πρᾶυς was by some written πρᾶυς, A. G. Oxon. I. 345. 13: πρέσβυς, Arc. 91. 16, for which the dialectic forms πρέσγυς Doric, πρεῖγυς Cretan, and σπέργυς are mentioned: on ταρφειάς or ταρφέας see E. M. 747. 20, and above § 383: τέρυς (?) Hesych.: φόλυς (?) Herod. π. μ. λ. 32. 34 is probably a substantive. The Epic χέρηϊ, χέρηα, and χέρηες have been derived by some grammarians from a supposed form χέρης, but there is no necessity for doing so; cf. H. D. s. v. χείρων: λιγύς the adjective must be distinguished from Λίγυς, Ligurian, Eust. 96. 7: ὀξυνομένου δὲ τοῦ λιγύς ἐπὶ τοῦ ὀξέως, τὸ Λίγυς κύριον καὶ τὸ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἔθνικόν 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, χαρίεις*; except oxytone, 1. *ἀργής, γυμνής, ἑκών, ψιλής*; those in *as* (gen. *ados*), as *ἀλμάς, ἀμβολάς, ἔρημάς, θιιάς, μανιάς, πεδιάς*, and 2. those in *is* (gen. *dos*), from masculines in *ης*, which follow the rule given for substantives above, § 644; hence *ἀγυιάτις (ἀγυιάτης), αἰγιαλίτις (αἰγιαλίτης), δεσμώτις (δεσμώτης), δεσπότης (δεσπότης), ἐστιώτις, ζεφυρίτις, ἠπειρώτις, λιμενίτις, ποιηήτις, πρεσβύτις*, 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.—*Ἀργής*, Arc. 23. 21: its genitive is either *ἀργήτος* or *ἀργέτος*: *γυμνής*, see § 635: *ἑκών*, Arc. 178. 7; Schol. Ven. M. 379: *καρβάν*, Choerob. C. 68. 18: *χηρνής*, Choerob. C. 55. 2: *ψιλής, κουρής*, Choerob. C. 55. 2; cf. § 636, above.

NOTE 2.—*Κεράστις*, *cornuta*, Æschyl. 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 *μαινόλις*.

691. Those which suffer contraction are regular, as *αἰγλήεις, αἰγλᾶς, ἀλκάεις, ἀλκᾶς, ἀργήεις, ἀργᾶς, τιμήεις, τιμῆς, ἀμνοκόων, 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; πάντοι, πάσαι; πάντες, πᾶσαι, πάντα; πάντων, πασῶν; πᾶσι πάσαις; πάντας, πάσας, πάντα*. 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; ἡδίων, ἡδιον*; 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 *ἡμισυς, ἡμίσεια, ἡμισυ; ἡμίσεος, ἡμισείας; ὄξυς, ὄξεια, ὄξύ; ὄξέος, ὄξειας; ὄξει or ὄξει,*

ὄξεια; ὄξύν, ὄξειαν, ὄξύ; ὄξέων, ὄξειῶν, etc. The feminines of λιγύς and ἐλαχύς are proparoxytone, λιγεια and ἐλάχεια.

695. NOTE.—The final α of the feminine singular is short, except in some dialectic (Ionic) forms, as ὤκέα: πολέσι, πολέσι, πολέεσι is regular as a case of πολύς.

On λιγεια 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 Αἴπυ in Hom. II. 2. 592; Aristarchus and Apollodorus made it oxytone, Pherecydes Atheniensis understood εὔκλιτον as the name of the city and αἰπύ as the epithet; some distinguish Αἴπυ the town from αἰπύ the adjective; Ptolemæus Ascalonites took Αἰπύ for a proper name, and retained the adjectival accent; Schol. Ven. B. 592; St. Byz. s. v. has Αἴπυ, and that seems the best mode of writing the name: αἰπεια 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 ἄλθες, ἐπάναγκες, ἐπίτηδες, χάριεν, 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, ἡμιπλήρης, φιλοσοφοκλής.

697. Those in ες are oxytone; those in υς and ις retract the accent, as ἰξοφορεύς, λιμοφορεύς, ὠμοβοεύς, ὠμοβορεύς; ἀγασταχυσ, ἀγλαόβοτρυς, ἄδακρυς, ἄδρυς, ἄθηνλυς, ἄνιχθυσ, ἄτραχυσ, εὔβοτρυς, ἰσόνεκυς, λεύκοφρυς, πολύδακρυς, ὑπέρηδυσ, αἰδρις, πολύιδρις.

NOTE.—Arc. 91. 18; 21. 16; E. M. 333. 21; 518. 30; Schol. Ven. B. 764; N. 521; Eust. 833. 38; 340. 21: Ἄβαθύς, μελαμβαθύς, νευροπαχύς, ἐπευθύς, μεσευθύς, are all false, either in form or accent; see especially Lob. Phryn. 533 sqq.; the same is true of ἀπιχθύς for ἀπιχθυσ, cf. Eust. 1720. 24, ἐντραχύς, περιθαρούς, προβαθύς, τριβραχύς, ὑπαμβλύς, which are all properly proparoxytone; in Apollon. Rhod. 4. 283 we have εὔρύς τε προβαθύς τε where πρόβαθύς τε is the proper reading: ἀρσεννοθήλυς in Chærob. C. 63. 1 is sufficiently refuted by ἄθηνλυς in Eust. 833; ποδώκυσ has no existence.

698. Adjectives in ης are oxytone, as ἀαγής, ἀγχιβαθής, ἀναιδής, ἀψευδής, βαρυναλγής, γηγενής, δυσαιής, δυσαλθής, ἐπαχθής, εὐαγής, θυμοδακής, λειτουργής, λυσιμέλής, ποδηνεκής; except paroxytone, 1. αὐθάδης, αὐτάρκης, εὐτείχης (?), ποδάρκης, ποδώκης, and, as above mentioned, compounds from barytone words (§ 644); 2. those in αυτης, ητης (from ἦθος and ἀληθής), ηκης (from ἄκη or ἀκή), ηρης, κητης (from κῆτος), μεγεθης, μηκης (from μῆκος), πηχης (from πῆχυς), στελεχης, τηρης (from τηρέω), ωδης, φδης, and ωλης, which are paroxytone, as ἀνάυτης, ἐνάυτης, κατάυτης; ἀήθης,

ἀναλήθης, εὐήθης, μισαλήθης, συνήθης, φιλαλήθης; ἀήκης, νεήκης, ταυήκης; ἀνήρης, λιχμήρης, μεσσήρης, μονήρης, τριήρης, χαλκήρης; βαθυκήτης, μεγακήτης; εὐμεγέθης, παμμεγέθης, ὑπερμεγέθης; ἑτερομήκης; πενταπήχης, τετραπήχης, τριπήχης; βραχυστελέχης, μακροστελέχης, μονοστελέχης; δεμμιότηρης, νυκτοτήρης; ἄλσώδης, ἰνώδης, πετρώδης, στοιχειώδης; ἐξώλης, πανώλης, προώλης. Those in ετης (from ἔτος) are paroxytone in Attic, as διέτης, τριέτης, δεκέτης.

699. NOTE 1.—Chærob. C. 52. 4: τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΟΣ οὐδετέρων εἰς ΗΣ γινόμενα σύνθετα τότε βαρύνονται, ἥνικα ᾧσι κύρια, οἷον σθένος, Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους, γένος Διογένης Διογένους, νείκος Πολυνείκης Πολυνείκουσ, κλέος Ἡρακλῆς καὶ κατὰ κράσιν Ἡρακλῆς Ἡρακλέουσ, καὶ ὅταν ᾧσιν ἀπὸ τρισυλλάβου οὐδετέρου σύνθετα, οἷον στέλεχος εὐστελέχης, μέγεθος παμμεγέθης, καὶ ὅταν ᾧσιν ἀπὸ δυσυλλάβου οὐδετέρου σύνθετα ἔχοντα ἐν τῇ παραληγοῦσῃ τὸ Η ἐπιφερομένου ἀφώνου· ἀφωνα δὲ εἰσιν ἐννεά β, γ, δ, κ, π, τ, θ, φ, χ. Ἔστωσαν δὲ παραδείγματα τοῦ κανόνου ταῦτα, κῆτος μεγακῆτης, ἦθος κακοῆτης, μήκος ἐπιμήκης· . . . ἐὰν δὲ μηδὲν ἐκ τούτων τῶν τριῶν ἔχωσι . . . ὀξύνεσθαι θέλουσιν, οἷον μένος εὐμενῆς, γένος εὐγενῆς, εἶδος δυσειδῆς, κλέος δυσκλεῆς, τείχος εὐτειχῆς· ἔχει γὰρ τοῦτο ἀφώνον ἐπιφερόμενον, φημί δὲ τὸ X, ἀλλ' οὐ παραλήγεται τῷ Η; δῆνος δυσδηνῆς (δῆνεα δὲ εἰσι τὰ βουλευόμενα), τοῦτο γὰρ παραλήγεται τῷ Η ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔχει ἐπιφερόμενον ἀφώνον, τὸ γὰρ N ἡμίφωνον ἐστίν, ἔτος διετής, ταῦτα δὲ φημι παρὰ τὸ ἔτος παρ' ἡμῖν μὲν ὀξύνονται κατὰ τὸν προειρημένον κανόνα. παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις βαρύνονται; cf. E. M. 393. 6.

700. NOTE 2.—On those in -αντης see Chærob. C. 54. 25; Mæris 207: κάταντες, τὴν πρώτην ὀξυτόνωσ, Ἀττικῶσ. τὴν τελευταίαν ὀξέωσ, Ἑλληνικῶσ: -ηθης, Chærob. C. 177. 2: τὸ δὲ ἀληθῆσ διὰ τοῦτο ἐν τῇ συνθέσει βαρύνεται, οἷον φιλαλήθης, μισαλήθης, ἐπειδὴ τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΗΘΗΣ σύνθετα ἀπ' ὀνόματος βαρύνεσθαι θέλουσιν, ἦθος εὐήθης συνήθης κακοῆτης, οὕτωσ οὖν καὶ ἀληθῆσ φιλαλήθης μισαλήθης: Chærob. C. 175. 24; Eust. 897. 40; Philem. Lex. p. 110. § 262; Arc. 28. 4; 27. 14; Schol. Ven. M. 164: yet παναληθῆσ is quoted by H. D. from Æschyl. S. c. T. 724; Plat. Rep. 583 B: it also occurs in Anth. Pal. 5. 296. 5, and the adverb in ᾧσ in Æschyl. Supp. 85; Suid. s. v. Ἀτρέπωσ, etc.; but παναλήθης is undoubtedly the correct accent, see E. M. 435. 57: ἐπαληθῆσ, Amphiloeh. p. 99 D, H. D., who rightly observe 'rectius scribitur ἐπαλήθης:' those in γηθης (γηθέω) are regular, as ἐριγηθῆσ, εὐγηθῆσ, δαφνογηθῆσ, λυρογηθῆσ: so those in μηθης, as ἐπιμηθῆσ, προμηθῆσ: and those in πληθῆσ, as ἐμπληθῆσ, ἀμαξοπληθῆσ, βουπληθῆσ, γυναικοπληθῆσ, ζαπληθῆσ, θυμοπληθῆσ, ἰσοπληθῆσ, κενταυροπληθῆσ, κοινοπληθῆσ, κοσμοπληθῆσ, λευκοπληθῆσ, μυριοπληθῆσ, οἰνοπληθῆσ, ὄμοπληθῆσ, παμπληθῆσ, περιπληθῆσ, πολυπληθῆσ, ἀρσеноπληθῆσ: H. D. have διπληθῆσ, and quote Nicand. Al. 153: ἡ καὶ σираίοιο πόσιν διπληθέα (scr. διπλήθεα) τεύξαισ: this seems to be a slip of the pen, for διπληθῆσ is quite right: πυριπλήθης, H. D., is an error, the word is rightly oxytone in Eusebius: ὑπερπλήθης is quoted from Pseudo-Demosth. p. 802. 25, but it is unquestionably wrong, though MSS. do vary occasionally between χειροπληθῆσ and χειροπλήθης, so also παμπλήθης, 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 ἀσκηθῆσ, πανασκηθῆσ.

701. NOTE 3.—ηκης, see Chærob. C. 48. 1; Schol. Ven. II. 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 πυριήκης, others πυριηκέσ, 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 *ηκης*.

-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 Chærob. C. 52. 13; Schol. Ven. N. 63; Eust. 920. 46; Arc. 117. 23: *-μεγεθης*, Schol. Ven. Π. 57; Chærob. C. 52. 13: *-μηκης*, Chærob. 52. 13: *δουρεμικές*, 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 *εἰώδης*, *δυσώδης*, *πετρώδης*, *προσώδης* (*οἰδάω*), *προσώδης* (*ὄζω*), Arc. 25. 22; 117. 15; Schol. Ven. I. 336; E. M. 458. 29: *-ωλης*, Arc. 117. 19: *-ωρης*, Arc. 26. 1: *ἔτ ιτὰ διὰ τοῦ ωρης* [sc. *βαρύνεται*] *Διῶρης* *Λυκῶρης* *ὑπερ Καλλιμαχος* *δξύνει*: Arc. 117. 18, *νεώρης* and *αὐτῶρης* are said to be paroxytone: Chærob. C. 54. 6 adds *ὕληωρης*, and 436. 27, *ὕλωρης*: *γέωρες* or *γεῶρες* in Hesych. and Suid. are false, both in form and accent, cf. H. D. s. v. *γειῶραι*: *εὐρυχωρής* is oxytone in Strab. 200; Paus. 3. 19. 1; Diod. Sic. 19. 94; 20. 29, quoted by H. D.; also in Paus. 1. 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; Œd. Col. 730; Plut. Mor. 112 D; Stob. Flor. 104. 11: *ὕληωρης* 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*, *πετραετής*: Attic *διετής*, *τριετής*, Chærob. C. 52. 25; Pollux 1. 54; E. M. 765. 21: but the Attics declined them after the first declension, not after the third, Chærob. 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*, *πενταετής*, *πενταετές*, but proparoxytone in Attic, as *πενταέτης*, *πεντάετες*, *ἐξαέτης*, *ἐξάετες*: *οίετης* and *ἐξέτης* 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. *ου*, 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 *ἄλιμηδής*, *κακομηδής*, *πυκιμηδής* are oxytone, (though *πυκιμηδής*, Hom. Od. 1. 438 is *πυκιμήδης*, Hom. Hym. in Cererem 153, and in Hesych.), while *δολομήδης*, *θρασυμήδης*, *σκοτομήδης*, *ψοφομήδης* are paroxytone; the inconsistency perhaps arises from the different views taken as to their origin, some deriving them directly from *μήδομαι*, others making them *paronyma* from *μήδος*; it is however an error to say, as some do, that all derivatives from neuter nouns are paroxytone, e. g. *δολιχεγής* is expressly made oxytone by Schol. Ven. Φ. 155, though some wrote *δολιχέγης*: *χαλκέγης* is probably false for *χαλκεγής*; cf. H. D. s. v.

705. NOTE 7.—The following, if correct, are violations of the rule:—'Αβακίης, which is quoted from Sappho by E. M. 2. 45, cannot be right in Æolic; it should be paroxytone, as it is in Hesych.: 'Apud. Theocr. i. 27 *μισσύβιον ἀμφῶες* . . . unde citat Herodian. *Περὶ μον. λέξ.* p. 14. 33 [cf. E. M. 93. 7]. Ubi Lehrsius p. 46 *ἀμφῶης ἀμφῶές* scribendum videtur. 'Αμφῶεις ponit Etym. M. p. 639, 6; 'H. D.: *ἀνεμῶκης*, Eurip. Phœn. 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 *μόνορχις* (and *μονόρχης*?) other words of this termination belong to the first declension, e. g. *ἐνόρχης*, *τριόρχης*, *ὑποτριόρχης*; the passage in Dio Cass. is suspicious: *ἀπέσκης*, Soph. Frag. 552 = 87 ed. Didot is false for *ἀπεσκής*: *ἀρθροκήδης* is quoted from Lucian Tragop. 15, where however Jacobitz has the right accent, *ἀρθροκηδής*, like *λαθικηδής*, cf. E. M. 555. 4: *ἀρισκῦδης* (?) Callim. Frag. 108; 'L. S.: *αὐθάδης*, Chœrob. C. 54. 25; Arc. 117. 25: *αὐτάρκης*, Chœrob. C. 54. 25; Arc. 117. 25: all others are oxytone, as *βιαρκής*, *διαρκής*, *ὀλιγαρκής*, *γυιαρκής*, *ἐπαρκής*, *ἐξαρκής*, etc., except *ποδάρκης*, on which see below: *εὐρυσάκης* only occurs as a proper name, as an adjective it would be oxytone, like *φερεσσακής*: *εὐρυστήθης*, 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* (*ἡχῶ* or *ἦχος*) are oxytone, as *διηχής*, *δυσηχής*, *δξυηχής* (not *δξυήχης*), *βαρυηχής*, *γλυκωηχής*, etc., cf. E. M. 564. 53: *εὐρώγης* (?) Anth. Pal. 6. 190: *εὐτείχεια* was by tradition proparoxytone, but Schol. Ven. Π. 57 observes that it should be paroxytone; cf. A. G. Oxon. i. 158. 20: (*θεοτείχης* is also paroxytone in Anth. Pal. Append. 214; *αἰρεσιτείχης* belongs to the first declension); but the grammarians also refer *εὐτείχεια* not to *εὐτειχής*, but to *εὐτείχεος*; *εὐτειχής* is oxytone in all the un-Homeric passages quoted by H. D. except one, Theog. 1209, *πόλιν εὐτείχεια Θήβην*, and there some read *εὐτειχέα*, like *εὐτειχέα δῶμον* 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 *ζᾶης* for *ζαής*, Schol. Ven. M. 157: *ζαής ὡς ὑγιής οὕτως καὶ ὁ Ἀσκαλονίτης. παραιτητέον δὲ τοῖς βουλομένοις βαρύνειν, ἴσως πλανηθέντα ἐκ τῆς αἰτιατικῆς τῆς εἰς N περατωθείσης*: *θεοσυλῆς*, Suid., is, as H. D. observes, a false accent; the word belongs to the first declension: *καταλσῆς*, Strab. 238, *εἰς φάραγγα βαθείαν καὶ καταλσῆ*, where some read *κατάλση*: *κατάρης ἀνεμος* is quoted by Eust. 603. 35 from Alcæus and Sappho; as Æolic it seems to be right: *μενέγης*, Anth. Pal. 7. 255: *κνανέη καὶ τοῦσδε μενέγχεας ὤλεσεν ἄνδρας Μοῦσα*: 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*, *ἐγκρατής*, 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: *πυρκαίης*, Anth. Pal. 6. 281, has been corrected into *πυρκαής*: *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 ἐπήξε*, Santenius refert Valckenarium restituisse *τετραένης*;' 'H. D.

706. Barytones retract the accent in the vocative and neuter singular, as *ἐπιμήκης*, *ἐπίμηκες*, *εὐμήκης*, *εὔμηκες*, *κακοήθης*, *κακόηθες*, *παμμεγέθης*, *παμμέγεθες*, *συνήθης*, *σύνηθες*, so *μισάληθες*, *φιλάληθες*; except those in *ήεις*, *ώδης*, *ώης* (?) *ώλης*, *ώρης*, and

ήρης, which follow the general rule, as ἀμφῶες, αὐτῶρες, νεῶρες, εὐῶδες, ἐξῶλες, πανῶλες, ξιφῆρες, χαλκῆρες.

707. NOTE 1.—Arc. 117. 9; Joh. Alex. 13. 30; Chærob. C. 436. 28; Chærob. E. 19. 6; Schol. Ven. Σ. 519; Theog. Can. 118. 23: πᾶν εἰς ΕΞ λήγον οὐδέτερον, πλὴν τοῦ Κυνόσαργες, τὴν μονογενεῖαν οὐ προσίεται, ἀκολουθεῖ γὰρ τὰ πάντα καὶ κατὰ τόνον καὶ κατὰ γραφὴν τῇ κλητικῇ τοῦ ἀρνεϊκοῦ· οἶον ᾧ εὐμηκες, τὸ εὐμηκες· ᾧ εὐηθες, τὸ εὐηθες· ᾧ ἀσθενές, τὸ ἀσθενές: Joh. Alex. 13. 35: τὸ αὐταρκες καὶ αὐθαδες φησὶν ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς μὴ ἔχειν ἀφορμὴν προπαροξύνεσθαι: Theodos. Can. 1004. 17: ἀναβιβάζουσι δὲ τὸν τόνον ἐπὶ τῆς κλητικῆς καὶ τὰ εἰς ΗΣ κύρια σύνθετα, Διόμηδες, Ἀριστόφανες, καὶ τὰ παρ' οὐδέτερον ἐσχηματισμένα εἰς ΗΣ, εὐμηκες, κακότηες· παραλόγως γὰρ ἐβαρύνθη τὸ αὐταρκες, αὐθαδες, κάταντες: on this Chæroboscus, C. 437. 6, thus comments: δεῖ δὲ γινώσκειν ὅτι τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἀντῶ καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἀρκῶ καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἄδειν (ὃ σημαίνει τὸ ἀρέσκειν) καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἀκῆ (ὃ σημαίνει τὴν ὀξύτητα τοῦ σιδήρου), βαρυνονόμενα κατὰ τὴν εὐθειαν, ἔχουσι τὴν κλητικὴν προπαροξύτονον, οἶον κατάντης κάταντες, προσάντης πρόσαντες, αὐτάρκης αὐταρκες, ὀλιγάρκης ὀλιγάρκες [the neuter of this is oxytone in Lucian Tim. 54], αὐθάδης αὐθαδες, ταυθήκης ταυθήκες, ἀμφήκης ἀμφηκες. Οὕτω γὰρ κάλλιόν ἐστι λέγειν ὅτι χαρακτηρὶ ταῦτα ὑποπίπτουσιν, καὶ μὴ σημειοῦσθαι ὡς ἐποίησεν ὁ παρῶν τεχνικός; cf. Chærob. C. 52. 5 sq.; Kühner, G. G. 1. 376, quotes ξυρήκες from Eurip. Elæct. 335, and ξυρηκές from Eurip. Phœniss. 375 = 372, ed. Nauck, who prints ξυρήκες, but it is doubtful whether such accents are correct.

708. NOTE 2.—According to Arc. 117. 25 the neuter of ποδάρκης is oxytone, ποδαρκές: the same thing is asserted by E. M. 678. 3, who adds that its vocative is proparoxytone, πόδαρκες; cf. A. G. Oxon. 1. 348. 16; ποδῶκες in Æschylus, S. c. T. 623. ed. Didot, from ποδώκης is probably correct.

709. NOTE 3.—The words in ετης (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; Chærob. C. 436. 33.

710. NOTE 4.—*Genitive Plural.* The genitive plural, when contracted, is perispomenon, as εὐμηκῶν (= εὐμηκέων), εὐσεβῶν, except those in ᾠδης, which are paroxytone according to Aristarchus, though his accentuation was denounced as absurd by many, hence δυσῶδων, εὐῶδων, τριήρων (or τριηρῶν, see § 674), αὐτάρκων (and αὐταρκῶν) in Attic, together with συνήθων and κακότηων; our books vary, but are said to be tolerably consistent in circumflexing the genitive plural of those in ᾠδης; cf. Kühner, G. G. 1. 375. It does not appear that the grammarians extended this to all words in ητης and ηρης, as Göttling, Accent. p. 327, seems to think; cf. Chærob. C. 459. 11; 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, ὄμαργες, πείκαες, ῥώπαες: 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 = δυσικλεέα from δυσκλέης: so also εὐκλέας = εὐικλεέας, εὐκλέα = εὐικλεέα, εὐκλέων = εὐικλεέων. When contracted the general rule is observed, as ἀκλεέα, 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. εὐκλείας = εὐικλεέας or εὐκλέας, Schol. Ven. K. 281; Lob. Path. 1. 263: heteroclitite forms, like ἔμπλεα = ἔμπλεον, Nicand. Alex. 164, are accented differently by different editors; cf. Lob. Path. 1. 266; Ἡρακλεες (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 *διχόμενις*, *δυστάλας*, *εὐακτιν*, *εὐπολις*, *θεοκρήπις*, *ἵππουρις*, *κάτηλυς*, *κισσοχίτων*, *λεύκασπις*, *λιπόπατρις*, *μισαλάζων*, *πάμμεγαῖς*, *πολυγλώχιν*, *χαλκογλώχιν*; except *οαχytone*, 1. those in *as* (gen. *ados*), as *περιδρομάς*, *πολυδειράς*, *συμπληγάς*, *χαλκεμβολάς*, *χαμαιευνάς*; 2. those in *is* which are exclusively feminine, as *ἀγγελῆτις*, *εὐπλοκαμίς*, *Παναχαίτις*; 3. *perispomena*, those in *ωπις*, as *βλοσυρῶπις*, *δολῶπις*, *ἐλικῶπις*, *εὐρυῶπις*, *κοιλῶπις*, *κυνῶπις*. Those in *is* (or *τις*) derived from or implying masculine forms in *ης* (or *της*) follow the rules given above, § 644, as *ἡεροφοῖτις*, *προθῆβις*. Those in *ξ* are always accented on the penultimate, according to § 620, as *αἰγιδίωξ*, *θηριδίωξ*, *κατῶρυξ*, *ὀμήλιξ*; E. M. 451. 22.

714. *Oblique Cases.*—These are regular, except that neuters and vocatives in *ον* retract the accent, as *ἐνοσίχθων*, *ἐνόσιχθον*, *εὐδαίμων*, *εὐδαιμον*, *κυλλοποδίων*, *κυλλοπόδιον*, *ὀλβιοδαίμων*, *ὀλβιόδαιμον*; but those in *φρον* follow the general rule, as *δαίφρων*, *δαίφρον*.

715. NOTE 1.—Chærob. C. 437. 35: τὰ εἰς Ω σύνθετα διὰ τοῦ Ω, δηλονότι, ὅταν ἔχωσι τὴν κλητικὴν εἰς ON διὰ τοῦ O, προπαροξύνονται κατὰ τὴν κλητικὴν ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβὰς ἔντα οἶον . . . ὀλβιοδαίμων ᾧ ὀλβιόδαιμον, κυλλοποδίων ᾧ κυλλοπόδιον: Chærob. C. 438. 18: σημειοῦται δὲ ὁ τεχνικὸς καὶ λέγει χωρὶς τῶν παρὰ τὸ φρῆν ταῦτα δὲ πρὸ μιᾶς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ καὶ οὐ προπαροξύνονται, οἶον ᾧ δαίφρον, ᾧ περίφρον: Joh. Alex. 14. 7; A. G. Oxon. I. 17. 16.

716. NOTE 2.—Eust. 26. 29: βαρύνεται δὲ τὸ εὐκνήμις κανόνι τοιούτῳ: τὰ εἰς ΙΞ θηλυκὰ ὀξύτονα εἰ μὲν ἐν τῇ συνθέσει φυλάσσει τὸ θηλυκὸν μόνον γένος, καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον φυλάσσει, οἶον: σκελίς, περισκελίς. εἰ δὲ μεταληπτικά γίνονται καὶ ἀρσενικοῦ γένους, μεθίστανται εἰς βαρεῖαν τάσιν, οἶον: ἑλπίς δύσελπις. τοῦτο γὰρ κοινόν ἐστι τῷ γένει. ταύτη τοι καὶ τὸ καταιγὶς ὀξύνεται ὡς μονογενές: τὸ δὲ μελάναιγις βαρύνεται. οὕτω δὲ καὶ τὸ κλητὶς εὐκλήτις, κνημίς εὐκνήμις. ὁμοίως καὶ ψηφίς πολυψήφισ: thus also πολυκλήτις, 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 μὴ ποτε φαῦλα τῶν ἀντιγράφων ἐν οἷς ὀξύνεται ἢ εὐπλοκαμίς: δέον γάρ, ὡσπερ κρηπίς μελαγκρηπίς, ψηφίς πολυψήφισ. . . . κνημίς εὐκνήμις, οὕτω καὶ πλοκαμίς εὐπλοκάμις: Ἄλικρηπίς and εὐκρηπίς are almost certainly wrong for ἀλικρήπις, εὐκρήπις; Schol. Ven. T. 87; Ω. 318; E. M. 83. 53; A. G. Oxon. I. 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 *πάμμητις*, like *πάμμυτις*, for all in *μητις* are *proparoxytone*, Moschop. ad Hes. Op. 23. p. 64. Gaisf.; cf. also E. M. 518: ἀπειρωδίν in Stephanus is a mistake, as are *πολυαυχίν* and *πυριγλωχίν*, which are all *paroxytone*: *λιπερνής*, Diod. Sic. 12. 40 is *paroxytone* in Photius: *φιλοκηδεμών*,

Xenoph. Ages. 11. 12, ought by analogy to be paroxytone: βαθυπυθμῆν, E. M. 696. 34 is incorrect, it should be βαθυπύθμην like ἀπύθμην, and ὀλιγοπύθμην, Theog. Can. 86. 14: μισοκαῖσαρ (?) Plut. 1. 987: προπρεών, Pind. 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 Chærob. 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; Αἰθιοψ, ἦροψ, μέροψ, νῶροψ, οἶνοψ, στέροψ, χάροψ; δίπλαξ, τρίπλαξ; ἀλλόχρωσ, λευκόχρωσ, μονόχρωσ, ῥοδόχρωσ; ἀρτίπος, ἀελλόπος (Eust. 768. 48); except those in ωψ, which are oxytone, as ἀγλαώψ, αἱματώψ, ἀμβλώψ, βοώψ (also the name of a fish), γλαυκώψ, γοργώψ, δεινώψ, εὐώψ, κελαινώψ, λιπαρώψ, μονώψ, ταυρώψ, χαρώψ, but ἐλικωψ, εὐρύωψ (?), κύκλωψ, μήλωψ, μύωψ, νυκτάλωψ, and πολύωψ (?), are paroxytone.

719. NOTE.—Arc. 94. 15: τὰ εἰς Ψ πολυσύλλαβα ἔχοντα πρὸ τοῦ Ψ Ο ἢ Ε βαρύνεται. Πέλοψ, Δρύοψ, μέροψ, βούκλεψ [*sic*], τυρόκλεψ. Those in χρωσ are occasionally oxytone, e. g. κελαινοχρώσ, μελαγχρώσ, Arist. H. A. 9. 41. 1; μελινοχρώσ, μελινοχρώσ, μολιβδοχρώσ, μολυβδοχρώσ, μολυβοχρώσ, οἰνοχρώσ, πελαργοχρώσ, Lycoph. 24, but such accents are unquestionably false; Arc. 93. 21: τὰ εἰς ΩΣ σύνθετα ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΩΣ μονοσυλλάβων παροξύνεται. ζῶσ ἀείζωσ, χρώσ λευκόχρωσ. τὸ μέντοι ὑποδμῶσ δξύνεται ὡσ παρέλκουσαν ἔχον τὴν ὑπό.

Words in ωψ.—Arc. 94. 22: τὰ εἰς ΩΨ πολυσύλλαβα κύρια ὄντα ἢ προσηγορικὰ βαρύνονται. Κύκλωψ ἰωψ μῶλωψ. σεσημείωται, ὡσ τινές φασι, τὸ εὐρώψ δξυνόμενον. τὰ μέντοι ἐπιθετικὰ δξύνεται, ὑπεσταλμένων τῶν ὑποπεπτωκότων κυρίοις, ἢ τῶν ἰδιαζόντων. μονώψ (ὁ μονόφθαλμος) κελαινώψ, τυφλώψ. τὸ δὲ ἐλικωψ καὶ μύωψ (ὁ μύδς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἔχων) βαρύνεται, ὡσπερ τὸ κύκλωψ καὶ κέκρωψ [leg. κέρικωψ] (ὁ δόλιος) καὶ ἰωψ ὁ κινίσκος; Schol. Ven. I. 503; cf. Eust. 1279. 17; 768. 40; 1388. 64; Lob. Ajax 338: ἄζωψ (?) αἰ ξηραὶ ἐκ τῆσ θεωρίας, Hesych.: αἰμάλωψ or αἰμαλώψ (?) is used both as a substantive and an adjective: κεραώψ is falsely κεραῶψ in Manetho 4. 91; H. D.: μονώψ is also found paroxytone, but wrongly: νυκτάλωψ, Eust. 768. 40: πολύωψ, Anth. Pal. 6. 65. 9; 9. 765: φίλωψ (?) = φίλος, Hesych., is perhaps not an instance coming under this rule: Περιγλώξ, a variant in Hes. Scut. 398 L. S., if a genuine word, is undoubtedly false in accent, and to περιστίξ in Nonnus 2. 170 the like remark applies; concerning the latter Lobeck (Par. 280) says, 'adjectivum περιστίξ [it is περιστίξ in the passage referred to] eximitur mutata interpunctione φρουραὶ δὲ περι στίχες ἦσαν Ὀλύμπου;' on ὑποδμῶσ 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 κατῶβλεψ (used as a sub-

stantive); ἄζυξ, δίζυξ, ἑτερόζυξ; βοῦκλειψ, τυρόκλειψ; αἰγίλιψ, χέρνιψ (used as a substantive); ἐπίτεξ; αἰγότριψ, ἀλότριψ, ἀστύτριψ, εὔτριψ, οἰκότριψ, πεδότριψ; οἰνόφλυξ, πρόσφυξ; except those in *as* and *αξ*, which are oxytone, as ὄρειβάς, ὄροβάς; κυνοσπάς, λυκοσπάς, νεοσπάς; παραστάς, χοροστάς; ἀποφράς; ἀποσφάξ, διασφάξ (not διάσφαξ, cf. Arc. 18. 22), ὑποσφάξ.

721. NOTE.—According to Arc. 94. 13, πελεθοβάψ and πλινθοβάψ are oxytone; on κατώβλειψ 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. Λίμναι. 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; ὄσφυήξ; εὐθήξ, νεοθήξ; δασπλής; ἡμιθνής, λιμοθνής, νεοθνής, χειμοθνής; κατακλώς; ἀκμής, δουρικμής, μεγαλοκμής; εὐκράς, μελικράς, νεοκράς; ἄρματοπήξ, κρυσταλλοπήξ; αἰνοπλήξ, ἀκανθοπλήξ, κεραυνοπλήξ; δασπλής; ἀπτήν; ἀπτώς; ἀρρώξ, διαρρώξ, καταρρώξ; ἀεισκώψ; ἀστήν; φυλλοστρώς; ἰθυτμής; ἀποτμήξ; ἀμφιτρής; θυλακοτρώξ, κναμοτρώξ, 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: ἐπιβλής . . . τὰ εἰς ΗΣ λήγοντα ἀρσενικὰ σύνθετα ὑπάρχοντα, ἔχοντα ἐν τῷ τέλει μίαν συλλαβὴν τοῦ ῥήματος, καὶ διὰ τοῦ ΤΟΣ κλινόμενα, ἅπαντα ὀξύνονται· οἶον, προβλής, ἡμιθνής, ἀδμής, ἀσπίδοβλής. παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει οἱ μὲν βαρύνουσι, ὅτι δοκός ἐστιν· οἱ δὲ ποιότης δοκοῦ· οὐ γὰρ βαρύνεται. οὐ γὰρ ἐστὶ βλής μονοσύλλαβον καθ' ἑαυτὸ ἐπὶ ταύτης τῆς ἔννοιᾳς, ἵνα ἐν τῇ συνθέσει βαρύνεται, ὡσπερ τὸ Κρής, ἑτεόκρης: cf. Lob. Par. 82: Eust. 629. 56: ὀξύνεται δὲ (βουπλήξ) κανόνι τοιοῦτω. τὰ κατὰ παρακείμενον συντεθειμένα ὀνόματα εἰς ΗΣ ἢ εἰς Ξ λήγοντα ὀξύνονται, κἂν μίαν φυλάττη τοῦ ῥήματος συλλαβὴν, οἶον ἀδμής, ἀβλής, ἡμιθνής, κναμοτρώξ, βουπλήξ, σεσημειώται τὸ ὕσπληξ. ἐν δὲ ῥητορικῷ λεξικῷ εὔρηται καὶ ὀρθοπλήξ ἵππος, ὃ ὀρθὸς αἰρόμενος καὶ πλήσσω. προφέρεται δὲ καὶ ἀκανθοπλήξ καὶ νωποπλήξ καὶ οἰστροπλήξ, ὡς τό, τῆς οἰστροπλήγος ἄλλος Ἰνάχου κόρης, καὶ μεθυπλήξ, ὡς Καλλίμαχος, τοῦ μεθυπλήγος φροῖμιον Ἀντιλόχου. περίεργον οὖν, φασί, λέγειν ὅτι τὰ μὲν δραστικὰ ὀξύνονται, τὰ δὲ παθητικὰ βαρύνεται, πάντα γὰρ οἱ Ἀττικοὶ ὀξύνουσι δίχα τοῦ ὕσπληξ: Eust. 1359. 8: ὀξύνεται δὲ ὃ ἐπιβλής ὡς τὸ προβλής, ἡμιθνής, ἀδμής. τὰ γὰρ εἰς Σ λήγοντα ἀρσενικὰ, σύνθετα ἔχοντα ἐν τῷ τέλει μίαν συλλαβὴν τοῦ ῥήματος, καὶ διὰ τοῦ ΤΟΣ κλινόμενα, ὀξύνεται.

διὸ καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει τό, ὁ μέγας οὗτος κολακῶννυμος ἀσπιδαποβλής, ὃ ἐστὶ
 ῥίψασπις, καίτοι ἐκ τριῶν συγκείμενον λέξεων, ὅμως ὀξύνεται. οὐ καλῶς οὖν, φασί, τὸ
 ἐπιβλής βαρύνει Ἀρίσταρχος: Eust. 1401. 11: παρὰ δὲ τραγικοῖς καὶ κωμικοῖς παρ-
 οξυτόνως εὔρηται χερνίβα. Εὐριπίδης, εἰς χερνίβος βάψειεν Ἀλκμήνης γόνος . . . χρή
 μέντοι φησὶ [? φασί] προπαροξυτόνως προφέρεσθαι. τὰ γὰρ τοιαῦτα ῥηματικά σύνθετα
 εἰς Ψ λήγοντα φυλάττοντα παραλήγουσαν παρακειμένου παθητικοῦ δηλαδὴ λεγομένου
 διὰ τῶν δύο Μ ἔξ οὗ καὶ γηγόνασι βαρύνονται. λέλειμμαί λέλειψαι, αἰγίλιψ, τέτριμμαί
 τέτριψαι οἰκότριψ, κέκλεμμαί βοόκλειψ. βέβλεμμαί κατώβλειψ (sic) οὕτως οὖν καὶ
 νένιμμαί χέρνιψ: Epicharmus used χειρόνιψ, Eust. 1401. 11; Chærob. C. 49. 5: τὰ
 εἰς Σ λήγοντα ὀξύτονα σύνθετα ἀπὸ ῥημάτων, μίαν συλλαβὴν φυλάττοντα τοῦ παθητι-
 κοῦ παρακειμένου, διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΤΟΞ κλίνονται, οἷον κέκραται, χαλκοκράς χαλκοκρά-
 τος, νεοκράς νεοκράτος, ὁ νεωστὶ κεκραμένος, ὁ χαλκῶ κεκραμένος, βέβληται, ἀβλής
 ἀβλήτος, προβλής προβλήτος, τέθνηκα, ἡμιθνής, ἡμιθνήτος. Τοῦτο δέ, φημὶ δὴ τὸ
 τέθνηκα τῇ μὲν φωνῇ ἐστὶν ἐνεργητικόν, τῷ δὲ σημασιόμει παθητικόν, πάθος γὰρ
 σημαίνει τοιοῦτον ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ πέπτωκα, ἔξ οὗ γίνεται τὸ ἀπῶς ἀπῶτος, πάλιν,
 τέτρωμαι, ἀτρῶς ἀτρώτος· ἰδοὺ γὰρ ταῦτα πάντα μίαν συλλαβὴν ἐφύλαξαν τοῦ παθη-
 τικοῦ παρακειμένου, καὶ διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΤΟΞ 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.—βλῆς, E. M. 358. 2: -βλως, ἀγχιβλῶς 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 ἐγγρηγορός, Hesych.: -βρως, τριχοβρός seems
 to have fluctuated between an adjectival and substantival accent, for it is observed
 by Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 1176 = 1110: τριχόβρωτες, σῆτες· θριψὶ σκώληξ κατεσθίαν
 τὰς τρίχας· καὶ προπερισπωμένως δὲ λέγεται τριχοβρώτες: both accents occur in the
 books. All the rest in βρως are oxytone: -γνως, ἀριγνῶς is paroxytone in Pind.
 Nem. 5. 21, but wrongly, cf. ἀγνῶς, ἀλλογνῶς, and Lob. Par. 181: ἀβρόδαις,
 Athen. 4. E, is probably not a verbal derivative: -δμης, E. M. 358. 2: -δρας,
 -δρης, ὑποδράς and ὑποδρής are of somewhat doubtful origin, see H. D. s. v.
 ὑπόδρα.

725. NOTE 3.—θηξ, εὐθήξ and φιλοθήξ, Theog. Can. 40. 24: νεοθήξ, Anth.
 Pal. 7. 181, are sometimes made paroxytone by modern writers, e. g. by Lobeck
 Phryn. 611; Par. 279 and others, but without authority, and contrary to analogy:
 -θλιψ, χοιρόθλιψ, Aristoph. Vesp. 1364, is probably a wrong accent; it is difficult
 to determine whether this word is intended by Chærob. C. 88. 16, who writes
 χοιρόθριψ, and by Theog. Can. 98. 2, or a different one: -θνης, Chærob. C. 49. 5:
 -κλως, the only word of this termination of which I have any note is κατακλώθες,
 Hom. Od. 7. 197: -κλωψ, βιαιοκλώψ is oxytone in Lycoph. 548, though γυναικό-
 κλωψ is paroxytone in the same author, 771: ἀρχικόκλωψ and ὀψικόκλωψ 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, ἀλικράς is barytone, and in the same passage he mentions χαλκόκρας, but
 the latter is expressly stated to be oxytone in several passages of Chæroboscus,
 e. g. C. 49. 6; 141. 17: thus also νεοκράς, εὐκράς (for which εὐκρας 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, Chærob. C. 416. 13: καὶ πάλιν ἔστι τὸ μελικράτον καὶ τὸ χαλκόκρατον,
 τοῦ μελικράτου καὶ τοῦ χαλκοκράτου, τῷ μελικράτῳ καὶ τῷ χαλκοκράτῳ καὶ γίνεται
 κατὰ μεταπλασμὸν τῷ μελικράτι καὶ τῷ χαλκόκρατι, καὶ προπαροξύνονται· ἐὰν δὲ
 εὐρεθῶσι προπερισπωμένως αἱ δοτικαὶ αὐταί, τῷ μελικράτι καὶ τῷ χαλκοκράτι, γινῶθι
 ὅτι ἀπὸ τοῦ ὁ μελικράς καὶ ὁ χαλκοκράς γίνονται, καὶ οὐ κατὰ μεταπλασμὸν γηγόνασιν
 ἀλλὰ κατὰ ἀκόλουθον κλίσιν, οἷον μελικράς μελικράτος μελικράτι, χαλκοκράς χαλκο-
 κράτος χαλκοκράτι.

