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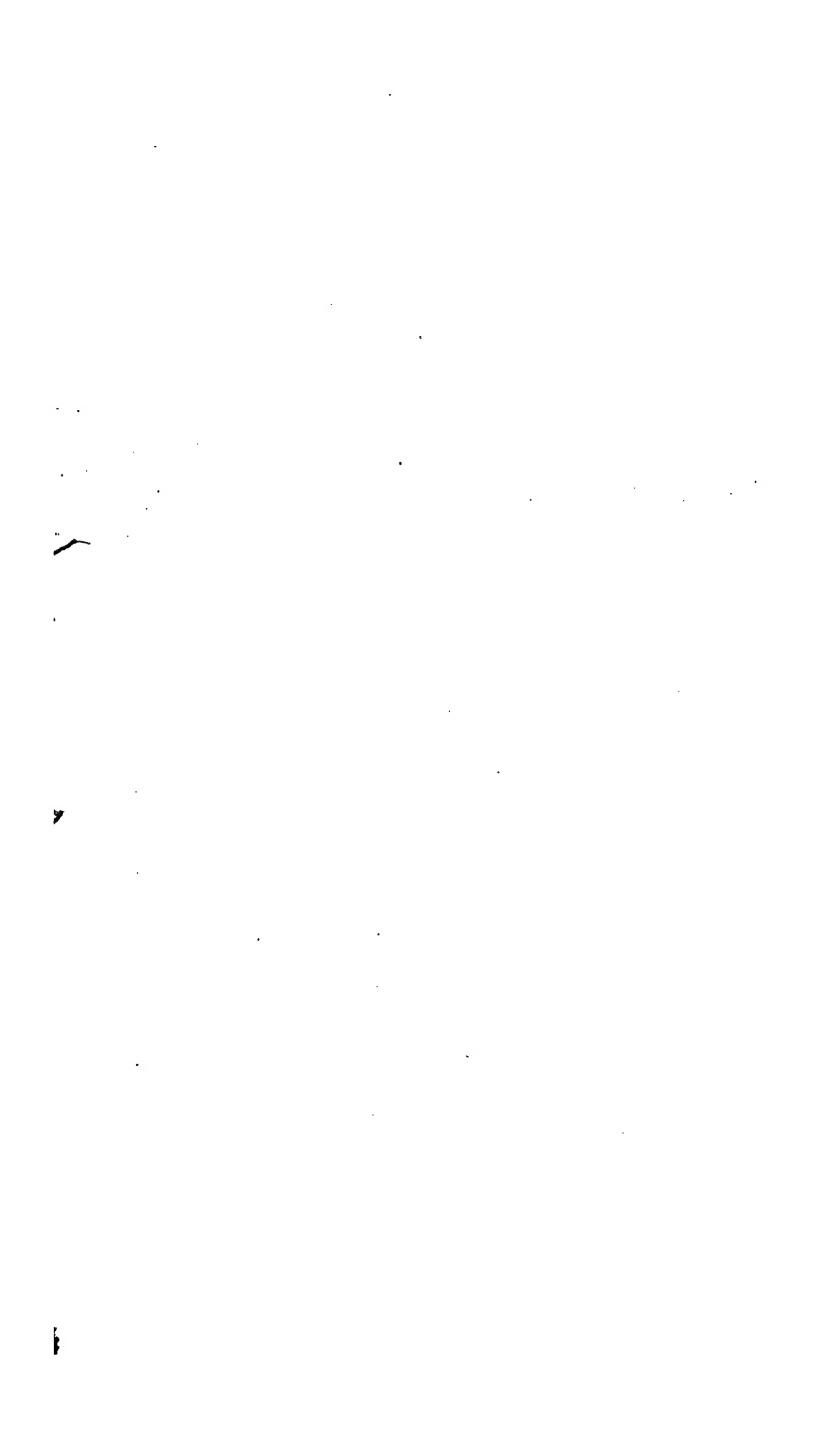
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W. J. W. W. W.

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ANTHON'S GREEK LESSONS.—PART I.

FIRST GREEK LESSONS,
CONTAINING ALL THE INFLEXIONS
OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

TOGETHER
WITH APPROPRIATE EXERCISES IN THE TRANS-
LATING AND WRITING OF

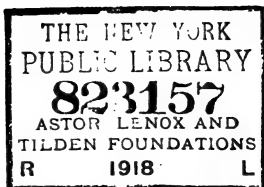
G R E E K,
FOR
THE USE OF BEGINNERS.

BY
CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D.,
PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
NEW-YORK, AND RECTOR OF THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

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TO

CHRISTOPHER COTES, A.M.,

OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA,

A GENTLEMAN WHOSE SOUND SCHOLARSHIP,

AND HIGH ATTAINMENTS IN SCIENCE AND LITERATURE,

ENTITLE HIM TO THE REGARD OF THE COMMUNITY,

THE ESTEEM OF HIS FRIENDS, AND

THE SINCERE RESPECT OF

THE AUTHOR.



P R E F A C E

TO THE FIFTH EDITION.

THE plan of the present work is a very simple one, and almost obviates the necessity of any prefatory remarks. The intention of the author is to render the study of the Greek inflexions more inviting to beginners, and better calculated, at the same time, to produce an abiding impression on their minds. With this view, he has appended to the several divisions of the Grammar a collection of exercises, consisting of short sentences, in which the rules of inflexion that may have just been laid down are fully exemplified, and which the student is required to translate and parse, or else to convert from ungrammatical into grammatical Greek. The old plan of teaching the Greek Grammar, namely, compelling the student to master the entire volume before entering on the business of translation, meets now with but little favour, and the very flattering success with which the previous editions of this work have been received, clearly proves that the attention of intelligent instructors has at length been fully drawn to this point.

The present volume terminates with the inflexions of the Verb; a brief sketch of Greek Syntax being at the same time appended, in order to prepare the way for the student's entering on a new series of exercises. These exercises, which are intended to be explanatory of all the important principles of the Greek language, are given in a *Second Part*, just published, and which purports to furnish the student with all the important rules for the practice of *Greek Prose Composition*. Under this title he will be supplied with everything requisite for a full acquaintance with Greek Syntax, and thus the present volume, together with the one just referred to, will form a complete work on the Grammar of the Greek language, as illustrated by a full course of continuous exercises.

Columbia College, January 24, 1842.



GREEK LESSONS.

I. ALPHABET.

✕ The Greek alphabet consists of twenty-four letters
namely :

Α, α,	Ἄλφα,	Alpha,	a.
Β, β, β,	Βῆτα,	Beta,	b.
Γ, γ, γ,	Γάμμα,	Gamma,	g.
Δ, δ,	Δέλτα,	Delta,	d.
Ε, ε,	Ἐ ψιλόν,	Epsilon,	ë.
Ζ, ζ,	Ζῆτα,	Zeta,	z.
Η, η,	Ἡτα,	Eta,	ë.
Θ, θ, θ,	Θῆτα,	Theta,	th.
Ι, ι,	Ἰῶτα,	Iöta,	i.
Κ, κ,	Κάππα,	Kappa,	k.
Λ, λ,	Λάμβδα,	Lambda,	l.
Μ, μ,	Μῦ,	Mu,	m.
Ν, ν,	Νῦ,	Nu,	n.
Ξ, ξ,	Ξῖ,	Xi,	x.
Ο, ο,	Ὅ μικρόν,	Ömicron,	ö.
Π, π,	Πῖ,	Pi,	p.
Ρ, ρ,	Ῥῶ,	Rho,	r.
Σ, σ (when final, ς),	Σίγμα,	Sigma,	s.
Τ, τ,	Ταῦ,	Tau,	t.
Υ, υ,	Ἦ ψιλόν,	Upsilon,	u.
Φ, φ,	Φῖ,	Phi,	ph.
Χ, χ,	Χῖ,	Chi,	ch.
Ψ, ψ,	Ψῖ,	Psi,	ps.
Ω, ω,	Ἦ μέγα,	Ömega,	ö.

III. By a doubtful vowel is meant one which can be pronounced both as short and long in different words, being short in some words and long in others.

IV. DIPHTHONGS.

I. The vowels are combined in a variety of ways, two and two together, and in this way are formed the diphthongs.

II. Diphthongs are formed by the union of *a*, *ε*, *ο*, respectively, with *ι* and *υ*, producing one sound.

III. Of the diphthongs, six are *proper*; that is, where both vowels are heard combined into one sound; and six are *improper*, where the sound of one vowel predominates over that of the other.

IV. The proper diphthongs are six in number, namely :

αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου.

V. The improper diphthongs are *α, η, ω*, where the *ι* or second vowel is subscribed, or written under the first, to show the faintness of its sound, and also *ηυ, υι, ωυ*, which last three are not of as common occurrence as *α, η, ω*.

V. BREATHINGS.

I. Every vowel or diphthong at the beginning of a word has either a soft or rough breathing connected with it.

II. The soft breathing has no perceptible power, and attaches itself to the sound pronounced, as if spontaneously, without any exertion of the lungs. The rough breathing, or aspirate, as it is called, is equivalent, on the other hand, to the modern *h*, and hence, for example, we pronounce *ὑπέρ* as if written *huper*.

III. The mark of the soft breathing is (´); as, *ἀεί, ἐξ*; the mark for the aspirate is (´); as, *ἄκινθος*.

V. The consonant *ρ*, when standing at the beginning of a word, is always to be pronounced with an aspirate, and the aspirate, as in the case of a consonant, comes after the *ρ*; as, *ῥέω*, pronounce *rheo*; *ῥήτωρ*, pronounce *rhetōr*

VI. When, however, a ρ is followed immediately by another ρ , the first has the soft breathing, and the second the aspirate, since they could not both be pronounced with an aspiration; as, ἔρρῆεον, pronounce *errheon*.

VI. EXERCISES ON THE LETTERS,¹ &c.

I. Convert the following English words into Greek characters:

<i>Abbot,</i>	<i>Zinc,</i>	<i>Macula,</i>	<i>Phoenix,</i>	<i>Hag,</i>
<i>Abandon,</i>	<i>Thomas,</i>	<i>Magnet,</i>	<i>Phasis,</i>	<i>Hang,</i>
<i>Abdōmen,</i>	<i>Thither,</i>	<i>Mangle,</i>	<i>Sagō,</i>	<i>Hand,</i>
<i>Append,</i>	<i>Clatter,</i>	<i>Mammon,</i>	<i>Salmon,</i>	<i>And,</i>
<i>Happen,</i>	<i>Cant,</i>	<i>Mangō,</i>	<i>Sapid,</i>	<i>Hair,</i>
<i>Hard,</i>	<i>Cater,</i>	<i>Napkin,</i>	<i>Scanning,</i>	<i>Air,</i>
<i>Batter,</i>	<i>Clip,</i>	<i>Nebula,</i>	<i>Tangle,</i>	<i>Heat,</i>
<i>Baron,</i>	<i>Cōlon,</i>	<i>Nipping,</i>	<i>Taper,</i>	<i>Eat,</i>
<i>Bangor,</i>	<i>Comma,</i>	<i>Nonplus,</i>	<i>Tartar,</i>	<i>Hod,</i>
<i>Bag,</i>	<i>Complex,</i>	<i>Noon,</i>	<i>Trader,</i>	<i>Odd,</i>
<i>Begin,</i>	<i>Gag,</i>	<i>Now,</i>	<i>Pseudo,</i>	<i>Hold,</i>
<i>Dictator,</i>	<i>Gong,</i>	<i>Permit,</i>	<i>Psalm,</i>	<i>Old,</i>
<i>Dinner,</i>	<i>Gambol,</i>	<i>Pilgrim,</i>	<i>~Omen,</i>	<i>Hull,</i>
<i>Dig,</i>	<i>Garden,</i>	<i>Placard,</i>	<i>~Open,</i>	<i>Halter,</i>
<i>Ding-dong,</i>	<i>Calendar,</i>	<i>Ponder,</i>	<i>Heart,</i>	<i>Alter,</i>
<i>Emmet,</i>	<i>Kennel,</i>	<i>Rhetoric,</i>	<i>Home,</i>	<i>Harm,</i>
<i>Ember,</i>	<i>King,</i>	<i>Rheum,</i>	<i>Hat,</i>	<i>Arm,</i>
<i>Entering,</i>	<i>Ladder,</i>	<i>Rhomb,</i>	<i>At,</i>	<i>Helmet,</i>
<i>Ephemeral,</i>	<i>Lamina,</i>	<i>Pyrrhus,</i>	<i>Ham,</i>	<i>Elm,</i>
<i>Zed,</i>	<i>Lamp,</i>	<i>Phantom,</i>	<i>Am,</i>	<i>Hill,</i>
<i>Zig-zag,</i>	<i>Landlord,</i>	<i>Philo,</i>	<i>Hemp,</i>	<i>Ill.</i>
<i>Zeugma,</i>	<i>Lank,</i>	<i>Pharynx,</i>	<i>Eruption,</i>	

II. Convert the following Roman letters into Greek characters:

<i>Abakēō,</i>	<i>Gnōphōs,</i>	<i>Zōarkēs,</i>	<i>Historōō,</i>	<i>Xēnōdōkōs,</i>
<i>Abrōtēs,</i>	<i>Gnōrizō,</i>	<i>Hēbē,</i>	<i>Histourgōō,</i>	<i>Xēnizō,</i>
<i>Agalma,</i>	<i>Dapanē,</i>	<i>Hēgēmōn,</i>	<i>Hiērōs,</i>	<i>Xōanōn,</i>
<i>Agkura,</i>	<i>Dardanōs,</i>	<i>Hēdōnē,</i>	<i>Hierōpōmpōs,</i>	<i>Xuraō,</i>
<i>Anēr,</i>	<i>Dēchōmai,</i>	<i>Hēraklēs,</i>	<i>Hiērōphulax,</i>	<i>~Oktō,</i>

1. This, though an uncouth, will nevertheless be found an extremely useful exercise, care being taken, at the same time, to show what the pronunciation, for example, of such a word as *ταγγλε* (tangle) would be if a true Greek form, and so of the rest.

<i>Arrhētōs,</i>	<i>Dēdrōma,</i>	<i>Ēgmēnōs,</i>	<i>Hiknōōmai,</i>	<i>˘Ogādōs,</i>
<i>Arītkmōs,</i>	<i>Dēmōs,</i>	<i>Ēgōun,</i>	<i>Hilarōs,</i>	<i>˘Obrimōs,</i>
<i>Baskō,</i>	<i>Dēxis,</i>	<i>Thalamōs,</i>	<i>Kakōpathēō,</i>	<i>Paideuō,</i>
<i>Bdēlugma,</i>	<i>Diagraphō,</i>	<i>Thalassa,</i>	<i>Karadōkia,</i>	<i>Panōplōs,</i>
<i>Bēbēlōs,</i>	<i>Drōsōs,</i>	<i>Tharrhēō,</i>	<i>Karpizō,</i>	<i>Pōlus,</i>
<i>Bēmbēx,</i>	<i>Eirōn,</i>	<i>Tharrhuknō,</i>	<i>Katakoimaō,</i>	<i>Prōthumōs,</i>
<i>Bēssa,</i>	<i>Errhō,</i>	<i>Theatrōn,</i>	<i>Katakōlumbaō,</i>	<i>Rhēuma,</i>
<i>Bibliōn,</i>	<i>Ektimōs,</i>	<i>Thēēlatōs,</i>	<i>Kērōmatikōs,</i>	<i>Rhēō,</i>
<i>Blaptō,</i>	<i>Elleipō,</i>	<i>Thēēmōsunē,</i>	<i>Kētōdōrphōs,</i>	<i>Rhiza,</i>
<i>Bōaō,</i>	<i>Emēsia,</i>	<i>Thlibō,</i>	<i>Lambanō,</i>	<i>Sindōn,</i>
<i>Bōiōlōs,</i>	<i>Epeuchōmai,</i>	<i>Thnēsō,</i>	<i>Libanizō,</i>	<i>Skaptō,</i>
<i>Bōirus,</i>	<i>Ephēstia,</i>	<i>Thōazō,</i>	<i>Litanēuō,</i>	<i>Skimmalizō,</i>
<i>Gala,</i>	<i>Zagreus,</i>	<i>Thorubēō,</i>	<i>Manteuōmai,</i>	<i>Huperthēn,</i>
<i>Galaxia,</i>	<i>Zēphyrōs,</i>	<i>Thrasunō,</i>	<i>Methēkō,</i>	<i>Hupōlōgōs,</i>
<i>Galēnē,</i>	<i>Zēlēmon,</i>	<i>Thrasucheir,</i>	<i>Mesoikētēs,</i>	<i>Hōplōmachōs,</i>
<i>Gaulōs,</i>	<i>Zēiēō,</i>	<i>Thrausantuz,</i>	<i>Melastrēphō,</i>	<i>Psittakōs,</i>
<i>Gēlaō,</i>	<i>Zōphētōs,</i>	<i>Idiētēs,</i>	<i>Nōthrōs,</i>	<i>Psithurizō,</i>
<i>Gēnēthlē,</i>	<i>Zugōn,</i>	<i>Idiōxēnōs,</i>	<i>Nuchōbōrōs,</i>	<i>Psōmiōn.</i>
<i>Glōssa,</i>	<i>Zugōulkōs,</i>	<i>Idmōsunē,</i>	<i>Nēphēlē,</i>	

VII. ACCENTUAL MARKS.

I. The ancient Greek is not to be pronounced by accent, but according to the rules of quantity. Still, however, the accents are important to be understood on several accounts, and particularly because they serve to distinguish words.

II. There are three accents in Greek; the *acute*, *grave*, and *circumflex*. The *acute* is denoted by the sign (´); as, φύλαξ. The *grave* is never marked, but lends its sign (̀) to the softened acute. The *circumflex* is indicated by (˘); as, κῆπος.

III. In every word there can be but one predominant tone, to which all the rest are subordinate. This is the sharp or acute accent, the fundamental tone of discourse being the grave. Hence the grave requires no mark.

IV. When a word which, by itself, has the acute accent on the last syllable, stands in connexion before other words, the acute tone is softened down, and passes more or less into the grave. Thus, ὄργη δὲ πολλὰ δρᾶν ἀναγκάζει κακά

V. The acute is placed on one of the three last syllables of a word, the circumflex on one of the last two.

VI. Certain small words unite themselves so closely, in respect to sense, with the preceding word, that they must be blended with it, as it were, in pronunciation. For this reason they throw back their accent on the preceding word, and appear with none of their own. They are called *enclitics*.

VIII. EXERCISES ON THE ACCENTS.

I. Name the accents in the following Greek passage :

Ἐντεῦθεν δὲ τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἡμέραν ὄλην ἔπορεύοντο, καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐβουλιμῶσαν. Ξενοσῶν δὲ ὀπισθοδρομικῶν, καὶ καταλυθάνων τοῖς πίπτοντας τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἠγνόει ὅ τι το πάθος εἶη. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ εἶτε τις αὐτῶ τῶν ἡμπεύρων, ὅτι σαφῶς βουλιμῶσι, καὶ, εἴαν τι φάγωσιν, ἀναστήσονται, παρίων ἐπὶ τὰ ἱποζέγια, εἴ ποῦ ποτὸν ἢ βρωτὸν ὄρη, ἐδίδου, καὶ διέπεμπε διδόντας τοῖς δυναμένους παρατρέχειν τοῖς βουλιμῶσιν. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ τι ἐμφάγοιεν ἀνίσταντο καὶ ἔπορεύοντο.

II. Show why the accents are incorrectly placed on the following words, and where the softened acute ought to be employed :

Βούλομενος,	ἐτέλευτησε,	ἔχων τις κύνα,
ἔξελεῖν,	σύναντησας,	ἐκόμζε τὶ αὐτῶ,
σύνδραμοντες,	ᾠμοσε,	αὐτόν ἠρύσαντο,
ἀπεκτείνε,	ἀπόθανοντος,	Ὁ δὲ δνος,
πίλεμίους,	ἐλευθήρω,	νυκτός ἐγειρων,
φίνευετε,	ἐπισκεπτόμενος,	ἔκελευσε τοὺς στρατῶντας,
σῦμφερεῖ,	ἐπὶ νειδιστον,	κατὰ κορυφᾶς ὄρων.

IX. APOSTROPHE AND OTHER MARKS.

I. *Apostrophe* is the cutting off of a short vowel at the end of a word when the next word begins with a vowel : and when this takes place it is indicated by the mark (') set over the empty space ; as, ἐπ' ἐμοῦ, for ἐπὶ ἐμοῦ.

II. When the following word has the rough breathing, and the elided vowel was preceded by a smooth mute, π, κ, or τ, this mute becomes aspirated, i. e., π becomes φ, κ becomes χ, and τ becomes θ; as, ἀφ' οὐ, for ἀπὸ οὐ; οὐχ' ἡμῶν, for οὐκὶ ἡμῶν; ἔθ' ὑμῖν, for ἔτι ὑμῖν.

III. Sometimes, when two vowels come together, one at the end and the other at the beginning of a word, the apostrophe is prevented by placing a ν after the first of the two vowels; as, πᾶσιν εἶπεν ἐκείνοις.

IV. *Diæresis* is a double dot (¨) put over the second of two vowels, when these follow one after the other, to show that they must be pronounced separately, and not as a diphthong; as, αἰδής, to be pronounced ἀ-ιδής; πραύς, to be pronounced πρα-ύς. If the acute accent happen to fall on the same vowel which is to receive the double dot of the diæresis, the accent is placed between the dots; as in the word πραύς.

X. EXERCISES IN APOSTROPHE.

Bring the apostrophe to bear on the following :

ἐπὶ ἐστιοῦχον,	ἔρπετε ὡς τάχιστα,
ἐπὶ ἀξίον·	ταῦτα ἄμα ἠγόρευε,
δεῦρο ἐμοῦ,	ἀνεῖρπε ὑπὸ αὐτήν,
ποθεῖτε ὑμεῖς,	οἱ δὲ αὖ παρὰ ἡμῶν,
οὐκ ἠγοῖτο ἄν,	λεκτοί τε ἔσποντο,
ἔτι δὲ οὐκ ἔξεις,	ἦ τε ἐκοῦσα εἶπεν,
παρὰ ἑαυτῷ,	κόλπον τε ἔδειξε στέρνα τε ὡς,
ἐστὶ οὐτωσί,	ἦνον τε ὑπὸ αὐγὰς,
διὰ ἔτους,	σημεῖα ἰδὼν τότε ἀσπίδων,
οὐκ οὐμός,	δέδοικα ἄ χρήζω,
ἀντὶ οὐτου,	ταῦτα αὐτα ἕκαστα
θαυμάζετε ὡς,	νῦν δὲ οὔτε ὁμοῖον.

XI PARTS OF SPEECH, &c.

I. There are eight parts of speech in Greek, the *Article*, *Noun*, *Adjective*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Adverb*, *Preposition*, and *Conjunction*. The *Interjections* are ranked among *Adverbs*.

II. The *Article*, *Noun*, *Adjective*, and *Pronoun* are declined by *Genders*, *Cases*, and *Numbers*.

III. There are three *genders*, the *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*; and, to mark the gender, the *article* is usually employed: namely, *ὁ* for the masculine, *ἡ* for the feminine, and *τὸ* for the neuter. Thus, *ὁ ἄνθρωπος*, "the man;" *ἡ γυνή*, "the woman;" *τὸ χρῆμα*, "the thing."

IV. Some nouns, however, are both masculine and feminine: as, *ὁ, ἡ, κοτινος*, "the wild olive-tree." These are said to be of the common gender.

V. There are three *numbers*, the *Singular*, *Dual*, and *Plural*. The singular denotes one, the plural more than one, the dual two or a pair.

VI. There are five cases, the *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, and *Vocative*.

VII. The *Ablative* in Greek is the same in form with the *Dative*, and therefore has no separate name.

XII. GENERAL RULES.

I. *Nouns* of the neuter gender have the *nominative*, *accusative*, and *vocative* alike in all numbers, and these cases in the plural end always in *α*.

II. The *nominative* and *vocative* plural are alike.

III. The *nominative*, *accusative*, and *vocative* dual are alike, as also the *genitive* and *dative*.

IV. The *dative* singular in all three declensions ends in *ι*. In the first and second, however, the *ι* is written under or subscribed.

V. The *genitive* plural ends always in *ων*.

XIII. THE ARTICLE.

I. The article is a word prefixed to a noun, and serving to ascertain or define it. Its declension is as follows :

Singular.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	ὁ	ἡ	τό	<i>the.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	<i>of the.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	<i>to or for the.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	τόν	τήν	τό	<i>the.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	wanting.	*	*	*

Dual.

<i>Nom.</i>	τώ	τά	τώ	<i>the two.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	<i>of the two.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	<i>to or for the two.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	τώ	τά	τώ	<i>the two.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	wanting.	*	*	*

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	οἱ	αἱ	τά	<i>the.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	<i>of the.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	<i>to or for the.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	τούς	τάς	τά	<i>the.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	wanting.	*	*	*

XIV. EXERCISES ON THE ARTICLE.

Give the Greek for the following parts of the article :

1. *Nom. plural masc. and genitive dual feminine.*
2. *Acc. sing. fem. and dative sing. masculine.*
3. *Genitive plural masc. and nom. singular feminine.*
4. *Nom. dual fem. and accus. sing. neuter.*
5. *Dative sing. masc. and nom. sing. neuter.*
6. *Nom. dual masc. and nom. plural feminine.*
7. *Accus. plural neuter and gen. sing. masculine.*
8. *Accus. sing. masc. and nom. plural neuter.*
9. *Dative plural masc. and gen. sing. feminine.*

10. Accus. plural fem. and gen. dual masculine.
11. Gen. sing. neuter and dat. plural feminine.
12. Accus. plural masc. and nom. dual neuter.
13. Dative sing. neuter and dative plural feminine.
14. Nom. accus. dative and gen. singular masculine.
15. Dative accus. nom. and gen. dual feminine.
16. Accus. gen. nom. and dative plural masculine.
17. Gen. nom. accus. and dative singular feminine.
18. Nom. sing., nom. plural, nom. dual masculine.
19. Dative accus. nom., genitive plural feminine.
20. Accus. sing., accus. plural, accus. dual feminine.
21. Dative sing., dative dual, dative plural masculine.
22. Gen. singular, dual, and plural feminine.
23. Nom. dual feminine, nom. sing. and plural neuter
24. Accus. singular, dual, and plural neuter.

XV. NOUNS.

I. The Declensions of Nouns are three, corresponding to the first three declensions in Latin.

II. The *First Declension* has four terminations : two feminine, *a* and *η* ; and two masculine, *ας* and *ης*.

III. The *Second Declension* has two terminations, *ος* and *ον*. Nouns in *ος* are generally masculine, sometimes feminine ; nouns in *ον* are always neuter.

IV. The *Third Declension* ends in *a, ι, υ, neuter* ; *ω* feminine ; and *ν, ξ, ρ, σ, ψ*, of all genders ; and increases in the genitive, that is, the genitive and the other oblique cases, excepting the vocative, exceed the nominative singular in length by their respective terminations.

XVI. EXERCISE ON THE DECLENSIONS.

Name the declensions to which the following nouns belong, according to their terminations :

ἀγγελία,	δαίμων,	λάμπας (gen. -αδος),
διάκονος,	παρθένος,	χειροτέχνης,
έλαιον,	τιμή,	κέλευθος,
ἕβη,	ἄγκυρα,	σῶμα (neuter),

θηρ,	γίγας,	κοχλίας (gen. -ου),
ἄστυ,	ψάρ,	αἰτία,
λόγος,	μάρτυρ,	βούλευμα (neuter),
ἀλήθεια,	ἄνεμος,	πελειάς (gen. -αδος),
φοίνιξ,	θάλασσα,	ταμίας (gen. -ου),
λαίλαψ,	ἄναξ,	βίβλος,
αἰών,	μέλι,	βιβλίον,
ρόδον,	φωνή,	φῶς (neuter),
νεφέλη,	πρόβατον,	κόρυς,
ἀκινάκης,	ρίς,	σάλπιγξ.
λάρναξ,	θύρα,	

XVII. FIRST DECLENSION.

Terminations.

-α } feminine.	|	-ας } masculine.
-η }	|	-ης }

I. Nouns in *ρα* and *a* pure, that is, *a* preceded by a vowel, together with some proper names, as *Ἄηδα*, *Ἄνδρομέδα*, *Φιλομήλα*, and also the substantive *ἀλαλά*, "*a war-cry*," have the genitive in *ας*, and retain their *a* through all the cases of the singular.

II. All the contracted nouns of this declension likewise retain the *a* in the genitive and other cases of the singular; as, *μνᾶ* (contracted from *μνάα*), gen. *μνᾶς*, dative *μνᾷ*, &c.

III. All other nouns in *a* have the genitive in *ης* and the dative in *ῆ*; but in the accusative and vocative they resume their *a*.

IV. Nouns in *η* retain the *η* throughout the singular number, making the accusative in *ην* and the vocative in *η*.

EXAMPLES.

ἡ ἡμέρα, "*the day*."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. ἡ ἡμέρ-α,	N. τὰ ἡμέρ-α,	N. αἱ ἡμέρ-αι,
G. τῆς ἡμέρ-ας,	G. ταῖν ἡμέρ-αιν,	G. τῶν ἡμέρ-ων,
D. τῇ ἡμέρ-ᾳ,	D. ταῖν ἡμέρ-αιν,	D. ταῖς ἡμέρ-αις,
A. τὴν ἡμέρ-αν,	A. τὰ ἡμέρ-α,	A. τὰς ἡμέρ-ας,
V. ἡμέρ-α.	V. ἡμέρ-α.	V. ἡμέρ-αι.

ἡ σοφῖα, "wisdom."

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
N	ἡ σοφί-α,	N	τὰ σοφί-α,	N	αἱ σοφί-αι,
G	τῆς σοφί-ας,	G	ταῖν σοφί-αιν,	G	τῶν σοφί-ῶν,
D	τῇ σοφί-ᾳ,	D	ταῖν σοφί-αιν,	D	ταῖς σοφί-αις,
A	τὴν σοφί-αν,	A	τὰ σοφί-α,	A	τὰς σοφί-ας,
V	σοφί-α.	V	σοφί-α.	V	σοφί-αι.

ἡ δόξα, "the opinion."

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
N	ἡ δόξ-α,	N	τὰ δόξ-α,	N	αἱ δόξ-αι,
G	τῆς δόξ-ης,	G	ταῖν δόξ-αιν,	G	τῶν δόξ-ῶν,
D	τῇ δόξ-ῃ,	D	ταῖν δόξ-αιν,	D	ταῖς δόξ-αις,
A	τὴν δόξ-αν,	A	τὰ δόξ-α,	A	τὰς δόξ-ας,
V	δόξ-α.	V	δόξ-α.	V	δόξ-αι.

