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Clafin, Edith Frances
The syntax of the Boeotian
dialect inscription

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*A. J. Bean
1905*

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
MONOGRAPHS

MONOGRAPH SERIES, Vol. III

THE SYNTAX
OF THE
BOEOTIAN DIALECT INSCRIPTIONS

BY

EDITH FRANCES CLAFLIN

BRYN MAWR, PENNA., U. S. A., AUGUST, 1905

The Lord Baltimore Press
THE FRIEDENWALD COMPANY
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.
1905

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THE SYNTAX
OF THE
BOEOTIAN DIALECT INSCRIPTIONS



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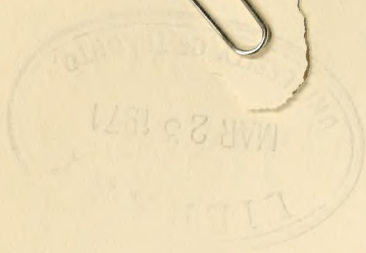
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ABBREVIATIONS.

All references, unless otherwise indicated, are to the *Corpus inscriptionum Graecarum Graeciae septentrionalis*. Vol. I, ed. Dittenberger. 1892.

L. = Larfeld. *Sylloge inscriptionum Boeoticarum. Praemittitur de dialecti Boeoticae mutationibus dissertatio*. 1883.

C. = Cauer. *Delectus inscriptionum Graecarum propter dialectum memorabilium*, ed. II. 1883.

M. = Meister. *Die böotischen Inschriften*, in Collitz's *Sammlung der griechischen Dialekt-Inschriften*. Vol. I. 1884.

Meyer, or Meyer, *Gr. Gr.* = Meyer. *Griechische Grammatik*. 1896.

Meisterhans = Meisterhans. *Grammatik der attischen Inschriften*, ed. III, besorgt von Ed. Schweizer. 1900.

Herwerden = van Herwerden. *Lapidum de dialecto Attica testimonia*. 1880.

Geyer, or Geyer, *Observ. epigraph.* = Geyer. *Observationes epigraphicae de praepositionum Graecarum forma et usu*. 1880.

Lutz = Lutz. *Die Präpositionen bei den attischen Rednern*. 1887.

Dyroff = Dyroff. *Geschichte des Pronomen Reflexivum*, in Schanz's *Beiträge*. 1892-93.

INTRODUCTION.

The unique value of the testimony of inscriptions for the study of the Greek dialects, especially in the case of those dialects of which little if any literature is extant, has long been recognized. Indeed, the foundation of scientific dialectology was laid in 1839, when H. L. Ahrens published the first volume of his notable treatise, *De Graecae linguae dialectis*, based on the *Corpus inscriptionum Graecarum*, so far as this had been already published, and dedicated to August Boeckh. Since Ahrens's time, works on the Greek dialects, both general treatises and special monographs, have multiplied, and, in nearly all, the evidence of inscriptions has formed an important and solid substructure, if not, as in some cases was inevitable, the only basis of research. By means of these various essays, the study of the Greek language has been broadened so effectively that the more recent Greek grammars are not, to so great a degree as formerly, merely grammars of the Attic dialect, and that, too, in its literary manifestation only, but are more truly representative of the Greek language as a whole.

Until the present time, however, the field of research has been mainly confined to the morphological side of the language—the Laut-und-formenlehre of the numerous German monographs of which the *Grammatik der pergamenischen Inschriften*¹ and *Der delphische Dialekt*² are typical.

The assistance that inscriptions might give in the province of syntax has been hitherto comparatively neglected. With few exceptions,³ such material as has been published is to be found in scattered notes of editors and writers whose main theme lies in other fields. Only in the case of the Attic dialect have there been any considerable systematic researches in inscriptional syntax. And even in Attic, the syntactical study has been rather incidental to grammatical study in the narrower sense, than essential and independent. In 1880, van Herwerden appended to the ety-

¹ Ed. Schwyzer, 1898.

² Valaori, 1901.

³ The *Observationes epigraphicae de praepositionum Graecarum forma et usu*, Diss. Lips: 1880, M. Geyer, includes syntax.

mological part of his treatise entitled *Lapidum de dialecto Attica testimonia*, a chapter on syntax, in which he treated of final conjunctions and other conjunctions and particles. This beginning was followed by the publication of the essays of Schmolling on the use of pronouns in the Attic inscriptions.¹ Such essays as these may be regarded as preliminary studies for a grammar of the Attic inscriptions, such as we have in the well-known *Grammatik* of Meisterhans, now in its third edition, which was first published in 1885.

Furthermore, the authors of special treatises on various subjects in the domain of Greek syntax have in recent years felt it essential to pay at least some attention to inscriptions, especially the Attic inscriptions. So in Schanz's *Beiträge*, Dyroff,² Weber,³ and Keck⁴ have included the Attic inscriptions in their treatment. And in a recent dissertation on the syntax of the *κοινή* at a special period⁵ the testimony of inscriptions is called upon as subsidiary to that of the *Acta Sanctorum*.

The syntax of Greek dialect inscriptions other than the Attic has, however, received little attention. It is the aim of the following study to supply this lack, so far as Boeotian is concerned, by setting forth the syntax of this dialect as we find it in the inscriptions.

The *Corpus inscriptionum Graecarum Graeciae septentrionalis*, Vol. I (ed. Dittenberger), 1892, has been made the basis of the collection of material, and all citations by numbers only refer to this work. The earlier collections of Boeotian inscriptions, Larfeld,⁶ Cauer,⁷ and Meister⁸ have also been taken into consideration. The Nicareta inscription has been cited according to Cauer's lines which represent the true order of the documents which make up that inscription, while the numbering in the

¹ Königliches Marienstifts-Gymnasium zu Stettin, *Oster-Programm*, 1882. *Über den Gebrauch einiger Pronomina auf attischen Inschriften*. Dr. Ernst Schmolling, II Teil, 1885.

² *Geschichte des Pronomen Reflexivum*. Zweite Abteilung, Cap. VII, § 1.

³ *Entwicklungsgeschichte der Absichtssätze*. Zweite Abteilung, Cap. VII, § 2.

⁴ *Über den Dual bei den griech. Rednern mit Berücksichtigung der attischen Inschriften*.

⁵ *De Sermone Graeco vulgari Pisidiae Phrygiaeque meridionalis (de verborum structura)*. Diss. Bonn, 1895.

⁶ Larfeld: *Sylloge inscriptionum Boeoticarum*, 1883.

⁷ Cauer: *Delectus inscriptionum Graecarum*, ed. II, 1883.

⁸ Meister, in Collitz's *Sammlung der griechischen Dialekt-Inschriften*, 1884.

Corpus follows the original error in their arrangement.¹ Where, however, the text differs materially from that of Dittenberger, a citation from the *Corpus* is given.

The arrangement of the *Corpus* is, in some respects, not such as to facilitate a work of this character. Amid the mass of more than 4000 inscriptions, ranging from the earliest times to the fourth or fifth centuries of the Empire, and largely composed in the *κοινή* (or in the case of those of Megara and Oropus, in Doric and Attic), are scattered the Boeotian dialect inscriptions. A chronological arrangement would have grouped the dialect inscriptions together. Dittenberger has, however, in following the plan of the original *Corpus inscriptionum Graecarum*, rather than that of his own *Sylloge*, adopted an arrangement not according to chronology, but according to subject matter. Within the groups thus formed a chronological order has, as a rule, been followed, yet not with complete consistency. The advantages of this arrangement are, of course, obvious; but it is hardly convenient for the student of the Boeotian dialect as such, and the greatest care has been necessary in order not to overlook any of the dialect inscriptions.

The value of the testimony of inscriptions as to syntax, is, in some respects, far less than we could wish. This is due, on the one hand, to the paucity of material, especially of the earlier period, and on the other hand to the limitations of language largely conventional and official. Though the formulas of decrees and other documents vary from town to town, even those of the same town varying in small points, still the long series of decrees conferring the honor of *προξενία*, such, for instance, as those of Tanagra, or the Manumission Documents of Chaeronea, follow one another with a regularity of expression which leaves the field of syntactical variation somewhat narrow. Some towns, as Orchomenus and Thebes, furnish longer inscriptions of an individual interest, yet others, like Hyettus, have left to posterity only a succession of lists of recruits, each headed by the invariable formula, *τοὶ ἀπεργράψανθον ἐν πελοπονήσῳ*, or the like. Of the earlier period, before the adoption of the Ionic alphabet (c. 350 B. C.), little has survived except dedications, military lists, and epitaphs. Of the remaining inscriptions the great majority fall in the period between 250 and 150 B. C.

¹ Vide Ditt. *ad loc.* C. I. G. S. p. 581, col. II.

Yet, in spite of these limitations, the evidence of the inscriptions is by no means to be neglected, especially as there are reasons for thinking that the official style may sometimes come nearer than the literary language to the living speech of the people.¹ And in the case of a dialect that has shown so great a tenacity in clinging to its own phonetic peculiarities as the Boeotian, and so independent a disposition in representing the cantonal pronunciation by phonetic spelling, it seems fair to presume that a similar spirit may have informed official syntax, so that the inscriptions, though on the whole rather late, may give us some idea of Boeotian syntax of an earlier as well as a later day.

The plan of this study is to give a complete view of the syntax of the Boeotian dialect inscriptions. Meisterhans, in dealing with the great mass of the Attic inscriptions, has, in the part devoted to syntax, noted peculiarities and special points of interest in the Attic dialect of the inscriptions, rather than attempted a systematic exposition. In treating of a more limited field and of a dialect where the number of inscriptions is comparatively small, it has seemed to me more satisfactory to present a general view of the syntax of the dialect as a whole, rather than a mere summary of peculiarities. I have, therefore, endeavored to include all constructions of any syntactical interest, and, in the case of the more important constructions, to cite all the instances of their occurrence. Where a phrase occurs constantly in a certain class of inscriptions I have thought it sufficient to give a few examples and then refer to the class.

To facilitate such reference, a classified list of the inscriptions has been prefixed. This list is intended to include all the inscriptions of the dialect given in the *Corpus*, except inscriptions containing nothing but names in the nominative (chiefly grave stele inscriptions) and some mere fragments. In the Chronological Table I have usually followed Dittenberger where he assigns dates, but I have also compared and sometimes adopted the dating of other authorities, especially Larfeld (*Dissertatio* and *Tabula*).

¹ Cf. Schmolling, *l. c.* Teil I, p. 1.

LIST OF THE BOEOTIAN DIALECT INSCRIPTIONS
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SUBJECT MATTER.

I. Proxeny Decrees.

504-526, 529, 531, 1664, 1665, 1721-1733, 2223, 2224, 2383,
2385, 2386-2388, 2407-2409, 2708, 2848, 2849, 2858, 2859-2869,
3166-3168, 3287, 4127, 4128, 4259-4261, 280, 283, 290, 352, 393.

II. Other Decrees.

1719, 1739, 2406, 3054, 3055, 3169, 207.

III. Financial Transactions.

3171, 3172, 3173.

IV. Accounts of Treasurers, *etc.*

1737, 1738, 1740, 1741, 1742, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 3193.

V. On Letting of Land.

3170, (1739), *cf.* II.

VI. Manumission Documents.

1778-1781, 2228, 3080-3083, 3198-3204, 3301-3406.

VII. Military Lists.

1747-1757, 2389, 2390, 2427, 2429-2439, 2707, 2715-2721, 2781-
2789, 2809-2832, 3065-3070, 3174-3176, 3178-3181, 3184, 3185,
3190, 3292, 3293, 4172.

VIII. Other Lists.

1745, 1746, 2428, 3191, 3192.

IX. Musical Contests.

2410, [3195].

X. Vase Inscriptions.

1685, 1874, 1875, 2245, 2246 (tile), 3467, 3468.

XI. Artists' Signatures.

530, 1873, 2229, 2532, 2471, 2729.

XII. Superscripture (?).

2526.

XIII. Uncertain.

3283, 4143.

XIV. Dedications.

a) honorary: 528, 552, 556, 557, 558, 1807, 1816, 1817, 1831-1833, 2465, 2466, 2471-2475, 2487, 2533, 2795, 2714 (?), 2835, 2876, 3087, 3090, 3091, 3206, 3210, 3211, 3215, 3223, 3408, 4160, 4174, 4175, 4177.

b) non-honorary: 550, 551, 554, 555, 1671, 1672-1674, 1792, 1793, 1795, 1796-1805, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1814, 1815, 2229-2232, 2384 (?), 2455-2459 a, 2463, 2464, 2467, 2468, 2723-2724 e, 2729-2735, 2875, 3086, 3088-3094, 3205, 3207-3209, 3213, 3214, 3407, 3410, 3411, 3413, 3564, 3575-4123,* 4137, 4155-4159, 4249.

XV. Termini.

546, 547, 1782, 1783, 1785, 1786, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 2452, 2453, 2792, 2793, 4153, 4154, 4178.

XVI. Grave Steles.

a) simple ἐπί with dative or ἐπὶ . . . εἰμί: 586, 589-611, 1623, 1689, 1891-1894, 2738-2740, 2883, 2884, 3112, 3228, 3229, 3502-3504.

b) longer inscriptions with ἐπί and dative: 1890, 3113, 610 (?).

c) χαῖρε-inscriptions: 843, 871, 1056, 1431, 1704, 2033, 2042, 2070, 2089, 2263, 2277, 2284, 2293, 2294, 2320, 2352, 2353, 2355, 2356, 2855, 2920, 2964, 3017, 3021, 3025, 3251, 3264, 3269.

d) χροστός-inscriptions: 775, 923, 932, 1050, 1184, 1243, 1312, 1360, 1423, 1453, 1454, 1488, 2085, 2115, 2631, 3514, 3543.

* Except a few καλός-names on vases, etc.

- e) name with father's name in genitive: 1548, 1690, 2115 (also
χρησισταί), 2116, 2117,
2347, 2560, 3470, 596
(cf. a).
- f) metrical inscriptions: 579, 1880, 2247, 2852.
- g) other stele inscriptions: 685-687, 1562, 3233.

XVII. Responses of an Oracle.

4136.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE BOEOTIAN
DIALECT INSCRIPTIONS.

| | <i>Ante a. 350 B. C.</i> | <i>a. 350-250 B. C.</i> | <i>a. 250-150 B. C.</i> | <i>inc. aet.</i> | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Tanagra | 546 | 552 | 504-519 (<i>c.</i> 222-205 B. C.) | 871 | |
| | 547 | | 520 | 923 | |
| | 550 | | 522-526 | 1184 | |
| | 551 <i>saec.</i> VI | | 528-531 | 1423 | |
| | 579 | | 554-556 | 1453 | |
| | 586 | | 557 (<i>c. a.</i> 100 B. C.) | 1454 | |
| | 589 | | 558 | 1488 | |
| | 590 | | 685-687 | 1548 | |
| | 591 | | 775 | 3514 | |
| | 592 | | 843 | 3543 | |
| | 593 | | 932 | 3547 | |
| | 594 | | <i>saec.</i> VI <i>et</i> V | 1050 | |
| | 595 | | | 1056 | |
| | 596 | | | 1243 | |
| | 600 | | | 1312 | |
| | 601 | | | 1360 | |
| | 605 | | | 1431 | |
| | 597 | | | 1562 | |
| | 598 | | | 1623 | |
| | 599 | | | | |
| | 602 | | | | |
| | 603 | | | | |
| | 604 | | | | |
| | 606 | | | | |
| | 607 | | | | |
| | 608 | | | | |
| | 609 | | | | |
| 610 | | | | | |
| 611 | | | | | |
| 3502-3504 | | | | | |
| Plataeae | 1671 | | 1664-1665 | | |
| | 1685 | | 1672-1674 (250-200 B. C.) | | |
| | 1689-1690 | | 1704 | | |
| | | | | | |
| Thespieae | 1782 | 1747 | 1719 | 1783 | |
| | 1792 | 1751 | 1721-1733 | 1791 | |
| | 1793 | 1795 | 1737-1738 | 1810 | |
| | 1874 | 1831 | 1739 | 1816 | |
| | 1875 <i>saec.</i> V | 1832 | 1740-1742 | 2042 | |
| | 1880 " " | 1873 | 1745-1746 | 2070 | |
| | 1890 <i>saec.</i> V <i>v.</i> VI | | 1748-1750 | 2115-2117 | |
| | | | | | |

| | <i>Ante a. 350 B. C.</i> | <i>a. 350-250 B. C.</i> | <i>a. 250-150 B. C.</i> | <i>inc. aet.</i> |
|-----------|--|---|---|---|
| Thespieae | 1891-1894 | | 1752-1753 1755 1756-1757 (200-150 B. C.) 1778-1781 1785-1786 (200-150 B. C.) 1788-1790 (200-150 B. C.) 1796-1805 (200-150 B. C.) 1807 (200-150 B. C.) 1809 (200-150 B. C.) 1811 (200-150 B. C.) 1814-1815 1817 1833 2033 2085 2089 | |
| Thisbe | 2229 <i>saec. V</i> 2230 <i>saec. V v. VI</i> 2245 2247 | | 2223-2224 2228 2231-2232 | 2246 2263 2277 2284 2293-2294 2320 2347 2352-2353 2355-2356 3564 |
| Chorsiae | | | 2383 2385-2388 } <i>c. a.</i> 2389-2390 } 200 | |
| Thebes | 2407 (366-360 B. C.) 2408 (364-363 B. C.) 2427 (<i>c.</i> 400-350 B. C.) 2452 2455 <i>saec. VI</i> 2456 <i>saec. V v. VI</i> | 2418 (<i>c. a.</i> 350 B. C.) 2419 (<i>c.</i> 285-247 B. C.) 2428 2429-2431 (<i>c.</i> 325-275 B. C.) 2432 (<i>c. a.</i> 250 B. C.) 2453 (<i>c. a.</i> 350 B. C.) | 2406 2409 2410 (200-150 B. C.) 2420 (<i>c.</i> 250-200 B. C.) 2421 (<i>c. a.</i> 250 B. C.) 2433-2437 | 2464 |

| | <i>Ante a. 350 B. C.</i> | <i>a. 350-250 B. C.</i> | <i>a. 250-150 B. C.</i> | <i>inc. aet.</i> |
|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Thebes | 2457 | 2463 (<i>c.</i> 300-250 B. C.) | 2466 | 2465 |
| | 2458 | 2467 (<i>c. a.</i> 250 B. C.) | 2473-2475 | 2468 |
| | 2459 | 2471 (<i>paullo ante</i> 250 B. C.) | 2487 | |
| | 2459 a | 2472 (<i>c.</i> 300-250 B. C.) | 2631 (?) | |
| | 2526 | 2532-2533 (<i>c. a.</i> 300 B. C.) | | |
| | 2560 | | | |
| | 3575-4123 * | | | |
| Acraephia | 2729 <i>saec.</i> VI | 2723 | 2707 (200-150 B. C.) | |
| | 2730 <i>saec.</i> VI? | 2724 | 2708 (200-150 B. C.) | 4153 } <i>c.</i> 350- |
| | 2731 <i>saec.</i> VI | 2724 a | 2714 (200-150 B. C.) | 4154 } 200 |
| | 2732 <i>saec.</i> V | 2724 b | 2715 (200-150 B. C.) | 200 } B. C. |
| | 2733 " " ? | 4155 (<i>c. a.</i> 350 B. C.) | 2716-2721 | |
| | 2734 " " | 4160 | 2724 c, d, e. | |
| | 2735 " " | | 4127 } <i>c.</i> 200- | |
| | 2738 | | 4128 } 150 B. C. | |
| | 2739 " " | | 4136-4137 | |
| | 2740 | | 4143 (<i>ante a.</i> 171 B. C.) | |
| | | | 4156-4159 (<i>c. a.</i> 230 B. C.) | |
| Copae | | 2781 | 2782-2785 (250-200 B. C.) | 2792 |
| | | | 2786-2789 (200-150 B. C.) | 2793 |
| | | | 2795 (200-150 B. C.) | |
| | | | | |
| Hyettus | | | 2809-2832 } <i>c.</i> 223- | |
| | | | 2835 } 197 } B. C. | |
| Haliartus | 2852 <i>saec.</i> V | | 2848 } <i>ante a.</i> | |
| | | | 2849 } 168 B. C. | 2855 |

* Except nos. 3578, 3583 (*c.* 230-150 B. C.), 3595, 3710, 3735, 4117.

| | <i>Ante a. 350 B. C.</i> | <i>a. 350-250 B. C.</i> | <i>a. 250-150 B. C.</i> | <i>inc. aet.</i> |
|------------|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| Coronea | 2883 2884 | 2875 | 2858-2869 2876 | 2920 2964 3017 3021 3025 |
| Lebadea | 3086 3112 3113 | 3055 (<i>c. a.</i> 350 B. C.) 3087 (<i>c. a.</i> 250 B. C.) 3091 (<i>c. a.</i> 250 B. C.) | 3054 3065 } <i>c. a.</i> 230 3066 } B. C. 3067-3069 (<i>paullo</i> <i>ante a.</i> 200 B. C.) 3070 3080-3083 3088 (<i>c. a.</i> 230 B. C.) 3089-3090 3093 | 3092 3094 |
| Orchomenus | 3205 3228 3229 3233 <i>saec. V?</i> | 3175 (<i>c. a.</i> 290 B. C.) 3176 3191 } <i>c. a.</i> 250 3192 } B. C. 3206 (<i>a.</i> 329 B. C.) 3208 3214 | 3166 (<i>c.</i> 222- 205 B. C.) 3167 3168 (<i>c.</i> 230-200 B. C.) 3169 3170 3171 (<i>c.</i> 225-200 B. C.) 3172 (<i>c.</i> 222-200 B. C.) 3173 (<i>c.</i> 240-230 B. C.) 3174 (<i>c.</i> 240-230 B. C.) 3178-3181 (<i>c.</i> 222- 200 B. C.) 3184-3185 3193 (<i>c. a.</i> 200 B. C.) 3198-3199 3200-3201 } <i>c. a.</i> 3203-3204 } 200- 150 B. C. 3207 (<i>c. a.</i> 230 B. C.) 3209 3210 (<i>c. a.</i> 200 B. C.) 3211 (<i>c. a.</i> 200 B. C.) | 3251 3264 3269 3283 |

| | <i>Ante a. 350 B. C.</i> | <i>a. 350-250 B. C.</i> | <i>a. 250-150 B. C.</i> | <i>inc. aet.</i> |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| Orchomenus | | | 3213 3215 3223 (<i>c. a. 150</i> B. C.) | |
| Chaeronea | | | 3287 (<i>c. a. 200</i> B. C.) 3292-3293 3301-3406 (200- 100 B. C.) 3407 (<i>c. 200-150</i> B. C.) 3408 (<i>c. 200-150</i> B. C.) 3410 (<i>c. 200-150</i> B. C.) 3411 (<i>c. 200-150</i> B. C.) 3413 (<i>c. 200-150</i> B. C.) | |
| Anthedon | | 4178 (<i>c. a. 350</i> B. C.) | 4172 (<i>c. 240-230</i> B. C.) 4174-4177 | |
| Tit. Boeot. | 3467 | 3470 (<i>c. a. 350</i> B. C.) | | |
| Orig. Incert. | 3468 4249 <i>saec. V</i> | | | |
| Oropus | | 280 (<i>c. 270-</i> 246 B. C.) | 288 } <i>c. 250-230</i> 290 } B. C. 352 (221-199 B. C.) 393 4259 } <i>c. 230-200</i> 4260 } B. C. 4261 } | |
| Aegosthena | | | 207 (223-201 B. C.) | |

TABLE OF PARALLEL REFERENCES.

I. G. S. = *Corpus inscriptionum Graecarum Graeciae septentrionalis.*

L = Larfeld: *Sylloge inscriptionum Boeoticarum.*

M = Meister: *Die böotischen Inschriften*, in Collitz's *Sammlung.*

C = Cauer: *Delectus inscriptionum Graecarum*, ed. II.

The table does not include grave stele inscriptions.

| <i>I. G. S.</i> | L | M | C | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----|
| 207 | Append. 1 | 1145 | 283 | |
| 280 | | | | |
| 283 | | | | |
| 290 | | | | |
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| 513-514 | | | | |
| 515-516 | | | | |
| 517 | 489-494 | 935-940 | 363-365 | |
| 518 | 504-506 | 947-949 | | |
| 519 | 499-500 | 941-942 | | |
| 520 | 487-488 | 943-944 | | |
| 522-524 | 497 | 951 | | 369 |
| 525-526 | 498 | 952 | | 370 |
| 528-529 | 503 | 954 | | |
| 530-531 | 502 | 953 | | |
| 546 | | 956 a b c | | |
| 547 | 501 | 955-956 | | |
| 550 | 495 | 945-946 | | |
| 551 | 382 | 883 | 360 | |
| 552 | 338 | 907 | | |
| 554 | 335 | 869 | 359 | |
| 555 | 278 | 692 | | |
| 556 | 496 | 950 | 366 | |
| 557 | 486 | 958 | | |
| 558 | 484 | 959 | 367 | |
| 1664 | | | | |
| 1665 | 485 | 957 | | |
| 1670 | | | | |
| 1671 | 270 | 860 | | |
| 1672 | 271 | 861 | 284 | |
| 1673 | 274 | 865 | | |
| 1674 | 273 | 864 | | |
| 1685 | 275 | 866 | | |
| 1719 | 271 a | 863 | | |

| I. G. S. | L | M | C |
|-----------|---------|---------|-----|
| 1721 | 248 | 509 | |
| 1722 | | | |
| 1723-1724 | | | |
| 1725 | 246 | 807 | |
| 1726 | 245 | 806 | |
| 1727 | 247 | 808 | 342 |
| 1728 | 250 | 812 | 341 |
| 1729 | | | |
| 1730 | | | |
| 1731 | | | |
| 1733 | | | |
| 1737 | | | |
| 1738 | 239 b | 804 | |
| 1739 | 240 | 802 | |
| 1740 | 239 | 801 | |
| 1741 | | | |
| 1742 | 239 a | 803 | |
| 1745 | | 807 b | |
| 1746 | | | |
| 1747 | 237 | 798 | 338 |
| 1748 | | | |
| 1749 | | | |
| 1750 | | | |
| 1751 | | | |
| 1752 | | . | |
| 1753 | | | |
| 1755 | 244 | 815 | |
| 1756-1757 | 251-252 | 813-814 | |
| 1778-1779 | | | |
| 1780 | 241 | 811 | 340 |
| 1781 | | | |
| 1782 | 231 | 772 | |
| 1783 | | | |
| 1785 | 243 | 800 | 339 |
| 1786 | 242 | 816 | |
| 1788-1789 | | 805 a | |
| 1790 | | | |
| 1791 | | | |
| 1792 | | | |
| 1793 | 219 | 770 | 336 |
| 1794 | 193 | 797 | |
| 1795 | | 807 a | |
| 1796-1805 | 238 | 805 | |
| 1807 | | 799 a | |
| 1809 | 264 | 832 | |
| 1810 | | | |
| 1811 | 252 a | 817 | |
| 1814 | | | |
| 1815 | | | |
| 1816 | 269 | 857 | 346 |
| 1817 | | 812 a | |
| 1831 | 268 | 855 | 345 |
| 1832 | 238 a | 799 | 337 |
| 1833 | 249 | 810 | |

| I. G. S. | L | M | C |
|-----------|---------|---------|-----|
| 1873 | 219 c | 794 | |
| 1874 | 219 g | 795 | 333 |
| 1875 | 219 a | 793 | 334 |
| 1880 | 212 | 765 | |
| 1890 | 218 | 774 | |
| 2223 | | 747 d e | |
| 2224 | | | |
| 2228 | | 747 c | |
| 2229 | | 744 a | |
| 2230 | 191 | 743 | |
| 2231 | | 747 a | |
| 2232 | | 747 b | |
| 2245 | 191 a | 745 | 335 |
| 2246 | | 747 f | |
| 2383 | 190 a b | 737 | |
| 2385 | | 736 a | |
| 2386-2388 | 186-188 | 732-734 | 377 |
| 2384 | | 736 a | |
| 2389-2390 | 189-190 | 735-736 | 378 |
| 2406 | 315 | 712 | |
| 2407 | 316 | 719 | |
| 2408 | 317 | 720 | |
| 2409 | | | |
| 2410 | 333 | 717 | |
| 2418 | 309 | 705 | 353 |
| 2419 | | | |
| 2420 | | | |
| 2421 | 313 a | 714 | |
| 2427 | 307 | 700 | 350 |
| 2428 | | | |
| 2429 | 311 | 706 | 352 |
| 2430 | 310 | 708 | 351 |
| 2431 | 312 | 707 | |
| 2432 | 313 | 709 | |
| 2433 | 332 | 713 | |
| 2434 | 318 | 715 | |
| 2435 | | | |
| 2436 | | | |
| 2437 | 327 | 724 | |
| 2438 | | | |
| 2439 | | | |
| 2452 | | | |
| 2453 | | | |
| 2455 | 286 | 1132 | 347 |
| 2456 | 276 | 665 | 348 |
| 2457 | | | |
| 2458 | | | |
| 2459 | | | |
| 2459 a | | | |
| 2463 | | | |
| 2464 | | | |
| 2465 | 314 | 718 | 354 |
| 2466 | 319 | 716 | |
| 2467 | | | |

| I. G. S. | L | M | C |
|-----------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| 2468 | | | |
| 2471 | 321 | 722 | 356 |
| 2472 | | | |
| 2473 | 320 | 721 | |
| 2474 | | | |
| 2475 | | | |
| 2487 | 322 | 723 | |
| 2526 | 279 | 668 | |
| 2532 | 326 | 711 | |
| 2533 | 325 | 710 | |
| 2707 | 185 | 575 | |
| 2708 | 185 | 576 | |
| 2714 | 184 | 573 | |
| 2715 | 184 | 574 | |
| 2716 | | 571 a | |
| 2717-2721 | | | |
| 2723 | 181 | 570 | 280 |
| 2724 | 182 | 571 | 281 |
| 2724 a b | | | |
| 2724 c d | | | |
| 2724 e | | | |
| 2729 | | | |
| 2730 | | | |
| 2731 | | | |
| 2732 | | | |
| 2733 | 178 a | 567 | 374 |
| 2734 | 178 b | 568 | 375 |
| 2735 | | 569 | |
| 2781 | 169 | 553 | 307 |
| 2782 | 170-171 | 554 | |
| 2783-2785 | | | |
| 2786-2789 | 172-175 | 555-558 | 308-311 |
| 2792 | | | |
| 2793 | | 560 | |
| 2795 | 176 | 559 | 312 |
| 2809 | 156 | 529 | |
| 2809-2832 | 144-153 155-168 | 528-551 | 302-306 |
| 2835 | 154 | 527 | |
| 2848 | | | |
| 2849 | | | |
| 2858 | | | |
| 2859-2869 | | | |
| 2875 | | 652 | |
| 2876 | | | |
| 3054 | | | |
| 3055 | 65 | 413 | |
| 3065 | 66 a | 426 | |
| 3066 | 66 a | 427 | |
| 3067-3069 | 67-68 | 417-420 | 322 |
| 3070 | | | |
| 3080 | 72 b | 430 | 329 |
| 3081 | 72 a | 429 | 328 |
| 3082 | | | |

| I. G. S. | L | M | C |
|-----------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| 3083 | 71 | 425 | 325 |
| 3086 | 60 | 407 | |
| 3087 | 66 | 414 | 324 |
| 3088 | 72 | 424 | |
| 3089 | 69 | 421 | |
| 3090 | 70 a | 423 | 327 |
| 3091 | 70 | 422 | 323 |
| 3092 | 92 | 415 | |
| 3093 | | | |
| 3094 | 93 | 416 | |
| 3166 | 14 | 493 | 297 |
| 3167 | 26 | 492 | 299 |
| 3168 | | | |
| 3169 | 36 | 495 | |
| 3170 | 35 | 491 | |
| 3171 | 33 | 489 | 298 |
| 3172 | 16 | 488 | 295 |
| 3173 | 20 | 482 | |
| 3174 | 21 | 483 | |
| 3175 | 13 | 476 | 292 |
| 3176 | | | |
| 3178 | 22 | 484 | |
| 3179 | 17 | 485 | 293 |
| 3180 | 18 | 486 | 294 |
| 3181 | 19 | 487 | |
| 3184 | | | |
| 3185 | | | |
| 3190 | 34 | 490 | |
| 3191 | 12 | 474 | |
| 3192 | 12 | 475 | |
| 3193 | 23 | 502 | 296 |
| [3195 | 32 | 503 | 301] |
| 3198 | 30 | 500 | |
| 3199 | 31 | 501 | |
| 3200 | 27 | 497 | 300 |
| 3201 | | 499 a | |
| 3203 | 29 | 499 | |
| 3204 | 28 | 498 | |
| 3205 | 5 | 463 | 289. 7 |
| 3206 | 11 | 470 | 291 |
| 3207 | 15 | 494 | 282 |
| 3208 | | | |
| 3209 | 38 | 505 | |
| 3210 | 24 | 477 | 290 |
| 3211 | 25 | 478 | |
| 3213 | | | |
| 3214 | 49 d | 506 | |
| 3215 | 37 b | 496 | |
| 3223 | 39 | 504 | |
| 3287 | 53 a | 380 | 315 |
| 3292 | | | |
| 3293 | | 379 | |
| 3301-3406 | 53 b-57 | 381-406 et Add. | 316-320 |

| I. G. S. | L | M | C |
|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|
| | | 384-406 o | |
| 3407 | 51 | 376 | |
| 3408 | 58 | 375 | |
| 3410 | 52 | 377 | |
| 3411 | 53 | 378 | 314 |
| 3413 | | | |
| 3467 | | 1133 | |
| 3468 | 573 | 1131 | 286 |
| 3564 | | | |
| 3575-4123 | | | |
| 4127 | | | |
| 4128 | | | |
| 4136 | | | |
| 4137 | | | |
| 4143 | | | |
| 4153 | | | |
| 4154 | | | |
| 4155 | | | |
| 4156 | | | |
| 4157 | | | |
| 4158 | | | |
| 4159 | | | |
| 4160 | | | |
| 4172 | | | |
| 4174 | | | |
| 4175 | | | |
| 4177 | | | |
| 4178 | | | |
| 4249 | | | |
| 4259 | | | |
| 4260 | | | |
| 4261 | | | |

§1. Omission of the Subject.