726. NOTE 4.—*πηξ*, substantives in *πηξ* appear to be generally paroxytone, adjectives oxytone, as *ἀντίπηξ*, *διάπηξ*, *ἐπίπηξ*, *κάπηξ*, *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, *βουπλήξ* is oxytone, *παράπληξ*, *κατάπληξ* paroxytone: Phavorinus also distinguishes *βουπλήγες*, *οἱ πλήσσουντες τοὺς βόας* from *βούπληγες*, *οἱ πληγέντες ὑπὸ τῶν βοῶν*, but Chæroboscus (C. 308. 26), a much better authority, makes them oxytone, *εἰ δὲ εἰσι σύνθετα, ἀπὸ ῥήματος δηλονότι, διὰ τοῦ Γ κλίνονται, καὶ φυλάττουσι μίαν συλλαβὴν τοῦ ῥήματος ἐξ οὗ γίνονται, οἷον πλήξω, οἰστροπλήξ . . . παραπλήξ . . . λαοπλήξ . . . ἀκανθοπλήξ . . . βουπλήξ. Ταῦτα δὲ πάντα σύνθετα ἀπὸ ῥήματος, ὀξύτονά εἰσι καὶ ἐπίθετα καὶ κοινὰ τῷ γένει . . . τὸ μέντοι ὑσπληξ καὶ ἀντίπληξ βαρύνονται, ἐπειδὴ προσηγορικά εἰσι, καὶ μόνου θηλυκοῦ γένους εἰσί:* 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*, *ἀπτῶξ*, *πολυπτῶξ*, Theog. Can. 41. 11; Chærob. C. 176. 5: *-πτωξ*, *ἀπτῶξ*, Arc. 93. 20; Chærob. 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 *ἀπορρῶξ*, for we read in Schol. Ven. B. 755: *ἀπορρῶξ δὲ, ὀξύτωνος μὲν, ἢ ἀπορροή· βαρυτόνων δὲ τὸ ἀπορρηγμα*: but in another scholium, *Ἀρίσταρχος ὀξύτωνος, ὡς θυλακοτῶξ. καὶ ἡ σύνθεσις δὲ τοῦτο ἀπαιτεῖ, ὅ τι ἂν σημαίνει, εἴτε πάθος, εἴτε ἐνέργειαν*, where for *ὀξύτωνος* Lobeck (Phryn. 611) would read *παροξύτωνος*: but I find no authority declaring that Aristarchus barytoned these adjectives as Lobeck seems to think he did: at any rate, Herodian considered both *ἀπορρῶξ* and *θυλακοτῶξ* oxytone, cf. Arc. 19. 10, and those in *ρωξ* from *ῥήγνυμι* are regularly oxytone in the books, as *ἀμφιρρῶξ*, *ἄρρῶξ*, A. G. Paris. I. 396. 26, *διαρρῶξ*, *καταρρῶξ*, *λοφορρῶξ*, *περιρρῶξ*, *ὑπορρῶξ*, while those formed from *ῥῶξ*, 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: *-σκαψ*, *ἀεισκάψ*, Arist. H. A. 9. 28. 1 (where one MS. has *ἀει σκῶπες*), if genuine, is an adjective used as a substantive: 'in Aristotele ed. Schneider. *ἀεισκάπες* properispomene, ut *ἀειναῦται* [this is of course not a parallel case] et *ἀεισκαπῶν* perispomene: in Athenæo et Eustathio proparoxytone *ἀεισκάπες*, et paroxytone *ἀεισκάπων* editum, et ita Schneider in Lex. et Ælian,' *Fiæ* ap. H. D.: *-στην*, on *ἄστην* see Lob. Phryn. 466: *-στρωξ*, *φυλλοστῶξ*, Anth. Pal. 9. 338.

728. NOTE 6.—*τηξ*, *μολιβδοτήξ*, Chærob. C. 309. 11: *τὸ μολιβδοτήξ, ὡς φησιν Ἑρωδιανὸς ἐπὶ τῇ καθόλου, τινὲς δὲ βαρύνουσι παραλόγως*: no trace of this word remains in the epitome of Arcadius, though it occurs, together with *κεραμοτήξ*, in Theog. Can. 40. 23: *-τμηξ*, *ἰθυμής*, Schol. Ven. Π. 44: *-τρήξ*, *ἀμφιτρήξ*, *ἡμιτρήξ*, Chærob. C. 174. 7: *-τρωξ*, Eust. 1922. 10; Chærob. C. 83. 26: *-τρωξ*, Chærob. 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 Ἐβέλ (or Ἐβελ, Theodos. Gramm. 92. 19), Ἀβραάμ, Ἀδάμ, Ἀλιλάτ, Ἀσμάχ, Δαβίδ, Ἐλιφάτζ, Θαμύζ, Ἰωσήφ, Ἰσαάκ, Λώτ, Μελχισεδέκ, Μιχαήλ, Μωϋθ, Νηΐθ, Νεούτ, Νεσόγ, οἶόρ, Οὔροτάλ. Πνούψ Ῥιούρ, Σαβαώθ; but there are a large number of exceptions, e. g. Πατένεϊτ, Schol. Plat. Tim. 22 B; Ζυφᾶ or Ζίφαρ, Ptol. 4. 9. 6; Σούβουρ, Ptol. 4. 1. 13; Ἰγίλγιλι, Ἰγίλγίλει, or Ἰγίλγιλεῖ; Ἀσισάραθ or Ἀσσαράθ, Ptol. 4. 2. 11; Τουσιατάθ or Τουσιαγάθ, 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 οἶ perispomenon), and in the Nominative dual; perispomenon in the Genitive singular, Genitive and Dative dual; except σφωῖν oxytone, and in all cases of the plural, except σφέα and σφίσι paroxytone, hence—

SINGULAR.					
Nom. ..	ἐγώ		σύ	ἵ	
Gen. ..	ἐμοῦ	μοῦ	σοῦ	οῦ	
Dat. ..	ἐμοί	μοί	σοί	οἶ	
Accus. ..	ἐμέ	μέ	σέ	ἔ	
DUAL.					
Nom. Accus.	νῶ		σφῶ	σφῶέ	
Gen. Dat.	νῶν		σφῶν	σφῶίν	
PLURAL.					
Nom. ..	ἡμεῖς		ὑμεῖς	σφεῖς	Neut. σφέα.
Gen. ..	ἡμῶν		ὑμῶν	σφῶν	
Dat. ..	ἡμῖν		ὑμῖν	σφίσι	
Accus. ..	ἡμᾶς		ὑμᾶς	σφᾶς	Neut. σφέα.

Νίν, 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, ἐμοί γε, ἐμέ 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; ἐγών Doric; ἰών (or ἰάν) Bœotian, σύ, ἱ, τύ, τού, τούν, are oxytone, Arc. 178. 19; Apoll. Pron. 63. 64; Greg. Cor. p. 263, Schäf. ἐγώνη, ἐγώνγα, ἐγώγα, ἰώγα, τούγα, ἰώνγα, ἰώνει, τύνη are paroxytone. According to Greg. Cor. p. 261 Schäf. the Æolians said ἐγών, but he is probably mistaken, ἔγω or ἔγων being the form proper to their dialect.

Genitive.—Perispomena: ἐμοῦ τεοῦ ἐοῦ (or ζου (?) Apoll. Synt. 130, cf. Pron. 107) μοῦ σοῦ οῦ, ἐμεῦ σεῦ εὔ μεῦ τεῦ, ποῦ, ἐοῦ, ἐμεῦς τεῦς, ἐμοῦς τεοῦς τιοῦς ἐοῦς, ἐμῶς; properispomena, ἐμοῖο τεοῖο ἐεῖο, ἐμείο σεῖο εἶο; paroxytone, ἐμέο σεό τέο ἔο, ἐμέθεν μέθεν σέθεν ἔθεν, ἐμέος τέος, ἐμείως ἐμείω τίως τίος: Apoll. Pron. 94 sq.; Joh. Alex. 23. 14; Arc. 179. 19.

Dative.—Oxytone, ἐμοί σοί μοί τοί, ἐμίν τίν ἴν or ἴν σφίν, τείν ἔίν, ἐμύ: in Æolic ἔμοι was barytone, Apoll. Pron. 104; paroxytone, ἐμίνη τίνη ἐμίνγα. Οἱ is perispomenon, Joh. Alex. 23. 9; Schol. Ven. I. 392; A. 201; Arc. 178. 20; Apoll. Pron. 103: ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ ἧ ὀλίγον οἱ παῖδα περισπῶμεν. ὅθεν ὡς παράλογον ὁ Σιδώνιος ὤξυνεν, ἧ αἱ ὁμοιοκατάληκτοι καὶ ὁμότονοι κατὰ πᾶν πρόσωπον.

Accusative.—Oxytone, ἐμέ μέ σέ τέ ἔ, ἐμέ τεῖ, τίν μίν νίν, τύ, σφέ. Ἐέ is also oxytone, Schol. Ven. Ω. 134, though some wrote ζέ, Apoll. Pron. 107; Synt. 134.

732. Dual: Nominative and Accusative.—Oxytone, νώ σφά, σφωέ; properispomena, νῶϊ νῶε, σφῶϊ, Arc. 178. 23; 179. 5; Joh. Alex. 23. 24; Schol. Ven. E. 219; K. 546; S. V. A. 574.

Genitive and Dative.—Perispomena, νῶν σφῶν; properispomena, νῶϊν σφῶϊν, Joh. Alex. 23. 34: αἱ τοῦ τρίτου προσώπου δξύνονται πᾶσαι, καὶ ἐγκλίνονται πᾶσαι, αἰτιατικῆς μὲν σφωέ.

τίς γάρ σφωε θεῶν ἔριδι ξυνέηκε μάχεσθαι;

εὐθεῖα γὰρ τούτου οὐκ ἔστι· διότι οὐδὲ μία [εὐθεῖά ἐστιν?] ἀντωνυμίας ἐγκλινομένης. γενικῆς δὲ καὶ δοτικῆς σφωῖν.

καὶ σφωιν δὸς ἄγειν.

τόνῳ μὲν γὰρ μόνῳ τῆς τοῦ δευτέρου διήνεγκεν. ὥστε ὅτε μὲν περὶ Ἀθηνῶν καὶ Ἡρας Ζεὺς πρὸς τὴν Ἴριν φησίν, ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀναγινώσκομεν.

γυῖωσω μὲν σφωῖν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὠκέας ἵππους.

Τρίτου γὰρ προσώπου. ὅτε (δὲ) πρὸς αὐτὰς ἡ Ἴρις, ὄρθο[τονεῖται καὶ] προπερισπῶνται [προπερισπᾶται].

γυῖωσειν μὲν σφῶϊν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὠκέας ἵππους.

cf. Apoll. Pron. 115; Arc. 179. 5; Joannes Charax ap. A. G. 1153: ἐγκλίνονται δὲ αἰεὶ αἱ τοῦ τρίτου δυϊκαί,

ἀλλ' εἴπ' εἴ σφωῖν καταλύσομεν ὠκέας ἵππους.

καὶ

τίς γάρ σφωε θεῶν ἔριδι;

Σφωίν therefore of the Third person must be distinguished from σφωίν of the Second.

733. Plural: Nominative.—Perispomena, ἡμεῖς ὑμεῖς σφεῖς; paroxytone, ἡμέες ὑμέες, ἄμμες ὕμμες, σφέα; oxytone, ἀμές ὑμές, Greg. Cor. p. 238, ed. Schäf., but in two MSS. it is ὕμες; οὐμές; Arc. 179. 6; Joh. Alex. 24. 12; Apoll. Pron. 119.

Genitive.—Perispomena, ἡμῶν ἀμῶν ὑμῶν σφῶν; paroxytone, ἡμέων ὑμέων σφέων, ἡμείων ὑμείων σφείων, ἀμμέων ὕμμέων, ἀμίων, Arc. 179. 7; Joh. Alex. 24. 13; Apoll. Pron. 121.

Dative.—Perispomena, ἡμῖν ἀμῖν ὑμῖν οὐμῖν; oxytone, σφί σφίν φίν ψίν; paroxytone, ἄμμι ὕμμι, ἀμμέσι, σφίσι ἄσφι: when enclitic the Doric ἀμῖν shortens the ι and becomes properispomenon or oxytone ἀμίν, 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. 1.

Accusative.—Perispomena, ἡμᾶς ὑμᾶς σφᾶς (or σφάς, Arc. 179. 8); paroxytone, ἡμέας ὑμέας σφέας, σφέα, ἄμμε ὕμμε, ἄσφε; oxytone, ἀμέ 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 ἔγωγε and ἔμοιγε, see Joh. Alex. 23. 6; Schol. Ven. A. 173, 174; Æ. 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. ἐμαντοῦ, -ῆς; ἐμαντῶ, -ῆ; ἐμαντόν, -ῆν; σεαυτοῦ, etc. The reciprocal ἀλλήλω is paroxytone in all cases and numbers.

736. Possessive Pronouns.—They are all oxytone, as ἐμός, ἀμός, σός, τεός, ἀμός, ὑμός, ἐός, ὄς; except those in ρος, which are proparoxytone, as ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος, σφωίτερος, 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 ὕμμος 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 τῶ τά.

739. NOTE.—The Epic *δου* and *ἕης* for *οὔ* and *ἦς* are paroxytone, E. M. 614. 5; Lob. Path. 1. 61: the Doric forms *τός*, *τή*, *τοί*, *ταί* are oxytone. According to the grammarians *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *οἱ* and *αἱ* of the prepositive article are also oxytone, e. g. Arc. 178. 12: *αἱ εὐθεῖαι καὶ αἰτιατικαὶ τῶν ἄρθρων ὀξύνονται*, *ὁ*, *τόν*, *οἷ*, *τούς*, *ἦ*: Joh. Alex. 22. 26: *πάν ἄρθρον ὀξύνεται, χωρὶς τῶν γενικῶν καὶ δοτικῶν· αὐταὶ 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 *ἕκαστος* proparoxytone (see above, § 407), the rest take the accent on the penultimate, as *ἄλλος*, *ἐκείνος*, *κείνος*, *οὗτος*, *τόσος*: the compound *ὅδε* is accented on the penultimate, and like the relative, as *ὅδε ἦδε τόδε*, *τοῦδε τῆσδε τῶδε*. The compounds in *ουτος* are all perispomena in the Nominative singular, as *τηλικούτος*, *τοιούτος*, *τοσοῦτος*, *τυννοῦτος*.

741. NOTE.—Cf. Chærob. E. 76. 8; Arc. 179. 10; Joh. Alex. 24. 22. It is to be noted that some grammarians wrote *οἶδε* for *οἷδε*, *τῶδε* for *τῷδε*, and *τοῦσδε* for *τούσδε*, 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 *τοῖσδεσαι* is circumflexed contrary to rule (§ 12); Eust. 818. 37; 1433. 61; 1902. 55: yet Schol. Odys. N. 258: *προπαροξυτονητέον τὸ τοῖσδεσαι*: 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, *δεῖνατος*, *δεῖνατι*, was also in use, see Trypho ap. Apoll. Pron. 76. *Τίς*, *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 *ι* through all cases and numbers, as *τίς τί*, *τίνος*, *τίνι*, *τίνα*, etc., A. G. Oxon. 1. 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*, *ὄσος*; *ποιός*, *τοῖος*, *οῖος*; *πηλίκος*, *τηλίκος*, *ἡλίκος*. *Πότερος* (*ὀπότερος*), *ἐκάτερος* and *ἕκαστος* are proparoxytone.

743. The prefix *ὁ* causes no alteration in the accent, hence *ἡλίκος* *ὀπηλίκος*, *ποιός* *ὀποιός*, *πόσος* *ὀπόσος*, *πότερος* *ὀπότερος*. In the parathetic compound *ὄστις* the former part of the word is alone accented, and is identical with *ὄς* ἢ *ὄ* throughout with

an unaccented *τις*, *τινος*, etc. appended, hence *ὄστις*, *ἦτις*, *ὄ τι*, *οὔτινος ἦστινος*, *ῶτινι ἦτινι*, *ὄντινα ἦντινα ὄ τι*, *ῶτινε ἄτινε*, *οἴντινοι* *αἴντινοι*, *οἴτινες αἴτινες ἄτινα*, *ῶντινων*, *οἴστισι αἴστισι*, *οὔστινας ἄστινας*: the contracted forms *ὄτου*, *ὄτω*, *ὄτων*, *ὄτοις*, and *ἄττα* 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*, *σοίγε*. The Spartan *ἐγωγα* also appears to have been proparoxytone, but the Bœotian *ἐγώνγα* and *ίώνγα* are paroxytone.

745. NOTE.—E. M. 613. 50; Schol. Ven. Ξ. 396: *οὔτε πυρὸς τόσσος γε πέλει βρόμος αἰθομένοιο*. Ἀρίσταρχος φυλάσσει τὴν ὀξεῖαν ἐπὶ τῆς ΤΟΣ συλλαβῆς· ὁ δὲ Τυραννίων, τοσσός γε ἀνέγνω, τὴν ΣΟΣ συλλαβὴν ὀξύων, οὐκ εὔ· ὁ γὰρ γε οὐκ ἀλλάσσει τὸν τόνον τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ λέξεων. εἰ δέ τις λέγοι ἐπέκτασιν εἶναι μὴ σύνδεσμον, ἴστω ὅτι τὸ ἐναντίον χωρήσει· ἡ γὰρ διὰ τοῦ γε ἐπέκτασις τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἐποίει τὴν ὀξεῖαν, ἔγωγε, ἔμοιγε.

746. *δή*. All pronouns compounded with *δή* are oxytone, with *δήποτε* proparoxytone, and with *οὖν* perispomena, as *ὄστισδή*, *ὄστισδήποτε*, *ὄτισοῦν ἦτισοῦν ὄτιοῦν*, *οὔτινοςοῦν ὄτουοῦν ἦστινοςοῦν*, *ῶτινιοῦν ὄφωοῦν*, *ὄποσοςδή*, *ὄποσοςοῦν ὄσοςδήποτε ὄπηλικοςοῦν*. 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 *ί*. Those in *η* and *ι* are oxytone, as *ὀτιή*, *δηλονοτιή*, *τιή*, *οὔτοσί τουτί*, *ἐκειωνί τουτουί ὀδί τουτοδί ταυταγί οὔτοί αὔταιί*, Arc. 179. 15.

748. *δέ*. All those compounded with the enclitic *δε* are accented on the penultimate, as *ὄδε*, *ἦδε*, *τόδε*, *τοιόςδε τοσόςδε τηλικόςδε*, Joh. Alex. 34. 15; Apoll. de Adv. 590; *τοιούδε*, *τοιῶδε*, 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 διὸ προπερισπαστέον*, modern editors write *τούσδε*; Schol. Ven. Θ. 109: *τώδε παροξύνεται τὸ τώδε παρλόγως· ἀληθὲς γὰρ ὡς ὅτι τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΔΕ ἐπεκτεταμένα, εἰ ἔχοι πρὸ τέλους φύσει μακρὰν, προπερισπᾶται*. ὕπερ ὄφειλε κατὰ τοῦ τώδε δὲ νῶϊ εἶναι, ἀλλ' ὅμως πάλιν ἐπεκράτει καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου πρὸ τέλους ἡ ὀξεῖα. ταῦτα ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ Ζ, ὅπου περὶ τοῦ ἰφ διαλαμβάνει: cf. Schol. Ven. Λ. 432.

750. *περ* follows the rule for enclitics, hence *ὄσπερ ἤπερ ὅπερ, οὐπερ ἤσπερ, ὅσοςπερ, οἴόςπερ* (see Chap. 9).

NOTE.—*Μήτις* and *οὔτις, μήτι* and *οὔτι* obey the general rule for parathetic compounds. The compounds of *πᾶς* retract the accent, as *σύμπας, ἅπας, πρόπας, παντάπασι*. 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, ἕν, ἕξ*. Those consisting of more than one syllable draw the accent as far back as possible; except *ἑπτά, ὀκτώ*, and *ἑκατόν* oxytone, and *ἑννέα* paroxytone, as *δύο, τέσσαρες, πέντε, δέκα, ἑνδεκα, δώδεκα, εἴκοσι, 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, εἰκοσιῆξ, εἰκοσιοκτώ, δεκατρία, εἰκοσιεννέα*; *ἑνδεκα* 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 *ξείς*) is declined in the singular like a monosyllabic substantive of the Third Declension, *εἷς, ἕν, ἐνός, ἐνί, ἕνα, ἕν*: the same is the case with the compounds *οὐδείς 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*), *ἓα*, and *ἕη*, are perispomena in the genitive and dative singular, *μιᾶς μιᾷ, οὐδεμιᾶς οὐδεμιᾷ, ἑᾶς ἑᾷ, ἑῆς ἑῆ*; the Epic *ἕος* is perispomenon in the dative masculine *ἑῷ*.

755. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. Z. 422: *ἰῶ ὡς σοφῷ Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ ἐπεκράτησεν αὐτοῦ ἢ ἀνάγνωσις. ἐκεῖνο μέντοι ἀναγκαῖον προσθεῖναι, ὅτι τὸ ἰα βαρτυνῶς ἀνέγνω*

ὁ ἀνὴρ καὶ τὸ μία· οὐδ' ἴα γῆρυς (Π. 4. 437) καὶ μία δ' οἴη (Π. 18. 565) τὰς μέντοι δοτικὰς περιέσπασεν ἢ ἄρα γινόμεθ' αἴση (Π. 22. 477) καὶ ἢ δ' ἐν νυκτὶ γέγοντο (Π. 18. 251), καὶ φασὶ γε τὸ τοιοῦτο εἶδος Ἰώνων εἶναι. τινὲς δὲ ἐτόλμησαν λέγειν αὐτὸ Ἀττικόν, λέγω δὲ τὸ ἐπὶ τῶν τοιούτων θηλυκῶν καταβιβασμὸν γίνεσθαι τόνον: Schol. Ven. Π. 173; A. G. Oxon. I. 134. 20; Joh. Alex. IO. 32; E. M. 472. 46.

756. Δύο and τρεῖς, τρία, together with ἄμφω, 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 properispomena; τέσσαρες is quite regular.

757. NOTE.—The following observation occurs in E. M. 754. 32: τέτρασι· τὸ παροξύτονον, ἐντελές, οἷον τετράσιν. ἢ ἐκ τοῦ τέσσαρσι, τέταρσι· ἀποβολῇ 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. IO. 83; Nem. 8. 117: μύριοι, ten thousand, is proparoxytone: μυρίοι, an indefinite multitude, prooxytone; cf. § 377.

It is said that χιλίων, the genitive plural of χίλιοι, was perispomenon in Attic, Joh. Alex. 18. 6; the later Attic circumflexed the genitive plural of numerals in *as*, as χιλιάδων, μυριάδων, which in the common dialect were χιλιάδων, μυριάδων: Chærob. C. 458. 26; Arc. 136. 3: 'Genitivus pluralis χιλιάδων 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 πρῶτος, δεύτερος, τρίτος, ὄγδοος, ἐνδέκατος, ὀκτωκαιδέκατος, but εἰκοστός, ἐπτακιςχιλιοστός, τεσσαρακοντακαιπεντακιςχιλιοστός, Arc. 84. 1; Chærob. E. 133. 4.

759. (c) *Multiplicatives* in *οος* are prooxytone, as ἀπλός, ἀπλοῦς, δεκαπλός, 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; ἀμφοτέροι, §§ 405, 742; ἕκαστος, § 408; ἐκάτερος, §§ 404, 742; ἕτερος, § 405; ἔνιοι, § 375; ὀλίγος, § 366; οὐδεὶς μηδεὶς, § 753; οὐδέτερος μηδέτερος, § 404; οὔτις μήτις, § 750; πᾶς, § 692; παῦρος, § 404; πολὺς, § 688; πότερος, §§ 404, 742; τις τινας § 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.—Chærob. 493. 27: πάντα τὰ ῥήματα ἀποστρέφονται τὴν δεξιὰν τάσιν, καὶ πάντα βαρύνονται ἢ δυνάμει ἢ ἐνεργείᾳ, ἐνεργείᾳ μὲν οἶον λέγω, γράφω, τύπτω, δυνάμει δέ, ὡς πάντα τὰ περισπωμένα οἶον ποιῶ, βοῶ, χρυσῶ, νοῶ, ταυτὰ γὰρ δυνάμει βαρύτερα εἰσί. Herodian devoted a considerable part of the 16th book of the *Καθολικὴ Προσφθία* 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 unadvisable 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, Chærob. C. 483. 15; 490. 32. So some grammarians wrote *βαρυστεναχῶν*, though Aristarchus, with more reason, considered it to be barytone, Schol. Ven. A. 364: *γεγώνειν* was the accent of Ptolemæus Ascalonites, but *γεγωνεῖν* 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 Nominative 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*, *τυφθῶμεν*, *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 τετυφυῖᾶ (§ 13), τετυφός, τετυφότης, τετυφύας, τετυφότη, τετυφυῖα, τετυφότες, τετυφυῖαι. The Imperfect passive retracts, as ἐτυπτόμην, ἐτύπτεσο, ἐτύπτεο or ἐτύπτου, ἐτύπτετο, ἐτυπτόμεθον, etc., except that the Feminine Genitive Plural in *ων* or *ων* from participles is always perispomenon, as τύψας, τύψασα, τύψαν, τυψασῶν, not τυψάσων, τετυφυῖῶν, not τετυφυῖων.

It must also be remembered that the final *αι* and *οι* of the Optative are considered long for the accent, as ἀκούσαι, ποιήσαι, but ἀκούσαι, ποιῆσαι are infinitives, Schol. Ven. H. 129; Chærob. C. 764. 17 sq.; and above, § 16.

SIMPLE VERBS.

765. All uncontracted monosyllabic participles are oxytone, as βάς, δύς, πλώς, πτάς, σβείς, 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; ἔς, θές, σχές, φρές, δός; βῆς, βῆ, στῆ, φθῆ; σχῶ; except oxytone χρή, *it behoves*; φῆς, *thou sayest* (φῆς is the Indicative Aorist for ἔφης), and φῆ 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, ἐτύψαιο, ἐτύψω, τύψᾶς, τύψασᾶ, τυψάσαι (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 ἤμι (but εἶ or εἷς and φῆσθα are regular), as εἰμί ἐμμί, ἐσσί ἐστί ἐντί, ἐστόν, ἐσμέν εἰμέν εἰμές ἐμέν, ἐστέ, εἰσί ἐντί (but ἔασι and ἔουσι are proparoxytone); φημί φῆς 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 *ως*, as τετυφώς (υῖα, ὅς), πεπλεχώς (υῖα, ὅς).

5. The Active Present and Second Aorist Participles of verbs in *μι* and all Passive Aorist Participles in *εις*, as *τιθείς, θείς; ιστάς, στάς; διδούς, δούς; δεικνύς; πεισθείς, πλακείς, τυφθείς*.

6. The Imperatives *είπέ, έλθέ, εύρέ* in the Common dialect, and *ιδέ* and *λαβέ* in Attic.

7. The Participles in *έών, ών, ίών, 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 σπεροῖμι, φανῶ φανοῖμι*; 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, ιστῶ, στῶ, τιθῶ, τυπῶ, τυφθῶ*, except *ῖω, ῖης, ῖη*, etc., from *εἶμι*. When resolved, these forms follow the general rule, as *ἔω ἔης ἔη εἴη, ιστέω ιστέης, τυφθέω τυφθέης*.

3. The Second Person Singular of the Aorist Imperative in *ου*, as *βαλοῦ, λαβοῦ*; the remaining persons are regular, as *λάβέσθω, λαβέσθων, λάβεσθε, λαβέσθωσαν, λαβέσθων*. Ἰδού 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, ιστάασι ιστᾶσι, διδόασι διδοῦσι, δεικνύασι δεικνῦσι*.

2. The Third Person Plural of the Syncopated Perfect in *ασι*, as *βεβάασι βεβᾶσι, τεθνάασι τεθνᾶσι*.

3. The contracted and Doric Future in *ομαι*, with its Infinitive, as *πεσοῦμαι, πλευσοῦμαι, κομιοῦμαι κομειῖσθαι, τυψοῦμαι τυψεῖσθαι*.

4. The Subjunctive and Optative of the Perfect Passive, as βεβλῶμαι, κεκλήμην (κεκλήῃο, κεκλήῃτο), κεκτώμαι κεκτώμην, κεκτῆμην; μεμνώμαι μεμνήμην; τετνώμαι. When resolved they follow the general rule, as μεμνέωτο.

5. The Passive and Middle Subjunctive and Optative of verbs in μι, as ιστώμαι ισταίμην, (ιστῆῖ ιστῆῖται, ιστώμεθον ιστῆσθον, ιστώμεθα ιστῆσθε ιστώνται); except δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, κρέμαμαι, and those in οιμην, which retract the accent, as δύνωμαι, δύνῃ δύνῃται, ἐπισταίμην ἐπίσταιο, τιθολίμην τίθοιο.

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 ισταίμεν, ισταίτε, ισταίεν.

7. The First Aorist Active Participle in ας, as ποιήσας (ποιήσασα, ποιήσᾶν), τύψας.

8. The Perfect Passive Participle, as τετυμμένος τετυμμένη, τετυμμένον, τετυμμένοι, τετυμμένα, τετυμμένα. Several old forms are excepted, as ἀλαλήμενος, ἀλιτήμενος. Ἐσσύμενος, ἦμενος, κείμενος 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 πείσαι, πλέξαι, ποιῆσαι, σπείραι, τύψαι.

10. All Infinitives in ναι and μεν (but not those in μεναι), as δεικνύναι, διδόναι δοῦναι, ιστάναι στήναι, πεισθῆναι, τετυφέναι, τυφθῆναι, τραπήναι, τιθέναι θεῖναι, 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 ἦσθαι and κείσθαι.

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 *δράας*, *δρώωσι*, *ἀρόωσι*, *εὐχετάασθαι*, *ιστῶ* *ιστέω*, *τιθῶ* *τιθέω*, *διδῶ* *διδῶω*, *στῶ* *στέω* *στείω*, *θῶ* *θέω* *θείω*, *στήης* *στήη*, *θήης* *θήη*, *θείτο* *θείοιτο*.

VERBS IN ω.—Active Voice.

769. NOTE 1.—*Monosyllabic Forms.* The old grammarians consider *χρή* to be rather an adverb than a verb. It must not be confounded with *χρηῆ* Ionic for *ἐχρηῆ*, nor with *χρηῆ* or *χρηῆ* from *χράω*, Arc. 174. 3; Chærob. C. 494. 29; Schol. Ven. A. 216-17; E. M. 128. 15; Apoll. Synt. 238. 16; de Adv. 538. 13 sq.: *φή*s is remarkable both for its accent and for the *ι subscriptum*, E. M. 792. 14: cf. Chærob. C. 497. 16, where it is falsely written *φή*s: *φή*, Joh. Alex. 21. 14: *φήσι*, ὅπερ, πάλιν ἀποκοπὴν ὀξύνεται: τὸ γὰρ *φή* ἀντὶ τοῦ *φήσι*: 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; Chærob. 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 *ες* for *εις*, 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 *ον* and *αν* was *paroxytone*: Greg. Cor. p. 316, Schäf.: *παροξυτονοῦσι* (sc. the Dorians) *καὶ τὰ τρίτα πρόσωπα τῶν πληθυντικῶν ἐπὶ τῶν ἀορίστων τὰ λήγοντα εἰς AN, ἐστάσαν ἐφάσαν ἐλύσαν ἐδείραν ἐκράξαν· ὡσαύτως καὶ τὰ εἰς ON λήγοντα παροξυτονοῦσιν ἐλάβον ἐφάγον ἐλέγον ἐτρέχον*: Joh. Alex. 3. 16. The same thing is also asserted by other grammarians. Götting, 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 Chærob. C. 651. 15: *πολλάκις οἱ Δωριεῖς ἐναλλαγὰς ποιοῦνται τόνων πρὸς τὴν κοινὴν διάλεκτον· καὶ γὰρ τὰς παρ' ἡμῖν προπερισπωμένας λέξεις αὐτοὶ παροξύνουσιν, οἷον πᾶνες πᾶνες, αἶγες αἶγες, φῶτες φῶτες καὶ πάλιν τὰς παρ' ἡμῖν βαρυτόνους λέξεις αὐτοὶ πολλάκις περισπῶσι: τὸ γὰρ πάντων καὶ παίδων παντῶν καὶ παιδῶν λέγουσι περισπωμένως.*

772. NOTE 4.—*Ἐχρηῆν* 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. Götting, Accent. p. 46, regards it as an infinitive; Kühner, as the union of the substantive *χρή* and *ῆν*: *χρηῆν* is also perispomenon, according to the general rule.

773. NOTE 5.—*Future.* On those from verbs with a liquid characteristic, see Arc. 166. 10; Chærob. C. 635. 20; 643. 17; on the Attic in *ῶ* = *ῖσω* from verbs in *ῖζω*, Chærob. C. 647. 3; E. M. 51. 30; Greg. Cor. p. 173, Schäf. The other Attic contracted futures follow the same rule, as *σκεδάζω* *σκεδῶ*, *τελέω* *τελῶ* (*δμόσω* *δμῶ*).

The Doric future is always perispomenon, as *λεξῶ*, *ποιησῶ*, Chærob. C. 540. 31: *πάντας γὰρ τοὺς ὀριστικοὺς μέλλοντας περισπῶσιν οἱ Δωριεῖς, οἷον γραφῶ*, Chærob. C. 651. 9; Arc. 166. 13; Greg. Cor. p. 235. 276, Schäf. 'This contraction seems to have originated in an old future in *σιω* and *σιομαι*, which is found in some forms, as

πραξίωμα for πράξομεν, χαριζιόμεθα for χαριούμεθα, προλειψία for προλειψω,' Donaldson, Greek Grammar, p. 252.

The Æolic future is barytone, as κέρσω = κερῶ, φθέρσω = φθερῶ, Chærob. C. 545. 21.

It would appear from Schol. Ven. A. 454 that the futures in ω=ύσω were occasionally circumflexed; thus Alexion wrote ἐρουῶσιν in the above passage, but Aristarchus ἐρούουσιν, 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 ὀξύνόμενα, ἐλθέ, εὐρέ, εἰπέ· ἰδίας δὲ καὶ μακρᾷ παραλήγονται. Ἀττικοὶ δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ βραχυπαραλήκτων ὀξύνουσι τὸ ἰδέ καὶ λαβέ: Arc. 148. 26: τὸ δὲ λάβε καὶ ἴδε παρ' ἡμῶν μὲν βαρύνονται, παρὰ δὲ Ἀττικοῖς ὀξύνονται: so also Chærob. C. 495. 29: in composition, however, the accent recedes, as κάτελλθε, ἔξειπε, ἔφευρε, Joh. Alex. 21. 10; Arc. 173. 29; Apoll. Synt. 329. 5: the remaining persons are regular, ἐλθέτω, ἔλθετον, etc.: Chærob. C. 754. 23: λέγουσι δὲ τινες ὅτι καὶ τὸ φάγε καὶ πῖε οἱ Ἀττικοὶ φαγέ καὶ πῖε λέγουσιν ὀξυτόνας, ὅπερ οὐκ ἐπεκράτησεν: Schol. Plat. Rep. 514 A; Phædon. 72 A.

775. NOTE 7.—There is some doubt as to the accent of εἶπον = 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; Chærob. C. 747. 10 sq.; 755. 9: on the whole εἶπον seems the better way of writing it: Chærob. C. 752. 7: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι οἱ Συρρακούσιοι μεταποιούντες εἰς ON τὰ προστακτικὰ τοῦ β' ἀορίστου, τὸν τόνον φυλάττουσι τῶν κοινῶν προστακτικῶν, οἷον λάβε λάβον, νύγε νύγον, ἄνελε ἄνελον· ὅθεν δηλονότι τὸ εἶπον προστακτικόν, ὡς παρὰ Μενάνδρῳ,

εἶπον δὲ τί ποιεῖν μέλλετε,

ἀντὶ τοῦ εἶπε, ἀορίστου τοῦ εἶπα προστακτικόν ἐστίν, ὡς περ ἔτυφα τύφον, ἔλουσα λούσον. Εἰ γὰρ ἦν β' ἀορίστου Συρρακουσίων ἔθει, ὀξυτονεῖσθαι εἶχε ὁμοίως τῷ κοινῷ προστακτικῷ τῷ εἰπέ.

776. NOTE 8.—Optative Mood. The optative of circumflexed futures is properispomenon, as σπερῶ σπεροῖμι, φανῶ φανοῖμι: the Attic forms in οἶην are regular, as φανοῖην, φανοῖης, φανοῖη, φανοῖητον, φανοῖητην, φανοῖημεν, φανοῖητε φανοῖσαν, but the syncopated forms φανοῖτον, φανοῖμεν, φανοῖτε, φανοῖεν are properispomena; Chærob. 780. 15.

777. NOTE 9.—Infinitive Mood. The infinitive of the circumflexed future is perispomenon, as σπερῶ, σπερεῖν, φανῶ, φανεῖν, κομῶ, κομεῖν: τυψεῖν, Doric, Arc. 166. 11.

The infinitive of the First Aorist active is always accented on the penultimate, as ποιῆσαι, πειρῆσαι, διαπέρσαι, ἀκούσαι, ἀγγεῖλαι, κῆαι: Schol. Ven. A. 302; Δ. 53; O. 159; T. 81; Φ. 336: hence may be distinguished ποιῆσαι, Infinitive First Aorist: ποιήσαι, Imperative First Aorist middle: ποιήσαι, third person singular First Aorist Optative active: in dissyllabic forms the Infinitive and Imperative cannot be thus distinguished, e.g. λύσαι may be either one or the other, but λύσαι is the Optative, because there αι is long; Chærob. C. 763. 31: in E. M. 391. 16 we have ποιῆαι (sic) given as a dialectic (Argive, Lacedæmonian, Pamphylian, etc.) form of ποιήσαι.

The Perfect Active is paroxytone, as τετυφέναι: Arc. 173. 23.

The Second Aorist Infinitive Active in εἶν is perispomenon, as βαλεῖν, ἀγαγεῖν, θανεῖν, ἐλεῖν, ἐλθεῖν, δραμεῖν, εἰπεῖν, πεπιθεῖν: (when resolved into εεἶν it

becomes paroxytone, as *ιδέειν* = *ιδεῖν*, 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. *θίγειν* for *θιγείν*, *ῥφλειν* for *ῥφλεῖν*; cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 507: *πέφνειν*, Aristarchus and Herodian; but Tyrannion with more reason considered it a Second Aorist, and wrote *πεφνεῖν*, Schol. Ven. Π. 827; E. M. 187. 9; Arc. 173. 22; Chærob. 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. Η. 52) and *ἐνειπεῖν* according to Götting are paroxytone in a few good MSS: Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 38: *καταδαρθεῖν* οἱ Ἀττικοὶ παροξύνουσι *καταδάρθειν*, but Götting is of opinion that the scholiast has confounded *καταδαρθεῖν* with *καταδάρθαι*.

778. NOTE 10.—In Doric these infinitives end either in *ην* or *εν*, as *ιδῆν* *δραμῆν* for *ιδεῖν* *δραμεῖν*: *λαβέν* *ἐλθέν* for *λαβεῖν* *ἐλθεῖν*: but it is not clear how they accented them, but as they certainly oxytoned the present in *εν* = *ειν*, it is probable that they did so in this tense, Chærob. C. 495. 32: *πολλὰ εὐρίσκομεν, καὶ μάλιστα παρὰ τοῖς Δωριεῦσι, κατὰ πάθος ὀξυνόμενα· τὸ γὰρ δασμοφορεῖν ἀποβάλλει τὸ Ι παρὰ τοῖς Δωριεῦσι, καὶ γίνεται ἐν ὀξείᾳ τάσει δασμηφορέν*: so also *ποιέν* = *ποιεῖν*, Chærob. C. 651. 23; Arc. 148. 15; cf. Greg. Cor. p. 299, Schäf.: Greg. also has *ἐλθῆν*, *λαβῆν*, *ιδῆν* as Æolic (p. 587), which are probably wrong.

779. NOTE 11.—*Participles.* That of the First Aorist Active in *ās* is quite regular, as *τελέσας, τύψας, ἐλάσας, ποιήσας*, Arc. 176. 26; Joh. Alex. 22. 11.

The Doric forms in *ais* are also regular, as *ἐλάσαις* = *ἐλάσας*, 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 *δῆσας* for *δήσας*: *δῆσας* occurs in A. G. 1182.

The Perfect Active Participle is oxytone, as *τετυφώς, τετυφύῃα, τετυφός, τετυπώς, ἔστως, βεβώς, εἰδώς*, Arc. 177. 1; Chærob. C. 565. 9; 826. 16; Greg. Cor. p. 581, Schäf. has absurdly enough *πεποιηώς, τεθηγώς, τετηγώς* as Æolic, though he says, p. 621: *ῥσαι δὲ μετοχαὶ ὀξύτονοι εἰς ΩΣ καταλήγουσι, διὰ τοῦ Ν παρ' ἐκείνοις ἐκφέρονται· εἰρηκώς εἰρηκων, νενοηκώς νενοηκων.*

The proper name Ἀραρώς retains its participial accent: the Schol. Ven. B. 316 remarks that *ἀμφιαχυῖα* is properispomenon, as though there were some who thought otherwise.