ἡ κεφαλῆ, "the head."

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
N	ἡ κεφαλ-ῆ,	N	τὰ κεφαλ-ά,	N	αἱ κεφαλ-αί,
G	τῆς κεφαλ-ῆς,	G	ταῖν κεφαλ-αῖν,	G	τῶν κεφαλ-ῶν,
D	τῇ κεφαλ-ῇ,	D	ταῖν κεφαλ-αῖν,	D	ταῖς κεφαλ-αῖς,
A	τὴν κεφαλ-ῆν,	A	τὰ κεφαλ-ά,	A	τὰς κεφαλ-αῖς,
V	κεφαλ-ῆ.	V	κεφαλ-ά.	V	κεφαλ-αί.

V. Nouns in *ας* make the genitive in *ου*, and the remaining cases like those of *ἡμέρα*.

VI. Nouns in *ης* make the genitive in *ου*, and the remaining cases like those of *κεφαλῆ*.

VII. The vocative of words in *ης* and *ας* is formed by rejecting *ς*; but the following in *ης* have the vocative in *α*

1. Those which have a *τ* before the *ης*; as, *προφήτης*, *προφήτᾱ*; *ἐργάτης*, *ἐργάτᾱ*.
2. Those ending in *πης*; as, *κυνωπης*, *κυνῶπᾱ*.
3. Words compounded with *μετρέω*, *πωλέω*, *τρίβω*; as, *γεωμέτρης*, "a geometer," voc. *γεωμέτρᾱ*; *βιβλιοπώλης*, "a bookseller," voc. *βιβλιοπῶλᾱ*; *παιδοτρίβης*, "a teacher of gymnastics," voc. *παιδοτρίβᾱ*.
4. Names of nations and communities; as, *Σκύθης*, "a Scythian," voc. *Σκύθᾱ*; *Πέρσης*, "a Persian," voc. *Πέρσᾱ*. But *Πέρσης*, a man's name, *Perses*, makes *Πέρση*.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ νεανίας, "the youth."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ νεανί-ας,	N. τὼ νεανί-α,	N. οἱ νεανί-αι,
G. τοῦ νεανί-ου,	G. τοῖν νεανί-αιν,	G. τῶν νεανί-ων,
D. τῷ νεανί-ῳ,	D. τοῖν νεανί-αιν,	D. τοῖς νεανί-αις,
A. τὸν νεανί-αν,	A. τὼ νεανί-α,	A. τοὺς νεανί-ας,
V. νεανί-α.	V. νεανί-α.	V. νεανί-αι.

ὁ τελώνης, "the tax-gatherer."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ τελών-ης,	N. τὼ τελών-α,	N. οἱ τελών-αι,
G. τοῦ τελών-ου,	G. τοῖν τελών-αιν,	G. τῶν τελών-ων,
D. τῷ τελών-ῳ,	D. τοῖν τελών-αιν,	D. τοῖς τελών-αις,
A. τὸν τελών-ην,	A. τὼ τελών-α,	A. τοὺς τελών-ας,
V. τελών-η.	V. τελών-α.	V. τελών-αι.

XVIII. EXERCISES ON THE FIRST DECLENSION ...

PRELIMINARY RULES.¹

1. Nouns referring to the same person or thing agree in case; as, Ἡρα ἡ θεά, "Juno the goddess;" ἡ λίμνη Ἐρυθραία, "the estuary Erythræ."

2. One noun governs another in the genitive when the latter refers to a different person or thing from the former; as, ῥωμὴ ψυχῆς, "firmness of soul."

3. Any verb may have the same case after it as before it when both words refer to the same person or thing; as, Ἡρα ἦν θεά, "Juno was a goddess;" σοφία ἐστὶ τιμή, "wisdom is honour."

Vocabulary.

ἐστὶ	. . . .	he, she, or it is.
εἰσὶ	. . . .	they are.
ἦν	. . . .	he, she, or it was.
ἦσαν	. . . .	they were.
καὶ	. . . .	and.
ἢ	. . . .	or.

1. A few simple rules of syntax are here anticipated, in order to serve as a basis for the construction of short sentences in the exercises. The brief vocabulary following immediately after is given with the same view.

I.

In what cases and numbers are the following words found?

θύραν.	οίκιας.	γυμνασῆς.	Λυβίου.	Ἰσθμῆς.
θύραιν.	οίκιαν.	γυμνασάν.	Λυβειν.	οὐρανῶν.
θύραις.	οἰκιῶν.	γυμνασάις.	Λυβία.	ἰσθμῆ.
θύρας.	οἰκίαι.	γυμνασῆ.	ιονία.	τιμῶν.
θύρων.	οἰκία.	γυμνασῆ.	ιονισ.	γεωποτεγνα.
θύρῃ.	οἰκίαις.	οἶκων.	ιονίας.	τελλήνων.
θύρα.	οἰκιῶν.	οἶκῃ.	ιονίων.	ἀλφειῆ.
θύραι.	αἰτίαν.	οἰώαις.	Ἀτρεΐδων.	θαλασσοῶν.
ἔδρας.	αἰτίας.	κωμῆς.	Ἀτρεΐδῃν.	νεσῶραις.
ἔδρῃ.	αἰτίαι.	κωμίας.	ἄκινάκῃ.	πικρῶν.
ἔδραν.	αἰτίᾱ.	κωμῆ.	ἄκινάκῃς.	τιμῆς.
ἔδρας.	αἰτίας.	κωμῆν.	ἄκινάκα.	οὐρανῶν.
ἔδρων.	αἰτίαν.	κωμῶν.	ἄκινάκας.	ἀγκυρῶν.

II.

Translate the following; and name, at the same time, the gender, number, and case.

γεφύρα, "a bridge,"	μάχαιρα, "a sword,"
γεφύρα,	μαχαιράς,
γεφύραιν,	μαχαιράις,
γεφύρας,	μάχαιραι,
γεφυρῶν,	μάχαιραν.
γέφυραι,	μαχαιρά,
γεφυραίς,	μαχαιράν.
γεφύραν.	μαχαιρῶν.
τιμῆ, "hope,"	μουσα, "a muse,"
τιμῆ,	μουσαν.
τιμῆν	μουσάν.
τιμῆς	μουσῆς.
τιμᾶ,	μουσᾶς.
τιμαί,	μουσῆ.
τιμαίς,	μουσᾶις.
τιμαίν	μουσαί.

ταμίᾱς, "a steward,"	ποιητῆς, "a poet,"
ταμία,	ποιητά,
ταμίᾳ,	ποιητῇ,
ταμίῳ,	ποιητῆν,
ταμίαις,	ποιητοῦ,
ταμίαν,	ποιηταῖς,
ταμίᾱς,	ποιητάς,
ταμιᾶν.	ποιητάι.

III.

Translate the following, and show the government.

Ἡ σκιὰ τῆς οἰκίας.—ἡ θύρα ταῖν οἰκιαῖν.—ἡ ἀληθεία τῆς φιλίας.—ἡ φωνὴ τῆς μούσης.—ἡ αἰτία τῆς βροντῆς.—ἡ νίκη τῆς ἀρετῆς.—ἡ ῥίζα τῆς γλώσσης.—ἡ ἀμίλλα τῆς θαλάττης.—τῆς θύρας τῆς γέφυρας.—τῇ φωνῇ τῆς βροντῆς.—ταῖς νίκαις τῶν μουσῶν.—τῶν ῥιζῶν τῶν γλωσσῶν.—τὰς ἀμίλλας ταῖν θαλατταῖν.—τῇ ἀληθείᾳ καὶ τῇ φιλίᾳ.—τῆς γέφυρας καὶ τῆς θαλάττης.—τῶν νικῶν καὶ τῶν μουσῶν.—τῆς γλώσσης καὶ τῆς φωνῆς.—τὴν αἰτίαν καὶ τὴν φωνὴν τῆς βροντῆς.

Ὁ ποιητῆς τῆς ἀγορᾶς.—ὁ μαθητῆς τῆς στοᾶς.—ὁ ταμίᾱς τῆς γέφυρας.—ὁ προφήτης τῆς νίκης.—τῷ ποιητῇ τῶν μουσῶν.—τοῖς μαθηταῖς τῆς ἀρετῆς.—τῶν ταμιῶν τῆς ἀγορᾶς.—τοῖν προφηταῖν τῆς ἀληθείας.—τῷ ναυτῷ τῆς θαλάττης.—τοῖν ἀθληταῖν τῆς ἀμίλλης.—τοῖς στρατιωταῖς τοῦ Αἰνείου.—τοῦ ταῖν οἰκιαῖν δεσπότου.—τοὺς τῶν πολιτῶν δικαστάς.—τῷ μαθητῇ καὶ τῷ ναύτῃ.—τοῦ ταμίου καὶ τοῦ τῆς ἀμίλλης ἀθλητοῦ.—τὸν ταμίαν καὶ τοὺς προφήτας καὶ τὴν τοῦ ποιητοῦ ᾠδὴν.—τῷ ποιητῇ καὶ τῷ μαθητῇ καὶ τῷ ναυτῷ τῶν πολιτῶν.

Ἡ σελήνη ἐστὶ πλανήτης.—αἱ ἀρεταὶ εἰσὶν αἱ θύραι τῆς τιμῆς.—ὁ ταμίᾱς καὶ ὁ ναύτης εἰσὶ πολῖται.—ὁ νεανίας ἦν ποιητῆς.—ὁ προφήτης ἦν δικαστής.—οἱ στρατιῶται ἦσαν ἀθληταί.—Ἰταλία ἐστὶ χώρα.—μέθη ἐστὶ μανία.—οἱ μαθηταί καὶ οἱ τεχνिताί εἰσὶ δικασταί τῆς ἀμίλλης.

—οὐ κλεπταὶ ἦσαν ναυταί, καὶ ἡ ἀγέλη τοῦ ἀρότου ἦν ἡ
 λεία.—οὐ ὄλιγαί καὶ ἡ στρατία καὶ αἱ τῶν ναυτῶν συμ-
 φοραὶ ἦσαν ἡ τῆς λείας αἰτία.—ὁ τῶν πολιτῶν ταμίης ἦν
 τῆς νίκης ἀρχή.

IV.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into gram-
 matical, so as to suit the English words opposite :

<i>Robbers in the country of</i>	Ἀποτῆς ἐν ὁ χώρα ὁ Ἀσία.
<i>Asia.</i>	
<i>Of soldiers in Athens.</i>	Στρατιώτης ἐν Ἀθήναι.
<i>Days of despondency and</i>	Ἡμέρα ὁ ἀθυμία καὶ φεγῆ.
<i>fight.</i>	
<i>In Sellasia there was peace.</i>	Ἐν Σελλασία ἦν εἰρήνη.
<i>The tongue is the cause of</i>	Ὁ γλῶσσα ἐστὶν αἰτία μάχη.
<i>conflict.</i>	
<i>The kingdoms of the earth.</i>	Ὁ βασιλεία ὁ γῆ.
<i>The guard of Theramenes.</i>	Ὁ φρουρά ὁ Θηραμένης.
<i>Of the council and the assem-</i>	Ὁ βουλή καὶ ὁ ἐκκλησία.
<i>bly.</i>	
<i>The beginnings of naval com-</i>	Ὁ ἀρχὴ ναυαρχία.
<i>mands.</i>	
<i>Of the battles of the sea.</i>	Ὁ μάχη ὁ θάλασσα.
<i>For Mitylene and the prom-</i>	Ὁ Μιτυλήνη καὶ ὁ ἀκρο ὁ
<i>ontory Malea.</i>	Μαλέα.
<i>In the battle of the Arginuse.</i>	Ἐν ὁ μάχη αἱ Ἀργινούσαι.
<i>The two councils of the day.</i>	Ὁ βουλή ὁ ἡμέρα.
<i>The two men of Eubœa.</i>	Ὁ ἀνθρωπος Εὐβοία.
<i>Thunderings and lightning,</i>	Βροντή καὶ ἀστραπή καὶ πο-
<i>and flights of citizens.</i>	λίτης φεγῆ.
<i>Of Asia and Macedonia.</i>	Ἀσία καὶ Μακεδονία.
<i>The two satraps and the two</i>	Ὁ σατραπῆς καὶ ὁ ἀρχή.
<i>commands.</i>	

XIX. SECOND DECLENSION.

Terminations.

-ος, masculine, sometimes feminine.

-ον, neuter.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ λόγος, "the discourse."

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. ὁ	λόγ-ος,	N. τὼ	λόγ-ω,	N. οἱ	λόγ-οι,
G. τοῦ	λόγ-ου,	G. τοῖν	λόγ-οιν,	G. τῶν	λόγ-ων,
D. τῷ	λόγ-ω,	D. τοῖν	λόγ-οιν,	D. τοῖς	λόγ-οις,
A. τὸν	λόγ-ον,	A. τὼ	λόγ-ω,	A. τοὺς	λόγ-ους,
V.	λόγ-ε.	V.	λόγ-ω.	V.	λόγ-οι.

ἡ φηγός, "the beech."

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. ἡ	φεγ-ός,	N. τὰ	φεγ-ώ,	N. αἱ	φεγ-οί,
G. τῆς	φεγ-οῦ,	G. ταῖν	φεγ-οῖν,	G. τῶν	φεγ-ῶν,
D. τῇ	φεγ-ῷ,	D. ταῖν	φεγ-οῖν,	D. ταῖς	φεγ-οῖς,
A. τὴν	φεγ-όν,	A. τὰ	φεγ-ώ,	A. τὰς	φεγ-ούς,
V.	φεγ-έ.	V.	φεγ-ώ.	V.	φεγ-οί.

τὸ σῦκον, "the fig."

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. τὸ	σῦκ-ον,	N. τὼ	σῦκ-ω,	N. τὰ	σῦκ-α,
G. τοῦ	σῦκ-ου,	G. τοῖν	σῦκ-οιν,	G. τῶν	σῦκ-ων,
D. τῷ	σῦκ-ω,	D. τοῖν	σῦκ-οιν,	D. τοῖς	σῦκ-οις,
A. τὸ	σῦκ-ον,	A. τὼ	σῦκ-ω,	A. τὰ	σῦκ-α,
V.	σῦκ-ον.	V.	σῦκ-ω.	V.	σῦκ-α.

XX. EXERCISES ON THE SECOND DECLENSION.

I.

In what cases and numbers are the following words found?

νόμω,	ἄνθρωπος,	δένδρον,	ὄργανω,
νόμῳ,	ἄνθρώπους,	δένδρων,	στεφάνῳ,
νόμων,	ἄνθρωποι,	δένδρῳ,	θεόν,
νόμοι,	ἄνθρώπῳ,	δένδροιιν,	δμίλε,
νόμοις,	ἄνθρώπῳ,	δένδρα,	χρόνοιιν,
νόμοιιν,	ἄνθρωπον,	δένδρῳ,	θρόνον,
νόμῃ,	ἄνθρωπε,	δώροις,	ρόδα,

18 EXERCISES ON THE SECOND DECLENSION.

νόμους,	ἀγγέλων,	δώρον,	προβαῖτω.
νόμον,	ἀγγέλους,	δώρα,	ζωῶν,
ὄδοιν,	ἀγγέλου,	μήλου,	οἴνω,
ὄδῃ,	ἀγγέλους,	μήλων,	σίδηρον,
ὄδῳ,	ἀγγέλοι,	μήλοις,	βαρβίτῳ.

II



Translate the following, and name, at the same time, the number and case.

ἥλιος, "the sun,"	ἵππος, "a horse,"
ἥλιον,	ἵπποις,
ἥλιε,	ἵππῳ,
ἡλίου,	ἵππων,
ἡλίους,	ἵππους.
ἡλίῳ,	κέντρον, "a goad,"
ἡλίῳ,	κέντρῳ,
ἡλίῳιν.	κέντρα,
θάνατος, "death,"	κέντροις.
θάνατον,	ἀδελφός, "a brother,"
θανάτου,	ἀδελφῷ,
θανάτοις,	ἀδελφούς,
θανάτῳ.	ἀδελφῶν.
υἱός, "a son,"	πῶλος, "a young steed,"
υἱέ,	πῶλους,
υἱοῖς,	πῶλοι,
υἱόν.	πῶλων,
ἄνεμος, "a wind,"	πῶλον.
ἀνέμοις,	σφυρόν, "the ankle,"
ἀνέμων,	σφυρῷ,
ἀνέμοιν,	σφυρῶ,
ἀνέμῳ.	σφυρά,
τέκνον, "a child,"	σφυροῖς.
τέκνα,	χρησμός, "an oracle,"
τέκνων,	χρησμῶ,
τέκνοι.	χρησμῷ.

III.

Translate the following, and show the government :

Ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.—τοῦ καρποῦ τῶν δένδρων.—
τῷ παιδίῳ τοῦ Ἴπποκενταύρου.—οἱ τῶν ἀνθρώπων θυμοί.
—Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου υἱός.—ἡ τοῦ Βάκχου ἀμ-
πελος.—οἱ τῶν θεῶν νόμοι.—τὰ τῆς νήσου ῥόδα.—τῶν
ζωῶν καὶ τοῖν τέκνοιον.—τοὺς τῶν ξένων δόμους, καὶ τὰ
τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὄπλα.—ἡ βίβλος τῶν νόμων.—οἱ τοῦ ὠκεᾶ-
νοῦ ἄνεμοι.—τοῖς τῶν δένδρων μήλοις.—ὁ οἶνος τῆς ἀμπέ-
λου.—τὰ πυλωρῶν κλειῖθρα.—τὰ τῶν ἀσπίδων σημεῖα, καὶ
ὁ τῶν ὄπλων κόσμος.

Ὁ λόγος τῆς ψυχῆς εἶδωλον ἐστὶ.—Ἡ Αἴγυπτος δῶρόν
ἐστὶ τοῦ Νείλου.—ὁ ἥλιος καὶ ἡ σελήνη ἦσαν θεοὶ τῶν
Αἰγυπτίων.—οἱ πυγμαῖοι καὶ οἱ γέραννοι ἦσαν ἀντιμαχη-
ταί.—Ἡ ἀρχὴ τοῦ πλούτου ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρχὴ τῶν πονῶν.—ὦ
ἄνθρωπε, οἶνος ἐστὶ κάτοπτρον τῆς καρδίας.—Ἰναχος ἦν
υἱὸς Ὀκεανοῦ.—Αἱ νεφέλαι τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἔχουσι βροντὴν
καὶ ἀστραπὴν καὶ χαλάζαν.—Οἱ ἄνεμοι τῆς θαλάττης εἰσὶ
φόβος τοῖς ναυταῖς.—Οἱ πτωχοὶ ἔχουσι τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ
οὐρανοῦ.—Διμὸς ἔχει τὴν γῆν Αἰγύπτου.—Ὁ κόσμος ἐστὶ
σκηνή, καὶ ὁ βίος ἐστὶ πάροδος.—Ὁ Θεὸς ἔχει τὸν βίον
καὶ τὴν τελευτὴν τῶν ἀνθρώπων.—Θάνατος καὶ ζωὴ, πόνος
καὶ ἡδονή, πλοῦτος καὶ πενία, εἰσὶν ἀνθρώποις.—Ἐχει
τυρὸν καὶ ἄρτον, οἶνον καὶ σταφύλας.—Στρατηγοὶ καὶ λο-
χαγοὶ ἦσαν ἐν ταῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων σκηναῖς.—Ἀλκιβιάδης
καὶ τὰ ἀνδράποδα ἦσαν ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, καὶ ἦν φόβος Ἀρχιδάμῳ
καὶ τοῖς στρατιώταις.—Ἐχει τόξον καὶ φαρέτραν καὶ βάρ-
βιτον καὶ ῥόδα.—Ἡ μάχη τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐν Φαρσάλῳ.—Αἰ-
ολος ἦν κύριος τῶν ἀνεμῶν.—Ὁ βουκόλος ἦν ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ
καὶ ὁ μόσχος ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ.—Βρέννος ἦν στρατηγὸς τῶν
Γαλατῶν.—Τοῖς κατασκόποις τῆς χώρας ἦν ὑδάτιον ἐν
πέτρᾳ.

1. Ἐχει, "he, she, or it has," and ἔχουσι, "they have," being active in meaning, take the accusative. The regular rule will be introduced in the course of a few pages.

XXI. ADJECTIVE.

I. The Declensions of Adjectives are *three*.

II. The First Declension of Adjectives has *three* terminations, the second *two*, the third *one*.

III. Adjectives of three terminations are the most numerous, and have the feminine always in *η* except when preceded by a vowel or the letter *ρ*, in which case it ends in *α*. Thus,

δειλός,	δειλή,	δειλόν,	"cowardly;"
καλός,	καλή,	καλόν,	"handsome;"
σοφός,	σοφή,	σοφόν,	"wise."

But,

φίλιος,	φιλία,	φίλιον,	"friendly;"
ἅγιος,	ἅγια,	ἅγιον,	"holy;"
ιερός,	ιερά,	ιερόν,	"sacred."

IV. The masculine termination in *ος* and the neuter in *ον* are inflected after the second declension of nouns. The feminine termination in *η* or *α* is inflected after the first declension of nouns.

V. Adjectives in *ος*, however, have the feminine in *η*; as, *δυσοος*, *δυδόη*; *θούος*, *θούή*. But, when *ρ* precedes, these have also *α*; as, *ἀθρόος*, *ἀθρόα*.

XXII. ADJECTIVES IN *ος*, *η*, *ον*, AND *ος*, *α*, *ον*.

σοφός, *σοφή*, *σοφόν*, "wise."

Singular.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. σοφός,	σοφή,	σοφόν,	N. σοφ-ύ,	σοφ-ά,	σοφ-ώ,
G. σοφ-ού,	σοφ-ῆς,	σοφ-ού,	G. σοφ-οῖν,	σοφ-αῖν,	σοφ-οῖν,
D. σοφ-ῶ,	σοφ-ῆ,	σοφ-ῶ,	D. σοφ-οῖν,	σοφ-αῖν,	σοφ-οῖν,
A. σοφ-όν,	σοφ-ῆν,	σοφ-όν,	A. σοφ-ύ,	σοφ-ά,	σοφ-ώ,
V. σοφ-έ,	σοφ-ῆ,	σοφ-όν.	V. σοφ-ύ,	σοφ-ά,	σοφ-ώ.

Plural.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. σοφ-οί,	σοφ-αί,	σοφ-ά,
G. σοφ-ῶν,	σοφ-ῶν,	σοφ-ῶν,
D. σοφ-οῖς,	σοφ-αῖς,	σοφ-οῖς,
A. σοφ-ούς,	σοφ-άς,	σοφ-ά,
V. σοφ-οί,	σοφ-αί,	σοφ-ά.

ἡ σοφία, "wisdom."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. ἡ σοφί-α,	N. τὰ σοφί-α,	N. αἱ σοφί-αι,
G. τῆς σοφί-ας,	G. ταῖν σοφί-αιν,	G. τῶν σοφί-ων,
D. τῇ σοφί-α,	D. ταῖν σοφί-αιν,	D. ταῖς σοφί-αις,
A. τὴν σοφί-αν,	A. τὰ σοφί-α,	A. τὰς σοφί-ας,
V. σοφί-α.	V. σοφί-α.	V. σοφί-αι.

ἡ δόξα, "the opinion."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. ἡ δόξ-α,	N. τὰ δόξ-α,	N. αἱ δόξ-αι,
G. τῆς δόξ-ης,	G. ταῖν δόξ-αιν,	G. τῶν δόξ-ων,
D. τῇ δόξ-η,	D. ταῖν δόξ-αιν,	D. ταῖς δόξ-αις,
A. τὴν δόξ-αν,	A. τὰ δόξ-α,	A. τὰς δόξ-ας,
V. δόξ-α.	V. δόξ-α.	V. δόξ-αι.

ἡ κεφαλῆ, "the head."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. ἡ κεφαλ-ῆ,	N. τὰ κεφαλ-ᾶ,	N. αἱ κεφαλ-αί,
G. τῆς κεφαλ-ῆς,	G. ταῖν κεφαλ-αῖν,	G. τῶν κεφαλ-ῶν,
D. τῇ κεφαλ-ῇ,	D. ταῖν κεφαλ-αῖν,	D. ταῖς κεφαλ-αῖς,
A. τὴν κεφαλ-ῆν,	A. τὰ κεφαλ-ᾶ,	A. τὰς κεφαλ-αῖς,
V. κεφαλ-ῆ.	V. κεφαλ-ᾶ.	V. κεφαλ-αί.

V. Nouns in *ας* make the genitive in *ου*, and the remaining cases like those of *ἡμέρα*.

VI. Nouns in *ης* make the genitive in *ου*, and the remaining cases like those of *κεφαλῆ*.

VII. The vocative of words in *ης* and *ας* is formed by rejecting *ς*; but the following in *ης* have the vocative in *α*.

- Those which have a *τ* before the *ης*; as, *προφήτης*, *προφήτᾶ*; *ἐργάτης*, *ἐργάτᾶ*.
- Those ending in *πης*; as, *κυνωπης*, *κυνῶπᾶ*.
- Words compounded with *μετρέω*, *πωλέω*, *τρίβω*; as, *γεωμέτρης*, "a geometer," voc. *γεωμέτρᾶ*; *βιβλιοπώλης*, "a bookseller," voc. *βιβλιοπῶλᾶ*; *παιδοτρίβης*, "a teacher of gymnastics," voc. *παιδοτριβᾶ*.
- Names of nations and communities; as, *Σκύθης*, "a Scythian," voc. *Σκύθᾶ*; *Πέρσης*, "a Persian," voc. *Πέρσᾶ*. But *Πέρσης*, a man's name, *Perses*, makes *Πέρση*.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ νεανίας, "the youth."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ νεανί-ας,	N. τὼ νεανί-α,	N. οἱ νεανί-αι,
G. τοῦ νεανί-ου,	G. τοῖν νεανί-αιν,	G. τῶν νεανί-ων,
D. τῷ νεανί-ῳ,	D. τοῖν νεανί-αιν,	D. τοῖς νεανί-αις,
A. τὸν νεανί-αν,	A. τὼ νεανί-α,	A. τοὺς νεανί-ας,
V. νεανί-α.	V. νεανί-α.	V. νεανί-αι.

ὁ τελώνης, "the tax-gatherer."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ τελών-ης,	N. τὼ τελών-α,	N. οἱ τελών-αι,
G. τοῦ τελών-ου,	G. τοῖν τελών-αιν,	G. τῶν τελών-ων,
D. τῷ τελών-ῳ,	D. τοῖν τελών-αιν,	D. τοῖς τελών-αις,
A. τὸν τελών-ην,	A. τὼ τελών-α,	A. τοὺς τελών-ας,
V. τελών-α.	V. τελών-α.	V. τελών-αι.

XVIII. EXERCISES ON THE FIRST DECLENSION . . .

PRELIMINARY RULES.¹

1. Nouns referring to the same person or thing agree in case; as, Ἦρα ἡ θεά, "Juno the goddess;" ἡ λίμνη Ἐρυθραία, "the estuary Erythræ."

2. One noun governs another in the genitive when the latter refers to a different person or thing from the former; as, ῥωμὴ ψυχῆς, "firmness of soul."

3. Any verb may have the same case after it as before it when both words refer to the same person or thing; as, Ἦρα ἦν θεά, "Juno was a goddess;" σοφία ἐστὶ τιμή, "wisdom is honour."

Vocabulary.

ἐστὶ	he, she, or it is.
εἰσὶ	they are.
ἦν	he, she, or it was.
ἦσαν	they were.
καὶ	and.
ἢ	or.

1. A few simple rules of syntax are here anticipated, in order to serve as a basis for the construction of short sentences in the exercises. The brief vocabulary following immediately after is given with the same view.

I.

In what cases and numbers are the following words found?

θύραν,	οικίας,	γλώσσης,	Αινείου,	ἀγορᾶς,
θύραιν,	οικίαν,	γλώσσαν,	Αινείαν,	φιλίαιν, -
θύραις,	οικίαιν,	γλώσσαις,	Αινεία,	ῥῥῃ,
θύρας,	οικίαι,	γλώσση,	μονῖαι,	ταμίον,
θυρῶν,	οικία,	γλώσση,	μονίου,	χειροτέχνα,
θύρα,	οικίαις,	δίψαν,	μονίας,	σελήναιν,
θύρα,	οικίῶν,	δίψη,	μονιῶν,	ἀληθεία,
θύραι,	αἰτίαιν,	δίψαις,	Ἄτρείδου,	θαλασσῶν,
ἔδρας,	αἰτίαις,	κώμης,	Ἄτρείδην,	γεφύραις,
ἔδρα,	αἰτίαι,	κώμας,	ἀκινᾶκη,	σκίαν,
ἔδραν,	αἰτία,	κώμαι,	ἀκινάκης,	τιμῆς,
ἔδραις,	αἰτίας,	κώμην,	ἀκινάκα,	φώνην,
ἔδρῶν,	αἰτίαν,	κωμῶν,	ἀκινάκας,	ἀγκυρῶν.

II.

Translate the following, and name, at the same time, the gender, number, and case.

γέφυρα, "a bridge,"	μάχαιρα, "a sword,"
γεφύρα,	μαχαίρας,
γεφύραιν,	μαχαίραις,
γεφύρας,	μάχαιραι,
γεφυρῶν,	μάχαιραν,
γέφυραι,	μαχαίρα,
γεφύραις,	μαχαίραιν,
γεφύραν.	μαχαιρῶν.
τιμή, "honour,"	μοῦσα, "a muse,"
τιμῆ,	μοῦσαν,
τιμήν	μούσαιν,
τιμῆς	μούσης,
τιμά,	μούσας,
τιμαί,	μούση,
τιμαῖς,	μούσαις,
τιμαῖν	μοῦσαι.

ταμίας, "a steward,"	ποιητής, "a poet,"
ταμία,	ποιητά,
ταμίᾳ,	ποιητῆ,
ταμίου,	ποιητήν,
ταμίαις,	ποιητοῦ,
ταμίαν,	ποιηταῖς,
ταμίας,	ποιητάς,
ταμιαῖν.	ποιηταί.

III.

Translate the following, and show the government.