The subject is not omitted,¹ except the pronominal subject in short ascriptions or descriptions, as ὄρια Κ[ω]πήων = τάδε ἐστὶν ὄρια Κωπήων 2792. 1; Ἀπόλλωνος Δαφναφορίω = τόδε ἀγαλμά ἐστιν Ἀπόλλωνος 3407. So Δαμάτρα[ς] Ταυροπόλω 2793,² Τῶ Πτωϊεῖο[ς]. Εὐφειτίας ἀνέθεικε 2730 (cf. Τῶ Πτωϊεῖος ἰαρόν, sc. τόδ' ἐστίν, 2735), Ὀρος τᾶς γᾶς τᾶς [ἰα]ρᾶς 1785. 1-3; Ὀρος 549, 1791, 2458. In a series of military lists, with the form τοὶ ἀπεγράφαντο ἐμ πελοπόρας (2809-2832 and 2781-2789) one (2810) omits τοὶ.

§ 2. Omission of the Predicate.

1. Verb of Being.

- a) In Gravestone Inscriptions: ἐπ' Ἀριστοδίχαι, sc. εἰμί, 3228 (cf. ἐπὶ Προκλεῖ εἰμί M 408, and § 10, ἐπί 2) a), Μνάμ' ἐπὶ Γάθωνι χάριστοκράτει, sc. εἰμί, 1890, Σύρος χριστός 2085, Ἀνόχα Δαμοφάντος χριστά 2115, 775, 890, 923, 932, 1050, 1488, 2631, 3543.
- b) In brief Legal Phraseology, in giving
- a) Names of Sureties: ἔγγυος Νικεῖα[ς] 1740. 8.
- β) Names of Witnesses: Φίσ[τ]ορ[ε][ς] Ὀνάσ[ι]μ[ος], κτλ. 3173. 12 sqq.; Φίστωρ ὁ αὐτός C 295. 68.
So 3080 *ad fin.*; 3081 *ad fin.*; 1779. 7-10; 1780. 25 sqq.; C 295. 64, 68, 71-72, 74.
- γ) The Date: χρόνος ὁ αὐτός C 295. 72.
- δ) The Name of the Secretary: τῶν τεθμοφυλάκων γραμματεὺς Σα C 295. 77.
- ε) Amounts of Money: τὰ πᾶματα μούριη ὀγδοεῖκοντ[α] πέντε δίου ὀβολίω, κῆ τῶ τεθμίω Φίστωρ Ἀριστόνικος Πραξιτέλιος C 295. 62-64, 67, 70-71, 73-74.
- c) In Military Lists: τοὶ ἀπειλθεῖον[τες ἐς τῶν] ἐφείβων ἐν τάγμα' (list of names) 1748. 3-4; 1749. 1-3; 1756. 1-4; (cf. 1757. 1-2; 3065-3068); Σφοδρίαο ἄρχοντος ἀπόλυτου (followed by list of recruits) 3181.

¹ In n. 4136. 2-3: ἀνάγειλε Λεπάθειαν τοῖ Δι τοῖ Βασιλεῖι ἀνθέμεν κῆ τοῖ Τρεφονίοι, κτλ. either the subject or the object of ἀνθέμεν must be supplied. The language of the oracular response is ambiguous. It is, however, doubtless the indefinite subject of the infinitive that is left unexpressed, Λεπάθειαν being the object. Cf. Paus. I. 34, 2: τοῖς δὲ καὶ ἀνάκεινται πόλεις Λεβάθεια Βουωτῶν Τροφονίω.

² V. Ditt. *ad loc.*

d) In Accounts of Offerings, *etc.*, in giving

a) the Weight: Ἀδταρξία . . . πόρπαν χροουσίαν, ὄλακὰ δὲ ὀβυλοὶ τρι(ς) χάλκιωι 2420. 7-9. So ὄλακὰ δραχμῆ πέντε *ibid.* 23, ὄλακὰ τρις δραχμῆ *ibid.* 28, ὄλακὰ χροούσιος *ibid.* 18-19 and 38.

e) In general, the Copula, when it can be readily understood: δοῦ(λ)αν, ἦ ὄνουμα Σωσίχα 3386. 6-8; ἄ γὰ ἱαρά Διονούσου κῆ τᾶς πόλιος 1786. 1-4.

2. Various verbs in Legal or Conventional Expressions.

a) Parts of τίθειμι: τὸ ὀμόλογον παρ [῾Ο]νάσιμον Θεογίτονος, *sc.* ἐτέθει, 3173. 16-17; ἄ σούγγραφος παρ Φιφιάδαν C 295. 122 (*cf.* σούγγραφον . . . θέσθη . . . παρ Φιφιάδαν C 295. 143-146).

Here, apparently, belongs a condensed expression in the accounts of the τεθμοφυλάκων γραμματεῦς of Thespieae, in the Nicareta inscription: τὸ σουνάλλαγμα Νικαρέτα θέωνος τ[ᾶ]ς πόλιος Ἐρχομενίων [χή] τῶ ἐγγούω θίωνος Σουννόμω, *sc.* παρκατέθεικε, C 295. 65-67, *i. e.* Nicareta deposited the note (τὸ σουνάλλαγμα) of the city of Orchomenus and its surety with the board of τεθμοφύλακες or Registrars of Loans. The same expression occurs *ibid.* ll. 61-62, 69-70, 72-73. τὸ σουνάλλαγμα is expressed only in the passage cited and in l. 69 and in l. 75, where the entry is incomplete.

b) In Superscriptions, the optative of a verb of Giving: θιὸς τούχαν ἀγαθάν 3166. 1; so 3301, 3302, 3351, 3082, 3176, 3167; or of a verb of Presence: θεός· τῶ δ. ἀρχῶ 3386, 3191. 1; [θ]εός, τύχα 2407, θιός, Τιούχα ἀγαθά 2809, 3083, 1780, 2780, θιός, at the head of a series of Lists of Recruits, 2809-2832 (in 2810, 2819, 2822, and 2824, θιός is omitted), also at the head of a similar series, 2781-2789 (except 2782, 2784, and 2785); 3090, 3092, 3093, [θ]εοί 1739.

c) ἀντίθειμι: Forms of this verb are very frequently omitted in dedicatory inscriptions on statues, tripods, or other offerings to the gods, or in accounts of offerings. So

a) ἀνέθεικε: Ἀξσχροώνδας Ἀέγιτ . . . Διωνόσοε 550, 1874, (*cf.* Κορρινάδα[ς] ἀνέθεικε[ν] [τ]οῖ [῾]Ερμα[ῖ] 1793, Κίδος ἀνέθεικε τῶπόλλωνι 2732, 2729, 2730, 2731, [. . . τόν]δ' ἀνέθεικεν Ἀθάνα 2230, 1792, (*ante* 350 B. C.); 1786, 1788-1789, 3210, 3211, 3213, 3091, *cf.* 3093, App.).

Omitting ἀνέθεικε: Φίλων τοῖ Κυπαρίσσοι 3205, 3215 (*cf.* 3216), Ἀγεισίς Ματέρι μεγάλη 1811, Θουνίας Ἀρουναῖο Ἀρτάμιδι Σωτείρη

2232, Πάτρων Διοκλῆδαο Σαράπι, Ἰσι, Ἀνούβι 3375. 1-2 (sim. 3308, 3380. 3; 3319. 4; 3347. 2), 1832, 3223, 528, 1809, 1810, 1814, 2231, 554, 3169. 4, 3214. 2, 2734, 2456, 2458, 2465, 2467, 2468 a, 2472, 3090. In Accounts of Offerings there is some indication of the verb. In n. 3055, ἀνέθεικε is expressed at the beginning, and is inserted occasionally in a list consisting of nominatives of the person and accusatives of sums deposited as offerings. In n. 2420, the heading ἐπάνθετα, ll. 7, 17, 33, introduces a similar list of nominatives and accusatives without a verb. Some such heading is probably lost in the mutilated inscription n. 2421. ἐπάνθετα· Ἀδταρζία Δάμωνος Θεισπικά πόρπαν χρουσίαν, κτλ. 2420. 7-9; Ἰράνα σινδόνα . . . Θιοζότα σχιστόν περιπόρφυρον 2421. 7-8.

β) ἀνεθέταν or ἀνέθειαν. Κρίτων καὶ Θειόσδοτος τοῖ Δι τῶπωρεῖτι 2733 (6th cent.?), Ἰαρόνυμος, Καλλίς Κληρέτω μαμεῖον νικάσαντος Βασίλεια τῆς θιῶς 552, Ἀθανάκχει, Ἀἰρνώ Ἀρτάμιδι Εἰλειθειῖη 555, 2420. 17-18, 2795, 2835, 2471, 2487. Cf. 2229 and 3211, where ἀνεθέταν is expressed, and 2455 and 1831, where ἀνέθειαν is written with two subjects.

γ) ἀνέθεικαν or ἀνέθειαν. In a series of seven dedicatory inscriptions to the Ptoian Apollo, the verb is omitted in four cases, and expressed in two; one is uncertain: Βοιωτοὶ Ἀπόλλωνι Πτωῖοι 2724 a. 1; 2724 b. 1; 2724 c. 2; 2724 d. 1; Βοιωτοὶ Ἀπόλλωνι Πτωῖοι ἀνέθειαν 2723. 1; ἀνέθειαν 2724. 2; cf. 2724 e. Βοιωτοὶ Δι Ἐλευθερίοι τὸν [τρίποδα] κατὰ τὰν μαντεῖαν, sc. ἀνέθειαν, 1672. 1-2; (cf. Βοιωτοὶ τὸν τρίποδα ἀνέθεικαν τῆς Χαρίτεσσι 3207. 2; . . . ἀνέθειαν ταῖ Δάματρι 1671 (ante a. 350), 3087 (ἀνέθειαν)); Θεισπιέες [Μώσης Ἐλ]ι[x]ωνιάδε[σσι] (on nine stones once forming a base for a group of statues of the Muses, formerly restored: [τ]άδε Θεισπιέες [ἀνέθειαν Ἀπόλλ]ωνι) 1796-1805 (cf. 1788-1789); Καλλινίκα, Κριτόλαος, Ἀριστίων, Καλλίς, Καλλιπίδας Ἀρτάμιδι Εἰλειθειῖη 3410 (sim. 3411, 1815).

δ) ἀντίθειται. Εὐανδρίδας Πασικρίτα Δωπόραν Ἀρτάμιδι Εἰλειθειῖη ἰαράν εἶμεν, sc. ἀντίθειται, 2228. 2-4 (Thisbe). This is the only instance that I have found among the numerous Manumission inscriptions (3301-3406, 3198-3203, etc.) in which the verb, ἀντίθειται, is omitted.

The present tense is less readily supplied than the aorist. *Cf.* § 12. 2.

- d) In Military Lists: ἐστροτευάθη. τὸ πρᾶτον· Ἀντιγ . . . κτλ. 3184. 6 (*cf.* 3179, 3180). ἀπεγράφανθο. In a series (2809–2832) of Lists of Recruits with the form τὸ ἀπεγράφανθο ἐν πελοπόρας, one (2810) omits τὸί, another (2819) omits ἐν πελοπόρας, and a third (2825) omits the whole expression and consists of a simple list of names following the name of the secretary. *Cf.* 3293. So . . . δαο ἄ[ρχ]ο[ντ]ος τὸ ἐς ἐφήβων, *sc.* ἀπεγράφανθο, 2721 (*cf.* the full formula in 2715–2720 and 2781–2789).
- e) In Comparative Sentences: ὑπαρχέμεν αὐτοῖς καθάπερ κή τοῖς πολίτης, *sc.* ὑπάρχι, C 283. 13. So in Proxeny Decrees: τᾶλλα πάντα καθάπερ τοῖς ἄλλοις προξένοις κή ἐδεργέτης, *sc.* γέγραπτη, 504. 4–5 (*cf.* 3166. 9–10 and 529. 5 where γέγραπτη is expressed; in all other Proxeny Decrees the verb is omitted). Similarly, κή τὰ ἄλλα ὅπῃτα [χ]ῆ τῆς ἄλλυς 3167. 14–15; ὅσα κή τῆς ἄλλυς 2708. 6 (Dittenberger's reading).
- f) Some verb of Payment or the like, in a list of money transactions: Ἀμυνοκλή Ἀριστίωνος Φίχατι δίου, πέτταρες ὀβολοί, ἐπτά χαλκί[οι· θ]ιουτίμυ θιογίτωνος ὀκτό, πέτταρες ὀβολῶς, ἔνδεκα χαλκίως· C 296. 1 *sqq.*
- g) Some verb of Hiring, in three lists (1740–1742) of persons hiring Sacred Land: τὰν ἄμπελον Ῥεγκίας Φιλογίτωνος 1740. 5.
- h) ἐνίκασε: ς Πουθιῆος τὸ [δέυτερον] π[αῖδας] Πούθια παγκ[ράτιον] 2533.
- i) Any Predicate, if placed shortly (1) before: Ἀναγορεῖες τριάκοντα μῶς· *sc.* συνεβάλονθο, 2418. 7, in a list of Contributors to the expenses of the Sacred War (*cf.*, at the head of the inscription, [Τοῖ χρεῖ]ματα συνεβ[άλονθο; so in the same inscription the predicate is omitted ll. 9–11, 16–17, and 14–15 (sing.); but ll. 20–21: Βυσζάντιοι [συνεβάλ]ονθο ἄλλως, κτλ.) or (2) after: Ἀλυζῆοι [. π]ρισγεῖες Χάροφ Δάδωνος, Ἀριστο Ἀναγορεῖες τριάκοντα μῶς· πρι[σγεῖες] Φόρμω, Ἄρκος Τειρεῖος 2418. 5–8 (*cf.* ἐ[νίξαν] πρισγεῖες l. 17–18, σύνεδροι εἵνιξαν l. 24).

3. Omission of the Participial Predicate.

[Τὸν δεῖνα ὁ δεῖνα . . .]ῶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν [κῆ Ἀμ]μόβα τὸν ουῖόν·

Βασιλεία, i. e. νικάσαντα Βασιλεία, 2487 (cf. Ἰαρώνομος, Καλλίς Κληνέτω μναμεῖον νικάσαντος Βασιλεία τῶς θιῶς 552, and § 2. 2. h). Cf. Ξενοκρίτω Ἀλαλομενίω, etc. in the Nicareta inscr., i. e. Ξενοκρίτω ἄρχοντος. V. § 9. 23, a) ad fin.

§ 3. Omission of the Object.

1. In dedicatory inscriptions on bases of statues, or other offerings to the Gods, the object of the verb is regularly omitted, being indicated by the offering itself: *Σαυμείλα Πούθωνος Δαμάτερι Κρισήη ἐπιδάμυ ἀνέθεικε 3213. 1-2; 3210, 3211, 1671, 1792, 1793, 2229, 2723. . . ρων ἀνέθεικε τοῖ Ἀπόλλ(λ)ωνι τοῖ Πτωῖεῖι. . . οτος ἐποίθεισε 2729, 2730, 2732. So, too, when the verb is omitted: Θυνοκλίδας Διονουσίω Διὶ Μιλίχῳ κῆ Μιλίχῃ 1814. So, also, in artists' signatures: Κάνθαρος ἐπούεισεν 2471. When expressed, the object is either the accusative of the pronoun of the first person: *Τιμασίφιλός μ' ἀνέθεικε τῶπό[λ]ωνι τοῖ Πτωῖεῖι 2731, or the accusative of the name of the offering: Βοιωτοὶ τὸν τρίποδα ἀνέθεικαν τῆς Χαρίτεσσι 3207. So 1672. 1; 2724. 2.**

2. When the statue dedicated is one of an individual, the object must, of course, be expressed: *Λουσίς Πεδαγενεία τὸν ἀδελ[φόν] Ἰππόκριτον τοῖς θεοῖ[ς] 1832, 1831, 528, 3223, 2795, 2835, 2471, 2472, 2473.*

In n. 552: *Ἰαρώνομος, Καλλίς Κληνέτω μναμεῖον νικάσαντος Βασιλεία τῶς θιῶς*, the accusative *μναμεῖον* is probably to be regarded as an appositive to the implied object, rather than as itself the object (cf. the inscription: *Μνᾶμ' ἐπ' Ὀλιγε[ί]δαι μ' ὁ πατήρ [έ]πέθηκε θανό[ν]τι 1880, on a grave stele. In another stele inscription: Ἀμφάλκεις [έ]στασ' ἐπὶ Κιτύλοι ἡδ' ἐπὶ Δέρμυι 579, the object is probably omitted). So in [Ἀρι]στόκλα[ρος] Φίλωνος Ἐρμῆ εὐχάν App. 3093, εὐχάν is appositive to the omitted object.*

3. Any object of a verb may be omitted when it can be readily supplied from the context: *σύνεδροι εἶνιξαν (sc. τὸ χρυσίον) Σῶσις Καρατίχου, [Π]αρμενίσκος Πυράμου 2418. 24-25 (cf. σύνεδροι Βυζαντίων [εἶνιξαν] τὸ χρυσίον Κερκῆνος Εἰροτίμω, Ἀγ. . . ibid. ll. 11-13, cf. 17-19 and 5-8). τὸμ προτηνὶ ἐμβάντα, sc. τὰγ γᾶν, 1739. 14 (cf. ὁ ἐμβά[ς τ]ᾶγ γᾶν ibid. l. 5).*

§ 4. Omission of Other Parts of the Sentence.

1. Other parts of the sentence may be omitted when they can be readily supplied from the context or from a familiar formula.

a) Prepositional Phrases.

[Ξε]νοκρίτω ἄρχο[ντος] [ἄ]πειλθειόντες ἐς [ἐφ]εῖβ[ων] (sc. ἐν τάγμα) · Ἀντίγων 1749. 1-3 (cf. τοὶ ἀπειλθειόν[τες ἐς τῶν] ἐφεῖβων ἐν τάγμα 1748. 3-4 and 1756. 1-4; 1757. 1-2); τοὶ ἀπεγράψανθο, sc. ἐν πελτοφόρας, 2819. 4 (cf. the complete formula τοὶ ἀπεγράψανθο ἐν πελτοφόρας 2809. 5-6, and in other inscriptions of the series 2809-2832 and 2781-2789); δαο ἄ[ρχ]ο[ντ]ος τοὶ ἐς ἐφήβων, sc. ἐν πελτοφόρας, 2721 (cf. 2715-2720). Cf. 520, where an appositive is apparently omitted, and 1740-1742.

b) Conditional Relative Clause.

παρμεῖναντας ἀσαυτῷ ἄς κα ζῶει ἀνεγκλείτως κῆ τῶς γονέῦς αὐτῶ, sc. ἄς κα ζῶωσι, 3348. 4-5.

§ 5. Peculiarities of Concord.

A. Of the Subject and Predicate in Number.

1. The predicate (both verbal and adjectival) is often in the singular, when preceding, even if the subject is plural or if there are several subjects: *κούριος ἔστω ὁ ἱερεὺς κῆ τὸ ἱεράρχη κῆ τὸ σούνεδρου σουλῶντες κῆ δαμιῶντες* 3200. 12-14. This construction with either two or three sets of subjects is regular in the Manumission inscriptions of Orchomenus, 3198-3203. *ἀπ[ο]χαρυξάτω . . . Ἐπίτιμος κῆ Σάμιχος κῆ Καλλικράτης* 1780. 19-22. Cf. *κῆ σούνδικος Ξενοκλίδα[ς] Μνασι[ξέ]νω, Φηδῖμος Φιλομεῖ[λ]ω, Ἀγεισίλαος Φιλίππω, κτλ.* 3173. 9 sqq. So in the Genitive Absolute: *μαντευομένω Ὀνουμάστω . . . Θεισπιεῖος, Πάτρωνος . . . Ἐρχομενίω* 2724 a *ad fin.*; *παρ[ε]όντος αὐτῆ φίλων Κάλλωνος Τιμιάδαο, Δαμαγείτω Καφισοδώρω* 3329. 3-5 (cf. 3202. 2 sqq.).

2. A neuter plural subject, denoting persons, may take a plural verb: *τὰ δὲ γεννηθέντα ἐξ αὐτῶν . . . ἔσσωσαν δοῦλα* 3322. 11-13; but *πα[ρα]κατατίθεται οὗτα τὰ σώ[μ]α[τα]* 1780. 10-11.

3. With two subjects, the verb is sometimes dual, sometimes plural:

a) dual: *Ἐπατόδωρος, Ἀριστο[γίτων] ἐποισάταν θειβαίω* M 1130 (400-350 B. C.), [*Ἀρι*]στόγ[ιτ]ος καὶ Κο[μ]αιθ[ῶ] [τοῖς] θεοῖς ἀνεθέταν 2229 (c. 400 B. C.), *Καφισόδωρος Μαντιξένιος κῆ Κρίτις Κόραν Ὀφελειμιδα Ἀπόλλωνι Πτωῖοι ἀνεθέταν* *Bull. de Corr. Hell.* 14. p. 6 (*ante a.* 250 B. C.).

b) plural: *Πτωῖων, Μάστος τοῖ Ἰσμενίοι ἀνέθεαν* 2455 (6th cent. ?), *Ἀρχίας Θρασυμάχως, Φαναξαρέτα Χαρμίδαο Θρασύμαχον Χαρμίδαο τοῖς θεοῖς ἀνέθεαν* 1831 (c. 350 B. C.).

In one instance, the verb is dual and the modifiers plural: *Αλεύας Νίκωνος, Καφισόδωρος Ἀγλαυφαΐδαισ ἀνδρεςσι χυραγίοντες νικάσαντες Διονύσοι ἀνεθέταν* 3211. 2 (c. 200 B. C.).

These, and the instance cited § 5 D a), are the only occurrences of the dual number in either verbs or nouns, except the following: [. . . το]ῖν *Διοσκόροιν ἀνέθεικεν* 1792 (ante a. 350 B. C.), . . . ας κή *Εὐκ ον Διοσκόρο[ν]* 2875 (350–250 B. C.). In a later epoch we find *Διοσκόροις* 554 (250–150 B. C.).

4. In the formula of the Proxeny Decree, as *πρόξενον εἶμεν . . . Κτήσωνα . . . , ἀτὸν κή ἐσγόνως, κή εἶμεν αὐτοῖς γᾶς κή Φυκίας ἔπασιν, κτλ.* 504. 2–4, the pronoun *αὐτοῖς* is made to agree in number with the plural appositive to the subject, *ἀτὸν κή ἐσγόνως*, rather than with the subject itself. This construction is regular in the Proxeny Decrees (504–529 *etc.*), but occasionally the singular is found, in strict reference to the subject: *πρόξενον εἶμεν . . . Ἀντίγονον . . . , ἀτὸν κή ἐσγόνως, κή εἶ[μεν] αὐτοῖ γᾶς κή Φυκίας ἔπασιν, κτλ.* 506. 5. So the sing. 1721. 6–7; 1725. 4; 1726. 5; 280. 4–5; 393. 7; 4260. 6.

B. Of the Predicate Adjective and Predicate Participle in Gender.

1. A predicate adjective or participle in the plural is masculine, when the substantives to which it refers are of two genders, masculine and feminine, or feminine and neuter denoting a masculine person: *Ἐπίτιμος κή [Ἐὐ]φροσύνα . . . ἀν[τ]ίθεντι . . . τὰν ἀνιάρωσιν ποῖόμενοι* 3315. 2–5. So 3317. 1–4; 3321. 1–4; 3325. 1–5; 3328. 3–10; 3352. 2–7; 3358. 2–3. *Πουθίνας [. . . ἀν]τίθειτι τὰν Φιδίαν θεράπην[αν . . .] κή τὸ [παιδάρ]ιον τὸ ἐξ αὐτᾶς . . . [. . .] ἰαρῶς τεῖ Σαράπει* 3313. 2–5 (*cf.* *ἀνατίθησι τὰς ἰδίας δούλας Καλλιίδα καὶ Πύθιν καὶ τὸ . . . παιδάριον, ᾧ ὄνομα Νίκων, ἱερὸς τῷ Σεράπιδι* 3322. 5–7).

2. A predicate adjective or participle is neuter, when its substantive is neuter denoting a feminine person: *ἀνατιθέασιν τὸ δουλικὸν αὐτῶν κοράσιον Σωσίχαν ἱερὸν τῷ Σεράπει, παραμῆναν, κτλ.* 3325. 3–4 (*cf.* *ἀναῖεροι τὸ . . . κοράσιον, ᾗ ὄνομα Νικῶ, ἱερὸν τῷ Σεράπει* 3331. 5–8).

3. In the Manumission inscriptions, a masculine noun with its predicate complements is regularly used to include masculine and feminine persons: *Μηλῖς . . . ἀνατίθητι τὼς Φιδίως δούλωσ Σῶτιμον κή Σωτη[ρί]χαν ἰαρῶς τεῖ Σεράπει παραμῆναντας, κτλ.* 3314. 2–3. So 3365. 2; 3201. 5–6.

C. Of Case.

In n. 3349, *Εὐδαμος . . . ἀντίθειπι τὸν Φίδιον δοῦλον Μελίτωνα ἱερὸν τεῖ Σαράπι . . . μεὶ ποθεικόντι μειθενὶ μειθέν*, the predicate participle *ποθεικόντι* is apparently attracted into the case of the pronoun *μειθενί*, from the accusative, in agreement with its substantive *δοῦλον*, into the dative case.

D. Of Attributive and Substantive.

a) in Number.

With *δίω* or *διού* (*δύο*), the dual number is found once: *δίω ὀβολίω* C 295. 63; several times the plural: *διωὶ ὀβολοί* M 502. 4, 5, and 8; *ὄλκα δὲ ὀβολοί, τρι(ς) χάλκιοι* 2420. 6-9 (*c.* 200 B. C.); *ἐγγύων ἐναντίον δυοῖν* 1739. 6-7, is doubtful.

b) in Gender.

An attributive adjective is neuter, when it belongs to substantives of different genders denoting things: *ᾠκοθόα ἀστραγάλως πέτταρας, στρόβιλον, μάστιγα, δαΐδα, ἀργούρια, sc. ἀνέθεικε*, 2420. 21-23 (*cf.* . . . *μανος κῆ Μένανδρος χειριπέδας κῆ πεδίσκας [ἀρ]γουρίας ibid.* 26-28). An apparent violation of Concord or variation of Gender in n. 2421, *Ἰράνα συνδόνα παρραπτῶς πυρ[φύρας ἔχωσαν], πουργείνια ὀκτό, sc. ἀνέθεικε*, l. 7-8 (*cf. ibid. infra, Τελεσίππα Ἀριστοδά[μω συνδόνα παρραπ]τῶς πορφύρας ἔχοντα* l. 9-10), seems to arise from an erroneous supplement.

E. Of the Relative.

In the sentence, *Νικόδαμος τρεπεδ[ὸ]ίτας (sc. ἀνέθεικε) τὰν παρκαταθείχαν ἂν ἔλαβεν παρ Πουθίωνος Πουθήω, ὃ ἔπραξε Δάμων, δραχμὰς Φίκατι πέτταρας, κτλ.* 2420. 33-37, the antecedent of the relative pronoun *ὃ* is, of course, not *παρκαταθείχαν*, but the general idea of a sum of money, implied in the context. The relative clause thus defines *παρκαταθείχαν*, "Nicodemus, a banker, contributed the deposit which he had received from Pythion, consisting of the sum which Damon collected, twenty-four drachmas, *etc.*" There is, therefore, no violation of Concord.

§ 6. Adjectives and Adverbs.

1. Agreement of Adjectives. Adjectives follow the usual rules of agreement. On peculiarities of agreement, *v.* § 5.

2. Comparison. The inscriptions offer little material for study of the syntax of comparison. The comparative degree is followed by the genitive in C 298. 47-48: *πλίονα τῶν γεγραμμένων*. Other comparatives that occur are *μῖον (= μεῖον)* in 1739. 14: *κῆ ὄσοι*]

κα [μ]ιον εὔρει, and the comparative forms cited in § 7. 10. g) and § 6. 5. b).

3. Patronymic Adjectives. In inscriptions of the period before *c.* 250 B. C., patronymic adjectives are regularly used instead of the father's name in the genitive case (except with names in *-δας*, which do not form patronymic adjectives): *ἱππαρχίουτος Δεξιπῶ Σαυρατείω, Φιλάρχίουτων Μύτωνος Θρασανίω, Ἐπιτίμω Σαυρατείω* 3087. 3-4; *Λουσίς Πεδαγενεία* 1832. So 537, 538, *et passim*.

About the middle of the third century B. C., the genitive of the father's name begins to be used side by side with the patronymic adjective, and soon afterward the use of the genitive prevails to the exclusion of the patronymic adjective.¹ This gradual change is well illustrated in the series of inscriptions nos. 2429-2437.

4. Adjectives Used Substantively.

Adjectives are freely used as substantives, either with or without the article. So

a) Masculine or feminine adjectives as personal substantives:
τᾶς θρεπτᾶς 3301. 2.

b) With ellipsis of a masculine substantive:

χιτῶν. Θιωζότα σχιστόν (sc. χιτῶνα) περιπόφυρον, [. . . ἔχον]τα 2421. 8-9.

μείν (μήν). Ellipsis of *μείν* is common: *Ἀλαλχο[μ]ενίω πετρ[ἀδι ἀ]πίοντος* 504. 1; 508. 5-6; *Ἰμολωῶ τρισηδεκάτη* 510. 1; 522. 3-4; *Θιωίω* C 295. 65 (*cf.* C 298. 1-2). *Cf.* *μεινὸς Δαματρίω νιομενίη* 505. 1; 523. 1; 524. 1; *μεινὸς Ἰπποδρομίω προτριάδι* 531. 1; *μεινὸς Ἀλαλχομενίω πετράδι ἀπίοντος* 506. 1. After the preposition *ἐν*, however, *μείν* is never omitted: *ἐν τοῖ Δαματρίοι μεινί* 1739. 6; *ἐν τοῖ Προστατεῖριοι μεινί* 2406. 13.

? *χάλκιοις*, a copper coin ($\frac{1}{12}$ of an obol): *πέτταρας ὀβολῶς, ἔνδεκα χαλκίως* C 296. 2 *et saepe ibid.*; 2420. 37; also a weight: *ὄλκᾳ δὲ ὀβολοῖ τρι(ς) χάλκιοι* 2420. 9.

στατεῖρ (?). *χρούσιος ἐγκονιστάς, ὄλκᾳ χρούσιος (sc. στατεῖρ)* 2420. 38.

? *ἀμφίθιουρος*. *τό τε πρόθιουρον ἐπεσκεύαξε καὶ τὸν ἀμφίθιουρον (sc. οἶκον?) ἀνέθεικε* 2876.

¹ In certain inscriptions (*e. g.* n. 2782), where the use of the genitive is fully established in the body of the document, the patronymic adjective remains in the genitives absolute of the heading. This was probably due to a desire to avoid an accumulation of nouns in the genitive (*v.* Dittenberger's notes on n. 2715 and n. 2782).

ἰππεῖς. τῶν ταραντίνων (sc. ἰππέων) ἀναγερόμεν(ος) 2466. 6-7.

c) With ellipsis of a feminine substantive:

θεά. Διὶ Μιλίχῳ καὶ Μιλίχῃ (sc. Ἀρτάμιδι?) 1814.

ἀμέρα, regularly omitted (v. *supra* 4. b)), expressed in *μενὸς* Ἀλαλκομενίῳ δευτέρῳ ἀμέρη ἐνακηδεκάτη C 295. 171-172.

μερίς. δεκάταν δὲ οἴσονθι 1739. 15; ἀπὸ δεκά[τας] 2456. ?πετράμεινος, a period of four months: τὸν ταμίαν τὸν προάρχοντα τὰν τρίταν πετράμεινον C 295. 14 and 52.

?παρραπτός, a fringe or border of a garment: Ἰράνα συνδόνα παρραπτὸς πορ[φύρας ἔχουσαν] 2421. 7-8 (cf. παρραπτὸς πορφύρας *ibid.* ll. 9-10). So the feminine adjective *κονῆ* (κονῆ) is used adverbially in the dative: ἀγριέμεν . . . τὰ ἱερὰ χρεῖματα κονῆ 4136. 4-5; ξυνῆ (= κονῆ) . . . ἀνέθηκαν 4249.

d) Neuter adjectives in various relations:

Most common is τὸ κοινὸν Βοιωτῶν, the Boeotian Confederacy: ἐδεργέταν τῷ κοινῷ Βοιωτῶν 280. 4; *ibid.* l. 2; 283. 2; 352. 3; 393. 5; and in other Proxeny Decrees. Then, τὸ ὁμόλογον, the thing agreed to, the contract: κατ' τὸ ὁμόλογον C 295. 26, 168-169.

τὸ ἀντίγραφον, the copy: τὸ ἀντίγραφον τῷ ὁμολόγῳ *ibid.* l. 36.

τὸ κατάλοιπον, the remainder: ταμίας ἀπέδωκε . . . τὸ κατάλοιπον C 298. 15-17.

ἀγαθόν, a benefit: πῶς . . .] ἀγαθόν [τι ποιέω]ντας ἀτά[ν] 2383. 18.

μέτῳ, the middle: Στόπας ἴασπιν ἔχουσαν χρουσίδιον διὰ μέτῳ 2420. 19-20.

ἐπιάνθετα, additional offerings: γραμματιῶδοντος Καφισοδώρῳ Ἀκαστιδαῶ, ἐπιάνθετα Ἀδταρξία . . . πόρπαν χρουσίαν, κτλ. 2420. 6-9; so *ibid.* l. 17 and l. 33.