The Second Aorist Active Participle is oxytone, as *λαβών, τυπών, φαγών, δραμών*, Arc. 176. 22; Joh. Alex. 22. 8; Chærob. C. 561. 6; 619. 10: of course those who held that *ἔπεφνον, ἔπιπνον, ῥφλον, ἔθιγον, ἔσχεθον* were not aorists (see above, § 777), wrote *πέφνων, Chærob. C. 620. 29; E. M. 356. 4, πίτνων, ῥφλων, θίγων, σχέθων* for *πεφνών*, etc.: there was a difference of opinion concerning the following:—*ἀπαφών* was by some written *ἀπάφων* as a present: *βιβασθών*, Tyrannion considered this to come from a pure verb, and therefore accented it *βιβασθῶν*, while others equally mistaken thought it a second aorist, and wrote *βιβασθών*, Schol. Ven. Ν. 809: *ἐρυγών*, Schol. Ven. Υ. 406, not *ἐρύγων*: *ιάχων*, Tyrannion made this *ιαχῶν*, Schol. Ven. Ε. 302; Ξ. 421, and others *ιαχών* (?): *ἰσχων*, or, as others thought, *ισχών*, but wrongly, Schol. Ven. Ε. 798: *κελάδων* seems to have been considered an aorist by some grammarians, Schol. Ven. Φ. 16.

Ἐών and ὦν, ἰών, κίων, and ἐκών are oxytone, though not aorists, Chærob. Ε. 149. 25; C. 819. 7.

The Second Future Participle is contracted and circumflexed, as *τυπῶν*, and also those from liquid verbs, as *μανῶν*, Chærob. C. 823. 8.

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICE.

780. NOTE 12.—*Indicative Mood.* Future. The future middle in *ομαι* is always properispomenon, as *πεσοῦμαι*, *θευσοῦμαι*, *λωβησοῦμαι* *Doric*, Greg. Cor. p. 276, Schäf. *ἔσσειται* = *ἔσται*, Schol. Ven. B. 393; cf. Apoll. Synt. 274. 18.

781. NOTE 13.—Perfect and Pluperfect. When contracted, such forms as *εἰλίαται* become properispomena according to rule, *εἰλύται*, though by some this was written *εἴλυται*, as if from *εἴλυμι*, Schol. Ven. M. 286; so *εἰρύετο* was written *εἰρῦτο* 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* *paroxytone*: *ἐφίλαθεν*, *ἐφιλήθησαν* ἢ *φιλοῦνται*. *ἔστι δὲ Αἰολικόν, ὡς καὶ τὸ ἐκόσμηθεν. Καλλιμάχος δὲ τοῦτο παροξύνει.* *Ἐφίλαθεν* 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' ἔτραφ' ἄριστος* *παροξυτονητέον. τὸ γὰρ τέλειόν ἐστιν ἐτράφη καὶ μέμνηται αὐτοῦ ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ τῆς ξ' ὅπου διαλαμβάνει περὶ τοῦ διχθάδι* ἢ *μεθ' ὀμιλον, καὶ λέγει ὅτι συναλοιφήν πέπονθε διὰ τοῦ η' δεῖ οὖν διὰ τοῦ γ γράφειν ὅς ἐνθάδε, εἶτα ἐτράφει ἄριστος, οὐχ ὡς οἱ πολλοὶ τέτραφ' ἄριστος ἀπὸ τοῦ τ ποιοῦντες τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ βήματος καὶ προπαροξύνοντες.* 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 *εν*), whether simple or compound, is perispomenon in Attic and in the common dialect (?); when resolved the general rule comes into operation, as *παραβαλοῦ*, *καθελοῦ*, A. G. 470, *πυθεοῦ*, *πυθεῦ*, *γενοῦ*, but *πύθεο*, *γένεο*, not *πυθέο* and *γενέο*, 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*; Chærob. 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 *ἐπιλάθου* and *ἀφίκου* by Phavorinus 1144. 10; 1152. 17; *ἀφίκευ*, Theocr. 11. 42; *ἀφίκου*, Aristoph. Eq. 584; *ἐνέγκου*, Soph. El. 178; Œdip. 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. Theæt. 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. Œd. Col. 1495, Hermann and Bothe have *ἴκου*, Dindorf and others *ἰκοῦ*. Götting would read *τραποῦ*, *ἀφικεῦ*, *ἐνεγκοῦ*, and *ἰκοῦ*, but *ἀφίκευ* is doubtless correct in Theocritus.

784. NOTE 16.—**Ἰδοῦ**, when used as an interjection, is oxytone, Arc. 183. 25; Chærob. E. 10. 14; 109. 9. According to Herodian ap. Chærob. C. 628. 27, as the imperative of *εἰδόμεν* it is *barytone*: λέγει γὰρ ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ὅτι τὰ προστακτικὰ τοῦ δευτέρου ἀορίστου οὐ πάντῃ περισπῶνται, καὶ παρατίθεται τὸ ἀφίκον βαρυνόμενον καὶ τὸ ἴδου. There can be no doubt that *ἴδου*, which Götting and others give, is a false form.

785. NOTE 17.—*Subjunctive Mood. Passive Aorists.* On their accent see Arc. 167. 12; Chærob. 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 *κεκτῶμαι*, *βεβλῶμαι*, *τετμῶμαι*, *μεμνῶμαι*, and probably *καθῶμαι* (see § 813). Of *κεῖμαι*, 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 *ἀρχῶμαι* for *ἄρχωμαι*, or *βουλῶμαι* for *βούλωμαι* are barbarisms, and as such they are condemned in the tract *Περὶ βαρβαρισμοῦ* ap. Valcken. Ammon. p. 196. Thus also, though perhaps with more reason, some wrote *ἐπαυρήαι* for *ἐπαύρηαι*, Schol. Ven. O. 17, and *ἰκῶμαι* 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 properispomenon, as *τυφθείην*, *τυφθείης*, *τυφθείη*—*τυφθείητην*—*τυφθείημεν* and *τυφθείμεν*, *τυφθείητε* and *τυφθείτε* (*τυφθείσαν*), *τυφθείεν*; *τυπέμεν*, *τυπέιτε*, *τυπέεν*, Schol. Ven. Γ. 102; on the mistaken form *ἐπίσχοιες* = *ἐπισχοίης* see Dindorf’s note on Schol. Ven. Ξ. 241.

Perfect Passive.—These, like their Subjunctives, take the accent on the contracted syllable; when resolved, they are regular, as *κεκτόμην*, *κεκτῶ*, *κεκτῶτο*—*κεκτόμεθον*, *κεκτῶσθον*, *κεκτόσθην*—*κεκτόμεθα*, *κεκτῶσθε*, *κεκτῶνται*: so also *κεκλήμην*, *μεμνήμην*, but *μεμνέωμην*, *μεμνέφτο*, E. M. 578. 56, *μεμνέοιτο*, *μεμνέτο*, Schol. Ven. Ψ. 361, and probably *καθήμην*, *καθῆτο*, etc.; cf. Arc. 170. 24; 172. 6; Chærob. C. 806. 26; Theodos. Can. 1033. 17; A. G. Paris. 3. 292. 22. Buttmann, recognising no contraction, would write *κέκλητο* and *μέμνητο*, but the ancients are clear upon the point; Suidas, s. v. *μεμνήτο*: οὕτω προπερισπωμένως ὡς Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ Ὀμηρικῇ προσφιδίᾳ· καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης Πλούτῳ· ἵνα τοῦ μὲν ἰμάτιον φορῶν μεμνήτῳ μου. Götting observes that in some MSS. of Plato Legg. 776 B; 931 D, *κέκτητο* is found without *i 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* *δεδήμην* is quoted by Theodos. Alex. p. 1033 Bekk. Anecd. The Optative of *κάθημαι* occurs in Aristoph. Ran. 947, 1073, accented and formed thus, *καθοῖτο*, *ἐπικαθοῖτο*, which however may just as well be a Second Aorist. Without noticing these passages Buttmann (Ausf. Gr. gr. i. 546) has accented it *κάθοιτο*. If we compare Aristoph. Lys. 149, where *εἰ γὰρ καθήμεθα* is certainly correct, the conjecture of Dobree on 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 *μεμνέφτο* (Π. 23. 362) has changed its characteristic *α* into the Ionic *ε*, and lengthened the connective vowel *ο* into *ω*, which, though regular in *μεμνέμεθα* (Herodot. 7. 47), is exceptional in the Optative;’ Götting, Accent. p. 66.

787. NOTE 19.—*Infinitive Mood.* Future Middle in εἶσθαι is properispomenon, as σπερείσθαι.

Passive Aorists are properispomena, as τυφθῆναι, τυπήναι, Arc. 173. 13: thus also the Doric infinitives in ημεν, as ἀξήθημεν.

The accentuation of the Æolic forms like στεφανωθην, εἰσενεχθην, ἐνταφην is doubtful; some write στεφανωθῆν, others στεφανώθην.

Second Aorist Middle in εἶσθαι is always paroxytone, as ἰκέσθαι, ἐπιπέσθαι, ἀποσχέσθαι, πιθέσθαι, ιδέσθαι, ἀρέσθαι, λιπέσθαι, πεφιδέσθαι, ἐπισπέσθαι; Schol. Ven. A. 19; Δ. 126; H. 282; Π. 47. 88; Φ. 101; Chærob. C. 734. 16: the following verbs are differently accented by different grammarians, according as they were deemed presents or aorists: ἀντίεσθαι, Tyrannion, but wrongly, for it is certainly a present, Schol. Ven. O. 698: δῖεσθαι is also obviously wrong for δῖεσθαι, Schol. Ven. M. 276: ἐρέσθαι, Chærob. C. 732. 9: σεσημείωται τὸ ἔρεσθαι δευτέρου μέσου ἀορίστου ὃν καὶ προπαροξυνόμενον, περὶ οὗ ἔστιν εἰπεῖν ὅτι ἐξηκολούθησε τῷ φέρεσθαι καὶ φέρεσθαι καὶ στéρεσθαι, ἅτινά εἰσιν ἐνεστώτος καὶ παρατατικοῦ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου δὲ σεσημείωται τὸ λιτέσθαι ἐνεστώτος καὶ παρατατικοῦ ὃν καὶ παροξυνόμενον Κάλλιον δὲ φησιν Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ Καθόλου ἠκολούθησε τῷ λιπέσθαι ἰκέσθαι θέσθαι ιδέσθαι ἅτινά εἰσι δευτέρου μέσου ἀορίστου: λιτέσθαι was thus accented according to the tradition, but Ptolemæus 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 ἀρέσθαι and ἰκέσθαι that some were inclined to look upon them as presents.

The Perfect Passive Infinitive always takes the accent on the penultimate, as τετύφθαι, πεποιήσθαι, πεπλέχθαι, πεπέισθαι, ἐσπάρθαι, πεπαῦσθαι, Chærob. C. 732. 2.

*Ἦσθαι and κείσθαι are accented as perfects, e. g. παρήσθαι, ἐπικείσθαι.

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 ορθαι; the following examples occur: ἀκάχησθαι and ἀλάλησθαι, which, according to Arc. 170. 4, are Æolic presents, but ἀκαχῆσθαι was also written Schol. Ven. T. 335: ἐργήγορθαι was Herodian's accent, Chærob. C. 732. 22; cf. E. M. 312. 45, where the following are also mentioned: ἔφθορθαι, μέμορθαι, τίτορθαι; Schol. Ven. K. 67.

788. NOTE 20.—*Participles.* Passive Aorists are oxytone, as τυφθείς τυπέις, 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. ἀκαχήμενος, Arc. 177. 10; E. M. 56. 25 (or ἀκαχημένος, Chærob. C. 837. 17): ἀκάχμενος, E. M. 45. 51 (or ἀκαχμένος, Chærob. C. 837. 17), and ἀκηχήμενος (?): ἀλαλήμενος, E. M. 56. 25: ἀλιτήμενος, Hom. Od. 4. 807: ἀρηήμενος, Apollon. Rhod. 3. 382: ἀρήμενος and ἀρημένος seem equally correct, Eust. 1838. 15: ἠρήμενος, which is mentioned by Phavorinus, 273. 47, as another form of the same word is questionable, and perhaps only a typographical error: ἄσμενος, Arc. 177. 15: ἐληλάμενος, Apoll. de Conj. 500. 19; de Adv. 545. 549; E. M. 45. 51; Apollon. Rhod. 2. 231, yet ἐληλαμένος is said to occur, and we have ἐξεληλαμένα in Herodot. 7. 84: ἐσσύμενος and σύμενος, ἦμενος, κείμενος, though perfect in form, are present in meaning: πεπτάμενος, Apollon. Rhod. 2. 407; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 1274; πεπτάμενον Ἡρωδιανὸς παροξύνει.

789. NOTE 21.—The words ἄλμενος, ἄρμενος, βλήμενος, δέγμενος (Chærob. C. 837. 14; E. 44. 16, δεδεγμένος however is paroxytone), ἐμπλήμενος, ὄρμενος,

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*, *ἀρμόσαντες ἄρσαντες*, *δμόπατροι ὄπατροι*, E. M. 457. 25; Chærob. C. 836. 32: according to Herodian *οὐτάμενος* and *ἐληλάμενος* are present participles from the verbs *οὔτημι*, *ἐλήλημι*, E. M. 45. 51; 330. 42; 644. 50: Apoll. de Adv. 545; 549; de Conj. 500; Chærob. 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 *ων* and *ων* is perispomenon, 2. the feminine nominative plural in *μαι* is proparoxytone (except that of the perfect, which is paroxytone); e. g. *τύψας τύψασα τύψαν*, *τύψαντος τυψάσης*, *τύψαντι τυψάση*, *τύψαντα τύψασαν τύψαν*; *τύψαντε τυψάσᾱ*, *τυψάντων τυψάσαιν*; *τύψαντες τύψασαι τύψαντα*, *τυψάντων τυψασῶν*, etc.: *τετυφῶς τετυφυῖα τετυφός*, *τετυφότης τετυφυίας*; *τετυφότες τετυφυῖα τετυφότης*, *τετυφότης τετυφῶν*; *τυπτόμενος τυπτομένης τυπτόμενος*, *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=γελᾶων*, *ᾶν*, *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 *ὄραῖς ὄραας*, *μενοιᾶ μενοιᾶα*, *ὄρῶ ὄρῶω*, *δρῶσι δρῶωσι*, *ἠβῶντα ἠβῶντα*, *ἠβῶμι ἠβῶοιμι*, *ἄροῦσι ἄρῶοσι*, *δηῖοιεν δηῖῶεν*, *εὐχετᾶσθαι εὐχετάσθαι*, Schol. Ven. Z. 268, though some would write *εὐχεταᾶσθαι*, 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*, *εδριάσθαι*, *μνάσθαι*. On the theory of these parenthetic letters, if indeed such be their true nature, see Götting, Accent. p. 97 sq.; Lob. Rhem. 173 sqq. It is mentioned in Schol. Ven. I. 393, that Tyrannion accented *σοῶσι* for *σῶωσι*, and *νοῶσι* for *νῶωσι*: *ἔᾱ* in Hom. II. 5. 256 was written *ἔα* by some of the grammarians (cf. Schol. Ven. ad loc.), who regarded it as an apocope of *ἔαα*: *οὐτᾶ* and *ἔκτᾶ* 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. *νέειαι* would, according to the general rule of contraction, become *νέρη*, but in the Epic dialect it contracts the characteristic and connective vowels *εε*, *νεῖαι*, *μυθέεσαι* *μυθέειαι*, *μυθήη* or *μυθῆη*, Epic *μυθεῖαι*, *αἰδέεο* *αἰδεῖο*, *ὄραεαι* *ὄρηαι*, *ὄραεο* *ὄρητο*: 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* *αἰδέιο* *ὄρηαι*: Eust. 1361. 35: τὸ δὲ αἰδέιο θεοῦς, ὃ ἔστιν αἰδέσθητι, ὡς εὐκτικὸν μὲν οὐκ εὐχερῶς ἂν συμβιβασθῆι, τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΜΗΝ περισπώμενα εὐκτικὰ οὐ τοιαύτη διφθόγγῳ παραλήγονται, ὡς δῆλον ἐκ τοῦ ποιόμην ποιόοι, χρυσοίμην χρυσοῖο, βοῶμην βοῶοι, οἷς ἀναλόγως ἄφειλεν εἶναι καὶ αἰδοίμην αἰδοῖοι, ἢ γοῦν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰδῶ βαρυτόνου ἐχρῆν αἰδοίμην αἰδοῖο εἶναι, ὡς τυπτοίμην τύπτοιο· ἴσως οὖν ἐκ προστακτικοῦ τοῦ αἰδέο, οἷον τάδε τ' αἰδέο καὶ μ' ἐλέησον, γέρονε τὸ αἰδέο ἐπενθέσει τοῦ I, καὶ ἅμα καταβιβασμῶ τοῦ τόνου πρὸς τινα ἔμφασιν εὐκτικοῦ, ἄλλως γὰρ οὐκ ἦν ἀνάλογος οὐδὲ ἢ τοῦ αἰδέιο προπαροξυτόνης: cf. E. M. 621. 32; Lob. 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; Δ. 270; Π. 262; Choerob. C. 860-1: on *φασί* see Schol. Ven. A. 270: on *ἔασι*, 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* *ἐξιστάντι* *ἐγκιρνάντι*; 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* *τιθεισι*, but in *Æolic* they would naturally retract the accent, and therefore *έντι* for *έντι*, which he mentions as an *Æolic* form, is probably a mistake.

**Αεισι*, in Hesiod. Theog. 875, is right, if it be a singular, but, if plural, it should be *ἀείσι*: cf. Phav. 42. 30: *τὸ τρίτον τῶν πληθυντικῶν, ἀεισιν Αἰολικώτερον, ἐχρῆν ἀείσιν, ὡς περ ἰείσιν*: it is to be observed that *ἴασι* is from *εἶμι* and *ἰάσι* = *ἰέασι* from *ἴημι*, thus also *ἔξιασι* (*ἔξειμι*), *ἔξιασι* (*ἔξίημι*): Choerob. C. 860. 2; 861. 5: *ἴασι* (Doric *ἴσαντι*), the third person plural of *οἶδα*, is proparoxytone.

On *φῆσθα*, Schol. Ven. Φ. 186; S. V. Φ. 186: *προπερισπαστέον τὸ φῆσθα παρατακικοῦ γάρ ἐστι· ὁ δὲ Τυραννίων βαρύνει ὡς ἐνεστώτος*: on *διδόισθα* for *διδόις* = *δίδω* it is noted by S. V. T. 270: *οἱ μὲν βαρύνουσιν [sc. τὸ δίδοις] ὡς Αἰολικόν, ἀπὸ τοῦ δίδοιμι, δίδοις δίδοισθα ὡς τίθησθα· οἱ δὲ περισπῶσιν, ἐπέκτασιν εἶναι οἰόμενοι ἀπὸ τοῦ δίδοις*.

The *Æolic* verbs *ἐλευθερῶμι* and *δοκιμῶμι* are thus accented in the text of Choerob. C. 843. 31, and *γελαῖμι*, Choerob. C. 844. 2.

Syncopated forms like *μέθιεν* = *μεθίεσαν*, 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 τοὺς τόνους· μεθίεν* therefore, as some write it in Hom. Od. 21. 377, is an error.

Syncopated perfects and pluperfects are regular and retract the accent, as *τέθναμεν*, *τέθνατε*: the third person plural from roots in *aw* ending in *άσι* (Ionic *έσι*) is contracted into *ᾶσι*, as *βεβάάσι* *βεβάσι*, *ἔστάάσι* *ἔστάσι*, *τεθνάάσι* *τεθνάσι*.

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 *υμι* being in general incapable of contraction are accented like the forms in *ω*: hence *ιστῶ* *ιστῆς* *ιστῆ*, *ιστῆτον*, *ιστῶμεν*, *ιστῆτε* *ιστῶσι*, *ιστέω* *ιστέης* *ιστέη*, *τιθῶ* *τιθέω*, *διδῶ* *διδῶω*, *στῶ* *στέω* *στέω*, *θῶ* *θέω* *θείω*, *δῶ* *δῶω*, *στήης* *θήης*, but *δεικνύω* *δεικνύης* *δεικνύη*, etc.: Choerob. 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. *ἀφίω* for *ἀφιῶ* (*ἀφιέω*), *ἀφίωμεν* for *ἀφιῶμεν*, *ἀφίωσι* for *ἀφιῶσι* (Aristoph. Lys. 157; Plat. Phædo 90 E), *ἴω* for *ιῶ* = *ιέω*: cf. E. M. 467. 42: *ἔστι τὸ ῥῆμα ἰέω ἰῶ πρώτης τῶν περισπωμένων*.

Ἐῶμεν in Hom. Π. 19. 402 is strange: if the Second Aorist Subjunctive of *ἴημι*, it should be *ἔωμεν*: if from *έάω*, *έῶμεν*, both of which are unsatisfactory: Dr. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 121 thinks that it may be a Second Aorist of *ἄημι* = *ἄω*: in some editions it is printed *ἔωμεν*.

Εἰδῶ was circumflexed by Aristarchus, and such was the prevailing accentuation, Schol. Ven. Z. 150; Arc. 167. 10; Choerob. C. 796. 32, but *εἶδα*, *εἶδωμεν*

frequently occur in the MSS. of Aristotle: this variation in the accent arose from a difference of opinion amongst grammarians, some thinking that εἶδω was a mute verb, while others held it to be a pure one; cf. Chærob. C. 878. 10.

The shortened forms of the Subjunctive retract the accent, as εἶδομεν, Chærob. C. 797. 30, though it is said that Pamphilus wrote εἰδόμεν, 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 ἰστώμαι ἰσῆ ἰσῆται, ἰστώμεθον ἰσῆσθον, ἰστώμεθα ἰσῆσθε ἰσῶνται, θῶμαι θῆ θῆται, θῶμεθον θῆσθον, θῶμεθα θῆσθε θῶνται: but δύνωμαι and ἐπίστωμαι retract the accent: so δύνῃαι, for which however Tyrannion wrote δυνῆαι, Schol. Ven. Z. 229: and this is not unfrequently the case with other verbs, especially in Attic: Chærob. C. 806. 29: τὰ εἰς ΜΙ δὲ κατὰ τὸν ἐνεστῶτα καὶ παρατακτικὸν τῶν ὑποτακτικῶν τῶν παθητικῶν προπερισπῶνται οἷον ἐὰν τιθῶμαι, ἐὰν ἰστώμαι, ἐὰν διδῶμαι· χωρὶς εἰ μήπω εὐρεθῆ τὸ ἐνεργητικὸν ὀριστικὸν ἐν χρήσει, τότε παθητικὸν τὸ ὑποτακτικὸν προπαροξύνεται, οἷον ἐὰν δύνωμαι, ἐὰν κρέμωμαι, ἐὰν ἐπίστωμαι, ὃ σημαίνει τὸ γινώσκω· οὐκ ἔστι γὰρ τὸ δύνῃμι ἐν χρήσει, ἢ τὸ κρέμῃμι, ἢ τὸ ἐπίσῃμι: the same rule is given by Arc. 171. 3 and others: the following instances of a retracted accent are quoted by Götting: κέρονται, Hom. Π. 4. 260, an accent attested by Schol. Ven. ad loc.: ἴστωμαι, cf. Schäf. App. ad Demosth. 5. p. 180: ἴσῃται in one MS. of Thucyd. 2. 97.

795. NOTE 3.—Optative Mood. The optative first person singular is proparoxytone, and the accent is retained on the same syllable, subject, of course, to the general rules; hence ἰσταίην ἰσταίης ἰσταίῃ—ἰσταίῃτην or ἰσταίῃτην—ἰσταίῃμεν or ἰσταίμεν, ἰσταίῃτε or ἰσταίτε, ἰσταίῃν θείην θείης θείῃ—θείῃτην or θείῃτην—θείῃμεν or θείμεν, θείῃτε or θείτε, θείῃν, and in the passive ἰσταίμην ἰσταίῃ ἰσταίῃτο—ἰσταίμεθον ἰσταίσθην ἰσταίμεθα ἰσταίσθε ἰσταίῃντο—θείμην θείῃ θείῃτο—θείμεθον θείσθην—θείμεθα θείσθε θείντο; except δυνάμην and ἐπισταίμην, which throw the accent as far back as possible, as δυνάμην δύναο δύναιτο—δυναίμεθον δυναίσθην—δυναίμεθα δύνασθε δύναντο (Arc. 171. 20–172. 13), together with ὀναίμην ὀναιο ὀναιτο, etc., and those in οἰμην, as τιθείμην τίθειο τίθειτο, διδοίμην δίδειο δίδειτο, ὀνοίμην ὀνοιο ὀνοιτο, Eust. 932. 23.

The contracted forms of verbs in *νμι* are accented in precisely the same manner: as δανύμην δανύντο, Schol. Ven. Ω. 665: λελύτο (?) or λελύντο, Hom. Od. 18. 238 (for which Eust. 1845. 6 has λέλυτο), φθίμην, φύνην, δύνῃν.

796. NOTE 4.—Imperative Mood. The Imperative is regular, τίθει, τίθει, τιθέτω—τίθετον, τιθέτων—τίθετε, τιθέτωσαν or τιθέντων: στήθι (or -στα), στήτω—στήτον, στήτων—στήτε, στήτωσαν or στάντων: Passive, ἴστασο or ἴστω, ἰστάσθω—ἴστασθον, ἰστάσθων—ἴστασθε, ἰστάσθωσαν or ἰστάσθων: θέσο or θοῦ, θέσθω—θέσθων, θέσθων—θέσθε, θέσθωσαν or θέσθων: but in Attic φαθί 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 *a* is short.

Ἔστε, the second person plural Imperative of εἰμί, would almost appear to have been oxytoned by some grammarians, Apoll. Synt. 263. 5: but there is no warrant whatever for such an accent, Chærob. C. 744. 3: μάρτυροι ἔστε therefore in some editions of Hom. Π. 3. 280 is false for μάρτυροι ἔστε or μάρτυροὶ ἔστε; cf. Schol. Ven. ad loc.

797. NOTE 5.—Infinitive Mood. The active infinitives in *ναι* and *μεν* (except those in *μεναι*) take the accent on the penultimate, as τιθέναι τιθέμεν, δίδοναι δίδόμεν, θείναι θέμεν, δύναι δόμεν, στήναι στήμεν, ἐξῆμεν, δύναι δόμεν (ἐκδόμεν,

Schol. Ven. Π. 99), δεικνύναι, διδοῦναι; but ἰστάμεναι, διδόμεναι, τιθέμεναι, δεικνύμεναι, θέμεναι, δόμεναι, στήμεναι, δύμεναι; εἶναι, ἔμεν, εἶμεν, ἔμμεναι, ἤμεναι, λέναι, ἴμεν, ἴμεναι; thus also the perfects βεβάναι, γεγάμεν, δεδιέναι, τεθνάναι, ἔστάναι, τετλάναι, Chærob. C. 735. 15; those with a short penultimate are sometimes found perispomena, wrongly of course, as μεθεστάναι: τεθνάναι (?) in Æschyl. 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 πρίασθαι is proparoxytone, see Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 563: for φάσθαι Heraclides wrote φᾶσθαι, holding the α 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 τιθείς τιθείσα τιθέν, στάς στάσα στᾶν, διδούς διδοῦσα διδόν, Arc. 177. 3; Chærob. C. 736. 4: ἴσας from ἴσημι is barytone, Arc. 176. 27; E. M. 476. 12; Apoll. de Adv. 587. 9.

Ὦν ἑὼν (οὔσα), ὄν ἑόν from εἰμί, and ἰών (ιοῦσα) ἰόν from εἶμι are also oxytone, Chærob. C. 798. 12. The dialectic forms of ὄν seem to be properispomena in the feminine, as εοῦσα, εοῖσα, εῖσα, but the Doric ἔασσα is proparoxytone. For ἔασσα Timæus Locr., Göttling Accent. p. 95 considers ἔασσα to be the correct accent, but his reasons are not satisfactory. Βιούς and διδούς are said to make their neuters in οὖν, βιοῦν, διδοῦν, Reg. Pros. ap. Herm. de emend rat. Gr. gr. No. 161. p. 457, and they also declare that the oblique cases of ζευγύς and δεικνύς are properispomena.

On the monosyllabic forms see above, § 769.

799. *Syncopated Forms.*—In Ionic and Epic εο for έεο, and εαι for έεαι, are paroxytone according to some authors, as ἀνακοινέο = ἀνακοινέεο, μυθείαι = 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 ἐκλέο by Ptolemæus Ascalonites, Schol. Ven. Ω. 202: τὴν ΚΛΕ συλλαβὴν ὀξυτονεῖ ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἡγούμενος τὸ πλήρες εἶναι ἐκλέου. οὐκ ἔστι δὲ, ἀλλ' ἐκλέο τετρασυλλάβως. καὶ δῆλον ὅτι εἴτε συγκέκοπται ἢ ὀξεῖα εἴτε ἢ βαρεῖα ἢ μετὰ τὴν ὀξεῖαν, ὀφείλει πάλιν τρίτη ἀπὸ τέλους ἢ ὀξεῖα φυλάττεσθαι. οὐδὲ γὰρ ὁ χαρακτήρ κωλύει. τὸ μέντοι σὺ δ' αἶδεο καὶ μ' ἐλέησον καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα πρώτης ὄντα συζυγίας τῶν περισπωμένων ἄλλης ἀναλογίας ἔχεται. Eust. 1518. 54: τὸ δὲ πωλέα. . . . παροξύνεται, . . . εἰ μὴ τις ἴσως καὶ τοῦτο καὶ ἐκείνο [sc. μυθείαι] προπαροξύνειν ἐθέλει, ὡς ἀναδραμόντα εἰς ὁμοίότητα τοῦ τύπεται λείβεται καὶ τῶν ὁμοίων.

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, ἐξηγέο, quorum in accentu Herodoti libri plerumque concordant v. Bredov. p. 375. His simile est αἰδέο Theogn. 1334, dissimile vero ἡγεο in Chærii versu apud Aristot. Rhet. 3. 14. p.

1414. 16, codicum consensione summa munitum, idemque in duobus Anthologiæ locis 9. 403 et 12. 119, ubi Jacobsius ex Schæferi decreto ἡγήο edidit; ὑφάγεο, Theocr. 2. 101, Ahrensius in ἀφαγήο mutavit, sed intactum mansit μίμωο in versibus Simonidi adscriptis p. 57. ed. Schneidew. His non cliticam vocalem subductam esse sed eam quæ in substantia verbi continetur, cognoscitur ex imperativo tertiæ conjugationis ἀνακοίμωο, quem Buttmannus Gramm. § 105. 8, tacite paroxytonon fecit.

801. NOTE 2.—The Doric Infinitives in *εν = εἰν* from pure verbs are oxytone, see above, § 778, those in *εν = ειν* are said to be paroxytone, as *συρίσδεν = συρίζειν*, 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 *συρίσδες = συρίζεις*, *ποιές = ποιείς*, 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 *ις* to be long, and wrote *γελᾶις; βοᾶις*. In his treatise on Accentuation (p. 107) he assents to Neue'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 *ην = εἰν* are all barytone, e. g. *κάλην = καλεῖν*, *φίλην = φιλεῖν*: Greg. Cor. p. 619, ed Schäf. : τὰ ἀπαρέμματα ῥήματα τὰ εἰς EIN καταλήγοντα αὐτοὶ (sc. Æolians) διὰ τοῦ HN ἐκφέρουσι βαρυτονοῦντες, *φιλεῖν φίλην, καλεῖν κάλην, φρονεῖν φρόνην*; the infinitives in *ις* are paroxytone in the text of Greg. Cor. p. 619, as *γελᾶις = γελᾶν, πεινάις = πεινᾶν, ὑψόις = ὑψοῦν, ὀρθόις = ὀρθοῦν, χρυσοῖς = χρυσοῦν*; and also the participles in *εις*, as *κάλεις = καλῶν*.

803. NOTE 4.—In Attic the connective vowel is rejected in the third person singular of *ἔσομαι* from *εἰμί*, as *ἀπέσται, ἐπέσται*; all such forms are paroxytone; Lob. Path. 1. 275. According to Schol. Ambros. in Odyss. γ. 311, *τέτλαμεν* first person plural is *paroxytone*, but in the books it is *proparoxytone*. *Ἔγεντο* 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 ἀποτραποῦσα ἀποτραπόν, ἀποτετραμμένος, ἀποτρεφθῶ ἀποτρεφθῆ, ἀποτραποῦ; συντιθείς*.

805. Monosyllabic oxytones become paroxytone, as *δός ἀπόδος, ἔς συμπρόες ἄνες, θές περιθες 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, προῦ*, but *ἀπόθεσο ἀπόθεο ἀπόθου, ἔνθεο, κατάθεσο κατάθεο κατάθου, πρόδοσο, πρόεσο πρόεο*; the other persons of this tense throw the accent back, as *πρόεσθω, πρόεσθον*.

807. The accent of the simple verb is retained in the Subjunctive and Optative of verbs in *μι*, as *ἀναβῆ, ἀνίης, ἀποδιδῶ, ἀποθείμην, ἀποθείο, ξυνῶ ξυνῆς*; except the Second Aorist Middle, which retracts the accent, as *δῶμαι ἀπόδωμαι, θῆται ἐπίθεται, 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 *εἶπε κατέειπε ἐξείπε, εἶλον ἀνείλον, ἦκε ἀνήκε, ἔβαν ἐπέβαν*; trisyllables necessarily remain unaltered, as *ἔειπε ἐξείειπε, ἔηκε συνέηκε, ἔαξα κατέαξα, ἔωξα ἀνεῶξα, ἀνῶξα, ἐνήσαν*, but *ἔνεσαν*. 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), *κάθεινδε, σύμφημι, σύνεσμεν, σύνεισι, πάρεισι*, yet the Third Person Plural of the Active Present of verbs in *μι* is properispomenon when contracted, as *ἀποδιδούσι, ἀφιστάσι*.

810. The anomalous perfects *κείμει* and *ἦμαι*, when compounded, deviate from the rule given above. The Infinitives *κείσθαι* and *ἦσθαι* are always properispomena, but in all other forms the accent is retracted, as *κατακείσθαι, κατακείμει, κατέκεισο*. In the Present Indicative, and in the Imperative of *ἦμαι*, 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.—Chcerob. C. 732. 31: οὐδέποτε ἀπαρέμφατα συντιθέμενα τοὺς

τόνους ἀναβιβάζουσιν, οἷον ἰδεῖν συνιδεῖν, πλεῖν συμπλεῖν, σπᾶν περισπᾶν, χεῖσθαι συγγεῖσθαι, τετύφθαι προτετύφθαι [leg. προτετύφθαι] ἴκεσθαι (sic) ἀφίκεσθαι . . . ἀποχέσθαι, ὀλέσθαι ἀπολέσθαι, δόσθαι ἀποδόσθαι, σχεῖν ἐπισχεῖν, σπεῖν ἐπισπεῖν, θῆσθαι [leg. ῆσθαι] καθῆσθαι, κατακεῖσθαι, διακεῖσθαι, παρακεῖσθαι, περικεῖσθαι : Chærob. C. 733. 10 : αἱ δὲ μετοχαὶ συντεθειμέναι οὐκ ἀναβιβάζουσι τοὺς τόνους, οἷον πτὰς ἀποπτὰς, δοὺς ἀποδοὺς· ἐὰν γὰρ ἀναβιβάσωσι τοὺς τόνους οὐκέτι μένουσι μετοχαί, ἀλλὰ γίνονται ὀνόματα, οἷον τλάς Ἄτλας, βάς Ἄβας, φάς Περίφας, χωρὶς τῆς ἀεκῶν [leg. ἐκῶν] ἀέκων, αὕτη γὰρ καὶ τὸν τόνον ἀνεβίβασε καὶ ἔμεινε μετοχή· ἦτις καὶ ἄκων γίνεται, κράσει τοῦ Α καὶ Ε εἰς Α μακρόν : and the reason assigned is that participles are not synthetic but parasynthetic compounds ; cf. Chærob. 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 ὀριστικὸν ἐκ τοῦ ἦνισπες τὴν ἀρχουσαν συστείλαντος. τὸ μέντοι προστακτικὸν πρὸ τέλους ἔχει τὴν ὀξεῖαν σὺ δ' ἀληθῶς ἐνίσπες ὁμοίως τῷ ἐπίσχε, καὶ δῆλον ὅτι ὅπου μὲν τὸ Ι ἔστι τῆς προθέσεως, ὅπου δὲ τοῦ ῥήματος. τὸ μέντοι ἄνευ τοῦ Σ προστακτικὸν προπαροξύνεται, λέγω 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 ἔπισχε, since it must be derived from ἐπίσχω, and not from ἐπέχω ;' Götting, Accent. p. 45 ; A. G. Oxon. 2. 405. 20 ; Lob. Path. 2. 208.

813. NOTE 3.—Compounds of κείμαι and ἦμαι. The anomalous perfects κείμαι and ἦμαι, when compounded, deviate from the rule given above. The infinitive κείσθαι is always properispomenon in composition, as κατακεῖσθαι, ἐπικεῖσθαι, Chærob. C. 732. 31, but in all other forms it retracts the accent, as κατάκειμαι, κατάκεισαι, κατάκειται ; κατακέηται, κατακέωνται ; κατάκεισο, κατακέιμενος, E. M. 483. 32 ; Arc. 170. 8 ; Chærob. C. 591. 23 ; A. G. Oxon. 2. 382. 5.

In the present indicative and in the imperative of ἦμαι the accent recedes, as κάθημαι, κάθησται, κάθηται ; κάθησο or κάθου, καθήσθω, E. M. 483. 32 ; Chærob. C. 591. 32 : and this is also the case with the imperfect (pluperfect) when it has the syllabic augment, as ἐκάθημην, ἐκάθησο, ἐκάθητο, ἐκάθηστο (?), ἐκάθησθε, ἐκάθηντο, 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, καθήσο (κάθησο is the imperative, Schol. Ven. A. 565), καθήτο or κάθητο (?), καθήστο, E. M. 483. 50 ; Schol. Ven. A. 569, καθήμεθον, καθήμεθα, καθήσθε (κάθησθε is the present), καθήσθε, καθήντο ; 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, καθήμενος.

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 ; Chærob. C. 798. 24 ; E. 92. 26 ; Götting observes that ἀντισχῆ in Thucyd. 1. 65, ed. Bekk. Berol. 1821 is false.

816. NOTE 6.—Chærob. C. 591. 6: *pās paraphrhēmenos dristikós apò phonhēntos arkhōmenos kai apò φύσει μακρᾶς τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον φυλάττει ἐν τῇ συνθέσει χωρὶς τοῦ ὑπέειξεν . . . και τοῦ εἶκον ὑπέεικον . . .* Ἔστωσαν δὲ παραδείγματα τοῦ κανόνος ταῦτα: εἶχον κατέιχον, εἶπον προσεῖπον, ἦλθον συνῆλθον, εὗρον ἐφεύρον, ἦψα συνῆψα, εἶδον συνεῖδον, ἴγμαι ἀφῆγμαι, εἶκον ὑπέεικον, εἶξεν ὑπέειξεν· οὕτως οὖν και οἶδα συνοῖδα ὤφειλεν εἶναι, ἀλλ' ὡς εἴρηται Αἰολικῶς ἀνεβίβασε τὸν τόνον και γέγονε σύνοῖδα προπαροξυτόνως, ὡσπερ και τὸ δεύτερον τοῦτο πρόσωπον τοῦ οἶδα κάτοισθα, yet κατοῖσθα 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: *pās paraphrhēmenos chrónos τὸν προσγινόμενον αὐτῷ χρόνον ἀποβαλὼν, ἐν τῇ συνθέσει προπαροξύνεται οἶον εἶχον κάτεχον*: Schol. Ven. Γ. 426: *κάθιζ'· συστέλλειν δεῖ τὸ I, και προπαροξύνειν τὸ κάθιζε*. ὅσα γὰρ παραφρημένων χρόνου ῥήματα βραχυκατάληκτα ἐνέλειψε χρόνῳ κατὰ τὸ ἄρχον, ταῦτα συντιθέμενα, ἀναδίδωσι τὸν τόνον· εἶχον συνεῖχον· ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἐγένετο ἔχε, ἀνεδόθη ὁ τόνος· νύξ δὲ μάλα στυγερῇ κάτεχ' οὐρανόν. οὕτως ἴξε κάθιζε· Νέστωρ τ' αὐτοτ' ἐφίξεται. On κάθηρεν and ἐκάθηρε, see Schol. Ven. E. 171.

Göttling mentions the following instances in which this rule is violated:—*Ἄνελεκεν*, Hom. II. 13. 583 (*ἀνελεκεν*, Dind.): *ἐπάλητο*, Hom. II. 13. 643; 21. 140, this is hardly to be considered an exception: *ἐπιέσται*, Herodot. I. 47, is, according to Göttling, an Ionic perfect from *ἐφέννυμι*, and should therefore be *πέισται*; cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 252: *ἔσιδον* for *ἔσιδον* is not uncommon in MSS.: *κατέχε*, Hom. II. 3. 243 (*κάτεχεν*, Dind.); Od. 13. 269, and elsewhere, is false for *κάτεχε*: *μεθίεν*, Hom. Od. 21. 377, cf. § 793: *περιχεύεν* is undoubtedly wrong, though it stands so accented in Hom. Od. 3. 437, cf. *ἐπέχευεν*, Chærob. 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, ἐφίξω, 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 *καθηῶδον*, 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 *καθεῦδον*, E. M. 483. 44, or as Zenodotus wrote, *ἐκαθεῦδον*, Schol. Ven. A. 611: at the same time it must be observed that *κάθειδον* and *ἐκάθειδον* are frequently found in the books, though the former is expressly condemned by E. M. 484.