Ἡ σκιὰ τῆς οἰκίας.—ἡ θύρα ταῖν οἰκιαῖν.—ἡ ἀληθεία τῆς φιλίας.—ἡ φωνὴ τῆς μουσῆς.—ἡ αἰτία τῆς βροντῆς.—ἡ νίκη τῆς ἀρετῆς.—ἡ ρίζα τῆς γλώσσης.—ἡ ἀμίλλα τῆς θαλάττης.—τῆς θύρας τῆς γέφυρας.—τῆ φωνῆ τῆς βροντῆς.—ταῖς νίκαις τῶν μουσῶν.—τῶν ριζῶν τῶν γλωσσῶν.—τὰς ἀμίλλας ταῖν θαλατταῖν.—τῆ ἀληθείᾳ καὶ τῆ φιλίᾳ.—τῆς γέφυρας καὶ τῆς θαλάττης.—τῶν νικῶν καὶ τῶν μουσῶν.—τῆς γλώσσης καὶ τῆς φωνῆς.—τὴν αἰτίαν καὶ τὴν φωνὴν τῆς βροντῆς.

Ὁ ποιητῆς τῆς ἀγορᾶς.—ὁ μαθητῆς τῆς στοᾶς.—ὁ ταμίας τῆς γέφυρας.—ὁ προφήτης τῆς νίκης.—τῷ ποιητῆ τῶν μουσῶν.—τοῖς μαθηταῖς τῆς ἀρετῆς.—τῶν ταμιῶν τῆς ἀγορᾶς.—τοῖν προφηταῖν τῆς ἀληθείας.—τῶ ναυτὰ τῆς θαλάττης.—τοῖν ἀθληταῖν τῆς ἀμίλλης.—τοῖς στρατιωταῖς τοῦ Αἰνείου.—τοῦ ταῖν οἰκιαῖν δεσπότου.—τοὺς τῶν πολιτῶν δικαστάς.—τῷ μαθητῆ καὶ τῷ ναύτη.—τοῦ ταμίου καὶ τοῦ τῆς ἀμίλλης ἀθλητοῦ.—τὸν ταμίαν καὶ τοὺς προφητάς καὶ τὴν τοῦ ποιητοῦ ᾠδὴν.—τῶ ποιητά καὶ τῶ μαθητά καὶ τῶ ναυτὰ τῶν πολιτῶν.

Ἡ σελήνη ἐστὶ πλανήτης.—αἱ ἀρεταὶ εἰσὶν αἱ θύραι τῆς τιμῆς.—ὁ ταμίας καὶ ὁ ναύτης εἰσὶ πολῖται.—ὁ νεανίας ἦν ποιητῆς.—ὁ προφήτης ἦν δικαστής.—οἱ στρατιῶται ἦσαν ἀθληταί.—Ἰταλία ἐστὶ χώρα.—μέθη ἐστὶ μανία.—οἱ μαθηταί καὶ οἱ τεχνिताί εἰσὶ δικασταί τῆς ἀμίλλης.

—οὐ κλέπται ἦσαν ναυταί, καὶ ἡ ἐγάλη τῶ ἀμνοσι ἦν ἡ
 λεία.—οὐ ὀπλεταί καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ καὶ αἱ τῶν νεανιωτῶν ποι-
 φουρι ἦσαν ἡ τῆς ἐλύτης αἰτία.—ὁ τῶν πωλετῶν ταμασὶ ἦν
 τῆς νεκρῆς ἀρχή.

IV.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into gram-
 matical, so as to suit the English words opposite :

<i>Robbers in the country of</i>	Δησότης ἐν ὁ χώρα ὁ Ἄσια.
<i>Asia.</i>	
<i>Of soldiers in Athens.</i>	Στρατιώτης ἐν Ἀθήναι.
<i>Days of despondency and</i>	Ἡμέρα ὁ ἀθυμία καὶ φυγή.
<i>flight.</i>	
<i>In Hellas there was peace.</i>	Ἐν Σελλασία ἦν εἰρήνη.
<i>The tongue is the cause of</i>	Ἐὐ γλῶσσα ἐστὶν αἰτία μάχη.
<i>conflict.</i>	
<i>The kingdoms of the earth.</i>	Ἐὐ βασιλεία ὁ γῆ.
<i>The guard of Theramenes.</i>	Ἐὐ φρουρά ὁ Θηραμένης.
<i>Of the council and the assembly.</i>	Ἐὐ βουλή καὶ ὁ ἐκκλησία.
<i>The beginnings of naval com-</i>	Ἐὐ ἀρχή ναυαρχία.
<i>mands.</i>	
<i>Of the battles of the sea.</i>	Ἐὐ μάχη ὁ θάλαττα.
<i>For Mitylene and the prom-</i>	Ἐὐ Μιτυλήνη καὶ ὁ ἄκρα ὁ
<i>ontory Mælea.</i>	Μαλέα.
<i>In the battle of the Arginusæ.</i>	Ἐν ὁ μάχη αἱ Ἀργινοῦσαι.
<i>The two councils of the day.</i>	Ἐὐ βουλή ὁ ἡμέρα.
<i>The two men of Eubœa.</i>	Ἐὐ ἄνθρωπος Εὐβοία.
<i>Thunderings and lightning,</i>	Βροντή καὶ ἀστραπή καὶ πο-
<i>and flights of citizens.</i>	λίτης φυγή.
<i>Of Asia and Macedonia.</i>	Ἄσια καὶ Μακεδονία.
<i>The two satraps and the two</i>	Ἐὐ σατραπῆς καὶ ὁ ἀρχή.
<i>commands.</i>	

XIX. SECOND DECLENSION.

Terminations.

-ος, masculine, sometimes feminine.

-ον, neuter.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ λόγος, "the discourse."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. ὁ λόγ-ος,	N. τὼ λόγ-ω,	N. οἱ λόγ-οι,
G. τοῦ λόγ-ου,	G. τοῖν λόγ-οιν,	G. τῶν λόγ-ων,
D. τῷ λόγ-ῳ,	D. τοῖν λόγ-οιν,	D. τοῖς λόγ-οις,
A. τὸν λόγ-ον,	A. τὼ λόγ-ω,	A. τοὺς λόγ-ους,
V. λόγ-ε.	V. λόγ-ω.	V. λόγ-οι.

ἡ φηγός, "the beech."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. ἡ φηγ-ός,	N. τὰ φηγ-ώ,	N. αἱ φηγ-οί,
G. τῆς φηγ-οῦ,	G. ταῖν φηγ-οῖν,	G. τῶν φηγ-ῶν,
D. τῇ φηγ-ῳ,	D. ταῖν φηγ-οῖν,	D. ταῖς φηγ-οῖς,
A. τὴν φηγ-όν,	A. τὰ φηγ-ώ,	A. τὰς φηγ-οὺς,
V. φηγ-έ.	V. φηγ-ώ.	V. φηγ-οί.

τὸ σῦκον, "the fig."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. τὸ σῦκ-ον,	N. τὼ σῦκ-ω,	N. τὰ σῦκ-α,
G. τοῦ σῦκ-ου,	G. τοῖν σῦκ-οιν,	G. τῶν σῦκ-ων,
D. τῷ σῦκ-ῳ,	D. τοῖν σῦκ-οιν,	D. τοῖς σῦκ-οις,
A. τὸ σῦκ-ον,	A. τὼ σῦκ-ω,	A. τὰ σῦκ-α,
V. σῦκ-ον.	V. σῦκ-ω.	V. σῦκ-α.

XX. EXERCISES ON THE SECOND DECLENSION.

I.

In what cases and numbers are the following words found?

νόμω,	ἄνθρωπος,	δένδρον,	ὄργανω,
νόμῳ,	ἀνθρώπους,	δένδρων,	στεφᾶνω,
νόμων,	ἄνθρωποι,	δένδρω,	θεόν,
νόμοι,	ἀνθρώπω,	δένδροιν,	διμίλε,
νόμοις,	ἀνθρώπῳ,	δένδρα,	χρόνοιον,
νόμοιν,	ἄνθρωπον,	δένδρω,	θρόνον,
νόμει,	ἄνθρωπε,	δώρις,	ρόδα,

νόμους,	ἀγγέλων,	δώρον,	προβαῖτω,
νόμον,	ἀγγέλους,	δῶρα,	ζῶων,
δοῖν,	ἀγγέλου,	μήλου,	οἴνω,
δόδε,	ἀγγέλους,	μήλων,	σίδηρον,
δώ,	ἀγγέλοι,	μήλοις,	βαρβίτω.

II



Translate the following, and name, at the same time, the number and case.

ἥλιος, "the sun,"	ἵππος, "a horse,"
ἥλιον,	ἵππους,
ἥλιε,	ἵππω,
ἡλίου,	ἵππων,
ἡλίους,	ἵππους.
ἡλίω,	κέντρον, "a goad,"
ἡλίω,	κέντρῳ,
ἡλίωιν.	κέντρα,
θάνατος, "death,"	κέντροις.
θάνατον,	ἀδελφός, "a brother,"
θανάτου,	ἀδελφῶ,
θανάτοις,	ἀδελφούς,
θανάτῳ.	ἀδελφῶν.
υἱός, "a son,"	πῶλος, "a young steed,"
υἱέ,	πῶλους,
υἱοῖς,	πῶλοι,
υἱόν.	πῶλων,
ἄνεμος, "a wind,"	πῶλον.
ἀνέμοις,	σφυρόν, "the ankle,"
ἀνέμων,	σφυρῶ,
ἀνέμοιν,	σφυρώ,
ἀνέμῳ.	σφυρά,
τέκνον, "a child,"	σφυροῖς.
τέκνα,	χρησμός, "an oracle,"
τέκνων,	χρησμῶ,
τέκνοιν.	χρησμῶ.

III.

Translate the following, and show the government :

Ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.—τοῦ καρποῦ τῶν δένδρων.—
τῷ παιδίῳ τοῦ Ἴπποκενταύρου.—οἱ τῶν ἀνθρώπων θυμοί.
—Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου υἱός.—ἡ τοῦ Βάκχου ἀμ-
πελος.—οἱ τῶν θεῶν νόμοι.—τὰ τῆς νήσου ῥόδα.—τῶν
ζῶων καὶ τοῖν τέκνοιον.—τοὺς τῶν ξένων δόμους, καὶ τὰ
τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὄπλα.—ἡ βίβλος τῶν νόμων.—οἱ τοῦ ὠκεᾶ-
νοῦ ἄνεμοι.—τοῖς τῶν δένδρων μήλοις.—ὁ οἶνος τῆς ἀμπέ-
λου.—τὰ πυλωρῶν κλειῖθρα.—τὰ τῶν ἀσπίδων σημεῖα, καὶ
ὁ τῶν ὄπλων κόσμος.

Ὁ λόγος τῆς ψυχῆς εἶδωλον ἐστὶ.—Ἡ Αἴγυπτος δῶρόν
ἐστὶ τοῦ Νείλου.—ὁ ἥλιος καὶ ἡ σελήνη ἦσαν θεοὶ τῶν
Αἰγυπτίων.—οἱ πυγμαῖοι καὶ οἱ γέραννοι ἦσαν ἀντιμαχη-
ταί.—Ἡ ἀρχὴ τοῦ πλούτου ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρχὴ τῶν πονῶν.—Ὡ
ἄνθρωπε, οἶνος ἐστὶ κάτοπτρον τῆς καρδίας.—Ἰναχος ἦν
υἱὸς Ὀκεανοῦ.—Αἱ νεφέλαι τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἔχουσι βροντὴν
καὶ ἀστραπὴν καὶ χαλάζαν.—Οἱ ἄνεμοι τῆς θαλάττης εἰσὶ
φόβος τοῖς ναυταῖς.—Οἱ πτωχοὶ ἔχουσι τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ
οὐρανοῦ.—Διμὸς ἔχει τὴν γῆν Αἰγύπτου.—Ὁ κόσμος ἐστὶ
σκηνή, καὶ ὁ βίος ἐστὶ πάροδος.—Ὁ Θεὸς ἔχει τὸν βίον
καὶ τὴν τελευτὴν τῶν ἀνθρώπων.—Θάνατος καὶ ζωὴ, πόνος
καὶ ἡδονή, πλοῦτος καὶ πενία, εἰσὶν ἀνθρώποις.—Ἐχει
τυρὸν καὶ ἄρτον, οἶνον καὶ σταφύλας.—Στρατηγοὶ καὶ λο-
χαγοὶ ἦσαν ἐν ταῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων σκηναῖς.—Ἀλκιβιάδης
καὶ τὰ ἀνδράποδα ἦσαν ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, καὶ ἦν φόβος Ἀρχιδάμῳ
καὶ τοῖς στρατιώταις.—Ἐχει τόξον καὶ φαρέτραν καὶ βάρ-
βιτον καὶ ῥόδα.—Ἡ μάχη τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐν Φαρσάλῳ.—Αἰ-
ολος ἦν κύριος τῶν ἀνεμῶν.—Ὁ βουκόλος ἦν ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ
καὶ ὁ μόσχος ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ.—Βρέννος ἦν στρατηγὸς τῶν
Γαλατῶν.—Τοῖς κατασκόποις τῆς χώρας ἦν ὑδάτιον ἐν
πέτρᾳ.

1. Ἐχει, "he, she, or it has," and ἔχουσι, "they have," being active in meaning, take the accusative. The regular rule will be introduced in the course of a few pages.

IV.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English words opposite :

<i>Men have troubles in life.</i>	'Ο ἄνθρωπος ἔχουσι πόνους ἐν ὁ βίος.
<i>Oh lord of the rivers and the deep!</i>	Κύριος ὁ ποταμὸς καὶ ὁ πόντος.
<i>The thieves have the bull.</i>	'Ο κλέπτης ἔχουσι ὁ ταῦρος.
<i>The fables of the poets, and the treasures of song.</i>	'Ο ὁ ποιητῆς μῦθος, καὶ ὁ ὁ ᾠδὴ θησαυρός.
<i>Bands and leaders of bands are in the gates of Orchomenus.</i>	Λόχος καὶ λοχαγέτης εἰσὶν ἐν ὁ πύλη Ὀρχομενός.
<i>He has the shoulders, and head, and eyes, and hair of Adrastus.</i>	Ἔχει ὁ ὤμος, καὶ ὁ κεφαλὴ, καὶ ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς, καὶ ὁ κόμη ὁ Ἄδραστος.
<i>The arms of the army of the Argives.</i>	'Ο ὄπλον ὁ ὁ Ἄργεῖος στρατός.
<i>The heavy-armed men were in the ditch.</i>	'Ο ὀπλίτης ἦσαν ἐν ὁ τάφρος.
<i>Oh Olympus of the gods!</i>	'Ω Ὀλυμπος ὁ θεός!
<i>Oh two children of the muse!</i>	'Ω τέκνον ὁ Μοῦσα!
<i>In Paros, an island of the sea, were the twins of the goddess.</i>	'Εν Πάρος, νῆσος ὁ θάλαττα, ἦσαν ὁ δίδυμος ὁ θεά.
<i>A merchant of the Peloponnesus has gold and silver.</i>	'Εμπορος ὁ Πελοπόννησος ἔχει χρυσὸς καὶ ἄργυρος.
<i>There are crocodiles in the Nile, a river of Egypt.</i>	Εἰσὶ κροκόδειλος ἐν ὁ Νεῖλος, ποταμὸς ὁ Αἴγυπτος.
<i>Of the triangles, the side, and of the centre of the circle.</i>	'Ο τρίγωνον ὁ πλευρὰ, καὶ ὁ κέντρον ὁ κύκλος.
<i>The triangles are ΑΒΓ and ΚΑΜ, the two diameters are ΡΣΤ and ΦΧΘ, and the two sides are ΟΠ and ΔΕ.</i>	'Ο τρίγωνον εἰσὶ ΑΒΓ καὶ ΚΑΜ, ὁ διάμετρος εἰσὶ ΡΣΤ καὶ ΦΧΘ, καὶ ὁ πλευρὰ εἰσὶ ΟΠ καὶ ΔΕ.

XXI. ADJECTIVE.

I. The Declensions of Adjectives are *three*.

II. The First Declension of Adjectives has *three* terminations, the second *two*, the third *one*.

III. Adjectives of three terminations are the most numerous, and have the feminine always in *η* except when preceded by a vowel or the letter *ρ*, in which case it ends in *α*. Thus,

δειλός,	δειλή,	δειλόν,	"cowardly;"
καλός,	καλή,	καλόν,	"handsome;"
σοφός,	σοφή,	σοφόν,	"wise."

But,

φίλιος,	φιλία,	φίλιον,	"friendly;"
ἅγιος,	ἅγια,	ἅγιον,	"holy;"
ιερός,	ιερά,	ιερόν,	"sacred."

IV. The masculine termination in *ος* and the neuter in *ον* are inflected after the second declension of nouns. The feminine termination in *η* or *α* is inflected after the first declension of nouns.

V. Adjectives in *ος*, however, have the feminine in *η*; as, *δγδοος*, *δγδόη*; *θοός*, *θοή*. But, when *ρ* precedes, these have also *α*; as, *ἀθρόος*, *ἀθρόα*.

XXII. ADJECTIVES IN *ος*, *η*, *ον*, AND *ος*, *α*, *ον*.

σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν, "wise."

Singular.			Dual.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. σοφός,	σοφή,	σοφόν,	N. σοφῶ,	σοφά,	σοφῶ,
G. σοφού,	σοφῆς,	σοφού,	G. σοφῶν,	σοφᾶν,	σοφῶν,
D. σοφῶ,	σοφῆ,	σοφῶ,	D. σοφῶν,	σοφᾶν,	σοφῶν,
A. σοφόν,	σοφῆν,	σοφόν,	A. σοφῶ,	σοφά,	σοφῶ,
V. σοφέ,	σοφή,	σοφόν.	V. σοφῶ,	σοφά,	σοφῶ.

Plural.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. σοφοί,	σοφαί,	σοφά,
G. σοφῶν,	σοφῶν,	σοφῶν,
D. σοφοίς,	σοφαίς,	σοφοίς,
A. σοφούς,	σοφάς,	σοφά,
V. σοφοί,	σοφαί,	σοφά.

ιερός, ιερά, ιερόν, "sacred."

Singular.			Dual.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. ιερ-ός,	ιερ-ή,	ιερ-όν,	N. ιερ-ώ,	ιερ-ά,	ιερ-ώ,
G. ιερ-ού,	ιερ-ᾶς,	ιερ-ού,	G. ιερ-οῖν,	ιερ-αῖν,	ιερ-οῖν,
D. ιερ-ῶ,	ιερ-ᾷ,	ιερ-ῶ,	D. ιερ-οῖν,	ιερ-αῖν,	ιερ-οῖν,
A. ιερ-όν,	ιερ-άν,	ιερ-όν,	A. ιερ-ώ,	ιερ-ά,	ιερ-ώ,
V. ιερ-έ,	ιερ-ά,	ιερ-όν.	V. ιερ-ώ,	ιερ-ά,	ιερ-ώ.

Plural.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. ιερ-οί,	ιερ-αί,	ιερ-ά,
G. ιερ-ῶν,	ιερ-ῶν,	ιερ-ῶν,
D. ιερ-οῖς,	ιερ-αῖς,	ιερ-οῖς,
A. ιερ-ούς,	ιερ-άς,	ιερ-ά,
V. ιερ-οί,	ιερ-αί,	ιερ-ά.

XXII. ADJECTIVES IN ος, ος, ον, OR OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

ἐνδοξος, ἐνδοξος, ἐνδοξον, "glorious."

Singular.			Dual.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. ἐνδοξ-ος,	ἐνδοξ-ος,	ἐνδοξ-ον,	N. ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω,
G. ἐνδόξ-ου,	ἐνδόξ-ου,	ἐνδόξ-ου,	G. ἐνδόξ-οιν,	ἐνδόξ-οιν,	ἐνδόξ-οιν,
D. ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω,	D. ἐνδόξ-οιν,	ἐνδόξ-οιν,	ἐνδόξ-οιν,
A. ἐνδοξ-ον,	ἐνδοξ-ον,	ἐνδοξ-ον,	A. ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω,
V. ἐνδοξ-ε,	ἐνδοξ-ε,	ἐνδοξ-ον.	V. ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω

Plural.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. ἐνδοξ-οι,	ἐνδοξ-οι,	ἐνδοξ-α,
G. ἐνδόξ-ων,	ἐνδόξ-ων,	ἐνδόξ-ων,
D. ἐνδόξ-οις,	ἐνδόξ-οις,	ἐνδόξ-οις,
A. ἐνδόξ-ους,	ἐνδόξ-ους,	ἐνδοξ-α,
V. ἐνδοξ-οι,	ἐνδοξ-οι,	ἐνδοξ-α.

XXIII. EXERCISES ON ADJECTIVES IN ος, η, ον, &c.

PRELIMINARY RULES.

I. A adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case; as, οἱ καλοὶ ἄνθρωποι, "the handsome men;" αἱ καλαὶ παρθένοι, "the beautiful maidens;" τὰ δίκαια πράγματα, "the just things."

II. A verb signifying actively governs the accusative; as, τύπτει τὸν ἄνθρωπον, "he strikes the man;" ἔχουσι πλοῦτον, "they have wealth."

I.

Translate the following, and name, at the same time, the gender, case, and number of each :

Θανάτου αλφνιδίου.	ἐλευθέρων συμμάχων.
δόξης μεγάλης.	ἐλευθέρα ἀγορά !
θηρία ἄγρια.	χρυσίον ἐπίσημον.
ὄνοι ἄγριοι.	χώραν ἐπιτηδείαν.
ἀδόξω τέχνη.	ἐχυρῶ χωρίῳ.
δημοσίων βωμῶν.	μεταβολαὶ θανατηφόροι.
δικαίῳ ἀνθρώπῳ.	λόγοι δημοσιοί.
λοιποῦ χρόνου.	ἵππάσιμα χωρία !
ὁμοίῳ χωρίῳ.	καιρίῳ θανάτῳ.
οὐράνια ὁδός.	καλῆς σωτηρίας.
παντοίαν λείαν.	καλοῖς ἀνθρώποις.
ὁδοῦς πεδινάς.	καλῶ ἀνθρώπῳ !
πιστῆ ψυχῇ !	ἀγαθὰ παρθένῳ !
πιστῶ στρατηγῶ.	κακαῖν κεφαλαῖν.
νῦξ σκοτεινή.	κοινῶ βώμῳ.
σώματα σκοτεινά.	κοινῶ βώμῳ.
σπουδαίου ἔργου.	ἐμβρόντητε ἀνθρωπε !
σχολαίαν πορείαν.	στρογγύλου λίθου.
χαλεπῶν ἔργων.	ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ.
χωρίοις χαλεποῖς.	ἀληθινὴν παιδείαν.
νόσῳ χαλεπῇ.	κακοῖς τραπεζίταις.

II.

Translate the following, and explain, at the same time, the agreement or government in each clause or phrase :

Ἡ Σικελία ἐστὶ νῆσος πολυάνθρωπος καὶ μακαρία.—
 Ἡδονὴ κακὴ οὐκ ἔστι μακρά.—Οἱ πολῖται ἦσαν ἐλεύθεροι,
 καὶ ἐλευθέρα ἦν ἡ χώρα.—Ἡ τιμωρία ἔχει θύριον μικρὸν,
 καὶ τόπον στενὸν καὶ σκοτεινόν.—Καλὰ δῶρα τῆς ἐπιστή-
 μης.—Θνητὸς οὐκ ἔχει ἀθάνατον ἔχθραν.—Οἱ φιλάργυροι
 ἀνθρωποὶ εἰσὶν ἀνελεύθεροι.—Χρηστὸς λόγος ἐστὶ τὸ φάρ-
 μακον τοῦ θυμοῦ.—Βίου δικαίου ἡ τελευτὴ ἐστὶ καλή.—

Ζωῆς πονηρᾶς, θάνατος πονηρὸς ἐστὶν ἢ τελευτή.—'Ἡ γλῶσσα ἀναριθμῶν κακῶν ἐστὶν ἢ αἰτία.—Θησαυρὸς τῶν κακῶν ἐστὶ κακῆ ἐπιθυμία.—Εὐτακτος βίος ἐστὶν ὁ καρπὸς ἀρετῆς.—Δογματὸς μόνος ἐστὶ τὸ τῆς λύπης φάρμακον.—Μακρὸς αἰὼν συμφορᾶς πολλὰς ἔχει.—'Ο βίος ἐστὶ ποικίλη ὁδός.—'Ἐχει λόχον ὄλον ὀπλιτῶν καὶ ἀμάξας διακόσιας.—'Απορὸς ἐστὶν ὁ ποταμὸς, καὶ κίνδυνος μέγιστος ἔχει τὸν στρατὸν 'Ελληνικόν.—'Ἡ πολεμικὴ ἀρετὴ ἔντιμον βίον καὶ ἐπαίνους ἐνδόξους ἔχει.—'Ἡ ἐπιστολὴ ἀπορρήτους λόγους ἔχει, καὶ διαβολὰς μέγιστας.—'Αμφιάρῳς ἔχει ὄπλα ἄσημα.—Τοὺς συμμάχους προθύμους ἔχουσι, καὶ τοὺς πολίτας ἀθύμους καὶ δειλοὺς.—Χερρόνησος ἐστὶ χώρα καλὴ καὶ ἄφθονος.—Τεκτονικὴ καὶ χαλκευτικὴ εἰσὶ πρακτικαὶ τέχναι.—Τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἔντιμος καὶ ἐλευθέριος ἐστὶν ὁ βίος, τοῖς κακοῖς ταπεινὸς καὶ ἀλγεινός.—'Ἡ ψυχὴ ἐστὶν ἅμα ἀγαθὴ καὶ κακῆ.—'Ἡ χώρα ἔχει ἱκανὴν φυλακὴν.—Τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ἦσαν φιλοτιμοτάτῳ 'Αθηναίων.—Οἱ πολέμοι ἦσαν ἐν τοῖς στενοῖς καὶ ὑπερδεξίῳ τόποις.—'Ἐχει πελταστὰς δίσμυρλους, καὶ ὀπλίτας χιλίους, καὶ τοξότας, καὶ σφενδονητας 'Ροδίους.

III.

Convert the following examples of ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English words opposite :

<i>Wisdom is always a very great good.</i>	'Ο φρόνησις εἰμὶ ἀεὶ ἀγαθὸν μέγιστος.
<i>They have their daggers bare.</i>	'Ἐχω ὁ ἐγχειρίδιον γυμνός.
<i>In gymnastic contests and gymnastic arms.</i>	'Ἐν γυμνικῶς ἀγῶν καὶ γυμνικῶς ὄπλον.
<i>I have my hair in a squalid state.</i>	'Ο κόμη ἀύχμηρὸς ἔχω.
<i>He has the best (men) first and last.</i>	'Ἐχω ὁ ἄριστος πρῶτος καὶ τελευταῖος.
<i>I have five hundred foreign mercenaries.</i>	'Ἐχω πεντακόσιοι μισθοφόρος ξένος.

<p><i>They have wealth, and gold, and empire.</i></p> <p><i>Men are mortal gods, and gods are immortal men, oh Lucian.</i></p> <p><i>You have, oh Alexander, Elian spearmen, and Thes- salian cavalry, and Persian satraps, and abundant glo- ry, and an upright tiara.</i></p> <p><i>Of Argus, a many-eyed herds- man.</i></p> <p><i>In a very fair island are the two very powerful gods.</i></p> <p><i>Oh master, you have an armed virgin in the middle of your head, a very great evil.</i></p>	<p>Ἔχω πλοῦτος καὶ χρυσὸς καὶ βασιλεία.</p> <p>Ἀνθρωπος εἰμὶ θνητὸς θεὸς, καὶ θεὸς εἰμὶ ἀθάνατος ἄν- θρωπος, ὦ Λουκιανός.</p> <p>Ἔχω, ὦ Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἠλεῖ- ος ἀκοντιστῆς, καὶ Θεττα- λὸς ἵππος (fem.), καὶ σατ- ράπης Περσικὸς, καὶ δόξα ἄφθονος, καὶ τιάρα ὀρθὸς.</p> <p>Ἄργος, βουκόλος πολυόμμα- τος.</p> <p>Ἐν νῆσος κάλλιστος εἰμὶ ὁ θεὸς ὁ δυνατώτατος.</p> <p>Ὡ κύριος, ἔχω κόρη ἐνοπλος ἐν μέσος ὁ κεφαλῆ, μέγισ- τος κακόν.</p>
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XXIV. THIRD DECLENSION.

Terminations.

a, ι, υ, neuter.

ω, feminine.

ν, ξ, ρ, σ, ψ, of all genders.

I. The third declension is distinguished from the first and second by its making the oblique cases longer by one syllable than the nominative singular. In other words, it is said to increase in the genitive.

II. The genitive singular of this declension ends always in *ος*.

III. The root of the words belonging to the third declension is generally disguised in the nominative by added vowels or consonants, or else exists there in a curtailed state. In either case it is to be discovered by taking away *ος* from the genitive. Thus, *ὁ δαίμων*, "the deity," genitive *δαίμων-ος*, root *δαίμων*; *ὁ γίγας*, "the giant," genitive *γί-*

γαντ-ος, root γλγαντ; τὸ σῶμα, "the body," genitive τοῦ σώματ-ος, root σῶματ, &c.

FORMATION OF THE CASES.

I. GENERAL RULES.

I. As a general rule, the genitive singular of nouns of the third declension is formed by adding *ος* to the termination of the root, such changes taking place at the same time as the laws of euphony require.

II. The accusative singular of nouns of this declension that are not neuter is formed by changing *ος* of the genitive into *α*; μῆν, genitive μῆν-ος, accusative μῆν-α.

III. The vocative of the third declension is generally like the nominative, and this is particularly the case among the Attic writers.

IV. The dative singular, as has already been remarked,¹ ends always in *ι*; the dative plural, in like manner, in nouns which end in *εως*, *αως*, and *ουως*, is formed by appending *ι* to the termination of the nominative singular; as, βασιλεύς, "a king," dative plural βασιλεῦσι; ναῦς, "a ship," dative plural ναυσί; βοῦς, "an ox," dative plural βουσί.

V. In the case of other nouns, the dative plural is formed by adding *σι* to the root, such changes being at the same time made as the rules of euphony require. Thus, νύξ, "night," genitive νυκτ-ός, dative plural νυξί;² ὀδούς, "a tooth," genitive ὀδόντ-ος, dative plural ὀδοῦσι;³ παῖς, "a

1. Vide page 8.

2. The primitive form was νυκτ-σί; but by a law of euphony the letters *δ*, *φ*, *τ*, *ζ*, are always dropped before *σ*. This leaves νυκσί, and then, by another rule, we have *κς* changed into its corresponding double letter *ξ*, which makes νυξί, the regular form.