Βασίλεια, the festival in honor of Zeus Basileus, 552, 2487.

e) With ellipsis of a neuter substantive:

ἰμάτιον. Ἐρετριεῖς Κῶνον (sc. ἰμάτιον) ἐπάρ[χυρον] 2419. 5-7 of Col. II; Ταραντίνον πα[ρ]πόρφυρον 2421. 4; Ταραντίνα *ibid.* l. 3.

5. The principal adverbs in use are as follows:

a) Adverbs of Manner.

οὕτω. οὕτω ἀπέδομεν 1737. 14 (cf. l. 11 and l. 17).

ἐδύοως. παρα[μει]γάντεσι ἐδύοως 1780. 7-8.

ἀνεγκλίεϊτως. παραμείναντας ἀτῆ [ἀ]νεγκλίεϊτως 3314. 3, and usually in the Manumission Documents of Chaeronea, 3301-3406.

εἶ. τὸ δ' εἶ πρᾶσ[σ'] . . . 2852.

b) Adverbs of Time.

πρότερον. τὰ γ[ε]γραμμένα πρότερον 2410. 10.

προτηγνί. τὸμ προτηγνί ἐμβάντα 1739. 14.¹

πρᾶτον. τοῖ πρᾶτον ἐστροτεβάθη C 292. 6; C 293. 6; C 294. 13.

ἀτ. χρεΐσιμός ἐστι τοῖς ἀτ δεϊμένοις 2858. 3-4.

ἔτι. ἡ δέ κα ἔτι δώρι Ἀθανοδώρα 3083. 14; ἔτι ζώσας Παρθένας 3377. 12.

ἔπιτα. ἔπιτα I[a]ρὸς ἔστω 3083. 19-20; 3082. 5.

παραχρεῖμα. κατέβαλε . . . δραχμὰς Φίλιπτι παραχρεῖμα 3303. 5-6.

c) Adverbs of Degree.

ἔτι. ἐπιθεῖ I[π]πων . . . κατέστασε . . . ἔτι δ[ε] κῆ . . . ἐνχ[ρ]ειστιώ[ν] διατελ[ε]ι 2383. 2-16.

d) Adverbs of Inference.

νο. τῆ ὀπεραμερή ἀκουρό νο ἔνω C 295. 165.

ὦν. ὦπωτ ὦν φανερόν ἔει, . . . ὁδεόχθη C 283. 8-11; ὦπως ὦν κῆ ἁ πόλις φήγε[ιτη] ἐνχάρι[στω]ς ἐώσα 2383. 16-17.

§ 7. The Article.

1. With Names of Divinities.

With names of divinities the article is freely used and as freely omitted.² No distinction of meaning is observable. In the earlier inscriptions (6th to 3rd cent.) the use of the article slightly predominates. The presence or absence of epithets has no effect on the employment of the article.

- a) With the article: Κρίτων καὶ Θεϊσόδοτος τοῖ Δὶ τὼπωρεῖι 2733 (6th or 5th cent.), . . . ρων ἀνέθειξε τοῖ Ἀπόλ(λ)ωνι τοῖ Πτωῖεῖι 2729 (6th cent. or earlier), so 2730, 2731, 2732, (of about the same date), 2735 (5th cent.), . . . ἀνέθειαν

¹ Cf. Eur. *Rhesus*, 512 sqq. and schol., and n. 2406, l. 6.

² Cf. Meisterhans, § 86. 2 and 3.

- ταῖ Δάματρι 1671 (*ante a. 350*), Κορρινάδα[ς] ἀνέθεικε[ν][τ]οῖ
 [Ἐρρα[ι] 1793 (5th cent.), Πτωίων, Μάστος τοῦ Ἰσμενίου
 ἀνέθειαν 2455 (6th cent. or earlier), Δαιτώνδα[ς] ἀνέθεικε
 τοῦ Καβίροι 2457 (5th cent.), Ἀνθέμα τοῦ πάϊ[δι] τῷ Καβί-
 ρ[ω] 2458 (5th cent.), 3985, Ἰαρὸς τῷ Καβίρω 3585 (5th or
 6th cent.), Ἰαρὸς τῷ Καβίρ[ω] 3942 (6th cent.), so 3943,
 3944, τῷ Καβίρω 3756, 3859, 3898, 3900, 3909, 3919, 3926,
 3928, 3929, (*ante a. 350*), τοῦ Καβίροι 3578 (*inc. aet.*),
 3600, 3655, 3661, 3665, 3676, 3685, 3708, 3709, 3711
 (right to left), 3717 (boustrophedon), 3722, 3736, 3682,
 (all *ante a. 350*), τοῦ πάϊδι 3579, 3626, 3628, 3634, 3643,
 3736, (all *ante a. 350*), τῇ Ἀρτάρ[ι]δι τῇ Εἰλιθίῃ 3386.
 9–10; so 3385. 2; 3391. 4–5 (230–150 B. C.); τῷ Δι τει Βασι-
 λεῖ κῆ τεῖ Τρεφονίει 3054. 15; so 3081, 3083, 3080. 2 (2d
 cent.); 4136. 2–3 (*c.* 230–150 B. C.); τοῦ [Δι] τοῦ Βασιλε[ι]ῖ
 κ[ῆ] τῇ πόλι 3091. 4–7; τῷ Διὸς τῷ Βασιλεῖος 4136. 6–7;
 τῷ Ἀσπλατῶ κῆ τῷ Ἀπόλλωνος 1779 (*c.* 230 B. C.); 1672. 2;
 1674. 2; τοῦ Ἀπόλλων 2724. 2 (*c.* 300 B. C.); κατ τὰν μαν-
 τεῖαν Ἀπόλλ(ω)νος τῷ Πτωίω 2724 c (*c.* 250 B. C.); τῷ
 Ἀπόλλω[ν]ο[ς] τῷ Πτωίω 4153. 2–3 (*c.* 350–200 B. C.); τοῦ
 Ἀπόλλωνι τοῦ Πτωῖω 4136. 3; τῆς Μ[ώ]σης 1790. 3–4; τῆμ
 Μωσά[ων] τῷ Εἰσιοδείων 1785. 4–6; τῆς Μώσης τῆς Ἐλικω-
 νιάδεσσι 1788, 1789, τοῖς θεοῖς 2472, 2473 (early 3d cent.),
 2471 (*c. a.* 250), 4177 (*c.* 230–150 B. C.).
- b) Article omitted: Δι Ὀμολωῖοι Ἀγεμῶνδας ἀπὸ δεκά[τας]
 2456 (*ante a. 350* B. C.), Δι Σωτῆρι 3206. 3 (329 B. C.),
 Το[ι] συν[θῶ]τη Ἀθάνη α . . . ἀνέθειαν 2463 (*c.* 300 B. C.),
 Ἐῖροι Πτωῖ[εῖ] 2734 (5th cent.), Ἰαρὸς Καβίρω 3586 (right
 to left), 3945, 3946, Καβίρω ἱαρό[ς] 3753 (5th cent.), 3587,
 3588, 3805, (*ante a. 350*), Ἀργεία Καβίροι 3611, so Καβίροι
 3577, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3611, 3654, 3659,
 3668 (5th cent.), 3675, 3738 (boustrophedon), *etc.* (all *ante*
a. 350), Καβίρω 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593 *et multa alia*,
 (*ante a. 350*), Κάβιρος 3599 (*ante a. 350*) black-figured
 vase, Πάϊδι Κ[αβίρω] 3986, Βοιωτοῦ Ἀπόλλωνι Πτωῖοι ἀνέθειαν
 2723. 1; so 2724 a. 1; 2724 b. 1; 2724 c. 2; 2724 d. 1;
 4155. 2; 4156. 2; 4160. 3; [Βοιω]τοῦ Πτωῖοι Ἀ[πόλλωνι] or
 [Βοιωτοῦ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνι] τοῦ Πτωῖοι ἀ[νέθειαν] 2724 e (300–
 250 B. C.), Ἀρηγεῖς Ἀπόλλωνι Πτωῖοι τὸν τρίποδα κατ τὰν
 μαντεῖαν τῷ Ἀπόλλωνος τῷ Πτωίω 4157. 1–3;¹ Θυνοκλῖδας

¹ Cf. § 7. 8.

Διονουσίω Διὶ Μιλίχῳ κῆ Μιλίχῃ 1814 (230–150 B. C.), Διὶ Ἐλευθεριοῖ 1672. 1 (c. a. 200); Διὶ Τρεφωνίοι 3090. 2; Τρεφωνίοι 3087. 1 (c. a. 250); Θεοκκῶ Ἐρμαῖῳ Ἰάρεϊ[α] Ποτειδάωνι Ἐμπυλῆσσι[ι] 2465, ἃ γὰρ Ἰαρά Διονουῖσῳ κῆ τᾶς πόλιος Θεισπειῶν 1786 (230–150 B. C.), Μίτα Ἀρτάμιδι Εἰλειθυίῃ 3214, 555, 2228. 3–4, 4175, 4174, Ἀρτάμιδι 1809, Ἀρτάμιδι Σωτείρῃ 2232, Δάματρι Θεσομοφόρῳ 2876. 2–3; Δειξίας Ἀσκλη[πιῶ κῆ] Οὐγίῃ 2231, Διοσκόροισι 554, (all c. 250–150 B. C.), Ἀγεισίδι Ματέρει μεγάλη 1811 (230–150 B. C.), Ἀγαθοῖ δήμον[ι] 1815 (c. a. 230 ?), Καβίροισι κῆ Πάιδι 2467 (c. a. 250), 3583 (230–150 B. C.), 3584 (*ante a.* 350), Διογίτα Πάιδι Καβίρω 3620, 3621 a, 3622, so Πάιδι 3635, 3639, 3644, 3649, 3734. Θεοί or Θιώ, at the head of Decrees and other Public Documents, or Θιώ, Τιούχα Ἀγαθά, 1739. 1; 2809–2832.

2. With Names of States.

With names of states the article is almost invariably not used: ἃ πόλις Ἀθανῶν 1738. 4; ὑπὲρ τῶ δάμῳ Ἀθανῶν 1737. 3–4; [Α] πόλις Ὀρχομενίων 3223, κατὰ τὸν νόμον Χαιρωνέων 3376. 7–8; ἐδεργέταν τᾶς πόλιος Ταναγρήων 504. 2–3; 505. 3–4; 506. 3; 509. 2, *et al.*; τᾶς πόλιος Ἀριαρτίων 2848. 5; Θεισπιέεσσι 1796–1805, σύνεδροι Βοζαντιῶν 2418. 11; πρισγεῖεσσι Ἀλυζαίων *ibid.* l. 18; τοῖ κοινοῖ Βοιωτῶν 280. 2; ἐδεργέταν τῷ κοινῷ Βοιωτῶν 2858. 5; 2861. 4; 2864. 2; 393. 5; 352. 3, *etc.*; only once, τῷ κοινῷ] τῶν Βοιωτῶν 352. 7–8. In the very fragmentary n. 4143, Ditt. reads τοῖ Ἀριάρτιοι l. 7. So τοῖ Σιφεῖ[ε] C 283. 5.

With δᾶμος and πόλις the article is regularly used, *cf. supra* and the formula προβεβωλευμένον εἶμεν ἀδτῷ πότ τὸν δᾶμον 522. 8, *et al.* (but ποτὶ δᾶμον 2848. 2; C 295. 11, 43; and always ἐπὶ πόλιος, *cf.* § 10, ἐπί 1) b)).

With Βασιλεύς and Βασίλισσα the article seems to be sometimes used, sometimes omitted: Τοῖ βασιλ[εῖεσσι . . .] τῆ πόλ[ι . . .] 2419 Col. II, ll. 19–20; Βασίλι[σσα . . .] *ibid.* l. 21; Βασίλ . . . l. 23.

3. Before the name of the father.

The article is not used before the father's name, even when the personal name is in the Genitive Case.¹ *Ex. passim.* An apparent exception is Εὐχάρι τῆτρῆτιφάντω 3467. 2 (*ante a.* 350). So, perhaps, Μ[ιλί]χῳ τῷ Μενεσθένειος 1674 *ad fin.*

¹ The contrary is the case in the Attic inscriptions. V. Meisterhans, § 86. 8 and n. 1781.

The article is found once before the patronymic adjective in an archaic dedicatory inscription, according to Kretschmer's reading (*Hermes* XXVI p. 123 sqq.): *Τιμασίφιλότ . . . ὁ Ηραύλλειοτ*.

The influence of the Boeotian custom is seen in an inscription in the *κοινή*, n. 3202, where we find *Φίλοξένου Εὐνόμου* and two other instances of the omission of *τοῦ* before the father's name after a name in the Genitive. Conversely, in the archaistic n. 3195, the article in *Εὐάριος τῷ Πάντωνος*, l. 3, betrays the influence of the *κοινή*. V. Ditt. *ad loc.*

So, also, when two sons are mentioned, *οἱ* is not inserted before the father's name (as in the *κοινή*): *Ἀριστοκλεῖτς κή Νί[χαν]δροτς Ἰαλλικράτιοτς* 3309. 3-4 (*cf.* *Ζώϊλοτς καὶ Εὐβουλοτς οἱ Κιαφισίου* 3363. 2; 3372. 4-5; 3376. 17).

4. As Equivalent to a Possessive Pronoun.

The article is often used as the equivalent of a possessive pronoun in expressing personal relationships: *Μογέα δίδωτι τῆ γυναικὶ δῶρον* 3467, [π]αρι[όν]τοτς αὐτῇ τῷ [ο]υ[τ]ῶ 3204. 6-7; so *ὁ ἀνείρ* 3199. 15; 3317. 2; 3365. 1-2; *Ἀριστοτέλειτς ὁ πατεῖρ, Πουθογίτα ἁ μάτεϊρ Θοινέαν τοῖτς θεοῖτς* 2471, *Ἐπήγετ[οτς . . .] τὰν θουγα[τέρα . . .] Διωνοῦ[σοι . . .]* 2474. 1-2; 2475. 1-3; *τὰτς θου[γ]ατέρατς* 4175, [*τὸν δεῖνα ὁ δεῖνα . . .]*ῖω τὸν ἀδελφὸν [*κῆ Ἀμ*]μόα τὸν οὐλόν 2487, 2795, 4177, *Μνᾶμ' ἐπ' Ὀλιγ[ε]ῖδαί μ' ὁ πατήρ [ε]πέθηκε θανό[ν]τι* 1880. 1-4; *οὐτ[ωτς δ]ὲ προστατεῖμεν αὐτῶν κῆ [ἐπι]μέλεσθαι [ὁ]πωτς βεβεία εἰ αὐ[το]ῖτς ἁ ἐλευθερία, 'their freedom,'* 1780. 14-17.

5. With Names of Months.

Names of months are sometimes conceived as adjectives, and are then used with the article in the attributive position: *ἐν τῷ Δαματρίῳ μεινί* C 295. 54-55; *ἐν τῷ Ἀλαλ[χο]μενίῳ μεινί* C 295. 141-142; sometimes as nouns, and are then used without the article either alone or in apposition with *μεινί*: *μεινὸτς Ἀλαλκομενίῳ δευτέρῳ ἀμέρῃ ἐνακηδεκάτῃ* C 295. 171-172; *Ἀλαλκομενίῳ Φικαστῇ κῆ Ξετῃ* C 295. 7-8; *Δαματρίῳ νιουμεινίῃ πετράτῃ* C 295. 40-41.

6. The Attributive Position.

With the article in attributive position are used

- a) Adjectives: *τὰν ἀγαθὰν μαντεῖαν* C 281. 3.
- b) Participles: *ἐν τῷ γεγραμμένῳ χρόνῳ* C 295. 155; *ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τῷ γεγραμμένῳ* *ibid.* 159.
- c) Possessive Genitives: *ἄ]γεγράφαμεν τὸ Τιμόλλῳ Ἀμνοκράτε[ι . . .]* 1737. 19; *ἐπὶ τὰτς Ηιστοκλεῖοτς τραπέδδατς* C 295. 172-173 (*cf.* *διὰ τραπέδδατς τὰτς Ηιστοκλεῖοτς* *ibid.* l. 170); *Ὁ ἐμζό[τς τ]ᾶγ γὰν τῷ Ἡρακλεῖ[ο]τς τῷ ἱαρω τῷ [. . .]* 1739. 5.

- d) Prepositional Phrases. This usage is very frequent: τὸ ἀγώνιστον τὸ ἐπὶ Πολέ[α] ἄρχοντος 1817. 1-2; κατ[ε]άν στάλαν τὰν ἐν Ἀσπλαπ[εῖ]οι 1780. 23-25; τῷ ἱ[α]ρῷ τῷ ἐμ Βελφοῖς 2418. 22-23; τὰς οὐπεραμερίας . . . τὰς ἐπὶ Ξενοκρίτω ἄρχοντος ἐν Θεισπιῆς πάσας C 295. 150-152; τὰ πὰρ τὰς πόλι[ω]ς . . . 2410. 12; τὸ [παιδία]ριον τὸ ἐξ ἀπ[ε]τᾶς 3313. 4; τὸ τε φάφισμα οὐτο κῆ τὸ οὐπέρ τᾶς ἀποδόσιος C 295. 31; 3209 (?).

From the examples given above it will be seen that the article is commonly repeated before the attribute. In some instances it is twice repeated, thus supplying two qualifications: τὰς ὑπεραμερίας τὰ(ς) κατ τᾶς πόλιως τὰς Λ[ε]καρέτας C 295. 32-33; sim. *ibid.* l. 75 *sqq.* and ll. 22-23; or the noun in the attributive phrase has itself an attribute with repeated article: ἐν τὸν ὄρον τὸν ἐπὶ τῷ χαράδρ[ω] τῷ ῥί[ο]υτος ἐκ τᾶς Βου . . . 3170. 9; ἐν τὸν ὄρον τὸν ἐ(ν) τῇ ὁδῷ τῇ [ἐ]πὶ . . . *ibid.* l. 10; or, again, the article may be used only before the attribute, as ἀν[ε]τίθειται παιδάριον τὸ γενόμενον ἀπ[ε]τῷ ἐκ τᾶς θρεπτᾶς 3301. 2; διὰ τραπέδδας τᾶς Ἱστοκλειῶς C 295. 170; κατ τὰν μαντεῖαν Ἀπόλλ[ω]νωνος τῷ Ἡτωῖω 2724 c. 2; 3223.

7. The Article with the Participle.

The article is often used with the participle without a substantive; the participle may then have an object or other modifier: π[ο]τ τὴς ἀσεβίωντας τὸ ἱαρὸν 2418. 3; [τοῖ] καταλειφθέντες ἐν τοῖ Πειρα[εῖ] . . . 2406. 2; . . . οἱ τῶς νικῶντες 2410. 6; χρείσιμός ἐστι τοῖς ἀλ δειμένοις 2858. 3-4; τ[ὸ]ς χρ[ε]ῖαν ἔχοντ[ε]ς εὐχ[ρ]οιστίω[ν] 2383. 14-16; τοῖ ἀπειλοῖον[τες] ἐς τῶν ἐφείβων ἐν τάγμα· 1748. 3-4. But compare [Ξε]νοκρίτω ἄρχο[ν]τος [ἀ]πειλοῖοντες ἐς [ἐφείβ]ων· 1749. 1-3; so, without τοῖ, 1756. 1-4; 1757. 1-2 (*κοινή*); τὸ ἐπιβάλλον [. . . 2406. 16.

8. Deictic Article.

The article is used to indicate a person or thing that is well known or has just been mentioned: μαντευσάμενον τῷ θεῷ καὶ ἀποδόντος τὸν ἀγαθὸν μαντεῖαν C 281. 3 (*cf.* l. 2, τοῖ Ἀπόλλωνι τὸν τρίποδα ἀνέθειαν); 4157. 1-3 (quoted under § 7. 1. b)). So, especially, of visible offerings, where English idiom requires 'this,' *e. g.* τὸν τρίποδα C 281. 2 (*v. supra*); and Ἀθανοδώρα . . . Δάματρι θεσμοφόρου τὸ τε πρόθιουρον ἐπεσκεύαξε καὶ τὸν ἀμφίθιουρον ἀνέθεικε 2876, 3209. παρεῖς τῇ Εὐ[κλί]η κῆ τῇ Ἀρίστ[η] . . . 3198. 7 and παρεῖαν τῇ Κλιῶι . . . κῆ τῇ Τιμ[ῶ]ι 3199. 13-14, referring to persons previously mentioned without the article. 1739. 18; 3377. 3-4.

9. The Article with certain Proper Names.

τοῖ] καταλειφθέντες ἐν τοῖ Ἡεῖρα[εῖι . . . 2406. 2;] ἀπο-
 δόμεν τὰμ Μωνουχίαν κομι[ττάμενοι . . . 2406. 3; κῆ τοῖ Ἀρεοπαγίτη
 2406. 14; το]ι ἐν τὰν Ἀσία[ν] στ[ρατευσάμενοι 3206. 1.¹

10. The Article with Special Words.

- a) πᾶς and ἅπας. πᾶς and ἅπας are regularly used with the article, in the predicate position: κῆ τᾶλλα πάντα 504. 4-5; 505. 7; 506. 6; (frequent in Proxeny Decrees), τὰ λυπὰ πάντα 1725, 1727, 1728, 1731, ἅπαν τὸ ἀργούριον C 295. 158; τὰς ἐ[σ]πράξις . . . πάσας C 295. 55-57, 60, 150 *sqq.*; τὰ ἄλλα φιλόανθρωπα πάντα 4127. 5. An exception is made in the phrase (ἐν) τὸν πάντα χρόνον 'to all time,' in which πᾶς has always the attributive position, 1788, 1789, 1780. 18; 1781. 2-4; 3080. 2-3; 3081. 3; and in the phrases ἐν παντὶ καιροῖ 'on every occasion' 280. 3; 2383. 16; 3059. 13; κατὰ πᾶσαν χώραν 'through every land' 4136. 5-6.
- b) οὗτος, *etc.* οὗτος, when used with a noun, has always the predicate position: οὕτω τῶ ἀργυρίῳ 1738. 6; [ο]ὔτα τὰ χρήματα 1737. 6; 1780. 11, 22-23. So οὗδε in prose: ἀπὸ τᾶσδε τᾶς ἀμέρας 3080. 3. *Cf.* § 8. IV. 2.
- c) ἕκαστος. ἕκαστος is found without the article: ἐν τοῖ Λαματρῖοι μινὲν ἕκαστῳ ἐνιαυτῶ 1739. 6; κατ ἐνιαυτὸν ἕκαστον C 298. 42-43; καθ' ἕκαστον ἐνιαυτόν *ibid.* ll. 51-52; κατὰ μείνα [ἕκασ]τον ll. 53-54. But τᾶς μινᾶς ἐκάστας *ibid.* l. 53.
- d) αὐτός. αὐτός, meaning 'the same,' always has the article before it: *Φίστωρ* δ αὐτός C 295. 68, 72, 74.
- e) *Φίδιος*. *Φίδιος* 'own,' regularly takes the article, δ *Φίδιος* = 'his, her, or their own': [ἀντί]θειτι τὰν *Φιδίαν* θεράπηναν 3302. 3; τὸν *Φιδίων* *Φυξέταν* 3198. 2; and so regularly in the Manumission inscriptions.
- f) ἄλλος. ἄλλος is used in the attributive position to mean 'the other,' and without the article to mean 'other': κῆ τᾶλλα πάντα καθάπερ τοῖς ἄλλοις προξένοις 504. 4-5; 505. 7; 506. 6-7; 507. 5-6; 4127. 5; (a frequent formula in Proxeny Decrees), *Βυσζάντιοι* [συνεβάλ]ονθο ἄλλως πεντακατίως στατεῖρα[ς . . . 'other five hundred staters' 2418. 20-21; Ἀλυ[ζήοι] ἄλλας τριάκοντα μινᾶς 2418. 16-17.
- g) νιώτερος, *etc.* The article is used with νιώτερος, οὗσ-
 στερως, and with the ordinal numerals, in giving the

¹ *Cf.* Meisterhans, § 86. 15.

names of officials: *καθηριαρχιόντων* 'Ασωπίω Κίφισο-
δώρω τῷ νωτέρω 2420. 14-15; 'Απολλοδώρω ἄρχοντος τῷ
οὔσσετέρω 522. 1-2; 2821. 3-4; [Φ]αείνω ἄρχοντος τῷ πέμπτῳ
1725. 1; Τιμασιθίῳ τῷ δευτέρῳ 2814. 3.

- h) μέττωσ. μέττωσ 'middle,' is found alone without the
article: Ἰασπιν ἔχουσαν χροουσιδίων διὰ μέττω 2420. 19-20.

§ 8. Pronouns.

I. Personal and Reflexive Pronouns.

Instances of the use of the personal pronouns are rare. We find

(1) First Person: *με*, used as an ordinary personal pronoun:
Νάριετ ἔδωκε Εὐπλοσίῳ με 3468, *Ποιμανορίδας μ' ἐπέδωκε* 2245 (*ante*
a. 350 B. C.), 2731 (6th cent.), . . . *τ με ἀνέ[θειε]* 4008, 1880, (*ante*
a. 350 B. C.).

ἀμέων, used instead of the possessive pronoun *ἀμέτερος*: *τῆ*
πό[λι] ἀμέω[ν] 2383. 8-9 (*c.* 230-150 B. C.).

(2) Second Person: *τύ*, expressed with the imperative because
emphatic: *Καλλία Αἰγί(θ)θοιο· τὸ δ' εὖ πρᾶσ[σ' ὦ] παροδῶτα* 2852.

(3) Third Person: *φοι*, used as an ordinary personal pronoun,
not reflexive:¹ *πρόξενον εἶμεν Βοιωτῶν καὶ ἐβεργέταν Νόβαν 'Α[σ-
δρ]οῦβω Καρχαδόνοιον, καὶ εἶμέν [Φ]οι γὰρ καὶ [Φ]οικίας ἔ[π]πασιν* 2407.
3-8 (366-365 B. C. Köhler, Ditt.; *c.* 175 B. C. Larfeld, Meister)
Larfeld: (ἀν)[τ]οῖ; Meister: [ἀντ]οῖ.² *Uf.* *αὐτοῖ*, l. 5 of n. 2408
(of same tenor and date).

The reflexive pronouns of the third person, *ἄσασυ*, *αὐτάν*,
αὐτοσασυτῶ, *αὐτυασυτῶν*,³ are found in both singular and plural,
referring to the subject of the sentence: *Πούριππος Προξένω ἀντί-
θειτε ἱερὰν . . . 'Αφροδιτίαν τῷ Σαράπι, παραμείναςαν ἄσασυτὴ καὶ τῆ γου-
[νη]* *αὐτῶ* 3303. 2-4; *'Αρτάμων Ζωπούρω ἀντίθειτε . . . 'Αγεισίαν καὶ*
Παράμονον ἱερῶς τῷ Σαράπι, παραμείναντας ἄσασυτὴ . . . καὶ τῆς γονέως
αὐτῶ 3348. 2-5. *ἄσασυτὴ* in these phrases is, in effect, an indirect
reflexive, since the participle is the equivalent of a clause. In-
stead of it, the personal pronoun is sometimes used: *παραμείναςαν*
αὐτεῖς 3315. 5-6; *αὐτῆ* 3314. 3; *παρμίναν]τα αὐτὴ καὶ τῆ γουνηλί* 3082.
4; or the name repeated: *παραμείναςαν Παρθένω* 3321. 3. So

¹The prevailing use except in Attic prose, *cf.* Dyroff, *Geschichte des Pro-
nomen Reflexivum* II pp. 120, 125, 129-130.

²*Φοι* fits the space, as *αὐτοῖ* does not, and Dittenberger considers the read-
ing certain: *neque de ullius vocis lectione dubitari licet.* Ditt. *ad loc.*

³On the Boeotian reflexive forms, *v.* Meister, *Griech. Dial.* I p. 274;
Meyer, *Gr. Gr.* 436; Dyroff (in Schanz's *Beiträge*) II pp. 114, 138.

αὐτάν: [Ἄ] πόλις Ὁρχομενίων [Ἰ]παρέταν [Εἰρ]οδότω εὐνοίας τᾶς ἐν αὐτάν 3223.¹ Also, as direct reflexive, αὐτοσαυτῶ: ὑπὲρ αὐτοσαυτῶ ἀνέθεικε 3055. 9; and αὐτὸ αὐτῶν: τάν τε σύγγραφον, ἃν ἔδωκαν . . . κατ' α[ὐ]τῶν αὐτῶ[ν] 3172. 120-121; *ibid.* 148-149.

II. Intensive Pronoun.

The intensive pronoun αὐτός is found with the usual distinctions of meaning: (1) with preceding article, meaning 'the same': *Φίστωρ ὁ αὐτός* C 295. 68, 72, 74; *χρόνος ὁ αὐτός* C 295. 74; *τὰς αὐτὰς τιμάς* C 283. 5-6. (2) standing alone in the nominative, or in the predicate position, meaning 'himself', *etc.*: τοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς στροτιώτης αὐτοὶ αὐ[τοῖς]? . . . 2406. 4 (c. 229 B. C.); μετ' ἐπιθίοντα μεῖτε αὐτεῖ Σάωνι μεῖτε ἄλλει [μ]ειθενὶ 3080. 3-4. (3) in the oblique cases, as a personal pronoun, 'him, her, it': ὁ δεῖνα ἔλεξε· προβεβωλευμένον εἶμεν αὐτῷ πῶτ τὸν δᾶμον 522. 6-8; 1728. 1-2; 1730. 4-5; 2848. 2; *etc.* οὐτ[ω]ς δ' ἐπροστατεῖμεν αὐτῶν κῆ [ἐπι]μέλεισθαι [ὁ]πως βεβεία εἶ αὐ[το]ῖς ἅ ἐλευθερία 1780. 14-17; ἄρχει[ν] δ' [α]ὐτὰ 1739. *ad fin.* (c. 230 B. C.); 3082. 4.

III. Possessive Pronouns.

The possessive pronouns of the first and second persons do not occur.² For the possessive pronoun of the third person the genitives αὐτῶ, αὐτᾶς, in the predicate position, are used: *παραμειναντας ἄσαντῷ . . . κῆ τῶς γονέυς αὐτῷ* 3348. 5; *παραμειναςαν ἄσαντῷ κῆ τῆ γου[ν]ηκ[η]ῖ αὐτῷ* 3303. 4; τᾶν [Ἰ]δίαν ἀπε[λε]ύθερον α[ὐ]τῷ *Eδ.* 3360. 5-6. The possessive is not elsewhere expressed in this phrase (*cf.* τὸν ἴδιον ἀπελεύθερον Δ. 3318. 5-6; τὸν *Φίδιον* θεράποντα Ἀ.³ 3083. 6-8). *σουνευδοκίοντος κῆ τῷ ιουῖῳ αὐτᾶς Εἴρωνος* 3377. 5-6.

IV. Demonstrative Pronouns.

1. τοῖ. The demonstrative pronoun most commonly found is τοῖ (τυῖ), the article with the intensive iota, which is used always at the head of lists, in the sense of οἷδε, 'these', 'the following': τοῖ [συ]νβεβάλονθο ἐν [τ]ὸν ναδ[ν] . . . 3191. 2; 3192. 1; τοῖ [ἀπεγράφαντο ἐς τῶν νε]ωτέρων ἐν τῶς ὀπίτας 1747. 2-3 (c. a. 300-250); 3292. 3-4 (c. a. 230-150); τοῖ πρᾶτον ἐστροτεύαθη

¹ In 512. 3—Θιόδωρο[ς] ἔλεξε· προβεβωλευμένον ἡμεν αὐτῷ πο[τ]ι δᾶμον—Dittenberger writes αὐτῷ, elsewhere, in the same formula, αὐτῷ.

² *Cf.* § 8. I (1), *ad fin.*

³ The possessive phrase with *Φίδιος* (*ιδιος*) which is in regular use in Boeotian in the period of the Manumission Documents (c. 230-150 B. C.) is noted in the Attic inscriptions only after 69 B. C. V. Meisterhans, p. 235.

C 292. 6; C 293.6; C 294. 13-14 (*ante a.* 223). So in other military lists: *τοὶ ἀπεγράψαντο ἐμ πελτοφόρα*, followed by a list of names, 2809-2832, 2715-2721, 2781-2789, (*a.* 250-200).

2. *ὁδε*. *ὁδε* occurs a few times in poetical inscriptions; perhaps twice in prose: [*Δ*]άματρο[ς] τόδ' ἄγαλμ' [. . . 1670 (*ante a.* 350), *Εὐχὰν ἐκτελεσάντι Διονύσῳ Νεομήδης ἔργων ἀντ' ἀγαθῶν μνάμ' ἀνέθηκε τόδε* 1794 (*ante a.* 350), [*φέρ*]ω, *Κάβριρε, τόνδε τ[ὸν] . . . 3598* (*ante a.* 350). *Μελίτωνος ἄρχοντος οἴ[δε]* ἐσσεγράφε[ν] ἐν [*π*]ελτοφόρα^s 2389 (*c. a.* 200). Larfeld would emend (τ)οί. *ἱερὸν εἶμεν τὸν πάν[τα χ]ρόνον ἀπὸ τᾶσδε τᾶς ἀμέρας* 3080. 3.

3. *οὔτος*. *οὔτος* is used both substantively and adjectively. When used as an adjective it takes the predicate position: [*ο*]ὔτα τὰ χρήματα 1737. 6; *οὔτα τὰ σώ[μ]α[τα]* 1780. 11, 22-23 (*c. a.* 230); *ἄρχι τόκω οὔτω τῷ ἀργυρίῳ* 1738. 6 (*c. a.* 229); *τῶν θιῶ[ν] <ων> οὔτων* 3083. 25-26; *'Επὶ Λυκάωνι· οὔτων ἔθαψαν τὸ 'Αθαναίστη* 685 (*cf.* 686, 687), *Νικόδαμος . . . δραχμὰς Φίκατι πέτταρα* πέντ' ὀβ(ολ)ῶς ἐννία χαλκίω^s· ἐν οὔτω χρούσιο^s ἐνκονιστά^s, ὀλκά χρούσιο^s, κή τριώβολον 'Αττικόν 2420. 33-39 (*c. a.* 230); *οὔτο* [. . . τοῖ] δαμοσίῳ 1738. 5-6; *οὔ[τως δ] ἐπροστατεῖμεν αὐτῶν . . . 1780. 14-15; 4136. 4* (*bis*). Once *οὔτι* is found: . . . *χ]ροντα ἐννέα· οὔτι γίνυτη (ἀρ)γ(ουρ)ιω 'Ηγνήω* [. . . πετταρ]ε^s 1737. 5-6 (*c. a.* 229). In all these examples *οὔτος* refers back to something already mentioned.