The compounds of *ἴζω* differ on account, as it is said, of the variation in quantity to which the penultimate is liable, for instance, Chæroboscus (C. 591. 25), after enunciating the rule quoted above, § 816, adds: *ἀπὸ φύσει δὲ μακρᾶς πρόσκειται διὰ τὸ ἴξε ἔφιξε*

Νέστωρ αὐτίς ἔφιξε,

τοῦτο δὲ τὸ ἔφιξε κοινῶς μὲν φύσει μακρὸν ἔχει τὸ I, ἐξ οὗ ἔφιξε προπερισπωμένως, Ἰωνικῶς δὲ ἢ ποιητικῶς συστέλλει αὐτό, τουτέστιν θέσει μακρὸν αὐτὸ ἔχει ἐξ οὗ τὸ ἔφιξε προπαροξυτόνως: and in accordance with this we have *κάθιζε* made proparoxytone by Schol. Ven. Γ. 426, and E. M. 484. 13 adds that *ἔφιξε* 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: *Ἀναβισμῦν τὸνι ἰν ἠὸς ῥεβο* [sc. *φημί*] et cognatis *παράφημι, ἀπόφημι*, legitimum et

ubique servatum mirum est a Grammaticis identidem præscribi: Schol. Ven. I. 577; 7. 362; Arcad. p. 173; E. M. s. 'Απόρησιν et s. 'Ενειμεν, nihil autem præcipi de secunda persona, cujus accentus fluctuat: ξύμφης, Plat. Hipparch. 232 B; Soph. 236 D; 237 D, quibus in locis codd. complures aut συμφής aut συμφής exhibent: ξυμφής legitur Lach. 199 A: σύμφης, Hipparch. 232 A: αντιφής, Gorg. 501 C: οὐδὲ σὺ φής (cod. σύμφης) οὔτε ἀπόφης, Protag. 360 D, tres codd. ἀποφής: Anecd. p. 409, ἀντιφής ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀντιλέγεις, pro quo rectius ἀντιφής legitur apud Suidam: σύμφασι, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5. 34; Plato Gorg. p. 500 E; Rep. 7. 523 A, cujus 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.* Chærob. C. 494. 21; E. M. 99. 34; Chærob. 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: προοῦ . . . περισπᾶται ἡνίκα γὰρ συντεθῆ μετὰ μονοσυλλάβου προθέσεως, περισπᾶται, οἷον προοῦ ἡνίκα δὲ μετὰ δισυλλάβου βαρύνεται, ἀπόθου, κατάθου: this singular rule is sometimes violated in the books, and Göttling Accent. p. 90 mentions the following examples:—ἐνθου, Aristoph. Eq. 51: πρόσθου, Soph. Trach. 1224: περιδοῦ, 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; Chærob. E. 92. 26; A. G. Oxon. 2. 334. 20: it has been observed above, § 794, that the subjunctive of compounds from ἴημι is occasionally found misaccented: πρόσθητε for προσθητε, Eurip. Heracl. 476 (cf. Elmsley ad loc.) is another instance of a similar error.

Πρόωμαι or πρόηται for προῶμαι and προῆται (ἴημι) are almost certainly errors: cf. Phav. 1397. 57; Göttling Accent. p. 82: on συνῶ, παρῶ, cf. Chærob. 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 ὑπερτρισύλλαβον εἰς MAI λήγον ἐπὶ τοῦ δευτέρου μέσου ἀορίστου, ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζουσι [leg. ἀναβιβάζει] τὸν τόνον· δῶμαι ἀπόδωμαι, σχῶμαι ἀπόσχωμαι: A. G. Oxon. 2. 344. 29: πᾶν ὑποτακτικὸν εἰς MAI λήγον ἐπὶ δευτέρου μέσου ἀορίστου ἐν τῇ συνθέσει προπαροξύνεται· οἷον θῶμαι ἀπόθωμαι καὶ διάθωμαι: 2. 376. 22: πᾶν ὑποτακτικὸν δισύλλαβον εἰς MAI λήγον ἐπὶ δευτέρου ἀορίστου, ἐν τῇ συνθέσει προπαροξύνεται· οἷον δῶμαι ἀπόδωμαι· σχῶμαι κατὰσχωμαι· θῶμαι διάθωμαι

φέρει τέκνον διάθωμαι

σχῶμαι, ἀπόσχωμαι καὶ

ἀπόσχωνται πολλοί:

but MSS, though they sometimes exhibit this accentuation, are said more generally to retain the accent of the simple word: Göttling mentions ἐπιθηται, Thucyd. 4. 71 (where however some books have ἐπιθηται), Demosth. Phil. 4. 33; [Herodian 2. 15. 3]: προσθη, Herodot. 6. 109: [προσθηται, Æschyl. 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, πρὸς, ὑπό; ὑπέκ, ἀποπρό, ἐπιπρό, ἀπέκ, ἀπέξ, διαπρό, καταί, ὑπαί, ὑπεκπρό, ἄμ = ἀνά; except ἐκ or ἐξ, ἐν, εἰς or εἰς and ὡς, which are usually unaccented.

NOTE.—ARC. 179. 26; Chærob. 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 καδδύναμιν, ἀμβωμοῖσι, cf. Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. Θ. 441. In some editions ἀμ βωμοῖσι, ἀμ πεδίον, etc. are found; cf. Kühner, G. G. I. 259.

Conjunctions and Adverbs.

823. *Monosyllables.*—Monosyllabic particles (conjunctions and adverbs) are oxytone, as ἄψ, μάψ; δάξ, λάξ, πύξ; δίς, τρίς; πρίν, μά, νή, πλήν, δήν, γάρ, μέν, δέ, ἄν, καί, μήν; ναί, οὔ, μή; δαί, τῶς, ἦ, or, except ἦ, truly, αὖ, εὔ, οὖν and ὦν (γοῦν, μῶν) νῦν, λί = λίαν, Strabo 364, and the interrogatives πῆ, ποῖ, ποῦ, πῶς, which are perispomena. Οὐ is unaccented, unless it means *No*, or stands at the end of a sentence: ὡς is also generally proclitic in our editions, see below, § 934.

824. The indefinite particles πῶς, ποί, πῆ, πού, ποθί, ποθέν, ποτέ, πῶ, together with γέ, κέ, or κέν, νύ and νύν, πέρ, ῥά, τέ, θήν, θέ, δέ, τοί and τίς τί are enclitics, on which see Chap. 9.

825. The indefinite adverbs ποθί, πού, ποθέν, ποί, ποτέ, ὅτέ, πῶς, πῶ, πῆ are enclitic and oxytone, the corresponding interrogatives, dependent interrogatives, demonstratives and relatives are all orthotone, monosyllables being perispomena, with the exception of τῶς oxytone, and ὡς unaccented; the rest take

the accent on the penultimate, as πού, ποί, πῶς, πῆ, οὐ, οἶ, ἦ, πόθεν, πότε, πηνίκα, τότε, τηνικάδε, τηνικαῦτα, οὐτω, τῆδε, ταύτη, ὧδε, ὄθεν, ὅτε, ἦνίκα, ὄπου, ὀπόθεν, ὄποι, ὀπότε, ὀπηνίκα, ὄπως, ὄπη, ὀπόσε, τόθεν, τόθι, Joh. Alex. 31. 2; 34. 3. On ὡς see below, § 934.

826. NOTE.—Arc. 184. 15 sqq. : αὖ, Arc. 185. 2; Joh. Alex. 40. 11 : μῶν, E. M. 596. 26; Joh. Alex. 40. 26 : οὖν, Arc. 185. 7; Joh. Alex. 40. 11 : ἦ and ἦ, E. M. 415. 43 : ὅτι τὸν Ἡ σύνδεσμον ἐξ διαφόρων σημαίνει φησὶν Ἡρωδιανός· περισπῶμενον, τρία· καὶ βαρυνόμενον τρία. περισπῶμενος μὲν γὰρ, ἔστι παραπληρωματικός, βεβαιωτικός, διαπορητικός· βαρυνόμενος δὲ, ἔστι διαξενκτικός, παραδιαξενκτικός, διασαφητικός : in other words, ἦ, or, is oxytone; ἦ, 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 ἦ, E. M. 356. 18 : περισπᾶται τὸ Ἡ ἀντὶ τοῦ δὴ παραπληρωματικοῦ. ὁ Ἡ σύνδεσμος μετὰ τοῦ ἐπεὶ, περισπᾶται ἐν μέσῃ φράσει. τὸ δὲ τῆ εὐθύνεται [leg. τῆ ὀξύνεται], cf. E. M. 414. 54; Joh. Alex. 42. 16; Schol. Ven. A. 156, ἐπειῆ· περισπαστέον τὸ Ἡ· ἔστι γὰρ βεβαιωτικός : Schol. Ven. Γ. 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 : τῆ or τῆ, Eust. 118. 36 : σημείωσαι δὲ ὅτι οἱ παλαιοὶ ἐν μὲν τῷ ἐπειῆ . . . περισπῶσι τὸ Ἡ τῆς ληγούσης, ἐνταῦθα δὲ βαρύνουσιν ἐγκλίνοντες, ὡς ἐν τοῖς Ἀπίωνος καὶ Ἡροδάρου φέρεται. οἱ δὲ Ἀττικοὶ ὀξυτόως λέγουσι τῆ καὶ ὀξυτή : νῦν, and νύν, νύ, νῦν is a temporal adverb, now, at this time, and has the *ν* long : νύν 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 νηυσὶ παρήμενος· τὸ νῦν ἀντὶ τοῦ δὴ, διὸ καὶ Τυραννίων ἠξίου ὀξύνειν αὐτό, οὐκ εὔ : Schol. Ven. Γ. 97 : τὸ νῦν περισπαστέον, κἂν παρέλκη παρὰ τῷ ποιητῆ : S. V. Φ. 428 : αἰεὶ τὸ νῦν φυλάσσει τὸν χρόνον καὶ τόνον φυλάσσει· εἴ που δὲ συσταλῆ διὰ μέτρον, ἐγκλίνεται : Arc. 182. 8 : περισπᾶται δὲ καὶ ὅσα ἔχει δίχρονον ἐκτεταμένον, ᾧ, νῦν, γρῦ, κρῖ, ὀπότε ἐκτείνεται· ὀπότε δὲ συστέλλεται, ὀξύνεται : cf. Joh. Alex. 31. 10; Charax ap. A. G. 1155 : τὸ νῦν ἐπίρρημα ὃν περισπᾶται, σύνδεσμος δὲ ᾧν καὶ συστέλλεται καὶ ἐγκλίνεται : S. V. Γ. 251 : ὁ Ἡ τῷ μὲν ΤΙ ὑποτασσόμενος ὀξύνεται, τῷ δὲ ἐπεὶ περισπᾶται : ὅταν, cf. Schol. Ven. A. 519, when not written as one word, it is ὄτ' ἄν, according to rule.

827. NOTE 2.—Οὐκοῦν, Ammon. p. 105 : οὐκουν παροξυτόως μὲν, ἀποφαντικόν, ἴσον τῷ οὐχιούν. οἶον, οὐκουν ἀπιστεῖν [εἰκός]. περισπωμένως δὲ, συλλογιστικός ἔστι σύνδεσμος, καὶ σημαίνει κατάφασιν. A. G. 57. 10; Apoll. de Conj. 525. 28 : in other words, οὐκουν 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 nostræ summam paucis complectamur, οὐκουν particula scribenda est οὐκοῦν, ubi significat 1. nonne igitur? nonne ergo? 2. ergo, igitur;—οὐκουν contra ubi significat 1. non ergo, non igitur in conclusione negativa;—2. nullo modo, neutiquam, 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,

δήτα, εἶτα, ἔνεκα, ἔνθα, ἤδη, ἴνα, ὄφρα, τόφρα; except ἀλλά, the indefinite ποθί, ποθέν, ὅτε, τοτέ, and αὐτάρ, ἀτάρ oxytone.

829. NOTE.—'Αλλά, Chærob. E. 63. 22, is so accented to distinguish it from the adjective ἄλλα: ὅτε, Schol. Ven. A. 493: ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἐκ τοῖο Ἀρίσταρχος ὅτεδὴ ὡς δηλαδὴ παραλόγως. Πάμφιλος δὲ τὸ ὅτε κατ' ἴδιαν ἀναφορικόν, ἀναλόγως· διαφέρει γὰρ τὸ ὅτε ὀξυτόνῃ κατὰ τὴν πρώτην τοῦ ὅτε ἀορίστου· ὥστε ἐὰν θελήσῃ ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος ἀναγινώσκειν ὅτεδὴ ὡς δηλαδὴ, πρῶτον τὴν μὴ οὖσαν χρῆσιν παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ παραλήψεται· δεύτερον, τὸ σημαίνοντον παραφθείρει—τὸ δὲ τοῖο προπερισπαστέον· τὸ γὰρ τοῦ Θεσσαλικῶς παραξηθέν, ἐγένετο τοῖο, ὡς καλοῦ καλοῖο. ἀποφῆνασθαι δεῖ ὅτι ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ Ἰλιακῇ προσφθίγα διαλαμβάνων περὶ τοῦ ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἐκ τοῖο λέγει ὅτι τοῦ ὅτε ὀξυτόνου ἀορίστου οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ χρῆσις παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ· ἐν μέντοι τῷ ἔννεακαιδεκάτῃ τῆς Καθόλου τὸ ὡς Ἐκτωρ ὅτε μὲν μετὰ πρώτοισι φάνεσκεν, ὀξυτόνως δὲν φησὶ ἀναγινώσκεισθαι: αὐτάρ, Schol. Ven. Γ. I: ζητεῖται δὲ πῶς δεῖ τὸν αὐτάρ σύνδεσμον προφέρεσθαι, πότερον ὀξυτόνως ἢ βαρυντόνως; οἱ μὲν οὖν ὀξυτόνως ἀνεγνώκασιν, ὡς Καλλιμάχος· οἱ δὲ βαρυντόνως λόγῳ τῷδε· πᾶσα λέξις εἰς AP λήγουσα βαρύνεται, οἶον ἄφαρ, εἶθαρ, μάκαρ, δάμαρ, στέαρ, οὔθαρ. ῥητέον δὲ ὅτι οὐδεὶς συμπλεκτικὸς, ἢ περισπᾶται, ἢ βαρύνεται· πάντες δὲ ὀξύνονται: so E. M. 172. 29; Chærob. 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-δῖς, δι-ὄτι, ἐπί-δῆν, ἐπί-το-πλέον, ἐπί-τρῖς, ἐς-ἄρτι, ἦ-μέν, καθ-ὄτι, μηδ-ὄλως, οὐκ-ἔτι, οὐκ-οὔν, πρόσ-ἔτι, τά-νῦν, τοί-γάρ-οὔν, become ἀποδῖς, διότι, ἐπιδήν, επιτοπλέον, επιτρῖς, ἐσάρτι, ἡμέν, καθότι, μηδόλως, οὐκέτι, οὐκοῦν, προσέτι, ταυῦν, τοιγαροῦν; ὀπητιοῦν; ἡγουν=ἦ γε οὔν is slightly irregular in appearance; except ἐπειή not ἐπειῆ, ὅταν 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 αἰ-τέ, εἰ-τέ, δῆ-πού, εὐ-τέ, ἦ-τοί, μή-τίς, τοί-νῦν, ὦσ-πέρ, ὦσ-τε, become αἶτε, εἶτε, δήπου, εὔτε, ἦτοι, μήτις, τοίνυν, ὦσπερ, ὥστε; thus also ἀμηγέπη, ἀμηγέπου, δήπουθεν, 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, ἐπειῆ, καθὰ καὶ προεῖρηται, περισπᾶσι τὸ ἦ τῆς ληγουσῆς. ἐνταῦθα δὲ βαρύνουσιν ἐγκλίνοντες, ὡς ἐν τοῖς Ἀπίωνος καὶ Ἡρωδώρου φέρεται. οἱ δὲ Ἀττικοὶ ὀξυτόνως λέγουσι τὴ καὶ ὀτή. Nothing can be more capricious than the way in which words thus compounded are written; see Lobeck's dissertation De Parthesi, 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, ἐθειλοντήν, ἐκουτήν, πεζῆ, πυκινά, πυκνά, σαφέα, ταχέα, ὠκέα; 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, καθείς, μεταύριον, etc. But there are exceptions, as, for instance, ἄληθες, ἀλλά, χάριεν, and many others.

NOTE.—E. M. 358. 49: κανὼν γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ λέγων, ὅτι τὰ ἀπὸ ὀνόματος εἰς ἐπιρρηματικὴν σύνταξιν μετενηνεγμένα, ὁμοτονοῦσιν ὡς ἐπεικίς, ὡς ἐπεικίς· συνεχές, διαμπερές, ἀτρεκές. τὸ δὲ ἄληθες ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀληθῶς παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς, οὐχ ὁμότονον. ὁμοίως καὶ τὸ ἐπάναγκες· καὶ τὸ χάριεν, ἀντὶ τοῦ χαριέντως. Thus also ἐπίτηδες, 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' ὄλου and καθόλου, διακενῆς and διὰ κενῆς, ἐπίσης and ἐπ' ἴσης 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, ὠκέα; λάθρα, σφόδρα, ὑπόδρα; except τῆμερα 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' ἓν . . . ἐπιρρήμα ἐστὶ σύνθετον καὶ σὺν τῷ Ἰ 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 *da*, with corresponding forms in *don*, are oxytone, as ἀναφανδά, αὐτοσχεδόν αὐτοσχεδά, καναχηδόν καναχηδά, ροιζηδά, χανδόν χανδά; names of games in *nda* are paroxytone, as βασιλίνδα, ληκίνδα, μυτίνδα, ὄστρακίνδα; the rest in *da* retract the accent, as ἀνάμιγδα, ἄπριγδα, κρύβδα, κύβδα, μίγδα, φύγδα.

NOTE.—See Apoll. de Adv. 562. 10, he mentions that some persons thought that μίγδα should be oxytone, but condemns their opinion: Joh. Alex. 33. 6: τὰ γύδα [χύδα, Dind.] οἱ μὲν ᾤζυναν, οἱ δὲ ἐβάρυναν, ὅπερ καὶ ἐπεκράτησεν. On those in *nda*, cf. Philem. Lex. § 133. p. 50; Joh. Alex. 32. 35; A. G. 1353.

836. (*c*) Numerals in *tha* are oxytone, as διχθά, τετραχθά,

τριχθά; the rest in *θα* retract the accent, as ἔμπροσθα, ἐνθα, ἦλιθα, λάθα, μίνυθα, ὀλίγνυθα, πρόσθα, ὑπόγνυθα; except δηθά, καθά (καθάπερ) oxytone, and ἐνταῦθα properispomenon.

NOTE.—On those in *χα*, 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.—^αἌμα, Arc. 184. 6; Choerob. E. 123. 18; in Doric it is perispomenon, Schol. Pind. Pyth. 3. 36: τὸ ἄμᾶ, ὡς Ἡρωδιανὸς φησιν ἐν τῇ ἰθ', οἱ Δωριεῖς περισπῶσι, καὶ τὸ παντᾶ, ὡσπερ καὶ τὸ κρυφᾶ παρὰ Πινδάρῳ. Τοιοῦτον δὲ ἐστὶ τὸ ἄμᾶ περισπῶμενον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀμῆ γινόμενον. Ζητεῖται δὲ ἐν τῷ περισπωμένῳ ἄμᾶ εἰ προστεθήσεται τὸ Ι: 'Callim. Lav. Min. 75: Τειρεσίας δ' ἐτι μῶνος ἄμαι κυσίν, quod ἄμᾶ scribendum animadvertit Ahrens. Dial. vol. 2. p. 372, ubi rectius addi disputat *i* 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: ὄμᾶ = ὄμου, Hesych.: παραχρήμα, cf. § 832: on those in *ξα*, see Eust. 22. 10.

838. (*e*) The rest throw the accent back, as σύρβα; λίγα, μίγα (σύμμιγα, ἄμμιγα), σίγα; ἔμπεδα, μίγδα, περίχυδα; διχάδεια, καταλοφαδία, κρυφάδεια, ρεῖα, τροπάδεια; ἄνασκα, ἔνεκα, ὀθούνεκα, ἦκα, προῖκα, πύκα, ὦκα; κατακέφαλα, μάλα (πώμαλα); ἐξάπινα, ἐπέκεινα, πρόπρυμνα; ἐπίσκοπα; ἄντα (but εἴσαντα, ἔσαντα, ἔσαντα or *divisim* ἐς ἄντα, ἄναντα, κάταντα, πάραντα are proparoxytone, Joh. Alex. 32. 34), κάρτα, νέωτα, ὄκιστα; κρύφα, μέσφα, ρίμφα, σάφα; διάτριχα, ἔξοχα, ἑπταχα, ἦσουχα, νύχα, τάχα, τέτραχα; αἰψα: except ἀντία, and all in *ικα*, which are paroxytone, as ἦνίκα, τηνίκα, πηνίκα, ὀπηνίκα, αὐτίκα, μεταντίκα; ἀλλά, θαμινά, πυκινά, πυκνά, χθιζά oxytone; and ἐνταῦθα, ἐνθαῦτα, τηνικαῦτα properispomena.

839. NOTE I.—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: ὁ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος ἀνόπαια προπαροξυτόνως ἀναγινώσκει ὄνομα ὄρνιθος λέγων, ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἀνοπαῖα ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀοράτως, ἢ ἢ οὐδέτερον πληθυντικόν, ὡς τὸ πυκνὰ μάλα στενάχων (Π. σ. 318): διὸ καὶ προπερισπαστέον φησίν: ἀκᾶ, Pind. Pyth. 4. 277: ἀλλά, Joh. Alex. 40. 2: ἐνθαῦτα, Ionic = ἐνταῦθα: ἐνιόκα, Doric = ἐνιότε: ἐτά and ἐτέα, Joh. Alex. 29. 5: καταπόδα is better written as two words, κατὰ πόδα: for κατένωπα, which was the accent of Alexion and Herodian, Aristarchus wrote κατενώπα, Schol. Ven. O. 320, others κατ' ἐνώπα: 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 πυκνά, like θαμινά, χθιζά, etc., are cases of adjectives: τρόπα,

Joh. Alex. 32. 32: καὶ τὸ τροπάδε (sic) ὀφείλει βαρύνεσθαι, ἔστι δὲ παιδιά. τινὲς δὲ ἄξυναν: ὡν ὀψιχᾶ, Byzantine for ὀψέ, Hesych., see Lob. Phryn. 51: ὡν those in *κα*, 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. παντᾶ, ἀλλᾶ = πάντη, ἄλλη, Apoll. de Adv. 586, ἀμᾶ for ἄμα, see above, § 837, διχᾶ, τριχᾶ for διχῆ and τριχῆ, κρυφᾶ for κρύφα: Ahrens (De dialect. Gr. ling. 2. p. 34) seems to go beyond the evidence when he asserts that 'adverbia in *q* locum in quem significantia vel modum, quæ a pronomibus derivantur, perispomena sunt, ut ἀλλᾶ, παντᾶ, quanquam vulgo paroxytona ἄλλη πάντη;' cf. Ahrens De Dial. Gr. ling. 2. p. 372.

-E.

840. Adverbs in ε retract the accent, as τῆλε (ἀποτῆλε), κείσε, πόσε, ὦδε, ὅτε, *when*, ἐνίοτε, ἄλλοτε, πάντοτε, ἀπάντοτε, ἐκάστοτε, μηδέποτε, μήποτε, μήκοτε, εὔτε, αἶδε, εἶθε; except ὀψέ (ἀποψέ, ἐποψέ, εἰσοψέ), and the Doric ἀέ = αεί oxytone, ἡέπερ paroxytone, and those in δε, θε or θεν, ζε and σε, which require special rules.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 33. 27: ὀψέ, Joh. Alex. 33. 36; E. M. 646. 8: ἀποψέ, Apoll. de Synt. 336. 27: ὡν εὔτε or ἡὔτε, see Apoll. de Adv. 558. 5: the latter is written ἡὔτε in Joh. Alex. 33. 29: αἶθε and εἶθε, Joh. Alex. 33. 33: τὸ δὲ εἶθε καὶ αἶθε βαρύνεται μὲν, οὐ προπερισπᾶται δέ, ὡς τὸ τῆλε καὶ ὦδε, ἀλλὰ παροξύνεται, ὅτι περιττὴ ἔστιν ἡ θε συλλαβή: cf. Schol. Ven. K. 292: ἐξότε, εἰσότε (εἰσόκε) and δηλονότε should rather be written as two words, see Lob. Phryn. 46: οἶόντε is also better οἶόν 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 Ἄβυδόθεν, αὐτόθεν, ἐγγύθεν, Κυπρόθεν, Μεγαρόθεν, μηκόθεν, ὄθεν, οὐρανόθεν, πατρόθεν Πλαταιόθεν, πόθεν, Τιθρανόθεν, τόθεν, τριχόθεν, Φηγοννόθεν, χαμόθεν; ἀγρόθι, ἀγχόθι; ἐσχαρόφι, οὐρανόφι, πτυόφι; νηδυόφι: except proparoxytone, ἄλλοθεν, ἀνέκαθεν (ἄγκαθεν ἔκαθεν), ἄποθεν, ἐκάστοθεν (but ἐκασταχόθεν), ἔκτοθεν, ἔνδοθεν, ἔντοθεν, ἔξοθεν, οἴκοθεν, ὄπιθεν (ἐξόπιθεν), πάντοθεν (ὡς παντόθεν), πάροθεν (προπάροιθεν), πρόσσοθεν; ἔνδοθι, οἴκοθι.

842. NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 34. 30; Apoll. de Adv. 605. 10; Schol. Ven. B. 75; A. G. Oxon. I. 318. 4; Eust. 174. 16: τὸ δὲ ἄλλοθεν σημειώδες ἔστι τοῖς παλαιοῖς ὡς προπαροξυνόμενον, οἳ καὶ λέγουσι κανόνα τοιοῦτον: τὰ εἰς ΘΕΝ ἐπιρρήματα τῷ Ο μόνῃ παραληγόμενα παροξύνονται, Κυπρόθεν, Ἰλιόθεν, Αἰνόθεν, Ἄβυδόθεν. τὸ ἄλλοθεν, πάντοθεν, οἴκοθεν προπαροξύνονται, διότι ἀόριστά εἰσι καὶ κοινήν τόπου σημασίαν ἀναδέχονται, ἕτεροι δὲ φασιν ἀπλῶς ὡς πάντα τὰ εἰς ΘΕΝ [leg. οθεν] παροξύνονται χωρὶς τῶν βηθέντων τριῶν ὡς σεσημειωμένων: but in 918. 41 he excepts οἴκοθεν, ἔνδοθεν, ἄλλοθεν, ἐκάστοθεν, ἀπόποθεν, ἔκτοσθεν (leg. ἔκτοθεν) πάντοθεν: Schol. Ven. N. 28: ταῦτά εἰσι τὰ εἰς ΘΕΝ τῷ Ο παραληγόμενα καὶ προπαροξυνόμενα ἐπιρρή-

ματα, οἰκοθεν, ἄλλοθεν, 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 παρὰ πάροθεν καὶ πλεονασμῷ τοῦ Ι πάροιθεν ἢ ἀπὸ ἐπιρρήματος ἐκ προθέσεως γενομένου, οἷον ἔνδοθεν, ἔξοθεν παρὰ Στησιχόρφ, πρόσσοθεν παρ' Ὀμήρῳ—τούτων δὲ τῶν δύο τὰ ἀνάλογα διὰ τοῦ Ω—ἔκτοθεν, ἔντοθεν, ἃ καὶ ἐν τῷ Ξ λέγεται ἢ ἀπὸ ὀνομάτων ἐπιμεριζομένων, ἄλλοθεν, ἐκάστοθεν. Σεσημείωται τὸ οἰκοθεν, πάντοθεν, ὅτι μηδεμίαν τοιαύτην ἔχει παρατήρησιν : οὐ πάντοθεν οὐ παντόθεν, see Apoll. de Adv. 605. 16 : ἔκαθεν and ἀνέκαθεν, Joh. Alex. 35. 26 : οἰκοθεν and οἰκοθι, E. M. 25. 12 : besides these several others occur in the books proparoxytone, but some of them are not improbably mistakes, e. g. ἄκροθεν, Nicand. Ther. 337, should be ἀκρόθεν, as it is in Arist. Physiog. 6. 20, like ἀκρόθι in Arat. 308 : διάπροθι, 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, κρήθεν, ξένηθεν, ὄπισθεν, πρόσθεν, πρῶραθεν ; κείθι, ὀποτέρωθι ; ἴφι, νόσφι, ὄρεσφι ; Ἀθήνηθεν, Θήβηθεν, Λυκίαθεν, Ὀλυμπίαθεν ; but ἀγορή ἀγορήθεν, ἀρχή ἀρχήθεν, Πλαταιαί Πλαταιάθεν ; Ἀγρυλῆθεν, γῆθεν, ἐκεῖθεν, Θεσπιάθεν. Ἐντεῦθεν and ἀπεντεῦθεν also are properispomena.

844. NOTE 1.—E. M. 13. 4 ; Joh. Alex. 34. 30 ; Apoll. de Adv. 574. 7 ; 604 : Ἀπονόσφι is also written ἀπὸ νόσφι : κατακρήθεν, on which see E. M. 387. 20 ; Schol. Ven. Π. 548, and ἀποκρήθεν are dubious forms from κατὰ κρήθεν, ἀπὸ κρήθεν : the following false accentuations in Stephanus Byz. are noted by Götting p. 350 : Ἀμφισσῆθεν, Ἀρπινῆθεν, Ἀσκηθῆθεν, Θόραθεν (Θοραί), Μουνυχιάθεν, Νεμεῆθεν, Πλωθειάθεν (Πλωθειάθεν might be correct from Πλωθειά, see above, § 98), Πρασιάθεν (this may be right if from Πρασία, see above, § 98), Πτελεάθεν : he also quotes Κρητήθεν from Plut. Thes. 19 (where it does not occur) for Κρήτηθεν, Hom. Π. 3. 223 : Κεφάληθεν for Κεφαλῆθεν, as a reading of some MSS. in Demosth. in Neær. p. 1368, and Οἰῆθεν from Suidas.

St. Byz. s. v. Αἰγιλία : ὁ δημότης Αἰγυλιεύς, τὰ τοπικὰ Αἰγυλιάθεν, Αἰγυλιάδε Αἰγυλιοῖ : Ἀχαρνῆθεν is well established, though irregular : St. Byz. s. v. Ἀχάρνα : Ἡρωδιανὸς Ἀχάρνεις βαρύτονον : τὰ τοπικὰ ὡς ἀπὸ δξυτόνου Ἀχαρνῆθεν μήποτε δ' ἀπὸ Ἀχαρνέως ἢ παραγωγῆ : Δεκελειάθεν, St. Byz., or Δεκελεῆθεν, Herodot. 9. 73 : Κριῶθεν for Κριάθεν 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 τηλωθεν, τουτωθεν, τηνωθεν, and ἄλλωθεν : Götting Accent. p. 351 makes them proparoxytone : τηνώ is circumflexed in the best MSS. of Theocritus 3. 10, though some have τήνω, and τηνώθεν (*sic*) : in Theocr. 3. 25 one MS. has τήνω, another τηνώ, and the rest τήνα : ἄλλωθεν has now given way to the MS. reading ἄλλοτε : cf. Ahrens de Dial. Gr. ling. 2. p. 374 : on the whole I am inclined to think that Götting is mistaken, and that these words ought to be properispomena : but there is no decisive evidence on the point.

Χαμάθεν (or χαμαῖθεν), 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 Ἀνακαία-δε Ἀνακαίαδε, οἰκα-δε οἰκαδε, ἄγραδε, φύγαδε, Αἰξώναδε, Θήβαδε, Παλλήναδε.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 34. 5; Apoll. de Adv. 594. 25; 616. 19; Schol. Ven. Π. 697: φύγαδε· τοῦτο οὐκ ἰσοδυναμεῖ τῷ εἰς φυγὴν, ὡς τὸ ἦ καὶ ὁ μὲν φύγαδ' αὐθις ὑποστρέψας (Π. II. 446)· ἀντὶ γὰρ αἰτιατικῆς, οὐ μετὰ τῆς εἰς. διὸ καὶ τινες ὑπέλαβον μὴ καὶ δύο μέρη λόγου ἐστίν, ἥτοι κατὰ μεταπλασμὸν γενομένης τῆς αἰτιατικῆς ποιητικῶς, ὡς σκέπην σκέπα, φυγὴν φύγα, ἢ ὡς οἶεται ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἀπ' εὐθείας τῆς φύξ, ὡς Στύξ Στύγα, τοῦ ΔΕ ἐνθάδε παρέλκοντος. ἢ ἐπιρρημά ἐστι ταῦτο σημαῖνον τῇ αἰτιατικῇ ὡς καὶ ἄλλα παραγωγὰ ἐπιρρήματα ἰσοδυναμοῦντα τοῖς πρωτοτύποις, Ἰδθεν μεδέων (Π. 3. 276)· δόρυ δ' ἔκβαλεν ἔκτοσε χειρός (Od. I4. 277)· ἀλλ' οὖν γε ὡς ἂν ἔχη, οὐκ ἐναντιοῦται τὸ τοῦ τόνου· ἥτοι γὰρ δύο τόνοι ἔσσονται φύγαδέ, ὡς Οὐλυμπόνδε, ἢ εἰς, ὡς ἄγραδε. τὸ γοῦν ἄλαδ' ἔλκομενάων (Π. I4. 100), δύναται καὶ δύο μέρη λόγου εἶναι, ὡς οἰκόνδε, ἐντελοῦς οὔσης τῆς αἰτιατικῆς, ἢ πάλιν κατὰ παραγωγὴν, ὡς ἄγραδε, ἄλαδε. ταῦτα ὁ Ἑρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ ἰθ' 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 ἄλα-δε, πόλιν-δε, Βραυρωνά-δε Βραυρωνάδε, Μέγαρά-δε Μεγαράδε, οἰκόν-δε οἰκόνδε, Ὀλυμπόν-δε Ὀλυμπόνδε, ὄρθιά-δε ὄρθιάδε, Ἀϊδόσδε, Πυθῶδε, not Πυθῶδε, since the word is a mere parathetic compound.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 34. 4: τὰ εἰς ΔΕ ἐπιρρήματα, τὴν εἰς τόπον σχέσιν σημαῖνοντα, τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἔχει τὴν ὀξεῖαν, οἰκαδε, ἄγραδε, ἄλαδε, Παλίναδε [Παλλήναδε?] φύγαδε. τὸ οἶκον δέ, ἄγρον δέ, δύο μέρη λόγου, τὴν ἰδίαν ἕκαστον ἔχον προσφθίαν, ἰσοδυναμοῦντα τοῖς ἐπιρρήμασι, τὸ ἄγρονδε τῷ ἄγραδε, τὸ οἰκόνδε τῷ οἰκαδε: but οἶκον 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 properispomena, as Ἀθήναζε, ἔραζε, θύραζε, Οἰνόςζε, Ὀλυμπίαζε, Ἀχαρνήςζε, Κεφαλῆζε, χαμάζε.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 34. 17: τὰ εἰς ΖΕ, εἰ μὲν ἔχει πρὸ τέλους βραχὺ τὸ Α, τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἔχει τὴν ὀξεῖαν οἶον ἔραζε, θύραζε, Ἀθήναζε, Ὀλυμπίαζε. τὰ δὲ φύσει μακρᾶ παραληγόμενα προπαροξύνεται ἢ προπερισπᾶται· προπαροξύνεται μὲν ὅσα ἔχει βαρύτονον τὸ πρωτότυπον, ὡς παρὰ τὸ Οἰνόςζε τὸ Οἰνόςζε, προπερισπᾶται δὲ τὰ ἀπὸ ὀξυτόνων ὡς παρὰ τὸ Ἀχαρνές (sic) τὸ Ἀχαρνήςζε, Κεφαλῆζε, χαμαὶ χαμάζε: Schol. Ven. Γ. 29; A. G. Oxon. 3. 293. 2; 3. 297. 18: τὸ χαμάζε δὲ προπερισπῶμενον εἶρον, 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 Θριῶ and Κριῶ, and hence Θριῶσ-δε, Κριῶσ-δε: 'Αληθένδε, St. Byz. s. v. 'Αλαί 'Αραφνίδες 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, τυτίδε, ᾧδε. The conjunctions μηδέ, οὐδέ are oxytone.

NOTE.—Πηνικάδε is twice written πηνικάδε in Joh. Alex. 34. 12, but wrongly: E. M. 341. 35: on ἐνθάδε see Schol. Ven. Υ. 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, ἐτέρωσε (ἐτέρωθεν), ἐκείσε (ἐκεῖθεν), κείσε, κυκλόσε (κυκλόθε), μηδαμόσε, ὀποτέρωσε (ὀποτέρωθε), οὐδαμόσε, πανταχόσε, πεδιόσε, πόσε, 'Ερμόσε, 'Οθριώσε; but ἄλλοσε (ἄλλοθεν), ἔκτοσε (ἔκτοθεν), πάντοσε (πάντοθεν).

NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 620. 17; Joh. Alex. 34. 24; Schol. Ven. Π. 515.

-H.

851. Those in η or η retain the accent of the word from which they are derived, as ἄλλη, ἀμῆ (or ἀμη), διπληῆ, ἐνωπηῆ, ὀμηῆ, πάντη, πεζῆ, ταύτη, τριπληῆ; all in χη are perispomena, as ἀλλαχηῆ, ἀπανταχηῆ, πενταχηῆ, πολλαχηῆ.

852. NOTE 1.—It may perhaps be found more convenient to remember that all proper adverbs in η or η are perispomena, except ἀπάντη, πάντη, ἄλλη, ἐτέρη, λάθη, πανσυδίη or πασσυδίη, and ταύτη. The monosyllabic conjunctions are oxytone, as νή, μή, δή (δηλαδή ἐπειδή, see above, § 830), ἦ, but ἦ, *verily*: conjunctions not monosyllabic are paroxytone, as ἦδη: πῆ (κη), πῆ, ὄπη, etc., have been already noticed above, § 825: Joh. Alex. 31. 11: τὰ μέντοι τὸ Η ἔχοντα μονοσύλλαβα, μὴ προσκειμένου τοῦ Ι, ὀξύνεται, ὡς καὶ ἦδη εἶπον, νή, μή· πλὴν τοῦ δῆ καὶ τοῦ ἦ ἰσοδυναμοῦντος τῶ ὡς, ἦ Θέμις ἔστι· φῆ ἀντὶ τοῦ καθάπερ,

φῆ νέος οὐκ 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 ὀμηῆ, Schol. Ven. O. 209.

853. NOTE 2.—For ἀμαρτή, which was the accentuation of Herodian, of Ptolemæus Ascalonites, and most other grammarians, Aristarchus wrote ἀμαρτή without *subscriptum* and oxytone. He thought it a shortened form from ἀμαρτήδην, but both it and δμαρτή 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,

ἡσύχως, would be barytone, and consequently ἡσύχρ. But in this case at least the analogy does not hold good, for ἡσυχῶς is usually circumflexed like other adverbs in χως (Theog. Can. 164), and therefore ἡσυχῆ would be the better form; cf. Apoll. de Adv. 586. 19; Joh. Alex. 30. 23: on παντῆ Doric = πάντη, see § 839: χρῆ, 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 δαί, καί, ναί (on οἶ, ποῖ, etc., (see § 825): dissyllables and their compounds are accented on the penultimate, as ἄρτι, ἀπάρτι, ἐσάρτι; αἶθι, καταῦθι; ἔτι, εἰσέτι, ἐξέτι, μηκέτι, οὐκέτι, προσέτι; ὅτι, δηλονότι, διότι, καθότι; ἄγχι, ἄχρι, ἦρι, ἦχι, μέχρι, οἶκει, ὄψι, πάγχι, χῶρι; ἄμαι, πάλαι, the compounds of which retract the accent, as πρόπαλαι, τρίπαλαι; except αεί, ἐπεί (see above, § 830), πρωί in Attic, χαμαί oxytone, and ἐκεῖ perispomenon. On those in οι, see below, § 858.

855. NOTE 1.—Joh. Alex. 32. 15: τὸ εἰ δέξνεται ὁμοίως τῷ συνδέσμῳ, εἴγ' ὄφελος τὸ γὰρ στοιχείον περισπᾶται: it is, however, like the Doric αἰ, left unaccented in our editions, though οἶονεῖ, ὠσανεῖ, ὠσπερεῖ, ὠσεῖ, and the like are oxytone: αἶ, Æolic = αεί, is paroxytone, Theog. Can. 3. 8: ἀπάρτι, or ἀπ' ἄρτι = ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν, must be distinguished from ἀπαρτί = ἀπηρτισμένως, τελείως, ἀκριβῶς, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 388; Joh. Alex. 37. 10: τὸ δὲ ἀπαρτί παρ' Ἀθηναίους δέξνεται: cf. Lob. Phryn. 21: on πάλαι and its compounds see Joh. Alex. 36. 22; Chærob. C. 402. 3: Theog. Can. 158. 31: on ὄψι, E. M. 646. 8: οἶκει and χαμαί, Joh. Alex. 36. 21–32: χῶρι is perispomenon, though χαρίς is oxytone, Apoll. de Adv. 548. 31: πρωί, E. M. 607. 21: καὶ τὸ πρωί ἀναλογώτερόν ἐστι παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ βαρυνόμενον, πρῶτ' ἔπ' ἦοι: E. M. 692. 12: πρῶτ' ὕπερ οἱ μὲν ποιηταὶ βαρύνουσιν οἶον, Πρῶτ' ἔπ' ἦοι—οἱ δὲ κοινοὶ καὶ Ἀττικοὶ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι δέξνουσιν: cf. Theog. Can. 159. 26: ὕψι, Schol. Ven. N. 140: ὕψι ὡς οἶκοι[?] καὶ ἄγχι ὡς φησι Πτολεμαῖος τινὲς δὲ τοῦτο δέξνουσιν, ὑψί: cf. Apoll. de Adv. 545. 18: ἀκαί (?) is a doubtful form.

856. NOTE 2.—Doric adverbs of place in ει are perispomena, as τηνεῖ, τουτεῖ, πεῖ, αὔτεῖ, 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 δευρί, εἰνί, ἐνθαδί, ἐνί, ἐντεῦθεν, ἐντευθενί, νῦν, νυνί, νυνμενί, οὐκί, οὐλί, οὐτωσί, τουτί, ὠδί; 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 οὐλί or ναίχι, which he wrongly accents ναίχι (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, ἐντανθοῖ, οὐδαμοῖ, Ἀθμονοῖ, Ἰσθμοῖ, Μεγαροῖ, Παιανιοῖ, Σφιγγοῖ, Φρεαρροῖ; except dissyllables from barytone primitives, which are paroxytone, as ἐνδον ἐνδοι, ἔξω ἔξοι, μέσοι μέσσοι, οἶκος οἶκοι, ὅποι, πέδον πέδοι.