3. The primitive form was ὀδόντ-σι, which, by rejecting *τ* before *σ*, became ὀδόνσι. Then, by another law of euphony, the letters *ν*, *τ*, *δ*, *θ*, are likewise thrown out before *σ*, and the preceding vowel, if short, is changed into a diphthong, or, if doubtful, is lengthened. This gives us ὀδοῦσι, the *ο* being changed into the diphthong *ου*. We must take care, however, as regards the vowel thus changed into a diphthong, or lengthened, never to do so if the penult of the nominative plural be short. Hence κτεῖς makes κτεσί, not κτεισί, the nominative plural being κτένες. So, also, ποῦς, nom. plural ποδες, dative plural ποσί, not πουσί, and δαίμων, nom. plural δαίμονες, dat. plural δαίμοσι.

boy," genitive παιδ-ός, dative plural παισί;¹ Ἄραψ, "an Arabian," genitive Ἀραβ-ός, dative plural Ἀραψι;² τυπέις, "having been struck," genitive τυπέντ-ος, dative plural τυπέισι;³ κτείς, "a comb," genitive κτεν-ός, dative plural κτεσί,⁴ &c.

II. SPECIAL RULES, WITH EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns in ν and ρ.

Nouns in ν and ρ form the genitive by adding ος to the termination of the nominative; as, μήν, genitive μην-ός. In the greater part, however, the long vowel in the termination of the nominative is changed into the corresponding short. Thus,

ὁ μήν, "the month."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ μήν,	N. τῷ μῆν-ε,	N. οἱ μῆν-ες,
G. τοῦ μην-ός,	G. τοῖν μην-οῖν,	G. τῶν μην-ῶν,
D. τῷ μην-ί,	D. τοῖν μην-οῖν,	D. τοῖς μη-σί, ⁵
A. τὸν μῆν-α,	A. τῷ μῆν-ε,	A. τοὺς μῆν-ας,
V. μῆν.	V. μῆν-ε.	V. μῆν-ες.

ὁ ποιμήν, "the shepherd."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ ποιμήν,	N. τῷ ποιμέν-ε,	N. οἱ ποιμέν-ες,
G. τοῦ ποιμέν-ος,	G. τοῖν ποιμέν-οῖν,	G. τῶν ποιμέν-ων,
D. τῷ ποιμέν-ι,	D. τοῖν ποιμέν-οῖν,	D. τοῖς ποιμέ-σι, ⁶
A. τὸν ποιμέν-α,	A. τῷ ποιμέν-ε,	A. τοὺς ποιμέν-ας,
V. ποιμήν.	V. ποιμέν-ε.	V. πο-ιμέν-ες.

1. Primitive form παιδί, which, on rejecting δ before σ, becomes παισί. No change takes place in the first syllable, as a diphthong (αι) is already there.

2. Primitive form Ἄραψι. The only change here is the substitution of the double letter ψ for its equivalent βς.

3. Primitive form τυπέντ-σι. By rejecting τ before σ we have τυπένσι, and by throwing out ν before σ, and changing the short vowel ε to a diphthong (the penult of the nominative plural being long by position), we have the form τυπέισι.

4. Primitive form κτενσί. By rejecting ν we have κτεσί, the vowel ε not being changed to ει, because the nominative plural has a short penult.

5. Primitive form μηνσί. By rejecting ν we have μηνσί. No change takes place in the vowel η, which is long already.

6. Primitive form ποιμένσι. By rejecting ν we have ποιμέσι, like κτεσί.

2. *Nouns in ζ.*

When the nominative ends in ζ, the genitive is formed by rejecting this ζ, shortening the preceding vowel if it be long, and adding ος; as, *τριήρης*, "a trireme," genitive *τριήρεος*.

3. *Nouns in ξ and ψ.*

I. The double consonant ξ is equivalent to γς, κς, or χς; and the double consonant ψ to βς, πς, or φς.

II. When the nominative ends in ξ or ψ, and we wish to form the genitive, the double consonant is resolved into its component letters, the termination ος is added, and the ζ or final letter of the root is thrown out. If a long vowel, moreover, be found in the final syllable of the nominative before the double consonant, it is changed to its corresponding short. Thus,

<i>αἴξ,</i>	"a goat,"	} resolved into	<i>αἴγς,</i>	gen. <i>αἰγ-ός.</i>
<i>ἄλώπηξ,</i>	"a fox,"		<i>ἄλώπηκς,</i>	" <i>ἄλώπεκ-ος.</i> ¹
<i>θρίξ,</i>	"the hair,"		<i>τρίχς,</i>	" <i>τριχ-ός.</i> ²
<i>φλέψ,</i>	"a vein,"		<i>φλέβς,</i>	" <i>φλεβ-ός</i>
<i>ὤψ,</i>	"an eye,"		<i>ὥπς,</i>	" <i>ὦπ-ός.</i>
<i>κατήλιψ,</i>	"a roof,"		<i>κατήλιφς,</i>	" <i>κατήλιφ-ος.</i>
<i>φάλαγξ,</i>	"a rhalanx,"		<i>φάλαγγς,</i>	" <i>φάλαγγ-ος.</i>
<i>λάρυγξ,</i>	"the larynx,"	<i>λάρυγγς,</i>	" <i>λάρυγγ-ος.</i>	

EXAMPLES.

ἡ πτέρυξ, "the wing."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural</i>
N. <i>ἡ πτέρυξ,</i>	N. <i>τὰ πτέρυγ-ε,</i>	N. <i>αἱ πτέρυγ-ει,</i>
G. <i>τῆς πτέρυγ-ος,</i>	G. <i>ταῖν πτερύγ-οιν,</i>	G. <i>τῶν πτερύγ-ων,</i>
D. <i>τῇ πτέρυγ-ι,</i>	D. <i>ταῖν πτερύγ-οιν,</i>	D. <i>ταῖς πτέρυξ-ι,</i> ³
A. <i>τὴν πτέρυγ-α,</i>	A. <i>τὰ πτέρυγ-ε,</i>	A. <i>τὰς πτέρυγ-ας,</i>
V. <i>πτέρυξ.</i>	V. <i>πτέρυγ-ε.</i>	V. <i>πτέρυγ-εσ.</i>

1. The long vowel (η) in the termination of the nominative is changed in the genitive to a short.

2. Generally speaking, no two successive syllables can each begin with an aspirate in Greek. Hence *θριχός* changes to *τριχός*, the τ and θ being cognate letters.

3. Primitive form *πτέρυγαι*, whence, by substituting ξ for γς, we have *πτέρυξι*.

ἡ λαίλαψ, "the storm."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ λαίλαψ,	N. τὰ λαίλαπ-ε,	N. αἱ λαίλαπ-ες,
G. τῆς λαίλαπ-ος,	G. ταῖν λαίλαπ-οιν,	G. τῶν λαίλαπ-ων,
D. τῇ λαίλαπ-ι,	D. ταῖν λαίλαπ-οιν,	D. ταῖς λαίλαψ-ι, ¹
A. τὴν λαίλαπ-α,	A. τὰ λαίλαπ-ε,	A. τὰς λαίλαπ-ας,
V. λαίλαψ.	V. λαίλαπ-ε.	V. λαίλαπ-ες.

4. Nouns in *ᾱς, εις, and ους.*

I. Nominatives in *ᾱς, εις, and ους*, being, for the most part, formed from roots ending in *αντ, εντ, οντ*, have their genitives in *αντος, εντος, οντος*; as, *ἐλέφας*, "an elephant" (root *ἐλέφαντ*), genitive *ἐλέφαντ-ος*; *Σιμόεις*, "the river Simois" (root *Σιμόεντ*), genitive *Σιμόεντ-ος*; *ὀδούς*, "a tooth" (root *ὀδόντ*), genitive *ὀδόντ-ος*.

II. Words in *ας* and *εις*, which arise from old forms containing *ν*, and which form their genitive in *ανος, αντος, or εντος*, throw away *ς* in the vocative, and then, for the most part, resume the *ν*; as, *τάλας*, "miserable," gen. *τάλαν-ος*, voc. *τάλαν*; *Αίας*, "Ajax," gen. *Αιαντ-ος*, voc. *Αίαν*; *χαρῖεις*, "graceful," gen. *χαρίεντ-ος*, voc. *χαρίεν*.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ γίγας, "the giant."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ γίγας,	N. τὸ γίγαντ-ε,	N. οἱ γίγαντ-ες,
G. τοῦ γίγαντ-ος,	G. τοῖν γιγάντ-οιν,	G. τῶν γιγάντ-ων,
D. τῷ γίγαντ-ι,	D. τοῖν γιγάντ-οιν,	D. τοῖς γίγᾱ-σι, ²
A. τὸν γίγαντ-α,	A. τὸ γίγαντ-ε,	A. τοὺς γίγαντ-ας,
V. γίγαν.	V. γίγαντ-ε.	V. γίγαντ-ες.

ἡ Σιμόεις, "the river Simois."

Singular.

N. ἡ	Σιμόεις,
G. τῆς	Σιμόεντ-ος,
D. τῇ	Σιμόεντ-ι,
A. τὴν	Σιμόεντ-α,
V.	Σιμόεν.

1. Primitive form *λαίλαψι*, whence, by substituting *ψ* for *πς*, we have *λαίλαψι*.

2. Primitive form *γίγαντσι*. By rejecting the *τ* we have *γίγανσι*, and then, by throwing out the *ν* before *σ*, and lengthening the preceding vowel, we have *γίγᾱσι*.

ὁ ὀδούς, "the tooth."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ ὀδούς,	N. τῷ ὀδόντ-ε,	N. οἱ ὀδόντ-ες,
G. τοῦ ὀδόντ-ος,	G. τοῖν ὀδόντ-οιν,	G. τῶν ὀδόντ-ων,
D. τῷ ὀδόντ-ι,	D. τοῖν ὀδόντ-αιν,	D. τοῖς ὀδοῦ-σι, ¹
A. τὸν ὀδόντ-α,	A. τὸ ὀδόντ-ε,	A. τοὺς ὀδόντ-ας,
V. ὀδοῦς.	V. ὀδόντ-ε.	V. ὀδόντ-ες.

Other nouns in *εις*, different from those just mentioned, make the genitive in *ενος*; as, κτεῖς, "a comb," genitive κτενός; or in *ειδος*; as, κλείς, "a key," genitive κλειδός.

5. Nouns in *a, ι, and υ*.

I. Words which end in *a, ι, or υ* add the syllable *τος* to the termination of the nominative, and thus form the genitive case; as, σῶμα, "a body," genitive σώματ-ος; μέλι, "honey," genitive μέλιτ-ος; while those in *υ* change also this vowel into *a* before *τος*; as, δόρυ, "a spear," genitive δόρατ-ος; γόνυ, "a knee," genitive γόνατ-ος.

II. In strictness, however, these nouns in *a, ι, υ* come from roots that terminate in *τ*; as, σώματ, μέλιτ, and hence *ος* is only added, in fact, to the root.

III. With regard to the vowel change in γόνυ and δόρυ, and other words of similar ending, it must be borne in mind that the old nominatives were in *ας*; as, γόνας, δόρας, from the roots γόνατ, δόρατ, whence, of course, the genitives γόνατ-ος and δόρατ-ος came by appending *ος*.²

IV. But other nouns in *υ* merely add *ος* to the termination of the nominative; as, δάκρυ, "a tear," genitive δάκρυ-ος.

EXAMPLES.

τὸ σῶμα, "the body."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ σῶμα,	N. τῷ σώματ-ε,	N. τὰ σώματ-α,
G. τοῦ σώματ-ος,	G. τοῖν σώματ-οιν,	G. τῶν σώματ-ων,
D. τῷ σώματ-ι,	D. τοῖν σώματ-οιν,	D. τοῖς σώμα-σι, ³
A. τὸ σῶμα,	A. τὸ σώματ-ε,	A. τὰ σώματ-α,
V. σῶμα.	V. σώματ-ε.	V. σώματ-α.

1. The formation of this dative has already been explained, page 26.

2. So, also, γάλα, "milk," makes γάλακτ-ος, because the old nominative form was γαλακτ, afterward γάλαξ, and finally γάλα.

3. Primitiv form σώματσι, whence, by rejecting τ before σ, we have σώμασι.

τὸ μέλι, "the honey."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. τὸ μέλι,	N. τὸ μέλι-ε,	N. τὰ μέλιτ-α,
G. τοῦ μέλιτ-ος,	G. τοῖν μελίτ-οιν,	G. τῶν μελίτ-ων,
D. τῷ μελίτ-ι,	D. τοῖν μελίτ-οιν,	D. τοῖς μέλι-σι, ¹
A. τὸ μέλι,	A. τὸ μέλιτ-ε,	A. τὰ μέλιτ-α,
V. μέλι.	V. μέλιτ-ε.	V. μέλιτ-α.

τὸ γόνυ, "the knee."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. τὸ γόνυ,	N. τὸ γόνατ-ε,	N. τὰ γόνατ-α,
G. τοῦ γόνατ-ος,	G. τοῖν γονάτ-οιν,	G. τῶν γονάτ-ων,
D. τῷ γόνατ-ι,	D. τοῖν γονάτ-οιν,	D. τοῖς γόνα-σι, ²
A. τὸ γόνυ,	A. τὸ γόνατ-ε,	A. τὰ γόνατ-α,
V. γόνυ.	V. γόνατ-ε.	V. γόνατ-α.

τὸ δάκρυ, "the tear."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. τὸ δάκρυ,	N. τὸ δάκρυ-ε,	N. τὰ δάκρυ-α,
G. τοῦ δάκρυ-ος,	G. τοῖν δακρύ-οιν,	G. τῶν δακρύ-ων,
D. τῷ δάκρυ-ι,	D. τοῖν δακρύ-οιν,	D. τοῖς δάκρυ-σι,
A. τὸ δάκρυ,	A. τὸ δάκρυ-ε,	A. τὰ δάκρυ-α,
V. δάκρυ.	V. δάκρυ-ε.	V. δάκρυ-α.

6. Nouns in *ap*.

I. Nouns in *ap* make either *ατος* in the genitive; as, *δνειαρ*, "a dream," genitive *δνειᾶτ-ος*; *ἥπαρ*, "the liver," genitive *ἥπατ-ος*; or else *αρος*; as, *θέναρ*, "the palm of the hand," genitive *θένᾶρ-ος*.³

II. But *δάμαρ*, "a wife," makes *δάμαρτ-ος*.⁴

EXAMPLES.

τὸ ἥπαρ, "the liver."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. τὸ ἥπαρ,	N. τὸ ἥπατ-ε,	N. τὰ ἥπατ-α,
G. τοῦ ἥπατ-ος,	G. τοῖν ἥπάτ-οιν,	G. τῶν ἥπάτ-ων,
D. τῷ ἥπάτ-ι,	D. τοῖν ἥπάτ-οιν,	D. τοῖς ἥπα-σι, ⁵
A. τὸ ἥπαρ,	A. τὸ ἥπατ-ε,	A. τὰ ἥπατ-α,
V. ἥπαρ.	V. ἥπατ-ε.	V. ἥπατ-α.

1. Primitive form *μέλιτσι*.

2. Primitive form *γόνατσι*.

3. The roots of *δνειαρ* and *ἥπαρ* were *δνειατ* and *ἥπατ* respectively.

4. The root of *δάμαρ* was *δάμαρτ*.

5. Primitive form *ἥπατσι*.

ὁ ψᾶρ, "the starling."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ ψᾶρ,	N. τὸ ψᾶρ-ε,	N. οἱ ψᾶρ-ες,
G. τοῦ ψᾶρ-ός,	G. τοῖν ψαρ-οῖν,	G. τῶν ψαρ-ῶν,
D. τῷ ψαρ-ί,	D. τοῖν ψαρ-οῖν,	D. τοῖς ψαρ-σί,
A. τὸν ψᾶρ-α,	A. τῷ ψᾶρ-ε,	A. τοὺς ψᾶρ-ας,
V. ψᾶρ.	V. ψᾶρ-ε.	V. ψᾶρ-ες.

7. Neuters in ας.

I. Neuters in ας make partly ατος in the genitive; as, κρέας, "flesh," genitive κρέατ-ος; κέρασ, "a horn," genitive κέρατ-ος.

II. More commonly, however, they form the genitive in αος; as, κνέφας, "darkness," genitive κνέφᾶ-ος, in which case the Attics contract the termination αος into ως; as, κρέως, κέρως, &c.

III. These nouns will be considered hereafter, when we come to treat of the contracted declensions.

8. Nouns in αυς.

I. Nouns in αυς make αος and ηος in the genitive; as, ναῦς, "a ship," genitive να-ός and νη-ός. These will also be considered hereafter.

II. Nouns in αυς, whose genitive ends in ος pure, that is, ος preceded by a vowel, take ν instead of α as the final letter of the accusative singular; as, ναῦς, "a ship," genitive να-ός, accusative ναῦν.

9. Nouns in ης.

I. Nouns in ης, other than those alluded to under § 2, make the genitive in ητος and ηθος; as, φιλότης, "friendship," genitive φιλότητ-ος; Πάρνης, the name of a mountain on the confines of Attica, genitive Πάρνηθ-ος.

II. In strictness, ος is merely added here to the termination of the roots; as, φιλότητ (root), genitive φιλότητ-ος; Πάρνηθ (root), genitive Πάρνηθ-ος.

EXAMPLE.

ὁ πέννης, "the poor man."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ πέννης,	N. τὼ πέννητ-ε,	N. οἱ πέννητ-ες,
G. τοῦ πέννητ-ος,	G. τοῖν πέννητ-οιν,	G. τῶν πέννητ-ων,
D. τῷ πέννητ-ι,	D. τοῖν πέννητ-οιν,	D. τοῖς πέννητ-σι, ¹
A. τὸν πέννητ-α,	A. τὼ πέννητ-ε,	A. τοὺς πέννητ-ας,
V. πέννης.	V. πέννητ-ε.	V. πέννητ-ες.

10. Nouns in ις.

I. Nouns in ις make the genitive in ιος, ιδος, ἰθος, ιτος, and ινος. In strictness, however, this is only ος added to the several roots. Thus,

ὄφις, "a serpent,"	root ὄφι,	genitive ὄφι-ος.
ἐλπίς, "hope,"	" ἐλπιδ,	" ἐλπιδ-ος.
ὄρνις, "a bird,"	" ὄρνιθ,	" ὄρνιθ-ος.
χάρις, "a favour,	" χάριτ,	" χάριτ-ος.
ἄκτις, "a sunbeam,"	" ἄκτιν,	" ἄκτιν-ος.

II. The Attics change ιος into εως; as, ὄφειως for ὄφιως; πόλειως for πόλιος, from πόλις, "a city," &c.

III. Nouns in ις, whose genitive ends in ος pure, take in the accusative singular a final ν instead of α; as, ὄφιν, πόλιν.

IV. But other nouns in ις, whose genitive ends in ος impure, and which have no accent on the last syllable of the nominative, make the accusative in α and ν, the latter particularly with the Attics; as, ὄρνις genitive ὄρνιθ-ος, accusative ὄρνιθ-α and ὄρνιν; and ἔρις, "strife," genitive ἔριδ-ος, accusative ἔριδ-α and ἔριν. But κλείς, "a key," forms an exception, having, though accented on the last syllable, κλειῖδ-α and κλειῖν in the accusative.

V. Nouns in ις generally form the vocative singular by dropping the ς; as, Πάρι, "Oh Paris!" Monosyllables, however, frequently retain the ς, as do many other nouns in the Attic dialect, or else take the final letter of the root. Thus, ῥίς, "a nose," vocativῶ ῥίν.

1. Primitive form πέννητοι.

VI. Nouns in *ις*, genitive *ιος*, will be considered hereafter, under the contracted forms. Examples of some of the others here follow :

EXAMPLES.

ἡ ἔρις, "the strife."

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.		
N. ἡ	ἔρις,	N. τὰ	ἐριδ-ε,	N. αἱ	ἐριδ-ες,
G. τῆς	ἐριδ-ος,	G. ταῖν	ἐριδ-οιν,	G. τῶν	ἐριδ-ων,
D. τῇ	ἐριδ-ι,	D. ταῖν	ἐριδ-οιν,	D. ταῖς	ἐρι-σι, ¹
A. τῇν	ἐριδ-α and ἐριν,	A. τὰ	ἐριδ-ε,	A. τὰς	ἐριδ-ας,
V.	ἐρι and ἐρις.	V.	ἐριδ-ε.	V.	ἐριδ-ες.

ἡ ῥίς, "the nose."

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.		
N. ἡ	ῥίς,	N. τὰ	ῥιν-ε,	N. αἱ	ῥιν-ες,
G. τῆς	ῥιν-ός,	G. ταῖν	ῥιν-οῖν,	G. τῶν	ῥιν-ῶν,
D. τῇ	ῥιν-ί,	D. ταῖν	ῥιν-οῖν,	D. ταῖς	ῥι-σί, ²
A. τῇν	ῥιν-α,	A. τὰ	ῥιν-ε,	A. τὰς	ῥιν-ας,
V.	ῥίν.	V.	ῥιν-ε.	V.	ῥιν-ες.

11. Neuters in *ος*.

Neuters in *ος* make the genitive in *εος*, which the Attics contract into *ους*; as, *τείχος*, "a wall," genitive *τείχε-ος*, Attic *τείχους*. These will be considered under contracted nouns.

12. Nouns in *οῦς*.

I. Words in *οῦς*, other than those mentioned in § 4, make the genitive in *οος*; as, *βοῦς*, "an ox," genitive *βοός*. Some, again, when *ους* arises by contraction from *δεις*, genitive *δεντος*, make their genitive in *οῦντος*; as, *Ῥοῦς*, the name of a city, genitive *Ῥοῦντ-ος*.

II. Those words in *ους* whose genitive ends in *ος* pure, take *ν* instead of *α* in the accusative; as, *βοῦς*, gen. *βοός*, accusative *βοῦν*. This same noun *βοῦς* also casts off *ς* to form the vocative; as, *βοῦ*, but other nouns in *ους* more frequently retain the *ς* than drop it.

1. Primitive form *ἐριδα*, whence, by rejecting *δ* before *σ*, we have *ἐρίσι*.

2. Primitive form *ῥινσί*, whence, by rejecting *ν* before *σ*, we have *ῥισί*.

III. The noun *ποῦς*, "a foot," makes in the genitive *ποδός*. But words compounded with *ποῦς* make in Attic also *που*, and in the accusative *πουν*; as, nominative *πολύπους*, genitive *πολύπου*.

IV. The noun *βοῦς* will be considered under the contracted declensions; the following is the inflexion of *ποῦς*.

EXAMPLE.

ὁ ποῦς, "the foot."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ ποῦς,	N. τὼ πόδ-ε,	N. οἱ πόδ-ες,
G. τοῦ ποδ-ός,	G. τοῖν ποδ-οῖν,	G. τῶν ποδ-ῶν,
D. τῷ ποδ-ί,	D. τοῖν ποδ-οῖν,	D. τοῖς πο-σί, ¹
A. τὸν πόδ-α,	A. τὼ πόδ-ε,	A. τοὺς πόδ-ας,
V. ποῦς and ποῦ.	V. πόδ-ε.	V. πόδ-ες.

13. Nouns in *υς*.

I. Words in *υς* make *υος* in the genitive; as, *ὀσφύς*, "the loins," genitive *ὀσφύος*; *δρυς*, "a tree," genitive *δρυός*.

II. Sometimes they form the genitive in *υδος*, *υθος*, or *υνος*; as, *χλαμύς*, "a cloak," genitive *χλαμῦδος*; *κόρυς*, "a helmet," genitive *κόρυθος*; *κώμυς*, "a bundle," genitive *κώμυθος*; *Φόρκυς*, "*Phorcys*," genitive *Φόρκυνος*.

III. Words in *υς*, whose genitive ends in *ος* impure, and which have no accent on the last syllable, make the accusative in *α* and *ν*, the latter particularly with the Attics. But words in *υς*, whose genitive ends in *ος* pure, always have *ν* in the accusative. On the other hand, words in *υς*, whose genitive ends in *ος* impure, and which have an accent on the last syllable of the nominative, **always** make the accusative in *α*.

IV. Words in *υς*, gen. *υος*, will be considered under the contracted nouns. The following is the declension of nouns in *υς*, gen. *υθος*.

1. Primitive form *ποδί*, whence, by rejecting *δ* before *σ*, we have *ποσί*, the *ο* remaining short in order to conform to the quantity of the nominative plural.

EXAMPLE.

ἡ κόρυς, "the helmet."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ κόρυς,	N. τὰ κόρυθ-ε,	N. αἱ κόρυθ-ες,
G. τῆς κόρυθ-ος,	G. ταῖν κορύθ-οιν,	G. τῶν κορύθ-ων,
D. τῇ κόρυθ-ι,	D. ταῖν κορύθ-οιν,	D. ταῖς κόρυθ-σι, ¹
A. τὴν κόρυθ-α and κόρυν,	A. τὰ κόρυθ-ε,	A. τὰς κόρυθ-ας,
V. κόρυς.	V. κόρυθ-ε.	V. κόρυθ-ες.

14. Nouns in ων.

I. Words in ων form the genitive in ωνος or ονος, according as they have a long or short vowel in the termination of the root. Thus, αἰών, "an age," genitive αἰῶν-ος, root αἰων; but δαίμων, genitive δαίμον-ος, root δαίμων.

II. Words in ων, that make the genitive in ωνος, retain the long vowel also in the vocative; as, Πλάτων, "Plato," genitive Πλάτων-ος, vocative Πλάτων. But those which have ονος in the genitive make the vocative in ον; as, δαίμων, genitive δαίμον-ος, vocative δαῖμον.

III. The following two, however, although they have ωνος in the genitive, make the vocative in ον, namely, Ἀπόλλων, "Apollo," genitive Ἀπόλλων-ος, vocative Ἀπολλων; Ποσειδῶν, "Neptune," genitive Ποσειδῶν-ος, vocative Πόσειδον.

IV. Another instance of the long vowel in the nominative becoming short in the vocative, though not belonging to the present head, is that of σωτήρ, "a saviour," genitive σωτήρ-ος, vocative σῶτερ.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ αἰών, "the age."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ αἰών,	N. τὸ αἰῶν-ε,	N. οἱ αἰῶν-ες,
G. τοῦ αἰῶν-ος,	G. τοῖν αἰῶν-οιν,	G. τῶν αἰῶν-ων,
D. τῷ αἰῶν-ι,	D. τοῖν αἰῶν-οιν,	D. τοῖς αἰῶσ-ι, ²
A. τὸν αἰῶν-α,	A. τὸ αἰῶν-ε,	A. τοὺς αἰῶν-ας,
V. αἰών.	V. αἰῶν-ε.	V. αἰῶν-ες.

1. Primitiv form κόρυθσι, whence, by rejecting θ before σ, we have κόρυσι.

2. Primitiv form αἰῶσσί, whence, by rejecting ν before σ, we have αἰῶσι.

ὁ δαίμων, "the deity."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ δαίμων,	N. τὸ δαίμον-ε,	N. οἱ δαίμον-ες,
G. τοῦ δαίμον-ος,	G. τοῖν δαίμόν-οιν,	G. τῶν δαίμόν-ων,
D. τῷ δαίμον-ι,	D. τοῖν δαίμόν-οιν,	D. τοῖς δαίμοσ-ι, ¹
A. τὸν δαίμον-α,	A. τὸ δαίμον-ε,	A. τοὺς δαίμον-ας,
V. δαίμον.	V. δαίμον-ε.	V. δαίμον-ες.

15. Nouns in ως.

I. Words in ως make ωος, ωτος, οος (contracted ους), and στος. Thus, δμῶς, "a slave," genitive δμω-ός; φῶς, "light," genitive φωτ-ός; αἰδῶς, "modesty," genitive αἰδό-ος, contracted αἰδοῦς; τετυφῶς, "having struck," genitive τετυφότη-ος.

II. The noun αἰδῶς will be considered under the contracted forms. The following are examples of ως, ωος, and ως, ωτος.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ θῶς, "the jackal."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ θῶς,	N. τὸ θῶ-ε,	N. οἱ θῶ-ες,
G. τοῦ θῶ-ός,	G. τοῖν θῶ-οιν,	G. τῶν θῶ-ων,
D. τῷ θῶ-ι,	D. τοῖν θῶ-οιν,	D. τοῖς θῶ-σί, ²
A. τὸν θῶ-α,	A. τὸ θῶ-ε,	A. τοὺς θῶ-ας,
V. θῶς.	V. θῶ-ε.	V. θῶ-ες.

ὁ ἔρως, "the love."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ ἔρως,	N. τὸ ἔρωτ-ε,	N. οἱ ἔρωτ-ες,
G. τοῦ ἔρωτ-ος,	G. τοῖν ἔρώτ-οιν,	G. τῶν ἔρώτ-ων
D. τῷ ἔρωτ-ι,	D. τοῖν ἔρώτ-οιν,	D. τοῖς ἔρωσ-ι, ³
A. τὸν ἔρωτ-α,	A. τὸ ἔρωτ-ε,	A. τοὺς ἔρωτ-ας,
V. ἔρωσ.	V. ἔρωτ-ε.	V. ἔρωτ-ες. ✓

1. Primitive form δαίμονσι, whence, by rejecting ν before σ, we have δαίμοσι, the σ being kept short to suit the quantity of the nominative plural.

2. Here σι is added immediately to the final vowel of the root.

3. Primitive form ἔρωτσι, whence, by rejecting τ before σ, we have ἔρωσι.

XXX. EXERCISES ON THE THIRD DECLENSION.

I.

Give the case and number of the following nouns :

λαμπάδος,	κίος,	πράγματε,	κτενός,
λαμπάσι,	κίν,	πράγμασι,	κτεσί,
λαμπάδα,	κίε,	πράγματι,	κτένε,
λαμπάδε,	κίας,	πράγματα,	κτένας,
λαμπάδων,	παιᾶνα,	πραγμάτων,	κτένα,
λαμπάδων,	παιᾶνε,	αἰθέρι,	πυρσί,
λαμπάδας,	παιᾶνι,	αἰθέρα,	πύρε,
μάρτυρος,	παιᾶσι,	ῥήτωρ,	πυρί,
μάρτυρι,	κλῶνας,	ῥήτορ,	πύρα,
κόραξι,	κλών,	ῥήτορε,	πυροῖν,
κόρακι,	κλῶνε,	ῥήτορσι,	πυρῶν,
ῥήτορι,	κλωνί,	ῥήτορα,	φάλαγγα,
παῖδε,	κλωσί,	ῥήτορας,	φάλαγξι,
παῖ,	Ἑλληνες,	τέρατα,	φάλαγγε,
παισί,	Ἑλληνε,	τέρατε,	ἱμάντι,
θῆρας,	Ἑλλησι,	τέρασι,	ἱμάσι,
θῆρε,	Ἑλληνοσ,	τέρατι,	ἱμάσ.

II.

Translate the following into English, and name, at the same time, the case and number of each.