4. *ἐκεῖνος*. *ἐκεῖνος* occurs once in the form *κεῖνος* in a fragmentary inscription: . . .]τε κείω^s παρχαλ[. . . . 2410. 13 (*a.* 200-150).

5. *τανί*· is read by Dittenberger in 1739. 5.

V. Relative Pronouns.

1. The definite relative *ὅς* (once *τόν*), is found in its ordinary use referring to a definite antecedent with which it agrees in gender, number, and person. In the case of the neuter relative *ὃ*, meaning 'what,' the antecedent is regularly omitted. *ἐν τῷ[ν] πόλεμον, τὸν ὅ[περ τῷ] ἀρῶ τῷ ἐμ Βελφοῖς ἐπολέμιον Βοιωτο[ί]* 2418. 22-23 (*a.* 355-346); *τάν τε σύγγραφον, ἃν ἐ[δῶ]χαν* C 295. 19; *τάν συγγραφάν, ἃν ἔχι* C 295. 58; *ἔσλιανάτω Ν. τὰς οὔπεραμερίας ἃς ἔχι* C 295. 151; *'Οσθίλος, ὃ[ί] πένθος θῆκεν ἀποφθίμενος* 1880. In the following sentence the relative has a connective force; *ἀ γὰ ἱαρά Διονούσω κή τᾶς πόλιω^s θεισπειῶν, ἃν ἀνέθηκε Ξενέας Πούθωνος* 1786. 1-8 (*c. a.* 230-150). *Νικόδαμος τρεπεδ[δ]ίτα^s τάν παρχαταθεῖκαν ἃν ἔλαβεν παρ Πουθίω^s Πουθιή^s, ὃ ἔπραξε Δάμων, δραχμὰς Φίκατι, κτλ.* 2420. 33-37 (*c. fin. saec. tert.*); *ἀποδόμεν—ἀπὸ [τ]ᾶν ὕπε[ρ]αμε-*

ριάων δ ἐπίθωσε αὐτὰν ἅ πόλις C 295. 15-16; ἀποδόμεν τὰν πόλιν . . . Νικαρῆτη δ ἐπίθωσαν *ibid.* 135.

2. *ὄς* may be used where the antecedent is indefinite: ἐγγούωζ, ὡς κα δοκιμάδδῃ Νικαρῆτα C 295. 145-146; *ibid.* 48-49 (3172. 149-150); θυσίαζ, ἄς δαίζοι ἅ πό[λ]ις C 283. 12-13.

3. Attraction of the Relative.

Of the attraction of the relative into the case of the expressed or omitted antecedent, several instances occur,—all of attraction from the accusative into the genitive: τὰν διαγραφὰν τῶν χρεϊμάτων ὧν [παρ]έγραψαν αὐτῇ C 295. 37-38; τῶν τελευτήω ὧ ἐλάβομ[εν] 1738. 3 (*c. a.* 229); Κεφαλὰ ὧν ἀνεγράψατο ἅ πόλις 1737. 9 (*c. a.* 229); τὰν τε σύγγραφον, ἄν ἐ[δω]χαν . . . κῆ ὁ ταμίαζ κῆ ὧν ποθειέτο Νικαρῆτα δέχα C 295. 21.

4. Indefinite Relatives.

The indefinite relatives which occur are *ὅστις* and *ὁπότις*. For examples, *v.* Conditional Relative Sentences, § 13. 6 *sqq.*

VI. *ἀμφοτέρως* is found in apposition with *οὔτως*: οὔτως [δ]ἔ ἀγρέμεν ἀμφοτέρως τὰ ἱερά χρεϊματα 4136. 4-5. *ἄνω* occurs in an archaic inscription attributed to Boeotia: [Γόργος Ἰων τ'] ἄνω ξυνῆ πρῶροῦ ἀνέθηχαν 4249.

§ 9. Cases.

Nominative.

1. In Lists. *Ex. passim.*

The Nominative is sometimes used loosely for another case in Lists.¹ So

- a) for the Accusative: Εὐφάμη Καφισοδώ[ρω πέτ]-ταρας, τρίς ὀβολοί, πέντε χαλκίωζ· C 296. 3-4 (*cf.* l. 6: πενταχατίας τριάκοντα, πέντε ὀβολοί, ὀκτὸ χάλκιοι). In this inscription the nominative varies with the accusative in the numerals throughout. *Cf.* 2420. 33-39 (§ 8. IV. 3).
- b) for the Genitive: ἀφεδριατευόντων· Δωρόθεος Ἀριστέας Πλατηρέζ, Ἐ . . . Ἰσμηνίωθ θειβῆζος, and three other names in the nominative, 1672. 4-8.
- c) for the Dative: ἐγγύοι[ς] . . . Μνάσων Μέχαιο, Τελεσίαζ Μέχαιο, Λασίππω, κτλ., followed by a list of names in the dative, C 295. 84 *sqq.*

2. In Titles of Documents, *etc.* ὁμολο[γί]α Νικαρῆτη κῆ τῆ πόλι C 295. 124 *sqq.* (*cf.* C 298. 27-28); Διαγραφὰ Νικαρῆτη δια

¹ *Cf.* Meisterhans, § 84. 3.

τραπέδδας C 295. 170; τὸ συνάλλαγμα *ibid.* 65, 69, 75; . . . τῶ προξενία 512, Προξενίη· 2708 (at the head of a List of Proxeny Decrees, of which all but one are lost), 4127, 513, 529.

3. As the subject of a verb not expressed

- a) in Invocations: *Θιός·* (at the head of Lists of Recruits of Hyettus and Copae, a List of Contributors to the Treasury of Aesculapius at Orchomenus, *etc.*) 2781–2789, 3191. 1; (at the head of a Proxeny Decree) 2858. 1; *Θιός· τούχα ἀγαθά* 3083. 1–2 (Manumission inscription of Lebadea); 2809, 1780. *Cf.* *Θιός τούχαν ἀγαθάν* 3166. 1, 3167. 1–2 (Proxeny decrees of Orchomenus); 3082. 1; 3301. 1, 3302. 1 (Manumission inscriptions of Chaeronea); *ἀγαθῆ τύχη* 3287.

b) in Concise Legal Phraseology. (§ 2. 1. b)).

Χρόνος ὁ αὐτός C 295. 72 (in a series of dates expressed by the genitive) is practically equivalent to a Genitive of Time. So *τῶν τεθμοφυλάκων γραμματεῦς* Σα . . . C 295. 77, takes the place of the usual Genitive Absolute—*γραμματεῦόντος τῶ δεῖνα*.

c) in Dedications. (§ 2. 2. c)).

Vocative.

4. The Vocative is found in grave-stone inscriptions with *χαῖρε* (*χῆρε*): *Ἀριστονόα χαῖρε* 2920, *Πάρδαλι χαῖρε* 3004, 2964, 3017, 3021, 3025, 2952, *et saepe*.

In similar inscriptions in the Ionic (*κοινή*) dialect the nominative is found as well as the vocative,—*Ἐφηβος Λακεδαιμόνιος Χῆν χαῖρε* 2936, *Διονύσιος χαῖρε* 2937, (*cf.* *Δεξιθεε χαῖρε* 2933, 2959, 2967). As the forms of the nominative and the vocative in so many names are identical, this may also be the case in some of the Boeotian dialect inscriptions.¹ It is difficult to say whether this usage is to be regarded as another instance of the general loss of perception of case distinctions in late Greek (*cf.* the use of the genitive and even of the nominative with *ἐπί*, in late grave-stone inscriptions, of which examples are cited by Dittenberger *ad n.* 1713), or whether a full stop should be understood between the nominative and the imperative.

The Vocative (probably with *ῶ*) is also found with the Imperative in a grave-stone inscription of the 6th or early 5th century: *Καλλία Αἰγί(θ)θοιο· τὸ δ' εἶ πρᾶσ[σ' ῶ] παροδῶτα* 2852. *Καλλία* also may be regarded as a Vocative, if, with Roehl (*I. G. A.* 149), we suppose the inscription to embody a colloquy between the de-

¹ I have found only one certain example: *Κερείσιχος χῆρε* 2033 (*c.* 230–150 B. C.).

parted Callias and a passer-by who calls upon him and whom he bids farewell. It is possible, however, to take *Καλλία* as a genitive (*cf.* *ΔΦεινία τόδε [σᾶμα] τὸν ἄλεσε πόντος ἀναί[δης]* Roehl *I. G. A.* 15), the monument itself being represented as speaking: "I am (or, this is) the tomb of Callias."¹ With the former interpretation the connecting *δέ* seems more harsh. But *cf.* § 9. 13.

Accusative.

5. The Predicate Accusative is used proleptically in the phrase *ἀντίθειται . . . ἱαρόν* in Manumission inscriptions: *Ἐῦδαμος Ὀμολ[ω]-ἔχω ἀντίθειται τὸν Φίδιον δοῦλον Μελίτωνα ἱαρόν τεῖ Σαρά[πι]* 3349. 2-4. In the Manumission inscriptions of Lebadea and Orchomenus, the Infinitive *εἶμεν* is always expressed after *ἱαρόν*; in those of Chaeronea, *ἱαρόν* is used alone.

6. The Accusative of the Inner Object is found in the phrase *εἰ ἄλλο τι ἀδικῆ* 3081. 5; 3080. 4; also in the language of the Games: *νικάσαντες ἱππασίη Παμβοιώτια* 3087. 2; *ἀγωνοθετεῖ[σας] τὰ Βασίλεια* 3091. 3; 552. 3; *Βασίλεια* 2487 (with verb unexpressed, *cf.* § 2. 3), . . . *ς Πουθιῆος τὸ [δεύτερον] π[αῖδας] Πούθια παρχ[ράτιον]* 2533. *Cf.* *τὰ ἐπινίκια χωμαφυδός* 3195.

7. The Adverbial Accusative is used regularly in the phrase *μεῖ ποθείκοντα μεθὲν μεθέν* occurring in the Manumission inscriptions of Chaeronea.

This phrase is, however, chiefly found in those inscriptions of Chaeronea that are written mainly in the Common Dialect (*cf.* 3321. 3-4; 3326. 6-7; 3328. 6-7 and 3329. 7-8; 3349. 5-6), and in one of the inscriptions where it occurs in its Boeotian form, the Adverbial Accusative *μεθέν* is omitted (*μεῖ ποθίκοντα μεθενί* 3350. 4), while in another we find the Common forms *μηθενί μηθέν* added to the Boeotian *μεῖ ποθείκοντα* 3329. 7-8. Hence, we might infer that this particular use of the Adverbial Accusative was borrowed from the Attic. It occurs, however, in a purely Boeotian Manumission inscription of Lebadea, *με[ι] ποθ[ι]κων μεθενί μεθέν* 3083. 21, beside the equivalent phrase *κατὰ μεθένα τρόπον* used in two other Manumission inscriptions of the same town (3080. 4; 3081. 4).

An interesting use of the Adverbial Accusative occurs in the Nicareta inscription of Orchomenus: *ἀποδόμεν τὰν πόλιν Ἐρχομενίων Νικαρέτη . . . ἀργουρίω δραχμᾶς μουρίας . . . ἔσχατον* ('at the latest') *ἽΘνασ[ι]μω ἄρχοντος ἐν τῷ Ἄλαλ[χο]μενίαι μενί* C 295. 133-142.

Also: *ἄρχοντος τὸ πέτρατον* 3176. 2 (*cf.* . . . *Πουθιῆος τὸ [δεύτερον] π[αῖδας] Πούθια παρχ[ράτιον]* 2533).

¹ *Cf.* Wilamowitz, *Lectt. Epigr. Gött.* 1885, p. 13, and § 2. 1. a).

8. The Accusative of Duration of Time is used chiefly in Manumission inscriptions, in the phrase *ἰαρόν εἶμεν τὸν πάντα χρόνον* 3080. 2-3; 3081. 2-3; and with the verb *παρμένω*: *παρμέναντα . . . Φέτια δέκα* 3083. 10-12; *παρμενῖ . . . τὸν περιττὸν χρόνον* 3083. 17-19.

In 3391. 6, *παρμείασαν τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν, ὅστις κα μετ' Εὐβοΐσκον ἄρχει*, we find the Accusative of Duration of Time modified by a relative clause that defines it more closely.

In the phrase *παρμείαντας—πάντα τὸν τῆς ζωῆς αὐτῆς χρόνον* 3322. 9-10 (*cf.* 3324. 3-4, *πάντα τὸν τοῦ ζῆν χρόνον*), the accusative with its limiting genitive takes the place of a temporal clause in the usual formula, *παρμείαντα—ἄς κα ζῶει* (frequent in the inscriptions of Chaeronea 3301 *sqq.*), in which the clause may be regarded as an Accusative of Duration of Time.

Also: *τὸν προάρχοντα τὰν τρίταν πετράμεινον* C 295. 14 and 52; 1788. 8-9; 1790. 7-8.

9. Two Accusatives are used with *πιθόω* (= *πειθω*): *δ ἐπιθωσε αὐτὰν ἅ πόλις* C 295. 15-16;

and with *πράττω*: *πραττώσας τὸ δάνειον τὰν πόλιν* C 295. 45; and *ἀφίημι*: *τῶν πολιτῶν πιθόντων αὐτὸν ἀφῆκε τὰν πόλιν δραχ[μ]ᾶς [π]εντακατίας* 2383. 13-14.¹

10. Accusative by Attraction.

Δαματρία κῆ Σατύρα πόρπαν χρουσίαν, ὁλὰ χρούσιος. Σκόπας ἴασπιν ἔχωσαν χρουσίδιον διὰ μέττω, ὁλὰν ὀβολόν, κῆ ἄλυσιν χαλκᾶν 2420. 17-21. In this list, *ὁλὰν ὀβολόν* is attracted into the accusative by the force of its environment (*cf.* *ὁλὰ χρούσιος supra*, and § 9. 1. a).

11. Accusative on Grave Steles.

The simple accusative is not found in grave stele inscriptions.²

Examples which have been cited are rather to be regarded as nominatives of feminine names, derived from neuter adjectives. On *Πανσίλλαν* (n. 4211) *v.* Dittenberger, *ad loc.*: sic ea casuum confusione, quam recentiore tempore magis magisque grassatam esse exposui ad n. 1713, pro *Πανσίλλα* exaratum existimo. Namque legitimum esse meri accusativi usum in titulis sepulcralibus nunquam credam. Editores Americani (C. D. Buck et F. B. Tarbell, *Am. Jour. of Arch.* V (1889) pp. 457, 458) miro errore huc rettulerunt . . . *Λίγυρον* (n. 1775, 3556), *Εὐκηρον* (n. 997) *etc.*

¹ This unusual construction with *ἀφίημι* (which regularly takes either an accusative of the person with a genitive of the thing, or an accusative of the thing with a dative of the person, *v. L. & S. s. v. ἀφίημι* and *cf.* Kühner-Gerth, *Gr. Gr.* 2,¹ § 411) is, perhaps, to be explained by the analogy of the same construction with *πράττω*, the opposite of *ἀφίημι* in this sense.

² *Cf.* § 9. 13.

Genitive.

A. Genitive with Substantives.

12. The Possessive Genitive is often used alone in inscriptions on statues or other dedicatory monuments to denote the Divine Possessor: 'Απόλλωνος Δαφναφορίω, 'Αρτάμηδος Σωθίννας 3407, 3564, 546, Δαμάτρα[ς] Ταυροπόλω¹ 2793, 2464, Καβίρω 4121, Τῷ πάϊδ[ος] 3974, 3980, 3981, Παῖδο[ς] 3988, Ὀρώω 3992, Μναμοσύνας 1782. Cf. Φαστουχρίτω (on a tile) 2246.

In an inscription of Acraephia, this independent Possessive Genitive is used where we should expect a dative depending on ἀνέθεικε: Τῷ Πτωϊεῖο[ς]. Ἐδφεϊτίας ἀνέθεικε 2730 (cf. Κίδος ἀνέθεικε τῷπόλλωνι το(ῖ) Πτωϊεῖι 2732). In the former inscription we have a form of Parataxis. Sometimes ἱαρόν is appended to the genitive: Τῷ Πτωϊεῖος ἱαρόν 2735, 2452, 2453; and so very frequently in the Κάβιρος-inscriptions: ἱαρός τῷ Καβίρω 3585 (early 5th cent.).

13. The Possessive Genitive is not found in grave stele inscriptions bearing the name alone in the Boeotian dialect. Cf. § 10, ἐπί 2) a).

It occurs occasionally in late inscriptions in the κοινή, e. g. Ἐρμαῖσκου 2949, Καλλιστῶς 2694. In the early metrical grave stele inscription: Καλλία Αἰγί(θ)θοιο· τὴν δ' εὐ πρᾶσ[σ' ὦ] παροδῶτα 2852, Καλλία may be regarded as a Possessive Genitive or as a vocative. V. § 9. 4 *ad fin.* On Εὐγιονίδα (n. 3508, a very early inscription), Dittenberger says: Videtur nominativus esse ut Πυθιονίκα n. 1888, Καλλέα n. 1889, Μογέα n. 3467. Nam meri genitivi usus cum omnino in Boeotia quidem tam antiqua aetate inauditus sit, tum is casus in -*ao* cadere debebat.

14. The Objective Genitive is used in Proxeny Decrees in such phrases as κῆ εἶμεν αὐτῷ γᾶς κῆ Φυκίας ἔππασιν 3166. 6; 2848. 6; 2849. 10, etc.; or γᾶς] κῆ Φυκίας ἐνωνάν 3287. 6-7; and after εὐεργέτας, as εὐεργέταν τῷ κοινῷ Βοιωτῶ[ν] 2858. 5; εὐεργέταν τᾶς πόλιος 504. 2; 505-531. Also: Κληγέτω μναμεῖον 552. 2.

15. The Genitive of Measure or Value occurs in δέκα δραχμῶν εἰλότας δέκα 3055. 4 and 6; and, perhaps, in τόκον φερέτω δρα[χμᾶς δίου] τᾶς μνᾶς ἐκάστας C 298. 52-53. But Dittenberger reads τόκον φερέτω δρα(χμᾶς) | | | [ἀπὸ] τᾶς μνᾶς ἐκάστας 3171. 52-53.

¹ Dittenberger's reading. Meister reads the nominative, emending Ταυροπόλ[α]. The nominative in an inscription of this kind is, however, unparalleled. V. Dittenberger's note *ad loc.*

16. The Partitive Genitive is found in the phrase τῶν ἄλλων ὁ βειλόμενος 3080. 6; 3081. 6-7; 3198. 6; and in τῶν πολιτῶν τὸ [θ]ύ[ο]ν[τ]ες ἐ[ν τ]ῷ Μειλιχίῳ 3169. 7-8. Also: τὸ συνχωρηθὲν τῶν οὐπεραμεριῶν C 295. 174-175; Ἀντιοχεΐας τῶν ποδὸς Δάφνης 518. 5; C 283. 4-5 and 11-12.

17. The Genitive of Material is used to denote the kind of money: ἀργυρίῳ [τ]ρίσ μνᾶς 3055. 11-12; χαλκῷ δραχμᾶς πετρα-
σχιλίας 4137. 4.

18. The Predicate Genitive. [Τῷ Κα]βίρω εἰμί 3969, Γοργίδαὸ εἰμί 1685.

B. Genitive with Verbs.

19. The Genitive is found with Verbs

a) of Touching, or taking hold of: κῆ μετὶ ἐξέειμεν μεθεὶν ἐν Καρδάμας ἐφάπτεσθι 3203. 8; so Νιουμῶς ἐφάπτεσθι 3204. 13.

b) of Beginning: ἄρχι τόκω οὕτω τῷ ἀργυρίῳ . . . 1738. 6; ἄρχι τῷ χρόνῳ ὁ ἐνιαυτὸς ὁ μετὰ Θύναρχον ἄρχοντα C 298. 40-41.

c) of Claiming: ἀντιποιεῖται Ἀθάνωνος 3080. 4; Ἐρμαΐας 3081. 4-5.

d) of Care: ἐπιμέλῃσθαι . . . τῶν ἀντεθε(ι)μένων 3392. 4; 4136. 7.

e) Compounded with πρό: οὕτ[ως δ]ὲ προστατεῖμεν αὐτῶν 1780. 14-15.

20. In an inscription of Acraephia of which only the last lines are preserved: θ . . . ω Ἀπολλο[δ]ώρω, τῶν φαρετριτῶν θιοτέλειος Μνασίππω, τῶν σφενδονατῶν Δαμοκλεῖος Ζωίλω (n. 2714), it seems probable that we have the genitive used as the object of a verb of ruling, the verb of the Genitive Absolute to be supplied with the proper names in the genitive being ἄρχοντος or the like (cf. τῶν ταραντίνων¹ ἀναγεόμενος) Τ[ε]μοσθένειος 2466. 6-8).

21. A form of the Genitive of Cause with Verbs of Emotion is to be recognized in a dedicatory inscription: [Α] πόλις Ὀρχο-
μενίων [Τ]ππαρέταν [Εἰρ]υδότω ἐννοίας τᾶς ἐν αὐτῶν (n. 3223), where the genitive ἐννοίας indicates the source of the gratitude which impelled the citizens of Orchomenus to set up a statue of Hippareta,—a verbal idea implied, though not expressed.

C. Genitive with Adjectives.²

22. The adjective ἱερός, 'sacred to', as an adjective denoting possession, is followed by the Genitive when it is used attribu-

¹ Cf. Hesych. ταραντινοὶ ἱππεῖς τινες ὀνομάζονται.

² For the Genitive after adjectives in the comparative degree, v. § 6. 2.

tively or as a predicate after the verb εἰμί: Παρθένα ἱαρά τῷ Σαράπιος 3377. 2-3; ἄ γὰρ ἱαρά Διονούσω κῆ τᾶς πόλιος 1786, ἱαρῶς εἶμεν τῷ Σαράπιος κῆ τᾶς Ἴσιος 3201. 6; so 3198-3204¹, Τῷ Πτωῖεῖτος ἱαρόν 2735, Ἱαρόν Γ[αία]ς [Μα]χαίρας Τελεσσφόρω 2452, Ἱαρό[ν] Νυμφ[ά]ω[ν] 2453. When used predicatively, in agreement with the object of the verb ἀντίθειμι, ἱαρός is regularly followed by the Dative (*v.* § 9. 30. a)), exceptionally by the Genitive: ἱαρῶς [τῷ Σαρά]πιος 3365. 2-3. Many examples of the genitive with ἱαρός are to be found in the Κάβιρος-inscriptions (3575-4123), *e. g.* Ἱαρός τῷ Καβίρω 3968, 3949, 3951, and examples cited § 7. 1. Only once does the dative seem to be used: [Τοῖ Καβί]ροι ἱ[αρός] 3953.

D. Genitive in Looser Relations.

23. The Genitive of the Time within Which is used

a) in Dates: μεινός Ὀμολωίω 3301. 1; so genitive of month alone: μεινός Θειλουθίω C 298. 1-2; μεινός Ἀλαλχομενίω *ibid.* ll. 13-14, 25-26; μεινός πρᾶτω *ibid.* l. 27; 3363, 2861. 1.

Regularly, the genitive of the name of the month is followed by the dative of the day, defining the date more exactly (*cf.* § 9. 29).

A curious kind of shorthand expression occurs several times in the Nicareta inscription, where the date is expressed by two simple genitives, the name of the archon and that of the month: Ξενοκρίτω Ἀλαλχομενίω · Λιουκίσκω Θιουίω, *etc.* C 295. 61, 65, 68, 74-75.

b) in the Phrase κῆ πολέμω κῆ ἱράνας 283. 4-5; 2386-2388. *Cf.* § 15. 5. 4).

Dative.

24. The Dative of the Indirect Object is found

A. with Transitive Verbs:

a) δίδωμι: Μογέα δίδωτι τᾶ γυναικὶ δῶρον 3467. 1-2; Χάριεις ἔδωκε Εὐπλοῖνι με 3468.

b) ἀποδίδωμι: τὰν σύγγραφον ἀπ[ο]δῶτω Φιφιάδας τοῖς πολεμάρχους κῆ τοῖ ταμίη κῆ το[ῖς] ἐγγούοις C 295. 153; Εὐβῶλω Ἀρχεδάμω Φωκεῦι χρίως ἀπέδωκα C 298. 3-4; *ibid.* 15, 35; ἀποδόντος τὰν ἀγαθὰν μαντείαν Βοιωτοῖς 2724. 3-4.

Also: ποτιδίδωμι: εἶμεν ποτιδεδομένον χρόνον Εὐβῶλω C 298. 36-37.

¹ In 3083. 6-10: ἀντίθειμι . . . τῷ Τρεφονίω ἱαρόν εἶμεν (so 3080, 3081), the influence of the main verb predominates.

- c) *γράφω*: *χρειμάτων ὧν ἔγραψαν αὐτῇ* 3172. 138–139.
 d) *παράγραφω*: *Νικαρέτη παρεγράφει* C 295. 173.
 e) *καταβάλλω*: *κατέβαλε τῷ ταμί[η . . .] . . . δραχμὰς* *Ψίκατι* 3303. 5–6 (*cf.* 3339. 4).

The long list of datives in C 296 contains, no doubt, Datives of the Indirect Object after some verb of payment or the like, lost at the beginning of the inscription.

- f) *τίθειμι*: *Ἐσθίλοσ, ὦ[ι] πένθοσ θῆκεν ἀποφθίμενοσ* 1880.
 g) *ἀνατίθειμι*: the Dative after this verb is especially frequent owing to the large number of dedicatory inscriptions, *e. g.* *Βοιωτοὶ τὸν τρίποδα ἀνέθεισαν τῆσ Χαρίτεσσι* 3207. 1–2. Often the verb is not expressed and we find a simple nominative and dative, as *Ψίλων τοῖ Κυπαρίσσοι* 3205, *Κρίτων καὶ Θεϊόσδοτοσ τοῖ Δι τῶπωρεῖ* 2733, or even nominative, accusative, and dative, as *Ἀρχανδρὶσ Καπίωνοσ τὸν οὐλὸν κῆ Πτωῖσ Κράτωνοσ Ψίλωνα τὸν ἀδελφίον τῶσ θιῶσ* 2795, or again, dative, nominative, and modifying phrase, without verb, *Δι Ἐμολωῖοι Ἀγειμῶνδασ ἀπὸ δεκα[τασ]* 2456.

In this usage, the accusative of the direct object is often not expressed, being implied in the actual object dedicated, as *Βοιωτοὶ Ἀπόλλωνι Πτωῖοι ἀνέθειαν* (*sc.* *τὸν τρίποδα*) 2723. 1. On the other hand, the dative of the indirect object is sometimes omitted, for the sake of brevity, where it can be supplied from a succeeding clause: *τὸν τρίποδα ἀνέθειαν Βοιωτοὶ* (*sc.* *τοῖ θεοῖ*) *μαντευσάμενω τῷ θεῷ καὶ ἀποδόντοσ, κτλ.* 2724. 2–3.

Also: *ἐκτίθειμι*: *τάσ αὐτάσ τιμάσ ἐκτεθῆχανθι Ἠγοσθενίτησ* C 283. 5–6.

- h) *ποττάτω*: *ποτ]τάττει αὐτεῖ* 3338. 4.
 i) *καταρόω*? 3055. 2.
 j) *ὀφείλω*: *κῆ οὐτ' ὀφείλετη αὐτῷ ἔτι οὐθέν* C 298. 33, 49–51.

B. with Intransitive Verbs:

- a) *δοκέω*: *δεδόχθη τῆ βωλῆ κῆ τῷ δάμω* 3287. 3; 504–509, *etc.*
 b) *ποθίχω*: *μεὶ ποθίχοντα μειθενί* 3350. 4; 3080. 3–4; 3081. 3–4; 3083. 20–21.
 c) *ἔσσειμι*: *μεὶ ἐσσεῖμεν μειθενί* 3198. 3; 3199–3204.
 d) *ἰαριτεύω*: *Δάμων Ἐδαρίδαο ἄρξασ κῆ ἰαριτεύσασ Σαράπι, Ἰσι, Ἀνοβί* (*sc.* *ἀνέθεικε*) 3215. 1–2.

Here the datives by a kind of zeugma depend both on *ἰαριτεύσασ* and on *ἀνέθεικε*, understood. *Cf.* *Ἰππαρέτα Ἡροδότου ἱερατεύουσα Ματρὶ Θεῶν* 3216. So in the following inscription: *Ἀθανοδώρα Πολιουμνασίδαο ἰαριεάξασα Δάματρι Θεσμοφόρῳ τό τε πρόθιουρον ἐπεσκεύαξε καὶ τὸν ἀμφίθιουρον ἀνέθεικε* (2876), *Δάματρι* must be construed as Dative of the Indirect Object with *ἰαριεάξασα* and *ἀνέθεικε* and Dative of Interest with *ἐπεσκεύαξε*.

C. with Substantives, kindred in derivation or meaning to verbs which take a Dative of the Indirect Object:

Διαγραφὰ Νικαρέτη διὰ τραπέδδας C 295. 170; Ἀνθεμα τοῖ παί[δε] τῷ Καβίρ[ω] 2458. Here we may also read Ἀνθέμα, a proper name (*v. Dittenberger ad. loc.*). Θεοικῶ Ἐρμαῖω ἰάρε[ι] [α] Ποτειδάωνι Ἐμπυλῆ[ι] 2465 (*cf. B. d supra*).

25. The Dative of Interest is used frequently with verbs of office, especially ἄρχοντος:¹ ἄνδρεςσι χοραγίοντες 3211. 1; C 290. 2; Κτείσαιο ἄρχοντος Βοιωτῶς, Ἐρχομεν[ι]υς δὲ Καραίχω γραμματεῖδδοντος τῷ[ς] πολεμάρχυς [Δ]ιωνουσίω, 3174. 18-19 and 24-25 (*cf. 3178*). 3068. 1-2; 2723. 1; 3067. 1; 3083. 4; 2858. 1; (all with ἄρχοντος).

With ἄρχοντος, this Dative of the People is often replaced by a prepositional phrase with ἐν and the name of the town: Ἀρχοντος ἐν Ἐρχομενῷ Θυνάρχω . . . ἐν δὲ Φελατίῃ Μειοίται C 298. 25-27; ἄρχοντος ἐν Θεισπιῆς C 295. 23-24, 57, 137, 152, 171; so ἄρχοντος ἐν κνυ[ῶ] Β[ω]υ[τῶ]ν 2719; or by the phrase ἐπὶ πόλιος (*v. § 10, ἐπὶ 1 b*)).

Other Datives of Interest occur in C 298. 38-40; 1780. 16-17.

- a) The Dative of the Possessor occurs often in Proxeny Decrees, in the formula κῆ εἶμεν αὐτῷ γᾶς κῆ Φυκίας ἔπασιν or ἐνονάν 3166. 6; 3287. 6-7. Also, in the Nicaeta inscription: τὰς οὐπε[ρ]αμερίας τὰς ἰώσας αὐτῇ C 295. 46 (*cf. 55-56*); and in the Manumission inscriptions: παιδάριον τὸ γενόμενον αὐτῷ 3301. 2; ὕθνονυμα 3313, 3352, 3322, 3331, 1780. 6-7. With ὑπάρχω: ἐπιδή ἐστι τῇ πόλι Σιφείων προ[σ]πάρχωσα εὔνοια C 283. 2-3; *ibid.* 13.
- b) The Dative of the Agent is found with the Perfect Passive Infinitive in the formula of decrees προβεβωλευμένον εἶμεν αὐτῷ ποτὶ δᾶμον 2848. 2.

26. The Dative of Association.

δμολογ(ί)α Εὐβώλω . . . κῆ τῇ πόλι C 298. 27-28; C 295. 124-128.

27. The Dative after Verbs compounded with Certain Prepositions is found most often with compounds of παρά:

- a) πάρεμι: παρίοντος Νικαρέτη Δεξίππω . . . τῷ ἀνδρός C 295. 126; παρεῖαν τῇ Κλιῶι φίλω 3199. 13. So 3198. 7; 3317. 2; 3329. 3-4.
- b) παραμένω (very frequent in Manumission inscriptions): παραμείναςαν ἀσαντῷ κῆ τῇ γου[νη]χ[ι] αὐτῷ 3303. 3-4. So αὐτῇ 3314. 3; αὐτεῖς 3315. 5; Παρθένα 3321. 3, *etc.*

¹*cf. Meisterhans, § 84. 32.*

c) Also: *σοῦνεπινευόντων αὐτῷ Νίκωνος κῆ Ἀπολλῶς* 3386. 16-20.

28. The Dative of Manner is found in the formula *ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ* 3387. 1; and in *κυνῆ, ξυνῆ* (= *κοινῆ*), used adverbially, 4136. 4-5; 4249.

a) the Dative of Means with *χράομαι*: *ο[ὔδ]ατι χρειεῖσθη [πο]τίμω* 3169. 8.

b) the Dative of Respect: *νικάσαντες ἰππασίῃ* 3087. 2.

29. The Dative of Time is regularly used in Dates, to give the day of the month, the month being given in the genitive, as *μεινὸς θουῖα πεντεκηδεκάτῃ* 3352. 1-2.

The name of the month is never put in the dative, but when used alone is expressed in the genitive: *θυναρχῶ ἄρχοντος μεινὸς θειλουθίω, Ἀρχίαρος, κτλ.* C 298. 1-2; or by a prepositional phrase with *ἐν*: *ἐν τῷ Ἀλαλ[χο]μενίω* *μεινί* C 295. 141-142.