NOTE.—A. G. 944. 30; Schol. Ven. Φ. 122; Joh. Alex. 36. 1; Arc. 183. 16: ἔνδοι, Apoll. de Adv. 610. 25, some wrote ἐνδοί, E. M. 663. 30; Eust. 140. 15; 722. 62: ἔξοι, E. M. 663. 32, is written ἐξοί, Eust. 140. 15: οἰκοι, Arc. 183. 16: οἰκοι δὲ ἀντὶ τοῦ εἰς τὸν οἶκον παροξύνεται: Apoll. de Adv. 588. 21: ὄποι, Arc. 182. 8: πέδοι, A. G. 945. 2; Joh. Alex. 36. 8: μέσοι, Æolic, Apoll. de Adv. 610. 31: μέσσοι, Æolic, Apoll. de Adv. 589. 3.

859. Those in *σι* retain the accent of their primitives, as θύρᾱ-σι, Ἀθήνη-σι, Ὀλυμπῖᾱ-σι, Πρασιᾶ-σι become θύρασι, Ἀθήνησι, Ὀλυμπίασι, Πρασιᾶσι (§ 98), παντάπασι (ἅπασι), ὥρασι (ὥρα), Ἐλαιούσι (Ἐλαιούς), Ἐλευσιώσι (Ἐλευσιώσι).

860. NOTE 1.—Joh. Alex. 35. 28: τὰ εἰς ΘΙ καὶ εἰς ΣΙ τὸν τῶν εἰς ΘΕΝ ἐπιρρημάτων ἔχει τόνον, οἶον οἴκοθεν οἴκοθι, ἀγρόθεν ἀγρόθι, Ὀλυμπιάθεν, Ὀλυμπιάσιν [leg. Ὀλυμπιάθεν, Ὀλυμπιάσιν, cf. 35. 14], Ἀλωπήκηθεν Ἀλωπήκησιν [? leg. Ἀλωπεκῆθεν Ἀλωπεκῆσι]: Ὀλυμπίασι, Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1382: νῦν προπαροξύνεται λέγεται γὰρ περὶ τόπου. ἐὰν περὶ πράγματος ἢ δηλοῦσα ἢ λέξις, οἶον ὡς εἰ λέγοι τις δέκα Ὀλυμπιάσιν ἐφεξῆς ἐνίκησεν ὁ δεῖνα προπερισπᾶται. γίνεται γὰρ τὸ μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπία Ὀλυμπίασι, τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπιάς Ὀλυμπιάσι; but has the dative plural of Ὀλυμπιάς 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 Μουνοχιάσι or Μουνοχιάσι for *ίασι*, Πρασίησι, St. Byz. for Πρασιᾶσι (but Πρασιάσι may be correct, cf. § 98): Πλαταιιάσι, Paus. 3. 5 (where Dindorf has the correct form Πλαταιᾶσι), Θριάσι for Θριάσι; Δεκελειᾶσι from Δεκέλεια: on this St. Byz. says, Δεκέλεια . . . ὁ δημότης Δεκελειεύς, τὸ τοπικὸν Δεκελειᾶθεν· τὰ γὰρ ἀπὸ ὀξυτόνων εἰς Α ἢ εἰς Η γιγνόμενα διὰ τοῦ ΗΘΕΝ ἢ ΑΘΕΝ προπερισπᾶται. παρὰ δὲ Καλλιμάχῳ Δεκελειᾶθεν Δεκελειᾶζε Δεκελειᾶσι. But it is questionable whether any such form as Δεκελειᾶ exists; there is Δεκελήη, which might be contracted Δεκελήη, from which we should get Δεκελήηθεν and Δεκελήησι. Ἀμαξαντεῖᾶσιν from Ἀμαξάντεια, St. Byz., and in the same author, Ἐρκειᾶσι, Πτελεᾶσι, Ἐρχιάσι, Ἐκαλήησι, Ἐρεχθιάσι, Κρωπιᾶσι, Τριμεῖᾶσι, Ἀνακαῖᾶσιν, Suid. Κριῶσι (perhaps for Κριῶσσε, cf. A. G. 1423), St. Byz., and Ἀραφηνῆσι (Göttling conjectures Ἀραφηνῖσι) are doubtful.

862. Those in *ακι* for *ακισ* are paroxytone, as θανμάκι, 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, ἀκραεῖ, ἀμεταστρεπτί, ἀμυθητί, ἀνοιμωκτί, αὐτοεθνεῖ, αὐτοχειρεῖ, ἄωρί, νεωστί, πανοικεῖ, προταινί, παγγυνναϊκί, Δωριστί, Ἑλληνιστί, Ἰαστί, Συριστί; except ἀμέλει, ὄσημέραι paroxytone, ὄσῶραι proparoxytonem, and ἔκητι, ἀέκητι, ἔναντι, ἀπέναντι, κατέναντι, πέρυσι, προπέρυσι proparoxytone.

863. NOTE.—A. G. Oxon. I. 124. 21: Ἀμέλει, though used as an adverb, is the imperative of ἀμελέω, Theog. Can. 165. 11: ἔκητι, ἀέκητι, Apoll. de Conj. 498. 31; de Adv. 553. 17; Joh. Alex. 37. 10: ἔμπαλι = ἔμπαλιν: ὄσημέραι and ὄσῶραι = ὄσαι ἡμέραι, ὄσαι ὥραι: πέρυσι, Schol. Ven. II. 324.

The Æolic adverbs in *vi* are barytone, as *τηλύϊ, ἀλύει, ἀτερύει*, Theog. Can. 160. 7.

Ἄλιμουῖντι, St. Byz., Ἀναγυροῖντι, 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 *v* throw the accent back, as ἄγαν, ἄγδην, ἀίγδην, ἀκέων, ἄντην, ἀπριάτην, ἄσσον, αὔριον, ἐπαύριον, σήμερον, βύζην, ἐξάπιον, ἐπίκλην, λίαν, 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, ἐλεόν, ἔτεόν; ἐκποδόν, ἔμποδόν, προποδόν; ἀκὴν (ἀκή), ἀκμήν (ἀκμή), ἐθελουτήν (ἐθελουτής), ἐκοντήν (ἐκοντής). The word αἰέν (ἔσαιέν) is also oxytone.

865. (b) Cases of substantives and adjectives, when used adverbially, retain the accent of the original word, as ἀκὴν, ἀκμήν, ἄλλην, ἀντίον, ἀπαντίον, ἀρχήν, ἰθείαν, δωρεάν, ἰμονιάν, κάλλιον, μακράν, νεῖον, πασυδίην, πλησίον, προφθαδίην, σχεδίην, τυχόν, ὑπέρμωρον; 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, ἐξόπιν, κατάντησιν, κατάντηστιν, ἐπιπλείον, ἐπιπλέον, ἐπιτοπλέον, ἐπιτοπλείστον, ἐσύστερον, ἐφόσον, καθαυτόν, κατεναντίον, παρᾶσσον, 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: ἡμερολεγδόν, Arist. H. A. 6. 21. 3, not ἡμερόλεγδον, as in E. M. 429. 40, and in some editions of Æschyl. Pers. 63: ἀδεμάν, ὅταν, Κρήτες, 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 ἐθελουτήν, on which see Joh. Alex. 37. 36, are falsely paroxytone in A. G. 1368: on ἀκμήν, Joh. Alex. 29. 23: αἰέν, Theog. Can. 161. 29; Joh. Alex. 33. 36: ἐξόν, Chærob. E. 89. 27: αὐθωρόν seems to be oxytone in all the places quoted in

H. D.: εὐθωρόν in Suidas is probably incorrect; H. D. quote it from Procop. Goth. 4. p. 665 A, but it is rightly proparoxytone in Ælian, H. A. 7. 5: αὐθημερόν is oxytone, Joh. Alex. 50. 24; Chærob. E. 89. 27: on πάμπαν and παντάπαισι, see Joh. Alex. 30. 27: πανημερόν is also oxytone in Herodot. 7. 183: on πέραν and ἀντιέραν, 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 πρῶ μονοσύλλαβον παρ' Ἀττικοῖς ὀξύνεται: ἐπεὶ ἐκ τοῦ πρῶτῆ δισυλλάβου ὀξυνομένου κατὰ συναίρεσιν γέγονε. τὸ δὲ πρῶν προπερισπᾶται . . . ἐπεὶ ἐκ τοῦ πρῶην.

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 ὀξυτόνως ἀντὶ τοῦ κραυγαστικῶς, καὶ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν Ἀττικῇ προσφῶδία.

-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; γνύξ, ἐπιβλύξ, προνύξ, πύξ; except ἀπαξ (εἰσάπαξ, ἐφάπαξ, καθάπαξ, προσάπαξ), and περίξ prooxytone.

NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 544. 32; 548. 9; E. M. 781. 47; S. V. A. 148; Schol. Ven. A. 251; Ξ. 60; Eust. 249. 33; 842. 43; 966. 63. Besides ἀπαξ and περίξ, Joh. Alex. 38. 9 mentions πάρεξ (πάραξ cod.): Herod. π. μ. λ. 25. 20: οὐδὲν εἰς ΕΞ ἐπίρρημα βαρυνόμενον ἐκ δύο προθέσεων συνεστηκὸς, ὅπερ καὶ γενικῆ θέλει συντάττεσθαι, ἀλλὰ μόνον τὸ πάρεξ. καὶ γὰρ ἡ συνήθεια οὕτως ἔσθ' ὅτε φησὶ, πάρεξ Ἀπολλωνίου ὃν τρόπον καὶ Ἡρόδοτος ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ ἔφη, πάρεξ τοῦ τε Σκυθίου ἔθνεος. παρὰ μέντοι τῷ ποιητῇ ἕτερον ἐστὶ τὸ ὀξυνομένον. ἀλλὰ παρὲς τὴν νῆσον ἐλαύνετε: παρὲς περιμήκεια δῶρα. εἴρηται δὲ περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ Ὀμηρικῇ προσφῶδία: Schol. Ven. 1. 7: Τυραννίαν δὲ ἐν μέρος λόγου ἤκουσεν, ἢ ἢ ἐπίρρημα καὶ βαρύνει: καὶ ἔχει λόγον, ὡς Ἡρόδοτος ἐν δ' (c. 46) πάρεξ τοῦ Σκυθικοῦ ἔθνεος. παρὰ δὲ τῷ ποιητῇ τὸ παρὲξ δύο μέρη λόγου εἰσὶ καὶ ἐγκλίνονται αἱ δύο προθέσεις: cf. Apion and Herodorus ap. Eust. 732. 39. Apparently Herodian wrote παρ ἔξ in Homer, later editors have been content with παρὲξ. In A. G. 1428 the adverb ὕραξ (?) is barytone.

-Ο.

869. All particles in ο (there are no proper adverbs), both simple and compound, are oxytone, as διό, καθό, καθαντό, πρό, ἀποπρό, διαπρό, προπρό; except δεῦρο properispomenon.

NOTE.—Apoll. de Synt. 332. 19: on δεῦρο and its various forms, Herod. π. μ. λ. 26. 31; the barbarism ἐξόπιστο = ἐξόπισθεν is proparoxytone.

-Ρ.

870. Those in ρ take the accent on the penultimate, as ἀντήμαρ, ἐννήμαρ, ἐξήμαρ, πανήμαρ, ἄφαρ, εἶθαρ, ἐπίκαρ, ἴκταρ, πρόπαρ, ὕπαρ; νύκτωρ; except ἀτάρ 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; Chærob. E. 134. 25; A. G. Paris. 3. 8. 15: ζητεῖται δὲ πάλιν πῶς τὸν ἀτὰρ σύνδεσμον δεῖ προφέρεισθαι, πότερον ὀξυτόνως ἢ βαρυτόνως, οἱ μὲν γὰρ

φησιν ὀξυτόνως ἀνεγνώκασι ὡς Καλλίμαχος, οἱ δὲ βαρυτόνως, λόγῳ τῶδε· πᾶσα λέξις εἰς AP λήγουσα βαρυτονεῖται, οἷον ἄφαρ, εἶθαρ, δάμαρ, στέαρ, οὔθαρ· ῥητέον δὲ ὅτι οὐδεὶς συμπλεκτικὸς ἢ βαρύνεται ἢ περισπᾶται, πάντες δὲ ὀξύνονται.

-Σ.

871. (a) *as*. Those in *as* are oxytone, as ἀγκάς, ἀνδρακάς, ἐκάς, ἀνεκάς, ἐντυπάς; except ἀντιπέρας, καταντιπέρας, ἀτρέμας, ἔμπας, πέλας paroxytone.

NOTE.—*As*, *cras*, a Bœotian word, Hesych.; according to Schol. Ven. ad loc. Zenodotus wrote *ás* δὴ καὶ μᾶλλον in Π. 8. 470: ἄλιος = ἄλις in Hipponax, 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 παραπόδας are better written as two words; Apoll. de Adv. 570. 25: καὶ τὸ ἐντυπάς, ἐκάς, ἀνεκάς, ἀπερ' Ἀττικῶν οὐ δεόντως ἀναβιβάζουσιν.

872. (b) *es*. Ἄές and αἰές = αἰέ, χθές, ἐχθές, προχθές (not πρόχθες), προυχθές, are oxytone; τήτες (σῆτες, σᾶτες) barytone. The rest are merely adjectives of the Third Declension used adverbially, and retain their adjectival accent, as αἰεκές, ἐπιεικές, ἀκλέες = ἀκλεέες, ἀμπερές, ἀμφίετες, αὐτόετες (see above, § 709), ἀσπερχές, διαμπερές, υωλεμές. The Homeric εἰνάνυχες is only another form of ἐννέα νύχες or ἐννεάνυχες. In Attic the adverbs ἄληθες, ἐπάναγκες, ἐπίτηδες, and ἐξεπίτηδες are proparoxytone.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 30. 1; A. G. 376. 7; Herod. π. μ. λ. 47. 3; E. M. 62. 51; 358. 53; 366. 26; Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 89; yet we find S. V. A. 142 saying, τὸ ἐπιτηδὲς ὀξυντέον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐπιτηδεῖς γάρ. τὰ δὲ ὀνομαστικὰ ἐπιρρήματα τὸν αὐτὸν τοῖς ὀνόμασι φυλάσσει τόνον: Göttling, Accent. p. 348, mentions βίωπλανες, but it seems to be an error on his part, the word is oxytone; cf. Callimachus ap. Choerob. C. 447. 13.

873. (c) *ης*. Adverbs in *ης* are, with the exception of ἔμπης (and ἐξῆς, 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 αἰφνης, ἐξαίφνης, ἀπαρχῆς, διακενῆς, ἐξαπλνης, ἐξαυτῆς, ἐξείης, ἐφεξείης, ἐξίσης, ἐπανάγκης, ἐπικουῆς.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 163. 3: ἐξείης ἀφ' οὗ τὸ ἐξῆς περισπῶμενον: Joh. Alex. 38. 16: ὁ ἐμπης, Apoll. de Adv. 564. 23.

874. (d) *is*. *General Rule*.—All simple adverbs in *is* are oxytone, except dissyllables, those in ἀκίς, ἀδίς, υδίς and ἀνδίς, which are barytone: compounds keep the accent of the simple words from which they are derived.

Special Rules.—Monosyllables in *is* with their compounds are

oxytone, as *δῖς*, *ἀποδῖς*; *τρίς*, *ἀποτρίς*, *ἐπιτρίς*, *ἔστρίς*. *Καθεῖς* is remarkable.

875. Dissyllables and their compounds are accented on the penultimate, as *ἄλις*, *ἄνις*, *αὔθις*, *εἰσαὔθις*, *ἐξαὔθις*, *μεταὔθις*, *ἄχρις*, *λέχρις*, *μεταὔτις*, *μέχρις*, *μόγις*, *μόλις*; except *ἀμφίς* and *χωρίς* oxytone.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 38. 19; E. M. 114. 35; 607. 22; Schol. Ven. Π. 324.

876. Those in *akis* are paroxytone, as *δεκάκις*, *ὀλιγάκις*, *πλειστάκις*, *πλεονάκις*, *πολλάκις*, *τοσαυτάκις*, Joh. Alex. 38. 24; Theog. Can. 163. 13; *ἄμακίς* ἄπαξ *Κρήτες*, Heschy. is proparoxytone.

877. Trisyllables in *ädis* are paroxytone, as *ἐσχάδις*, *κρυφάδις*, *μιγάδις*, *ὀκλάδις*, *πτακάδις*, *φυγάδις*, *χαμάδις*; except *οἴκαδις* proparoxytone, and *ὠμαδῖς* oxytone. The Doric adverbs in *avdis* are also paroxytone, as *ἀγράνδις*, *Ὀλυμπιάνδις*, *χαμάνδις*.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 38. 25; A. G. 1303; 1317; Theog. Can. 163. 20: *ὠμαδῖς* is spelled *ὀμαδῖς* in E. M. 806. 7.

878. Those in *vdis* 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 *dis*, when consisting of more than three syllables, or with a long penultimate, and all other adverbs in *is*, are oxytone, as *αἰφνηδῖς*, *ἀκροπουδῖς*, *ἀμοιβαδῖς*, *ἀμφιουδῖς*, *ἐβολαδῖς*, *ἐπιουδῖς*, *κατωμαδῖς*, *κλωπηδῖς*, *λαθρηδῖς*, *στοιχηδῖς*, *ἀμφικελεμνῖς*, *αὐτουγχῖς*, *ἐγκοιτῖς*, *κραταιῖς*, *λικριφῖς*, *παμπηδονῖς*, *σολικρῖς*; except *πέρυτις*.

NOTE.—Schol. Ven. Ξ. 463; Joh. Alex. 38. 28; A. G. 1310; 1319; Theog. Can. 163. 13: in Herod. π. μ. λ. 46. 15 *ἀμφουδῖς* is proparoxytone: *κραταιῖς*, Schol. Hom. Odyss. II. 597: *ὁ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ Ἡρωδιανὸς δευτόνως κατὰ συστολήν, ὡς λικριφῖς, ἀμφουδῖς, ἐπιρρηματικῶς, ὁ δὲ Ἀσκαλωνίτης τὸ πλήρες κραταιὰ ἴς, οἷον ἰσχυρὰ δύναμις. ᾗ ἐπέισθη καὶ ἡ συνήθεια.*

880. (*e*) *os*. Those in *os* are accented on the penultimate, as *ἦμος*, *πῆμος*, *ὀπῆμος*, *ὀππῆμος*, *τῆμος*, *κῆγχος* or *κῆχος*, *πάρος*, *τημοῦτος* (*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 δεύνονται, καὶ σχέσιν τοπικὴν δηλοῖ μετὰ τῆς εἰς ΟΣ καταλήξεως. οἷον ἐντός, ἐκτός· ὅσα δὲ τοπικῆς ἀπήλακται σχέσεως, καὶ χρόνον, ἢ ἄλλο τι δηλοῖ μετὰ τῆς εἰς ΟΣ καταλήξεως, τὴν βαρύτερον τάσιν ἐπιζητεῖ· οἷον, πάρος ἐπὶ χρόνον, ἦμος ὁμοίως, τῆμος, ὀπῆμος, κῆγχος· τὸ ἔναγχος προπαροξύνεται· τὸ εἰκὸς δευνόμενον οὐδέτερον ἦν μετοχὴ οὐδέτερου γένους εἰς σύνταξιν ἐπιρρηματικὴν ἐλθοῦσα·*

τὸ γοῦν ἔνδος, ἕξος, βαρύτονα Δάρια : Joh. Alex. 38. 32. Apollonius (de Adv. 595. 5) thinks that ἔναγχος and the Ionic κήγχος should be oxytone. Ἐκπαντός and παράχρεος are better written as two words.

881. (*f*) *us*. Those in *us* are oxytone, as ἐγγύς, εὐθύς, ἰθύς, 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 ὀξύτονα διὰ βραχὺ τοῦ Υ γράφεται ἀπλῶ ὄντα· τὰ γὰρ παρὰ πρόθεσιν συγκείμενα προπαροξύνονται· οἶον, ἐγγύς, εὐθύς, ἰθύς, μεσσηγύς· τὸ ἀντικρυς, σύνεγγυς, παρὰ πρόθεσιν συγκείμενα προπαροξύνονται· τὸ ἀντικρὺς ὀξυνόμενον ἐκτείνει τὸ Υ· τὸ ἀλλυς μακρὸν ἔχον τὸ Υ περισπᾶται. Thus also the Doric πῦς 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*) *ws*. Adverbs in *ws* have the same accent as the genitive plural of the word from which they are derived, as ἀκρουγγῶς, ἀληθῶς (ἀληθῶν), ἁμῶς, ἀπαξαπλῶς, ἀπλῶς (ἀπλῶν), ἀποχώντως, ἀρκούντως, αὐθάδως, αὐτάρκως, ἀφειδείως, βαρέως, γλυκέως, διαψευστῶς, εὐνως (εὐνων § 557), ἡδέως, καλῶς (καλῶν), λεληθότως, μεγάλως, μηδαμῶς, μηδὸλως, οἰκότως, οἷως, ὄντως, ὀρθίως (ὀρθίων), πάντως, ποτέρως, πραόνως, πρεπόντως, ῥαόνως, τηνάλλως. Adverbs of quantity in *ως* are perispomena, as διχῶς, τριχῶς, πολλαχῶς, together with ζαφελῶς (ἐπιζαφελῶς) from ζάφελος, and ἀνακῶς from ἀναξ. Αὐτως, ἕως, λέως, ὄμως, nevertheless, ὅπως, τείως, τέως, ὡσαύτως, are paroxytone; ὁμῶς, equally, is perispomenon. Καθῶς, τῶς, ὡς, thus, are oxytone; ὡς, as, is proclitic, see Chap. 9.

883. NOTE 1.—Joh. Alex. 39. 5; Apoll. de Adv. 580. 30 sq.; Theog. Can. 164. 16; Chærob. C. 459. 17 : καὶ τὸ αὐταρκῶν δὲ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις βαρύνεται κατὰ τὴν ἀκρίβειαν, οἶον αὐτάρκων· καὶ τὸ ἐπίρρημα δὲ τὸ ἐξ αὐτοῦ γινόμενον αὐτάρκως βαρυντόνως ἀναγινώσκειται· καὶ λέγουσί τινες τῶν τεχνικῶν περισπωμένως αὐτὸ ἀναγινώσκειν καὶ τὸ συνήθων δὲ καὶ κακοήθων βαρυντόνως ἐπεκράτησεν ἀναγινώσκεισθαι, οἶον συνήθως καὶ κακοήθως : Joh. Alex. 39. 12 : τὸ δὲ αὐταρκῶς, εὐδῶς περισπᾶ Ἡρωδιανός, ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰς γενικὰς αὐτῶν· τὴν δὲ κακοήθων γενικὴν καὶ αὐθάδων βαρύνειν μεμελετήκασιν παραλόγως, αἷς συμβαρύνουσι καὶ τὰ ἐπιρρήματα, κακοήθως, αὐθάδως· ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ τὸ νοσῶδων ἐβάρυνεν ἀλόγως; Arc. 136. 23.

On those in *ως*, 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. 1 : on ἕως, τέως, see Joh. Alex. 39. 25 : ὅπως, above, § 825 : ὄμως, Schol. Ven. M. 393.

885. NOTE 3.—Doric Accentuation of Adverbs in *-ws*. 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 exeuntium 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* pronuntiare ut *παντῶν*, *ἀλλῶν*, *τηνῶν*, non *φιλῶς* vel *κουφῶς*. Ergo Joannes non recte præcipit de *αὐτοματῶς*, melius de *οὐτῶς*, quum *τουτῶν* Doricum sit, accedente præterea Eustathii testimonio, qui *οὐτῶς* ut Doricum affert e Theocr. 10. 47³. In adverbio *ὄπως* iudice Apollonio utraque accentus ratio, *ὄπως* et *ὄπῶς* defendi potest⁴. Quid vero de priorè illius regulæ parte judicandum est? Optimi auctores docent, nonnulla adverbia apud Dorienses acutum in ultima habuisse, ut *καλῶς*, *σοφῶς*⁵, et apud ipsum Joannem in ea regula, cui hæc adnexa est, pro *βαρυντοῦσι* restituendum esse *ὀξυτοῦσι* supra monuimus not. 4, quod jam certissime confirmatum vides. Neque tamen omnia adverbia vulgo circumflexa vel, quod Theognostus docet, ab adjectivis *ὀξυνομένοις* 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 encliticæ fierent, eo præcepto tangi arbitramur, ut *καλῶς*, *σοφῶς*. Non credimus Joanni de *κόμφως* et *ἄπλως*.'

-Υ.

886. (a) Adverbs in *v* from adjectives in *us* retain the accent of the latter, as *εὐθύς* *εὐθύ*, *εὐρύ* *μεσσηγύ*; of the remainder, the dissyllables and their compounds are accented on the penultimate, as *ἀνευ*, *πάγχυ*, *ἐπιπάγχυ* (?), *πάνυ*, *πρόχυνυ*, *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: *ὁμοίως δὲ* (i. e. *βαρυντοῦσιν*) *τὰ ποιότητος δηλωτικὰ ἐπιρρήματα, κάλως, σόφως, κόμφως, ἄπλως· τὰ δὲ ὑφ' ἡμῶν βαρύτονα περισπῶσιν· οὐτῶς, παντῶς, αὐτοματῶς.*

² Apoll. de Adv. p. 581: *τὰ προκείμενα τῶν ἐπιρρημάτων . . . περισπᾶται ἢ βαρύνεται καθὸ πᾶσα γενικὴ πληθυντικὴ ἦτοι περισπᾶται ἢ βαρύνεται, δεῖνδε ἐκ τοῦ Δωριεῖς συμπερισπᾶν τὸ ἐπίρρημα (παντῶς) ἐπεὶ καὶ τὴν γενικὴν παντῶν φασίν. οὕτως ἔχει καὶ τὸ ἀλλῶς καὶ τηνῶς. τοῦτο γὰρ καὶ ἐνίους ἠπάτησεν ἀποφήνασθαι ὡς τὰ παρ' ἡμῖν βαρύτονα τῶν ἐπιρρημάτων περισπῶσι Δωριεῖς· ὅπερ οὐκ ἦν ἀληθές. οὔτε γὰρ τὸ κούφως οὔτε τὸ φίλως οὔτε τὰ τοιαῦτα περισπῶσι.*

³ Eustath. 630. 29: *Δωριεῖς κατὰ τὸ καλῶς, σοφῶς, δυνατῶς φασὶ καὶ οὐτῶς, οἷον παίρνεται ὁ στάχυς οὕτως.* In bono Theocriti libro (Ben. 2) est οὕτως.

⁴ Apoll. de Adv. 584. 19: *δοκεῖ μοι καὶ κατὰ τὴν Δωρίδα διάλεκτον τῶ μὲν προκατειλεγμένῳ λόγῳ ὄπως ἀναγινώσκειν, οὐδ' ὄπως ἀρίστα· τῶ μὲντοι μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς συγκαταβιβάζειν τὰ ἐπιρρήματα ὄπῶς, ὥστε ἀμφοτέρας τὰς ἀναγνώσεις λόγον ἔχουσαι.*

⁵ Apoll. de Adv. 580. 33: *παρὰ Δωριεῦσιν ἕνια (adverbia in ΩΣ) ὀξύνεται ὥστε (num ὄτε?) κατ' ἐγκλισιν ἀνεγνώσθη ἢ βα κάλως (corr. καλῶς) ἀποκαθάρασα ἐξελεπύρωσεν, unde nonnulli ὡς Doricum esse putarunt, vid. p. 581. 3 et 583. 20.—Theog. Oxx. 164. 18 (Ann. Bekk. p. 1123): *Δωριεῖς τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΩΣ ὀξυτόνων ἐπιρρήματα ὀξύνουσιν, οἷον σοφὸς σοφῶς, καλὸς καλῶς: Herod. π. μ. λ. 25. 29: οὐδὲν εἰς ΩΣ λῆγον ἐπίρρημα ὀξυτόμενον ὑπεσταλμένης Δωρίδος διαλέκτου.**

(*b*) Those in *ou* are perispomena, as ἀγχοῦ, ἀμοῦ, αὐτοῦ, διχοῦ, μηδαμοῦ, μοναχοῦ, μυριαχοῦ, ὄμοῦ, πανταχοῦ, πηλοῦ, ὑψοῦ.

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: ἔμβραχυ is proparoxytone, not oxytone as it is falsely printed in Joh. Alex. 37. 21; so too in πρόβραχυ: ἐπιβραχύ, καταβραχύ, παραβραχύ, κατευθύ, ἐπιπολύ, ἐπιτοπολύ, καταπολύ, παραπολύ, and the like, should probably be written ἐπὶ βραχύ, κατὰ βραχύ, etc.: on the latter word Lobeck (Phryn. 540) thus writes: 'Καταβραχύς agnoscere videtur Schol. Thucyd. 7. 2. 170. Sed prius verba Thucydidis ponam ipsa: ἤδη ἐπετετέλεστο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὸν μέγα λιμένα διπλοῦν τεῖχος πλὴν κατὰ βραχύ τι τὸ πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν' ad quæ hæc annotat Scholiographus: κατὰ βραχύ τι βαρυτόνως τινὲς ἀναγιγνώσκουσι, ὡς μὴ τὸ ὀλίγον, ἀλλὰ τὸ πετρῶδες ἀκούηται: de quo quæ Bauerus scripsit, nugatoria sunt. Mihi illud significari videtur, aliquos, utroque conjuncto, πλὴν κατὰβραχύ τι scripsisse, *excepto loco quodam vadoso eodemque scruposo* (nisi pro πετρῶδες ille πηλῶδες scripsit).' Πάμπανυ in Dio Cass. is probably false.

On those in *ou* see Chærob. C. 429. 22; Joh. Alex. 32. 20: Καθόλου, προύργου, ἄλλου, ὑπερεκπερισσοῦ are hardly to be considered as coming under this rule: on ὄτου (ἐξότου), see above, § 743, and Joh. Alex. 32. 22: on ὄπου, ποῦ, πού, οὔ, οὐ, above, § 825: on ἔϋ=εϋ, Apoll. de Adv. 614. 11: ὑπέρευ is paroxytone: κόχyu and κοχύ both occur in Hesych., but it is doubtful whether the word is an adverb.

-Ω.

888. Those in *ω* are paroxytone, as ἄνω, κάτω, ἔξω, πρόσω, ἐκατέρω, πορρωτέρω, ἐκαστάτω, ἀνωτέρω, ἄφνω, ὀπίσω, οὔτω; except ἄνεω or ἄνεω proparoxytone, and πρῶ, ἐπισχερώ, ἐνσχερώ oxytone.

889. NOTE 1.—Theog. Can. 161. 15; Joh. Alex. 37. 22; Apoll. de Adv. 576. 12; E. M. 114. 35: ἄβῶ: πρῶ Ἰάκωνες, Hesych.: ἄνεω, Apoll. de Adv. 577. 9: ἔτι τὰ εἰς Ω λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα παροξύνεται, καθὼς ἔχει τὰ προκατειλεγμένα, πρόσω, ἔσω, κάτω, ἐγγυτέρω. σαφὲς οὖν ὅτι, καθὼς προείπομεν, εἰ ἐπίρρημα τὸ ἌΝΕΩΙ, σέσημειώσεται. καὶ εἰ παροξυστήσεται ὡς τὰ συνεμπύπτοντα ὀνομαστικῆ πτώσει ἐπιρρήματα τὴν τάσιν τῶν ὀνομάτων φυλάσσει, σαφὲς ὅτι προπαροξυνόμενον ἔνεκα τοῦ τόνου κατάρθωται. ἐδείκνυτο γὰρ τὸ προκείμενον, ὡς ἀπὸ Ἀττικῆς γραφῆς τῆς ἄνεως ἐσχημάτιστο: ἦν δὲ τὸ παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς ἄνεως τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἔχον τὴν ὀξεῖαν: cf. also Joh. Alex. 37. 24: ἐπισχερώ, Schol. Ven. Σ. 68; E. M. 365. 14; Apoll. de Adv. 576. 12: πρῶ, Joh. Alex. 32. 7: τὸ μέντοι πρῶ μονοσύλλαβον παρ' Ἀττικοῖς ὀξύνεται: ἐπεὶ ἐκ τοῦ πρῶ δισυσύλλαβον ὀξυνομένου κατὰ συναίρεσιν γέγονε. It is sometimes however written πρῶ, 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 τουτῶ, 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. ἐποποιί, mentions a large number of Aristophanic interjections.

-A.

892. Ἄππα, πάππα, ἄττα, ἄττατα, ἕα, εἶα, ἴσση, σίττα, τήνελλα, ψίττα, ψύττα, ὠεῖα retract the accent, ταττά, οὐά (or οὐᾶ), δά (or δᾶ), and ὠσαννά are oxytone, and ᾶ, βᾶ, παπαπᾶ, or πᾶ πᾶ πᾶ, perispomena.

893. NOTE.—ᾶ, Joh. Alex. 31. 8: τὰ ἔχοντα δίχρονον ἐκτεταμένον περισπᾶται ᾶ δειλὲ πάντων· καὶ τὸ βᾶ ἐν τῇ συνηθείᾳ παρὰ ἀρχαίοις ἐκπληξιν δηλοῦν. Suidas draws a distinction between ᾶ and ᾷ: ᾶ ᾶ παρ' Ἀριστοφάνει ἐπίρρημα μετ' ἐκπλήξεως καὶ παρακελεύσεως· ᾶ ᾶ τὴν δᾶδα μὴ μοι πρόσφερε (Plut. 1052). τὸ ᾶ ᾶ κατὰ διαίρεσιν ἀναγνωστέον, οὐ καθ' ἔνωσιν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ψιλωτέον ἀμφότερα· εἰ γὰρ ἐν μέρος λόγου ἦν καὶ κατὰ σύναψιν ἀνεγινώσκετο, οὐ χρεῖαν εἶχε τῶν δύο τόνων ἡτοι τῶν δύο ὀξεῖων· καὶ τοῦτο μὲν ἐκπλήξεως δὴν ψιλοῦται· τὸ δὲ ᾶ ᾶ θαυμαστικὸν δασύνεται, ὡς ἐν ἐπιγράμματί φησιν Ἀγαθίας (A. P. I. 34) ᾶ μέγα τολμήεις κηρὸς ἀνεπλάσατο: Schol. Plat. Hipp. maj. 295 A: ᾶ περισπασθὲν δηλοῖ εἶθε· Καλλίμαχος·

ᾶ πάντως ἵνα γῆρας.

καὶ τὸ ᾷ κλητικόν· Ὅμηρός·

ᾶ δειλοί, τί κακῶν;

σημαίνει δὲ καὶ τὸ πολὺ καὶ μέγα παρ' Ἀρχιλόχῳ·

ᾶ ἕαδ' εἰς τε ταύρους.

τό τε ἐν ἴσῳ τῷ ναί, καὶ εἶθε. καὶ εἶτι σχετλιαστικὸν ἀντὶ τοῦ φεῦ ἐπιρρήματος . . . εἰ δὲ ψιλωθεῖ περισπασθὲν, τὸ νῦν σημαίνει. The books vary considerably: εἶα, Eust. 107. 25: δοκεῖ δὲ τὸ ῥηθὲν εἶα παροξύνεσθαι, ὡς κατ' ἐπέκτασιν ἔχον τὸ Α, ὁποῖόν τι καὶ ἐν τῷ ναίχι γίνεται. ὅτι δὲ τὸ εἶα συνεσταλμένην ἔχει τὴν λήγουσαν, ἢ τραγωδία δηλοῖ ἐν τῷ, ἀλλ' εἶα, τέκνον· καὶ, ἀλλ' εἶα, χῶρει· καὶ, ἀλλ' εἶα, φείδου μηδέν. ἐξ ἰαμβικῶν δὲ στίχων ταῦτα εἰσὶ. σημειῶσαι δὲ ὅτι κατὰ τὴν τέχνην τοῦ Γεωργίου προπερισπᾶται τὸ ῥηθὲν εἶα, εἰπόντος, ὅτι τε παρακελευσματικὸν ἐπίρρημά ἐστι, καὶ ὅτι, ὡς ῥέω ῥεῖα καὶ πλεονασμῷ τοῦ Ι ῥεῖα, οὕτως ἔω τὸ ἐκπέμπω, ἕα, καὶ πλεονασμῷ, εἶα. φέρει δὲ καὶ χρῆσιν τῆς λέξεως κειμένην, φησὶ, παρ' Εὐριπίδῃ ἐν Σολεῖ ταύτην. εἶα δὴ, φίλον ξύλον, ἔκτεινέ μοι σεαυτὸ καὶ γίνου θρασύ. In our books it is in almost every instance properispomenon: ὠεῖα = ᾶ εἶα or εἶα, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 18: τὸ ὠεῖα μίμημα βαρβάρων ἐλκόντων τι: ταττά, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 14: εὐά, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 24, Suid., is sometimes written εἶα.

-E.

894. Ἀβάλε = ᾶ βάλε, ἄγε, βάλε, ἠνίδε, σίττε, φέρε, are paroxytone, δεῦτε, εὔγε properispomena, ὑπέρευγε proparoxytone, ἐέ, ἕ, ἕ, ἰδέ oxytone.

NOTE.—ιδέ, 'Atticum esse ιδέ, non ἰδε, tradunt Schol. Hom. II. A. 85; Eust. II. p. 341. 22; Moeris, p. 193. In libris scriptis ιδέ vix reperitur, sed ἰδε;' H. D.

-H.

895. Ἰή and ὠή are oxytone, βῆ, βλή (?) perispomena.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 29. 18 : καὶ τὰ καθαρῶντα, μὴ δηλοῦντα χρόνον, ὀξύνεται οἶον ἰή, ὠή, ἰωή : Arc. 183. 7 ; Eust. 751. 59 : γάρφουσι γὰρ οἱ παλαιοὶ δίχα παραδειγμάτων, ὅτι πᾶσα λέξις δισύλλαβος ἐν ῥήμασιν, εἰ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς πάθη ἀποκοπὴν, περισπᾶ τὴν καταλειπομένην· εἰ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ τέλους, ὀξύνει αὐτὴν ἐπιρρηματικῶς δηλαδὴ κατὰ τὸ ὠή, ὀτιή. Both ἰή and ὠή are falsely paroxytone in Theog. Can. 160. 27 : βῆ, Eust. 592. 18 (yet it is βή Eust. 768. 13) ; Suid. βλῆ [? βῆ], Theog. Can. 155. 19 : βλῆ μίμημα φωνῆς ἀλόγου ἰσοδυναμοῦν τὸ βλιχᾶσθαι (sic) ὃ καὶ περισπᾶται . . . καὶ τὸ φνη [sic φνεῖ?] παρ' Ἀριστοφάνει· ἔστι δὲ καὶ αὐτὸ μίμημα φωνῆς ὀρνέου.

-AI.

896. Ἄτταται, ἀταταταί, αἰαί, παπαί, ῥυπαπαί are perispomena, βαβαί, εὐαί, ἰατταταί, οὐαί, ὠαίαί oxytone ; αἶ and αῖ seem to be equally good.

897. NOTE.—Schol. in Dion. Thrac. 946. 31 : τὰ σχετλιαστικὰ περισπᾶται, τῶν εἰς AI περισπωμένων, οἶον ἄτταται, οἶ οἶ, αἰοίμοι, οἶμοι. τὸ ᾧ πόποι σημειώδες—παπαί γὰρ περισπᾶται—ἐνομίσθη γὰρ ὡς ὄνομα εἶναι· διὸ καὶ ὀνομαστικὴν ἔλαβε τάσιν· ὡς γὰρ ᾧ φίλοι, οὕτως ᾧ πόποι ᾧ θεοί. ἔστι δὲ δύο σχετλιαστικὰ ἐπιρρήματα : Theog. Can. 158. 25 : τὰ εἰς AI λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν ὧν καὶ τὰ σχετλιαστικὰ τὰ πλείω ἔστι, διὰ τῆς AI διφθογγῆς γράφεται· οἶον, αἰαί· ἄτταται· παπαί (sic) ὃ δὲ περὶ ταῦτα τόνος ἀμφίβολος. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ὀξύνουσιν αὐτὰ, οἱ δὲ περισπῶσιν· ἀλογοὶ γὰρ αὐτῶν λυπουμένων ἢ μεθύοντων φωναί, καθὼς εἴρηται· χαμαί· τοῦτο ὀξύνεται, ὡς καὶ τὸ νυμαί· ὑμαί . . . σημειωτέον δὲ ὅτι τὰ μὲν χρονικὰ βαρύνεται ὡς τοπάλαι· ὕπαι· τὰ δὲ σχετλιαστικὰ περισπᾶται· τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ ὀξύνεται : Αἶ, Joh. Alex. 32. 24 : τὰ τὴν AI δίφθογγον ἔχοντα ὀξύνεται, οἶον αἶ τάλας, ναί. ταῦτά ἐστι μονοσύλλαβα : Theog. Can. 155. 30 : τὰ εἰς AI λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα μονοσύλλαβα, τρία ἔστιν· αἶ τὸ δασυνόμενον, ὡς ὅταν λέγομεν (sic), αἶ τάλας· καὶ αἶ τὸ εὐκτικὸν . . . καὶ τὸ ναί . . . : A. G. 353. 18 : αἶ ψιλούμενον καὶ περισπώμενον τὸ ὄφελον σημαίνει, κατ' ἀποκοπὴν τοῦ αἶθε. δασυνόμενον δὲ ἄρθρον θηλικὸν ἀναφορικόν. σημαίνει δὲ ἐπιρρῆμα θρηνητικόν περισπώμενον καὶ ψιλούμενον, ὃ καὶ διπλασιάζεται. αἶ αἶ τάλαινα : thus also Suidas, Tzetzes in Lycoph. 31 : αἶ αἶ, ἐπιρρῆμα θρηνητικόν, ὃ πάντες οἱ νῦν βαρύνουσι. Στέφανος δὲ καὶ Μελάμπους περισπᾶν ἀξιούσι, λέγοντες τουτονεῖ τὸν κανόνα. Τὰ εἰς AI δίφθογγον λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα, ἂν ἐπὶ τέλους ἔχωσι τὸν τόνον, περισπῶνται. ἰατταταί, παπαί, αἶ καὶ τὰ ὅμοια. πλὴν τοῦ βαβαί, καὶ τὸ ναί· ἐγὼ δέ φημι καὶ τοῦ οὐαί. Our books vary, and no wonder : ἄτταται (and ἀταταταί), Joh. Alex. 36. 12 : τὰ δὲ σχετλιαστικὰ τῶν εἰς OI καὶ εἰς AI ἄλογον ἔχει τὸν τόνον ἃ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν περισπᾶται, ὡς τὸ ὀττοῖ ἔχον συμπαρακείμενον καὶ τὸ ἄτταται, καὶ τὸ οἰοῖ καὶ αἰαί σαβοῖ τε, καὶ τὸ αἶβοι καὶ τὸ σαβαί παρ' Εὐπόλιδι ἐν Βάπταις. τὸ δὲ εὐαί παρὰ τῷ αὐτῷ ὀξύνεται, εὐαί σαβαί. βαρύνεται δὲ τὸ οἶμοι. τὸ δὲ ᾧ πόποι δυσὶ τόνοις χρήται. ἔδει δὲ αὐτὸ δύο περισπωμένας ἔχειν, ἐπεὶ καὶ παράκειται καὶ τὸ παπαί : Herod. π. μ. λ. 27. 11 : οὐδὲν εἰς AI λήγον ἐπιρρῆμα ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν ὀξύνεται· λέγω δὴ τὸ χαμαί· τὰ δὲ τοιαῦτα περισπᾶται, ἀταταί, αἰαί, παπαί : yet ἄτταται occurs as well as αἰαί : βαί (?) Eust. 768. 13 : βαβαί, Arc. 183. 18 : τὰ εἰς OI καὶ εἰς AI σχετλιαστικὰ παραλόγως περισπῶνται· ὀττοτοῖ, εὐοῖ, παπαί, ἀταταί, πλὴν τοῦ αἶ, οὐαί, βαβαί. παροξύνεται δὲ τὸ οἶμοι, ᾧμοι· ἢ δὲ συνήθεια ὀξύνει τὸ παπαί καὶ ἀταταί : Etym. Gud. 451. 19 ; but βαβαί is found in the Cod. Clark. Arc. 183. 18 : εὐαί, Joh. Alex. above : ἰαί, Aristoph. Eccl. 1179 : ἰατταταί (?) : οὐαί, Arc. 183. 18 : παπαί, A. G. ; Arc. ; Joh. Alex. above, or παπαί, E. M. 823. 25 ; Theog. Can. 158. 25 : παπαπαί or παπαπαί : ῥυπαπαί, or ῥυπαπαί, also occurs as proparoxytone and oxytone : ὠαίαί, Apoll. de Adv. 537. 32 : καθάπερ οὖν τῷ πόποι τὸ παπαί (sic) παράκειται καὶ τῷ ὀτοτοῖ τὸ ἀταταί (sic), οὕτως καὶ τῷ ὠοιοῖ τὸ ὠαίαί, ὅπερ συναλειφθὲν καὶ ἐν βαρείᾳ τάσει γινόμενον παρ' Αἰολεῦσιν ἔστιν ᾠαί.