(ἔρμα, "a prop"),	(χειμών, "a storm"),
ἔρματε,	χειμῶνα,
ἔρματι,	χειμῶνι,
ἔρμασι,	χειμῶνε.
ἔρμάτων,	(λιμῆν, "a harbour"),
ἔρματος.	λιμέσι,
(ἄλς, "the sea"),	λιμένα,
ἄλα,	λιμένοιν,
ἄλός	λιμένε.
ἄλί,	(σάλπιγξ, "a trumpet"),
ἄλοί	σάλπιγγε,

σάλπιγξι,	φῶτε.
σάλπιγγος,	(κῆρυξ, "a herald"),
σάλπιγγες.	κῆρυκες,
(ἄναξ, "a king"),	κῆρυξι,
ἄνακτος,	κῆρυκας,
ἄνακτι,	κῆρυκα,
ἄναξι,	κηρύκων.
ἄνακτα.	(σάρξ, "flesh"),
(φῶς, "a warrior"),	σάρκι,
φῶτα,	σάρκα,
φωτός,	σαρκός,
φῶτας,	σάρξ!

III.

Convert the following into Greek, and name, at the same time, the case and number of each.

(ἡ ὄψ, gen. ὀπός, "the voice"),	with two anvils,
with the voice,	oh anvils!
with a voice,	oh two anvils!
of the voice,	(ὁ λάϊγξ, gen. -ιγγος, "the pebble"),
the two voices,	of the pebble,
of the two voices,	the two pebbles,
the voices,	of pebbles,
of voices.	oh pebbles!
(ἡ πίτυς, gen. -υος, "the pine-tree"),	(ἡ θρίξ, gen. τριχός, "the hair"),
of the pine-tree,	with the hair,
of pine-trees,	of the hairs,
with pine-trees,	of the two hairs,
with the two pine-trees.	with the two hairs,
(ὁ ἄκμων, gen. -ονος "the anvil"),	the two hairs,
the two anvils,	the hairs.
of anvils,	(ὁ ψαλτήρ, gen. -ῆρος, "the harper"),
with anvils,	of the harper,

of harpers,
with the harpers,
oh two harpers!
for a harper.
(τὸ φῶς, gen. φωτός,
"the light"),
the two lights,
with a light,
oh lights!

of the lights,
the lights.
(ἡ πελειάς, gen. -άδος,
"the doves"),
of doves,
with a dove,
with the doves,
the two doves.

IV.

Translate the following, and show, at the same time, the agreement or government in each clause or phrase.

Ἄο ἀγών τοῦ λέοντος καὶ τῶν κυνῶν.—τὸ αἷμα Ἀδώνιδος,¹ καὶ τὰ δπλα Ἀχιλλέως,² καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ Ἀκτορος.—ἡ μάχη Θησέως, καὶ τῶν Ἀμαζόνων.³—ἡ αἰτία τῆς κινήσεως, καὶ τῶν χρημάτων τοῦ ῥήτορος.—αἱ δικάϊ Ῥαδάμανθος.—τὰ δῶρα τῶν Τρώων⁴ Ποσειδῶνι καὶ Ἀπόλλωνι.—τὰ ζητήματα Θέωνος.—ποιήματα μυθικὰ, καὶ ἐπιγράμματα, καὶ δράματα.—τὰ τῶν Πλειάδων⁵ ἄστρα.—τὰς Πλειάδας καὶ τὸν Ὠρίωνος μῦθον.—οἱ παῖδες Ἴπποδάμαντος⁶ καὶ οἱ τῆς χώρας σωτῆρες.⁷—ὁ ψόφος τῶν μαστίγων, καὶ αἱ ἐλπίδες τῶν Ἑλλήνων.—τὰ τῶν Φοινίκων⁸ γράμματα καὶ ἡ τῆς Κάδμου ἀφίξεως ἱστορία.—ἠρόνες⁹ καὶ ὄρνιθες⁹ Ἑλλάδος!—ὁ χρυσοῦς τῶν ἀναθημάτων καὶ οἱ ἀνδριάντες¹⁰ τῶν Ἑσπερίδων,¹¹ καὶ οἱ λέβητες¹² χέρνιθος.¹³—ἡ πίναξ τοῦ χρυσομάλλου δέρατος.¹⁴

Αἱ Δαναίδες καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ Αἰγύπτου, καὶ τὸ τῶν Δαναίδων ἔργον ἀνόσιον.—οἱ Ἰάπυγες, καὶ τὰ Καίσαρος μνήματα.—ἡ τῶν Νομάδων φυγή, καὶ ὁ Ἰάρβαντος καὶ Πυγμαλίωνος ἀγών.—Δωδώνη, πόλις Μολοσσίδος¹⁵ ἐν Ἡπείρῳ.—οἱ χρησμοὶ προφήτων καὶ προφητίων¹⁶ καὶ τῆς ὄρνιθός¹⁷

1. Nom. Ἀδωνίς.—2. Nom. Ἀχιλλεύς.—3. Nom. Ἀμαζών.—4. Nom. Τρώς.—5. Nom. Πλειάς.—6. Nom. Ἴπποδάμας.—7. Nom. Φοίνιξ.—8. Nom. ἀρῶν.—9. Nom. ὄρνις.—10. Nom. ἀνδριάς.—11. Nom pl. Ἑσπερίδες.—12. Nom. λέβης.—13. Nom. χέρνιψ.—14. Nom. δέρας.—15. Nom. Μολοσσίς.—16. Nom. προφήτις.—17. Nom. ὄρνις.

καὶ τοῦ λέβητος ἐν Δωδώνῃ.—τὼ λόγῳ τοῖν ρητόροιον.—
τοῖν τῶν Κράτητος¹ δράματιον.—πληγαῖς καὶ μάστιξι² ἐν
τῇ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος³ ἑορτῇ.—αἱ Ἀμαζόνες ἐν τῷ τῆς Ἀρ-
τέμιδος ναῶ, καὶ τὸ πονηρὸν Λυγδάμιδος ἔργον.—Ἐλικῶ-
να καὶ τὰς τῶν Μουσῶν πτέρυγας.—τὼ Πανὸς ἀγάλματε.
—ὁ Πέλοπος⁴ παῖς καὶ ὁ Ἀγαμέμνωνος πρόγονος.—ἐν τῇ
λάρνακι⁵ Δανάης καὶ Περσέως.)

Τυραννίς ἐστὶν ἡ μήτηρ ἀδικίας.—ὁ δεῖλός ἐστι τῆς πα-
τριδος⁶ προδότης.—ὁ χόλος Ἀρτέμιδος ἦν ἡ αἰτία τοῦ θα-
νάτου Ἀδώνιδος καὶ τῆς λύπης Κύπριδος.—ἡ φωνὴ τῆς
ἀηδόνος ἐστὶ τὸ Πρόκνης θρήνημα.—τῷ ἐλέφαντι⁷ ἐστὶ
δράκοντος⁸ ὀρῶδια.—ἐν τῷ μέλιτος⁹ πίθῳ εἰσὶ μύρμηκες.¹⁰
—αἱ Μαινάδες ἦσαν ἡ αἰτία τοῦ θανάτου Πενθέως.—ἀγα-
θοὶ ἄνθρωποι εἰσιν εἰκόνες τῶν θεῶν.—οἱ Αὔσουες ἦσαν οἱ
αὐτόχθονες¹¹ Ἰταλίας.—οἱ λέοντες εἰσιν ἄλκιμοι θῆρες.—
σταγόνες ὕδατός εἰσιν ἐν τῇ πέτρᾳ.—Ἔρτυγες¹² εἰσιν ἡδύ-
φωνοι καὶ μαχητικοὶ ὄρνιθες.—οἱ πέρδικες¹³ ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ
γῇ ἦσαν εὐφωνοί, ἐν δὲ Βοιωτίᾳ ἰσχυρόφωνοι.—γέροντες¹⁴
εἰσὶ παλίμπαδες.¹⁵—οἱ Μυρμιδόνας ἦσαν ποτε μύρμηκες.—
ὁ τῶν Νομάδων ἐν Λιβύῃ ἀριθμὸς ἐστὶ θαύματος αἰτία.

Φρένες¹⁶ ἀγαθαὶ ἐν τῷ σώματι ἀνθρώπου εἰσὶ μέγιστον ἐν
ἐλαχίστῳ.—εὐωδία καὶ μῦρον γυνθίν¹⁷ εἰσιν αἰτία θανάτου.
—σιγὴ ἐστὶ κόσμος γυναιξίν.¹⁸—τὼ πόδες¹⁹ Ἐφαιστου ἦσαν
χωλῶ.—τὸ ξίφος ἐστὶν ἐν ταῖς χερσὶ²⁰ Μήδειας, καὶ τὼ
παῖδες²¹ εἰσὶν ἀφόβῳ.—ἔχει τὰ χρήματα Ἀμύντου,²² τοῦ τῶν
Μακεδόνων βασιλέως.—πλήθος ἦν ἀρωμάτων καὶ θυωμά-
των ἐν τῇ γῇ τῶν Ἀράβων.²³—Ἄργος, ὁ πανόπτης ἔχει
ὄμματα ἐν ὄλῳ τῷ σώματι.—Αὐγέας ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἡλιδος²⁴
ἔχει βοσκημάτων ποίμνας, καὶ ἐστὶ παῖς Ποσειδῶνος.—
ἔχει τὸν ζωστήρα Ἴππολύτης, τῆς τῶν Ἀμαζόνων βα-

1. Nom. Κράτης.—2. Nom. μάστιξ.—3. Nom. Ἀρτεμις.—4. Nom. Πέλοψ.—5. Nom. λάρναξ.—6. Nom. πατρίς.—7. Nom. ἐλέφας.—8. Nom. δράκων.—9. Nom. μέλι.—10. Nom. μύρμηξ.—11. Nom. αὐτόχθων.—12. Nom. ὄρνις.—13. Nom. πέρδιξ.—14. Nom. γέρον.—15. Nom. παλίμπαεις.—16. Nom. φρήν.—17. Nom. γύνθ.—18. Nom. γυνή.—19. Nom. ποῦς.—20. Nom. χεῖρ.—21. Nom. παῖς.—22. Nom. Ἀμύντας.—23. Nom. Ἀραψ.—24. Nom. Ἡλις.

σιλείας.—ἡ τοῦ Λαομέδοντος ὕβρις ἦν ἡ αἰτία τῆς ὄργης
 Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ Ποσειδῶνος καὶ τῆς ἀναλωσέως Τροίας.—
 τύπτει ὁ ἦρωσ τὸν Βούσιριν καὶ τὸν Βουσίριδος υἱὸν, Ἀμ-
 φιδάμαντα, καὶ τὸν κήρυκα Χάλβην.

V.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into gram-
 matical, so as to suit the English words opposite.

<i>The seeds, and the banquet of the ants.</i>	Ἄσπερμα καὶ ὁ ὁ μύρμηξ δειπνον.
<i>The nature of the polypus is wonderful.</i>	Ἄσπολύπους φύσις εἰμὶ θαυμαστός.
<i>The death of the serpent and elephant.</i>	Ἄσθάνατος ὁ δράκων καὶ ὁ ἐλέφας.
<i>The effigies of the nightingale and swallow.</i>	Ἄσεικὼν ὁ ἀηδὼν καὶ ὁ χελ- ιδὼν.
<i>The ichneumon is an enemy to crocodiles and asps.</i>	Ἄσιχνεύμων ἐχθρός εἰμὶ κρο- κόδειλος καὶ ἄσπις.
<i>There is honour unto dogs, and abundance of sacred feeding.</i>	Τιμὴ εἰμὶ κύων, καὶ ἀφθονία ιερός σίτισις.
<i>They have the dog, the hawk, the ibis, the ichneumon, and the mouse.</i>	Ἄσχω ὁ κύων, ὁ ἰέραξ, ὁ ἰβίς, ὁ ἰχνεύμων καὶ ὁ μῦς.
<i>The Arabians have wells, but the enemy a scarcity of wa- ter.</i>	ἌσἈραβὶ εἰχω φρέαρ, ὁ δὲ πολέμιος σπάνις ὕδωρ.
<i>Here are the canals of the Euphrates and the Tigris.</i>	Ἄσενταῦθά εἰμὶ ὁ διώρυξ ὁ Εὐφράτης καὶ ὁ Τίγρης.
<i>They have the effects of the king, and the attire of the boys, and the ornaments of the statues, and cloaks, and tripods, and shields.</i>	Ἄσχω ὁ χρῆμα ὁ ἀναξ, καὶ ὁ ὁ παῖς ἐσθῆς, καὶ ὁ ὁ ἀγαλ- μα κόσμος, καὶ χλαμῆς, καὶ τρίπους, καὶ ἄσπις.

<i>Here are pyramids, and tombs of kings, and statues, and other sights.</i>	Ἐνταῦθά εἰμι πυραμῖς, καὶ τάφος βασιλεὺς, καὶ ἄγαλμα, καὶ ἄλλος θέαμα.
<i>Mice and ants have a divining perception of things.</i>	Μῦς καὶ μύρμηξ ἔχω μαντικὸς πρᾶγμα αἰσθησις.
<i>Achilles was the friend of Chiron, and Patroclus of Achilles, and Agamemnon of Nestor, and Hector of Polydamas, and Helenus of Antenor, and Polycrates of Anacreon, and Antigonus of Zeno, and Appollonius of Cicero.</i>	Ἄχιλλεύς εἰμι ἑταῖρος Χείρων, καὶ Πάτροκλος Ἄχιλλεύς, καὶ Ἀγαμέμνων Νέστωρ, καὶ Ἑκτωρ Πολυδάμας, καὶ Ἑλένος Ἀντήνωρ, καὶ Πολυκράτης Ἀνακρέων, καὶ Ἀντίγονος Ζήνων, καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος Κικέρων.
<i>The bees in the mouth of Plato, and the ants in the ears of Midas the Phrygian.</i>	Ὁ μέλιττα ἐν ὁ στόμα Πλάτων, καὶ ὁ μύρμηξ ἐν ὁ οὖς Μίδας, ὁ Φρύξ.
<i>The madness of Meton the astronomer, when his name was in the list of the army of the Athenians.</i>	Ὁ μανία Μέτων ἀστρονόμος, ὅτε ὁ ὄνομα εἰμι ἐν ὁ κατάλογος ὁ στρατεύμα ὁ Ἀθηναῖος.

XXVI. ADJECTIVES.

I. The declensions of adjectives, as has already been remarked, are three in number; the first declension having three terminations, the second two, and the third only one.

II. Adjectives of three terminations, in *ος, η, ον*, and *ος, α, ον*, and also adjectives of two terminations, in *ος, ος, ον*, have already been considered, as agreeing in their inflexion with nouns of the first and second declension.

III. The adjectives that remain to be considered agree in their inflexion with nouns of the third declension, and are therefore here arranged after them. These adjectives have some of them three, others two terminations, and others only one.

I. ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS.

I. Termination in *ας*.

I. Adjectives in *ας* have *αινα* in the feminine, and *αν* in the neuter; but participles in *ας* have the feminine in *ασα*.

II. The adjective *παῖς*, "all," "every," is declined like a participle.

<i>Masc.</i>			<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>		
μέλας,			μέλαινα,	μέλαν, "black."		
<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Dual.</i>		
N. μέλ-ας,	-αινα,	-αν,		N. μέλ-ανε,	-αίνα,	-ανε,
G. μέλ-ανος,	-αίνης,	-ανος,		G. μελ-άνοιν,	-αίαιν,	-άνοιν,
D. μέλ-ανι,	-αίνη,	-ανι,		D. μελ-άνοιν,	-αίαιν,	-άνοιν,
A. μέλ-ανα,	-αιναν,	-αν,		A. μέλ-ανε,	-αίνα,	-ανε,
V. μέλ-ας,	-αινα,	-αν.		V. μέλ-ανε,	-αίνα,	-ανε.

<i>Plural.</i>		
N. μέλ-ανες,	-αιναι,	-ανα,
G. μελ-άνων,	-αινῶν,	-άνων,
D. μέλ-ασι, ¹	-αίναις,	-ασι,
A. μέλ-ανας,	-αίνας,	-ανα,
V. μέλ-ανες,	-αιναι,	-ανα.

<i>Masc.</i>			<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>		
τύψας,			τύψασα,	τύψαν, "having struck."		
<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Dual.</i>		
N. τύψ-ας,	-ασα,	-αν,		N. τύψ-αντε,	-άσα,	-αντε,
G. τύψ-αντος,	-άσης,	-αντος,		G. τυψ-άντοιιν,	-άσαιιν,	-άντοιιν,
D. τύψ-αντι,	-άση,	-αντι,		D. τυψ-άντοιιν,	-άσαιιν,	-άντοιιν,
A. τύψ-αντα,	-ασαν,	-αν,		A. τύψ-αντε,	-άσα,	-αντε,
V. τύψ-ας,	-ασα,	-αν.		V. τύψ-αντε,	-άσα,	-αντε.

<i>Plural.</i>		
N. τύψ-αντες,	-ασαι,	-αντα,
G. τυψ-άντων,	-ασῶν,	-άντων,
D. τύψ-ασι, ²	-άσαις,	-ασι,
A. τύψ-αντας,	-άσας,	-αντα,
V. τύψ-αντες,	-ασαι,	-αντα.

1. Primitive form *μέλαν-σι*. The root is *μέλαν*, and, properly speaking, the adjective ought to have been divided in this way throughout the inflexion, namely, *μέλαν-ος*, *μέλαν-ι*, *μέλαν-α*, &c., as we have done in the case of the noun. The present arrangement, however, is easier for the young student, and has therefore been adopted from previous grammars. The same remark will apply to other adjectives that follow.

2. Primitive form *τύψαν-σι*.

<i>Masc.</i>			<i>Fem.</i>			<i>Neut.</i>		
<i>πᾶς,</i>			<i>πᾶσα,</i>			<i>πᾶν, "all," "every."</i>		
<i>Singular.</i>						<i>Dual.</i>		
N. <i>πᾶς,</i>	<i>πᾶσα,</i>	<i>πᾶν,</i>	N. <i>πάντε,</i>	<i>πάσα,</i>	<i>πάντε,</i>	N. <i>πάντε,</i>	<i>πάσα,</i>	<i>πάντε,</i>
G. <i>παντός,</i>	<i>πάσης,</i>	<i>παντός,</i>	G. <i>πάντοι,</i>	<i>πάσαι,</i>	<i>πάντοι,</i>	G. <i>πάντοι,</i>	<i>πάσαι,</i>	<i>πάντοι,</i>
D. <i>παντί,</i>	<i>πάσῃ,</i>	<i>παντί,</i>	D. <i>πάντοι,</i>	<i>πάσαι,</i>	<i>πάντοι,</i>	D. <i>πάντοι,</i>	<i>πάσαι,</i>	<i>πάντοι,</i>
A. <i>πάντα,</i>	<i>πᾶσαν,</i>	<i>πᾶν,</i>	A. <i>πάντε,</i>	<i>πάσα,</i>	<i>πάντε,</i>	A. <i>πάντε,</i>	<i>πάσα,</i>	<i>πάντε,</i>
V. <i>πᾶς,</i>	<i>πᾶσα,</i>	<i>πᾶν.</i>	V. <i>πάντε,</i>	<i>πάσα,</i>	<i>πάντε,</i>	V. <i>πάντε,</i>	<i>πάσα,</i>	<i>πάντε,</i>

<i>Plural.</i>		
N. <i>πάντες,</i>	<i>πᾶσαι,</i>	<i>πάντα,</i>
G. <i>πάντων,</i>	<i>πᾶσῶν,</i>	<i>πάντων,</i>
D. <i>πᾶσι,¹</i>	<i>πάσαις,</i>	<i>πᾶσι,</i>
A. <i>πάντας,</i>	<i>πάσας,</i>	<i>πάντα,</i>
V. <i>πάντες,</i>	<i>πᾶσαι,</i>	<i>πάντα.</i>

2. Termination in *εις*.

Adjectives in *εις* make the feminine in *εσσα* and the neuter in *εν*. Participles in *εις* make the feminine in *εισα*.

<i>Masc.</i>			<i>Fem.</i>			<i>Neut.</i>		
<i>χαρίεις,</i>			<i>χαρίεσσα,</i>			<i>χαρίεν, "pleasing."</i>		
<i>Singular.</i>						<i>Dual.</i>		
N. <i>χαρί-εις,</i>	<i>-εσσα,</i>	<i>-εν,</i>	N. <i>χαρί-εντε,</i>	<i>-έσσα,</i>	<i>-εντε,</i>	N. <i>χαρί-εντε,</i>	<i>-έσσα,</i>	<i>-εντε,</i>
G. <i>χαρί-εντος,</i>	<i>-έσης,</i>	<i>-εντος,</i>	G. <i>χαρί-έντοι,</i>	<i>-έσαι,</i>	<i>-έντοι,</i>	G. <i>χαρί-έντοι,</i>	<i>-έσαι,</i>	<i>-έντοι,</i>
D. <i>χαρί-εντι,</i>	<i>-έσῃ,</i>	<i>-εντι,</i>	D. <i>χαρί-έντοι,</i>	<i>-έσαι,</i>	<i>-έντοι,</i>	D. <i>χαρί-έντοι,</i>	<i>-έσαι,</i>	<i>-έντοι,</i>
A. <i>χαρί-εντα,</i>	<i>-εσσαν,</i>	<i>-εν,</i>	A. <i>χαρί-εντε,</i>	<i>-έσσα,</i>	<i>-εντε,</i>	A. <i>χαρί-εντε,</i>	<i>-έσσα,</i>	<i>-εντε,</i>
V. <i>χαρί-ει,</i> or <i>χαρί-εν,</i>	<i>-εσσα,</i>	<i>-εν.</i>	V. <i>χαρί-εντε,</i>	<i>-έσσα,</i>	<i>-εντε.</i>	V. <i>χαρί-εντε,</i>	<i>-έσσα,</i>	<i>-εντε.</i>
<i>Plural.</i>								
N. <i>χαρί-εντες,</i>	<i>-εσσαι,</i>	<i>-εντα,</i>						
G. <i>χαρί-έντων,</i>	<i>-εσῶν,</i>	<i>-έντων,</i>						
D. <i>χαρί-εσι,</i>	<i>-έσαις,</i>	<i>-εσι,</i>						
A. <i>χαρί-εντας,</i>	<i>-έσας,</i>	<i>-εντα,</i>						
V. <i>χαρί-εντες,</i>	<i>-εσσαι,</i>	<i>-εντα.</i>						

<i>Masc.</i>			<i>Fem.</i>			<i>Neut.</i>		
<i>τυφθείς,</i>			<i>τυφθειῖσα,</i>			<i>τυφθέν, "having been struck."</i>		
<i>Singular.</i>						<i>Dual.</i>		
N. <i>τυφθ-είς,</i>	<i>-είσα,</i>	<i>-έν,</i>	N. <i>τυφθ-έντε,</i>	<i>-είσα,</i>	<i>-έντε,</i>	N. <i>τυφθ-έντε,</i>	<i>-είσα,</i>	<i>-έντε,</i>
G. <i>τυφθ-έντος,</i>	<i>-είσης,</i>	<i>-έντος,</i>	G. <i>τυφθ-έντοι,</i>	<i>-είσαι,</i>	<i>-έντοι,</i>	G. <i>τυφθ-έντοι,</i>	<i>-είσαι,</i>	<i>-έντοι,</i>
D. <i>τυφθ-έντι,</i>	<i>-είσῃ,</i>	<i>-έντι,</i>	D. <i>τυφθ-έντοι,</i>	<i>-είσαι,</i>	<i>-έντοι,</i>	D. <i>τυφθ-έντοι,</i>	<i>-είσαι,</i>	<i>-έντοι,</i>
A. <i>τυφθ-έντα,</i>	<i>-είσαν,</i>	<i>-έν,</i>	A. <i>τυφθ-έντε,</i>	<i>-είσα,</i>	<i>-έντε,</i>	A. <i>τυφθ-έντε,</i>	<i>-είσα,</i>	<i>-έντε,</i>
V. <i>τυφθ-είς,</i>	<i>-είσα,</i>	<i>-έν.</i>	V. <i>τυφθ-έντε,</i>	<i>-είσα,</i>	<i>-έντε.</i>	V. <i>τυφθ-έντε,</i>	<i>-είσα,</i>	<i>-έντε.</i>

1. Primitive form *πᾶν-σι*.

Plural.

N.	τυφθ-έντες,	-είσαι,	-έντα,
G.	τυφθ-έντων,	-εισών,	-έντων,
D.	τυφθ-εἰσι,	-εἰσῆς,	-εἰσι,
A.	τυφθ-έντας,	-εἰσας,	-έντα,
V.	τυφθ-έντες,	-εἰσαι,	-έντα.

The termination *ηεις*, belonging to this head, is sometimes contracted. Thus, *-ηεις, -ηεσσα, -ηεν*, are contracted into *-ῆς, -ῆσσα, -ῆν*; as, for example,

NOM.	τιμ-ῆς,	τιμ-ῆσσα,	τιμ-ῆν,
GEN.	τιμ-ῆντος,	τιμ-ῆσσης,	τιμ-ῆντος, &c.

3. Termination in *ην*.

Adjectives in *ην* have the feminine in *εινα* and the neuter in *εν*. Of these, however, we find only one form existing in Greek, namely, *τέρην*. Thus,

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.			
	τέρην,	τέρεινα,	τέρεν,	"tender."		
	Singular.		Dual.			
N.	τέρ-ην,	-εινα,	-εν,	N. τέρ-ενε,	-είνα,	-ενε,
G.	τέρ-ενος,	-είνης,	-ενος,	G. τερ-ένοιν,	-είναιν,	-ένοιν,
D.	τέρ-ενι,	-είνη,	-ενι,	D. τερ-ένοιν,	-είναιν,	-ένοιν,
A.	τέρ-ενα,	-ειναν,	-εν,	A. τέρ-ενε,	-είνα,	-ενε,
V.	τέρ-εν,	-εινα,	-εν.	V. τέρ-ενε,	-είνα,	-ενε.
	Plural.					
N.	τέρ-ενες,	-ειναι,	-ενα,			
G.	τερ-ένων,	-είνων,	-ένων,			
D.	τέρ-εσι, ¹	-εἰναις,	-εσι,			
A.	τέρ-ενας,	-εἰνας,	-ενα,			
V.	τέρ-ενες,	-ειναι,	-ενα.			

4. Termination in *ους*.

We will consider here merely the uncontracted termination in *ους*. It belongs to participles, and makes the feminine in *ουσα* and the neuter in *ον*. Thus,

1. Primitive form *τέρειν-αι*.

<i>Masc.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>		<i>Neut.</i>	
δούς,		δοῦσα,		δόν, "having given."	
<i>Singular.</i>					
N. δούς,	δοῦσα,	δόν,	<i>Dual.</i> N. δόντε, δούσα, δόντε, G. δόντοι, δούσαι, δόντοι, D. δόντοι, δούσαι, δόντοι, A. δόντε, δούσα, δόντε, V. δόντε, δούσα, δόντε.		
G. δόντος,	δούσης,	δόντος,			
D. δόντι,	δούσῃ,	δόντι,			
A. δόντα,	δοῦσαν,	δόν,			
V. δούς,	δοῦσα,	δόν.			
<i>Plural.</i>					
N. δόντες,		δοῦσαι,		δόντα,	
G. δόντων,		δουσῶν,		δόντων,	
D. δοῦσι, ¹		δούσαις,		δοῦσι,	
A. δόντας,		δούσας,		δόντα,	
V. δόντες,		δούσαι,		δόντα.	

5. Termination in *υς*.

I Adjectives in *υς* make the feminine in *εῖα* and the neuter in *υ*; but, as they admit of contraction in some of the cases, they will be treated of under the head of contracted adjectives.

II. Participles in *υς* make the feminine in *ῦσα* and the neuter in *ύν*. Thus,

<i>Masc.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>		<i>Neut.</i>	
ζευγνύς,		ζευγνῦσα,		ζευγνύν, "joining."	
<i>Singular.</i>					
N. ζευγν-ύς,	-ῦσα,	-υν,	<i>Dual.</i> N. ζευγν-ύντε, -ύσα, -ύντε, G. ζευγν-ύντοι, -ύσαι, -ύντοι, D. ζευγν-ύντοι, -ύσαι, -ύντοι, A. ζευγν-ύντε, -ύσα, -ύντε, V. ζευγν-ύντε, -ύσα, -ύντε.		
G. ζευγν-ύντος,	-ύσης,	-ύντος,			
D. ζευγν-ύντι,	-ύσῃ,	-ύντι,			
A. ζευγν-ύντα,	-ῦσαν,	-ύν,			
V. ζευγν-ύς,	-ῦσα,	-ύν.			
<i>Plural.</i>					
N. ζευγν-ύντες,		-ῦσαι,		-ύντα,	
G. ζευγν-ύντων,		-υσῶν,		-ύντων,	
D. ζευγν-ύσι, ²		-ύσαις,		-ύσι,	
A. ζευγν-ύντας,		-ύσας,		-ύντα,	
V. ζευγν-ύντες,		-ῦσαι,		-ύντα.	

6. Termination in *ων*.

The termination in *ων* makes *ουσα* in the feminine and *ον* in the neuter. There are but two adjectives of this termination, namely, **ἔκων**, with its compound **ἀέκων**, con-

1. Primitive form δόντ-σι.

2. Primitive form ζευγνύντ-σι.

tracted by the Attics into *ἔκων*. All the other forms in *ων* are participles.