To other words *ἐν* is prefixed. V. § 10, ἐν 1) b).

30. The Dative with Adjectives.

a) *ἰαρός*. The Dative is found after *ἰαρός* in the Manumission inscriptions where the case is at the same time dependent on the verb *ἀντίθειμι*: *ἀντίθειμι τὰν Φιδίαν θρεπτῶν Εὐφροσόναν ἰαρὰν τεῖ Σαράπι* 3304. 2-4; and so regularly in the Manumission inscriptions of Chaeronea 3301-3406, and of Lebadea 3080-3083 (where, however, *ἰαρὸν εἶμεν* follows the dative, which thus depends more directly on *ἀντίθειμι*, cf. p. 52, footnote). When *ἰαρός* is used alone or with *εἶμι*, it is followed by the Genitive. V. § 9. 22.

b) *χρεῖσιμος*. In a Proxeny Decree—*χρεῖσιμός ἐστι τοῖς ἀὲ δειμένοις* 2858. 3-4.

c) *εὖνοος*. *θεόμαστος εὖνοος ἐὼν διατε[λ]ῆ τοῖ κοινοῖ Βοιωτῶν* 280. 1-2.

§ 10. Prepositions.

1. ἀντί.

With Genitive only:

ἀντί occurs in an elegiac couplet = 'in return for':

*Εὐχὰν ἐκχτελέσαντι Διωνόσῳ Νεομηδῆς
ἔργων ἀντ' ἀγαθῶν μνᾶμ' ἀνέθηκε τόδε* 1794.

2. ἀπό.

With Genitive only:

a) of Place: *Ἀγέδικον Δαφίταιο Ἡολεῖα ἀπ' Ἀλεξαν[δρ]είας* 3167.

5-6¹ (*cf.* Σωσίβιον Διοσκορίδαο Ἀλεξανδρεῖα 3166. 3-4); ἀπὸ τῶ [F]ἀστιοσ [ἐν] τὸ[ν] (of limits of a boundary) 3170. 3.

- b) of Time (the starting-point): ἰαρόν εἶμεν τὸν πᾶν[τα χρό]νον ἀπὸ τᾶσδε τᾶς ἀμέρας 3080. 3 (*cf.* 3362. 4-5).
- c) of the Source (of expenditure, *etc.*):² πόρον δ' εἶμε[ν] ἀπὸ τῶν πολιτικῶν C 295. 40; similar expression, *ibid.* l. 60; ἀπὸ τᾶς ἐ[σ]δοκᾶς [τὸ ἀνάλωμα παρ]ασχόντες 3086. 2; Δι' Ὀμολωῖοι Ἀγειμῶνδας ἀπὸ δεκά[τας] 2456.
- d) as an Equivalent for the Partitive Genitive:³ (ἀποδόμεν) ἀπὸ [τ]ᾶν ὑπε[ρ]αμεριῶν δ ἐπίθωσε αὐτὰν ἁ πόλις C 295. 14-15 (*cf.* ταμίας ἀπέδωκε . . . ἀπὸ τᾶς σουγγ[ρ]άφω τὸ κατὰ λυπον C 298. 16-17, and the Latin usage, *ex* with the ablative = the Partitive Genitive).
- e) of Cause (= 'in accordance with'):⁴ χρίοις ἀπέδωκα ἀπὸ τᾶς σουγγράφω C 298. 3-4.

This use of ἀπό corresponds closely with the use of κατὰ with the accusative (*cf.* δόμεν [τ]ᾶ πᾶ[ντα] κατ τὰν σούγγραφον C 295. 48).

Here, too, perhaps, belongs, by a slight zeugma, the use of ἀπό cited under d).

3. διὰ.

With Genitive only:

διὰ is found only with the genitive, in the sense 'by means of,' 'through the agency of': Διαγραφή Νικαρέτη διὰ τραπέδδας C 295. 170; [παρ]έγραψαν αὐτῇ διὰ τραπέδδας C 295. 38 (*cf.* ἐπὶ τᾶς Πιστοκλείου τραπέδδας Νικαρέτη παρεγράφει C 295. 172-173, where the idea of place is predominant); τὰν ἀνάθεσιν ποιόμενος διὰ τῶ σουνεδρίω κατ τὸν νόμον 3302. 4-5, a regular formula in the Manumission inscriptions of Chaeronea; once: διὰ τᾶς βωλᾶς (3349. 4) instead of διὰ τῶ σουνεδρίω.

4. ἐν.

Note on the Preposition ἐν in Boeotian.

Instead of the two prepositions, ἐν with the dative and εἰς (ἐς) with the accusative, the Boeotian dialect shows the use of only one preposition ἐν, expressing both rest in a place, and motion

¹ This use of ἀπό defines more exactly the provenance. *Cf.* (in the κοινή) Αἰολεὺς ἀπὸ Κύμης 3196. 15-16; Ἀντιοχεὺς ἀπὸ Δάφνης *ibid.* 26, 28, 38, and Ἀντιοχεὺς ἀπὸ Μαϊάνδρον 3197. 3-4; and *v.* § 10, ἐξ c).

² *Cf.* Lutz, p. 45.

³ *Cf.* Lutz, p. 46.

⁴ *Cf.* Lutz, p. 46.

into a place, with the corresponding figurative meanings, and joined with the dative and the accusative. εἰς (ἐς) does not occur. In this, Boeotian represents the original usage of the Greek language, corresponding to the use of *en, in*, in other Indo-Germanic languages.¹

1) With Dative :

- a) of Place: ἐπὶ Ξενοκρίτῳ ἄρχοντος ἐν θεισπιῆς C 295. 24. So ἐν θεισπιῆς C 295. 57, 76, 137, 152, 170-171 (*bis*); C 298. 25, 26; 3083. 4-5; ἐν Ὀρχεῖστοι 1747. 1; ἐμ Βελφοῖς 2418. 23; ἐν τῷ ἱαρῷ 3169. 10; ἐ[ν τ]ῷ Μελιχίῳ 3169. 7-8; ἐν τῇ ἀγορῇ 3170. 6; ἐν τῇ [Α]ου[σ]:ά[δ]ι (a stream) 3170. 7; ἐ[ν] τ- ὀδῷ 3170. 10; ἐ[ν] τοῖ Μελμποδεῖοι C 283. 15-16; 1780. 24-25; 2406. 2; semi-figuratively: τὸ ἀργούριον τὸ ἐν τῷ [ό]μο[λόγ]ῳ γεγραμμένον C 295. 158 (*cf.* C 298. 48); ἐν τῷ φαφί[σ]ματι 3054. 17; φόρον τὸν ἐν τῇ θεῖκῃ γεγραμμένον 3083. 15-16; ἄρχοντος ἐν κυ[δ] Β[ου]τῶν 2719; ἀστρέφετη ἐν τῇ π[ό]λι 2849. 7-8.
- b) of Time: ἐν τῷ Ἀλαλ[χο]μενίοι μενί C 295. 141-142 (*cf.* § 9. 29); C 295. 54-55; 1739. 6; ἐν τῷ γεγραμμένῳ χρόνῳ , ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τῷ γεγραμμένῳ C 295. 155, 159; 1739. 12; [ἐ]ν παντὶ καιροῖ 280. 3; 2383. 16; 3059. 13.
- c) Notions of Time and Place Combined: λεῖτωρρῆμεν ἐν τῆς θοσίης 3083. 25.

¹ Cf. H. W. Smyth, *The Arcado-Cyprian Dialect*, p. 80, (*Transactions of the American Philological Association* for 1887, Vol. XVIII): "ἐν, *cum accus.* and *cum dat.*, is a relic of the period when this preposition was construed as the German *in*. The Aeolic εἰς and Ionic ἐς(εἰς) gradually drove out this double construction."

ἐν with the accusative is also found in Thessalian, Locrian, Aetolian, Delphian, Elean, Phocian, and Arcado-Cyprian (in the form ἐν). In several of these dialects (Thessalian, Aetolian, Delphian) εἰς is found as well. Lesbian has always εἰς with the accusative.

ἐν with the accusative in Pindar is probably an instance of the influence of his native dialect.

For examples of ἐν with the accusative, and discussions of its relation to εἰς with the accusative, consult Allen: *De dialecto Locrensi*, Diss. Lipsiae 1870, p. 70; Führer: *De dialecto boeotica*, Göttingen 1876, p. 38 sq.; Geyer: *De praepositionum graec. forma et usu*, Altenburg 1880, p. 26 sq.; Smyth, *loc. cit.*; Valaori: *Der delphische Dialekt*, Göttingen 1901, p. 78; Meyer: *Griechische Grammatik* (1896), p. 108, Anm. 2; Brugmann: *Griechische Grammatik* (in Müller's *Handbuch*, 3 Aufl. 1900), p. 438 sq.; Gildersleeve on Pindar, *Pyth.* II. 11.

2) With Accusative:

- a) of Place, 'into, to, or upon' (after a verb implying motion): ἀπεγράψανθο ἐμ πελτοφόρας, 'caused their names to be inscribed on (written into) the list of peltasts,' 2786. 8-9, a regular formula in the Lists of Recruits of Copae (2781-2789), Hyettus (2809-2832), Acraephia (2715-2721). So ἐν τὰ τάγματα 3293. 4; 1748. 3-4; 1756. 2-4; ἐν τὼς ὀπίστας [xή] ἐν τὼς ἰππότας 1747. 3-4; 2389. 2-3; 2390. 3; ἀγγράφη ἐν στάλαν C 295. 30; C 283. 15; ἐν τὸ λεύκωμα ἐσγράψι 1739. 11, 14; το]ἰ ἐν τὰν Ἀσία[ν] στ[ρατευσάμενοι 3206 1; [Ἠρᾶτον τόμον εἰμε]ν ἀπὸ τῷ [F]άστως . . . ἐν τὰν Προβασίαν . . . ἐν τὸν ἀετὸν ἐπὶ τῷ τάφω . . . ἐν τὸν ὕρον τὸν ἐν τῇ ἀγορῇ 3170. 4-6-7, in a series of boundary markings, in which ἐν with the accusative varies with ἐπί and ἔττε (*v. sub voce.*); καταβάς ἐν Τρεφώνιον 4136. 1-2; semi-figuratively: ἐν προεδρίαν [x]αλί ἅ πόλις C 283. 3-4; *ibid.* 11-12; figuratively: ἐνεπιχθεῖ ἅ ἀνφορὰ ἐν οὗτο C 295. 49.
- b) of Limit: γραφέμεν . . . ἐν τρία τάλαντα 3055. 7, 'to the sum of.' 2420. 37-39.
- c) of Time: ἐν τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον 1780. 18; 1781. 2-4; 1789. 7-8.
- d) of Purpose: πόρον [δ' εἰ]μεν ἐν οὗτο ('for this purpose') ἀπὸ τῶν . . . C 295. 60; τοῖ [συ]νεβάλωνθο ἐν [τ]ὸν ναό[ν] ('for the temple') 3191. 2; 2418. 22; Τη[λέ]μαχος . . . Τρ[ε]φονίω ἐν τὸν [θ]ησαυρὸν δαρικίδος δύο, κτλ. ('for the treasury', though here the idea of place may also be present, 'into the treasury') 3055. 12-14.
- e) of the Object of Feeling: [A] πόλις Ὀρχομενίων [I]παρέταν [E]ρὸδότηω εὐνοίας τᾶς ἐν αὐτὰν 3223, 'on account of her goodwill towards itself.'

5. ἐναντία, ἐναντίον.

The improper preposition ἐναντία occurs with the Genitive in the sense 'before', in two Manumission documents: ἀφιεῖτι Σάων Ἀτ[ε]ν ἐλεύθερον ἐναντία τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ καὶ τῷ Ἀπόλλωνος 1779. 2-7; πα[ροικατα]τίθεται οὗτα τὰ σώ[μ]α[τα] ἐναντία τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ παρὰ [E]πίτιμον 1780. 10-13; ἐναντίον is restored in ἐγγύων ἐναντίον δουρῶν 1739. 6-7.

6. ἐξ, ἐς, ἐς, ἐκ.

With Genitive only:

- a) of Origin: παιδάριον τὸ γενόμενον αὐτῷ ἐκ τᾶς θρεπτᾶς 3301. 2; τὸ [παιδάρ]ιον τὸ ἐξ αὐτᾶς 3313. 4; προ[υ]πάρχουσα εὐνοια ἐκ προγόνων C 283. 2-3.
- b) of Transfer: τὴν ἀπεγράψανθ' ἐς ἐφήβων ἐν πελοπονήσῳ 2718. 5-6, a formula in the Lists of Recruits of Acraephia (2715-2721). Once, with pregnant force: τὴν ἐς ἐφήβων (2721) without any verb. ἀπειλ[ε]λυθ[έ]οντες ἐς τῶν [ἐ]φεί[β]ων ἐν τάγμα 1756. 2-4; 1749. 1-3.
- c) of Place: Μακεδόνας ἐ[ς] 'Εδέσσας 2848. 4; ἐπιθεὶ Τίμων Δηδάλω Περρηβῶς ἐς Φαλάννας χρεΐσιμός ἐστι, κτλ. 2858. 2-3; Βοιωτίας ἐξ 'Ερχορ[ενῶ] M 1130, Λοκρὸς ἐς 'Οπόεντος 4136. 1; (to define more closely one's provenance, cf. ἀπό a).
- d) of the Agent (viewed as Source): τὰν ὁμόνοιαν . . . τὰν ἐκ τῶν προγόνων παρδοθεισαν C 283. 8-10 (cf. supra a).

7. ἐπί.

1) With Genitive:

- a) of Place where: ἐν τὸν ἀετὸν ἐπὶ τῷ τάφῳ . . . ἐν τὸν ὄρον] τὸν ἐπὶ τῷ χαράδρ[ω] ('upon')¹ 3170. 6, 9. The second ἐπί approaches the sense of 'at' (cf. Eng. 'on the river' = 'on the bank'). ἐπὶ τᾶς Πιστοκλείους τραπέδδας 'at the bank' C 295. 172-173 (originally, 'upon the table', cf. διὰ τραπέδδας C 295. 170, 'through the bank', in which the influence of the literal meaning of τράπεζα is less present).² ἀπ[ο]χαρουξάτω ἐπὶ τῷ μνάματος ('at the tomb') 1780. 19-20.

For the genitive with ἐπί in late grave stele inscriptions, as ἐπὶ Μυρῶς ἡρώδι 2685, 2671, v. Dittenberger *ad n.* 1713 and n. 589.

- b) figuratively, of the Sphere of Authority, 'over', 'in charge of': τὸ ταμί[η] τῶν ἐπὶ τῶν ἱερῶν 3303. 6; Φίλωνος ἄρχοντος Βοιωτῶν, ἐπὶ πόλιος δὲ Θρασουλάω 2813. 2-3, a regular formula in the Lists of Recruits of Hyettus (2809-2832) and Acraephia (2715-2721). So 4172. 1-2; 2390. 2.

¹ Cf. ἐπὶ τὸν ὄρον τὸν ἐν τῇ [Λ]ου[σ]ιά[δ]ι *ibid.* l. 11 (Λουσιάς is a stream or spring).

² Cf. τῶν μὲν οἰκοὶ χρημάτων . . . τῶν δ' ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης ὄντων, Dem. XLV. 30.

The sphere of authority with ἄρχοντος is also expressed by the dative of the name of the people (as in the first part of this formula) or by the dative, usually of the name of the town, with the preposition ἐν (*cf. ἐν* 1) a).

In 1739. 16: δεῖ [ε]ῖ Βοιωτῶν φερέμεν εἰ ἐπὶ πόλιος, the meaning is obscure.

c) of Time: ἐπὶ Ξενοκρίτω ἄρχοντος C 295. 23, 136–137, 151–152, 175, 1–2; ἐπ' ἄρχοντος . . . 3054. 16; 1727. 1.

2) With Dative:

a) of Place (in inscriptions on grave-stones): ἐπ' Ἀριστοδίκαι 'at (the grave of) Aristodika,' lit. 'upon the grave' 3228, ἐπὶ Φοίκωνι 2738, ἐπ<ε>ὶ Προκλεῖ εἰμι 3113, ἐπ' Ἀγρεσίδῃ 2883, ἐπ' Ἀγρετορίνοι 2884.¹

This construction is found only in early Boeotian inscriptions (written in the epichoric alphabet) and again in the very late inscriptions in the κοινή, by a revival of the ancient style. In all the intervening period only the nominative is used. V. Dittenberger *ad n.* 589.

b) of Time: μινδὸς Ἀγριωνίω ὀγδ[ό]η ἐπὶ Φικάδι 3348. 1–2, 'on the eighth day after (upon) the twentieth.'

c) of Condition: ἐφ' ὅ [. . . τὰ]ς ὄπεραμερίας λάψετη 3054. 9–10; ἀγρεμέμεν . . . τὰ ἱερά χρεῖματα κυνη ἐφ' οὐγία κατὰ πᾶσαν χώραν 4136. 4–6;² ἐφ' εἰμιολίοι 1739. 15 (*cf. l.* 11 and Ditt. *ad loc.*).

3) With Accusative:

a) of Place, 'to, toward': ἐπὶ τὸν ὄρον 'to the boundary' (*cf. ἐν* 2) a) and ἔττε) 3170. 10–11; ἐν τὰν ὁδὸ]ν τὰν ἐπὶ Λεβάδε[ια]ν 'the road (leading) to Lebadea', ἐ(ν) τῇ ὁδῷ τῇ [ἐ]πὶ Χ[η]ρώνιαν 3170. 5, 10, 18; semi-figuratively: ἐ[π]ὶ τὰς κοινὰς συνόδους καλέονθι C 283. 6–7.

b) of Purpose: ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τὸ ἄγα[λμα] 4155. 4; ἀρχὰ ἐπ[ὶ τὸ ἄγαλμα] 4159. 2;³ Ἀ σταθεῖσα ἀρχὰ ἐ[π]ὶ τὸν . . . 3170. 1.

¹ The prevalence and conventional character of this construction account for the use of the dative with ἐπὶ in two early stela inscriptions where the accusative might have been expected: Ἀμφάλκεις [ἐ]στιασ' ἐπὶ Κιτίλοι ἡδ' ἐπὶ Δέρμνι 579, Μνάμ' ἐπ' Ὀλιγε[λ]δαί μ' ὁ πατήρ [ἐ]πέθηκε θανό[ν]τι 1880. *Cf. n.* 1890 and M 765 (critical note on ll. 2–3).

² *Cf. Holleaux, Bull. XIV. p. 31.*

³ M. Holleaux's reading, considered doubtful by Dittenberger. V. Ditt. *ad loc.*

8. ἔττε.

The improper preposition ἔττε (Attic ἔσττε) occurs in the Boundary inscription of Orchomenus, apparently once with the Accusative and once with the Genitive: ἀπὸ [. . . τῷ τ]ᾶς Λ[ουσι]ά[δ]ος [π]ύρου ἔττε τῶν ὕρων τὸν μέσον, [. . . ἀπὸ . . . ἔτ]τε τᾶς Προβασίας κῆ τᾶς Πορπουλιάδος 3170, 12-13 and 14.

9. κατὰ, κατ, καγ.

1) With Genitive:

- a) 'Against' (of financial obligations): τὰς οὐπεραμερίας τὰς κατ τᾶς πόλιος C 295. 157-158; same expression, ll. 76-77, l. 32; also: [τ]ᾶν ὕπε[ρ]αμεριάων τᾶν ἰωσάων κατ τᾶς πόλιος l. 15 and οὐπεραμερίας ἃς ἔχει κατ τᾶς πόλιος l. 151. Similarly τᾶν σουγγραφᾶν ἃν ἔχει κατ [τῶν] πολεμάρχων *ibid.* l. 58-59 (*cf.* l. 20 and 3172. 149).

2) With Accusative:

- a) of Place: κῆ κατὰ γᾶν κῆ κατὰ θάλατταν 3166. 7, a regular formula in Proxeny Decrees. ἀγίρέμεν . . . χρεῖματα . . . κατὰ πᾶσαν χώραν 4136. 4-6.
- b) of Time: κατ ἐνιαυτὸν ἕκαστον C 298. 42-43; καθ' ἕκαστον ἐνιαυτὸν *ibid.* ll. 51-52; κατὰ μεῖνα [ἕκασ]τον *ibid.* ll. 53-54.
- c) 'According to':
- a) of law: κατ τὸ θέμισμα τῷ δάμω C 298. 11-12, 17-18; C 295. 6-7; κατ τὰν [διαθείαν] . . . 4137. 5-6; κατ [τ]ᾶν στάλαν 1780. 23-24; κατὰ τὸν νόμον C 295. 105-106; κατ τὸν νόμον, a regular formula in the Manumission inscriptions of Chaeronea (3301-3406, *cf.* *διά*).
- β) of financial contracts: κατ τὸ ὀμόλογον C 295. 26 (*cf.* C 298. 31); δόμεν [τ]ᾶ πά[ντα] κατ τὰν σούγγραφον C 295. 48;¹ πρατ-ώσας . . . κατ τὰς οὐπε[ρ]αμερίας C 295. 45-46.
- γ) of religion: ἀνέθειαν . . . κατ τὰν μαντεῖαν τῷ Ἀπόλλωνος 3207. 2; 1672, 1674, so κατ τὰν μαντεῖαν 2724 c. 2; 2724 d. 2; C 282. 2; 4156. 3-4; 4157. 2; κατὰ δὲ τὸν θεὸν 517. 2.
- δ) of manner: κατὰ μεθένα τρόπον 3080. 4; 3081. 4; κατ' ὄντινα ὄν τρόπον 3080. 5; καθ' ὄν δεῖ τινα ὄν τρόπον 3081. 5; κα(τ) ταῦτά δὲ C 295. 31; C 283. 5.

¹ This κατ disappears in Dittenberger's text: δόμεν [κατ] αὐ[τῶ] αὐ[τῶ]ν σούγγραφον 3172. 148-149.

10. μετὰ, πεδὰ.

1) With Genitive, 'with': χρίως ἀπέδωκα ἀπὸ τᾶς σουγγράφω πεδὰ τῶν πολεμάρχων κῆ τῶν κατοπτᾶων C 298. 5-6; same expression, *ibid.* l. 22 sqq.; [ἀποδόμε]ν πεδὰ τῶ[ν] πολεμάρχων C 295. 52-53.

In these expressions, evidently legal forms, πεδὰ implies not only participation in the financial transactions indicated, but also joint responsibility, and is almost equivalent to 'in the presence of, and with the consent of' the polemarchs, *etc.* Cf. our 'by and with the consent of the Council.'

2) With Accusative, 'after', of time or order: ἄρχι τῶ χρόνῳ ὁ ἐνιαυτὸς ὁ μετὰ θύναρχον ἄρχοντα C 298. 40-41; τὸν ἐνιαυτόν, ὅστις κα μετ' Εὐβοΐσκον ἄρχει 3391. 6-7.

11. (παρά), πάρα.

1) With Genitive:

a) of Source: κεκόμιστη Εὐβωλος παρ τᾶς πόλιος τὸ δάνειον C 298. 29-30; κομίδ[δε]ι[τη] Νικαρέτα τὸ ἀργούριον παρ τᾶς πόλιος C 295. 148-150; τὸ γενόμε]νον παρ τᾶς πόλιος 3054. 11.

b) of the Agent (conceived as Source): Νικαρέτη παρεγράφει παρ Πολιουκρίτω . . . οὐπὲρ τᾶς πόλιος C 295. 173.

2) With Accusative, 'beside' (after verbs of motion), 'with'; also, 'along by':

a) of Place (specifically, with persons = 'into their keeping,' or the like): θέσθη μεσέγγ[υ]ον παρ Φιτιάδαν C 295. 147; so τὸ δμόλογον τὸ παρ Θιόφεστον . . . τεθέν *ibid.* ll. 26-27 (cf. ll. 36-37); τὰν σύγγραφον τὰν τεθείσαν παρ Φιτιάδαν l. 35; πα[ρακατα]τίθεται οὗτα τὰ σώ[μ]α[τα] . . . παρὰ [E]πίτιμον, κτλ. 1780. 10-14. Here, too, belong the following: τὰς σουγγράφως τὰς κιμένας παρ Εὐφρονα κῆ Φιδίαν, κτλ. and τὰς σουγγράφως τὰς κιμένας παρ Σώφιλον . . . κῆ παρ Διωνόσιον C 298. 7-8 sqq. and 19 sqq. (χειμαι, as passive of τίθημι). In these expressions, the verb is sometimes omitted, being implied in the case after the preposition: ἡ σύγγραφος παρ Φιτιάδαν C 295. 121-122, *sc.* ἐτέθει or κίτη. So C 295. 168-169; 3173. 16-17. ἀπογράφεσθη δὲ . . . παρ τὸν ταμίαν . . . τὰ τε καθήματα τῶν προβάτων, κτλ. C 298. 41-44; παρμείναντα παρ τὰν ματέρα 3083. 10-11; παρμενί . . . παρ Δωΐλον 3083. 17-19.

In the last two examples we find the accusative with πάρα where we should naturally expect the dative. The usual construction with παρμένω (a verb

of frequent occurrence in Manumission inscriptions) is the dative alone. These instances of παρά with the accusative where παρά with the dative would be more regular are probably to be regarded as showing the tendency to encroachment on the part of the accusative in late Greek, especially as used with prepositions, which finally led to the accusative's becoming a universal case with prepositions, as in Modern Greek. Many examples of this *accusativus invalescens* are cited by Geyer (*Observ. Epigraph.* p. 28 sq.) both with παρά and with other prepositions in inscriptions of about the same period as this (c. 250–150 B. C.)

Though παρά with the accusative is occasionally found in the literature after verbs of rest,¹ yet in nearly every instance cited, motion is distinctly implied by the context, and in the remaining cases, the idea is that of extension or nearness in the literal sense, so that they are not quite parallel to this semi-figurative use of παρά with the accusative of persons, after παραμένω, a verb which has a strong affinity for the dative.

- b) A peculiar use of πάρ with the accusative occurs with the passive of ὀφείλω: ἐπιθεὶ κεκόμιστη Εὐβωλοτῶ πάρ τᾶς πόλιος τὸ δάνειον ἅπαν . . . κῆ οὗτ' ὀφείλεται αὐτῷ ἔτι οὐθέν πάρ τᾶν πόλιω, . . . 'and there is no further indebtedness to him on the part of the city.' C 298. 29–34.

We should naturally expect the genitive with πάρ here after ὀφείλεται as above after κεκόμιστη, and as in παρεγράφει πάρ Πολιουκρίτω C 295. 173, where πάρ with the genitive is equivalent to ὑπό with the genitive after a passive verb. This use of πάρ with the accusative may, perhaps, be explained as an extension of the use of παρά with the accusative to denote 'by reason of,'² the idea of indebtedness being derived from that of cause, just as in the English phrase we conversely get the idea of cause from that of indebtedness: "There is no further indebtedness to him *on account of* the city." But cf. *supra*.

- c) of Location, 'along by, near': κατασκευάσθη κ[ράναν] ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ εἰ πάρ τὸ [ἰ]αρ[όν] . . . 3169. 9–10 (cf. Xen. *An.* 1. 2. 13: ἐνταῦθα ἦν παρά τὴν ὁδὸν κρήνη).

12. περί.

With Genitive only, 'concerning': συννωμιλογείσαν]το περὶ τῶ δανείω 3054. 3–4; καθῶς ἂ πό]λις περὶ οὕτων ἐφαφίττα[το *ibid.* l. 8; πάντα περὶ παντός, 'all concerning everything' = 'on all counts, absolutely all.' C 298. 34.

¹ V. Kühner *ad Anab.* I. 8. 5 and Kühner-Gerth, *Griechische Grammatik* 2.1, p. 511.

² Cf. Lutz, p. 153. 5).

13. ποτ, ποτί, ποδ.

1) With Dative:

- a) of Place, 'near': *θηραμένην Δαματριώ, Ἀπολλοφάνην Ἀθανοδότην Ἀντιοχεΐας τῶν ποδ Δάφνη* 518. 3-5.
 b) 'Besides,' 'in addition to': *δόμεν . . . σοῦνγραφον ποτ τῆ οὐπαρχώση οὐπε[ρα]μερίη* 3172. 148-150.¹

2) With Accusative:

- a) of Direction, 'toward': *Ἦθρια Κ[ω]πήων ποτ' Ἀκρηφεία[ς]* 2792.
 b) 'Before,' 'in the presence of': *τὸ ἄλωμα ἀπολογίτταστη ποτί κατόπ[τας]* C 295. 38-39. *πρός* with the accusative is the regular term in Attic prose for appearance or proceedings before a board of magistrates, as *τὴν αἰτίαν πρὸς τοὺς τριάκοντα ἀπελύσω*, Lysias XIII. 75; *id.* XXIII. 13; Plato, *Euthy.* 2 A.
 c) 'In reference to,' 'toward': *ἔλεξε προβεβωλευμένον εἶμεν αὐτῷ ποτί δᾶμον* 2848. 2, a regular formula in decrees; *τὰν ὁμόνοιαν διαφυλάττει . . . ἅ πόλις Ἦγοσθενιτῶν ποτ τὰν πόλιν Σιφείων* C 283. 8-11; and in an inscription where the context is lost: *κῆ [. οὔτε ποτ τὰν πό]λιν οὔτε ποτ τὰν ἀρχάν γεγραμμένα* 1739. 16-18.
 d) 'Against': *τὸν πόλεμον, τὸν] ἐπο[λέμιον] Βοιωτοὶ . . . π]οτ τῶς ἀσεβιόντας τὸ ἱερὸ[ν]* 2418. 1-3.

14. σοῦν.

With Dative only, 'with,' 'together with': *εἶμεν ποτιδεδομένον χρόνον . . . ἐπινομίας Φέτια πέτταρα βούεσσι σοῦν ἵππυς διακατίης Φίκατι, προβάτους σοῦν ἤγυς χειλίης.* C 298. 36-40.

15. οὐπέρ.

With Genitive only:

- a) 'In behalf of' (in the sense of 'as representative of'): *παρεῖαν οὐπὲρ τᾶς πόλ[ι]ος πολέμαρχοι* C 295. 129 sq.; *παρεῖαν πολ[έμ]αρχο[ι] ὑπὲρ τᾶ[ς] πόλ[ι]ως* 3173. 5-6; *Νικαρέτη παρεγράφει πᾶρ Πολιουκρίτω . . . ταμίαο οὐπὲρ τᾶς πόλιος τὸ συνχωρεῖθῆν . . .* C 295. 174; (*cf.* *κᾶν ἄλλος ἐπιφέρῃ ὑπὲρ Νικαρέτας* C 295. 114). *ὑπὲρ αὐτοσαυτῶ ἀνέθεικε* 3055. 9.
 b) 'Concerning': *δ ἐπίθωσαν οὐπὲρ τᾶν οὐπεραμεριῶν* C 295. 135-136; *τό τε φάφισμα οὔτο κῆ τὸ οὐπὲρ τᾶς ἀποδόσιος* C 295. 31.

¹ The text is not certain. V. §13. 6 *ad fin.*

- c) In τὰν τε σύγγραφον, ἃν ἐ[δω]καν οὐπὲρ [ο]ῦτων τῶν χρεϊμάτων, 'the note which they gave for these moneys,' C 295. 19-20, the two senses, 'concerning' and 'representing,' are combined.

§ 11. The Voices.

Active.

1. The Future Active of ἐμβάινω occurs with causative meaning: ἐγγώως δύο ἀξίω]χρεϊέας καθιστάει, ἐστ' ἀρχᾶς ἐμβάσι ἀ [ἀρχὰ ἄλλον 1739. 10.

2. The Aorist Active of ἀποδίδωμι is found in the sense of 'pay back': οὔτ]ω ἀπέδομεν ἀπὸ τῶ κεφαλῆω κῆ ἀπελεία[νάμεθα, 'paid back on the principal and obtained a quittance,' 1737. 17, 14, 11.

3. The Active of χράω is found in the sense of 'lend': δεῖ ἀργούριον] χρεῖσι τῇ πό[λι 2383. 6.

4. The Active of ἄρχω occurs several times: ἄρχι τόκω οὔτω τῶ ἀργυρίω . . . 1738. 6; ἄρχι τῶ χρόνῳ ὁ ἐνιαυτὸς ὁ μετὰ θύναρχον ἄρχοντα C 298. 40-41; ἄρχει[ν] δ' [α]ῦτὰ . . . 1739 *ad fin.*

Middle.

5. Of the Direct Middle a few instances occur:

ἐφάπτομη: μετὶ ἐξεῖμεν μειθενὶ ἐφάπτεστη = 'to lay hands upon,' 3201. 7, and regularly in Manumission inscriptions.

ἴσταμη: μεινὸς Δαματρίω ὀγδόη ἴσταμένω 507. 1; 509. 1.

ἀστρέφομη: σεμ]νῶς ἀστρέφετη . . . 2849. 7.

ἐπιτίθεμη: ἐπιθεμένω τῶ δά[μω 2406. 1.

φήνομη: φήνε[ιτη] 2383. 16-17.

6. The Indirect Middle is found with the following verbs, often in a causative sense:

αἱρέω: χρίως ἀπέδωκα . . . ἀνελόμενος τὰς σουγγράφως, 'I paid the debt and (took back for myself) recovered the notes,' C 298. 6 and 18; so τὰν σουγγραφὰν . . . ἀνελέσθη C 295. 58-59 (*cf.* σουγγραφον . . . θέσθη . . . παρ Φιφιάδαν C 295. 143-146); κῆ ὁ ταμίας κῆ ὧν ποθειλέτο Νικαρέτα δέκα, —ποθειλέτο = 'chose in addition,' C 295. 21.