-EI.

898. Φνεί is oxytone, ἄγρει paroxytone.

NOTE.—Ἄγρει is of course only the imperative of ἀγρέω, Joh. Alex. 36. 29; Theog. Can. 159. 6.

-OI.

899. These are generally perispomena, as αἰβοῖ, γοῖ, οἰοιοῖ, οἰμοιοῖ, εὐοῖ, λαιβοῖ, οἰοῖ, ὄτοτοῖ; except κοῖ, οῖ oxytone, and πόποι paroxytone. Of the rest in ι, ἦνι and οῖ are oxytone, ἴθι paroxytone.

NOTE.—Αἰβοῖ, Joh. Alex. 36. 15; βοῖ, Aristoph. Pac. 1031; γοῖ, Jacobs ad Anthol. T. 12. p. 476; ἐποποιῖ, Schol. Aristoph. Av. 58; Σύμμαχος καὶ Δίδυμος προπαροξύνουσιν· οἱ δὲ περισπῶσιν ἢ ἢ ἐπίρρημα, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐποπιστί; Schol. Aristoph. Av. 227=228: τὸ δὲ ἐποποιῖ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα δεῖ δξυτόνωσ προφέρεσθαι, ὥστε ἦχον ὀρνέου προφέρεσθαι κατὰ μίμησιν, so also Theodos. Gramm. p. 79. 2; εὐοῖ, Apoll. de Adv. 588. 24; καὶ γὰρ τὰ πρωτότυπα θέλει ὀπωσδήποτε περισπᾶσθαι, ὡς ἔχει τὸ οἰμοιοῖ καὶ τὸ ὄτοτοῖ καὶ τὸ οἰοιοῖ. Φαίνεται ὅτι καὶ τὸ εὐοῖ κατὰ τοῦτο σεσημειώσεται: Arc. 183. 19, but it is oxytone in Theog. Can. 158. 23, and elsewhere: κοῖ, E. M. 607. 24; Joh. Alex. 36. 36: οῖ ought seemingly to be οῖ according to the passage just quoted from Apollonius: οἶμοι, Arc. 183. 21; Apoll. de Adv. 537. 22, and πανοῖμοι: πόποι, E. M. 823. 25; Theog. Can. 158. 10; Joh. Alex. 36. 18; ποποι also occurs: σαβοῖ, Joh. Alex. 36. 16: ὦμοι, 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 ν are oxytone, as ἀμήν, εὐάν, ἦν; except αὐν, 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 εἶεν was made oxytone by some writers: on εὐέν, εὐάν (εὐοῖ), and the like, see H. D. s. vv.

-Ξ, -O, -Π, -Σ, -Τ.

901. Those in ξ, ο, and π are oxytone, as βαβαιάξ, βομβάξ, ιαταταιάξ, λατταταιάξ, ιππαπαιάξ, πάξ, παπαιάξ, πατάξ, πυππάξ (and πύππαξ), βρεκεκέξ, κόγξ, τοροτίξ, τοτοβρίξ, τυροτίγξ; θρεττανελό, ποποπό, τιο, τορό, τριοτό, ψό (Herod. π. μ. λ. 46. 16); ὅπ, ὄοπ, ὦ ὀπόπ. Φλαττόθρατ and φλαττοθραττόφλατ are paroxytone; ἔξ or ἔς is oxytone.

-Υ, -Ω.

902. Those in υ are perispomena, as αῦ αῦ, βδεῦ, βῦ, γρῦ, ἐλελεῦ, εῦ, ιαῦ, ιεῦ, κικκαβαῦ, σου, φῦ, μῦ, φεῦ; except ἰδού, ἰού, ἰύ oxytone, and κόκκυ paroxytone; those in ω are oxytone, as ἰτώ, ἰώ, ἰωτώ, ὦ=alas! but ὦ κλητικόν is perispomenon.

903. NOTE 1.—Theog. Can. 161. 6, where ἀρρυ, ἰν are mentioned, but they are

not accented in the MS: 'Αλεῦ or ἄλεν is a verb: αὐ αὐ (?) Theodos. Gramm. 79. 20: βαύ, Joh. Alex. 32. 23: τὸ βαὺ κατὰ μίμησιν κινὸς ὀξύνεται, βαὺ βαύ: γρῦ, Arc. 182. 9; Chærob. E. 95. 9; Theog. Can. 155. 29, for which γρύ is a false form: ἐλελεῦ, Joh. Alex. 36. 25; Arc. 183. 23: εῦ, E. M. 388. 17; Joh. Alex. 36. 25; ὑπέρεν is paroxytone, ὑπέρευγε proparoxytone: ἰδού, Joh. Alex. 32. 21, and above, § 784: ἰύ, Joh. Alex. 37. 16: ἰού, Joh. Alex. 32. 21: ἰοῦ . . . ὀξύνεται: Theodos. Gramm. 79. 27: ἰοῦ ἰοῦ ἐπὶ λύπης, τὸ ἰοῦ δὲ ἐπὶ χαρᾶς: Chærob. C. 429. 9: σημειούμεθα τρία τινα εἰς τὸ γ καταλήγοντα ἐν διφθόγγῳ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς τελευταίας συλλαβῆς ἔχοντα τὸν τόνον, καὶ ὅμως μὴ περισπώμενα ἀλλ' ὀξυνόμενα: ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα τὸ ἰδού δεικτικὸν καὶ τὸ ἰοῦ σχετλιαστικόν, καὶ τὸ οὐ ἀρνήσεως δηλωτικόν: cf. Chærob. E. 10. 14; 109. 9: μῦ, Theog. Can. 155. 29, is falsely μύ in Theodos. Gramm. 79: φεῦ, Joh. Alex. 32. 18; 36. 24: ὑπέρφευ is paroxytone, Joh. Alex. 36. 25.

904. NOTE 2.—Ἰώ, E. M. 365. 14; 481. 12; Schol. Ven. Σ. 68; Joh. Alex. 32. 3; Apoll. de Adv. 576. 12: ἰωτά, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 3: ῶ, 'Etym. M. p. 79. 13: τὸ ῶ ἠνίκα θαυμαστικὸν λαμβάνεται, ὀξύνεται καὶ χωρεῖ εἰς ἐπιρρηματικὴν σύνταξιν, οἷον ῶ Ἡράκλεις: Etym. Gud. p. 576. 40: ῶ κλητικὸν ἐπίρρημα ῶ ὀξυνόμενον σχετλιαστικόν, ῶ τοῦ ἰδίου, ῶ ἐγώ. Explicatius Thom. M. p. 930 (408 Ritsch.): τὸ ῶ μετὰ τῆς κλητικῆς οὐδέποτε ὀξύνεται, εἰ καὶ ἐκπληξιν ὁ λόγος ἔχει καὶ θαῦμα, οἷον ῶ Ἡράκλεις, ῶ θαῦμα θαυμάτων. Οὐ γὰρ τὸ ῶ μόνον ἐν τούτοις ἐμφαίνει τὴν ἐκπληξιν καὶ τὸ θαῦμα, ἀλλὰ μετὰ τῶν κλητικῶν. Ὅτε δὲ ἐπάγεται γενικῆ, ἐξ ἀνάγκης ὀξύνεται: τότε γὰρ πάντως ἡ σχετλιαστικὸν ἐστίν, οἷον ῶ τῆς ἐμῆς ἀθλιότητος, ἡ θαυμαστικόν, οἷον ῶ τοῦ ξένου μετάλλου. Διὸ καὶ τὴν γενικὴν ἔχει ἐπαγομένην λαμβανομένου ἔξωθεν τοῦ ἔνεκα. Oxytonum ῶ sæpissime servatum in quorumvis scriptorum codicibus, sed ab editoribus non raro in ῶ mutatum: v. Brunck. ad Aristoph. Lys. 836, et Bast. ad Aristæm. p. 209, qui longa experientia edoctum se esse scribit libros MSS. exacte servare discrimen grammaticorum inter ῶ et ῶ; '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

αἶεν ἐγὼ τεύχοιμι διαμπερὲς, εἰσόκ' Ἀχαιοὶ

*Ἴλιον αἰπὺν ἔλοιεν Ἀθηναίης διὰ βουλᾶς.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος, προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς

θαροσήσας μάλα εἶπέ θεοπρόπιον ὅ τι οἶσθα.

Here it will be observed that the oxytones αλέν, ἐγώ, διαμπερές, Ἄχαιοί, αἰπύ, διά receive the grave instead of the acute accent; βουλάς, 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 τίς, τί, which is always oxytone, as

τίς δ' ὄδε Ναυσικάα, ἔπεται καλός τε μέγας τε
ξείνος;

906. NOTE 1.—Chærob. ap. A. G. 707. 24: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι πᾶσα λέξις ὀξύτονος ἐν τῇ συνεπείᾳ, ἤγουν ἐν τῇ φράσει, κοιμίζει τὴν ὀξεῖαν εἰς βαρεῖαν, χωρὶς τοῦ τίς: Joh. Alex. 6. 5: πᾶσα ὀξεῖα ἐπὶ τέλους λέξεως οὔσα εἰ μὴ ἐπιφέροτο μετ' αὐτὴν στιγμῇ, πάντως ἐν τῇ συμφράσει κοιμίζεται εἰς βαρεῖαν οἶον

Zeὺς δ' ἐπὶ οὖν Τρῳάς τε καὶ Ἑκτορα,

τό τε Zeὺς καὶ ἐπὶ βαρύνεται, ὅτι στιγμῇ μετὰ ταῦτα οὐ τίθεται: Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 690. 15: ἔστιν οὖν εἰπεῖν ὅτι ἡ στιγμῇ καὶ ἡ ἀνάπαυσις τῆς φωνῆς οὐκ ἔα βαρεῖαν τεθῆναι ἀλλὰ κρουστικωτέραν, ἔν' οὕτως εἶπω, τὴν λέξιν ἀπεργαζομένη ὀξύνεσθαι ταύτην βιάζεται: Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 689. 23; cf. Arc. 140. 8; Apoll. de Pron. 34 C.

907. NOTE 2.—Reiz (de Accent. inclinat. p. 56) asks the question, 'An dictio acuta recte gravetur ante comma?' adding, 'loquor de commatibus iis, quibus pronuntiatio sola regitur; non de iis, quæ plerique hodie solent in libris Græcis 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' ὄχρα κροτάλιζον ἀνὰ πτολέμοιο γεφύρας for κεινὰ ὄχρα: ᾧ δεῖλ' οὐδέ τί τοι θάνατος καταθύμιός ἐστιν for ᾧ δειλέ: ὦμ' ἀποταμνόμενον for ὦμὰ ἀποταμνόμενον: κῆφ' ὅτι for καὶ εἰπέ ὅτι: κάκ' ὀσσόμενος: ἀγλά' ἄποινα: πόλλ' ἐμόγησα: πάντ' ἀγορεύω. From this rule however the particles ἀλλά, οὐδέ, μηδέ, ἠδέ, 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' ὤμων: οὐδ' ἀναθηγήσει: ἄτιν' οὐ πείσεσθαι ὄτω: ἠδ' ἔτι: παρ' αὐτόν: ἀμφ' ὀβελόισιν: ἀπ' ἀθανάτοιο: μηδ' ἐπαγαλλόμενος.

909. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. A. 160: λέγει ὁ τεχνικός ἐν τῷ ὑπομνήματι τοῦ περὶ παθῶν Διδύμων· τὰ ὀξύτονα ἠνίκα ἐκθλίβηται τὴν ὀξυνομένην συλλαβὴν, ἀναπέμπει τὴν ὀξεῖαν ἐπὶ τὴν ὀπίσω συλλαβὴν, καὶ ἐὰν ἦ ἡ ἐκθλιβείσα συλλαβὴ ἡ ἔχουσα τὴν ὀξεῖαν βραχεῖα, ἡ δὲ ὀπίσω συλλαβὴ φύσει μακρά, τῷ τονικῷ παραγγέλματι γίνεται περισπώμενον· περισπῶ γούν τὸ δεῖλ', ἐν δὲ τῇ Ὀμηρικῇ προσφῆδι ἐναντιοῦται τούτῳ: Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 143: φῆμ' ἐγώ· ὅτε ἀναβιβάζεται ὀξεῖα, πάλιν ὀξεῖα ὀφείλει τίθεσθαι· οὐ μὴν περισπωμένη ἀποπον γὰρ, ὥσπερ ἐνταῦθα τὸ φῆμ' ἐγώ· καὶ τὸ χρήστ' ἔδρασε· καὶ τὸ δεῖν' ἄττα· καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα: Schol. Ven. P. 201: ζητεῖ

ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ Α' ὑπομνήματι τῷ περὶ παθῶν Διδύμου περὶ τοῦ ᾧ δειλ', πῶς δεῖ τοῖς εἶναι αὐτὸ, καὶ φησι, πολὺ δὲ πρότερον παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ ἔστι τὸ τῆς ἀναγνώσεως, ᾧ δειλ', οὐδὲ τι τοι θάνατος, ἢ ᾧ δειλ' οὐδέ τι τοι θάνατος. τὸ γὰρ πλήρες ἔστιν; ᾧ δειλὲ' οὐ γάρ, ὡς οἱ ἐξηγησάμενοι, τοῦ δείλαιε ἀποκοπῇ· ἐν ἑτέροις γὰρ αὐτὸς λέγει, ᾧ δειλῶ, τί νυ δάκρυ κατεΐβεται; περιγέγραπται οὖν ἡ ὀξεῖα, εἶτα καὶ ἀνάπαισις γέγονεν. ἄρᾳ γε οὖν φυλαχθήσεται ἡ ὀξεῖα, ἢ ἐπεὶ περιγέγραπται τὸ φωνῆεν τῆς ὀξεῖας, περιγέγραπται καὶ ὁ τόνος; τὸ κρινόμενον ἐκεῖνο, ἵνα ἐπιστάμενοι ἀναγνώμεν' ἔν ἔστιν εἰπεῖν, εἰ ἀπαξ περιγέγραπται τὸ φωνῆεν τὸ ἔχον τὴν ὀξεῖαν, ὁ τόνος γενέσθω τῆς προτέρας συλλαβῆς, οὐχὶ τῆς ἐπὶ τέλους: Schol. Ven. A. 441: ᾧ δειλ'. ἐπεὶ μετὰ τὰς προσαγορευτικὰς ἀνάγκη στίζειν, ὡς καὶ ἡ συνήθεια μαρτυρεῖ στίζουσα μετὰ τὴν δευτέραν λέξιν, οὐκ ἔστι δὲ πλήρης, ἀλλὰ συνείληπται, οὕτως δὲ ἡμῶν ἀναγινωσκόντων πεπονηθεῖαν τὴν λέξιν βαρβαρισμὸς γίνεται, εἴτε ὀξύνοιμεν εἴτε περισπάσοιμεν, ἀναγκαιῶς ἐκ πλήρους γράφειν τὴν λέξιν, ᾧ δειλέ, δεῖ, ἵνα καὶ ἡ στιγμή καὶ ὁ τόνος ἀναλόγως καὶ Ἑλληνικῶς ἔχη· οὕτως δὲ καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ἔγραψεν ἐκ πλήρους, ὡς Διδύμος μαρτυρεῖ· τὸ μὲν γὰρ μέτρον οὐκ ἂν δόξαι βλάπτεσθαι τοῦ στοιχείου προστεθέντος, ἐπεὶ ὅταν δέη ὑγιᾶς αὐτὸ παριστάναι, πάλιν ἀφαιρεθήσεται, ὡς βουκόλε ἐπεὶ οὔτε κακῷ (Od. 20. 227)· ἢ οὐ μέμνη ὅτε τ' ἐκρέμω (Il. 15. 18)· οὕτως δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἐξῆς ᾧ δειλέ, οὐ μὲν σοί 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' ὀμίλειον (οὕτως Ἀρίσταρχος τὴν μετὰ φυλάσσειν τὸν τόνον) where others read μεθ' ὀμίλειον: 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 κατά for κατὰ Ἰθάκην: ἀκροτάτη δὲ ποδῶν ὑπο σείετο ὕλη: μάχη ἐνι κυδιανείρη: νηὶ πάρα πρύμνῃ: νεῶν ἀπο καὶ κλισιάων: ᾧ ἐπι πόλλ' 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 ἦλθε κρατερὸς Διομήδης: ἦλθε δ' ἐπὶ πτωχὸς πανδήμιος, not τῷ δ' ἐπι nor ἦλθε δ' ἐπι. But τῶν πάντων δ' ἔπτυσσε πολὺν κατά, because here κατὰ finishes the sentence.

911. NOTE I.—On the *Anastrophe* of prepositions see Arc. 180. 1; Joh. Alex. 26. 16 sqq.; Chærob. E. 14; Apoll. de Synt. 304–305; Ptolemæus Ascalonites anastrophised prepositions even when separated by some intervening word from the noun or verb, as ὡσε δ' ἀπο ρινὸν τρηχὺς λίθος, Hom. Il. 5. 308, on which Schol. Ven. ad loc. observes: οὐχ ὡς οἶεται ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἀναστραφήσεται ἡ πρόθεσις, ἐπεὶ τὸ ἐξῆς ἔστιν ἀπῶσε· μεταξύ γὰρ πέπτωκεν ὁ δέ: Hermann and Götting agree with Ptolemæus, 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' αὖ πέρι διότι ἀνεστράφη ἡ πρόθεσις, μεσοσυλλαβοῦντος τοῦ δέ συνδέσμου καὶ τοῦ αὖ. What shocks this ancient grammarian does not shock many modern editors; C. F. Hermann prints ταύτης δὲ πέρι, Plat. de Legg. 676 C: οὐ δὲ καὶ νῦν ἐφέστηκε πέρι τὸ λεγόμενον.

μενον, Plat. de Legg. 780 D : Nauck has αἰδοῦς δὲ καὐτὸς δυσκρίτως ἔχω περί, 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 ἀνά, which might be confused with ἄνα the vocative of ἀναξ, or with ἄνα for ἀνάστηθι : this was the doctrine (foolish enough, no doubt) of Aristarchus, Schol. Ven. E. 824, Chærob. E. 14, although it was not universally admitted to be correct, at least as far as regards ἀνά.

Prepositions of three *moræ* are not subject to anastrophe, as ἐνί, προτί, Apoll. de Synt. 309. 15, but ἐνί is, as μάχη ἐνι κυδιανείρῃ : so κατά, ὑπαί (cf. Schol. Ven. O. 4), ἀντί, ἀμφί, παραί, ὑπείρ, διαί, ἀπαί, 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 Chærob. E. 14. 12 it is gravely stated that κατά is not anastrophised, lest it should be confounded with κῆτα !

The shortened forms of prepositions like πάρ for παρά are not liable to anastrophe ; Schol. Ven. Σ. 191 : παροισέμεν Ἀρίσταρχος ἀναστρέφει τὴν πρόθεσιν πρὸς τὸ μὴ ἀμφιβάλλεσθαι τὸν λόγον, καίτοι τῶν συναλοιφομένων μὴ ἀναστρεφομένων, ὡς καὶ Ἀπολλωνίως φησιν. ἐπέισθη δὲ ἡ παράδοσις Ἀριστάρχῳ.

913. The monosyllables ἐκ ἐξ, ἐν εἰν, ἐς εἰς and ὡς, when standing after the word which they govern, and at the end of a verse, take the acute, as

ἦ ῥ' οὐχ οὗτος ἀνὴρ Προθοήνορος ἀντὶ πεφάσθαι
ἀξίος ; οὐ μὲν μοι κακὸς εἶδεται οὐδὲ κακῶν ἐξ.

ὡς δ' ὅτ' αἰοιδὸν ἀνὴρ ποτιδέρκεται, ὅστε θεῶν ἐξ
ἀεΐδει δεδαῶς ἔπε' ἡμερόεντα βροτοῖσιν.

ἀλλ' ἄγε μηκέτι ταῦτα λεγόμεθα νηπύτιοι ὦς.

τῷ ὄγε οἰνοποτάζει ἐφήμενος ἀθάνατος ὦς.

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 βωννύναι τὸν τόνον τινὲς, ἵνα δυνάμει ἀναστροφή γένηται κατὰ τὸ ὄριθες ὡς : and this is also the opinion of Götting, Accent. p. 381, and of Hermann, De emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 102 : W. Christ writes τὰν δ' ἐπειτ' ἀνδρῶν μαχῶν ἐκ παγκρατίου, Pind. Olymp. 8. 59, but it is a doubtful accent ; Kühner, G. G. 1. 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 ἀπο Σελλήεντος : Ξάνθου ἀπο δινήεντος : ἀνθρώπων περί μαιομένων, Pind. Olymp. 8. 4 ; γῆν περί πᾶσαν, Herodot. 2. 22, cf. 4. 8 ; χρόνον ἐπι πολλόν, Herodot. 2. 133 ; οἱ δὲ μάλ' αἰεὶ Νίκης ἰέσθην, τρίποδος περί ποιητοῖο, Hom. Il. 23. 718,

where Ptolemæus Ascalonites wrote *περί*, cf. Schol. Ven. ad loc. ; *ὑψηλῶν ὀρέων κορυφὰς ἐπι 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 τῶ κυρίῳ ἔπεται κατὰ Ἀρίσταρχον κατὰ δὲ Πτολεμαίων, τῶ προσηγορικῶ κατὰ δὲ Ἀπολλώνιον, πάντως ἀναστρέφεται* : Schol. Ven. Γ. 240 : *Νέεσσ' ἐνὶ ποντοπόροισιν Νικίας ἀναστρέφει· οὐ συμφωνεῖ δὲ τὰ τῆς ἱστορίας αὐτῶ· φασὶ γὰρ Ἀρίσταρχον τοῖς κυριωτέροις συντάσσειν τὰς πρόθεσις*. Herodian's opinion coincided with that of Apollonius ; cf. Schol. Ven. B. 523 ; 839 ; Δ. 423 ; Joh. Alex. 26. 25 : *εἰ δὲ μεταξὺ πέση δύο ὀνομάτων ἢ πρόθεσις, τοῦ μὲν κυρίου ὄντος, τοῦ δὲ προσηγορικῶ, ἢ ἐπιθετικοῦ καὶ προσηγορικῶ ἐν πᾶσι τούτοις ἀναστρέφειν δεῖ τὴν πρόθεσιν, ἵνα τῆς ὅλης συντάξεως προηγήσῃται· ποταμοῦ ἄπο Σελλήεντος* : cf. Chærob. E. 14 : Tyrannion seems to have carried the principle further still, Schol. Ven. M. 462 : *λᾶος ὑπὸ ριπῆς· τὴν δὲ πρόθεσιν Τυραννίων ἀναστρέφει, ἵνα τὸ ἐξῆς ὑπάρχη ὑπὸ λίθου ριπῆς· οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον δέ· τί γὰρ καλῶς φυλάσσεσθαι τὸν τόνον τῆς προθήσεως, καὶ εἶναι ὑπὸ ριπῆς 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 ριπῆς*, or *βοῶν ὑπὸ πόσσ' ἐριμύκων*, Hom. Π. 21. 497, where Schol. Ven. says : *οὐκ ἀναστρεπτόν τὴν πρόθεσιν· ἔχει γὰρ σύνταξιν πρὸς τὴν ἐπιφερομένην δοτικὴν τὴν ποσσίν, ὁμοίως τῶ ὡς ἄρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ κονίσσαλος ὤρνυτ' ἀελλῆς* (Π. 3. 13) : Schol. Ven. B. 162 : *φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἴης· οὐκ ἀναστρεπτόν τὴν πρόθεσιν, ὡς Τυραννίων καὶ Πτολεμαίους· ὁπότε γὰρ γενικῆ συντάττεται ἢ ἀπὸ, τηρεῖ τὸν τόνον· καὶ γὰρ τις θ' εἶνα μῆνα μένων ἀπὸ ἧς ἀλόχοιο* : Δ. 67 : *τινὲς ἀναστρέφουσι τὴν παρά, κακῶς· οὐδέποτε γὰρ ἀναστρέφεται πρόθεσις γενικῆ συντασσομένη πτώσει· ἔστι γὰρ τὸ ἐξῆς παραφέριο*.

917. Prepositions used elliptically for verbs are barytone, as *ἄνα* for *ἀνάστηθι*, *ἄπο* for *ἄπεστι*, *ἐνι* for *ἐνεστι*, *ἐπι* for *ἔπεστι*, *πάρα* for *πάρεστι*, *μέτα* for *μέτεστι*, *ὑπο* for *ὑπεστι*.

918. NOTE 1.—Joh. Alex. 28. 5 : *πᾶσα δὲ πρόθεσις ῥῆμα σημαίνουσα βαρύνεται* :

ἐνθ' ἐνὶ μὲν φιλότης·

πάρα δ' ἀνὴρ, ὃς καταθήσει.

Cf. Schol. Ven. E. 824 ; A. 174 ; E. M. 123. 30 ; 342. 8 ; S. V. Φ. 110 : *ἀλλ' ἐπί τοι καὶ ἐμοὶ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταιή· οὐκ ἀναστρεπτόν τὴν ἐπί· τὸ γὰρ ἐξῆς ἔστιν ἐπί σοι καὶ ἐμοί*.

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 παραλαμβάνομένη, τὸν ἴδιον τόνον φυλάττει* : Schol. Ven. B. 831 ; E. 325 ; but modern editors pay little or no attention to this rule, e. g. Dindorf reads *οἶον δὴ καὶ ὃδ' ἦλθε φυγῶν ὑπο νηλεὲς ἡμαρ*, Hom. Π. 21. 57, where the Schol. Ven. bids us write *φυγῶν ὑπὸ νηλεὲς ἡμαρ*.

919. NOTE 2.—Some paroxytoned *ἀπὸ* and *περὶ* when they stood for *ἄποθεν* and *περισσῶς* : Schol. Ven. Σ. 64 : *Ἀρίσταρχος φυλάττει τὸν τόνον τῆς προθέσεως· ἔφαμεν δὲ ἐν ἐτέροις ὅτι ἢ ἀπὸ, ἢ ἀν συντάσσηται τῇ γενικῇ μὴ μεταξὺ πιπτουσῶν*

λέξεων καὶ σημαίνῃ τὸ ἀποθεῖν, φυλάσσει τὸν τόνον. οὕτως γοῦν ἀνέγνωμεν ἀπὸ πατρίδος ἀνδρα κατακτάς (Π. 13. 696), καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλεσκε μάχην ἀπὸ τείχεος (Π. 9. 353), καὶ γὰρ τίς θ' ἔνα μῆνα μένων ἀπὸ ἧς ἀλόχοιο (Π. 2. 292): προσέθηκα δὲ μὴ μεταξὺ πιπτουσῶν λέξεων διὰ τὸ ἀπο πλυνοί εἰσι πόλῃος (Od. 6. 40): οὐ γὰρ ἐπλησίασε τῇ πόλῃος 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 περί κῆρι modern editors frequently obey the directions of the older writers: Kühner, G. G. 1. 261, and others, write περί whenever the word is used adverbially, as

καὶ πάντων Τρώων, περί δ' αὖ Πριάμοιό γε παίδων.

Hom. Π. 21. 105.

οὐνεκά τοι περί δῶκε θεὸς πολεμήϊα ἔργα.

Hom. Π. 13. 727.

He also maintains that unaccented prepositions are oxytone when used as adverbs, as ἐν (= ἔνδον) δέ μιν αὐτὸν Εὐρ', Π. 24. 472; ἐν δὲ λιμὴν εὐορμος, 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

τῆσι παρ' εἰνάετες χάλκεον δαίδαλα πολλά.

Hom. Π. 18. 400.

δῶκε δ' ἄγειν ἐτάροισιν ὑπερθύμοισι γυναῖκα,
καὶ τρίποδ' ὠτώοντα φέρειν ὁ δ' ἔλυνεν ὑφ' ἵππους.
τῷ δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' Ἀντίλοχος Νηλῆϊος ἤλασεν ἵππους.

Hom. Π. 23. 512.

But

τῷ κέ τοι ἀγλαΐας γε διασκεδάσειεν ἀπάσας,
τὰς νῦν ὑβρίζων φορέεις, ἀλαλήμενος αἰεὶ
ἄστνυ κάτ' αὐτὰρ μῆλα κακοὶ φθειροῦσι νομῆες.

Hom. Od. 17. 244.

Here κατ' receives the acute because of the stop after it. In the line στεῦτο γὰρ Ἐφαίστιο παρ' οἰσέμεν (Hom. Π. 18. 191) the elided preposition is accented, ἵνα ἢ παρὰ τοῦ Ἐφαίστου οἰσέμεν, καὶ μὴ νομίζεται τοῦ Ἐφαίστου ὄπλα 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 εἵνεκ' ἐμεῖο μένειν· παρ' ἔμοιγε καὶ ἄλλοι
οἳ κέ με τιμήσουσι.

Modern editors are, however, not unfrequently neglectful of these rules; for instance Bergk prints

ταυτὶ παθόντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπο
δηοῦτε χώραν, ἧς ὕπ' εὔπεπόνθατε;

Aristoph. Lysist. 1145.

921. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. A. 174: παρ' ἔμοιγε· τὴν παρὰ πρόθεσιν κατὰ τὴν ἄρχουσαν ὀξυτονητέον. καὶ καθόλου ὁπότε σημαντικαὶ εἰσι ῥημάτων 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 οὐδ' οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀριστοφάνη ἠξίωσαν βαρύνειν τὰ μόρια κατὰ τὴν Αἰολίδα διάλεκτον, ἵνα μὴ τὸ ἴδιον τῆς προθέσεως ἀποστήσωσι, λέγω τὴν ἀναστροφὴν: De Pron. 93 B: ἀδύνατον πρόθεσιν βαρύνεσθαι, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ἀναστρέφοιτο· οὐδὲ γὰρ Αἰολεῖς τὸν ἐπὶ ταύταις τόνον ἀναβιβάζουσιν.

922. A preposition separated from its verb by *tmesis* retains its accent if it precedes the verb, as

νήπιοι οἱ κατὰ βοῦς Ὑπερίονος ἠελίοιο ἦσθιον.
ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λαιγὸν ἀμῦναι.

If the preposition follows its verb the accent is thrown back, as

τῶν αὖ Πρωτεσίλαος Ἀρήϊος ἠγεμόνευεν,
ζῶος ἑών· τότε δ' ἦδη ἔχευ κατά 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' ἀπο πατρὶ φίλῳ δόμεναι: Villoison, Anecdota Græca, T. 2. p. 130: 'nec prætermittendum in eximio illo Codice Homericō S. Marci cujus 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' ἀπο πατρὶ φίλῳ δόμεναι, ubi ἀπο quod vides sine accentu expressum, sic ad verbum suum δόμεναι pertinere indicatur, ut sit ἀποδόμεναι.

Others refined still further, Schol. Ven. Γ. 440: πάρα γὰρ θεοί εἰσι καὶ ἡμῖν ὀξυτονητέον τὴν πάρα πρόθεσιν κατὰ τὴν ἄρχουσαν. ἔστι δὲ οὐκ ἀναστροφή, ἀλλὰ καθ' ὑπέρβατον κείται, διαλελυμένου τοῦ πάρεσιν· εἰκότως τινές φασιν ὅτι οἱ προθέσεις ὅταν κατὰ διάλυσιν λέγονται πρὸς τὰ ἐπιφερόμενα φυλάσσουνσι τοὺς τόνους· κατὰ ταῦρον ἔδηδώς, κατὰ βοῦς Ὑπερίονος ἦσθιον, ἀνὰ δ' ὁ πτολίπορθος Ὀδυσσεὺς ἔστη. ἐχρῆν οὖν καὶ τῆς παρὰ ἐνθάδε, εἰ πρὸς τὸ ἐπιφερόμενον συντάττεται, φυλάσσεσθαι τὸν τόνον· πρὸς οὓς πιθανῶς ὑπαντητέον, ὅτι ἐκεῖνα μὲν ἄπερ ἐτίθεντο, καὶ ἐν τῇ συνθέσει φυλακτικὰ ἐγένετο τοῦ τόνου τῶν προθέσεων, οἷον κατήσθιον, κατεδηδώς. οὐ γὰρ τις τῶν προθέσεων τούτων ἐπὶ τὴν ἄρχουσαν συλλαβὴν ἑαυτῆς μετεβίβαζε τὸν τόνον· τὸ δὲ πάρεσι μετεβίβαζεν· ἔνθεν καὶ τὸ κατὰ διάλυσιν οὕτως ἀναγινώσκωμεν: 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: Ἰρῶν μηνίσας, χαλεπή δὲ θεοῦ ἐπὶ μήνης· Ἀρίσταρχος παροκλήν οἶται τῆς ἐπὶ ὁμοίως τῷ ἐπισμυγεῶς, καὶ βοῶν ἐπιβουκόλος ἀνὴρ. ὅταν δὲ παρέλκη ἢ πρόθεσις, οὐ ποιεῖται ἐξαλλαγὴν τόνου. εἶσι δὲ οἱ ἀνεγνώκασιν ὁμοίως τῷ, ἐπεὶ οὗτοι ἐπὶ δέος, ἵνα τὸ ἔπεστι σημαίνηται. ἄλλοι δὲ ἐπίμηνης, ἐν μέρος λόγου ποιούντες. ἄμεινον δὲ τῷ Ἀριστάρχῳ συγκατατίθεσθαι.

924. Crisis.—In Crisis proper the first word loses its accent, and that of the second is retained, but if the crisis results in a trochee with an accented penultimate, the word is properispomenon, as καὶ ἀγαθός becomes κἀγαθός, καὶ ἀρπάσαι χάρπάσαι, τὰ ἀρκοῦντα τάρκοῦντα, ὁ ἄριστος ὄριστος, τὸ ὄνομα τοῦνομα, ἢ ἀλήθεια ἀλήθεια, τῇ ἀγορᾷ τὰγορᾷ, ἐγὼ οἶμαι ἐγῶμαι, ἐγὼ οἶδα ἐγῶδα, ἐγὼ ἔτασσον ἐγῶτασσον, but τὸ ὄναρ τοῦναρ not τοῦναρ, τὸ ἔργον τοῦργον, καὶ ὄσοι 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 ὅς 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 ὅ τι becomes χῶτι not χῶτι, καὶ ὅσπερ = καὶ ὅς περ, χῶσπερ.

925. NOTE 1.—Schol. Ven. A. 277: Πηλείδ' ἤθελε· Ἀρίσταρχος ἀποφαίνεται ὡς κατὰ τὴν Ὀμηρικὴν συνήθειαν τὸ ῥῆμα κατὰ τὸν ἐνεστώτα ἀπὸ τοῦ Ε ἄρχεται· ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ἡ κίνησις ἢ τοῦ παρατατικοῦ· ἀλλ' ὅδ' ἀνὴρ ἐθέλει· ἤθελε Μηριόνης. καὶ ἐνθάδε οὖν ἄμεινον τῇ συνηθεστέρᾳ ἀναγνώσει προσέχοντας, ἐπὶ τὴν ΔΗ συλλαβὴν ὀξείαν παραλαμβάνειν, ἵνα κρᾶσις ἢ τοῦ ἔθελε τρισυλλάβου γενομένου, ὡς καὶ συνήθης ἐστὶν ὁ ποιητής. τὸ μέντοι ῥῆμα τῶν παραλόγων κατὰ τόνον ἐστὶ τρισύλλαβον ὄν, ὡς δέδεικται ἐν τοῖς περὶ ῥημάτων: in other words, Aristarchus read Πηλείδῃ ἔθελ' for Πηλείδῃ ἔθελ'.

926. NOTE 2.—Kühner, G. G. I. 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 μὴ ἴθιγες, Soph. Ant. 546; μὴ ἴξω, Soph. Aj. 742; ὅτε δὴ ἴγων, 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 crisis; what crisis 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 Hephæstion, 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 synalæphe 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. I. 371. 20: cf. Draco 157; Chærob. C. 846. 6: some obvious corrections have been made in the passage, which is as

follows: *ιστίον* ὅτι ἡ *Συναλοιφή* γένος ἐστίν· ἔχει δὲ εἶδη ἑπτὰ· τρία μὲν ἀπλᾶ· τέσσαρα δὲ σύνθετα· καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀπλᾶ ταῦτα· Ἐκθλιψις, Κράσις, Συναίρεισις. καὶ ἔκθλιψις μὲν ἐστὶν ἡνίκα εὐρέθη λέξις εἰς φωνήεντα ἢ εἰς φωνήεντα [leg. εἰς φωνήεν ἢ εἰς φωνήεντα] καταλήγουσα, τῆς ἐπιφερομένης λέξεως ἀπὸ φωνήεντων [leg. φωνήεντος] ἀρχομένης· τότε γὰρ τὸ χασμῶδες καὶ κεχηρῶδες ἐκθλίβεται [ἐκθλίβει τὸ] τέλος τῆς προηγουμένης λέξεως· καὶ ἡνίκα μὲν ὦσιν ἐν παραθέσει δέχονται ἀπόστροφον· οἶον κατὰ ἔμου, κατ' ἔμου· βούλομαι ἐγώ, βούλομ' ἐγώ· κατὰ εὐεργέτου, κατ' εὐεργέτου· ἡνίκα δὲ ὦσιν ἐν συνθέσει οὐ δέχονται ἀπόστροφον· καταέγραφον, κατέγραφον· ἀνάβην, ἀνέβην· καταέρχομαι, κατέρχομαι. διαφέρει δὲ ἡ συναίρεισις [τῆς] κράσεως κατὰ τούτους τοὺς τρόπους· (1) ἡ συναίρεισις περὶ τοῦ I καὶ Y καταγίνεται προηγουμένη [leg. προηγουμένου] προτακτικῷ φωνήεντος· οἶον, πάϊς παῖς· αὐὸ αὐὸ, Δημοσθένει· Δημοσθένει· διαστέλλεται δὲ τὸ συνηρημένον ἐκ τοῦ ἐντελοῦς, ἐκ τοῦ μὴ περιστίζεσθαι τὸ I καὶ Y ἐν τῇ συναίρεισι· δεῖ γὰρ γινώσκειν ὅτι τότε τὸ I καὶ Y περιστίζεται ἡνίκα προηγείται προτακτικὸν φωνήεν κατὰ διάστασιν· οἶον αὐὸ, πάϊς, Δημοσθένει· ἐπεὶ ὅτε μὴ προηγείται προτακτικὸν οὐ δεῖ περιστίζειν αὐτά· οἶον, ἰαχὴ ὑπόπτερος· ἢ δὲ κράσις περὶ πάντα τὰ φωνήεντα καταγίνεται· οἶον Δημοσθένεος Δημοσθένους· τὸ ἔμον τοῦμόν· ἱερέδς ἱερέυς· ἰχθύς ἰχθύς [leg. ἰχθῦς]· βότρυς βότρυς· καὶ ἡνίκα μὲν γένηται κράσις ἐν ἀρμογῇ δύο λέξεων τίθεται κορωνίς· οἶον τὸ ἔμον τοῦμόν· τὰ ἐμά τὰμά· προέστη προῦστη· ἡνίκα δὲ μὴ γένηται ἐν ἀρμογῇ δύο λέξεων ἢ κράσις, οὐ τίθεται κορωνίς· οἶον νόος νοῦς, Δημοσθέεος Δημοσθένους. (2) ἄλλως τε δὲ ἡ συναίρεισις φυλακτικὴ ἐστὶ τῶν αὐτῶν φωνήεντων· οἶον πάϊς παῖς· Ἀχιλλεῖ Ἀχιλλεῖ· ἢ δὲ κράσις πάντως ἀλλοίωσιν κατεργάζεται· οἶον, Δημοσθένεος Δημοσθένους· τὸ ἔμον τοῦμόν· τὰ ἐμά τὰμά. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν εἰσὶ τὰ ἀπλᾶ εἶδη τῆς συναλιφῆς [leg. συναλοιφῆς]· τὰ δὲ σύνθετα εἰσὶ ταῦτα· (1) ἔκθλιψις καὶ κράσις, καὶ [dele] (2) συναίρεισις [καὶ] ἔκθλιψις, καὶ [dele] (3) κράσις καὶ συναίρεισις, (4) ἔκθλιψις καὶ κράσις καὶ συναίρεισις. καὶ Ἐκθλιψις μὲν καὶ κράσις ἐστὶν ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ, καὶ ἐγὼ κἀγώ· ἐκθλίβεται γὰρ τὸ I τοῦ καὶ συνδέσμου, καὶ κινᾶται τὸ A καὶ E εἰς A μακρόν. ἔκθλιψις δὲ καὶ συναίρεισις, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ, ἔμου ὑποδύμη ἔμουποδύνη [leg. ἔμουποδύνει]· ἐκθλίβεται τὸ ἰῶτα τῆς ἔμου ἀντωνυμίας καὶ συναίρειται τὸ O καὶ Y εἰς τὴν OY δίφθογγον· κράσις δὲ καὶ συναίρεισις, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ ὁ αἰπόλος ὀπόλος· κινᾶται γὰρ τὸ O καὶ A εἰς Ω μέγα, καὶ συναίρειται τὸ O καὶ I εἰς τὴν Ω [leg. ΩI] δίφθογγον· ἔκθλιψις δὲ καὶ κράσις καὶ συναίρεισις, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ οἰ αἰπόλοι ὀπόλοι· ἐκθλίβεται γὰρ τὸ I τῆς OI, καὶ κινᾶται τὸ O καὶ A εἰς Ω καὶ συναίρειται τὸ Ω καὶ τὸ ἰῶτα εἰς τὸ Ω [leg. ΩI] 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 *διοσημίαστι*, *χρείαστι*, even if they were diplomatically correct, only confuse and worry: *διοσημίαστι*, *χρείαστι*, 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 *χρεία ἐστί*, *dictum est*, not *dictumst*, nor will verse or rhythm suffer in the least by it. *Μὴ χεῖν*, *μὴ νοῖα*, for *μὴ χεῖν* and *μὴ νοῖα*, are upon any theory monstrous and impossible.