<i>Masc.</i>			<i>Fem.</i>			<i>Neut.</i>						
<i>ἔκων,</i>			<i>ἐκοῦσα,</i>			<i>ἐκόν,</i> "willing."						
<i>Singular.</i>						<i>Dual.</i>						
N.	<i>ἐκ-ών,</i>	<i>-οῦσα,</i>	<i>-όν,</i>	N.	<i>ἐκ-όντε,</i>	<i>-οῦσα,</i>	<i>-όντε,</i>	N.	<i>ἐκ-όντε,</i>	<i>-οῦσα,</i>	<i>-όντε,</i>	
G.	<i>ἐκ-όντος,</i>	<i>-ούσης,</i>	<i>-όντος,</i>	G.	<i>ἐκ-όντων,</i>	<i>-ούσαι,</i>	<i>-όντων,</i>	G.	<i>ἐκ-όντων,</i>	<i>-ούσαι,</i>	<i>-όντων,</i>	
D.	<i>ἐκ-όντι,</i>	<i>-ούσῃ,</i>	<i>-όντι,</i>	D.	<i>ἐκ-όντων,</i>	<i>-ούσαι,</i>	<i>-όντων,</i>	D.	<i>ἐκ-όντων,</i>	<i>-ούσαι,</i>	<i>-όντων,</i>	
A.	<i>ἐκ-όντα,</i>	<i>-ούσαν,</i>	<i>-όν,</i>	A.	<i>ἐκ-όντων,</i>	<i>-ούσαι,</i>	<i>-όντων,</i>	A.	<i>ἐκ-όντων,</i>	<i>-ούσαι,</i>	<i>-όντων,</i>	
V.	<i>ἐκ-ών,</i>	<i>-οῦσα,</i>	<i>-όν.</i>	V.	<i>ἐκ-όντων,</i>	<i>-ούσαι,</i>	<i>-όντων.</i>	V.	<i>ἐκ-όντων,</i>	<i>-ούσαι,</i>	<i>-όντων.</i>	
<i>Plural.</i>												
N.	<i>ἐκ-όντες,</i>			<i>-οῦσαι,</i>			<i>-όντα,</i>					
G.	<i>ἐκ-όντων,</i>			<i>-ουσῶν,</i>			<i>-όντων,</i>					
D.	<i>ἐκ-όντων,¹</i>			<i>-ούσαι,</i>			<i>-ούσι,</i>					
A.	<i>ἐκ-όντων,</i>			<i>-ούσαι,</i>			<i>-όντα,</i>					
V.	<i>ἐκ-όντων,</i>			<i>-ούσαι,</i>			<i>-όντα.</i>					

<i>Masc.</i>			<i>Fem.</i>			<i>Neut.</i>						
<i>τύπτων,</i>			<i>τύπτουσα,</i>			<i>τύπτων,</i> "striking."						
<i>Singular.</i>						<i>Dual.</i>						
N.	<i>τύπτ-ων,</i>	<i>-ουσα,</i>	<i>-ον,</i>	N.	<i>τύπτ-οντε,</i>	<i>-ούσα,</i>	<i>-οντε,</i>	N.	<i>τύπτ-οντε,</i>	<i>-ούσα,</i>	<i>-οντε,</i>	
G.	<i>τύπτ-οντος,</i>	<i>-ούσης,</i>	<i>-οντος,</i>	G.	<i>τύπτ-όντων,</i>	<i>-ούσαι,</i>	<i>-όντων,</i>	G.	<i>τύπτ-όντων,</i>	<i>-ούσαι,</i>	<i>-όντων,</i>	
D.	<i>τύπτ-οντι,</i>	<i>-ούσῃ,</i>	<i>-οντι,</i>	D.	<i>τύπτ-όντων,</i>	<i>-ούσαι,</i>	<i>-όντων,</i>	D.	<i>τύπτ-όντων,</i>	<i>-ούσαι,</i>	<i>-όντων,</i>	
A.	<i>τύπτ-όντα,</i>	<i>-ουσαν,</i>	<i>-ον,</i>	A.	<i>τύπτ-όντων,</i>	<i>-ούσαι,</i>	<i>-όντων,</i>	A.	<i>τύπτ-όντων,</i>	<i>-ούσαι,</i>	<i>-όντων,</i>	
V.	<i>τύπτ-ων,</i>	<i>-ουσα,</i>	<i>-ον.</i>	V.	<i>τύπτ-όντων,</i>	<i>-ούσαι,</i>	<i>-όντων.</i>	V.	<i>τύπτ-όντων,</i>	<i>-ούσαι,</i>	<i>-όντων.</i>	
<i>Plural.</i>												
N.	<i>τύπτ-όντες,</i>			<i>-οῦσαι,</i>			<i>-όντα,</i>					
G.	<i>τύπτ-όντων,</i>			<i>-ουσῶν,</i>			<i>-όντων,</i>					
D.	<i>τύπτ-όντων,²</i>			<i>-ούσαι,</i>			<i>-ούσι,</i>					
A.	<i>τύπτ-όντων,</i>			<i>-ούσαι,</i>			<i>-όντα,</i>					
V.	<i>τύπτ-όντων,</i>			<i>-ούσαι,</i>			<i>-όντων.</i>					

7. Termination in *ως*.

This termination also belongs to participles. The feminine is in *νία* and the neuter in *ος*. Thus,

<i>Masc.</i>			<i>Fem.</i>			<i>Neut.</i>					
<i>τετυφώς,</i>			<i>τετυφνία,</i>			<i>τετυφός,</i> "having struck."					
<i>Singular.</i>						<i>Dual.</i>					
N.	<i>τετυφ-ώς,</i>	<i>-νία,</i>	<i>-ός,</i>	N.	<i>τετυφ-ότε,</i>	<i>-νία,</i>	<i>-ότε,</i>	N.	<i>τετυφ-ότε,</i>	<i>-νία,</i>	<i>-ότε,</i>
G.	<i>τετυφ-ότος,</i>	<i>-νίας,</i>	<i>-ότος,</i>	G.	<i>τετυφ-ότων,</i>	<i>-νιαν,</i>	<i>-ότων,</i>	G.	<i>τετυφ-ότων,</i>	<i>-νιαν,</i>	<i>-ότων,</i>
D.	<i>τετυφ-ότι,</i>	<i>-νίᾳ,</i>	<i>-ότι,</i>	D.	<i>τετυφ-ότων,</i>	<i>-νιαν,</i>	<i>-ότων,</i>	D.	<i>τετυφ-ότων,</i>	<i>-νιαν,</i>	<i>-ότων,</i>
A.	<i>τετυφ-ότα,</i>	<i>-νίαν,</i>	<i>-ός,</i>	A.	<i>τετυφ-ότων,</i>	<i>-νία,</i>	<i>-ότε,</i>	A.	<i>τετυφ-ότων,</i>	<i>-νία,</i>	<i>-ότε,</i>
V.	<i>τετυφ-ώς,</i>	<i>-νία,</i>	<i>-ός.</i>	V.	<i>τετυφ-ότων,</i>	<i>-νία,</i>	<i>-ότε.</i>	V.	<i>τετυφ-ότων,</i>	<i>-νία,</i>	<i>-ότε.</i>

1. Primitive form *ἐκόντ-σι*.

2. Primitive form *τύπτοντ-σι*.

Plural.

N. τετυφότες,	-ύιαί,	-ότα,
G. τετυφόντων,	-υιών,	-όντων,
D. τετυφόνσι,	-ύιαίς,	-όσι,
A. τετυφότεας,	-ύιας,	-ότα,
V. τετυφότες,	-ύιαί,	-ότα.

The syncopated forms of the perfect participle active, however, make the feminine in ὦσα and the neuter in ὤς. Thus,

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.			
ἔστώς,	ἔστῶσα,	ἔστώς,	"standing."		
Singular.			Dual.		
N. ἔστ-ώς,	-ῶσα,	-ῶς,	N. ἔστ-ῶτε,	-ῶσα,	-ῶτε,
G. ἔστ-όντος,	-όνσης,	-όντος,	G. ἔστ-όντοι,	-όνσαι,	-όντοι,
D. ἔστ-όντι,	-όνση,	-όντι,	D. ἔστ-όντοι,	-όνσαι,	-όντοι,
A. ἔστ-όντα,	-όνσαν,	-ῶς,	A. ἔστ-ῶτε,	-ῶσα,	-ῶτε,
V. ἔστ-ώς,	-ῶσα,	-ῶς.	V. ἔστ-ῶτε,	-ῶσα,	-ῶτε
Plural.					
N. ἔστ-όντες,	-όνται,	-όντα,			
G. ἔστ-όντων,	-όντων,	-όντων,			
D. ἔστ-όνσι,	-όνσαι,	-όνσι,			
A. ἔστ-όντας,	-όντας,	-όντα,			
V. ἔστ-όντες,	-όνται,	-όντα.			

XXVII. EXERCISES ON ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS.

I.

Translate the following, and mention the number, gender, and case of each.

μέλανες ἵπποι,
 μέλαινα νεφέλη,
 μέλαν ἱμάτιον,
 μέλανα ἱμάτια,
 μελάνων λίθων,
 μελαίνης πτέρυγος,
 μέλανος αἵματος,
 μέλανε ἀνθρώπω,
 μέλασιν ὀφθαλμοῖς,
 μελαίνας νεφέλαις,
 μέλανε ἵππω,

μέλανι ἵππῳ,
 μελαίνα νεφέλα,
 μελάνοις οἴκοις,
 τάλανος ἀνθρώπου,
 τάλανι ἀδελφῷ,
 τάλανε ἀδελφῷ,
 τάλασι νεανίας,
 ταλαίνας παρθένους,
 τάλαινα παρθένη,
 τάλαιναν τιμῆν,
 ταλαίνας ἀμίλλαν,

E

ἀδελφοῖν δόντοι,	γυνῆ ἐστῶσα,
ἀδελφαῖς δοῦσαι,	οἰκοῖς ἐστῶσι,
ταμίαν δόντα,	νόμων ἐκόντων,
τελώνης δοῦς,	ἵππους ἐστῶτας,
υἱῶν ζευγνύντων,	πάντων παιδῶν,
ἄγγελος ἄκων,	τάλασι προβάτοις,
παρθένοι δοῦσαι,	μέλανε προβάτω,
παρθένος ζεύγνυσα,	πασῶν ἀμίλλων,
παιδῶν ἀκόντων,	τερένοιον παιδίον,
νήσων ἀκούσων,	τιμῆντων ἵππων,
ἀδελφῆ ἄκουσα,	κύσιν ἀκούσι,
πολίταιν ἐκόντοι,	τάλανας κύνας,
τεχνίτη ζευγνύντι,	νήσου χαριέσσης,
κυνὸς ἐστῶτος,	πᾶν ἱμάτιον,
λεόντων ἐστῶτων,	πᾶς πόλεμος,
κεραυνοῦ τετυφότης,	πᾶσα ῥίζα.

II.

Translate the following, and mention, at the same time, the agreement or government in each clause or phrase.

1. Termination in *ας*.

Ξενοφῶν ἔχει μέλανας ἵππους, καὶ μέλανα ὄπλα, καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν ἐσθῆτα μέλαιναν.—ἄνθρωποι τάλανες ἔχουσι πάντα τάλανα.—ἄπεισαι αἱ παρθένοι ἦσαν τάλαιναί.—ἄπαν τὸ σῶμά ἐστι μέλαν.—ὁ κύων ἔχει μέλανα ὦτα, καὶ πόδας μέλανας, καὶ οὐρανὸν μέλαιναν.—ἐνταῦθά εἰσιν οἱ τάφοι τῶν ταλάνων Ἑλλήνων.—τύψας τὸν ἵππον ἐστὶν ἄθλιος, καὶ πᾶν τὸ πρόσωπόν ἐστι λυπηρὸν.—τὸ μνήμα τοῦ τύψαντος τὸν μέλανα ἵππον ἦν καλὸν, καὶ μελάνων λίθων.—τοῖς τάλασιν ἀνθρώποις καὶ ταῖς ταλαίνοις παρθένοις οὐκ ἐστὶ σωτηρία.—πάντες οἱ Λίβνες ἦσαν μέλανες.—ὁ τάλανε ἀνθρώπῳ καὶ ταλάνων ἀνθρώπων παῖδε!—ἐνταῦθά εἰσιν αἱ μελαίναί θεαί, αἱ Εὐμενίδες, καὶ ἄπαντα κακὰ καὶ τιμωρήματα τοῖς τάλασιν ἀνθρώποις.—τύψαντες τὸν ἀνακτα, καὶ τὸν μέλανα εὐνοῦχον, ἄπαντες οἱ βάρβαροι

ἦσαν ἐν ὄπλοις.—ἡ γυνή, τύψασα τὸν δοῦλον, ἦν τάλαινα.—ἐνταῦθά εἰσιν αἰ μελαίνας ἐσθῆτες τῆν τάλανος Διαντος.—τὰ ὄπλα τῶν μελάνων Διθύων, καὶ οἱ μέλανες ἵπποι τῶν συμμαχῶν.—ὁ υἱὸς τάλας ἀνθρώπου τάλανός ἐστιν ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ τοῦ τὸν βάρβαρον τύψαντος.

2. Terminations in εις, ην, and ους.

Ἔχει χαρίεντας οἴκους, καὶ δενδρήεντας ἀγρούς, καὶ τιμήεντας ἵππους, καὶ οἶνον ἐν μέλασιν ἀσκοῖς.—ἐλευθερία ἐστὶ τιμήεσσα, καὶ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις χαρίεν ἀγαθόν.—ὦ χαρίεσσα παρθένω, καὶ μέλανες ὀφθαλμοὶ ταῖν χαρίεσσαιν παρθένωιν.—ἡ μάζα ἔχει ὁσμὴν χαρίεσσαν.—ὦ χαρίεσσα καὶ τιμήεσσα πηγᾷ, καὶ ἀγροὶ ποιήεντες καὶ δενδρήεντες!—οἱ χαρίεντες ἵπποι ἔχουσι χαρίεντας καὶ τιμήεντας κόσμους, οἱ δὲ φαῦλοι μέλανες.—ὦ τέρενε παιδίω καὶ ἀγαθοῦ ἀνθρώπου χαρίεντε υἱῷ!—οἱ Ἕλληνες, δόντες δμήρους, ἦσαν τάλανες.—τὸ μνήμα τέρεινης καὶ χαρίεσσης παρθένου.—οἱ βάρβαροι, τυφθέντες, εἰσὶ τάλανες, οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες, τοῦς βαρβάρους, πύψαντες, ἔχουσι οἰκήματα χαρίεντα.—ἡ τέρενα ποίη ἐστὶν ἀγαθὴ τέρεσιν ἐριφοῖς.—δοὺς οἶτον ταῖς τερείναις ἐρίφαις, Δάφνις ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ καλύβῃ χαρίεσση τῆς τερείνης Χλόης.—τὸ μνήμα, τυφθὲν τῷ κεραυνῷ, ἦν ἅπαν μέλαν.—τὰ σώματα τῶν τυφθέντων ἦσαν ἐν τάφοις ποιήεσι.—ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔχει δενδρήεντα χωρία, καὶ ποιήεντα πεδιά.—ἐνταῦθά εἰσιν οἱ μέλανες Διθύες ἐν μέλασιν ὄπλοις, καὶ τὸ θέαμά ἐστὶ χαρίεν καὶ καλόν.—ὦ χαρίεν Ἀδωνι καὶ χαρίεσσα Ἀφροδίτη!—ἡ τέρενα παρθένος δοῦσα ποίην τοῖν τερένοιον ἐρίφοιν, ἦν ἐν τῷ ἀντρῷ χαρίεντι τῶν Νυμφῶν χαρίεσσων.

3. Terminations in υς, ων, and ως.

Ἡδονὴ ἐστὶ γλυκεῖα μὲν, βραχεῖα δέ.—ἡ γέφυρά ἐστιν εὐρεία, καὶ ὁ ποταμὸς βαθύς.—τὸ μὲν μέλι ἐστὶ γλυκόν, τὸ δὲ μῆλον ὀξύ.—τὸ θέαμά ἐστὶν ἠδύ.—ὁ ἀνθρώπος, τύπτων τὸν δοῦλον, ἐστὶν ἅπασιν τραχύς.—τὸ μνήμα, ἐστὼς ἐν τῇ ὀδῷ, ἐστὶν ἅπασιν θαυμαστόν.—Ἐρέξης, ζευγνύς τὸν Ἕλ-

λήσποντον γαφύρα, ἦν ἀπασι θαυμαστός.—ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἔχει τοὺς ἵππους ἐστῶτας ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ.—ἡ γυνή, ζευγνύσα τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ἐν φιλίᾳ, ἔχει ἀπάντων τὸν ἔπαινον.—ζευγνύς τῷ ξύλῳ ἔχει χάραν.—ὁ ποιμὴν ἔχει ἐριφούς ἐστῶτας ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ, καὶ πρόβατα καὶ αἰγὰς ἐν λειμῶνι ποιήεντι.—ἐστῶς ἐν ὄπλοις, καὶ τύπτων τοὺς δούλους ἀκοντάς, ἐστὶ τάλας καὶ ἄπορος.—ὁ μὲν δοῦλός ἐστιν ἐκῶν, ὁ δὲ δεσπότης ἄκων.—τὰ χρήματα τῶν ἀκόντων Ἑλλήνων.

III.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English opposite.

<i>The beginning of black night.</i>	'Ο ἀρχὴ μέλας νύξ.
<i>The black stones of the two tombs.</i>	'Ο μέλας λίθος ὁ μνήμα.
<i>All the arms of all the wretched.</i>	Πᾶς ὁ ὄπλον πᾶς ὁ τάλας.
<i>All the Greeks were in black attire.</i>	Πᾶς ὁ Ἕλλην εἰμὶ ἐν μέλας ἐσθής.
<i>The eyes of all the maidens were black.</i>	'Ο ὄμμα πᾶς ὁ παρθένος εἰμὶ μέλας.
<i>Of the black pinions of the furies.</i>	'Ο μέλας πτέρυξ ὁ Εὐμενίδες.
<i>Oh wretched fortune of wretched Greece!</i>	'Ω τάλας τύχη τάλας Ἕλας!
<i>Oh two wretched sons of Polydamas!</i>	'Ω τάλας παῖς Πολυδάμας!
<i>The tomb of Hector, who smote the Greeks.</i>	'Ο μνήμα Ἐκτωρ ὁ τύψας ὁ Ἕλλην.
<i>The two men, having struck the lion, have the fear of black death.</i>	'Ο ἄνθρωπος, τύψας ὁ λέων, ἔχω ὁ φόβος μέλας θάνατος.
<i>She has a graceful form, and a sweet countenance, and black hair.</i>	'Ἐχω χαρίεις μορφή, καὶ ἠδὺς πρόσωπον, καὶ θριξὲς μέλας.

<i>The two sceptres of two hon- oured kings.</i>	'Ο σκήπτρον τιμήεις ἀναξ.
<i>Valuable mines of gold and silver.</i>	Τιμήεις μέταλλον χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργυροῦ.
<i>The pleasing temple of re- vered Diana.</i>	'Ο χαρίεις ἱερὸν τιμήεις Ἄρ- τεμις.
<i>All Greece, having given praise and honours, was in hope.</i>	'Ἀπᾶς ὁ Ἑλλάς, δοῦς ἐπαι- νός καὶ τιμῆ, εἰμὶ ἐν ἐλ- πίς.
<i>The works of the two men, standing and striking in the battle.</i>	Ὁ ἔργον ὁ ἀνθρώπος, ἐστῶς καὶ τύπτων ἐν ὁ μάχῃ.
<i>Unwilling slaves have punish- ment.</i>	'Ἄκων δοῦλος ἔχω τιμωρία.
<i>Willing soldiers have re- wards.</i>	'Ἐκὼν στρατιώτης ἔχω ἄθ- λον.
<i>The wretched tears of tender maidens.</i>	'Ο τάλας δάκρυ τέρην παρ- θένος.
<i>The tender tears of wretched Helen.</i>	'Ο τέρην δάκρυ τάλας Ἑλ- ένη.

XXVIII. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

I. Termination in *as*.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
δείνας,	δείνας,	δείναν, "ever-flowing."
<i>Singular.</i>		
N. δείν-ας,	-ας,	-αν,
G. δείν-αντος,	-αντος,	-αντος,
D. δείν-αντι,	-αντι,	-αντι,
A. δείν-αντα,	-αντα,	-αν,
V. δείν-αν,	-αν,	-αν.
<i>Dual.</i>		
N. δείν-αντε,	-αντε,	-αντε,
G. δείν-άντοι,	-άντοι,	-άντοι,
D. δείν-άντω,	-άντω,	-άντω,
A. δείν-αντε,	-αντε,	-αντε,
V. δείν-αντε,	-αντε,	-αντε.
<i>Plural.</i>		
N. δείν-αντες,	-αντες,	-αντα,
G. δείν-άντων,	-άντων,	-άντων,
D. δείν-ᾶσι, ¹	-ᾶσι,	-ᾶσι,
A. δείν-αντας,	-αντας,	-αντα,
V. δείν-αντες,	-αντες,	-αντα.

1. Primitive form δείναντι-σι.

2. Termination in ην.

Masc.		Fem.		Neut.		
ἀρρήν,		ἀρρήν,		ἀρρην, "male."		
Singular.				Dual.		
N.	ἀρρ-ην,	-ην,	-ην,	N.	ἀρρ-ενα,	-ενα, -ενα,
G.	ἀρρ-ενοσ,	-ενοσ,	-ενοσ,	G.	ἀρρ-ένοιν,	-ένοιν, -ένοιν,
D.	ἀρρ-ενι,	-ενι,	-ενι,	D.	ἀρρ-ένοιν,	-ένοιν, -ένοιν,
A.	ἀρρ-ενα,	-ενα,	-εν,	A.	ἀρρ-ενα,	-ενα, -ενα,
V.	ἀρρ-εν,	-εν,	-εν,	V.	ἀρρ-ενα,	-ενα, -ενα,

Plural.		
N.	ἀρρ-ενασ,	-ενασ, -ενα,
G.	ἀρρ-ένων,	-ένων, -ένων,
D.	ἀρρ-εσι, ¹	-εσι, -εσι,
A.	ἀρρ-ενασ,	-ενασ, -ενα,
V.	ἀρρ-ενασ,	-ενασ, -ενα.

3. Termination in ης.

Adjectives in ης, of two terminations, undergo contraction, changing εὖς into οὖς, εἶ into εἰ, εἶα and εἶε into ἦ, &c. They will, therefore, be considered under the head of contracted adjectives of two terminations, where examples will be given.

4. Termination in ις.

Masc.		Fem.		Neut.		
εὐχαρις,		εὐχαρις,		εὐχαρι, "acceptable."		
Singular.				Dual.		
N.	εὐχαρ-ις,	-ις,	-ι,	N.	εὐχαρ-ιτε,	-ιτε, -ιτε,
G.	εὐχαρ-ιτοσ,	-ιτοσ,	-ιτοσ,	G.	εὐχαρ-ιτοιν,	-ιτοιν, -ιτοιν,
D.	εὐχαρ-ιτι,	-ιτι,	-ιτι,	D.	εὐχαρ-ιτοιν,	-ιτοιν, -ιτοιν,
A.	εὐχαρ-ιτα σι	-ιτα σι	} -ι,	A.	εὐχαρ-ιτε,	-ιτε, -ιτε,
V.	εὐχαρ-ι,	-ι,		-ι.	V.	εὐχαρ-ιτε,	-ιτε, -ιτε.

Plural.		
N.	εὐχαρ-ιτεσ,	-ιτεσ, -ιτα,
G.	εὐχαρ-ιτων,	-ιτων, -ιτων,
D.	εὐχαρ-ισι, ²	-ισι, -ισι,
A.	εὐχαρ-ιτασ,	-ιτασ, -ιτα,
V.	εὐχαρ-ιτεσ,	-ιτεσ, -ιτα.

1. Primitive form ἀρρην-σι.

2. Primitive form εὐχαρι-σι.

5. Termination in *ων*.

<i>Masc.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>		<i>Neut.</i>	
σώφρων,		σώφρων,		σώφρον, "discreet."	
<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Dual.</i>	
N.	σώφρ-ων,	-ων,	-ον,	N.	σώφρ-ονε, -ονε, -ονε,
G.	σώφρ-ονος,	-ονος,	-ονος,	G.	σώφρ-όνοιν, -όνοιν, -όνοιν,
D.	σώφρ-ονι,	-ονι,	-ονι,	D.	σώφρ-όνοιν, -όνοιν, -όνοιν,
A.	σώφρ-ονα,	-ονα,	-ον,	A.	σώφρ-ονε, -ονε, -ονε,
V.	σώφρ-ον,	-ον,	-ον.	V.	σώφρ-ονε, -ονε, -ονε.
<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	σώφρ-ονες,	-ονες,	-ονα,		
G.	σώφρ-όνων,	-όνων,	-όνων,		
D.	σώφρ-οσι, ¹	-οσι,	-οσι,		
A.	σώφρ-ονας,	-ονας,	-ονα,		
V.	σώφρ-ονες,	-ονες,	-ονα.		

Under this same head fall comparatives in *ων*, which are declined like *σώφρων*, except that they are syncopated and contracted in some of their cases. They will, therefore, be treated of under contracted adjectives of two terminations, where appropriate examples will be given.

6. Termination in *ωρ*.

<i>Masc.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>		<i>Neut.</i>	
μεγαλήτωρ,		μεγαλήτωρ,		μεγαλήτορ, "magnanimous."	
<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Dual.</i>	
N.	μεγαλήτ-ωρ,	-ωρ,	-ωρ,	N.	μεγαλήτ-ορε, -ορε, -ορε,
G.	μεγαλήτ-ορος,	-ορος,	-ορος,	G.	μεγαλήτ-όροιν, -όροιν, -όροιν,
D.	μεγαλήτ-ορι,	-ορι,	-ορι,	D.	μεγαλήτ-όροιν, -όροιν, -όροιν,
A.	μεγαλήτ-ορα,	-ορα,	-ορ,	A.	μεγαλήτ-ορε, -ορε, -ορε,
V.	μεγαλήτ-ορ,	-ορ,	-ορ.	V.	μεγαλήτ-ορε, -ορε, -ορε.
<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	μεγαλήτ-ορες,	-ορες,	-ορα,		
G.	μεγαλήτ-όρων,	-όρων,	-όρων,		
D.	μεγαλήτ-ορσι, ²	-ορσι,	-ορσι,		
A.	μεγαλήτ-ορας,	-ορας,	-ορα,		
V.	μεγαλήτ-ορες,	-ορες,	-ορα.		

1. Primitive form *σώφρων-σι*.

2. In the dative plural of this adjective the termination *σι* is added at once to the root.

7. Termination in *ως*.¹

<i>Mass.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>		<i>Neut.</i>	
<i>εὐγώς,</i>		<i>εὐγώς,</i>		<i>εὐγῶν, "fertile."</i>	
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		
N. <i>εὐγώς,</i>	<i>-ως,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>	N. <i>εὐγε-ω,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>
G. <i>εὐγε-ω,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>	G. <i>εὐγε-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>
D. <i>εὐγε-φ,</i>	<i>-φ,</i>	<i>-φ,</i>	D. <i>εὐγε-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>
A. <i>εὐγε-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>	A. <i>εὐγε-ω,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>
V. <i>εὐγε-ως,</i>	<i>-ως,</i>	<i>-ων.</i>	V. <i>εὐγε-ω,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>	<i>-ω.</i>
<i>Plural.</i>					
N. <i>εὐγε-ω,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>			
G. <i>εὐγε-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>			
D. <i>εὐγε-φς,</i>	<i>-φς,</i>	<i>-φς,</i>			
A. <i>εὐγε-ως,</i>	<i>-ως,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>			
V. <i>εὐγε-φ,</i>	<i>-φ.</i>	<i>-ω.</i>			

8. Termination in *ους*.

<i>Mass.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>		<i>Neut.</i>	
<i>δίπους,</i>		<i>δίπους,</i>		<i>δίπουν, "two-footed."</i>	
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		
N. <i>δίπ-ους,</i>	<i>-ους,</i>	<i>-ουν,</i>	N. <i>δίπ-οδε,</i>	<i>-οδε,</i>	<i>-οδε,</i>
G. <i>δίπ-οδος,</i>	<i>-οδος,</i>	<i>-οδος,</i>	G. <i>δίπ-όδων,</i>	<i>-όδων,</i>	<i>-όδων,</i>
D. <i>δίπ-οδι,</i>	<i>-οδι,</i>	<i>-οδι,</i>	D. <i>δίπ-όδων,</i>	<i>-όδων,</i>	<i>-όδων,</i>
A. <i>δίπ-οδα,</i>	<i>-οδα,</i>	<i>-ουν,</i>	A. <i>δίπ-οδε,</i>	<i>-οδε,</i>	<i>-οδε,</i>
ορ	ορ				
-ουν,	-ουν,				
V. <i>δίπ-ους,</i>	<i>-ους,</i>	<i>-ουν.</i>	V. <i>δίπ-οδε,</i>	<i>-οδε,</i>	<i>-οδε.</i>
ορ	ορ				
-ου,	-ου,				
<i>Plural.</i>					
N. <i>δίπ-οδες,</i>	<i>-οδες,</i>	<i>-οδα,</i>			
G. <i>δίπ-όδων,</i>	<i>-όδων,</i>	<i>-όδων,</i>			
D. <i>δίπ-οσι,</i>	<i>-οσι,</i>	<i>-οσι,</i>			
A. <i>δίπ-οδας,</i>	<i>-οδας,</i>	<i>-οδα,</i>			
V. <i>δίπ-οδες,</i>	<i>-οδες,</i>	<i>-οδα.</i>			

1. Compare the Attic mode of declining, in the second declension, as given at page 85.

ταλαίνης ἀδελφῆς,
 ταλαίη φυγῆ,
 ταλαίνα παρθένω,
 ἅπαντες κήρυκες,
 ἅπασαι θάλασσαι,
 ἔπαντα δῶρα,
 ἅπασιν ἀνέμοις,
 ἀπάντων κυρίων,
 ἅπασι σώμασι,
 ἀπάσων γεφύρων,
 ἅπαντας κήρυκας,
 ἅπασας γλώσσας,
 ἀπάσαις φωναῖς,
 ἅπαν δένδρον,
 ἅπασα θύρα,
 ἅπαντος νόμου,
 ἀπάσης ᾠδῆς,
 ἀπάση οἰκίᾳ,
 χαρίεσσα μορφή,
 χαριέντων λιμένων,
 χαριέντα λόγον,
 χαρίεσι ρήτορι,
 χαριέντε σώματε,
 χαριέν λόγε,
 χαριέσση πελειάδι,
 χαριέσσης ὁδοῦ,
 χαριέντι ῥόδῳ,
 χαριέσσων μορφῶν,
 χαριέσσαιν ἔδραιν,
 χαριέσαις φωναῖς,
 χαριέντων ἔργοις,
 τιμῆσσι¹ φίλλας,
 τιμῆεσσα βιβλος,

τιμῆντι νόμῳ,
 τιμῆεντι δῶρῳ,
 τιμῆντων λόγων,
 τιμῆς νεανίας,
 τιμῆντων ἔδνων,
 τιμῆεις δοῦλος,
 δενδρήεις λειμών,
 ὑλήεις τόπος,
 ποιήεσσα χώρα,
 κήρυκος τυφθέντος,
 ἀγγέλοις τυφθείσι,
 δοῦλῳ τυφθέντι,
 παῖδε τυφθέντε,
 σωμάτων τυφθέντων,
 πτέρυγος τυφθείσης,
 οἰκήματα τυφθέντα,
 λέωσι τυφθείσι,
 θηροῖν τυφθέντων,
 πτερίγων τυφθείσαιν,
 τέρενος σώματος,
 τέρενι προβάτῳ,
 τέρεινα ποιή,
 τέρεν δάκρυ,
 τερένων παίδων,
 τέρεσι τέκνοις,
 τερείναις ρίζαις,
 τερείναιν ᾠδαιν,
 τερείνα κεφαλᾷ,
 τέρεινα κεφαλῇ,
 ἀνθρώπων δόντων,
 παρθένων δονσῶν,
 κυρίῳ δόντος,
 παρθένος δοῦσα,

1. As the contraction in the case of *τιμῆεις*, *τιμῆς*, &c., occurs only occasionally, we have given examples of both the uncontracted and contracted forms.