γράφω: σύγγραφον δὲ γράψασθη = 'to have a contract drawn up,' C 295. 143; [ο]ῦτα τὰ χρήματα ἀνεγράψατο Ἀγ 1737. 6; κεφαλὰ ὧν ἀνεγράψατο ἅ πόλις 1737. 9; —ἀνεγράψατο = 'had recorded' (*cf.* ἀνεγράψαν καθὼς ἐποείσανθο τὰν ἀπόδοσιν τῶν δανείων, 'they recorded how,' *etc.* C 295. 4-5 and 1737. 19); ἀπογράφεσθη,

'to register,' C 298. 41-42, 47; *Fi*[*x*]ατιφέτιες ἀπεγράψανθο = 'had themselves enrolled' 3067. 1; 4172. 3; so ἀπεγράψαντο . . . ἐν τὰ τάγματα 1750. 2-3, and the same verb in other military lists (2809-2832, 2781-2789, etc.); τὰς ὑπεραμερίας διαγράψασθη C 295. 22, 'to get the record of the debts destroyed' (said of the debtor, cf. διαγράψη τὰς ὑπερ[αμ]ερίας *ibid.* 75-76, 'to destroy the record,' said of the creditor).

δοιυλίδδω: μεὶ ἐξείμεν μειθενὶ ἐφάπτεστη μειδὲ καταδοιυλίτταστη = 'to enslave' (to oneself) 3201. 7; 3083. 22; and regularly in Manumission inscriptions.

χομιίδδω: ὕπως κα χομιττάμενοι τ[ὰν] ἐλευθερίαν . . . 2406. 8, 'having recovered.' ἐπὶ δὲ κα χομιίδ[δ]ε[ι]τη Νικαρέτα τὸ ἀργούριον παρ τὰς πόλιος, 'when N. recovers the money from the city,' C 295. 148-150; *x*[ομι]ιδδ[ε]σθη . . . τὸ ἀργούριον C 295. 159-160.

λειαινω: οὐτω ἀπέδομεν ἀπὸ τῶ *x*]εφαλήω κῆ ἀπελει[α]νάμεθα 1737. 11, same formula *ibid.* ll. 14 and 17,—ἀπελειανόμεθα = 'obtained the destruction of a note,' *i. e.* a quittance (said of the debtor). Cf. the active ἐσλιάνη (ἐκλειάναι) n. 3172 = 'to destroy a note' after payment (said of the creditor), and *v.* Dittenberger *ad n.* 1737. τὰς ἐ[σ]πράξις . . . διαλιάνασ[θη] τῶς πολεμάρχως, 'the polemarchs shall see that the writs of execution are destroyed,' C 295. 55-58.

ποιέω: ἀλέγραψαν καθὼς ἐποίησανθο τὰν ἀπόδοσιν τῶν δανείων C 295. 4-5,—ἐποίησανθο = 'conducted' (caused to be made) the payment of the loan. Cf. also § 15. 4, b) and 2849. 5-7. Also: ἡ δὲ κά τις ἀντιποιεῖτη Ἀθάωνος 3080. 4; 3081. 4, 'lays claim to.'

πράττω: A possible case of the middle of this verb is [πράττει]η 3171. 49. Cf. the active in the Nicareta inscription (C 295, 3172) and *v.* Dittenberger *ad loc.*

τίθειμι: σοῦγγραφον δὲ γράψασθη . . . κῆ θέσθη . . . παρ Φιφιάδαν C 295. 143-146 = 'to have a contract drawn up and deposited with Wiphiades.'

φέρω: τὸν στέφανον ὕσετη 4136. 6-8.

ἐπιφαφίδδω: ἐπιδελ ἐπεφαφίττατο ὁ δᾶμος C 295. 11-12, 'voted' (said of the assembly). Cf. the active, ἐπεφάφιδδε, 'put to the vote' (said of the presiding officer—often in Proxeny Decrees—the same distinction between active and middle being observed as in Attic Greek).

7. As Subjective Middle may be regarded *συμβάλλομη*: τοὶ [συ]βεβάλονθο ἐν [τ]ὸν ναὸ[ν] . . . 3191. 2; 3192, 'contributed' (from their own resources).

Deponent Verbs.

8. ἀναγέομη, 'command': τῶν ταραντίων ἀναγεόμενος 2466. 6-7.

βειλόμη: ὁ βειλόμενος 3080. 6; 3081. 6-7.

γίνυμη: οὐτὶ γίνυτη 1737. 5-6; 3303. 6; C 295. 29.

παργίνυμη: ὑπόπτου κα παργινύωνθη C 283. 11-12; *ibid.* 7-8.

δέομη: τοῖς ἀλ δειμένοις 2858. 3-4.

(ἐπι)δέχομη: ἐπιδ]έξασθη τῶν χρειμάτων 2406. 7.

κῆμη: τὰς σουγγράφως τὰς κιμένας παρ Εὐφρονα C 298. 6-8, 18 *sqq.*

λάδδοομη (=λάζομαι): ὥστε λάδδοοσθη 3054. 6.

διαλέγομη: . . . μένας διαλέγεσθη 2410. 7 (fragmentary inscription).

ἀπολογίδοομη, 'reckon': τὸ ἄλωμα ἀπολογίττασθη C 295. 39.

μαντεύομη, in two different senses, 'to be μάντις' and 'to give an answer' (said of the god): μαντευσόμενω [Ἰ]ουμάστω 2723 *ad fin.*, 'when O. held the office of μάντις.' So in a series of inscriptions, 2723-2724 e. μαντευσάμενω τῷ θεῷ καὶ ἀποδόντο τὰν ἀγαθὰν μαντείαν 2724. 2-3.

ἐπιμέλομη, 'take care': προσστατεῖμεν αὐτῶν κῆ [ἐπι]μέλεσθαι 1780. 15-16; 4136. 7.

στρατεύομη: τοῖ πρᾶτον ἐστροτεύαθη C 292. 6; C 293. 6; C 294. 13.

χράομη: ο[ῦδ]ατι χρεῖεῖσθη [πο]τίμω 3169. 8.

Passive.

9. The Passive Voice occurs infrequently: [ἀνά]γκασ[θε]ν τὸ πολέμαρχον . . . δόμεν [τ]ὰ πά[ντα] C 295. 46-48; *ibid.* l. 173; ἐσσεγράφεν ἐν π[ε]λοπόπορα· 2390. 3; 2389. 1-3; πα[ρα]κατα-τίθεται 1780. 10-11; C 298. 33; ἐ[ν τ]άν κα ἐννειχθεῖ ἄ ἀνφορά ἐν οὐτο 3172. 150 (*cf.* § 13. 6 *ad fin.*); ἐπιμέλεσθαι—ὄπως μετ ἀδικίωσθη 3392. 6-7; τοῖ δὲ πολέμαρχοι, ἐπί κα τὸ ψάφισμα κου[ρ]ωθεῖει, ἀνγραφάνθω C 283. 14-15; γέγραπτη 529. 5; 3166. 9-10; 4128. 11-12; 1719. 10; ἐπεῖσθαι Σω[. . .] (in a fragmentary inscription) 3398. 5.

10. In τὰ συνχωρεθέντα χρεῖματα C 295. 50, we find the Accusative of the Inner Object of an intransitive verb, made the subject of a neuter Passive Participle.

§12. The Tenses.

Present Indicative.

1. The Present Indicative in its ordinary use, as representing a continued action in present time, occurs seldom: ¹ ὄφειλε ἡ πόλις Ἀθανῶν τοῖ [δαμοσίοι δραχμάς . . . 1738. 4; ἐπιδεῖ . . . οὐτ' ὄφειλετη αὐτῷ, ἔτι οὐθὲν πὰρ τὰν πόλιν, ἀλλ' ἀπέχει πάντα C 298. 29-34; C 283. 2, 4, 7, 9; σεμ]ῶς ἀστρέφετη ἐν τῇ π[όλι 2849. 7-8; ἐπ<ε>ὶ Προκλεῖ εἰμι 3113, 593, 595, 599, 605, [Tῶ Ka]βίρω εἰμι 3969, . . . εἰμι 4071, καλὸς εἶ 4122, . . . κ]οντα ἐννεά· οὐτὶ γίνυτη (ἀρ)γ(ουρ)ῶ Ἡγνώω [. . . πέτταρ]ες—'the sum total is' . . . (after a list of sums) 1737. 5-6.

2. A noteworthy use of the Present Indicative is found in the numerous Manumission inscriptions (3301-3406, *etc.*), which have ordinarily the form of a dedication to a divinity. In these, the present, ἀντίθειτι, is always used, where we should expect the aorist, ἀνέθεικε, as in other dedicatory inscriptions: ² Δεξιππω ἄρχω μεινὸς Ἐρραῖω πεντεκηδεκάτη, Δαμάγειτος Καφισοδώρω ἀντίθειτι τὰς Φιδίας δούλας Ζωίλαν καὶ Δαμῶν ἱαράς τεῖ Σαράπει, τὰν ἀνάθεισι ποιόμενος διὰ τῷ συνεδρίῳ κατ τὸν νόμον C 319, *et sic saepe*—3301-3406, 3081. 1; 3082. 3; 3083. 6; 3199. 9-10; *etc.*, so also, ἀφίειτι: [E]ὐρουμείλω ἄρχοντος ἀφίειτι Σάων Ἀτ[έ]αν ἐλεύθερον ἐναντία τῷ Ἀσπλαπιῷ 1779, 1780, or where the sense seems to require a future form as the apodosis of an implied or expressed condition: Ἀρχεῖνω ἄρχω μεινὸς Θουῖω πεντεκηδεκάτη, Διουκλεῖς κῆ Κωτίλα ἀντίθεντι τὰν Φιδίαν θρεπτάν, ἧ ὄλιουρα Ζωπουρίνα, ἱαρ[άν] τεῖ Σεράπει, παραμείνασαν αὐτεῖς ἄς κα ζῶνθι, C 320, 'provided she shall have remained with them, so long as they live' (a frequent proviso in Manumission documents); ἐ[π]ὶ ὁῦ [τί] κα πάθει Εὐτοχος, πα[ρατα]τίθεται οὐτα τὰ σῶ[μ]α[τα] ἐναντία τῷ Ἀσπλαπιῷ, κτλ. 1780.

This use of the present tense is perhaps to be explained from the nature of the legal transaction recorded. In the case of immediate and unconditional emancipation, the use of the present tense might imply a continuous sanction on the part of the master of the freedom of a former slave; and

¹ Owing to the fact that by far the greater part of the inscriptions consists of records of past events, or of decrees, which must refer to the future.

² In 3334. 1 the aorist is wrongly supplied by Dittenberger. The aorist occurs in some inscriptions in the κοινή, *e. g.* 3376, 3378.

In the Manumission inscriptions of other states than Boeotia, the aorist is used, *e. g.*: Ἀνέθηκε Ἐκίφουλος Νεαρέταν τῷ Ποό[ι]δανι C 19. So C 21 and C 22 (Laconia). So the aorist ἀπέδοτο regularly in the numerous Manumission documents of Delphi.

in the case of emancipation deferred till the owner's death it would of course be necessary that his consent should be recorded before his death, *i. e.* in the form of a present dedication of the slave to a divinity. In this latter instance, the present would practically express only a present intention of an action to be really performed at a later date. The unlimited character of the present tense, as being, in a sense, inclusive of both past and future, would make its use natural in legal documents of this type.

3. A somewhat similar employment of the Present where the Aorist might be expected is found in an early vase inscription: *Μορέα δίδωσι τᾶ γυναικὶ δῶρον* 3467. 1 (*cf.* *Χάρεισι ἔδωκε Εὐπλοίωνί με* 3468, *Ποιμανορίδα μ' ἐπέδωκε* 2245, *ante a.* 350).

With this use of the present may be compared the use of the imperfect rather than the aorist of *πέμπω* and the imperfect *ἐποίει* of artists' signatures.¹ As by the use of these imperfects the personality of the sender or of the maker is made to follow the messenger, or live in the work of art, in a manner that would be impossible to the detachment of the aorist, so the present *δίδωσι* may connect the giver with his gift as *ἔδωκε* could not. The ancient Boeotians were, perhaps, of the opinion of Lowell, that

"The gift without the giver is bare."²

4. Another Present Indicative that requires remark occurs in a financial transaction: *ἄρχι τόκῳ οὕτῳ τῷ ἀργυρίῳ ὁ ἐνιαυτός ὁ μετὰ* 1738. 6. Similarly: *εἶμεν ποτιδεδομένον χρόνον Εὐβόλῳ ἐπινομίας Φέτια πέτταρα ἄρχι τῷ χρόνῳ ὁ ἐνιαυτός ὁ μετὰ Θύναρχον ἄρχοντα Ἐρχομενίῳ* C 298. 36-41.

Here, the present *ἄρχι* evidently refers to the future and is nearly or quite equivalent to an imperative. It may be explained as a present agreement as to a future act, or rather as the expression of a present obligation to be fulfilled in the future.

In the case of all these presents (*ἀντίθισσι, δίδωσι, ἄρχι*) it seems simpler to consider the action to be represented as merely *brought to pass* in the unlimited present, not as *continued* or *going on*.

5. In one instance, the Present is used nearly in the sense of a Perfect, to express the continued result of a completed action, — *ἀπέχω* (have recovered) = 'am in possession of': *ἐπιθεὶ κεκόμισθη Εὐβόλωσι πᾶρ τᾶς πόλιος τὸ δάνειον ἅπαν καὶ οὕτ' ὀφείλεται αὐτῷ ἔτι οὐθὲν πᾶρ τᾶν πόλιν, ἀλλ' ἀπέχει πάντα περὶ παντός, καὶ ἀποδεδῶσθαι τῇ πόλει τὸ ἔχοντες τὰς ὁμολογίας.* C 298. 29 sqq.

¹ Though this usage does not occur in the Boeotian inscriptions, *cf.* § 12. 12.

² The conative signification, 'offer,' seems here inadmissible.

Imperfect Indicative.

6. The Imperfect tense is always used in the phrase *ἐπεψάφιδδε ὁ δεῖνα*, in the heading of decrees of assembly where the name of the presiding officer is given: *Ξεναρίστω ἄρχοντος μεινὸς Ἀλαλκομενίω πετράδι ἀπιόντος, ἐπεψάφιδδε Ἀχῆος, Ἀπολλόδωρος Καφισίαο ἔλεξε, δεδόχθη τοῖ δάμοι*. C 364. 1-3; C 295. 8, 41; 504. 1; 505. 1; 506. 2; 507. 1; 2861. 1, and in other Proxeny Decrees. In this, Boeotian usage agrees with the Attic, *ὁ δεῖνα ἐπεψήφισε*.

This imperfect is probably to be explained as an imperfect of repeated action: 'So-and-So put to the vote' (all the motions of the session) *i. e.* 'was presiding officer.'¹ It is thus a little different from the imperfects of denominative verbs derived from names of officers, used in similar headings, as *ἐγραμμάτενε βουλῆ καὶ δάμω Ἐλιξος Εὐ[δά]μου, ἐστρατάγουν Παγχάρης, κτλ.* C 105. 1 *sqq.* (Megara, 3d. cent.), [*ὁ δεῖνα*] *ἐπεσάται*, C 156. 1-2 (C. I. G. 2483, Astypalaea, 2d cent.), where the verb itself denotes a state of being and the imperfect merely continuance in that state in past time. In the Boeotian inscriptions, such verbs, in the formulas of decrees, *etc.*, are always put in the Genitive Absolute.

7. Other Imperfects are rare: [*συνεβάλλ*]ονθο—ἐν τὸ[ν] πόλεμον, τὸν ὕ[πέρ τῶ] ἰ[α]ρῶ τῶ ἐμ Βελφοῖς ἐπολέμιον Βοιωτο[ί] 2418. 22-23 (355-346 B. C.), 'the war which the Boeotians were engaged in.'

Future Indicative.

8. The Future Indicative, as it occurs in these inscriptions, in decrees and legal documents, expresses an injunction and is practically equivalent to the Imperative, with which it is sometimes coupled: *δεκάταν δὲ οἴσονθι τοῖ ἐρ[βάντες 1739. 15*, 'those who enter shall bear a tithe'; *ἡ δὲ κά τις ἐμβάς ἐγγῶς δύο ἀξίω]χρείας καθιστάει, ἐστ ἀρχᾶς ἐμβάσι ἅ [ἀρχᾶ ἄλλον, τὸν δὲ προτηγὴ ἐμβ]άντα ἐν τὸ λεύκωμα ἐσγράψι, κτλ. 1739. 9-11; ἡ δὲ κα ἔτι δῶει Ἀθανοδώρα, εἴσι Ἀνδρικός φόρον τὸν ἐν τῇ θείκῃ γεγραμμένον· ἡ δὲ τί κα πάθει Ἀθανοδώρα, παρμενὶ Ἀνδρικός τὸν περιττὸν χρόνον παρ Δαΐλον, ἔπιτα [ἰ]αρός ἔστω 3083. 13-20; ὅστις δὲ κα τῶ Διδὸς τῶ Βασιλείου ἐπιμελειθεῖει τῶ ναῶ, τὸν στέφανον ὕστη (= οἴσεται) 4136. 6-8 (in a series of injunctions of an oracle, of which the others are expressed by the infinitive).*

9. The Future Indicative is found once in a dependent clause with *ἐφ' ὅ* (= *ἐφ' ᾧ*), 'on condition that': *ἐφ' ὅ [. τὰ]ς ὕπεραμερίας λάψεται 3054. 9-10.*

¹ Cf. § 12. 11 and 22.

Aorist Indicative.

10. The Aorist tense, is, as would be expected, the most common in these inscriptions. Its use is that of the ordinary factitive aorist, expressing a simple occurrence in past time, and without peculiarity. Most frequent at all periods is the aorist of ἀνατίθειμι in dedicatory inscriptions, *e. g.*: Δαιτώνδα[?] ἀνέθεικε τοῖ Κασίροι 2457 (5th cent.), so, ἀνέθεικε, 3671, 3607, 3738, 1793, 3091. 5, 3092. 2, 2230, 551, ἀνέθει (probably = ἀνέθεικε) 3682, (all before 350 B. C.), 1788, 2473, 2876, 3213, *etc.*, ἀνέθειαν ταῖ Δάματρι 1671, 1831, (before 350 B. C.), so, ἀνέθειαν or ἀνέθειαν, 553, 2463, 3207. 1, 3087. 1, *etc.*, ἀνέθειαν 3211. 2, 2229 (*c.* 400 B. C.).

11. The Aorist ἔλεξε in the introductory formula of decrees marks the transition from the general heading of the day (τῷ δεῖνα ἄρχοντος . . . ἐπεφάφιδδε ὁ δεῖνα) to the particular bill in hand:¹ Εὐξίθιω ἄρχοντος μινδῶ Δαματρίω ὀγδόῃ ἰσταμένω ἐπεφάφιδδε Καφισίας, Μεκίλων Ἀφροδίτω ἔλεξε, δεδόχθη τοῖ δάμοι, κτλ. M 938. 1-2. So 504. 2; 505. 2; 506. 2; 507. 2; 509. 1, and regularly in the Proxeny Decrees of Tanagra; C 295. 10, 42. ἔλεξε is also found in similar headings with a shorter preamble, as 3166. 3; 3287. 2; 2708. 1; or with no preamble, C 283. 1. So τὸ σ]ούνεδρον ἔλεξαν 4127. 2-3; 4128. 1.

12. The Aorist ἐπίεισε in artists' signatures occurs several times: Γαμείδειτ ἐπίεισε 1873, 2229, (both before 350 B. C.), 530, 2471, 2532, 2729, M 1130. The Imperfect does not occur.²

13. The Aorist ἔδοξε, in the formula ἔδοξε τοῖ δάμοι (2407. 2-3; 3167. 3; 1726. 1; 1729. 1; 3055. 1), is less common than the infinitive δεδόχθη dependent on the aorist ἔλεξε (*v. supra* 11).

14. Other Aorists are: ἔγραψαν: χρεϊμάτων ὧν ἔγραψαν αὐτῇ 3172. 138-139; and very frequently the aorists of the compounds of γράφω, especially the middle and passive aorists, in legal documents: ἀ]νεγράψαμεν τὸ Τιμόλλω 1737. 19; χρήματα ἀνεγράφατο *ibid.* ll. 6 and 9; ἐσσεγράφε[ν] ἐν [π]ελοφόρατ 2389, 2390, Νικαρέτη παρεγράφει C 295. 173, τὸ ἀπεγράψανθο ἐν πελοφόρατ 2809-2832, *etc.* ἀπέδωκα: χρίοτ ἀπέδωκα C 298. 3-4; ἀπέδομεν 1737. 14 and 17; ἔδωκε 3468, ἐπέδωκε 2245, (*cf.* § 12. 3). ἀπήνιξεν (= ἀπήνεγκε): ἀ]πήνιξεν [M]όσ[χ]οτ 1737. 12. ἀφήκε 2383. 13. ἔθαψαν: Ἰππόμαχε χῆρε· οὐτων ἔθαψ[α]ν τὸ Ἀθανάιστ[η] 687. θῆκεν 1880. 5; [ἐ]πέθηκε

¹ *Cf.* § 12. 6.

² The imperfect is found in archaic artists' signatures in other dialects, though the aorist predominates. *Cf.* [Πολ]υμέδες ἐποίησ ἡαργείος (first part of 6th cent.) and M. Homolle's note *ad loc.*, *Bull.* 24, p. 448. *Cf.* also Gildersleeve, *Synt. of Class. Greek*, 213 n. 1.

ibid. 2-3. ἔστασε: Ἀμφάλκεις [ἔ]στασ' ἐπὶ Κιτόλοιο ἡδ' ἐπὶ Δέρμνι 579. ἀπεστείλαμεν: δι[ά] τῷ συμβόλω [ἄ]πεστείλαμεν ἀποδό[ντες 1737. 16. ἐστροτεράθη: τοῖ ἐπῶτον ἐστροτεράθη C 292. 6; C 293. 6; C 294. 13-14.

15. The Aorist is used in dependent clauses where in English the Pluperfect might be employed: Νικόδαμος τρεπεδ[δ]ίτας τὰν παρακαθεύειαν ἄν ἔλαβεν παρ Πουθίωνος Πουθιώω, ὃ ἔπραξε Δάμων, δραχμὰς Φίκατι, κτλ. 2420. 33-37, 'the deposit which he had received from Pythion,' etc.

Perfect Indicative.

16. The Perfect active occurs twice in dependent clauses after ἐπιδέει, in conjunction with present tenses, and so once the Perfect middle. The meaning is the ordinary one of the Perfect tense, representing action completed in present time: ἐκτεθήκανθι: ἐπιδή ἐστι τῇ πόλει Σιφείων προ[υ]πάρχουσα εὐνοια ἐκ προγόνων κῆ ἐν προεδρίαν [x]αλι ἄ πόλις Ἡγοσθενιτῶν ὀπόττοι κα παρί[ω]νθι Σιφείων, κα(τ) ταυτά δὲ κῆ τοῖ Σιφει[ε]ς τὰς αὐτάς τιμὰς ἐκτεθήκανθι Ἡγοσθενιτης κῆ ἐ[π]ι τὰς κοινὰς συνόδως καλέωνθι τὼς παργινυμένωτ' . . . δεδόχθη τοῖ δάμοι, κτλ. C 283. 2-11; κεκόμισθη, ἀποδεδόανθι: ἐπιδὲι κεκόμισθη Εὐβώλος παρ τῶς πόλιος τὸ δάνειον ἄπαν . . . κῆ οὐτ' ὀφείλετη αὐτῷ ἔτι οὐθὲν παρ τὰν πόλιν, ἀλλ' ἀπέχει πάντα περὶ παντός, κῆ ἀποδεδόανθι τῇ πόλει τὸ ἔχοντες τὰς ὀμολογίας' εἶμεν ποτιδεδομένον χρόνον Εὐβώλου ἐπινομίας, κτλ. C 298. 29-37. In . . .] ὀπόττα παρθέλεικε αὐ[τὸν ὁ δᾶμος ὁ Ἀθανήων, . . . 2406. 12, the immediate context is lost.

17. The Perfect passive of γράφω is used in the third person singular with reference to the settled provisions of decrees: ἐν τῷ δόγματι [γέ]γραπτη 1719. 10; [τὰ] ἄλλα πάντα, καθάπερ κῆ τοῖς ἄλλοις προξένους κῆ ἐνεργέτης γέγραπτη 3166. 9-10; 529. 5.

In this conventional phrase with καθάπερ, in Proxeny Decrees, the verb is usually not expressed.

Pluperfect and Future Perfect.

18. The Pluperfect and the Future Perfect tenses do not occur.

Change of Tenses.

19. An abrupt change of tenses occurs in one of the Manu-mission inscriptions: ἀντίθειται . . . κῆ κατέβαλε . . . δραχμὰς 3303. 2-5 (*cf.* ἀ[νατίθησι . . .] καὶ κατέβαλε . . . 3344. 2-5).

Here the aorist, κατέβαλε, denotes the single specific act of depositing a sum of money, while the present, ἀντίθειται, has a more general force. V. § 12. 2.

Tenses of the Other Moods.

20. In the Subjunctive, Optative, Imperative, and Infinitive, the tenses are used simply to qualify the action, the Present as continued, the Aorist as merely occurring, the Perfect as completed, without designating time. For examples, *v.* § 13.

21. The Present has sometimes a conative force, as in ἡ δὲ καὶ τις καταδουλίδδ(ε)τη εἰ ἐφάπτεται, 'if anybody tries to enslave,' *etc.* 3198. 4-7.

22. The Perfect tense in the infinitive δε δόχθη, which is regularly employed in decrees, emphasizes the idea of fixedness and permanence.

Tenses of the Participle.

23. The tenses of the Participle express time relatively to that of the leading verb, the Present and Perfect denoting time relatively present, and the Aorist time relatively past. The Future tense of the Participle does not occur. Present Participle: σχολάδδων τῶς [τε ἐφείβως παιδῶν, σεμ]ῶς ἀστρέφετη 2849. 6-7. Perfect Participle: οὔτα Φεφυκονομειόντων τῶν πολεμάρχων . . . δεδόχθη τῷ ἡάμω C 295. 24-28. Aorist Participle: ὅπως κακομιττάμενοι τ[ὸν ἐλευθερίαν . . .] . . . διατελίωθι φίλοι 2406. 8-9.

For other examples, *v.* § 15.

In n. 3211. 2: ἄνδρεςσι χοραγίοντες νικάσαντες Διωνόσοι ἀνεθέταν, the present participle χοραγίοντες is used as an imperfect, denoting time relatively past. *Cf.* the aorist participle χοραγείσαντες in n. 3210.

§13. The Moods.

Finite Moods in Simple Sentences.

1. The only finite moods found in simple sentences are the Indicative and the Imperative in their usual signification.

2. The Imperative of the second person is found only in grave stele inscriptions, especially χαῖρε (or χῆρε) 'farewell': Τίμων χῆρε 2089, Κερείσιχος χῆρε 2033, Ἀριστονόα χαῖρε 2920, Εὐάμερε χα[ῖρε] 2952, 2042, Σωτηρίχα χαῖρε ἀγαθά 1704, Ἰππόμαχε χῆρε: οὔτων ἔθαψ[α]ν τὸ Ἀθαναῖστ[ῆ] . . . 687, 2964, 3017, 3021, 3025, 3251, *etc.*

This conventional expression, frequent in late inscriptions, does not occur in the early Boeotian epitaphs.

So εὔ πρᾶσσε, in a metrical epitaph: Καλλία Αἰγί(θ)θοιο· τὸ δ' εὔ πρᾶσ[σ' ὦ] παροδῶτα 2852, and the aorist ἐσιδῆσθε: ἀλλ' ἐσιδῆ[σθε] 3225 (6th, or early 5th cent. B. C.).

3. The Imperative of the third person is found chiefly in the conclusions of conditional or conditional relative sentences. It occurs in the stipulations of the various forms of Manumission documents and in those of the Nicareta inscription. The tenses used are the present and the aorist with the usual distinction between them, the present denoting a continued state or repeated action, and the aorist a momentary action. ἡ δὲ κά τις ἀντιποιεῖται Ἐθάνωνος εἰ ἄλλο τι ἀδικ[εῖ χ]αθ' ὄντινα ὦν τρόπον, οὐπερδικιόνθω κῆ προῖστάνθω τὸ τε ἱαρεῖες, κτλ. 3080.4 sqq.; 3081. 4 sqq.; κούριος ἔστω ὁ ἱαρεὺς κῆ τὸ ἱαράρχη κῆ τὸ σούνεδρου σουλῶντες κῆ δαμιῶντες 3200. 12-14 (so regularly in the Manumission inscriptions of Orchomenus). Cf. κῆ τὸν σούνεδρου δαμιῶνθω τὸν ἀδικιόντα 3198. 6; σουλῶνθω κῆ δ[αμιῶνθω . . . 3199. 13. τὰ δὲ γεννηθέντα ἐξ αὐτῶν . . . ἔστωσαν δοῦλα 3322. 11-13; ἔστω τὸ γενόμενον ἐλεύθερον 3377. 13; ἐπὶ δὲ κα κομιδ[δεῖ]τη Νικαρέτα τὸ ἀργούριον πὰρ τῆς πόλιος, ἐσλιανάτω Νικαρέτα τὰς οὐπεραμερίας (l. 150) κῆ τὰν σούγγραφον ἀπ[ο]δότη Φιφιάδας . . . (ll. 152-153) ἡ δὲ κα μεὶ ἀποδώει ἁ πόλις Νικαρέτη τὸ ἀργούριον . . . ἀποδότη τὰν σούγγραφον, κτλ. C 295. 148-156; (ἡ δὲ κα) μεὶ ἐθέλει χ[ομι]δδ[ε]σθη Νικαρέτα τὸ ἀργούριον, ἀποδότη Φιφιάδας . . . κῆ ποταποτισάτω . . . (ll. 160, 162) κῆ τῆ οὐπεραμερίη ἄκουρὺ νυ ἔνθω C 295. 160-165; C 298. 48-55; τοὶ δὲ πολέμαρχοι, ἐπὶ κα τὸ ψάφισμα κου[ρ]ωθεῖει, ἀνγραφάνθω C 283. 14-15; ἐπὶ δὲ κα τελευτάσει Εὐτυχος, ἀπ[ο]χαρυξάτω ἐπὶ τῷ μνάματος Ἐπίτιμος, κτλ. 1780. 18-21 (the imperative is here followed by the infinitive with imperative force). In the following sentence, we find in parallel clauses the future indicative with imperative force, and the present imperative: ἡ δὲ κα ἔτι δώσει Ἀθανοδώρα, εἴσει Ἀνδρικός φόρον . . . ἡ δὲ τί κα πάθει Ἀθανοδώρα, παρμενῖ Ἀνδρικός τὸν περιπτὸν χρόνον πὰρ Δαίλον, ἔπιτα ἱ[α]ρὸς ἔστω 3083. 13-20. Cf. n. 3082, —ἔπιτα ἱα[ρὸς ἔστω—inserted parenthetically among the provisions of a Manumission inscription.

The Present Imperative with με εἰ is used to express a Negative Command: Μεὶ ἀπογραφέσθω δὲ πλίονα τῶν γεγραμμένων ἐν τῇ συγχωρείσει C 298. 46-48.

The corresponding affirmative expression is here the infinitive with imperative force: Ἀπογράφεσθη δὲ Εὐβωλον . . . τὰ τε καύματα τῶν προβάτων, κτλ. *ibid.* l. 41 sqq.

| Table of Conjunctions and Indefinite Relatives with Subjunctive and Optative. | |
|---|--|
| $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma$ with the subjunctive, | 3169. 6-7 2383. 16-19 C 283. 8-11 1780. 14-18 |
| $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma\ \mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ with the subjunctive, | 3392. 6-7 |
| $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma\ \chi\alpha$ with the subjunctive, | 2406. 8-11 |
| $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma\ \chi\alpha$ with the optative, | 2406. 18 |
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| $\eta\ \delta\acute{\epsilon}\ \chi\alpha$ with the subjunctive: imperative or future indicative, | 3083. 13-20 <i>bis</i> C 298. 48-55 3377. 11-12 3054. 12 ¹ 1739. 9-11 3200. 11-12 3198. 4-7 3199. 11-13 3201. 8-9 3203. 9-10 3080. 4-5 3081. 4-6 |
| $\chi\eta\ \chi\alpha$ with the subjunctive: infinitive with imperative force, | C 298. 41-46 |
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| $(\eta\ \delta\acute{\epsilon}\ \chi\alpha)\ \mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ with the subjunctive: imperative, | C 295. 159-165 |
| $\delta\varsigma\ \chi\alpha$ with the subjunctive: infinitive with imperative force, | C 295. 142-146 <i>ibid.</i> 43-51 (?) 1778. 4-10 (?) |
| $\delta\varsigma$ with the optative, | C 283. 11-14 |
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| $\delta\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma\ \mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ with the subjunctive: infinitive with imperative force, | 3055. 5-7 ³ |

¹ Incomplete.² Incomplete.³ Incomplete.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>δπόττος</i> <i>χα</i> with the subjunctive: infinitive with imperative force, | C 283. 11-14 |
| “ “ with the subjunctive: present indicative, | C 283. 3-5 |
| <i>δπόττος</i> with perfect indicative: infinitive with imperative force, | 522. 19-20 2406. 12 ¹ 3167. 14-15 |
| (?) <i>δπόττος</i> with present indicative: past indicative, | C 295. 43-51 |
| (?) <i>δσος</i> <i>χα</i> with the subjunctive: future in- dicative, | 1739. 14 |
| <i>ἐπί</i> <i>χα</i> with the subjunctive: infinitive with imperative force, | C 295. 28-30 |
| “ “ with the subjunctive: imperative, | C 283. 14-15 |
| <i>ἐπὶ</i> <i>δέ</i> <i>χα</i> with the subjunctive: infinitive with imperative force, | 1778. 4-10 |
| “ “ “ with the subjunctive: imperative, | C 295. 148-151 1780. 18-21 |
| <i>ἐπὶ</i> <i>δέ</i> <i>τί</i> <i>χα</i> “ “ “ present in- dicative, | 1780. 10-16 |
| <i>ᾶ</i> <i>ω</i> <i>ς</i> <i>χα</i> or <i>ᾶ</i> <i>ς</i> <i>χα</i> with the subjunctive: parti- ciple with imperative force from context, | 2228. 4-6 3303. 4 3314. 3-4 3315. 5-6 3348. 4 3352. 6 1778. 1 1780. 9-10 |
| <i>ᾶ</i> <i>ω</i> <i>ς</i> <i>χα</i> with the subjunctive: infinitive with imperative force, | 1778. 1-4 |
| <i>ἔττε</i> <i>χαν</i> with the subjunctive: infinitive with <i>ὥστε</i> , | 3054. 7 |
| <i>ἔω</i> <i>ς</i> <i>χα</i> = ‘until,’ with the subjunctive: participle with imperative force from context, | 3343. 4 |

¹ Incomplete.