929. NOTE 5.—The accents proper to crisis cannot be authoritatively determined: the old grammarians give us no information on the subject; the scholiast on Tzetze *Epistolæ ap. A. G. Oxon. 3. 360. 10* says: *ᾄσυνε 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 *τᾶλλα* (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, χάρμα* 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, Göttling ad Theodos. Gramm. p. 221; Schol. Ven. A. 126.

931. NOTE 7.—Göttling, 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 *δαινά τοι ἄρα* becomes *δαινὰ τᾶρα*, not *δαινὰ τᾶρα, τρισώματος τᾶν Γηρῶν*, not *τρिसώματος τᾶν, ὀξυγλύκειαν τᾶρα*. He argues that *τοί* in *τᾶρα* can no more influence the accent of the preceding word than it can in *τοίγαρ*; but all editors are not of his opinion; for instance, Bergk prints *βοάσομαι τᾶρα*, Aristoph. Nub. 1154; *ἀπέλαυσά τᾶρ' ἂν νῆ Δί' ἔλθῶν ἐνθαδί*, Aristoph. Aves 1364: Dindorf has *τρिसώματος τᾶν Γηρῶν*, Æschyl. Agam. 870; *ἔμοι τε καὶ σοί τᾶρ' ἐπεύξομαι τάδε*, Æschyl. Choeph. 112: Bergk *δαινὰ τᾶρα πείσομαι*, Aristoph. Achar. 323; and Bekker reads *ὀξυγλύκειάν τᾶρα κοκκιεῖς βόαν*, 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 Göttling 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; *ὁ ἦ, οἱ αἱ* of the prepositive article (*ὄ = ὄς, ἦ, οἶ, αἶ, ὄ* of the postpositive article or relative pronoun are accented), the relative adverb *ὡς*, the negative *οὐ* *οὐκ* or *οὐχ*, the conjunction *εἰ* or *αἰ*, and the prepositions *ἐκ* *ἐξ*, *ἐν* *εἰν*, *ἐς* *εἰς* *ὡς*, as *ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐς πόδας*: *ὁ μάντις ἦν ἐν τῇ τέχνῃ*: *εἰν Αἴδου*: *σάφα οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ θεός ἐστιν*: *ὡς ἐκ κακῶν ἐχάρη*: *εἰς Φωκίας ὡς πρὸς συμμάχους ἐπορεύετο*: *ἡ οὐ διάλυσις*: *οἱ ἄνδρες καὶ αἱ γυναῖκες*.

Ὦς, *as*, is oxytone when it follows the word to which it belongs, as θεὸς δ' ὦς τίετο δῆμω. When it stands for οὕτως some make it oxytone, but there seems more authority for writing ὦς, as ὦς or ὦς 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, ὃς νέους τίκτει θεούς;

D. οὐκ, ἀλλ' ὁ Σεμέλην ἐνθάδε ζεύξας γάμοις.

Eurip. Bacch. 467.

B. νῆ τὸν Δί', αὕτη πού 'στί σοί γ' ἡ Δαρδανίς.

P. οὐκ, ἀλλ' ἐν ἀγορᾷ τοῖς θεοῖς δᾶς κάεται.

Aristoph. Vesp. 1371.

S. 1. αἰβοῖ · φέρ' ἄλλην, χᾶτέραν μοι χᾶτέραν,
καὶ τριῖβ' ἔθ' ἑτέρας. S. 2. μὰ τὸν Ἀπόλλω γω μὲν οὐ.

Aristoph. Pax 15.

δίδωμ' ἔκουσα τοῖσδ' ἀναγκασθείσα 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 *τοιγάροι*, 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. Ὁ, ἦ, οἶ, and αἶ are oxytone, Joh. Alex. 22. 26; Apoll. de Pron. 62; Arc. 178. 12; Charax, ap. A. G. 1153: so too is εἶ, Arc. 185. 6; Joh. Alex. 40. 17; and οὐ, Arc. 183. 26; Joh. Alex. 32. 21; Chærob. E. 10. 14; 109. 9; and the prepositions, Arc. 179. 26; Joh. Alex. 25. 31: on the whole subject, see Götting, Accent. pp. 388–9; Reiz, de Inclin. Accent. p. 43. Dindorf, in his edition of Sophocles, Lips. 1863, reads in Œd. Tyr. 182, ἐν δ' ἄλοχοι, 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.—Ὦς. A. G. Oxon. I. 448. 26: καὶ πότε ὀξύνεται καὶ βαρύνεται τὸ ὦς; ὅτε ἐπὶ τέλους στίχου κείται, ὀξύνεται,

ὄρθος ὦς (Π. Γ. 2),

καὶ ὅτε προηγείται ἐγκλιτικὸν, ἔαντε ἀρχῆ φράσεως, ἔαντε μέσον εἶη,

ὡς μοι καλὰ τὸν οἶτον ἀπότμου παιδὸς ἐνίσποις (Π. Ω. 388).

ὥστε γὰρ ἦ παῖδες νεαροὶ, χῆραί τε γυναῖκες (Π. Β. 289).

ἀλλ' ὡς τις τούτων τε βέλος καὶ οἴκοι πέμπει (Π. Θ. 513).

βαρυντοεῖται δὲ ἐν ἀρχῇ τασσόμενον, μὴ ἐπιφερομένου ἐγκλιτικοῦ,

ὡς εἰπὼν πυλέων (Π. Η. 1).

ὡς δὲ λέων μήλοισιν (Π. Κ. 485).

ὡς ἐχάρη Μενέλαος (Π. Γ. 27).

καὶ ἐν μέσῃ φράσει μὴ ἐπιφερομένου ἐγκλιτικοῦ, εἰ μὴ σημαίνει τὸ ὁμῶς ἢ τὸ οὕτως· ὁπότε γε οὕτως ὑποτάσσοιτο συνδέσμῳ,

ὡς αἰεὶ τὸν ὁμοῖον ἄγει θεὸς ὡς τὸν ὁμοῖον (Od. P. 218).

καὶ

Ἐκτωρ δ' ὡς εἶδε Τεύκρου βλαφθέντα βέλεμνα (Π. Ο. 484).

Ἐκτωρ δ' ὡς οὐκ ἔνδον ἀμύμονα τέτμεν ἄκοιτιν (Π. Ζ. 374).

Ἄρισταρχος δὲ παρήγει καὶ Τυρανίων, τὸ ὡς ἐν μέσῃ φράσει περισπᾶν εἰ μὴ ὑποτάσσοιτο συνδέσμῳ, ὡς τὸ καὶ

ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς ἐθέλω ἐπεὶ ὡς ἄγε νεῖκος Ἀθήνη (Π. Α. 721).

ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς ἱππεῦσι μετέσσομαι (Π. Δ. 322).

ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς ἐθέλω δόμεναι πάλιν εἰ τόγ' ἄμεινον (Π. Α. 116).

ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὡς σε ἕλοπα ὀνήσεσθαι 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, τῶς. οὐδὲν εἰς ΩΞ λήγον ἐπίρρημα ὀξυνόμενον, ὑπεσταλμένης Δωρίδος διαλέκτου, ἀλλὰ μόνον τὸ ὡς, καὶ τὸς ἀνταποδοτικὸν αὐτοῦ ὑπάρχον. οὐκ ἀγνοῶ μέντοι, ὅτι ἐν διαφόρῳ σημειομένῳ καὶ διαφόρῳ συντάξει, ἔσθ' ὅτε περισπᾶται: Joh. Alex. 31. 21: τὸ ὡς αἰεὶ ὀξύνεται, κᾶν ἐν ἀρχῇ, κᾶν ἐν μέσῳ, κᾶν ἐν τέλει ἢ, πλὴν μόνον ὅτε σημαίνει τὸ οὕτως καὶ τὸ ὁμῶς· τότε γὰρ περισπᾶται: Arc. 182. 18: καὶ ὡς ἀντὶ τοῦ οὕτως ὀξύνεται, which passage is probably corrupt; Schol. Ven. A. 116: τὸ ὡς ὁπότε σημαντικόν ἐστι τοῦ ὁμῶς, περισπᾶται: Schol. Ven. Γ. 159; H. 31; Α. 720; Eust. 61. 46: ὅτι ἐν τῷ ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς ἐθέλω δόμεναι πάλιν, περισπᾶται παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς τὸ ὡς. φέρεται γὰρ ἐν τοῖς Ἡροδώρου καὶ Ἀπίανος, ὅτι τὸ ὡς ὅτε δηλοῖ τὸ ὁμῶς 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 εἰμί and φημί, except φῆς and εἶ; εἶς and ἐσσί are enclitic.

(b) *Pronouns*.—The indefinite τίς τί in all its forms, including the Attic τού and τώ; the personal pronouns μοῦ, μεῦ, μέθεν, μοί, μέ, τοί, μίν, σφωέ, σφίν, σφέ are always enclitic; the following are enclitic except under the conditions mentioned below, § 945, ἡμῶν, ἡμῖν, ἡμᾶς, σοῦ σέο σεῦ τέος, σοί, σέ τύ (but τύ=σύ is

orthotone) ὑμῶν, ὑμῖν, ὑμᾶς, οὐ ἔο εὐ ἔθεν, οἶ, ἔ μιν νίν, σφῶ σφωῖν, σφῶν σφέων, σφίσι σφί, σφάς σφέας.

(c) *Particles*.—The indefinites ποτέ, ποθέν, ποθί, πώς, πολί, πή, πού, πώ; the conjunctives τέ, νύ νύν=δή (νῦν, *now*, is orthotone, see above, § 826), τοί, θήν, πέρ, γέ, κέ, κέν, ῥά. 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 διεγερμένον τόνον ὀρθοτονούμεναι, τάχα συνανμούντος τοῦ ὀρθοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἡγιόσ· αἱ δὲ τὸν τόνον μετατιθεῖσαι, ὡσπερὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐγκλιόντων τὰ βάρη ἐφ' ἕτερον σῶμα ἐγκλιτικαί; and Herodian (ap. A. G. 1142), ἐγκλιτικὸν δὲ ἐστὶ μόριον, ὃ τὴν ἰδίαν ὀξείαν κοιμίζον τὴν προκειμένην βαρεῖαν εἰς ὀξείαν μεθέστησιν, ᾧ ἢ δυνάμει ἢ φύσει ἐτέρα βαρεῖα ὑπέρκειται, δυνάμει μὲν ὡς τὸ δῶματά μοι, φύσει δὲ καθάπερ Ἀρκεσίλαός τε. A. G. Oxon. i. 186. 16 is one of the best passages on enclitics anywhere to be found, but it contains a ludicrous error; 187. 6: εἰ δὲ ἐστὶ λέξις προπαροξύτονος τότε πίπτουσι δύο τόνοι εἰς τὴν λέξιν εἰς μὲν ὁ Κύριος τόνος: here the grammarian is made to say 'the Lord is one,' whereas what he wrote was εἰς μὲν ὁ κύριος τόνος, ἕτερος δὲ ὁ 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 φημί καὶ εἰμί. πεζὸς δ' ἔνδεκά φημι, τόσσον ἐγὼ φημι. τούτου τὸ δεύτερον φῆς (*sic*) ἀνέγκλιτον. τὸ δὲ τρίτον ἐγκλίνεται· τί φησιν οὗτος; ἔσθ' ὅτε καὶ τὰ πληθυντικὰ ἐγκλίνεται. ἔτι καὶ τὸ εἰμί· Διὸς δὲ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι. τὸ δὲ εἰ ἀνέγκλιτον. τὸ δὲ . . . ἐστὶν ἐγκλίνεται αἱματός ἐστὶν ἀγαθοῦ. τοῦτο δὲ τὸ ἐστὶν ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς τῶν λόγων βαρύνεται· ἐστὶ πόλις Ἐφύρη, καὶ μετὰ τῆς οὐ ἀποφάσεως· οὐκ ἐστὶν ἀγαθόν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦ καὶ καὶ ὡς παροξύνεται· καὶ ἔστιν ἰδεῖν, ὡς ἔστιν εἰπεῖν. ὁμοίως καὶ τὰ δυϊκὰ καὶ τὰ πληθυντικὰ ἐγκλίνονται. καὶ ἐσσι δεύτερον ἐνικὸν ἐγκλίνεται· [cf. Herod. π. ε. μ. 1144] σχέτλιός ἐσσι γεραιέ. On φῆς see Charax, 1152, A. G. 1158, Schol. Ven. P. 174: φῆ for φησί is also enclitic, Apoll. de Adv. 543. 11; Joh. Alex. 21. 15. The best grammarians made φαμεν, φατε, φασι enclitic, Charax, 1152: τὰ δὲ πληθυντικὰ οὐκ ἐξωμάλισται, ἀλλὰ παρὰ μὲν τοῖς πολλοῖς καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς ἀκριβέσις ἐγκλίνεται, ἀνθρωπὸν φαμεν, ἀνθρωπὸν φατε, ἀνθρωπὸν φασι, παρὰ τισι δ' οὐ, οἷς ἢ ἀκριβῆς ἀνάγνωσις οὐκ ἐπέισθη: cf. Schol. Ven. O. 735: ἡ ἐν τῶν φαμεν εἶναι ἀσσητήρας ὀπίσσω· τὸ φαμὲν ἐντελές ἐστὶ καὶ ἐνεστώτα χρόνον σημαίνει· διὰ τὰς δύο συλλαβὰς βαρυτονητέον. When orthotone the dissyllabic forms of φημί and εἰμί in the Indicative Mood are oxytone, Apoll. de Synt. 134. 24, and above, § 767: φημί was considered to be an Æolic form of φῶ, hence Tyrannion barytoned it, e. g. φῆμι γὰρ οὖν κατανεύσαι, Eust. 1613. 18, and Telephus Pergamenus denied that φημί and ἐστόν were enclitic, Charax, 1152: ἡμί is never enclitic, Charax, 1152.

On the enclitics εἰς (or εἰς or ἦς) and ἐσσί see Herod. π. ε. μ. 1144, Charax, 1151, Joh. Alex. 21. 17: ἔασι 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. Heraclides. Eust. 1457. 46: ἡμάρτηται δὲ καθ'

Ἡρακλείδην τὸ ἔστέ. ὡς γὰρ οὐ λέγομεν δείκνυστε ἢ φάστε, οὕτως οὐδὲ ἔτι ἔστέ. ἔτι δὲ καὶ καθότι ὀξύνεται, οὐδὲν γὰρ τῶν εἰς ΤΕ ληγόντων ὀξυτονεῖται, ἡμαρτημένου τοῦ φατέ· καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ἀμαρτάνει φησὶν ἐγκλίνας ἐν Ἰλιάδι τὸ, ὑμεῖς μάρτυροί ἐστε. οὐ γὰρ ἀνήρηται τι μὴ πρότερον ὀξυτονούμενον. εἰ δὲ ἀνήρηται τὸ ὀξυτονούμενον, ἀτοπὸς φησὶ καὶ ἡ ἔγκλισις. οὕτω δὲ καὶ περὶ τούτων γράφας, ἐτέρωθι λέγει ὅτι τὸ ἔσμεν ἔστέ εἰσὶν εἰ καὶ ἡμαρτῆται ὀξυτονούμενα, ὅμως ἔπαθον τοῦτο, διὰ τὰ ἐνικὰ οἷς ὀφείλουσιν ὀμοτονεῖν.

938. Ἐστί is paroxytone when it begins a sentence, or when it is immediately preceded by οὐκ, μή, εἰ, ὡς, ἀλλά, καί, or τοῦτο, as ἔστι θεός, ἔστι πόλις Ἐφύρη, οὐκ ἔστιν ἀγαθός, εἰ ἔστι κακός, τοῦτ' ἔστιν ἀμαρτημα, ὡς ἔστι κακὸν ἀμαθία, ἀλλ' ἔστιν εἰπέιν.

Many modern scholars make ἔστι paroxytone whenever it affirms existence or possibility, as ἔστι δ' ὅπη νῦν ἔστι, Æschyl. Agam. 67; κείσε μὲν ἔστι (= ἔξεστι) καὶ ὕστερον ὀρμηθῆναι, Hom. Il. 14. 313. It is also usual to write ἔστι whenever it is followed by any relative particles, as ἔστιν οἷ, 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 ἠδὲ μέγιστος
ἔστιν ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ, καὶ τοι πολὺ φίλτατος αὐτῇ.

Il. 6. 271.

939. NOTE.—Herod. π. ε. μ. 1148: τὸ ἔστιν ἠνίκα ἄρχει λόγου, ἢ ὅτε ὑποτάσσεται τῇ οὐ ἀποφάσει ἢ τῷ καὶ ἢ εἰ ἢ ἄλλῃ συνδέσμῳ ἢ τῷ ὡς ἐπιρρήματι ἢ τῷ τοῦτο, τηρικαῦτα τὴν ὀξείαν ἔχει ἐπὶ τοῦ Ε: Arg. 142. 13; 147. 23; E. M. 301. 2; S. V. A. 63. According to Hermann (de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 84) ἔστί is enclitic when it is merely the copula, where consequently it might be omitted, and orthotone whenever it predicates existence or possibility, as κείσε μὲν ἔστι (= ἔξεστι) καὶ ὕστερον ὀρμηθῆναι, Il. 14. 313: ἀλλ' ἔπεν· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἔστιν ἀποσταδὸν Ἀργείοισι 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 ξείνος φίλος Ἀργεῖ μέσσω Εἰμί, Il. 6. 224; 2. when they are separated by a stop from the words to which they belong, as σκολιὸς δὲ ταῦτη, κατὰπερ ὁ Μαίανδρος, ἔστί ὁ Νεῖλος, Herod. 2. 29; ἐγὼ τοι, μήτηρ, εἰμί παῖς σέθεν, Eurip. Bacch. 1118, and, 3. in elisions, as τοῦτ' ἔστί, Demosth. 701; 851; τί ποτ' ἔστί, Demosth. 724; ἀγαθὸς δ' ἔστί, but ἀγαθὸς δὲ ἔστι.

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; ἕα, 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 φημί κάποφημι κοῦκ ἔχω τι φῶ, Soph. Œd. Col. 317.

942. Contrary to the statements of the old grammarians, the indefinite *τις* is orthotone in modern editions, 1. when it begins a clause, as οὐκ ἢ αὐτῇ ἀρετῇ ἀπλῶς ἂν εἶη πολίτου καὶ ἀνδρός, τινὸς μέντοι πολίτου, Arist. Polit. 3. 4. 9; ἀναγκαῖον δ' ἦτοι πᾶσι τοῖς πολίταις ἀποδεδῶσθαι πάσας παύτας τὰς κρίσεις ἢ τισὶ πάσας, οἶον ἀρχῇ τινὶ μιᾷ ἢ πλείοσιν, ἢ ἑτέραις ἑτέρας, ἢ τινὰς μὲν αὐτῶν πᾶσι, τινὰς δὲ τίσιν, Arist. Polit. 4. 14. 3; τίς ἔνδον, ᾧ παῖ, παῖ, μάλ' αὖθις, ἐν δόμοις; Æschyl. Choeph. 654; 2. when it begins a verse, as

οὐδέ τι Νηλεῖς

τῷ ἐδίδου, ὃς μὴ ἔλικας βόας εὐρυμετώπους

ἐκ Φυλάκης ἐλάσειε·

Hom. Od. 11. 288;

3. when preceded by the article, in the singular number, as ὁ τις ἄνθρωπος, Arist. Cat. 5. 2; ἢ τις γραμματική, Arist. Cat. 2. 2, where Bekker notes that cod. B reads ἢ τίς; 4. after a stop, and therefore after a vocative case, as πῶς γὰρ ἂν, ἔφην ἐγώ, ᾧ βέλτιστε, τίς ἀποκρίναιτο; 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' ἕκαστα, 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 ὠρέγετο αὐτῶν, ἦν ἂν τι τὸ λεγόμενον, εἰ δὲ καὶ τὰ φρόνιμα, πῶς λέγοιεν ἂν τι; Arist. Eth. Nic. 7. 2. 4; yet C. F. Hermann prints οὔτοι ἀπόβλητον ἔπος εἶναι δεῖ, ᾧ Φαῖδρε, ὃ ἂν εἴπωσι σοφοί, ἀλλὰ σκοπεῖν μὴ τί λέγωσι, Plat. Phaedr. 260 A, where others have μὴ τι. In all other circumstances *τις*, whether it precedes or follows the word to which it belongs, is enclitic, as

οὐδέ τις οἶν μοι

νηῶν πημάνθη, ἀλλ' ἀσκηθέες καὶ ἄνουσοι.

Hom. Od. 14. 254.

οὐκ οἶδ'· οὐ γάρ πώ τις ἐδὸν γόνον αὐτὸς ἀνέγνω,
ὡς δὴ ἔγωγ' ὄφελον μάκαρός νῦ τευ ἔμμεναι υἱός.

Hom. Od. 1. 216.

ἦ γάρ οἱ ζῶή γ' ἦν ἄσπετος· οὐ τινι τόσση.

Hom. Od. 14. 96.

κλαῖ' ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄνυσίν τινα δῆομεν· ἀλλὰ τάχιστα.

Hom. Od. 4. 544.

εἰ μὲν τις τὸν ὄνειρον—οὐ τινι κοσμηθείσα—καὶ τινα Τρωϊάδων—
οὓς τινὰς μεθιέντας ἴδοι—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. Τεν, like του and τῷ for τινός and τινί, is enclitic, as ἀλλ' οὐ τεν οἶδα: οὔτε σοὶ οὐ τέ τῷ ἄλλῳ, Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Arc. 142. 2; S. V. Φ. 252: αἰετοῦ οἶματ' ἔχων μέλανος τοῦ θηρητῆρος· Ἀρίσταρχος μέλανός του· ἀγνοεῖ δὲ ὅτι ὁ ποιητῆς τῷ ἐγκλιτικῷ ΤΟΥ οὐ χρήται. ἄμεινον οὖν ἄρθρον αὐτὸ ἐκδέχεσθαι. There can, I think, be very little doubt that many of these modern accents are wrong: ὁ τις ἄνθρωπος for any *individual man*, and all similar combinations, ought to be written ὁ τις ἄνθρωπος. The modern device of writing τις with a grave accent finds no warrant among the old grammarians, and, even if ὁ τις 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.* Ον μου, μοι, με see Arc. 142. 26: ον μεν, Eust. 32. 45: ον με, Schol. Ven. Γ. 400; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1144: ἐκ δὲ ἀντανυμῶν αἱ μὲν ἐγείρουσαι τὴν ὀξεῖαν τὴν πρὸ αὐτῶν ἐγκλιματικά καλοῦνται, αἱ δὲ μὴ ἐγείρουσαι ὀρθοτονούμεναι, αἱ μὲν οὖν αἰεὶ ἐγείρουσαι τὴν πρὸ αὐτῶν ὀξεῖαν εἰσιν αἶδε, μεῦ μου, μοί τοί, μέ μίν, σφίν σφε, σφωέ, . . . αἱ δὲ ποτὲ μὲν ἐγείρουσαι τὴν πρὸ αὐτῶν ποτὲ δὲ μὴ, σεῦ σέο σου σοί σέ, εὐ οἶ ἔθεν, σφί σφῶ σφίσι σφέας: ον μεθέν, Apoll. de Pron. 98 A: σου σοί σέ, Arc. 143. 3; Apoll. de Pron. 105 A: τοί, Apoll. de Pron. 105 A: ὀρθοτονεῖται δὲ καὶ παρ' Ἀλκμᾶνι, συνηθῶς Δωριεῦσιν· ἄδοι Διδὸς δὲ ὄμφ ὁ χορὸς ἄμδος καὶ τ οἶ, Φάναξ: it seems from the same passage that τίν is also enclitic as οὐ γάρ τιν ὁ φθονερός δαίμων: τύ=σέ, as τί τυ ἐγὼν ποιῶ, 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 ἢ τέος κατ' ἐγκλισιν σύζυγος, ἐκ πεφῆναντί τεος αἱ δυσθαλίαι, Σώφρων· τὸ γὰρ ὀρθοτονούμενον κτητικὴν σημαίνει: ον οἶ ἔ and μίν see Arc. 143. 4; Apoll. de Pron. 49 A: μόνως ἐγκλίνονται αἱ τοῦ τρίτου δυϊκά, καὶ ἡ μίν, αἶ τε μονοσύλλαβοι σφίν καὶ σφέ, ἢ τε διὰ τοῦ τ τοί, Apoll. de Pron. 107 C: ον ἔθεν, Schol. Ven. A. 114; Γ. 128; Arc. 143. 23, some made it always orthotone, Apoll. de Pron. 98 A: οἶ, Schol. Ven. B. 665; I. 392; Ψ. 387: ἔ, Schol. Ven. Δ. 534; Arc. 143. 4: σφέ and ψέ, Apoll. de Pron. 49 A; 128 A: ον σφωέ and σφωῖν, Schol. Ven. Θ. 402: γυῖωσω μὲν σφωῖν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὠκέας ἵππου: ἐγκλιτικὴ νῦν ἐστὶν ἡ ἀντανυμία· τρίτου γὰρ προσώπου. τὰ δὲ τρίτα δυϊκὰ τό τε σφωέ καὶ σφωῖν ἐγκλιτικά ἐστίν. ὅτε μέντοι δευτέρου γίνεται τὸ σφωῖν προπερισπᾶται· ὀρθοτονεῖται γὰρ τὸ γυῖωσειν μὲν σφωῖν: Schol. Ven. O. 155; Ψ. 281; Arc. 143. 10; Joh. Alex. 23. 34; Apoll. de Pron. 114 A sq.; 141 B; de Synt. 167. 15: νῶῖν and σφῶῖν are never enclitic, Arc. 143. 8: ον σφῶν, σφίν, σφᾶς 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,

1. When they begin a sentence, clause, or verse, as

χωρῶ πρὸς ἔργον· σοὶ δ' ἐφίεμαι, θεὰ,
τοιάνδ' αἰεὶ μοι σύμμαχον παρεστάναι.

Soph. Ajax 116.

σὲ μὲν εὖ πρᾶσσοντ' ἐπιχαίρω.

Soph. Ajax 136.

οὗτος, σὲ φωνῶ τόνδε τὸν νεκρὸν χεροῖν
μὴ συγκομίζειν.

Soph. Ajax 1047.

πορεύσομαι,

σοῦ μὲν τυχὼν ἀγνώτος, ἐν δὲ τοῖσδ' ἴσος.

Soph. Œd. Tyr. 676.

2. When they are emphatic, or imply a contrast between one person and another, as

δαιμόνι', ἀτρέμας ἦσο, καὶ ἄλλων μῦθον ἄκουε,
οἱ σέο φέρτεροί εἰσι· σὺ δ' ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἀναλκις.

Hom. Il. 2. 200.

Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι,
ὃς σεῦ, ἀνευθεν ἔων, μέγα κήδεταί ἡδ' ἐλεαίρει.

Hom. Il. 2. 26.

ὥς σοὶ ἐνὶ στήθεσσι ἀτάρβητος νόος ἐστίν.

Hom. Il. 3. 63.

ἐπεὶ οὔτινά φησιν ὁμοῖον
οἱ ἔμεναι Δανάων, οὓς ἐνθάδε νῆες ἔνεικαν.

Hom. Il. 9. 305.

But ὥς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι καὶ με γλυκὺς ἕμερος αἰρεῖ,

Hom. Il. 3. 446,

because Paris is not contrasting Helen with any other woman. After ἐπεὶ, however, enclitic pronouns remain enclitic, even when emphatic, as

δᾶερ ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστα πόνος φρένας ἀμφιβέβηκεν.

Hom. Il. 6. 355.

3. When preceded by a preposition, as

καὶ τὰ μὲν εὖ δάσσαντο μετὰ σφίσιν υἷες Ἀχαιῶν.

Hom. Il. 1. 368.

διὰ σέ: περιὶ σοῦ: ἐπὶ σοί, 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 αὐτός, as

ἐν πρύμνῃ δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα καθέζετο· πὰρ δὲ οἱ αὐτῷ
εἶσε Θεοκλύμενον. Hom. Od. 15. 285.

σοὶ δ' αὐτῷ μελέτω, καὶ ἐμῶν ἐμπάζεο μύθων.
Hom. Od. 1. 305.

ἔο δ' αὐτοῦ πάντα κολουεῖ. Hom. Od. 8. 211.

οὐρῆ δὲ πλευράς τε καὶ ἰσχία ἀμφοτέρωθεν
μαστίεται, ἔε δ' αὐτὸν ἐποτρύνει μαχέσασθαι.
Hom. Il. 20. 170.

5. When οὖ, οἶ, ἔ, ἔο, εὔ, ἔθεν, σφέων, σφίσι, σφέας are resolvable into ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῆς, ἑαυτόν, etc., that is, when they are used in a reflexive sense, as

Δηΐφοβος δὲ
ἀσπίδα ταυρείην σχέθ' ἀπὸ ἔο = ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ.
Hom. Il. 13. 162.

ἦ ὀλίγον οἶ (= ἑαυτῷ) παῖδα ἐοικότα γείνατο Τυδεύς.
Hom. Il. 5. 800.

But οἶ δέ οἱ (= αὐτῷ) ἐβλάφθησαν, ἄνευ κέντροιο θέοντες.
Hom. Il. 23. 387.

καὶ γὰρ ῥα Κλυταιμνήστρης προβέβουλα
κουριδῆς ἀλόχου· ἐπεὶ οὗ ἔθεν (αὐτῆς) ἐστὶ χερεῖων.
Hom. Il. 1. 113.

Θρήϊκες ἀκρόκομοι, δολίχ' ἔγχεα χερσὶν ἔχοντες,
οἷ ἔ (= αὐτόν) μέγαν περ ἔόντα καὶ ἴφθιμον καὶ ἀγανὸν
ᾧσαν 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 αὐτός is enclitic in Hom. Il. 12. 204,

κόψε γὰρ αὐτόν ἔχοντα κατὰ στήθος παρὰ δειρήν,
ιδνωθεὶς ὀπίσω,

but Dindorf and others read, as Trypho did, κόψε γὰρ αὐτόν.

946. NOTE 1.—Kühner, G. G. 1. 271, asserts that in Homer when αὐτός 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 *σέο αὐτοῦ, ξο αὐτοῦ, ἐ αὐτόν*: 2. the personal pronoun reflexive, and *αὐτός* precedes and is emphatic, the personal pronoun is enclitic, as *αὐτόν μὲν σε πρῶτα σώω, αὐτόν . . . μιν δαμάσσας*: 3. the personal pronoun not reflexive, in which case, if emphatic, it precedes and is orthotone, as *ἀλλὰ τόδ' ἤμην ἐμοὶ πολὺ κέρδιον ἦδὲ 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 *πρὸς 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 ἂν προθυμότερον ἴοιεν ἐπὶ σε ἢ σὺν 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: *ἄλλ' ἐπὶ οἱ ἢ Οἱ ἀντωνυμία ἀπόλυτός ἐστι καὶ ἐγκλιτική· διὸ τῆς ἐπὶ προθέσεως τὸ τέλος ὀξύνουσι*: in many modern editions this is printed *ἐπὶ οἱ* according to rule; it is a case where two rules are in conflict, for *ἐπὶ οἱ* 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 *ἐπὶ οἱ*.

948. NOTE 3.—Kühner, G. G. I. 172, declares that the unaccented prepositions are united with enclitics, as *ἐκ μου, 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 μου, 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 σέ*, Eurip. Androm. 63; Iphig. Aul. 480; 877; Heraclid. 147; Phœniss. 435; 569; Hec. 802: *εἰς ξ*, Hom. Od. 22. 436; Π. 23. 203; Apollon. Rhod. 2. 467, ed. Hoelzlin.: *ἐν σοί*, Soph. Œd. Rex 314; Œd. Col. 392; Trachin. 621; Eurip. Alcest. 278; Helena 1425; Rhes. 859: *ἐκ σοῦ*, Eurip. Androm. 1235; Hippolyt. 1177: *σὺν σοί*, Hom. Π. 10. 290; Od. 3. 85; 13. 391: *σὺν σοί τε καί*, Π. 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 . . . ἄρκτικαὶ γινόμεναι, ὀρθοτονοῦνται, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐ μὲ δ' ἔγνω καὶ προσέειπεν καὶ τῶν παραπλησίων*: Apoll. de Pron. 49 B; Apoll. de Synt. 166. 17: *αἱ ἄρκτικαὶ ἀντωνυμίας φυσικῶς ὀρθοτονοῦνται· τὸ οὖν σέο δ' ὁστία πύσει ἄρουρα ἀπανάγνωσμα, εἰ δύναται ἐγκλιθῆναι καὶ μὴ ἐγκέκλιται. ὁμοίως ὅτι καὶ αἱ προθέσεις ὀρθοτονοῦσι τὰς ἀντωνυμίας οὐκ ἄλλην ἄρα τάσιν ἀναδέχεται τὸ ἐξ ἐμεῦ ἢ τὴν ὀρθήν*: Arc. 144. 13; Schol. Ven. E. 64.

950. NOTE 5.—Arc. 143. 24: *αἱ μὲν οὖν ἐγκλινόμεναι τῶν ἀντωνυμιῶν αὐταὶ εἰσιν, αἵτινες ὀρθοτονοῦμεναι μὲν ἀντιδιαστολὴν ἔχουσιν ἑτέρου προσώπου ἐμοῦ ἤκουσας οὐκ ἄλλον ἐμοὶ ἔδωκας, οὐκ ἄλλω· ἐμὲ ἐδίδαξας, οὐκ ἄλλον. ἐγκλινόμεναι δὲ ἀπόλυτα πρόσωπα δηλοῦσιν ἤκουσά σου, ἔδωκά σοι· καὶ ἡ μὲν γενικωτάτη αἰτία τῆς ὀρθῆς τάσεως ἢ ἀντιδιαστολὴ τοῦ προσώπου· αὕτη δὲ διαίρεται εἰς πλείονα εἶδη· αἱ τε γὰρ διεξευγμέναι ὀρθοτονοῦνται· καὶ ἐμοὶ καὶ Ἀπολλωνίω, ἢ ἐμοὶ ἢ Ἀπολλωνίω. καὶ μετὰ τοῦ ἕνεκα συνδέσμον· ἕνεκα σοῦ ἕνεκα μου*: Schol. Ven. A. 214; 294; B. 27: *ὅς σε*. ὀρθοτονητέον τὴν σεῦ· ἀντιδιέσταται γὰρ πρὸς τὸν Ἀχιλλεῖα· ἢ ὅτι πρόκειται τοῦ ῥήματος ἢ ἀντωνυμία: Schol. Ven. B. 201: *οἱ σέο φέρτεροί εἰσι*· οὕτως ὀρθοτονητέον τὴν σέο· ἀντιδιασταλτικὴ γὰρ ἐστίν: Schol. Ven. Γ. 63. 160. 446; I. 494: *ἀλλὰ σὲ παῖδα, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ, ποιεύμην*· ἐνθάδε ὀρθοτονητέον, ἔμφασιν

γὰρ δείξῃς: 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, *ὡς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι καί με γλυκὺς ἡμέρος αἰρεῖ*, 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 *ὡς 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 σου ἐνεκλίθη, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ Πάριδος ὡς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι, ἐπὶ γὰρ τοῦ Διὸς, ὀρθοτονεῖται ἀντιδιαστολὴν γὰρ 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 τί σε χρὴ τὸν φιλέειν, ἵνα μὴ μοι ἀπέχθαι φιλέοντι*: Schol. Ven. I. 614: *ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἀναγινώσκει ἵνα μὴ μοι, τὰς δύο βαρυνόντως οἶον ἵνα μὴ ἐμοί κατ' ὀρθὴν τάσιν. συγκριτικὴ γὰρ ἔστι, φησὶν, ὡς πρὸς τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα καὶ ὑγιῶς φησὶν. ἡ μέντοι παράδοσις ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀνέγνω, ἐπὶ τὴν μὴ τὴν ὀξείαν τιθεῖσα, ὁμοίως τῷ, μὴ μοι οἶνον ἄειρε, τῷ μὴ εἶναι ἐν τῇ ἀντωνυμίᾳ τὸ Ε, ἀλλ' ἀποβεβλήσθαι. καὶ ὁμοίᾳ ἔστιν ἡ πλάνη τῷ ἢ μ' ἀνάειρε τῷ ἢ ἐγὼ σέ ἐ καὶ τῷ τὰ χα δὴ μὲ διαρραίσουσι καὶ αὐτόν. εἰ γε ἐχρῆν καὶ ταῦτα ὀρθοτονεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ τῷ μὴ ὀρᾶσθαι κατ' ἀρχὴν τὸ Ε οὕτως ἀνέγνωσαν*: τοῦτο γὰρ ἐπακολουθεῖ ταῖς πρωτοτύποις. ἐχρῆν δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐπιγνῶναι ὅτι κρᾶσις δύναται ἐπακολουθεῖν, καὶ οὕτως ῥῶσαι τὴν ὑγιῆ ἀνάγνωσιν. And again, Π. 1. 396: *πολλάκι γὰρ σεο πατρὸς ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἄκουσα*, where S. V. says, *Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ τὴν σέο ἐγκλίνει λέγων ἀπλὴν τε εἶναι αὐτὴν, καὶ ἀντιδιαστολὴν οὐκ ἔχειν. ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς καίτοι, φησὶν, ὀφείλουσα ὀρθοτονεῖσθαι, ἵνα λέγῃ σου καὶ οὐκ ἄλλης ἀκήκοα, ὅμως πεπεῖσθαι φησι κατὰ τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν Ἀριστάρχῳ. Ptolemæus made it enclitic, though for a different reason. And again, Π. 5. 252, *ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ σέ πεισέμεν οἶω*: Schol. Ven. ad loc., *ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης τὸν δὲ ὀξύνει, ἵνα ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀνάγνω. οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον δὲ, ἀλλ' ὀρθοτονεῖν καὶ γὰρ δύναται συνδεδέσθαι.**

952. NOTE 7.—Custom is the main reason assigned for making an emphatic pronoun enclitic after *ἐπεὶ*: Schol. Ven. Ζ. 355: *τὴν δὲ σέ ἀντωνυμίαν ὀξυτονοῦσι, τουτέστιν ὀρθοτονοῦσιν, ἐπεὶ πρὸς τί ἔστιν. ἔστι μὲν οὖν ἀληθὲς, ὅτι ἀντιδιασταλτικὴ ἔστι νῦν ἡ ἀντωνυμία· ἡ μέντοι κοινὴ ἀνάγνωσις ἀνέγνω ἐγκλιτικῶς αἰὲ τὴν τοιαύτην σύνταξιν· ὁ δὲ λέγω τοιοῦτόν ἔστι, τὸ ἐπεὶ σε εὐρέθῃ συνεχῶς οὕτως ἀνεγνωσμένον ἐγκλιτικῶς αἰ, μὴ ἐπιφερομένον συνδέσμων, ἐπεὶ σ' εἶα σε ἐν Ἀχιλλεύς, ἐπεὶ σ' ἐ πρῶτα κιχάνω, ἐπεὶ σ' ἐ φεργῶν ἰκετεῦσα, ἐπεὶ σ' ἐ λέοντα. οὕτως δὲ καὶ, ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστα πόνος φρένας. καὶ μοι δοκοῦσι τῷ πρώτῳ προσώπῳ ἀκολουθεῖν οἱ οὕτως ἀνεγνωκότες, πιθανῶς πάνν· διὰ γὰρ τῆς φωνῆς τὸ πρῶτον πρόσωπον ἐπιδείκνυται τό τε ὀρθοτονοῦμενον, καὶ τὸ ἐγκλιτικόν. εἰ γε ἡ ἐμὲ αἰτιατικὴ, ὅτε φυλάσσει τὸ Ε ὀρθοτονεῖται, εἰ δὲ ἀποβάλοι, ἐγκλιτικὴ ἔστιν. εὐρέθῃ τοίνυν μετὰ τοῦ ἐπεὶ συνδέσμου παρὰ τῷ Ποιητῇ, κατὰ ταύτην σύνταξιν ἀποβάλλουσα τὸ Ε, Ἐκτορ, ἐπεὶ με κατ' αἴσαν, ἐπεὶ μ' ἀφέλεσθέ γε δόντες. τούτῳ τοίνυν τῷ λόγῳ πιθανόν ἂν εἴη κατακολουθήσαντας ἡμᾶς ἀναγινώσκειν ἐγκλιτικῶς, ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστα*: Schol. Ven. Κ. 574.