ἀδελφοῖν δόντοι, . . .	γυνή ἐστῶσα,
ἀδελφαῖς δοῦσαις,	οἰκοῖς ἐστῶσι,
ταμίαν δόντα,	νόμων ἐκόντων,
τελώνης δοῦς,	ἵππους ἐστῶτας,
υἱῶν ζευγνύντων,	πάντων παιδίων,
ἀγγελος ἄκων,	τάλασι προβάτοις,
παρθένοι δοῦσαι,	μέλανε προβάτω,
παρθένος ζεύγνῦσα,	πασῶν ἀμίλλων,
παιδίων ἀκόντων,	τερένοιον παιδίον,
νήσων ἀκούσων,	τιμῆντων ἵππων,
ἀδελφῆ ἄκουσα,	κύσιν ἀκοῦσι,
πολίταιν ἐκόντοι,	τάλανας κύνας,
τεχνίτη ζευγνύντι,	νήσου χαριέσσης,
κυνὸς ἐστῶτος,	πᾶν ἱμάτιον,
λεόντων ἐστῶτων,	πᾶς πόλεμος,
κεραυνοῦ τετυφότης,	πᾶσα ῥίζα.

II.

Translate the following, and mention, at the same time, the agreement or government in each clause or phrase.

1. Termination in *ας*.

Ξενοφῶν ἔχει μέλανας ἵππους, καὶ μέλανα ὄπλα, καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν ἐσθῆτα μέλαιναν.—ἄνθρωποι τάλανες ἔχουσι πάντα τάλανα.—ἄπεισαι αἱ παρθένοι ἦσαν τάλαιναι.—ἅπαν τὸ σῶμά ἐστι μέλαν.—ὁ κύων ἔχει μέλανα ὦτα, καὶ πόδας μέλανας, καὶ οὐρανὸν μέλαιναν.—ἐνταῦθά εἰσιν οἱ τάφοι τῶν ταλάνων Ἑλλήνων.—τύψας τὸν ἵππον ἐστὶν ἀθλιος, καὶ πᾶν τὸ πρόσωπόν ἐστι λυπηρόν.—τὸ μνηῆμα τοῦ τύψαντος τὸν μέλανα ἵππον ἦν καλὸν, καὶ υελάνων λίθων.—τοῖς τάλασιν ἀνθρώποις καὶ ταῖς ταλαίνοις παρθένοις οὐκ ἐστὶ σωτηρία.—πάντες οἱ Λίβυες ἦσαν μέλανες.—ὁ τάλανε ἀνθρώπῳ καὶ ταλάνων ἀνθρώπων παῖδε!—ἐνταῦθά εἰσιν αἱ μελαίναι θεαί, αἱ Εὐμενίδες, καὶ ἅπαντα κακὰ καὶ τιμωρήματα τοῖς τάλασιν ἀνθρώποις.—τύψαντες τὸν ἀνακτα, καὶ τὸν μέλανα εὐνοῦχον, ἅπαντες οἱ βάρβαροι

ἦσαν ἐν ὄπλοις.—ἡ γυνή, τύψασα τὸν δοῦλον, ἦν τάλαινα.
—ἐνταῦθά εἰσιν αἱ μελαίνας ἐσθῆτες τοῦ τάλανος Αἰαντος.
—τὰ ὄπλα τῶν μελάνων Λιθύων, καὶ οἱ μέλανες ἵπποι τῶν
συμμάχων.—ὁ υἱὸς τάλανος ἀνθρώπου τάλανός ἐστιν ἐν τῷ
ἀγρῷ τοῦ τὸν βάρβαρον τύψαντος.

2. Terminations in εἰς, ἦν, and οὐς.

Ἔχει χαρίεντας οἴκους, καὶ δενδρήντας ἀγρούς, καὶ τι-
μήντας ἵππους, καὶ οἶνον ἐν μέλασιν ἀσκοῖς.—ἐλευθερία
ἐστὶ τιμήσσα, καὶ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις χαρίεν ἀγαθόν.—ὦ
χαρίεσσα παρθένω, καὶ μέλανες ὀφθαλμοὶ ταῖν χαρίεσσαιν
παρθένωιν.—ἡ μάζα ἔχει ὁσμὴν χαρίεσσαν.—ὦ χαρίεσσα
καὶ τιμήσσα πηγά, καὶ ἀγροὶ ποιήεντες καὶ δενδρήεντες!—
οἱ χαρίεντες ἵπποι ἔχουσι χαρίεντας καὶ τιμήντας κόσμους,
οἱ δὲ φαῦλοι μέλανας.—ὦ τέρενε παιδίω καὶ ἀγαθοῦ ἀν-
θρώπου χαρίεντε υἱώ!—οἱ Ἕλληνες, δόντες ὀμήρους, ἦσαν
τάλαινας.—τὸ μνημῆμα τερείνης καὶ χαρίεσσης παρθένου.—οἱ
βάρβαροι, τυφθέντες, εἰσὶ τάλαινας, οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες, τοῦς
βαρβάρους, τύψαντες, ἔχουσιν οἰκήματα χαρίεντα.—ἡ τέ-
ρεινα ποίη ἐστὶν ἀγαθὴ τέρεσιν ἐρίφοις.—δοὺς σίτον ταῖς
τερείναις ἐρίφαις, Δάφνις ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ καλύβῃ χαρίεσση τῆς
τερείνης Χλόης.—τὸ μνημῆμα, τυφθὲν τῷ κεραυνῷ, ἦν ἅπαν
μέλαν.—τὰ σώματα τῶν τυφθέντων ἦσαν ἐν τάφοις ποιή-
εσι.—ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔχει δενδρήντα χωρία, καὶ ποιήντα πεδία.
—ἐνταῦθά εἰσιν οἱ μέλανες Αἰβυες ἐν μέλασιν ὄπλοις, καὶ
τὸ θέαμά ἐστὶ χαρίεν καὶ καλόν.—ὦ χαρίεν Ἀδωνι καὶ
χαρίεσσα Ἀφροδίτη!—ἡ τέρεινα παρθένος δοῦσα ποίην τοῖν
τερένοιον ἐρίφοιν, ἦν ἐν τῷ ἀντρῷ χαρίεντι τῶν Νυμφῶν
χαρίεσσων.

3. Terminations in υς, ων, and ως.

Ἡδονή ἐστὶ γλυκεῖα μὲν, βραχεῖα δέ.—ἡ γέφυρά ἐστὶν
εὐρεῖα, καὶ ὁ ποταμὸς βαθύς.—τὸ μὲν μέλι ἐστὶ γλυκὺ, τὸ
δὲ μῆλον ὀξύ.—τὸ θέαμά ἐστὶν ἠδύ.—ὁ ἀνθρώπος, τύπτων
τὸν δοῦλον, ἐστὶν ἅπασιν τραχύς.—τὸ μνημῆμα, ἐστὼς ἐν τῇ
ὀδῷ, ἐστὶν ἅπασιν θαυμαστόν.—Ξέρξης, ζευγνύς τὸν Ἕλ-

λήσποντον γεφύρα, ἦν ἅπασι θαυμαστός.—ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἔχει τοὺς ἵππους ἐστῶτας ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ.—ἡ γυνή, ζευγνύσα τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ἐν φιλίᾳ, ἔχει ἀπάντων τὸν ἔπαινον.—ζευγνύς τῷ ξύλῳ ἔχει χάραν.—ὁ ποιμὴν ἔχει ἐριφούς ἐστῶτας ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ, καὶ πρόβατα καὶ αἰγὰς ἐν λειμῶνι ποιήεντι.—ἐστῶς ἐν ὄπλοις, καὶ τύπτων τοὺς δούλους ἀκοντάς, ἐστὶ τάλας καὶ ἄπορος.—ὁ μὲν δούλος ἐστὶν ἐκῶν, ὁ δὲ δεσπότης ἄκων.—τὰ χρήματα τῶν ἀκόντων Ἑλλήνων.



Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English opposite.

<i>The beginning of black night.</i>	'Ο ἀρχὴ μέλας νύξ.
<i>The black stones of the two tombs.</i>	'Ο μέλας λίθος ὁ μνήμα.
<i>All the arms of all the wretched.</i>	Πᾶς ὁ ὄπλον πᾶς ὁ τάλας.
<i>All the Greeks were in black attire.</i>	Πᾶς ὁ Ἑλλήν εἰμι ἐν μέλας ἐσθῆς.
<i>The eyes of all the maidens were black.</i>	'Ο ὄμμα πᾶς ὁ παρθένος εἰμι μέλας.
<i>Of the black pinions of the furies.</i>	'Ο μέλας πτέρυξ ὁ Εὐμενίδες.
<i>Oh wretched fortunes of wretched Greece!</i>	'Ω τάλας τύχη τάλας Ἑλλάς!
<i>Oh two wretched sons of Polydamas!</i>	'Ω τάλας παῖς Πολυδάμας!
<i>The tomb of Hector, who smote the Greeks.</i>	'Ο μνήμα Ἑκτωρ ὁ τύφας ὁ Ἑλλήν.
<i>The two men, having struck the lion, have the fear of black death.</i>	'Ο ἄνθρωπος, τύφας ὁ λέων, ἔχω ὁ φόβος μέλας θάνατος.
<i>She has a graceful form, and a sweet countenance, and black hair.</i>	'Ἐχω χαρίεις μορφή, καὶ ἠδύς πρόσωπον, καὶ θριξ μέλας.

<i>The two sceptres of two honoured kings.</i>	Ὁ σκῆπτρον τιμῆεις ἀναξ.
<i>Valuable mines of gold and silver.</i>	Τιμῆεις μέταλλον χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργυροῦ.
<i>The pleasing temple of revered Diana.</i>	Ὁ χαρῆεις ἱερὸν τιμῆεις Ἄρτεμις.
<i>All Greece, having given praise and honours, was in hope.</i>	Ἄπαρ ὁ Ἑλλὰς, δοῦν ἐπαινοῦ καὶ τιμῆ, εἰμι ἐν ἐλπίς.
<i>The works of the two men, standing and striking in the battle.</i>	Ὁ ἔργον ὁ ἀνθρώπος, ἐστῶς καὶ τύπτων ἐν ὁ μάχῃ.
<i>Unwilling slaves have punishment.</i>	Ἄκων δοῦλος ἔχω τιμωρία.
<i>Willing soldiers have rewards.</i>	Ἐκὼν στρατιώτης ἔχω ἄθλον.
<i>The wretched tears of tender maidens.</i>	Ὁ τάλας δάκρυ τέρην παρθένος.
<i>The tender tears of wretched Helen.</i>	Ὁ τέρην δάκρυ τάλας Ἑλένη.

XXVIII. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

I. Termination in *ας*.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
δείνας,	δείνας,	δείναν, "ever-flowing."
<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>
N. δειν-ας,	-ας, -αν,	N. δειν-αντε, -αντε, -αντε,
G. δειν-αντος,	-αντος, -αντος,	G. δειν-άντοι, -άντοι, -άντοι,
D. δειν-αντι,	-αντι, -αντι,	D. δειν-άντοι, -άντοι, -άντοι,
A. δειν-αντα,	-αντα, -αν,	A. δειν-αντε, -αντε, -αντε,
V. δειν-αν,	-αν, -αν.	V. δειν-αντε, -αντε, -αντε.
<i>Plural.</i>		
N. δειν-αντες,	-αντες, -αντα,	
G. δειν-άντων,	-άντων, -άντων,	
D. δειν-ᾶσι, ¹	-ᾶσι, -ᾶσι,	
A. δειν-αντας,	-αντας, -αντα,	
V. δειν-αντες,	-αντες, -αντα.	

1. Primitive form δειναν-σι.

2. Termination in ην.

Masc.		Fem.	Neut.				
ἀόρην,		ἀόρην,	ἀόρεν, "male."				
Singular.			Dual.				
N.	ἀόρην,	-ην,	-εν,	N.	ἀόρ-ερε,	-ερε,	-ερε,
G.	ἀόρ-ερος,	-ερος,	-ερος,	G.	ἀόρ-έροιν,	-έροιν,	-έροιν,
D.	ἀόρ-ετι,	-ετι,	-ετι,	D.	ἀόρ-έροιν,	-έροιν,	-έροιν,
A.	ἀόρ-ενα,	-ενα,	-εν,	A.	ἀόρ-ερε,	-ερε,	-ερε,
V.	ἀόρ-εν,	-εν,	-εν.	V.	ἀόρ-ερε,	-ερε,	-ερε.
Plural.							
N.	ἀόρ-ερες,	-ερες,	-ενα,				
G.	ἀόρ-έρων,	-έρων,	-έων,				
D.	ἀόρ-εσι, ¹	-εσι,	-εσι,				
A.	ἀόρ-ενας,	-ενας,	-ενα,				
V.	ἀόρ-ερες,	-ερες,	-ενα.				

3. Termination in ης.

Adjectives in ης, of two terminations, undergo contraction, changing εος into οῦς, εἰ into εἰ, εα and εε into ῆ, &c. They will, therefore, be considered under the head of contracted adjectives of two terminations, where examples will be given.

4. Termination in ις.

Masc.		Fem.	Neut.				
εὐχαρις,		εὐχαρις,	εὐχαρι, "acceptable."				
Singular.			Dual.				
N.	εὐχαρις,	-ις,	-ι,	N.	εὐχάρ-ιτε,	-ιτε,	-ιτε,
G.	εὐχάρ-ιτος,	-ιτος,	-ιτος,	G.	εὐχάρ-ίτοιιν,	-ίτοιιν,	-ίτοιιν,
D.	εὐχάρ-ιτι,	-ιτι,	-ιτι,	D.	εὐχάρ-ίτοιιν,	-ίτοιιν,	-ίτοιιν,
A.	εὐχάρ-ιτα or	} -ιτα or	} -ι,	A.	εὐχάρ-ιτε,	-ιτε,	-ιτε,
V.	εὐχαρι-εν,			-εν,	V.	εὐχάρ-ιτε,	-ιτε,	-ιτε.
	εὐχαρι-ι,	-ι,	-ι.				
Plural.							
N.	εὐχάρ-ιτες,	-ιτες,	-ιτα,				
G.	εὐχάρ-ίτων,	-ίτων,	-ίτων,				
D.	εὐχάρ-ίσι, ²	-ίσι,	-ίσι,				
A.	εὐχάρ-ιτας,	-ιτας,	-ιτα,				
V.	εὐχάρ-ιτες,	-ιτες,	-ιτα.				

1. Primitive form ἀόρεν-σι.

2. Primitive form εὐχάριτ-σι.

5. Termination in *ων*.

<i>Masc.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>		<i>Neut.</i>	
σώφρων,		σώφρων,		σώφρον, "discreet."	
<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Dual.</i>	
N.	σώφρ-ων,	-ων,	-ον,	N.	σώφρ-ονε, -ονε, -ονε,
G.	σώφρ-ονος,	-ονος,	-ονος,	G.	σώφρ-όνου, -όνου, -όνου,
D.	σώφρ-ονι,	-ονι,	-ονι,	D.	σώφρ-όνου, -όνου, -όνου,
A.	σώφρ-ονα,	-ονα,	-ον,	A.	σώφρ-ονε, -ονε, -ονε,
V.	σώφρ-ον,	-ον,	-ον.	V.	σώφρ-ονε, -ονε, -ονε.
<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	σώφρ-ονες,	-ονες,	-ονα,		
G.	σώφρ-όνων,	-όνων,	-όνων,		
D.	σώφρ-οσι, ¹	-οσι,	-οσι,		
A.	σώφρ-ονας,	-ονας,	-ονα,		
V.	σώφρ-ονες,	-ονες,	-ονα.		

Under this same head fall comparatives in *ων*, which are declined like *σώφρων*, except that they are syncopated and contracted in some of their cases. They will, therefore, be treated of under contracted adjectives of two terminations, where appropriate examples will be given.

6. Termination in *ωρ*.

<i>Masc.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>		<i>Neut.</i>	
μεγαλήτωρ,		μεγαλήτωρ,		μεγαλήτορ, "magnanimous."	
<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Dual.</i>	
N.	μεγαλήτ-ωρ,	-ωρ,	-ωρ,	N.	μεγαλήτ-ορε, -ορε, -ορε,
G.	μεγαλήτ-ωρος,	-ωρος,	-ωρος,	G.	μεγαλήτ-όρου, -όρου, -όρου,
D.	μεγαλήτ-ωρι,	-ωρι,	-ωρι,	D.	μεγαλήτ-όρου, -όρου, -όρου,
A.	μεγαλήτ-ώρα,	-ώρα,	-ωρ,	A.	μεγαλήτ-ορε, -ορε, -ορε,
V.	μεγαλήτ-ωρ,	-ωρ,	-ωρ.	V.	μεγαλήτ-ορε, -ορε, -ορε.
<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	μεγαλήτ-ορες,	-ορες,	-ώρα,		
G.	μεγαλήτ-όρων,	-όρων,	-όρων,		
D.	μεγαλήτ-ορσι, ²	-ορσι,	-ορσι,		
A.	μεγαλήτ-ορας,	-ορας,	-ώρα,		
V.	μεγαλήτ-ορες,	-ορες,	-ώρα.		

1. Primitive form *σώφρων-σι*.

2. In the dative plural of this adjective the termination *σι* is added at once to the root.

7. Termination in $\omega\varsigma$.¹

<i>Mass.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>		<i>Neut.</i>		
<i>εὐγῶς,</i>		<i>εὐγῶς,</i>		<i>εὐγῶν, "fertile."</i>		
<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Dual.</i>		
N. <i>εὐγῶς,</i>	<i>-ως,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>		N. <i>εὐγῶ,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>
G. <i>εὐγῶ,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>		G. <i>εὐγῶν,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>
D. <i>εὐγῶ,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>		D. <i>εὐγῶν,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>
A. <i>εὐγῶν,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>		A. <i>εὐγῶ,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>
V. <i>εὐγῶς,</i>	<i>-ως,</i>	<i>-ων.</i>		V. <i>εὐγῶ,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>	<i>-ω.</i>
<i>Plural.</i>						
N. <i>εὐγῶ,</i>		<i>-ω,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>			
G. <i>εὐγῶν,</i>		<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>			
D. <i>εὐγῶν,</i>		<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>			
A. <i>εὐγῶς,</i>		<i>-ως,</i>	<i>-ω,</i>			
V. <i>εὐγῶ,</i>		<i>-ω.</i>	<i>-ω.</i>			

8. Termination in $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$.

<i>Mass.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>		<i>Neut.</i>		
<i>δίπους,</i>		<i>δίπους,</i>		<i>δίπων, "two-footed."</i>		
<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Dual.</i>		
N. <i>δίπους,</i>	<i>-ους,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>		N. <i>δίπων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>
G. <i>δίπων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>		G. <i>δίπων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>
D. <i>δίπων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>		D. <i>δίπων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>
A. <i>δίπων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>		A. <i>δίπων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>
V. <i>δίπων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων.</i>		V. <i>δίπων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων.</i>
<i>Plural.</i>						
N. <i>δίπων,</i>		<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>			
G. <i>δίπων,</i>		<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>			
D. <i>δίπων,</i>		<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>			
A. <i>δίπων,</i>		<i>-ων,</i>	<i>-ων,</i>			
V. <i>δίπων,</i>		<i>-ων.</i>	<i>-ων.</i>			

1. Compare the Attic mode of declining, in the second declension, as given at page 85.

XXIX. EXERCISES ON ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

I.

Translate the following, and mention the number, gender, and case of each.

αείναντες ποταμοί,
 αεινάντων πηγῶν,
 αεινάντοι πηγοῖν,
 αείναν πῦρ!
 αείναντε φρέατε,
 αείναντος ὄρυγης,
 αεινᾶσιν ὑδάσι,
 αείναν ὠκεανέ!
 αείναντι πυρί,
 ἀρρένων παίδων,
 ἀρρένας ὄρνιθας,
 ἀρρένος στρουθοῦ,
 ἀρρέσιν ἀρκτοῖς,
 ἀρρένες κύνας,
 ἀρρέν ζῶον,
 ἀρρένοι παῖδοιν,
 ἀρρένε ἐλάφω,
 ἀρρένα ζῶα,
 εὐχάριτες ἀγγελοί,
 εὐχάρισι δώροις,
 εὐχαριν ἀνθρωπον,
 εὐχάριτι καιρῷ,
 εὐχάριτε καιρῷ,
 εὐχάριτος εἰρήνης,
 εὐχαρι ἡμέρα!
 εὐχαρίτοι ποιημάτοι,
 σωφρόνων λόγων,
 σώφροσι φιλοσόφοις,
 σώφρον διδάσκαλε!

σώφρονος γέροντος,
 σώφρονε παῖδε,
 σωφρόνων παρθένων,
 σωφρόνοι ἀνθρώποι,
 σώφρονες ἀδελφοί,
 μεγαλήτορος ἀνακτος
 μεγαλήτορα νεανίαν
 μεγαλήτορα δῶρα,
 μεγαλήτορι πολεμίῳ,
 μεγαλήτορε στρατηγῷ,
 μεγαλήτοροι ἦρωσι,
 εὐγεω τόπων,
 εὐγεω νήσῳ,
 εὐγεω ἀγροῖ,
 εὐγεω χωρίου,
 εὐγεως βουνούσας,
 εὐγεως Σικελία,
 εὐγεων χώραν,
 εὐγεων νήσοιν,
 εὐγεων τόπων,
 εὐγεω χωρία,
 εὐγεως πεδίοις,
 δίποδος ζώου,
 δίποδες στάθμαι,
 δίποδα ζῶα,
 δίποσι ζώοις,
 δίποδε στάθμα,
 δίποδας στάθμας,
 δίπουν ζῶον.

II.

Translate the following, and mention the agreement or government in each clause or phrase.

1. Terminations in *ος* and *ην*.

Ἡ αἰνας πηγὴ Ἀρεθούσης ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Ὀρτυγία. — ἡ τοῦ ποιμένος γυνὴ ἔχει τὴν παιδὸν ἄρρενα τοῦ βουκόλου. — Ἡφαιστός ἔχει ἐν Αἴτῃ αἰναντος πυρὸς πηγὰς καθαρὰς. — ἐν οὐρανῷ εἰσὶν αἰναντες εὐδαιμονίας ποταμοί. — ὁ παῖς τοῦ γεωργοῦ ἔχει ἄρρενας στρουθοὺς ἐν κανισκίῳ καλῶ, καὶ κύων ἄρρην ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ θύρᾳ τῆς Ἀρτεμιδώρου οἰκίας. — αἱ Νύμφαι τῶν αἰνάντων πηγῶν, καὶ αἱ Ὀκεανίδες αἱ τοῦ αἰναντος Ὀκεανοῦ θυγάτηρες, εὐπλόκαμοί εἰσι, καὶ πάντοτε ἔρατειναι. — Κτησιφῶν ἔχει τὸ τοῦ ἄρρενος ἐλάφου δέρμα νεδάρτον. — τὰ τοῖν ἄρρένοιον θεοῖν ἀγάλματα, καὶ ἡ τῶν αἰνάντων πυρῶν φλῶξ οὐρανία, καὶ τὸ τῶν Ὀκεανοῦ ὑδάτων ῥεῦμα ἀκοίμητον. — θάνατος οὐκ ἐστὶν ὑπνος ἀδιάπαυστος, ἀλλ' αἰναντος ζωῆς ἀρχὴ ἀναμφισβήτητος. — ἡ ὕλη ἔχει ἄρρενα ζῶα, καὶ πηγὰς αἰναντας, καὶ μακρὰ δένδρα, καὶ ἄντρα σκοτεινά. — ἐριαύχενες ἄνθρωποι εἰσιν εὐκαταφρόνητοι.

2. Terminations in *ις* and *ων*.

Τὸ δῶρον ἀγαθοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶν αἰεὶ εὐχαρι, καὶ αἱ τῶν σωφρόνων συμβουλίαι οὐ μικρὰν ὠφέλειαν ἔχουσιν. — αἱ τῶν ἀγαθῶν θυοίαι εἰσὶν αἰεὶ τοῖς θεοῖς εὐχάριτες. — ὁ τῶν σωφρόνων νοῦς, ὥσπερ χρυσοῦς, βάρους ἔχει πολὺτιμον. — ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ ἀγνὴ πᾶσαι αἱ ἀρεταὶ οἰκῆσιν εὐχάριτα ἔχουσιν. — σώφρονες πολῖται ὠφέλιμοί εἰσιν, οἱ δ' ἄφρονες βλαβεροί. — αἱ Μοῦσαι, Μνημοσύνης καὶ Ζηνὸς Ὀλυμπίου ἀγλαὰ τέκνα, πολυιδμονές εἰσι, καὶ φιλόφρονες, καὶ ἀθάναται. — οἱ τῶν σωφρόνων ἔπαιμοί εἰσιν εὐχάριτες καὶ πολὺτιμοι. — ὦ κακοδαῖμον νιὲ τοῦ κακοδαίμονος Πριάμου! — οἱ δεισιδαίμονές εἰσιν αἰεὶ δοῦλοι. — ἡ ἐν Χαιρωνείᾳ μάχη Φιλίππῳ ἦν ἡ αἰτία εὐχάριτος νίκης, τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις ἀτιμίας καὶ αἰσχύνης. — τοῖς κακοδαίμοσιν αἱ τῶν φίλων παραμυθίαι

θελκτήριαν δύναμιν καὶ εὐχαριν ὠφέλειαν ἔχουσιν.—οἱ ἀχάριστοι εἰσιν ἀεὶ ἐπιλήσμονες.—ἐλέφαντες καὶ κύνες εἰσὶν ἀεὶ εὐεργετημάτων μνήμονες.

3. Terminations in ωρ, ως, and ους.

Ἡ εὐγεως νῆσος τοῦ μεγαλήτορος Κηφισοδώρου.—ἡ ὕλη ἔχει παντοῖα τετράποδα ζῶα.—τὰ τῶν Θεσσαλῶν εὐγεω πεδία.—μεγάλητορ παῖ Πριάμον, Ἔλενε, καὶ μεγαλητόρων προγόνων εἰδωλον ἀληθινόν!—εὐγεων δάπεδον εὐγεων νήσων.—ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶ δῖπον ζῶον.—μεγαλήτορες ἄνθρωποι εἰσιν ἀεὶ μνήμονες δόξης καλῆς.—ἔχει μεγαλήτορα θυμόν, καὶ μεγαλητόρων ἔργων μνήμην ἀδιάλειπτον.—τῷ μεγαλήτορι ἡρωῖ τοῦτο ἦν μόρσιμον.—εὐγεως χωρίους καθάπερ ἀγαθοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἐστὶν οὐρανός ἀεὶ αἰσιος.—Σικελία καὶ Εὐβοία, εὐγεω νήσω!—Ἰλεω θεοὶ καὶ Ἰλεω θεαὶ εἰσιν ἐν οὐρανῷ ἀστερόεντι.

III.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English opposite.

In God are the fountains of ever-flowing mercy and love.	Ἐν θεός εἰμι ὁ πηγὴ ἀείνας ἐλεημοσύνη καὶ ἀγάπη.
The two ever-flowing wells of bitumen in the land of the Persians.	Ὁ ἀείνας ἀσφαλτος φρέαρ ἐν ὁ ὁ Πέρσης γῆ.
To the male children of the magnanimous Eurymedon there was not the care of discreet friends.	Ὁ ἀρῆν μεγαλήτωρ Εὐρυμέδων παῖς οὐκ εἰμι ὁ ἐπιμέλεια σῶφρων φίλος.
The two acceptable gifts of the two male children, and the waters of the two ever-flowing rivers in the fertile land of the magnanimous Solymi.	Ὁ εὐχαρις δῶρον ὁ ἀρῆν παῖς, καὶ ὁ ὕδωρ ὁ ἀείνας ποταμὸς, ἐν ὁ εὐγεως γῆ ὁ μεγαλήτωρ Σόλυμοι.
For the magnanimous sons of the discreet Aglaonice there	Ὁ μεγαλήτωρ παῖς σῶφρων Ἀγλαονίκη οὐκ εἰμι ὁ εὐ-

were not the acceptable consolations of the inhabitants of their fertile native land.

O discreet son of the discreet and magnanimous Euthyphron!

Of the two fertile regions in the two fertile islands of Corcyra and Crete.

The queen has in her kingdom magnanimous and discreet men, fertile meads, ever-flowing rivers, mines of gold, silver, and copper, and all other acceptable things.

χαρις παραμυθία ὁ δὲ εὐγεως πατρὶς οἰκέτης.

Σώφρων υἱὸς ὁ σῶφρων καὶ μεγαλήτωρ Εὐθύφρων!

Ὁ εὐγεως χωρίον ἐν ὁ εὐγεως νῆσος Κέρκυρα καὶ Κρήτη.

Ὁ βασίλισσα ἐν ὁ ἀρχὴ μεγαλήτωρ καὶ σῶφρων ἀνθρώπος, εὐγεως λειμῶν, ἀείνας ποταμὸς, μέταλλον χρυσός, ἀργυρος, καὶ χαλκός, καὶ πᾶς ἄλλος εὐχαρις χρῆμα ἔχω.

XXX. CONTRACTED NOUNS.

Contracted Nouns of the First Declension.

I. In forming these contractions, *έα* preceded by *ρ* becomes *ᾶ*; as, *ἑρέα*, contracted *ἑᾶ*, "wool."

II. So also *ᾶα* becomes *ᾶ*; as, *μνάα*, contracted *μνᾶ*, "a mina."

III. But *έα* not preceded by *ρ*, and likewise *ἑη* and *ὀη*, become *ῆ*; as, *γέα*, *γῆ*, "the earth;" *γαλέη*, *γαλῆ*, "a weasel;" *διπλόη*, *διπλῆ*, "double;" *Ἑρμέας*, *Ἑρμῆς*, "Mercury;" *Ἀπελλέης*, *Ἀπελλῆς*, "Apelles."

IV. In the genitive, *ου* absorbs the preceding vowel; as, *Ἑρμέου*, *Ἑρμου*.

EXAMPLES.