Finite Moods in Compound Sentences.

I. Final Sentences.

4. Two kinds of Final Clauses are represented in these inscriptions: A. Clauses of Pure Purpose, and B. Object Clauses after Verbs of Effort or Care. There are no clauses with *μή* after verbs of fearing.

A. Clauses of Pure Purpose.

Clauses expressing purpose are introduced by *ὅπως* (once *ώς*) and take the Subjunctive (in one instance, the Optative). The final particle *ἵνα* is not found.¹

ὅπω[ς] ἔχω[ν]θι, depending on *κατασκευάττη χ[ράναν]*, after *δεδόχθη*, 3169. 6-7; *ὅπως ὦν κή ἁ πόλις φήνε[ιτη] εὐχάρι[στο]ς ἐῶσα . . . δεδόχθη τ[ῷ] δάμυ* 2383. 16-19; *ὅπωτ ὦν φανερόν ἴει, ὅτι τὰν δμόνοιαν διαφυλάττι τὰν ἐκ τῶν προγόνων παρδοθεῖσαν ἁ πόλις Ἱγοσθενιτάων πὸτ τὰν πόλιν Σιφείων, δεδόχθη τοῖ δάμοι*. C 283. 8-11.

The Particle *κα* in Final Clauses.

ὅπως κα and *ὡς κα* occur once each with the Subjunctive: *ὅπως κα χομιττάμενοι τ[.] ἤ λιμένα[ς] διατελίωθι φίλοι [ἴοντες δεδόχθαι τοῖ δάμοι]* 2406. 8-11; *Μογέα δίδωτι τᾶ γυναικὶ δῶρον ὡς χ' ἄδαν πῆ* 3467 (Dittenberger's text, Kaibel reads *χάδαν*, an adverb).

ὅπως κα is found once with the Optative, in an inscription where the context is unfortunately very imperfectly preserved. The final clause seems to depend on *δεδόχθαι* (after *ἔλεξε* at the beginning of a long decree):]ων, *ὅπως κα διαμένει ἁ φ[ιλία]* 2406. 18. The nearest preceding verb is a present, [ἔ]χι.

It will be observed that these purpose clauses, with one exception (that with *ώς κα*), are found in decrees or resolutions of assembly. It may, therefore, be inferred that *ὅπως* or *ὅπως κα* with the subjunctive was the usual final expression in formal language.² And the fact that in the only inscription of a private and personal character containing a purpose clause, *ὡς κα* with the subjunctive is used, may indicate that this form of expression was more common in familiar discourse.

¹ Cf. Weber's *Entwicklungsgeschichte der Absichtssätze*, Goodwin's *Moods and Tenses*, Appendix III p. 398, Meisterhans, *Grammatik*, p. 253.

² *ὅπως* alone occurs three times, *ὅπως κα* only once; hence it is probable that Boeotian usage in formal documents differed from the Attic as seen in the Attic inscriptions (*v.* Meisterhans, p. 253), where *ὅπως ἄν* with the subjunctive is almost the only final expression in the Classical Period.

In the single instance in which *ὄπως κα* with the optative is found in a purpose clause, although the context is not clearly preserved, the clause appears to depend on a primary tense (*v. supra*). Hence, the optative with *κα* must here have a potential as well as a final force.

For this somewhat rare final potential optative, *cf.* Goodwin's *Moods and Tenses*, 329, 330.

B. Object Clauses with *ὄπως* after Verbs of Effort or Care.

Object Clauses with *ὄπως* are found after *ἐπιμέλεσθαι* and take the Subjunctive. The negative is *μει*. The Future Indicative after *ὄπως* does not occur. *οὐτ[ως δ]᾽ ἐπροστατεῖμεν αὐτῶν κῆ [ἐπι]μέλεσθαι [ὄ]πως βεβερία εἴ ἀν[τρο]ίτ᾽ ἄ ἐλευθερία, καθὰ Εὐτυχος ἀπ . . . οει, ἐν τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον 1780. 14-18.*

ει (subjunctive, = ἦ) is the reading of Meister and Dittenberger. In the text of the inscription stands *ειη*, defended by Larfeld as a form drawn from the *κοινή*. As the final clause depends on an infinitive with imperative meaning and therefore future, the optative, *ειη*, seems inadmissible, unless it could be explained as due to the influence of the verb in the clause introduced by *καθά*, which is presumably in a secondary tense.

ἐπιμέλεσθαι—ὄπως μετὶ ἀδικίῳνθη 3392. 6-7.

II. Conditional Sentences.

5. The only form of conditional sentence found in these inscriptions is the Future Condition of the more vivid form. The protasis is introduced by *ἢ δέ κα* (= *αἰ δέ κα*) and has the Subjunctive, the apodosis has usually the Imperative, sometimes the Future Indicative with an imperative meaning. Negative conditions are introduced by *ἢ δέ κα μει* or, in one case, apparently, by *μει* alone. *ἢ δέ κα ἔτι δώσει ᾿Αθανοδώρα, εἴσει ᾿Ανδρικόδς φόρον . . . ἢ δέ τί κα πάθει ᾿Αθανοδώρα, παρμενί ᾿Ανδρικόδς τὸν περιττὸν χρόνον παρ Δωίλων, ἔπιτα ἰ[α]ρὸς ἔστω 3083. 13-20; ἢ δέ κά τις [πράττει]τη τὸ ἐνόμιον Εὐβώλων, ὀφειλέτ[ω ἄ πό]λις . . . κῆ τόκον φερέτω . . . κῆ ἔμπρακτος ἔστω, κτλ. C 298. 48-55; εἰ δέ κα γεννάσει Σουρίνα ἔτι ζώσας Παρθένας, ἔστω τὸ γενόμενον ἐλεύθερον 3377. 11-12; . . . κα ἐπιγράψει (context lost) 3054. 12; ἢ δέ κα μετὶ ἀποδώει ἄ πόλις Νικαρέτη τὸ ἀργούριον ἐν τῷ γεγραμμένῳ χρόνῳ, . . . ἀποδώτω τὰν σούγγραφον κῆ τὰς οὐπεραμερίας, κτλ. C 295. 154-159; (ἢ δέ κα) μετὶ ἐθέλει ᾿χ[ομί]δδ[ε]σθη Νικαρέτα τὸ ἀργούριον, ἀποδώτω Φιφιάδας τὰν σούγγραφον . . . κῆ ποταποτισάτω Νικαρέτα τῇ πόλι . . . κῆ τῇ οὐπεραμερίῃ ἄκουρὸν νυ ἔνω C 295. 159-165.*

ἡ δέ κα has here been omitted either through the carelessness of scribe or stone-cutter or because it can be supplied from ἡ δέ κα μεὶ ἀποδώει ἅ πόλις, a few lines above. The omission is the more remarkable on account of the length of the preceding sentence. It can hardly be supposed that μεὶ alone was ever used as a negative conditional particle, although such a use might conceivably have been developed from a primitive paratactic construction: Let N. refuse to receive the money, then W. shall return the note.

[ἡ δέ κα] μεὶ διαγράφει . . . ἀπο[τισάτω] διπλασίαν 3173. 2-3; ἡ δέ κά τις ἐμβάς . . . ἐγγύως δύο ἀξίω]χρειέας καθιστάει, ἐς ἀρχᾶς ἐμβάσι ἅ [ἀρχὰ ἄλλον, τὸν δὲ πρωτηγὶ ἐμβ]άντα ἐν τὸ λεύκωμα ἐσγράψι 1739. 9-11; ἡ δέ κά τις ἐφάπτεται, κύριος ἔστω ὁ ἱερὺς, κτλ. 3200. 11-12; ἡ δέ κά τις καταδουλιδδε(ι)τη εἰ ἐφάπτεται, . . . κῆ τὸ] σοῦνεδρου θαμιώνθω τὸν ἀδικίοντα 3198. 4-7; 3199. 11-13; 3201. 8-9; 3203. 9-10; (cf. 3204); ἡ δέ κά τις ἀντιποιεῖτη Ἐθάνωνος εἰ ἄλλο τι ἀδικ[εἰ κ]αθ' ὄντινα ὦν τρόπον, οὐπερδ:κίονθω κῆ προῖστάνθω τὸ τε ἱαρεῖς, κτλ. 3080. 4-5; so 3081. 4-6.

In one conditional sentence, the protasis is introduced by κῆ κá τινα (by crasis, for κῆ ἡ κá τινα): Ἀπογράφεσθη δὲ Εὐββλων κατ ἐνιαυτὸν ἕκαστον πὰρ τὸν ταμίαν κῆ τὸν νομῶναν τά τε καύματα τῶν προβάτων κῆ τῶν ἡγῶν κῆ τῶν βουῶν κῆ τῶν ἵππων κῆ κά τινα ἄσαμα ἴωνθι κῆ τὸ πλεῖθος· C 298. 41-46 (a general condition in future time). The apodosis is here formed by the infinitive with imperative force.

III. Conditional Relative Sentences.

6. The conditional relative clauses are introduced by the relative pronouns ὅς, ὅστις, and ὁπόττος and the relative adverbs of time ἐπί(= ἐπεί) and ἄως. They nearly all belong to the class of more vivid Future Conditions and have in the relative clause the relative with κα and the Subjunctive, and in the principal clause the Imperative or some equivalent expression: Σούγγραφον δὲ γράψασθη τῷ ἀργουρίῳ τὸς . . . πολεμάρχως Ἐρχομενίων κῆ ἐγγούως, ὥς κα δοκιμάδδῃ¹ Νικαρῆτα C 295. 142-146; ἐγγύων ἐναντί]ον δοῦν, ὥστινᾶς κα ἅ ἀρχὰ [δ]οκιμάδδει 1739. 7; παρμείνασαν τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν, ὅστις κα μετ' Εὐβοίτσχον ἄρχει 3391. 6-7;² ὅστις δέ κα . . . ἐπιμελεθεῖσι τῷ ναῶ, τὸν στέφανον ὕσετη 4136. 6-8; κῆ ὅστις [μ]εἰ . . . ἀντίθε[ετι . . .] . . . γραφέμεν αὐτ[ὸν] ἐν τρία τάλαντα 3055. 5-7; δεδόχθη τοῖ δάμοι· ὁπόττοι κα παργινώνθη Σιφεῖων ἐν τὰς κοινᾶς

¹ Dittenberger: δοκιμάδδ[ει] 3172. 68.

² The participle παρμείνασαν, expressing a proviso, has an implied imperative force. Cf. § 15. 4. e).

θοσία, ἀτ δαίζοι ἀ πό[λ]ις, ὑπαρχέμεν αὐτοῖς καθάπερ κὴ τοῖς πολίτης· C 283. 11-14 (a future general condition); δεδόχθη τῷ δάμῳ· τῶς πολεμάρχως, ἐπὶ κα τὸ ψάφισμα κούριον γένειτη, ἀγγράφη ἐν στάλαν λιθίαν, κτλ. C 295. 28-30; τοῖ δὲ πολέμαρχοι, ἐπὶ κα τὸ ψάφισμα κου- [ρ]ωθεῖει, ἀνγραφάνθῳ C 283. 14-15; ἐπὶ δὲ κα [τ]ελευτάσει Ἦθων, ἐλευθέραν εἶμεν Ἀ[π]ολλοδώραν κὴ ἀ[έ]παφον, κὴ νεμέμε[ν] πρ[ο]στατάταν Ἀπολλοδώραν ὄ[ν] κα [θ]έλει 1778. 4-10; ἐπὶ δὲ κα κομίδ[δει]τη¹ Νικαρέτα τὸ ἀργούριον πὰρ τᾶς πόλιος, ἐσλιανάτω Νικαρέτα τὰς οὐπεραμερίας C 295. 148-151; ἐπὶ δὲ κα τελευτάσει Εὐτοχος, ἀπ[ο]γα- ρυξάτω ἐπὶ τῷ μνάματος Ἐπίτιμος, κτλ. 1780. 18-21; κὴ ὄσοι[α] κα [μ]ῖον εἶρει, τὸμ προτηγὶ ἐμβάντα ἐν τῷ [λεόκωμα ἐσγράφι 1739. 14; ἐπίδει παργενομένας Νικαρέτας θίωνος θεισπικᾶ[ς] κ]ῆ πραττώσας τὸ δάνειον τὰν πόλιν . . . [ἀνά]γκασ[θ]ε[ν] τὸ πολέμαρχυ κὴ ὁ ταμίας σουγγω- ρεῖσαντος τῷ δάμῳ δόμεν [τ]ὰ πά[ν]τα κατὰ τὰν σουγγραφον, (ὄ)πόττη οὐπάρχωση οὐπε[ρ]αμερίη ἐ[ν]τί, τ]ᾶν κα ἐνενηχθεῖ ἀ ἀνοφορὰ ἐν οὐτο, . . . δεδόχθη τῷ δάμῳ· C 295. 43-51.

The text in this passage is doubtful. Dittenberger reads: δόμεν [κ]ατ' αὐ[τῶ]ν αὐ[τῶ]ν σοῖνηγραφον ποτ τῆ οὐπαρχώση οὐπε[ρ]αμερίη, ἐ[ν] τ]ᾶν κα ἐνενηχθεῖ ἀ ἀνοφορὰ ἐν οὐτο 3172. 148-150. But οὐπεραμερία is not used elsewhere in the singular.

7. Simple present relative clauses are:]ὄπόττα παρκέλειε αὐ[τὸν] ὁ δάμῳ ὁ Ἀθανίων 2406. 12, where the conclusion is uncertain; and the conventional phrases: τᾶλλα πάντα ὄπόττα κὴ τῶς ἄλλου προξένου, 522. 19-20 (in a Proxeny Decree, for the usual καθάπερ τῶς ἄλλου, *sc.* γέγραπτη εἶμεν, depending on the infinitive with imperative force), κὴ τὰ ἄλλα ὄπόττα [κ]ῆ τῶς ἄλλου 3167. 14-15.

8. In the following sentence there is an apparent anomaly, in having a Present Indicative as the conclusion of a more vivid Future Condition: ἐ[π]ὶ δὲ [τ]ὶ κα πάθει Εὐτοχος, πα[ρα]κατα[τί]θεται οὐτα τὰ σώ[μ]α[τα] ἐναντία τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ παρὰ [Ἐ]πίτιμον Σαμίω κ[ῆ] Σάμιον [κ]ῆ Καλλιζράτην Ἐπιτίμ[ω]· οὐτ[ω]ς δ] ἐ προστατεῖμεν αὐτῶν κὴ ἐπι[μ]έλεσθαι, κτλ. 1780. 10-16.

This is to be explained by the reference to the future which was, by custom, implicit in such present indicatives as παρακατατίθεται. The slaves to be manumitted are now entrusted to Epitimus, *etc.*, in order that when Eutyclus dies, they shall be free. Cf. § 12. 2.

9. Clauses introduced by the particles ἄως or ἄς (= ἔως), and ἔττε (= ἔσσε) present no peculiarities of construction, as

¹ Dittenberger: κομίτε[ι]τη 3172. 71-72.

the particles do not occur in the sense 'until,' (except once $\xi\omega\tau$), and in the sense 'so long as' are construed like ordinary conditional relatives. The examples are all of the more vivid future form of condition, with a conclusion formed usually by a Participle having the force of an Imperative: *Ἐδανδρίδας Πασικρίτα Δωπόραν Ἀρτάμιδι Εἰλεῖθειν (sc. ἀντίθειντι) ἱερὰν εἶμεν πα[ρ]μεύασαν ἄως κα δῶωνθι: Ἐδανδρίδας κα Πασικρίτα 2228. 4-6; ἀντίθειντι ἱερὰν . . . Ἀφροδίταν . . . παραμεύασαν ἄσαντὸ κα τῇ γου[νηχ]ῖ . . . ἄς κα ζῶωνθι 3303. 4. So ἄς κα [α] ζῶει 3314. 3-4; ἄως κα [α] ζῶωνθι 3315. 5-6; ἄς κα ζῶει 3348. 4; ἄς κα ζῶωνθι 3352. 6; [. . . ἄως] κα δῶει, κα [χοήριον] εἶμεν Ἡθων[α Ἀπ]υλλοδώρας ἄ[ως κα] δ[ῶ]ει 1778. 1-4. $\xi\tau\tau\epsilon$, 'so long as,' occurs once with $\kappa\alpha\upsilon$ and the Subjunctive, after a present infinitive with $\acute{\omega}\sigma\tau\epsilon$ following a past tense: $\xi\tau\tau\epsilon$ $\kappa\alpha\upsilon$ δῶει 3054. 7.*

$\xi\omega\varsigma$ meaning 'until.'

10. $\xi\omega\varsigma$ in the sense 'until' occurs once with $\kappa\alpha$ and the Subjunctive in a clause depending on a Participle, after $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\iota\tau\iota$, with the force of an Imperative. Expectation is implied. *Ἐθιοῦδαμος . . . [ἀντίθειντι] . . . ἔως κα γαμίσει. 3343. 4.*

11. One conditional relative clause is of the less vivid future form, having the Optative in the condition, which is dependent upon another conditional relative clause: *ὀπύττοι κα παργνώωνθη Σιφείων ἐν τὰς κοινὰς θουσίας, ἄς δαίξοι ἁ πό[λ]ιτ, ὀπαρχέμεν αὐτοῖς καθάπερ κα τοῖς πολίτητ. C 283. 11-14.*

General Conditional Relative Sentence in Present Time.

12. Of general conditional relative sentences there is one example, having in the relative clause $\kappa\alpha$ with the Subjunctive and in the apodosis the Present Indicative: *ἐν προεδρίαν [κ]αλί ἁ πόλιτς Ἡγροσθενιτῶων ὀπύττοι κα παρί[ω]νθι Σιφείων C 283. 3-5.*

§14. The Infinitive.

A. The Infinitive in Indirect Discourse.

1. This construction occurs only in the following formula, in the heading of decrees: *ὁ δεῖνα ἔλεξε· προβεβωλευμένον εἶμεν αὐτὸ ποτ τὸν δᾶμον. 522. 6-8; C 283. 1-2; C 295. 9-11; 512. 3; 1728. 1-2; 1730. 4-5; 2848. 2; 2849. 2-3 (all c. 230-150 B. C.).*

The whole expression, *προβεβωλευμένον—δᾶμον* is often omitted, and *ὁ δεῖνα ἔλεξε* alone is used, followed directly by the infinitive with imperative force, *δεδόθη τοῖ δᾶμοι*; so regularly in the Proxeny Decrees of Tanagra.

B. The Infinitive not in Indirect Discourse.

2. As object, the Infinitive is used with verbs which imply *will*, *power*, and the like: (ἡ δέ κα) μεῖ ἐθέλει κ[ομί]θ[ε]σθη C 295. 159-160; [ἀνά]γχασ[θε]ν . . . δόμεν . . . κ[ῆ] κομίττ[η] C 295. 46-50; ἐπεφαρτίτατο ὁ δάμος ἀποδόμεν Νικαρέτη θίωνος τὸν ταμίαν . . . ὁ ἐπίθωσε αὐτὰν ἁ πόλις . . . κῆ τὼς πολεμάρχως ἀνελέσθη . . . κῆ . . . διαγράψασθη . . . C 295. 11-22; ὕπως ἔχωνθι . . . ο[ὔδ]ατι χρεϊεῖσθη [πο]τίμω 3169. 8.

3. As subject, the Infinitive is found chiefly with the impersonal verb *δοκέει*, in the form *δεδοχθη*, 'be it resolved,' in decrees of assembly: δεδόχθη τῷ δάμω . . . κατασκευάτῃ κ[ράναν] 3169. 6-9. So probably: ἡρίσ[θη] . . . ἐν τῆς ἀρχηρεσίης σιτώ[νας] . . . 1719. 7-8 (*cf.* ἐν τῷ) δόγματι [γέ]γραπτη *ibid.* l. 10). δεδόχθη τοῖ δάμοι· ὁπόττοι κα παργινύωνθη Σιφείων ἐν τὰς κοινὰς θυσίας, ἅς δαίξοι ἁ πό[λ]ις, ὑπαρχέμεν αὐτοῖς καθάπερ κῆ τοῖς πολιτῆς· C 283. 11-14. So in the regular forms of the numerous Proxeny Decrees: δεδόχθη τοῖ δάμοι Σωσίβιον Διοσκοριδαο Ἀλεξανδρεῖα πρόξενον εἶμεν κῆ εὐεργέταν τὰς πόλιος Ἐρχομενίων κῆ εἰ[μ]εν αὐτῷ γὰρ κῆ Φυκίας ἔπασιν, κτλ. 508. 3-6; 504. 2-3; 505. 3-5; 506. 3-4; *etc.*, 2708. 2-3; 3287. 3. So, apparently, also with the impersonal verb *δοεει*: δεκάταν δὲ οἶσονθι τοῖ ἐμ[βάντες] . . . δεῖ [ε]ῖ Βοιωτῶν φερέμεν εἰ ἐπὶ πόλιος 1739. 16; and with ἔσσειε (ἔξεσι): μεῖ ἐσσειμεν δὲ καταδουλίττασθη Ἀνδρικὸν μειθενί 3083. 21-23; 3198. 3-4; 3201. 7-8; 3199. 11; 3200. 9-11; 3203. 7-9; 3204. 12-14; 2228. 7-8.

4. The Infinitive is used (as an indirect object) to express purpose, after *ἀντίθειμι*, 'dedicate': Φιλέτηρος Ἀττάλω Περιγαμεύς ἀνέθεικε τὰν γὰν τῆς Μώσης τῆς Ἐλικωνιάδεσσι ἱερὰν εἶμεν ἐν τὸν πάντα χρόνον 1788, 1789 (*cf.* 1790), ἀντίθεντι τὼς Φιδίως Φυκέτας Σουῖρον κῆ Σουρ[ί]ναν ἱερῶς εἶμεν 3201. 5-6; and so frequently in the Manumission inscriptions, 3198. 3; 3080. 1-3; 3081; 3083; 1781. 1-4. Once the infinitive is so used without *ἀντίθειμι* or any main verb expressed: Ἐδανδρίδας Πασικρίτα Δωπύραν Ἀρτάμιδι Εἰλειθειῖ ἱερὰν εἶμεν . . . 2228. 2-4.

5. The Infinitive is found once with *ὥστε*: κῆ αὐτὸς [Φαναζίων] σουνεχάρε[ι]σε ὥστε λάδδουσθη 3054. 6.

The absence of a complete context makes it impossible to determine the exact force of *ὥστε* and the infinitive here.

6. The Infinitive, with subject-accusative, is used with the force of an Imperative of the third person, especially in decrees or other public documents. So most frequently with the formula

δεδοχθη, 'be it resolved': δεδοχθη τῆ βωλῆ 3287. 2; δεδοχθη τοῖ δάμοι C 283. 11; 504. 2; 505. 2-3; 506. 2-3, and regularly in the Proxeny Decrees of Tanagra, etc.; δεδοχθη τῆς συνεδόρου κῆ τῷ δά[μυ] 2708. 2. ἀποδόμεν τὰν πόλιν Ἐρχομενίων Νικαρέτη . . . δραχμὰς μουρίας, κτλ. Σούγγραφον δὲ γράψασθη τῷ ἀργουρίω τῶς * * πολεμάρχως . . . κῆ θέσθη μεσέγγ[υ]ον παρ Φιριάδαν . . . C 295. 133-148.

These infinitives may be somewhat influenced also by the substantive ὁμολογία in the title of the document: ὁμολο[γί]α Νικαρέτη . . . κῆ τῆ πόλι Ἐρχομεν[ί]ων: *ibid.* l. 124 sqq. In the remaining clauses of the contract the imperative is used: Ἐπὶ δὲ κα κομίδ[δει]-τη Νικαρέτα τὸ ἀργοῖριον παρ τὰς πόλιος, ἐσλιανατω Νικαρέτα, κτλ. *ibid.* l. 148 sqq.

τὸν δὲ ταμίαν] ἀγγράφῃ τὸ ψάφισμα 2849. 14; διαγράψῃ τὰς οὐπερ[α-μ]ερίας C 295. 75-76; ἀρχε[ν] δ' [α]ὐτὰ . . . 1739 *ad fin.*; κῆ ὅστις [μ]εὶ καταβεβάνων ἀντίθε[ι]τι . . . γραφέμεν αὐτ[ὸν] ἐν τρίατάλαντα 3055. 5-7; C 298. 36-37, 41-42.

This construction occurs frequently in the provisions of Manumission inscriptions, as ἀντίθε]ντι τὸν Φίδιον Φυξέταν Ἀπολλώνιον ἱερὸν εἶμεν . . . κῆ μεὶ ἐσσεῖμεν μεθενὶ καταδουλίττασθη, κτλ. 3198. 3-5; 3201. 7; and so regularly in the Manumission inscriptions of Orchomenus, 3198-3204; μεὶ ἐσσεῖμεν δὲ ἀδικεῖσθι μεθενὶ (at the end of a Manumission inscription which has no main verb) 2228. 7-8; μεὶ ἐσσεῖμεν δὲ καταδουλίττασθη Ἀνδρικὸν μεθενὶ, Ἀνδρικὸν δὲ λειτωργίμεν ἐν τῆς θοσίης 3083. 21-25; εἶμεν δὲ [αὐ]τοῖς πανελευθερίαν 1780. 6-7; κῆ [χοῦριον] εἶμεν Ἡθων[α] Ἀπ[ο]λλοδώρας ἄ[ως] κ[α] δ[ῶ]ε: ἐπὶ δὲ κα [τ]ελευτάσει Ἡθων, ἐλευθέρων εἶμεν Ἀ[π]ολλοδώραν κῆ ἀν[έ]παφον, κῆ νεμέμε[ν] πρ[ο]στάταν Ἀπο[λλοδώραν] ὅ[ν] κα [θέλει] 1778. 1-10; πα[ρακατα]τίθεται οὗτα τὰ σώ[μ]α[τα] ἐναντία τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ παρὰ [Ἐ]πίτιμον Σαμίχω κ[ῆ] Σάμιχον [κῆ] Καλλικράτην Ἐπιτίμ[ω]: οὗτ[ως] δ[ὲ] προστατεῖμεν αὐτῶν κῆ [ἐπι]μέλεσθαι, κτλ. 1780. 10-16; ἐπιμέλεσθαι δὲ τὸν ἱερεῖα τῷ Διωνούσω . . . τῶν ἀντεθε(ι)μένων 3392. 4-5.

Several examples of the imperative-infinitive occur in the oracle-inscription, n. 4136: Καλλικλίδας . . . ἀνάγειε Αεπάδειαν τοῖ Δι . . . ἀνθέμεν . . . κῆ Ἀκρήφια τοῖ Ἀπόλλωνι . . . κῆ μεὶ ἀδικίμεν . . . ἀγρέμεν . . . καταγγελλέμεν 4136. 1-6,¹ where the infinitives contain the answers of the god.

¹ Though ἀνθέμεν appears to depend on ἀνάγειε, the expression is really elliptical. V. M. Holleaux's commentary, *Bull. de corr. hell.* XIV (1890) p. 19, n. 10. Note the contrast between the aorist, ἀνθέμεν, of a single act, and the following presents, ἀγρέμεν, καταγγελλέμεν, of a process.

§15. The Participle.

A. The Attributive Participle.

1. The Participle is used attributively with substantives with the article: . . . τ]άς σουναχθείσας τιμάς . . . 1719. 8; ἄ σταθεῖσα ἀρχά ἐ[π]ι τὸν . . . 3170. 1; ἐν τῷ γεγραμμένῳ χρόνῳ C 295. 155; ἐν τοῖ γεγραμμένοι χ[ρόνοι 1739. 12. The Participle more often than otherwise follows the noun. The article is then either placed before the noun and repeated before the Participle or used only with the Participle: ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τῷ γεγραμμένῳ C 295. 159 (*cf. supra*); τὰν ὀμόνοισιν . . . τὰν ἐκ τῶν προγόνων παρδοθειῖσαν C 283. 8-10; τὰς σουγγράφωσ τὰς κιμένασ παρ Εὔφρονα C 298. 6-8 and 18 *sqq.*; τὸ [παιδά]ριον τὸ ἐξ αὐτῶσ 3313. 4; παιδάριον τὸ γενόμενον αὐτῷ ἐκ τῶσ θρεπτῶσ 3301. 2; φέρον τὸν ἐν τῇ θεῖχῃ γεγραμμένον 3083. 15-16; τε[ι] ἰα]ράρχῃ τὸ ἡὶ ἀντιτιονυχάνοντες 3080. 5-6; τὸ ἰαράρχῃ τὸ ἡὶ ἔναρχεῖ ἰόντες 3081. 6 (*cf. 3084. 4-5 and 3085. 8*).

2. The Participle with the article is often used substantively: π]οτ τῶσ ἀσεβίοντασ τὸ ἰαρο[ν 2418. 3 (355-346 B. C.); χρεῖσιμόσ ἐστι τοῖσ ἀὶ δειμένοισ 2858. 3-4; τῶσ νικώτεσσι 2410. 6; τὸ ἐπιβάλλον 2406. 16; τὸ [θ]ύ[ο]ν[τ]ετ ἐ[ν τ]ῷ Μελιχίν 3169. 7-8; τῶν ἄλλων ὁ βεβλόμενος 3080. 6; 3081. 6-7; 3198. 6; (*cf. 3084. 4-5; 3085. 8*); τῶσ παργινόμενωσ C 283. 7-8; τὸ ἐπ' [αὐτῶ]σ ὄντε[τ 1719. 3; δαμιώνθω τὸν ἀδικίοντα 3198. 6-7; κατέβαλε—τὸ γιντούμενον δραχμάσ Φίκατι 3303. 6 (*cf. 3354. 9; 3344. 5; 3307. 6*); τῶν . . . ἀγκρόν[τω]ν 3059. 11-12; ὁ ἐμβά[τ] τ]άγ γῶν 1739. 5; τὸμ προτηγὶ ἐμβάντα 1739. 14; δεκάταν δὲ ὀσονθι τοῖ ἐμ[βάντες 1739. 15; τὸ σουναχρεῖθὲν τῶν οὐπεραμεριῶν C 295. 174-175; τοῖ] καταλειφθέντες ἐν τοῖ Πειρα[εῖ]υ 2406. 2; τῶσ] δὲ εἰρεθέντασ 1719. 9; τὰ δὲ γεννηθέντα ἐξ αὐτῶν . . . ἔσσωσαν δοῦλα 3322. 10-11; τοῖ ἀπειλθειόν[τες ἐσ τῶν] ἐφείβων ἐν τάγμα 1748. 3-4; τ]ῶν ἀπεψαφισμέ[γων 2383. 5; τῶν ἀντεθε(ι)μένων 3392. 6.

3. The Participle is sometimes used substantively even without the article, in both singular and plural: Θεογίτων Ἰαρο[ί]δαο ἱ[ππ]α[ρχ]οτ, [F]ιλαρχίοντες Ἀγάθων . . . Πά[γ]ων . . . κτλ., τῶν παραντίνων ἀναγόμενον(οτ) T[ε]μοσθένεισ Φιλόσωνοσ (τοῖσ θεοῖσ) κῆ τῇ [πόλι] ἀνέθεικαν 2466. 2-8; [Ξ]νοκρίτω ἄρχοντοσ] [ἀ]πειλθειόντες ἐσ [ἐφείβ]ων Ἀντίγων . . . 1749. 1-3; Καλλικ[ρ]άτειοσ ἄρχοντοσ ἀπειλ[ε]λυθέντες ἐσ τῶν [ἐ]φεί[β]ων ἐν τάγμα 1756. 1-4; (*cf. Τιμέου ἄρχοντοσ ἀπεληλυθότεσ ἐκ τῶν ἐφείβων εἰσ τάγμα 1757. 1-2*).