953. NOTE 8.—Arg. 144. 5: *καὶ αἱ μετὰ προθέσεως δὲ αἰὲ ὀρθοτονοῦνται, διὰ σέ, περὶ σου, κατ' ἐμὲ, ἐπὶ σοί*: Apoll. de Pron. 52 C: *ὁμοίως αἱ προθέσεις παρατιθέμεναι ὀρθοτονοῦσι, κατ' ἐμὲ, δι' ἐμὲ, περὶ ἐμοῦ. Διὸ καὶ τοῖς ἀξιοῦσιν ὀρθοτονεῖν τὸ*

... σὺν καὶ τρίτος ἀμὴν Ἀμύντας

παρὰ Θεοκρίτῳ συγκαταθετόν. τὰ γὰρ ἐν ὑπερβατῷ κείμενα ὀφείλει τὸν λόγον ἀναδέχεσθαι τῆς κατὰ φύσιν ἀκολουθίας, εἴγε πάλιν τὸ καὶ μοι καὶ με ἐνεκλίναμεν, καθὸ οὐ συμπλέκται: Apoll. de Synt. 127. 7; Schol. Ven. A. 368: *τοῦ σφίσι τὴν πρῶτην ὀξυτονητέον, ἐπειδήπερ εἰς σύνθετον ἢ μετάληψιν, εἰ καὶ οὐκέτι διηνεκῆς ὁ λόγος. ἔστι γὰρ τινα ἐναντιούμενα, τοὺς δ' ἀναγὼν ζωοὺς σφίσιν ἐργάζεσθαι*

ἀνάγκη, καὶ σφίσι δ' αὐτοῖς δαίτα πένεσθαι. καὶ ὅτι μετὰ προθέσεως ἔστιν ὅταν γὰρ πρόθεσις ἢ μετ' ἀντωνυμίας, ὀρθοτονεῖται ἢ ἀντωνυμία· σὺν σοὶ δὶαθεά, προτὶ οἱ δ' ἔλαβον ἔντεα· κατὰ σφέας γὰρ μαχέοντο· ἀπὸ ξο κάββαλεν· ἀμφὶ ἔπαπτήνας, τοῦ Ἄλτης ἐπὶ οἱ μεμαμῶς, ζήτησιν ἔχοντας : cf. Schol. Ven. Δ. 2 ; X. 474 ; Ψ. 698. 703 ; Λ. 413 ; Υ. 152 ; Charax, 1154 : πολλοὶ δὲ τρόποι εἰσὶν ὀρθοτονοῦντες καὶ προηγουμένης τῆς ὀφειλοῦσης δέξασθαι τὴν ἔγκλισιν, οἷον αἱ προθέσεις ὀξύνονται, καὶ ὅμως αἱ μετὰ τούτων ἀντωνυμίαι ὀρθοτονοῦνται, περὶ ἐμοῦ, κατ' ἐμοῦ, σὺν ἐμοί, ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ. ὅθεν παρὰ Μενάνδρῳ σημειοῦνται τὸ πρὸς με ἔγκλιθέν. οἱ δὲ ἐξηγηταὶ μετὰ τοῦ Ε προφέρονται αὐτό, πρὸς ἐμέ. αἱ μετὰ τῶν συμπλεκτικῶν καὶ διαζευκτικῶν ὀρθοτονοῦνται. τὸ γὰρ ἢ με ἀνάειρε [Π. 23. 724] τὸ Ε συνεκεράσθη μετὰ τοῦ Η, ἢ ἐμέ—ἢ μέ [ῆ ἢ μέ] καὶ τὴν ὀξεῖαν εἰς τὸ Ε φυλάττομεν. τὸ δὲ καὶ μοι ὑποστήτω [Π. 9. 160] ὑπέρβατόν ἐστι, καὶ ὑποστήτω μοι, ὡς δείκνυμεν ἐν τῇ ἀντωνυμίᾳ. καὶ εὐλόγως ὀρθοτονοῦνται, ἐπειδὴ ἀντιδιαστολὴν πάντως εἰσφέρουσιν αὐταὶ αἱ συντάξεις. καὶ μετὰ τοῦ οὔνεκα καὶ ἔνεκα ὀρθοτονοῦνται, ἔνεκα σοῦ, οὔνεκα σοῦ, ἔνεκεν σοῦ· κακῶς γὰρ ἐγκλίνουσιν : Apoll. de Synt. 125. 22 : ἀνάπαλιν οὖν ὁ ἔνεκα σύνδεσμος, φερόμενος πάντοτε ἐπὶ γενικῆν, μόνως ὀρθοτονεῖ τὴν ἀντωνυμίαν, ἥνικα τὰς τούτων γενικὰς συνδέει, εἴνεν' ἐμεῖο κυνὸς τίς γὰρ ἂν θαρρήσειεν Ἑλλήνων ἐγκλίνειν τὸ ἔνεκά μου ; καὶ δῆλον ὡς μόνως πάλιν ὀρθοτονοῦνται, καθὸ συνδεθεῖσαι πρὸς 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 illæ pronominum formæ subjunguntur, quæ 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 ὑπὲρ μου πατρίδος. Quod in Odyssea est, lib. 8. 488,

ἢ σέγε Μοῦσ' ἐδίδαξε, Διὸς παῖς ἢ σέγ' Ἀπόλλων,

in eo σὲ non acuitur propter præcedens ἢ, sed quia adjuncto γέ nunquam encliticum est. Quod si σὲ sine γέ dixisset, deposuisset accentum, quia ἢ non ad pronomen, sed ad Musam et Apollinem refertur.'

955. NOTE 10.—Charax, 1153 : πάλιν αἱ ἔχουσαι ἐπιφορὰν τὴν ἐπιταγματικὴν ὀρθοτονοῦνται, σὲ αὐτόν, σὲ δὲ αὐτὴν παντί, ἀλλὰ σὲ αὐτόν, εἰ μὴ που ποιητικῶς ἐγκλιθῶσιν, ἀλλὰ οἱ αὐτῶ. οὐκ ὀφείλειεν ἢ οἱ ἐγκλιθῆναι· ἔχει γὰρ τὴν ἐπιταγματικὴν. τινὲς δὲ φασὶ καὶ ἵνα μὴ νομισθῇ ἄρθρον ὅπερ ψευδές· ἀντωνυμία γὰρ οὕσα περισπᾶται, ἄρθρον δὲ ἂν ὀξύνεται· ὥστε ποιητικῶς ἐνεκλίθη : Arg. 144. 7 : αἱ μετὰ τῆς ἐπιταγματικῆς ἀντωνυμίας τῆς αὐτὸς αἰεὶ ὀρθοτονοῦνται· αὐτὸν ἐμέ, αὐτῶ ἐμοί. ὑπεξαιρείσθωσαν δὲ αἱ παρὰ τοῖς ποιηταῖς μετὰ τῆς ἐπιταγματικῆς παραλόγως ἐγκλινόμεναι. ἀλλὰ οἱ αὐτῶ Ζεὺς ὀλέσειε βίην, καὶ Εὐρύαλος δέ ἐαυτόν, καὶ εἴ τινες ἄλλαι μετὰ προθέσεων ἢ συνδέσμων ἐνεκλίθησαν παραλόγως : Apoll. de Synt. 137. 2 : ὀρθοτονοῦνται καὶ ὅσαι συντάσσονται τῇ αὐτὸς ἐπιταγματικῇ,

ἢε τι Μυρμιδόνεσσι πιφάσκεαι ἢ ἐμοὶ αὐτῶ,
σοὶ δ' αὐτῶ,
οὐδὲ σεῦ αὐτῆς,

οὐδ' ἐμοὶ αὐτῶ

θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι σιδήρεος.

τά γε μὴν τοῦ τρίτου οὐκ ἐξωμάλισται, καθότι οὐδ' ἀληθῆς λόγος παρεδείχθη τὸ τὰς κατὰ τὸ τρίτον πρόσωπον ὀρθοτονηθείσας πάντως μεταλαμβάνεσθαι εἰς συνθέτους. ὡς γὰρ ἐστὶ ψευδῆς ὑπόληψις καὶ ὡς οὐκ ἐξωμαλίσθη καὶ ὡς οὐ τόνου ἐναλλαγῆ αἰτία γίνεται συνθέτου μεταλήψεως, εἰρήσεται κατὰ τὸ ἐξῆς· ἐντεῦθεν οὖν ἐνεκλίθη τὸ

ἀλλά οἱ αὐτῷ

Ζεὺς ὀλέσειε βίην πρὶν ἡμῖν πῆμα γενέσθαι,

καὶ τὸ

Εὐρύαλος δέ ἐ αὐτὸν ἀρεσσάσθω ἐπέεσσιν,

ὄρθοτονήθη δὲ τὸ

ἀμφὶ ἔ παπτήνας

ἀλογόν τε δοκεῖ τὸ οἷ τ' αὐτῷ, διήκοντος τοῦ λόγου ἐπὶ ἀπάντων ὁμοίως. ἔσται μέντοι ἡ σύνταξις εἰς ἔμφασιν πλείονα διαστολῆς παραλαμβανομένη, ἐ μὲ αὐτὸν ἐτίμησε, σὲ αὐτὸν ἐμέμψατο. ἐν προτάξει γοῦν ἀπάντοτέ εἰσιν αἱ ἀντωνυμῖαι, καθὼς ἔχονται τοῦ ὀρθοῦ τόνου, ὡς γε ἐδείχθη καὶ τοῖς προκειμένοις. εἰ μέντοι τὰ τῆς συντάξεως ἀναστραφεῖν, οἷόν τε ἔστι καὶ ἐγκλίεσθαι τὴν ἀντωνυμίαν,

αὐτῷ τοι μετόπισθ' ἄχος ἔσσειται,

αὐτόν σε φράζεσθαι ἄμ' Ἀργείοισιν ἀνωγεν.

οὗ τοῦτο δὲ φημι, ὡς οὐχ οἷόν τε καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς τοιαύτης συντάξεως ὄρθοτονεῖν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἀφορμὴν ἔχει ἐγκλίσεως ἢ τοιαύτης σύνταξις,

αὐτόν με πρώτιστα συνοικιστήρα γαίης

ἔς δέξαι τεμενοῦχον.

But for αὐτῷ τοι, Π. 9. 249, Dindorf reads αὐτῷ σοὶ, and for αὐτόν σε, Π. 9. 680, αὐτόν 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 αὐτός 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. ἡ ὀλίγον οἱ παῖδα ἐοικότα γείνατο Τυδεύς (Π. 5. 800), where Schol. Ven. says, τὴν δὲ ἀντωνυμίαν ὄρθοτονοῦσιν, ἐπεὶ εἰς σύνθετον μεταλαμβάνεται; and it is so accented in Apoll. de Pron. 52 B; 53 A: but ἡ ὀλίγον οἱ in Apoll. de Synt. 143. 28, and elsewhere. In the words πέπλον ὅς οἱ δοκεῖ χαρίεστατος ἢ δὲ μέγιστος (Π. 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: Π. 9. 680: αὐτόν σε φράζεσθαι ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἀνωγεν: Schol. Ven. ad loc.: ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ὄρθοτονεῖ τὴν σέ, ἐπεὶ φησιν, αἰ μετὰ τῆς ἐπιταγματικῆς αἱ πρώτοιοι φιλοῦσιν ὄρθοτονεῖσθαι. ἐχρῆν δὲ αὐτόν ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου καὶ δευτέρου προσώπου ὀρίσασθαι, παραιτήσασθαι δὲ τινα Ὀμηρικὰ ἄλλως ἀνεγνώσμενα δι' αἰτίαν τινά. κελεύετέ μ' αὐτόν ἐλέσθαι. εἰ μὴ τις σ' αὐτόν. ἄλλως τε αἱ πρὸ τῆς αὐτός εἰσιν αἱ ὄρθοτονούμεναι, οὐχ αἱ μετὰ τὴν αὐτός. ἐγκλιτικῶς οὖν ἀναγνώστέον: Schol. Ven. K. 242: εἰ μὲν δὴ ἔταρόν γε κελεύετέ μ' αὐτόν ἐλέσθαι. Ἀλεξίων τὸ E τῇ ἀντωνυμίᾳ δίδωσιν οὐ τῷ βήματι τελικόν [i. e. he read κελεύετ' ἔμ' αὐτόν] καὶ δοκεῖ ὄρθοτονεῖν, ὡς εἰ καὶ συνθέτως ἐλέγετο ἔμαυτόν· καὶ τοῦτό γε ἐχρῆν εἶναι· αἰ γὰρ αἱ τοῦ πρώτου προσώπου ἀντωνυμῖαι προτασσόμεναι τῆς αὐτός, ὄρθοτονοῦνται. ὁ μέντοι Ἀσκαλωνίτης καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀνεγνώκασιν, ἐπὶ τὴν TE συλλαβὴν ποιοῦντες τὴν ὀρείαν, ἵνα μὴ ὡς ἀκατάλληλον φανῆ τὸ ἔμαυτόν ἐλέσθαι: Schol. Ven. O. 226: ἀλλὰ τόδ' ἢ μὲν ἐμοὶ πολὺ κέρδιον ἢ δὲ οἷ αὐτῷ. ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἀξιοῖ ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀναγνώσκειν, ἐπεὶ ἀπὸ προσώπου ἐπὶ πρόσωπον ἢ ἀναφορὰ, καὶ εἰς ἀπλὴν ἢ μετάληψιν· ἀντὶ γὰρ τῆς αὐτῷ δισυλλάβου. ἀμεινον δὲ πείθεσθαι τοῖς περισπῶσι, διὰ τὸ ἤδη διαστολὴν γενῆσθαι διὰ τῆς ἐμοί: τὸ γὰρ ἐξῆς τοιοῦτόν ἐστιν, ἐμοὶ καὶ αὐτῷ ἐπλετο, ὥστε ἀπὸ κοινοῦ λαμβάνεσθαι τὸ ἐπλετο βήμα· ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἐπ' ἐκείνου κατ' ὄρθον τόνον ἀνεγνώμεν τὴν οἷ. Μέντορ, μὴ σ' ἐπέεσσι παραιπεπίθησιν Ὀδυσσεὺς μνηστήρεσσι μάχεσθαι, ἀμυνόμεναι δὲ οἱ αὐτῷ· καὶ τὸ ἐξῆς ἔστι τοιοῦτον· μὴ πεισάτω σε Ὀδυσσεὺς ἡμῖν μάχε-

σθαι, αὐτῷ δὲ ἀμύνειν. καὶ καθόλου ἢ οἱ ὅποτε προηγείται τῆς αὐτὸς ἀντανουμίας κατὰ δοτικὴν πῶσιν ὀρθοτονεῖσθαι θέλει, εἴτε εἰς ἀπλὴν εἴη ἢ μετάληψις, εἴτε καὶ εἰς σύνθετον· διὸ μεμπτέον ἐκείνην τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν, ἀλλὰ οἱ αὐτῷ Ζεὺς ὀλέσση· ἐχρῆν γὰρ διὰ τὴν ἐπιφερομένην ἀντιδιαστολὴν κατ' ὀρθὸν τόνον ἀναγιγνώσκεισθαι. 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 ἡμιν, ἤρασεν ἡμῶν: Arc. 139. 15: ἰστέον δέ, ὅτι, ἡνίκα ἔστι λέξις τετράχρονος, οὐκ ἀναπέμπει τῇ προηγουμένη λέξει τὸν τόνον, ἀλλὰ τῇ προηγουμένη συλλαβῇ· ἄνθρωπος ἡμῶν, ἔτυψας ἡμᾶς. ἐπειδὴ οὐδέποτε πρὸ τεσσάρων χρόνων τόνος πίπτει: Arc. 143. 11: καὶ τὰ πληθυντικὰ τοῦ τε πρώτου προσώπου καὶ δευτέρου ἡμῶν ὑμῶν ἡμῖν ὑμῖν ἡμᾶς ὑμᾶς τετράχρονοι οὖσαι, ἐπειδὴ ἐγκλίνονται τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν ὀξύνουσι· ἤκουσεν ἡμῶν, ἔδωκεν ἡμῖν καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ὁμοίως: Arc. 145. 7; Schol. Ven. O. 494: ἀλλὰ μάχεσθ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶν ἀολλέες· ὅς δέ κεν ὕμῶν. ἡ ὕμῶν ἀντανουμία ἀπόλυτός ἐστι, καὶ οὐκ ἔχουσα ἀντιδιαστολὴν διὸ τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἔχει τὴν ὀξείαν: Schol. Ven. A. 147: ὄφρ' ἡμῖν ἐκάεργον ἰλάσσεια ἱερά βέξας. ἡμῖν ἀντὶ τοῦ ἡμῖν ἀντανουμίας. ἔστι γὰρ διαλέκτου ἴδιον Δωριέων. αἱ δὲ ἀντανουμῖαι ἡνίκα ὀρισμὸν δηλοῦσι, μένουσι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τόνῳ, οἷον ἡμῖν τόδ' ἔφηγε, καὶ ὑμῖν μὲν νεμεσῶμαι περὶ κῆρι. ὅτε δὲ ἀπόλυτον ἔχουσι τὸ σημαίνον ἐγκλίνονται· εἰ δ' ὕμιν δοκεῖ τόδε λωίτερον· σὺν δ' ἡμῖν δαῖτα ταραξή, καὶ ὡς ἐνταῦθα: cf. Schol. Ven. A. 214. 579; Γ. 160; Eust. 1112. 34: ἰστέον δὲ καὶ ὡς τὸ οὐ μὴν ἡμῖν ἔυκλές, δακτυλικῶς ποδιζόμενον μετὰ τὸ οὐ μὴν, γράφουσι μὲν τινες, οὐ μὴν ἡμῖν εὐκλές. ἀρέσκει δὲ τοῖς παλαιοῖς ἢ πρώτη γραφῇ, παρ' οἷς κείται ταῦτα· τὸ ἡμῖν ἄμμι λέγουσιν οἱ Αἰολεῖς, βαρύνοντες αὐτὸ καὶ συστέλλοντες τὴν λήγουσαν, Ἀπολλώνιος ἄμμι γεμῆν, νόος ἔνδον ἀτύζεται. Δωριεῖς δὲ ἅμιν συστέλλοντες τὸ I καὶ ὀξύνοντες. Θεόκριτος· πολλὰ δ' ἅμιν ὑπερθε κατὰ κρατὸς δονέοντο. Ἴωνες δὲ, πολλάκις δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι προπερισπῶσιν ἐν συστολῇ τοῦ I. Ὅμηρος· ὦ φίλοι, οὐ μὴν ἡμῖν ἔυκλές ἀπονέεσθαι. Σοφοκλῆς Οἰδίποδι· ὅπως λύσιν τιν' ἡμῖν εὐαγῆ πόροις. Φρύνιχος Μύστη· ἐβουλόμην ἂν ἡμῖν ὡσπερ καὶ προτοῦ. Ἀττικὰ δὲ παραδείγματα ταῦτα τὰ δύο. οἱ δ' αὐτοὶ παλαιοὶ φασὶ καὶ ὅτι τὸ ἡμεῖς ἅμες λέγουσιν οἱ Δωριεῖς, ἅμμες δὲ οἱ Αἰολεῖς. χρῆσις δὲ τοῦ ῥηθέντος ἡμῖν καὶ ἐν Ὀδυσσεΐα: Eust. 1611. 3; 1670. 4; 1690. 13; Apoll. de Pron. 123 A: ἡμῖν Ἴωνες ἦ καὶ Ἀττικοί. τὸ ἐγκλινόμενον παρ' Ἴωσι συστέλλει τὸ I. σημεῖωδες καθὼ αἱ ἐγκλινόμεναι τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον φυλάττουσι ταῖς ὀρθοτονουμένας. ἢ ἅμιν Δωρικῇ ἐγκλινόμενη συστέλλει τὸ I, ἐν οἷς προπερισπᾶται,

αἱ γὰρ ἅμιν τούτων μέλοι·

ὀξύνομέν τε

ἅμιν δ' ὑπαυλήσει μέλος,

Ἀλκμάν· οἰκείος ὁ χρόνος πληθυντικῇ διὰ τοῦ I ἐκφερομένη: Apoll. de Pron. 124 B: ὑμῖν, πάλιν παρ' Ἴωσι προπερισπᾶται ἐγκλινόμενη, καθὼ συστέλλει τὸ I. καὶ ἔτι παρὰ Δωριέων. ὅσαις ὕμιν αἰνέσω, Σώφρων. καὶ ἐν ὀρθῇ τάσει· οὐ μὴν τοι δίφρον ἐπημμένον ὑμῖν: Apoll. de Pron. 127 A: τὸ μὴ δ' ἡμᾶς ὑπεκφυγοῖ Ἴωνων ἔθει φασὶ συνεστάλθαι 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 ὑμῖν, 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. II. 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 κόψε γάρ 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; Υ. 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 πάποτε in Attic, Apoll. de Pron. 48 B: καὶ καθὸ ἀδύνατον ἐγκλιτικὸν συντεθῆναι, διὸ καὶ παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς τὸ πάποτε ἐσημειοῦτο: Joh. Alex. 31. 6: ἐκ δὲ τοῦ πω καὶ τοῦ μάλα τὸ πώμαλα προ-παροξύνουσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ἔτι τὸ πάποτε ἐκ τοῦ πω καὶ τοῦ πότε: cf. A. G. Paris. 3. 186. 6; Löb. 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 ἀγρόν, εἶτα γε νῦν πολλοί; others write πότε' εἶχεν. In such expressions as ποτὲ μὲν . . . ποτὲ δὲ, ποτὲ μὲν . . . αὐτῖς δὲ, and the like, ποτέ is orthotone in our books, as πότερον ἀληθῆ φῶμεν ἀεὶ 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. E. 396: οὔτε πυρὸς τόσσος γε πέλει βρόμος αἰθομένοιο. Ἀρίσταρχος φυλάσσει τὴν ὀξείαν ἐπὶ τῆς ΤΟΣ συλλαβῆς· ὁ δὲ Τυραννίων, τοσσός γε ἀνέγνω, τὴν ΣΟΣ συλλαβὴν ὀξύνων, οὐκ εὖ. ὁ γὰρ ΓΕ οὐκ ἀλλάσσει τὸν τόνον τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ λέξεων. εἰ δὲ τις λέγοι ἐπέκτασιν εἶναι μὴ σύνδεσμον, ἴστω ὅτι τὸ ἐναντίον χωρήσει· ἢ γὰρ διὰ τοῦ ΓΕ ἐπέκτασις τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἐποίει τὴν ὀξείαν ἕγωγε, ἔμοιγε: perhaps Tyrannion wrote τόσσός 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: θῆν, Apoll. de Conj. 525. 19 is printed θῆν in Herod. π. ε. μ. 1148; Charax, 1155: ῥά, 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: οὔταρ. οὕτως ὀξείαν ἐπὶ τοῦ ΟΥ· ὁ γὰρ τάρ ἐστὶ σύνδεσμος ἐπι-φερόμενος ἐγκλιτικῶς, ὡς καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ εἴταρ ὅ γ' εὐχολῆς. οὐ γάρ ἐστὶν ὁ τε συμπλεκτικός· εἰ γὰρ ἦν, ἐπεφέρετο ἂν πάλιν ὁ 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 ἐγκλίνονται μὲν δὲ τέ γάρ, οἷον ἐγὼ μὲν, σύ δε, αὐτός τε, ἄλλοί γαρ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα: but I know of no other passage in which anything of the kind is said; that it had a foundation in fact is certain: 'δὲ sæpe est encliticum in libris scriptis et edd. vetustis, velut Tzetz. Hist. 3. 308: οὐ συναφθῆς λοιπόν δε τῆ Ἑλένη; 6. 687: Ῥᾶδε καὶ πόνου δίχα δέ· scr. ῥᾶ δέ; 16. 712 sec. cod.: τινὲς

λωτόν δε λέγουσι: MS. ap. Lambec. Bibl. Caes. 1. 8. vol. 8. p. 232 A; 234 B: "Ωσδε: Chærobosc. Aldi Hort. fol. 229 verso: Σύνδεσμοι δὲ ἐγκλίνονται μὲν δὲ τὸ γάρ, οἶον ἐγὼ μὲν, σύ δε . . . ' H. D. 2. p. 929 D; that some of the grammarians considered δὴ as an enclitic, is clear from Eust. 143. 26: οὐκ ἄδηλον δὲ ὅτι τὸ ἦ δὴ λoίγια, τινὲς μὲν ἦδη ἔγραψαν παροξυτόνως, ὡς καὶ προεδηλώθη. τινὲς δὲ τὸ μὲν ἦ ἀντὶ τοῦ ὄντως φασί, τὸ δὲ δὴ, ἀνευ τόνου προφέρουσιν ὁμοίως τῷ ἐπιδητούτοις: this combination we should now-a-days write ἐπὶ δὴ τούτοις: there is also evidence that μὲν in some circumstances at least was an enclitic; 'εἰ γέμεν εἰδείης, e 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 γὰρ μὲν quoties vicem gerit particulæ δέ: ' Buttman 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 εἴ γε μὲν; 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 οὐκουν, γοῦν in ἤγουν, and μάλα in πώμαλα are in some sense enclitics: Apoll. de Conj. 526. 17: δισοδὸς οὖν ἐστὶν ὁ οὖν, περισπωμένως μὲν ἐν συλλογιστικῇ ἔκφορᾷ, ὀξυνόμενος δὲ ὅτε ἐστὶ παραπληρωματικός, καὶ δῆλον ὅτι καὶ τῶν ἐγκλιτικῶν, ἵνα καὶ ὁ τόνος τῆς ἀποφάσεως: on the Attic πώμαλα 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, cujus rei exempla tradunt ὃ σος, τό σον pro ὁ σός, τὸ σόν: accuratiora nunc non licet explorare: ' Ahrens de Græcæ ling. dialect. 1. 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 ἐστι, not ἀγαθὸς ἐστι,—αὐτός μοι,—καὶ σφεας φωνήσας,—πᾶρ δέ οἱ ἐστήκει,—ἀπὸ κρατός τε καὶ ὤμων. The so-called proclitics become oxytone, as ὡς φάσαν οἱ μιν ἴδοντο,—ἄλλ' ἔκ τοι ἔρέω.

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 που Διὶ μέλλει ὑπερμενεί φίλου εἶναι: ἦδη τις εἶπεν: φίλος τις.

According to the older writers, 1. a paroxytone word with a

¹ J. Gr. 244 a; Greg. C. 616; Meerm. 662: βαρυτονοῦσι δὲ οὐ μόνον τὰ ὀνόματα, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ ἄρθρα, ὅταν ὀνομάτων τάξιν ἐπέχη, ὁ σὸς ὃ σος, ἡ σὴ ἦ ση, τὸ σὸν τό σον, quibus J. Gr. addit τῆς σῆς τῆς σης: num forte eodem spectat Apoll. de Synt. 51. 26, ᾧ non esse vocativum articuli docens: τί δέ, εἰ περισπᾶται, οὐκ ἐνεκλίθη κατὰ τὰς Αἰολικὰς ἀναγνώσεις ὑπ' Ἀριστάρχου, καθὼ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα τῶν περισπωμένων ἄρθρων?

trochaic ending, when followed by an enclitic, takes the acute on its last syllable, as *λάμπέ τε: φύλλά τε καὶ φλοιόν: ὅτι μιν: ἄλλός τις: τυφθέντά 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 *ἔνθά σφεας: ἰνά σφισι δῶκ' Ἐνοσίχθων: πολλάκις σφεας: τόξά 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. ἀναπέμπει ἐγκλιτικὸν τὴν ὀξεῖαν ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπερκειμένην βαρεῖαν ἐν τῇ συντάξει) μόνων τῶν τροχαίων, λάμπε τε, φύλλά τε καὶ φλοιόν. οὐδέποτε δὲ τοῦτο ἐν σπονδαίῳ παρακολουθεῖ, ὡς δὴ ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἀτρείδης τε ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν, Φοίβῳ θ' ἰερῆν ἔκατόμβην. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἐν ἰάμβῳ, πάρος γε μὲν οὔτι θαμίξεις. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἐν τῷ πυρριχίῳ, ὅτι οἱ συμφράσσατο βουλάς. ἔαν δέ ποτε τροχαῖος γένηται διπλασιασθέντος τοῦ Τ, ἔσονται ἐπάλληλοι ὀξεῖαι, οἷον ὅττι μιν ὡς ὑπέδεκτο. πλὴν εἰ μὴ τὸ ἐπιφερόμενον μόριον δισύλλαβον εἴη ἀπὸ τοῦ ΣΦ ἀρχόμενον· ἀκολουθήσει γὰρ τοῖς παροξυνομένοις οὐκ ἐν μόνῳ τροχαίῳ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις ποσίν, οἷον ἰνά σφιν δῶκ' Ἐνοσίχθων, ἔνθά σφεας ἐκίχανεν νιδὸς Δολιχίου Μελανθεύς, τόξά σφεῶν τις ἄριστα Κυθωνίῳ. Arc. 139. 29; 146. 4; Schol. Ven. H. 199; Charax, 1149: ἐν μῶ λέγει κατὰ συνέχειαν δύο ὀξεῖας οἱ παλαιοὶ οὐκ ἐτίθουν· κακοφωνίαν γὰρ ποιοῦσι . . . ὅθεν μέμφονται οἱ ἀκριβεῖς τὸν θέσει τροχαῖκὸν ἔχοντα δύο ὀξεῖας ἐφεξῆς, ἄλλός τις· καὶ εὐλόγως εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς Ὀδυσσεΐας ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος οὐκ ἐβουλήθη δοῦναι εἰς τὸ ἄνδρα μοι δύο ὀξεῖας, ἀλλὰ μίαν εἰς τὸ AN, φάσκων ἐν ἀρχῇ ποιήσεως παράλογον οὐ μὴ ποιήσω: Charax, 1157.

967. NOTE 2.—S. V. B. 255: ὅτι οἱ μάλα πολλά· τοῦτο οἱ ἐν μῶ ὀξεῖα προενεκτέον ὀξεῖα. πᾶσα γὰρ δίβραχος λέξις πρὸ ἐγκλιτικῆς, οὐκ ἐπιδέχεται ἐπάλληλον ὀξεῖαν, εἰ μὴ ἀντωνυμία ἐπιφέροιο διὰ τοῦ ΣΦ, σεσημειωμένου τοῦ, ἔνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι. Arc. 140. 24; 141. 2; 145. 19; Charax, 1157; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Schol. Ven. Z. 367: οὐ γὰρ τ' οἷδ' εἰ ἔτι σφιν ὑπότροπος ἕξομαι αὐθις· οὕτως εἰ ἔτι σφιν εἰς τόνος, καίτοι ἐχρῆν δύο, διὰ τὸ ἐπιφέρεσθαι ἀντωνυμίαν ἀπὸ τοῦ ΣΦ ἀρχομένην, ὁμοίως τῷ ὅθι σφισι πέφραδ' Ἀχιλλεύς, ἦρχε δ' ἄρα σφιν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων. σεσημειῶται οὖν αὕτη ἡ ἀνάγνωσις μόνῃ ὡς ἐν ἄλλοις ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς λέγει: Charax, 1154: ὀλίγα δὲ παρέβησαν τὸν λόγον, οἷον τὸ ἔσαν,

ἐνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι.

καὶ πάλιν ἐνταῦθα, ἵνα μὴ νομισθῇ τὸ οἱ ἄρθρον, ὅπερ ἀκαιρον· ὡς εἶπομεν γάρ, ὁ τόνος διέσπειλε. καὶ πάλιν

ἰνά σφισιν ἀγορή τε θέμις τε.

καὶ πάλιν

ὅτε σφεας εἰσαφίκεται,
ἦρχε δ' ἄρα σφιν.

αὗται παραλόγως ἐνεκλήθησαν, μὴ προηγουμένων ἢ ὀξυτόνων ἢ τροχαϊκῶν. καὶ παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ τόξου σφεῶν τις ἄριστα Κυθωνίου· σπονδαῖος γὰρ βαρύτονος προηγείται· παραλόγως οὖν ἐπὶ τούτων ἐπεκράτησεν ἡ ἔγκλισις.

968. NOTE 3.—The grammarians note that these rules are not invariably observed under all circumstances, e. g. ἔλπομαι ἐν Σαλαμῶνι γενέσθαι τε τραφέμεν τε, Hom. II. 7. 199, was written γενέσθαι τε: Schol. Ven. H. 199: ἀλεπάλληλοι ὀξεῖαι, καί τοι σπονδαῖα κόν ἐστιν, ἀλλ' ἴσως ἵνα ἐκφύγωμεν τὸν διπλασιασμόν τοῦ ῥήματος, λέγω

δὲ τοῦ τετραφέμεν τε, ὡς καὶ ἐν τῇ Τ τῆς Ὀδυσσεΐας (320) παραλόγως ἐνεκλίναμεν ἐν τῷ ἠῶθεν δὲ μάλ' ἦρι λοέσσαί τε χρίσαι τε. The passage ἐνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι, Π. 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 ἔσαν οἱ.

969. A dissyllabic enclitic after a paroxytone word is oxytone, as Ἀτρεΐδης ἐστί: πολλάκις εἰσί: οὐπω ποτέ: ἤδη φαμέν: φίλοι εἰσίν: but τινου or τινων is perispomenon, ἀνθρώπων τινῶν, ἀνθρώπων τινούν.

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: ἤκουσέ μου: ἀνθρωποὶ εἰσι: κάκιστοὶ 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 οἶκός τε: Σκῶλόν τε Κνῆμόν τε: ταῦτά 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; Π. 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 ἦσ-τινος: ὄντινων: φῶς ἐστι: Ἐρμῆς ἐστι.

NOTE.—Apoll. de Pron. 54 A; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Charax, 1150: ἄλλοι δὲ τινες συγχέουσι, ὡς καὶ Ῥωμανὸς λέγων, εἰ περισπωμένη προηγείται, οὐ παρέχουσι τὸν τόνον αὐτῇ, οἷον καλοῦ μου· εἰ δὲ ἄλλος τόνος εἴη, παρέχουσι τὸν τόνον, οἷον πόθεν τις, ὅθεν με. ψευδὲς δὲ λίαν ἐστίν: Charax, 1157. Hermann, de emend. rat. Gr. Gr. p. 71, contends that φῶς μου, 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 ἡ νύ σέ που δέος ἴσχει: εἴ πέρ τις σέ μοί φησί ποτε.

974. NOTE I.—Apoll. de Conj. 517. 5: πάμπολλοι δὲ εἰσιν οἱ παραπληρωματικοὶ ἐν ἐγκλίσει, ὡς ὁ γέ, ὁ ρά, ὁ θήν, ὁ νύ. δύο λέξεων ἢ τριῶν οὐσῶν ἀκόλυτον τὸ ἐπάλληλον τῆς ὀξείας· καὶ κατὰ τοῦτο οὖν λέξεις τὰ προκείμενα μόρια· ἰδοὺ γὰρ ἐν τῷ

ἡ νύ σέ που δέος ἴσχει

κάθ' ἐν ἑκάστον μέρος λόγου ἡ ὀξεῖα ἀνέστη: Herod. π. ε. μ. 1142: συνεγκλιτικὸν δὲ ἐστί σύνταξις δυοῖν ἢ πλειόνων μορίων ἐγκλιτικῶν ἐπαλλήλων ὀξυνομένων, ὡς ἔχει τὰ τοιαῦτα

ἡ νύ σέ που δέος ἴσχει

ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἡ ὀξύνεται διὰ τὸ νύ ἐγκλιτικόν, τὸ δὲ νύ διὰ τὴν ἀντωνυμίαν τὴν σέ, ἡ

δὲ σέ ἀντωνυμία διὰ τὸν ποῦ παραπληρωματικὸν σύνδεσμον. εἴρηται δὲ συνεγκλιτικὸν διὰ τὸ σὺν ἐγκλιτικῷ παραλαμβανόμενον διεγείρειν τὴν ὑπερκειμένην ἐν τῷ τέλει τῆς λέξεως ὀξεΐαν: Charax, 1157: ἔὰν οὖν πλείονα συμβῆ ἑφεξῆς ἐγκλιτικὰ εἶναι πολλαὶ ἔσσονται καὶ αἱ ὀξεΐαι, ἢ νύ σέ που δέος ἴσχει ἀκήρων· τρεῖς εἰσὶν ἑφεξῆς αἱ ὀξεΐαι. δύνατον δὲ καὶ πλείονας ἐπινοῆσαι, εἴ πέρ τις σέ μοί φησί ποτε· τὸ μὲν γὰρ εἰ ὀξύνεται διὰ τὴν ἐπιφορὰν τοῦ ἐγκλιτικοῦ πέρ, τὸ δὲ πέρ διὰ τὸ τίς, τὸ δὲ τίς διὰ τὸ σέ, τὸ δὲ σέ διὰ τὸ μοί, τὸ δὲ μοί διὰ τὸ φησί, τὸ δὲ φησί διὰ τὸ ποτέ, ὥστε ἑφεξῆς ὀξεΐαι ἔξ καὶ σπάνιον διὰ τὴν τοῦ πνεύματος συνέχειαν. These same words, with one or two unimportant variations, are also found in Arc. 146. 10; Schol. Ven. E. 812: ἢ νύ σε· ὃ ἢ ὀξύνεται· διασκευτικὸς γάρ· φυλάσσεται δὲ ἡ ὀξεΐα διὰ τὸ ἐπιφερόμενον νύ ἐγκλιτικόν, ὃ καὶ αὐτὸ ἔσχεν ὀξεΐαν διὰ τὴν σέ ἐγκλιτικὴν οὖσαν: Schol. Ven. N. 15: ἔνθ' ἄρ' ὄγ'. τρεῖς παράλληλοι ὀξεΐαι, μία μὲν ἡ ἄρχουσα, δευτέρα ἡ τοῦ ἄρα, τρίτη δὲ ἡ τοῦ ὄγε: Schol. Ven. T. 464: ἡ εὖ ἀντωνυμία ἐν τῇ συντάξει ἐνέκλινε τὸν τόνον· ἔστι γὰρ ἀπόλυτος, οὐχ ὄν τρόπον ὃ οἶται ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης τὸ πῶς πάντως ὀξυτονηθήσεται, ἐπεὶ ἦδη ἐμελέτησε καὶ ἄλλων ἐγκλιτικῶν ἐπιφερομένων τὸ πῶ καὶ τὸ πῶς τοῦτο μὴ πάσχειν· οὐ πῶς ἔστ', Ἀγέλαε διοτρεφές (Od. 22. 136)· μή πῶς με προῖδ' ὄν (Od. 4. 396)· μή πῶν μ' ἔς θρόνον ἵξει, διοτρεφές (Il. 24. 553)· οὐ πῶ μίν φασι φαγέμεν (Od. 16. 143). οὕτως οὖν καὶ τὸ εἴ πῶς εὐ πεφίδοιτο οὐκ ἀναγκαστικὴν ἔξει τὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ πῶς ὀξεΐαν. ὁ μέντοι Ἀρίσταρχος γενόμενος κατὰ ταύτην τὴν προσφῶδιαν τοῦτο μόνον ἀπεφήνατο, ἐγκλίνοντα δεῖν τῷ τόνῳ καὶ δασύνοντα λέγειν τὴν τρίτην συλλαβὴν· σημαίνει γὰρ εἴ πῶς αὐτοῦ: E. M. 638. 15: οὐ θῆν μιν· Πόσοι τόνοι; Δύο. Διατί; Ἦνικά εὔρεθῆ ἐγκλιτικὰ ἑφεξῆς ἀλλήλων κείμενα, πολλαὶ ἔσσονται καὶ παράλληλοι αἱ ὀξεΐαι, Ἦ ρὰ νύ μοί τι πίθοιο (*sic*), where the printed accents contradict the written rule; they should be ἦ ρὰ νύ μοί τι πίθοιο, 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; Götting, 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 Il. χ. 94; οὐδέ τε μιν, φ. 322; μή ποτέ τις, χ. 106; ἄρα πῶ τι, 279; ὄφρα τί μιν, 329; οὐδέ νυ πῶ με. Of these two (μή ποτέ τις and ἄρα πῶ 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 Il. 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 ὄ 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 σε μοί φησὶν ποτέ, where εἴ περ τις and τίς σε μοί are considered to be successive *proparoxytona*.' Götting, 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* *πλούσιός τις*; this word obtains now as paroxytone; hence *ἔστιν* must be accented on the last syllable, *πλούσιός τις ἔστίν*, or *ἦ νυ σε που δέος ἴσχει*; here *νυ* and *σε* are joined to the now oxytone *ἦ*: *ἦνυσε*; but *σε* as the third syllable of *ἦνυσε*, which now obtains as a proparoxytone, receives the acute, because *που* follows it: *ἦ νυ σέ που δέος ἴσχει*. This very example Kühner G. G. I. 267 insists upon writing *ἦ νυ σε ποῦ*, 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 *φησι* is to be accented in such passages as *ἦκω γὰρ εἰς γῆν, φησι, καὶ κατέρχομαι*, or *τὸ πρᾶγμα αὐτό, φησι, 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 *φησι* or *φησί* in such passages? How is *μοι* to be accented in such a position as *ἔρμαιον τὸ βιβλίον, ἔφη, μοι γέγονε*? Are we obliged to write *μοί*, or may we say that a real enclitic actually begins a clause and write *μοί*? 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. σῶθηθ' ὄσον γε τοῦτ' ἔμ'. *Elect.* ᾧ 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.

Ἄν τ' εἴπῃ τις ἀξιῶν προπερισπᾶν, ὡς ἂν ἐκεῖνος ἐβελήσῃ καὶ σὺ φθέγγου, καὶ πάλιν ἂν ἐτέρῳ συντύχῃς ὀξυτονεῖν ἐθέλοντι, καὶ αὐτὸς οὕτως πρᾶττε καταφρονῶν καὶ τόνων καὶ ὀνομάτων, ὡς οὔτε πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν συντελούντων, πολὺ γε μᾶλλον οὔτε πρὸς γεωμετρίαν ἢ ἀριθμητικὴν ἢ μουσικὴν ἢ ἀστρονομικὴν, ὥστε εἰ μηδεμία τέχνη δέεται πρὸς τὸ ἑαυτῆς τέλος τῆς τῶν ἐπιτίπτων τούτων ὀνομάτων μακρολογίας, οὐ μόνον οὐ χρὴ προσίεσθαι τὸ ἐπιτήδευμα τῶν ἀνδρῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ καταγελᾶν ὡς μάλιστα.

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