B. The Circumstantial Participle.

4. The Circumstantial Participle is found expressing the following relations:

- a) Time: *μεινός Ἀλαχομενίω πετράδι ἀπιόντος* 506. 1; 504. 1; 518. 1; *μεινός Δαματρίω ὀγδόῃ ἰσταμένω* 507. 1; 509. 1; *μετὰ θύναρχον ἄρχοντα* C 298. 40-41; *κῆ ὅστις [μ]εὶ καταβείβων ἀντίθε[ι]τι* 3055. 5; *καταβά[τ] . . . ἀνέθεικε* 3055. 8; *καταβάς . . . ἀνάγεικε* 4136. 1-2; *ἡ δὲ κά τις ἐμβάς τῶς προστά[τ]α[ς] πίσει* 1739. 9; *χρίω ἀπέδωκα . . . ἀνελόμενος τὰς σουγγράφω[τ] C 298. 3-7, 15-19; ὅπως κα κομιττάμενοι τ[ἀν] ἐλευθερίαν . . . διατελίωσθι, κτλ.* 2406. 8-9; 2849. 5-7.
- b) Manner: *Δαμάγειτος Καφισοδώρω ἀντίθειτι τὰς Φιδίας δούλας Ζωίλαν καὶ Δαμὸν ἱαράς τεῖ Σαράπει, τὰν ἀνάθεισιν ποιόμενος διὰ τῶ συνεδρίω κατ τὸν νόμον* M 387 (a regular formula in the Manumission inscriptions of Chaeronea, 3301-3406); 3082 *ad fin.*; *τὰν ἀνιάρωσιν ποιόμενοι* 3315. 6; *ἐπιθεῖ . . .]τειτ Ξενοκράτιω . . . ἀνεῖρ φι]λόσοφος . . . ἐν τῷ γυμ]ασίω σχολάδδων τῶς [τε ἐφείβωσ παιδεύων, σεμ]νῶς ἀστρέφετη . . .* 2849. 3-7; *πένηςος θῆκεν ἀποφθίμενος* 1880. 5-6.
- c) Cause or occasion:¹ *Εὐχὰν ἐκτελέσαντι Διονύσω Νεομήδης ἔργων ἀντ' ἀγαθῶν μνᾶμ' ἀνέθηκε τὸδε* 1794 (*ante a.* 350); *ἄνδρεςσι χοραγίοντες νικάσαντες Διονύσοι ἀνεθέταν* 3211. 2; (*οἱ δεῖνα*) *χοραγείσαντες νικάσαντες Διονύσοι ἀνέθεισαν* 3210. 2; *Ἀλεξίς Ξενοφίλω ἱαρειάζασα θέμιτι* 1816; *Ἀθανοδώρα . . . ἱαρειάζασα . . . ἐπεσκέαξε . . . ἀνέθεικε* 2876; *Δάμων Ἐδαρίδαο ἄρξας κῆ ἱαρευτεύσας Σαράπει, Ἰσι, Ἀνοήτι* 3215. 1-2 (*cf.* 3216); 2475. 1-3 (*cf.* 2474. 1-2); 1834; *Τοῖ ἱππότη . . . ἀνέθιαν . . . νικάσαντες* 3087. 1-2; *Ἰαρόνουμος, Καλλίς Κληγέτω μναμεῖον νικάσαντος Βασιλείω τῆς θιῆς* 552 (*c.* 350-300 B. C., *cf.* 1819, 1820); *Λέων Φασκῶ[ν]δαο] ἀγωνοθετεῖ[σας] . . . ἀνέθεικε . . .* 3091. 1-5; *Μνᾶμ' ἐπ' Ὀλιγε[ι]δαί μ' ὁ πατήρ [ἐ]πέθηκε θανό[ν]τι* 1880 (*ante a.* 350).
- d) Purpose: *Ἐῶδαμος Ὀμολοίχω ἀντίθειτι τὸν Φίδιον δοῦλον Μελίτωνα ἱαρόν τεῖ Σαρά[πει], τὰν ἀνάθεισιν ποιόμενος διὰ τὰς βωλᾶς [κᾶ]τ τὸν νόμον, μεῖ ποθέικοντ[α] μεῖθεν μεῖ[θίν]* M 392; *Ξέων Ἀρχεδάμω ἀν[τίθειτι] τὸν Φίδιον δοῦλον Μελίτωνα ἱαρόν τεῖ Σαράπει, μεῖ ποθέικοντα μεῖθεν, κτλ.* M 393. *Cf.* 3318. 7-9;

¹This use is confined to inscriptions expressing the occasion of the dedication of monuments. The main verb is sometimes omitted.

3321. 3-4; 3326. 6-7; 3328. 6-7; 3329. 7-8; 3345. 3; 3349. 5-6; 3350. 4; 3357. 7; 3332. 4. So, after ἀντίθειτι: μεῖ ποθίκοντα 3080. 3; μεῖτε . . . ποθίζωσαν 3081. 3.

These participles, being in the present tense, express of themselves only an attendant circumstance, and get from the context a final force. Cf. ἐπιτα ἰ[α]ρὸς ἔστω, μεῖ ποθίκων μεθεὶν μεθῆν 3083. 20, where the participle derives from the context an imperative force.

- e) Condition. The participle παραμείνας is used with conditional force in many Manumission inscriptions; so once the participle γενόμενος: (ὁ δεῖνα) ἀντίθειτι ἱαράν . . . Ἀφροδιτίαν—παραμείναντασαν ἀσαντὺ κῆ τῆ γου[νηχ]ῖ αὐτῶ Ἀγαθει[νη] ἄς κα ζώωνθι 3303. 3-4; Μηλίς . . . ἀνατίθητι τὼς Φιδίως δούλωσ—παραμείναντας αὐτῆ [ἀ]νεγκλείτως ἄς κ[α] ζῶει 3314. 3. So 3315. 5; 3321. 3; 3322. 7-8; 3323. 6; 3324. 3; 3325. 3; 3328. 7; 3331. 8-9 (gen.); 3333. 4-5; 3344. 3; 3348. 4; 3352. 5; 3358. 3; 3412. 2; 2228. 4-6; Δωίλος Ἰρανῆω ἀντίθειτι τὸν Φίδιον θεράποντα Ἀνδρικὸν τῷ Δι τῷ Βασιλεῖι κῆ τῷ Τρεφονίω ἱαρόν εἶμεν, παρμείναντα πᾶρ τὰν ματέρα Ἀθανοδώραν Φέτια δέκα, καθὼς ὁ πατεῖρ ποτέταξε • 3083. 5-13; εἶμεν δέ [ἀν]τοῖς πανελευθερίαν παρα[μει]νάντεσι ἐδνόως, ἀνε[γ]κλείτο[ις] γ[ε]νομένοις, κτλ. 1780. 6-9.

In 2872. 5-6, an inscription of Coronea, we find the corresponding imperative form: παραμεινά[τω] δὲ αὐτοῖς ἕως [ἀν ζῶων, ἐφ' ᾧ τε] εἶναι ἐλεύθερο[υ]. Cf. ἡ δὲ τί κα πάθει Ἀθανοδόρα, παρμενὶ Ἀνδρώνικος τὸν περιπτὸν χρόνον πᾶρ Δωίλον· [ἐ]πιτα ἱαρὸς ἔστω, κτλ. 3083. 16-20.

- f) Any Attendant Circumstance, the participle being simply descriptive.

In two inscriptions of Thebes, containing lists of votive offerings, the participle ἔχων is used merely in the sense of 'with': Σκόπας ἱασπιν ἔχωσαν χροουσίδιον διὰ μέττω, sc. ἀνέθεικε, 2420. 19-20; Ταρα[ν]τῖνον [ράμ]ματ' ἔχον 2421. 4; Ἀριστῶ Ταραντῖνον πα[ρ]πρόρφυρον, ῥά[μ]ματ' ἔχο[υ]ν *ibid.* ll. 4-5, 7-10; ἀνεῖρ φιλόσοφος παρεπιδαμίων [ἐν τῆ πόλι 2849. 4-5. Unclassified: [Ἄ]ματρο[ς] τὸδ' ἄγαλμ' ἰ[] [ἐ]νθάδε γ[ᾶ]ς, ὀράοντι σε[] [] εἰσάμενος Κυριάδας κα[] 1670 (*ante a.* 350). Circumstantial participles combined: ἐπιθεῖ]τειτ Ξενοκράτιος Μακε[δὼν] ἐτ ἀνεῖρ φιλόσοφος παρεπιδαμίων [ἐν τῆ πόλι, τὰς ἐπιθίξι]ς ποιεισάμενος ἐυδό[ξως] κῆ ἐυπρεπῶς, ἐν τῷ γυμ[ν]ασυ σχολιάδων τῶς [τε ἐφεῖβως παιδεύων, σεμ]νῶς ἀστρέφετη 2849. 3-7.

The Participle with Case Absolute.

Genitive Absolute.

5. The Genitive Absolute occurs frequently, chiefly in certain fixed phrases in decrees or other documents. Such are:

- 1) τῶ δεῖνα ἄρχοντος. Ἀριστίωνος ἄρχοντος 2418. 5; Νικολάω ἄρχοντος *ibid.* l. 16; [Ἄ]γρισανίω ἄρχοντος *ibid.* l. 20 (355-346 B. C.); 2526 (*ante a.* 350); Εὐμείλω ἄρχοντος Ἐπικουδεῖω Κορωνέως 2724. 1 (*c. a.* 315); Εἰρίαιω ἄρχοντος 505. 1; 506. 1, and regularly at the beginning of the Proxeny Decrees of Tanagra, 504-531; 2809-2832 (*c.* 250-200 B. C.); 2781-2789; 2715-2721; 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3178, 3180, 3181, *etc.* But ἄρχοντος Σαρίαιω 3207 (after a dedication), 3208. So Διὸς Ἐλευθερίω <ι>. Ἐπιτέλεος ἄρχοντος 2464 (late).
- 2) γραμματεῖοντος τῶ δεῖνα, or the like, in giving names of officers. ἀφεδριατευόντων Μελάννιος Νικοκλείως Ἐρχομενίω, κτλ. (6 other names in the genitive), γραμματεῖοντος Διοκλείως 3207; πολεμαρχιόντων Δαμοξένω Προππίδαο, Καλονίω Κλισθένιος, Πολιωχάριω Δαμοχαρίδαο, γραμματιδδοντος Προππίδαο Δαμ(ο)ξένω 2813. 3-6. Same formula in 2809-2832, 2781-2789, 2715-2720.
- 3) παριόντος . . . τῶ δεῖνα, in Manumission inscriptions. παριόντος Ἀριστο[κλείη κ] τῶ οὐίῳ Καλλι[χράτ]ιος κή συνουδο[κίον]τος 3309. 8-11; παρι[όν]τος ἀτῆ φίλων 3329. 3-4; 3317. 2-3; 3381. 2; συνουδοκίοντων κή τῶν οὐίῳ 3301. 4.
- 4) κή πολέμω κή ἱράνας ἰώσας 504. 4; 505. 6; 506. 5-6; 507. 5, and regularly in Proxeny Decrees of Tanagra. Same formula, 3166. 8; 2407. 10-11; 2848. 7-8; 2849. 11-12; 2863. 3; κή] ἱράνας ἰώσα[ς κή πολέμω 2861. 6; κή πολέμω ἰόντος κή εἰράνας 280. 6-7; 2862. 3; 4259. 10-11; κή πολέμω] κή ἱράνας, [κή κατὰ . . . 2869. 5 (*cf.* § 9. 23. b)).

6. Besides in these phrases, the Genitive Absolute is occasionally found expressing the various relations of the Circumstantial Participle, as Time: εἰ δέ κα γεννάσει Σουρίνα εἶτι ζώσας Παρθένας, ἔστω . . . 3377. 12; ἐπιδὲ ἐπιθερμένω τῶ δά[μω . . . 2406. 1. Cause or occasion: ἀ]πήνιξεν [Μ]όσ[χ]ος τῶν πολεμάρχων ποταξάντων 1737. 12 and 14; τοῖ Ἀπόλλωνι τὸν τρίποδα ἀνέθειαν Βοιωτοὶ μαντευσαμένω τῶ θεῶ καὶ ἀποδόντος τὰν ἀγαθὰν μαντείαν 2724. 2-3; ἐπιδὲ ἐπεφαιρῖττατο ὁ δᾶμος . . . κή οὔτα Φεφυκονομιόντων τῶν

πολεμάρχων κή τῶ ταμίαο ἀποδόντος τὰ χρείσματα . . . δεδόχθη τῷ δάμω·
C 295. 11–28; Ὁρια Κ[ω]πήων ποτ' Ἀχρηφεία[τ], ὄριττ[ά]ντων
Βοιω[τῶν] 2792; 2383. 10–14.

Omission of ὄντος.

7. The Participle ὄντος (ἰόντος) is omitted in the Genitive Absolute in the phrase τῷ δεῖνα ἀρχῶ, which is regularly used in those Manumission inscriptions of Chaeronea that are written in the Boeotian dialect: *Μενεβώλω ἀρχῶ* 3301. 1. So 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3309, 3314, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3329, 3349, 3350, 3352, 3356, 3365, 3377, 3379, 3381, 3386, 3398.

In the inscriptions of Chaeronea written in the common dialect,¹ we find usually ἀρχοντος τοῦ δεῖνα; and this form occurs in two of the inscriptions in the Boeotian dialect, 3346 and 3355. The form τοῦ δεῖνα (τῷ δεῖνα) ἀρχοντος occurs in four inscriptions in the κοινή, 3332, 3345, 3382, 3412, and in three in the Boeotian, 3313, 3315, 3348. The phrase τῷ δεῖνα ἀρχῶ does not occur elsewhere in the Boeotian inscriptions except in those of Chaeronea. In the remaining inscriptions, τῷ δεῖνα ἀρχοντος is commonly employed, occasionally ἀρχοντος τῷ δεῖνα. Cf. *supra* 5. 1).

8. ὄντος is also omitted in an inscription of Acraephia, in the phrase Ὀνουμάστω Νικολαίω Θεισπειεῖος μάντιος 2724 *ad fin.*

In the other inscriptions in which the name of the μάντις is given, 2723, 2724a, 2724b, μαντευομένω is used: μαντευομένω Ὀνουμάστω, κτλ. 2724a *ad fin.*

C. The Supplementary Participle.

I. Not in Indirect Discourse.

9. The Supplementary Participle, not in indirect discourse, is found with εἰμι, 'am,' διατελέω, 'continue,' and with κοῦριός εἰμι, 'am authorized': ἐπιδή ἐστι τῇ πόλει Σιφείων προ[ρ]πάρχωσα εἴνοια ἐκ προγόνων C 283. 2–3 (cf. C 295. 48–49 and § 13. 6 *ad fin.*); ἐπιδεῖ Θεόρναστος εἴνοος ἐὼν διατελ[εῖ] τοῖ κοῖνοι Βοιωτῶν 280. 1–3; εὐχ[ρ]εῖστίω[ν] διατελ[εῖ] 2383. 15–18; κοῦριος ἔστω ὁ ἱερεὺς κή τῷ ἱεράρχη κή τῷ σούνεδρου σουλῶντες κή δαμιώοντες 3200. 13–14 (so regularly in the Manumission inscriptions of Orchomenus, 3198–3204).

II. In Indirect Discourse.

10. The Supplementary Participle, in indirect discourse, is found after verbs of *appearing* and *proclaiming*, the tense of the Participle representing the tense of the Indicative in the direct

¹ 3310, 3312, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3328, etc.

discourse: ὅπως ὦν κῆ ἀ πόλις φήγ[ιτη] εὐχάρι[στο]ς ἐῶσα κῆ [τιμ]έωσα [π]ά[ν]τας τῶς . . . ἀγαθόν [τι ποιέο]ντας ἀτά[ν 2383. 16-18; ἀπ[ο]καρυσάτω . . . Ἐπίτιμος κῆ Σάμιχοι κῆ Κάλλικράτης ἐλεύθερα [οὐτ]α τὰ σώ[μ]ατα ἀφιέντα Εὐτυχοι κατ[τ]άν στάλαν τάν ἐν Ἀσκληπ[ιεῖ]οι 1780. 19-25.

Note. The present participle ἀφιέντα, after ἀποκαρυσάτω, represents the perpetual present of the direct discourse: Εὐτυχοι ἀφίεισι. V. § 12. 2.

§ 16. Negatives.

1. The negative particle οὐ does not occur.¹ οὐτ' . . . οὐθέν occur once as simple negatives of fact, 3171. 33. οὐτε once again, where the context is fragmentary, 1739. 16-18.

2. The negative particle μεί is used to express a negation as willed or thought of. It is found—

A. with the Subjunctive: (1) in final clauses: ἐπιμέλεσθαι — ὅπως μεί ἀδικίωνθῃ 3392. 6-7. (2) in conditional clauses: ἦ δέ κα μεί ἀποδώσει ἀ πόλις . . . C 295. 154; (ἦ δέ κα) μεί ἐθέλει . . . C 295. 159;² [ἦ δέ κα] μεί διαγράψει . . . 3173. 2. (3) in conditional relative clauses: κῆ ὅστις [μ]εὶ καταβεβάνων ἀντίθε[ιτι] . . . 3055. 5.

B. with the Infinitive: μεί ἐσσεῖμεν δὲ ἀδικεῖση 2228. 7-8. So 3198-3204, 3083. 21-25; μεί ἀδικίμεν μειδένα ὀπίτωσ 4136. 3-4.

C. with the Participle: μεί is used with the participle in the phrase occurring in certain decrees of Manumission, μεί ποθήκοντα μειθενί, as Ξένων Ἀρχεδάμω ἀν[τίθειτι] τὸν Φίδιον δοῦλον Μελίτωνα ἱερὸν τεῖ Σαράπι, μεί ποθήκοντα μειθενί, κτλ. M 393.

For other examples, v. § 15. 4. d). The participle here takes the negative μεί because it expresses the will of the subject of the sentence, though indirectly. Cf. ἐπιτα [α]ρὸς ἔστω, μεί ποθήκων μειθενί μειθέν 3083. 20-21.

D. with the Imperative: μεί ἀπογραφέσθω C 298. 46-47.

3. After a general negative, compound negatives have a strengthening or a distributive force: μεί ποθήκοντα μείτε ἀπτεῖ

¹ The absence of οὐ is due to the fact that the inscriptions, being mainly composed of decrees, dedications, legal documents, etc. (v. List of Inscriptions classified according to subject matter), have occasion for the negative of *will*, rather than that of *fact*. οὐκ is read by Dittenberger in 2383. 10 and 12.

² For the use of μεί in this sentence, v. § 13. 5.

Σάωνι μείτε ἄλλει [μ]ειθενὶ κατὰ μειθένα τρόπον 3080. 3-4; μεὶ ἀδικῆμεν μειθένα οὕτως 4136. 3-4; 3198-3204.

4. As negative conjunctions, *μ ε ι δ έ* and, with correlative force, *μ ε ι τ ε*—*μ ε ι τ ε* are found: *μ ε ι έξ εἶμεν μειθενὶ έφάπτεστη μειδ έ καταδουλίτταστη* 3201. 7; 3198-3204. *μ ε ι τ ε* may be twice repeated, thus connecting three members of a sentence: *μ ε ι τ ε Φιλλῶ ποθίκωσαν μ ε ι τ ε τῶς κλαρονόμως αὐτῶς μ ε ι τ ε ἄλλει μειθενὶ κατὰ μειθένα τρόπον* 3081. 3-4 (*cf.* 3080. 3-4 *supra*).

5. To connect a negative phrase with other parts of the sentence, not negated, *κ ή μ ε ι* and *μ ε ι . . . δ έ* are used: *ἀντίθε*]ντι τὸν *Ψίδιον Φυκέταν . . . ἱερὸν εἶμεν . . . κ ή μ ε ι έσσειμεν μειθενὶ* 3198. 3. So in 3199-3204; (*cf.* 4136. 1-4). *μ ε ι έσσειμεν δ έ ἀδικείση μειθενὶ* 2228. 7-8. After *μ ε ι . . . δ έ*, the positive part of the sentence may be resumed with *δ έ*, as in 3083. 21-25: *μ ε ι έσσειμεν δ έ καταδουλίττασθη Ἀνδριχὸν μειθενὶ, Ἀνδριχὸν δ έ λειτωργῆμεν έν τῆς θοσίης*. So also after *κ ή μ ε ι*,—*κ ή μ ε ι ἀδικῆμεν μειθένα οὕτως*. οὕτως [*δ*]έ ἀγίρεμεν, κτλ. 4136. 3-4.

§ 17. Conjunctions.

Asyndeton.

1. In conventional or legal language the conjunctions connecting two or more names may be omitted, as *Πτωίων, Μάστος τοῖ Ἰσμεινίοι ἀνέθεαν* 2455 (6th cent.?) ; *Εὐανδρίδας Πασικρίτα Δωπύραν Ἀράμιδι* 2228. 2-5 (*cf.* ἄωτ κα δῶνωθι *Εὐανδρίδας κ ή Πασικρίτα* *ibid.* ll. 5-6). In the Proxeny Decrees usage varies. Compare *προξένωτ εἶμεν . . . Φιλοκράτην Ζωίλω, Θηραμένην Δαματρίω, Ἀπολλοφάνην Ἀθανοδότω* 518. 3-5 (so 523, three names, and 1728, four names) and 1722. 3-4 (three names connected by *κ ή*'s), 513. 3-4 and 519. 5-6 (two names with *κ ή*), 1665. 1. *Cf.* 3372. 4-5 and 3376. 17 (*κοινή*).

2. In lists of objects dedicated, asyndeton occurs, especially if they are many, as *Ἐνωθία ἀστραγάλωτ πέτταρατ, στροβίλιον, μάστιγα, δαῖδα, ἀργούρια* 2420. 21-23; 2421. 6-7 (*cf.* . . . *μανωτ κ ή Μέγανδρος χειριπέδατ κ ή πεδίσκατ [ἀρ]γουρίας* 2420. 26-28, 19-21).

Polysyndeton.

3. An accumulation of *κ ή*'s is found in the Proxeny Decrees, as *κ ή εἶμεν αὐτῶς γῶτ κ ή Φυ[κίας έππα]σιν κ ή Φισοτέλιαν κ ή ἄσφάλιαν κ ή ἄσουλιαν κ ή πολέμω [κ ή ἱράνατ ἰ]ώσασ κ ή κατὰ γῶν κ ή κατὰ θάλατταν, κ ή τὰ ἄλλα πάντα . . .* 531. 4 *sqq.* (*cf.* 3201).

A. Coördinating Conjunctions.

I. Copulative Conjunctions.

1. *καί* (καί) in its ordinary connective use, *exempla passim*, e. g. n. 4136. *καί* is also used often to emphasize particular words, as *ὁπως ὦν καί ἁ πόλις φήνε[ιτη]*, κτλ. 2383. 16-17, so especially with other conjunctions (*v. infra*).

2. *καί . . . καί* or *καί . . . καί . . . καί*. *τό τε ἰαρεῖετ καί τε[ῖ] λα]ράρχη . . . καί τῶν ἄλλων ὁ βετιλόμενος* 3080. 5-6; 3081. 6-7; *Ἀθανοδώρα . . . τό τε πρόθιουρον ἐπεσκευάζεε καί τὸν ἀμφίθιουρον ἀνέθουκε* 2876. 1-*ad fin.*; C 298. 44-46. In the following example, there is an anacoluthon in regard to the position of *καί*: *καί τὸν πολεμάρχωτ ἀνελέσθη τῶν τε σύγγραφον . . . καί τὰς ὑπεραμερίας διαγράψασθη* C 295. 18-22.

3. *καί . . . καί*, 'both . . . and,' with a certain stately emphasis, is frequent in the Proxeny Decrees. So regularly, *καί πολέμω καί ἱράνας ἰώσας* and *καί κατὰ γῆν καί κατὰ θάλατταν*; less often *καί αὐτὸν καί ἐγγόνωτ* 393. 6-7; 2862. 2; and once *καί γᾶτ καί ὀκίας ἔππασιν* 393. 7-8.

4. *καί δέ*. *καί δέ* occurs once in a metrical inscription: *Ἀμφάλλειετ [ἔ]στασ' ἐπὶ Κιτύλοι καί δ' ἐπὶ Δέρμου* 579 (*ante a.* 350).

5. For negative connectives, *v. Negatives*, § 16. 4, 5.

II. Disjunctive Conjunctions.

1. *ἢ* (= *ἢ*), 'or,' and repeated, *ἢ . . . ἢ*, 'either . . . or.' *καί δέ καί τει καταδοουλιδδε(ι)τη ἢ ἐφάπτειτη* 3198. 4-5; 3080. 4; 3081. 4-5; *ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἢ πᾶρ τὸ [λα]ρ[όν M 495. 10; ἀεζίταν δὲ οἴσονται τοῖ ἐμ[βάντες . . .] δει[ε] Βοιωτῶν φερέμεν ἢ ἐπὶ πόλιος* 1739. 16 (the text of this passage is uncertain).

III. Adversative Conjunctions.

1. *δέ* and *δέ καί*. *δέ* is often used in headings to mark the distinction between various officials, as *Σωσπρότω ἄρχοντος Βοιωτῶν*, ἐπὶ δὲ πόλιος *Κα[λ]ο[κλίδων]* 2390, *Φαστῖαο ἄρχοντος Βοιωτῶν*, ἐν δὲ *Αεβαδεῖη Δόρκωνος* 3083. 3-5; *Ἀρχοντος ἐν Ἐρχομενῷ Θυνάρχω . . . ἐν δὲ Φελατῇ Μενοίτω* C 298. 25-27. Similarly, 3068. 1-2 (*cf.* 3067. 1); 3174. 18-19; 3178. 1-3; 3191. 3 *sqq.* *δέ* also occurs as a simple connective, with slight adversative force, 1719. 9; C 295. 39, 59, 142; 4136. 6.

For *δέ καί*, 'and also,' *v.* C 295. 31; 1719. 7; 2383. 14; C 283. 5.

For *καί δέ καί*, *v. Conditional Sentences*, § 13. 5, where it will be remarked that this is the regular introductory phrase. In several of the instances there cited (C 298. 48; C 295. 154;

3200. 11; 3198. 4; 3080. 4; 3081. 4) the context shows that there is a direct opposition to a command just expressed or implied. In the others the adversative force of $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ is less marked.

For $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha$, *v.* Conditional Relative Sentences, § 13. 6. In all these cases, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ gives a slight adversative force.

For $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ in negative sentences, *v.* Negatives, § 16. 4, 5.

In the early grave-stone inscription, *Καλλία Αιγί(θ)θοιο*· τὸ δ' εἶδ' *πρᾶσ[σ' ὦ] παροδῶτα* 2852, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ connects the imperative with the preceding words, and marks the contrast between the dead and the passer-by. *Cf.* § 9. 4 *ad fin.*

2. ἀλλά, irregularly correlative with οὔτε: οὔτ' ὀφείλεται ἄπὸν ἔτι οὐθὲν πᾶρ τὰν πόλιν, ἀλλ' ἀπέχε πάντα C 298. 33-34.

B. Subordinating Conjunctions.

IV. Declarative Conjunctions.

1. ὅτι, 'that,' introduces Indirect Discourse after *φανερὸν ἔστι*: ὅπως ὦν φανερόν ἔστι, ὅτι τὰν ὑμόνοιαν διαφυλάττει τὰν ἐκ τῶν προγόνων παρδοθεῖσαν ἀ πόλις Ἱεροσθευιτῶν πὸτ τὰν πόλιν Σιφείων, δεδόχθη τοῖ δάμοι C 283. 8-11.

V. Causal Conjunctions.

1. $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}$. This, the only causal conjunction that occurs, is always used in the preamble of decrees or resolutions, in the sense 'whereas.'¹ The tenses employed are the aorist, for particular past acts, and the present and perfect for general present conditions, on which the decree is based. When the preamble is a long one, it is sometimes strengthened by a purpose clause with *ὅπως ὦν* inserted between the $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ -clause and its apodosis, *δεδόχθη*, as in the following sentence: $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ Ἱ[π]πῶν . . . [ἐδερρετέων διατελεῖ . . .] . . . κατέστασε . . . [ἐδάνει]σε . . . κή . . . ἀφῆχε . . . ἔτι δ[ε] κή . . . εὐχ[ρ]ευστίω[ν] διατελε[ῖ] . . . ὅπως ὦν κή ἀ πόλις φήνε[ιτη] εὐχάρι[στο]ς ἔωσα . . . [. δεδόχθη τ]ὸ δάμν 2383. 2-19; so also, C 283. 2-11; 2406. 1-11; $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ Τίμων Δηδάλω . . . χρεῖσιμός ἐστι τοῖς ἀν δειμένσις, δεδόχθη 2858. 2-4; $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ χεκόμισθη Εὐβωλωτ . . . κή οὔτ' ὀφείλεται . . . ἀλλ' ἀπέχε . . . κή ἀποδεδύαθη . . . εἴμεν ποτιδεδομένον . . . C 298. 29-36; $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ ἐπεφαφίττατο ὁ δάμνοτ² C 295. 11-12; $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}$. . . [ἀνά]γνασ[θε]ν τὸ πολέμαρχν *ibid.* ll. 43-47.

¹ *Cf.* Herwerden, p. 76.

² Here, the $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ -clause is continued by two genitives absolute (*v.* § 15. 6) instead of by successive finite verbs, as in the previous example.

VI. Final Conjunctions. V. Final Sentences, § 13. 4.

VII. Conditional Conjunctions. V. Conditional Sentences, § 13. 5.

VIII. Comparative Conjunctions.

1. *καθάπερ*, 'even as.' This, the most exact of comparatives, is regularly used in the formal language of the Proxeny Decrees in the phrase: *καὶ τὰλλα πάντα καθάπερ τοῖς ἄλλοις προξένουσι καὶ ἐδεργέτησι*¹ 504. 4-5; 505. 7; 506. 6-7; 507. 5-6; 508. 4-5, *etc.* There is an ellipsis of *γέγραπται*, which is rarely expressed (529. 5; 3166. 9-10). *καθάπερ* is often strengthened by *καὶ*,—*καθάπερ καὶ*, 'even as also':² [*τὰ*] *ἄλλα πάντα, καθάπερ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις προξένουσι καὶ ἐδεργέτησι γέγραπται* 3166. 9-10; 526. 6; 1722, 1723, 1724, *etc.*, C 283. 13.

2. *καθὰ* 'as also,' in the same phrase as above: *π]άντα καθὰ καὶ τῶς ἄλλου προξένουσι* 4128. 11-12 (with *γέγραπται*); 280. 6-7; 1721 *ad fin.*; and *καθὰ: καθὰ Εὐτοχῶς ἀπ . . . οσι* 1780. 17-18.

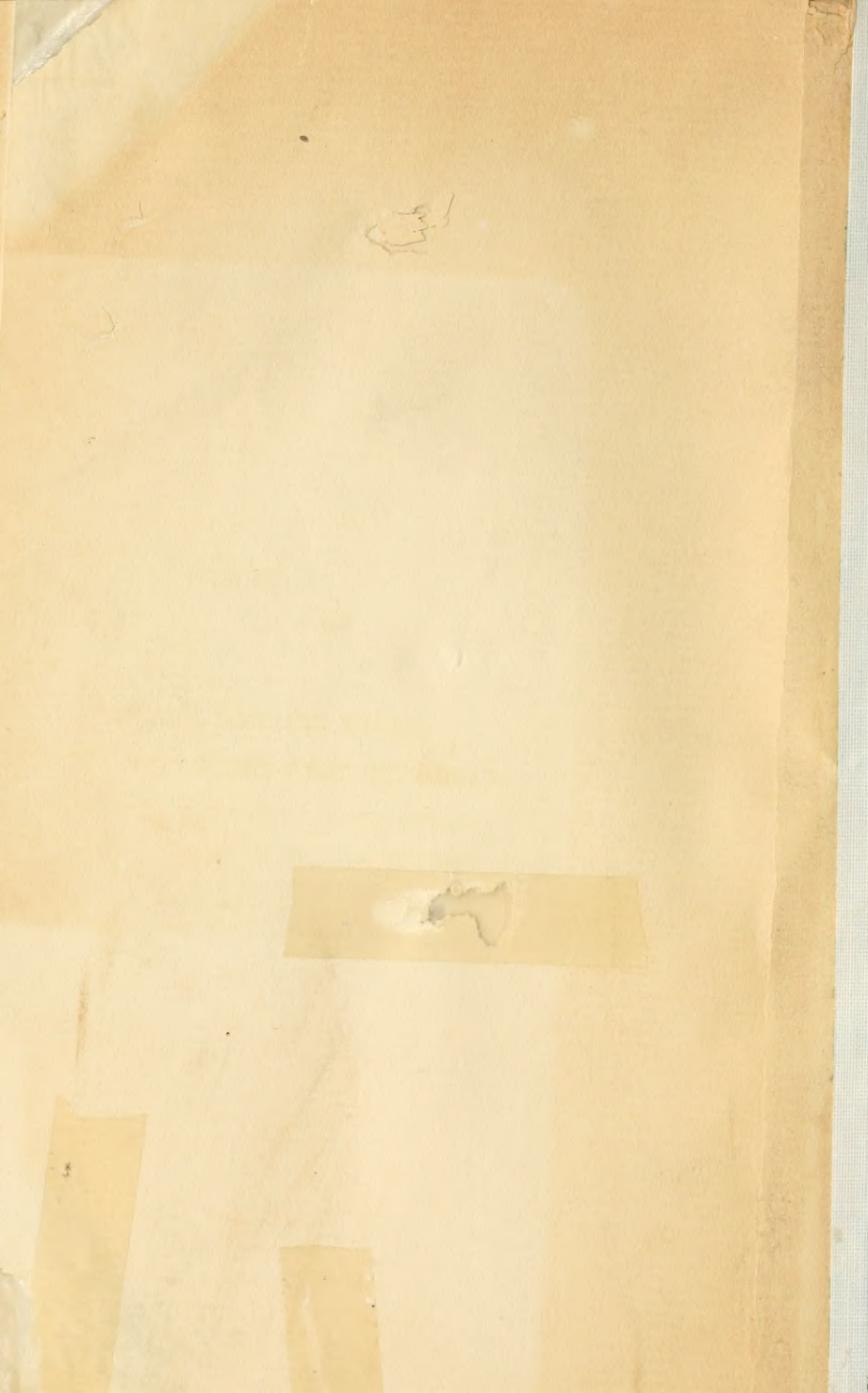
3. *καθὼς*, 'as,' 'according as,' (in official or legal language): *παρμεινάντα—καθὼς ὁ πατεὶρ ποτέταξε* 3083. 12-13; 4137. 4-6; *ἀνέγραψαν καθὼς ἐποιείσανθου . . .* C 295. 4-5. *καθὼς κα: καθὼς κα τῶς συνέδ[ρου]ς δοκεῖ* 1719. 5.

IX. Temporal Conjunctions. V. Conditional Relative Sentences, § 13. 6.

¹ Instead of *καθάπερ* in this phrase we find twice the indefinite relative *ὅποτος*,—*πάντα ὅποτα καὶ τῶς ἄλλου* 522. 19-20; 3167. 14-15; and twice the definite *ὅσοι*,—*πάντα ὅσα [κ]αὶ τοῖς λοιποῖσι* 4259. 12-15; *ὅσα καὶ τῶς ἄλλου* 2708. 6.

² *καὶ* alone, as a comparative particle, is read by Meister in 2708. 6, *cf.* Dittenberger's note *ad loc.*

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