ἡ ἑρέα, contracted *ἑᾶ*, "wool."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. <i>ἑρέ-α</i> <i>ἑρ-ᾶ</i> ,	N. <i>ἑρέ-α</i> ,	N. <i>ἑρέ-αι</i> <i>ἑρ-αῖ</i> ,
G. <i>ἑρέ-ας</i> <i>ἑρ-ῶς</i> ,	G. <i>ἑρέ-αιν</i> ,	G. <i>ἑρε-ῶν</i> <i>ἑρ-ῶν</i> ,
D. <i>ἑρέ-α</i> <i>ἑρ-ᾶ</i> ,	D. <i>ἑρέ-αιν</i> ,	D. <i>ἑρέ-αις</i> <i>ἑρ-αῖς</i>
A. <i>ἑρέ-αν</i> <i>ἑρ-ᾶν</i> ,	A. <i>ἑρέ-α</i> ,	A. <i>ἑρέ-ας</i> <i>ἑρ-ᾶς</i> ,
V. <i>ἑρέ-α</i> <i>ἑρ-ᾶ</i> .	V. <i>ἑρέ-α</i> .	V. <i>ἑρέ-αι</i> <i>ἑρ-αῖ</i> .

γαλέη, contracted γαλή, "a vessel."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. γαλέ-η γαλ-ῆ,	N. γαλέ-α γαλ-ᾶ,	N. γαλέ-αι γαλ-αί.
G. γαλέ-ης γαλ-ῆς,	G. γαλέ-αιν γαλ-αῖν,	G. γαλε-ῶν γαλ-ῶν,
D. γαλέ-η γαλ-ῆ,	D. γαλέ-αιν γαλ-αῖν,	D. γαλέ-αις γαλ-αῖς,
A. γαλέ-ην γαλ-ῆν,	A. γαλέ-α γαλ-ᾶ,	A. γαλέ-ας γαλ-ᾶς,
V. γαλέ-η γαλ-ῆ.	V. γαλέ-α γαλ-ᾶ.	V. γαλέ-αι γαλ-αί.

Contracted Nouns of the Second Declension.

I. In forming these contractions, the letters *έο*, *όε*, and *όο*, become *οῦ*; as, *ἀδελφιδέος*, contracted *ἀδελφιδουῦς*; *νόε*, contracted *νουῦ*; *νόος*, contracted *νουῖς*.

II. A short vowel before a long one, or before a diphthong, is absorbed; as, *πλόων*, *πλῶν*; *πλόιν*, *πλοῖν*.

III. In the neuter, *α* absorbs the preceding vowel, and becomes long; as, *όστέα*, *όσᾶ*.

IV. In the vocative, *ε* is not contracted; as, *ἀδελφιδεε*.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ νόος, contracted νουῖς, "the mind."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. νό-ος νουῖς,	N. νό-ω νῶ,	N. νό-οι νοῖ,
G. νό-ου νουῦ,	G. νό-οιν νοῖν,	G. νό-ων νῶν,
D. νό-ω νῶ,	D. νό-οιν νοῖν,	D. νό-οις νοῖς,
A. νό-ον νουῖν,	A. νό-ω νῶ,	A. νό-ους νουῖς,
V. νό-ε νουῖ.	V. νό-ω νῶ.	V. νό-οι νοῖ.

τὸ ὀστέον contracted ὀστοῦν, "the bone."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. ὀστέ-ον ὀστ-οῦν,	N. ὀστέ-ω ὀστ-ῶ,	N. ὀστέ-α ὀστ-ᾶ,
G. ὀστέ-ου ὀστ-οῦ,	G. ὀστέ-οιν ὀστ-οῖν,	G. ὀστέ-ων ὀστ-ῶν,
D. ὀστέ-ω ὀστ-ῶ,	D. ὀστέ-οιν ὀστ-οῖν,	D. ὀστέ-αις ὀστ-αῖς,
A. ὀστέ-ον ὀστ-οῦν,	A. ὀστέ-ω ὀστ-ῶ,	A. ὀστέ-α ὀστ-ᾶ,
V. ὀστέ-ον ὀστ-οῦν.	V. ὀστέ-ω ὀστ-ῶ.	V. ὀστέ-α ὀστ-ᾶ.

Contracted Adjectives in έος and όος.

1. *Termination in εος.*

I. Adjectives in *εος* are contracted throughout.

II. In the feminine, *έα* is contracted into *ᾶ* when a vowel or the letter *ρ* precedes the termination *εος*; but, otherwise,

it is contracted into η . Thus, $\chi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ in the feminine contracts $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ into $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\eta}$; but $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$, "woollen," contracts $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$ into $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$; and $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\rho\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, "silver," $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\upsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ into $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\upsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}$.

III. In the neuter plural, however, $\epsilon\alpha$ is always contracted into α , whatever letter may precede $\omicron\varsigma$. Thus,

$\chi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, contracted $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, "golden."

Singular.				Dual.			
N.	$\chi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$	$\text{-}\omicron\omicron\nu$,	N.	$\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$,
	$\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	$\acute{\eta}$	$\omicron\upsilon\nu$,		$\acute{\omega}$	$\acute{\alpha}$	$\acute{\omega}$,
G.	$\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\varsigma$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu$,	G.	$\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu$,
	$\omicron\upsilon$	$\acute{\eta}\varsigma$	$\omicron\upsilon$,		$\omicron\iota\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\iota\nu$	$\acute{\omicron}\iota\nu$,
D.	$\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$,	D.	$\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu$,
	$\acute{\omega}$	$\acute{\eta}$	$\acute{\omega}$,		$\omicron\iota\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\iota\nu$	$\acute{\omicron}\iota\nu$,
A.	$\chi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\omicron\nu$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$	$\text{-}\omicron\nu$,	A.	$\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$,
	$\omicron\upsilon\nu$	$\acute{\eta}\nu$	$\omicron\upsilon\nu$,		$\acute{\omega}$	$\acute{\alpha}$	$\acute{\omega}$,
V.	$\chi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\epsilon\epsilon$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$	$\text{-}\omicron\nu$,	V.	$\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$,
		$\acute{\eta}$	$\omicron\upsilon\nu$.		$\acute{\omega}$	$\acute{\alpha}$	$\acute{\omega}$.

Plural.

N.	$\chi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\omicron\iota$	$\text{-}\epsilon\alpha\iota$	$\text{-}\epsilon\alpha$,
	$\omicron\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}$,
G.	$\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$,
	$\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\acute{\omega}\nu$,
D.	$\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iota\varsigma$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\iota\varsigma$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iota\varsigma$,
	$\omicron\iota\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$	$\acute{\omicron}\iota\varsigma$,
A.	$\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\varsigma$	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$,
	$\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}$,
V.	$\chi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\omicron\iota$	$\text{-}\epsilon\alpha\iota$	$\text{-}\epsilon\alpha$,
	$\omicron\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}$.

2. Termination in $\omicron\varsigma$.

I. Adjectives in $\omicron\varsigma$ are contracted throughout like those in $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$.

II. In the feminine $\acute{\omicron}\eta$ is contracted into $\acute{\eta}$; and in the neuter plural, $\acute{\omicron}\alpha$ into $\acute{\alpha}$.

III. When the letter ρ precedes the termination, the feminine is in $\acute{\omicron}\alpha$, contracted $\acute{\alpha}$.

IV. But the adjective $\acute{\alpha}\theta\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, "crowded," is not contracted in the feminine $\acute{\alpha}\theta\rho\acute{\omicron}\alpha$, to distinguish it from the adjective $\acute{\alpha}\theta\rho\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, "noiseless," which is of two terminations.

ἀπλός, contracted ἀπλαῦς, "simple."

Singular.			Dual.		
N.	ἀπλ-ός	-όν, οὖς ἤ οὖν,	N.	ἀπλ-όω	-όω, ὦ, ὦ,
G.	ἀπλ-όου	-όου, οῦ ἤ οῦ,	G.	ἀπλ-όων	-όων, οῖν, οῖν,
D.	ἀπλ-όω	-όω, ῶ ἢ ῶ,	D.	ἀπλ-όων	-όων, οῖν, οῖν,
A.	ἀπλ-όον	-όον, οὖν ἢ οὖν,	A.	ἀπλ-όω	-όω, ὦ, ὦ,
V.	ἀπλ-όει	-όει, οῖ ἢ οῖν.	V.	ἀπλ-όω	-όω, ὦ, ὦ.

Plural.

N.	ἀπλ-όοι	-όοι, οἱ ἢ οἱ,
G.	ἀπλ-όων	-όων, ὦν, ὦν,
D.	ἀπλ-όοις	-όοις, οἰς, οἰς,
A.	ἀπλ-όους	-όους, ὠς, ὠς,
V.	ἀπλ-όοι	-όοι, οἶ ἢ οἶ.

3. Termination in ὦν.

The only contracted form under this termination is that of participles in ὦν, contracted from ἄων, which make the feminine in ὦσα and the neuter in ὦν.

EXAMPLE.

Singular.			Dual.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	τιμ-ἄων	-ἄουσα -ἄον,	N.	τιμ-ἄοντε	-ἄουσα -ἄοντε,
	ῶν	ῶσα ὦν,		ῶντε	ῶσα ὦντε,
G.	τιμ-ἄοντος	-ἄουσης -ἄοντος,	G.	τιμ-ἄοντων	-ἄουσαι -ἄοντων,
	ῶντος	ῶσης ὦντος,		ῶντων	ῶσαι ὦντων,
D.	τιμ-ἄοντι	-ἄουση -ἄοντι,	D.	τιμ-ἄοντων	-ἄουσαι -ἄοντων,
	ῶντι	ῶση ὦντι,		ῶντων	ῶσαι ὦντων,
A.	τιμ-ἄοντα	-ἄουσαν -ἄον,	A.	τιμ-ἄοντε	-ἄουσα -ἄοντε,
	ῶντα	ῶσαν ὦν,		ῶντε	ῶσα ὦντε,
V.	τιμ-ἄων	-ἄουσα -ἄον,	V.	τιμ-ἄοντε	-ἄουσα -ἄοντε,
	ῶν	ῶσα ὦν.		ῶντε	ῶσα ὦντε.

Plural.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	τιμ-όντες όντες	-όουσαι ώσαι	-όντα, όντα,
G.	τιμ-όντων όντων	-ούσων ώσων	-όντων, όντων,
D.	τιμ-ούσι ώσι	-ούσαις ώσαις	-ούσι, ώσι,
A.	τιμ-όντας όντας	-ούσας ώσας	-όντα, όντα,
V.	τιμ-όντες όντες	-όουσαι ώσαι	-όντα, όντα.

4. Termination in ης.

Adjectives in ης are of two terminations, and undergo contraction by changing εος into οὺς, εἶ into εἷ, εα and ές into ἦ, &c. They will be given hereafter.

XXXI. EXERCISES ON CONTRACTED NOUNS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS, AND ON CONTRACTED ADJECTIVES IN εος AND ος.

I.

Translate the following, and mention the number, gender, and case of each.

ἀνδρίας Ἐρμοῦ,
 χρυσοῦ ἀνδριάντος,
 χρυσοῦς θώρακας,
 ἀργυρᾶς ἀσπίδος,
 ἀργυρᾶ μάχαιρα,
 χρυσᾶ ὄπλα,
 εἰκῶν γαλῆς,
 χαλκοῦ εἰκόνοσ,
 σωρὸς ἐραῶς,
 ἀργυρῶ σωρῶ,
 ὑδαλῆς γῆς,
 πίναξ Ἀπελλοῦ,
 ἀργυροῖ ἦλοι,
 ἐρεᾶ ἐσθῆς,
 βωμὸς Ἀθηνᾶς,

χαλκοῦ λέβητος,
 χαλκῶ δεσμῶ,
 μικρὰ ὄστᾶ,
 πάντων ὄστων,
 λιθυκὴν γῆν,
 Θεσσαλῆ ἐρεᾶ,
 πασῶν γαλῶν,
 Ἀττικῆ μνᾶ,
 ὑαλοῦν ποτήριον,
 ὑαλοῖς κρατῆρσι,
 Ἐρμῆ ἀγαθῶ,
 λινᾶ στεγασματα,
 λινοῦν πτερόν,
 λινῶν ἰστίων,
 ὑδαλοῦς ὀφθαλμοῦς

ἀργυραῖς λόγχαις,
 χαλκᾷ παλτά,
 ὑδαλοῖ τόποι,
 χρυσῆς ὑδρίας,
 χρυσᾶς ὑδρίας,
 σιδηρᾷ ἀσπίς,
 σιδηρᾷ ὄπλα,
 σιδηρᾶς κλίνης,
 σιδηρᾶς κλίνας,
 ἀγαθοῦ πλοῦ,
 ἀγαθοῦ νοῦ,
 κακοῦν πλοῦν,
 κακὸν νοῦν,

ἀπλοῦ νοῦ,
 ἀπλῶ παῖδε!
 ἀπλοῦ δοῦλε!
 διπλοῦ δώρου,
 διπλοῦν νοῖν,
 τριπλῶ δεσμῶ,
 τριπλῆν ἁμαρτίαν,
 τετραπλοῦς ἀριθμὸς,
 τετραπλῶ κινδύνῳ,
 πενταπλοῦ θεάματος,
 πενταπλοῦν δῶρον,
 πενταπλῆ ἀσπίς,
 ἑπταπλοῖ πόννοι.

II.

Translate the following, and explain the agreement of government in each clause or phrase.

Ἐν τῇ νήσῳ χρυσοὶ εἰσιν ἀνδριάντες Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ Ἑρμοῦ, καὶ βωμοὶ ἀργυροὶ, οἱ δ' οἰκέται εἰσι νῶν ἀπλῶν καὶ καθαρῶν.—πάντες οἱ βάρβαροι ἔχουσι ἐσθῆτας ἐρεᾶς, θώρακας χαλκοῦς, καὶ λόγχας σιδηρᾶς.—ἔχεις, ὦ Ἀριστόδημε, παντοῖα ἀγαθὰ, μνᾶς ἀργύρου, χαλκοῦς τρίποδας, καὶ ἵππους, καὶ ἄρματα, καὶ τιμᾶς τετραπλᾶς.—πάντες οἱ ὀπλιταὶ εἰσι ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ, καὶ ἔχουσι ἐν τῷ μέσῳ σιδηρᾶν κλίνην, καὶ χαλκοῦν Ἀρτέμιδος ἀνδριάντα, ἐν δὲ τῇ κλίνῃ εἰσι ἀργυροὶ ἦλοι, τριπλῆ τάξει.—ὑδαλοῖ τόποι εἰσι πολλάκις νοσηροί.—βίος πλῶ ὁμοίος ἐστι.—τό φῶς τοῦ νοῦ ἀθάνατόν ἐστι.—Ἀθηνᾶ ἦν Ἀθηνῶν ἀλεξήτειρα.—ἔχουσι πλοῦν εὐδαίμονα, καὶ ἐν τῷ πλοῦν εἰσι δέκα μναῖ ἀργύρου, καὶ ἑκατὸν ὑαλαῖ ὑδρίας, καὶ ἐρεᾶς θύλακοι, καὶ ἐσθῆτες λιναῖ.—ὁ ὕδρωψ ἐστὶν ὑδαλῆ νόσος.—ὑαλαῖ κύλικες ὁμοίαι εἰσι τῇ τῶν δυνατῶν φιλίᾳ, καλαὶ μὲν, εὐθρανοστοί δὲ ἀεί.—Ἑρμῆ καὶ Ἀθηνᾶ καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς θεοῖς.—ὁ πίναξ ἐστὶν Ἀπελλοῦ ἔργον θαυμαστόν, καὶ οἱ χρυσοὶ στέφανοί εἰσι ἀπὸ τοῦ Σώφρονος ἐργαστηρίου.

Ἐν τοῖς χαλκοῖς λέβησι εἰσι γαλαῖ, καὶ ζῶων παντοδαπῶν ὄσπᾶ.—τὸ πλοῖον ἔχει λιγὰ πτερὰ.—οἶνός ἐστιν ἐν ὑαλοῖς ποτηρίοις.—ὁ τάλας ἀνθρώπος ἐστὶν ἐν σιδηροῖς δεσμοῖς, καὶ πόνους ἐπταπλοῦς ἔχει.—ἦν βωμὸς Ἀθηνᾶς ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, καὶ ἀνδριάς ἀργυροῦς, καὶ ἐν ταῖς τῆς θεᾶς χερσὶν ἦσαν λόγχη καὶ ἀσπίς, ἀμφω ἀργυραῖ.—τελευτὴ ἐστὶ τοῦ τῶν ναύτων πλοῦ μακαρίου, καὶ πᾶσα ἡ γῆ τῶν Θεσσαλῶν ἔχει τιμὴν τετραπλῆν καὶ ἑνδοξον.—ἔχει πέντε μνᾶς ἀργύρου ἐν κιβωτῷ σιδηρῷ, καὶ δέκα χρυσοῦς στεφάνους, καὶ ἀργυροῦν Ἑρμοῦ ἀγαλμάτιον.—ἀληθινοὶ φίλοι, ὥσπερ ἀσπίδες ἀργυραῖ, τιμοὶ τε καὶ ὠφέλιμοὶ εἰσι.—Ἐπίδαμνός ἐστι πόλις ἰσχυρά τε καὶ πολυάνθρωπος, καὶ θεάματα ἔχει καλὰ καὶ θαυμαστά, βωμοὺς μὲν παναγίους, ἀργυροῦς τε καὶ εὐποιήτους, τῶν δὲ θεῶν ἀνδριάντας χρυσοῦς, ἐν δὲ τῇ ἀγορᾷ τρίπλοῦν, Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ Ἑρμοῦ καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος, ἱερὸν, καὶ τριπόδων χαλκῶν πλῆθος, καὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας ἐν ἐσθῆσιν ἐρεαῖς εὐσχήμονας.

III.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English opposite.

They have a large number of brazen caldrons, and of silver spears and golden corslets.

Ἐχω χαλκέος λέβης πλῆθος, καὶ λόγχη ἀργυρέος, καὶ θώραξ χρύσεος.

The vessel has twenty minas of silver, and a large number of woollen garments, and there is in the prow a golden bow.

Ὁ πλοῖον ἔχω εἰκοσι μνᾶ ἀργυρος, καὶ ἐρέος ἐσθῆς πλῆθος, εἰμὶ δε ἐν ὁ πρῶρα τόξον χρυσεός.

O Mercury! I have wax fruit in golden baskets, and silver birds, and seas of glass, and a quadruple number of minas of silver.

ὦ Ἑρμείας καρπὸς κήρινος ἔχω ἐν κάλαθος χρυσεός, καὶ ἀργυρέος ὄρνις, καὶ ὑαλέος θάλαττα, καὶ πλῆθος τετραπλόος μνᾶ ἀργυρος.

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The picture contains beautiful things; two golden baskets, two glass bowls, two brazen tripods, two men in linen garments, and two iron statues of Diana.

Weasels are small indeed, but fond of blood. Of all animals, they are the swiftest in running.

They have Mercury and Minerva, but not Jove and Apollo.

There was a triple row of men in iron corslets, while in their hands were double rings of silver.

The Egyptians have all linen garments, and their horses have golden bits and silver frontlets.

Ὁ πίναξ καλὸς ἔχω, χρύσεος κάλαθος, ὑαλέος κρατῆρ, χάλκεος τρίπους, ἀνθρώπος ἐν λίνεος ἐσθῆς, καὶ Ἄρτεμις ἀνδριᾶς σιδήρεος.

Γαλέη μικρὸς μὲν εἰμι, φιλαίματός δε. Πᾶς ζῶον ὀξυδρομώτατός εἰμι.

Ἑρμῆας μὲν καὶ Ἀθηνᾶα, ἀλλ' οὐ Ζεὺς καὶ Ἀπόλλων, ἔχω.

Εἰμι τριπλὸς ἀνθρώπος τάξις ἐν θώραξ σιδήρεος, ἐν δὲ ὁ χεῖρ εἰμι διπλὸς δακτύλιος ἀργυρός.

Ὁ Αἰγύπτιος πᾶς λίνεος ἱμάτιον ἔχω, ὁ δὲ ἵππος ἔχω χρύσεος χαλινὸς καὶ ἀργυρέος προμετωπίδιον.

XXXII. CONTRACTED NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1. Termination in ης.

L Nouns in ης undergo a contraction in every case, except in the nominative and vocative singular, and dative plural.

EXAMPLE.

ἡ τριήρης, "the trireme."

Singular.		Dual.	
N. ἡ	τριήρ-ης,	N. τὰ	τριήρ-εε, contracted -η,
G. τῆς	τριήρ-εος, contracted -ους,	G. ταῖν	τριήρ-έσιν, " -οῖν,
D. τῇ	τριήρ-ει, " -ει,	D. ταῖν	τριήρ-έσιν, " -οῖν,
A. τὴν	τριήρ-εα, " -η,	A. τὰ	τριήρ-εε, " -η,
V.	τριήρ-εε.	V.	τριήρ-εε, " -η.

Plural.

N.	αἱ	τριήρ-εις,	contracted	-εις,
G.	τῶν	τριήρ-έων,	"	-ῶν,
D.	ταῖς	τριήρ-εσι,		
A.	τάς	τριήρ-εας,	"	-εις,
V.		τριήρ-εες,	"	-εις.

II. Like *τριήρης* are also declined the proper names ending in *κλέης*; as *Ἡρακλέης*, contracted *Ἡρακλῆς*; *Θεμιστοκλέης*, contracted *Θεμιστοκλῆς*; *Περικλέης*, contracted *Περικλῆς*, &c.

EXAMPLE.

Ἡρακλέης, "Hercules."

N.	ὁ	Ἡρακλ-έης,	contracted	-ῆς,
G.	τοῦ	Ἡρακλ-έος,	"	-οῦς,
D.	τῷ	Ἡρακλ-έει,	"	-εῖ,
A.	τὸν	Ἡρακλ-έα,	"	-ῆ,
V.		Ἡράκλ-εες,	"	-εις.

2. Termination in *ος*.

Nouns in *ος* are neuter, and make the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural in *εα*, contracted *η*, and the genitive in *έων*, contracted *ῶν*. The other contractions are like those in *τριήρης*.

τὸ τεῖχος, "the wall."

Singular.

Dual.

N.	τὸ	τεῖχ-ος,		N.	τὸ	τεῖχ-εε,	contracted	-η,	
G.	τοῦ	τεῖχ-εος,	contracted	-ους,	G.	τοῦν	τεῖχ-έων,	"	-ῶν,
D.	τῷ	τεῖχ-ει,	"	-ει,	D.	τοῖν	τεῖχ-έων,	"	-ῶν,
A.	τὸ	τεῖχ-ος,			A.	τὸ	τεῖχ-εα,	"	-η,
V.		τεῖχ-ος.			V.		τεῖχ-εε,	"	-η.

Plural.

N.	τὰ	τεῖχ-εα,	contracted	-η,
G.	τῶν	τεῖχ-έων,	"	-ῶν,
D.	ταῖς	τεῖχ-εσι,		
A.	τὰ	τεῖχ-εα,	"	-η,
V.		τεῖχ-εα,	"	-η.

3. Terminations in *ω* and *ως*.

I. Nouns in *ω* and *ως* have three contractions, namely, *οος* of the genitive singular into *οῶς*; *οῖ* of the dative into *οῖ*; and *όα* of the accusative into *ῶ*.

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II. Their dual and plural have no contractions, but are declined throughout like the corresponding parts of *λόγος*. Few of them, indeed, from their signification, admit, strictly speaking, of a dual or plural.

EXAMPLES.

ἡ ἠχώ, "the echo."

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ	ἠχώ,	N. τὰ	ἠχώ,
G. τῆς	ἠχώδος, contr. -ούς,	G. ταῖν	ἠχώων,
D. τῇ	ἠχώδι, " -οί,	D. ταῖν	ἠχώων,
A. τὴν	ἠχώδα, " -ῶ,	A. τὰ	ἠχώα,
V.	ἠχώει.	V.	ἠχώει.

ἡ αἰδώς, "the modesty."

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ	αἰδώς,	N. τὰ	αἰδώ,
G. τῆς	αἰδώδος, contr. -ούς,	G. ταῖν	αἰδώων,
D. τῇ	αἰδώδι, " -οί,	D. ταῖν	αἰδώων,
A. τὴν	αἰδώδα, " -ῶ,	A. τὰ	αἰδώα,
V.	αἰδώει.	V.	αἰδώει.

4. Terminations in *ις* and *ι*.

I. Nouns in *ις* and *ι* have three contractions, namely, *ει* of the dative into *ει*; *εος* of the nominative and vocative plural into *εις*; and *εας* of the accusative plural into *εις*.

II. Those in *ις* have also in the genitive singular, and the genitive and dative dual, the Attic terminations *εως* and *εων*, instead of *εος* and *εων*.

EXAMPLES.

ἡ πόλις, "the city."

Singular.		Dual.	
N. ἡ	πόλις,	N. τὰ	πόλι-εε,
G. τῆς	πόλι-εως,	G. ταῖν	πολι-έων,
D. τῇ	πόλι-ει, contr. <i>ει</i> ,	D. ταῖν	πολι-έων,
A. τὴν	πόλι-εα,	A. τὰ	πόλι-εε,
V.	πόλι-ι.	V.	πόλι-εε.

Plural.

N. αἱ	πόλι-εις, contracted -εις.
G. τῶν	πολι-έων,
D. ταῖς	πολι-έων,
A. τὰς	πόλι-εας, " -εις.
V.	πόλι-εες, " -εις.

τὸ σίγηκ, "the mustard."

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
N.	τὸ σίγηκ-ι,	N.	τὸ σίγηκ-εε,	N.	τὰ σίγηκ-εα,
G.	τοῦ σίγηκ-εος,	G.	τοῖν σίγηκ-έων,	G.	τῶν σίγηκ-έων,
D.	τῷ σίγηκ-εῖ, contr. -ει,	D.	τοῖν σίγηκ-έων,	D.	τοῖς σίγηκ-εσι,
A.	τὸ σίγηκ-ι,	A.	τὸ σίγηκ-εε,	A.	τὰ σίγηκ-εα,
V.	σίγηκ-ι.	V.	σίγηκ-εε.	V.	σίγηκ-εα.

5. Termination in ὤς (genitive -ούς)

Nouns in ὤς, genitive -ούς, have two contractions, namely, ὤες of the nominative and vocative plural into ὤς; and ὠας of the accusative plural into ὠς.

EXAMPLE.

ὁ ἰχθύς, "the fish."

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
N.	ὁ ἰχθ-ύς,	N.	τὸ ἰχθ-ύε,	N.	οἱ ἰχθ-ύες, contr. -ες,
G.	τοῦ ἰχθ-ύος,	G.	τοῖν ἰχθ-ύων,	G.	τῶν ἰχθ-ύων,
D.	τῷ ἰχθ-ύῃ,	D.	τοῖν ἰχθ-ύων,	D.	τοῖς ἰχθ-ύσι,
A.	τὸν ἰχθ-ύν,	A.	τὸ ἰχθ-ύε,	A.	τοὺς ἰχθ-ύας, " -ύς,
V.	ἰχθ-ύ.	V.	ἰχθ-ύε.	V.	ἰχθ-ύες, " -ύς.

6. Terminations in ἔς (genitive -έως) and εὖς (genitive -έως).

I. Nouns in εὖς, and those in ἔς which make, like them, the genitive in έως, have four contractions, namely, εἰ of the dative singular into εἰ; εε of the dual into η; εες of the nominative and vocative plural into εις; and εας of the accusative plural into εις.

II. But in the accusative plural, the uncontracted termination εας, is more usual than εες.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ πῆχυσ, "the ell."

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
N.	ὁ πῆχ-υς,	N.	τὸ πῆχ-εε, contr. -η,	N.	οἱ πῆχ-εες, contracted -εες,
G.	τοῦ πῆχ-εος,	G.	τοῖν πῆχ-έων,	G.	τῶν πῆχ-έων,
D.	τῷ πῆχ-εῖ, contr. -ει,	D.	τοῖν πῆχ-έων,	D.	τοῖς πῆχ-εσι,
A.	τὸν πῆχ-ύν,	A.	τὸ πῆχ-εε, " -η,	A.	τοὺς πῆχ-εας, " -εις,
V.	πῆχ-υ.	V.	πῆχ-εε, " -η.	V.	πῆχ-εες, " -εις.

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ὁ βασιλεύς, "the king."

Singular.		Dual.	
N. ὁ βασιλεύς,		N. τὸ βασιλεῖ,	contr. -ῃ,
G. τοῦ βασιλέως,		G. τοῦν βασιλέων,	
D. τῷ βασιλεῖ,	contr. εἰ,	D. τοῦν βασιλέων,	
A. τὸν βασιλέα,		A. τὸ βασιλεῖ,	" -ῃ,
V. βασιλεύ.		V. βασιλεῖ,	" -ῃ.

Plural.

N. οἱ βασιλεῖς,	contracted -εῖ,
G. τῶν βασιλέων,	
D. τοῖς βασιλέοις,	
A. τοὺς βασιλεῖς,	" -εῖς,
V. βασιλεῖς,	" -εῖς.

7. Termination in υ.

Neuters in υ make the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural in εα, contracted into η. They also contract εἰ into εἰ, and εε into η.

EXAMPLE.

τὸ ἄστυ, "the city."

Singular.		Dual.	
N. τὸ ἄστυ,		N. τὸ ἄστ-εε,	contr. -ῃ,
G. τοῦ ἄστος,		G. τοῦν ἄστ-έων,	
D. τῷ ἄστ-εἰ,	contr. -εἰ,	D. τοῦν ἄστ-έων,	
A. τὸ ἄστυ,		A. τὸ ἄστ-εε,	" -ῃ,
V. ἄστυ.		V. ἄστ-εε,	" -ῃ.

Plural.

N. τὰ ἄστ-εα,	contracted -ῃ,
G. τῶν ἄστ-έων,	
D. τοῖς ἄστ-εοις,	
A. τὰ ἄστ-εα,	" -ῃ,
V. ἄστ-εα,	" -ῃ.

8. Neuters in ας and ρας.

Neuters in ας pure and ρας reject τ by syncope in the Ionic dialect, and are also farther contracted by crasis in the Attic, in every case except the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular, and the dative plural.

EXAMPLES.

τὸ κρέας, "the flesh."

Singular.

N.	τὸ κρέας,		
G.	τοῦ κρέατος, by syncope κρέαος, by crasis κρέως,		
D.	τῷ κρέατι, " κρέαι, " κρέα,		
A.	τὸ κρέας,		
V.	κρέας.		

Dual.

N.	τὸ κρέατε,	" κρέαε,	" κρέα,
G.	τοῖν κρέατοιν,	" κρεάοιν,	" κρεῶν,
D.	τοῖν κρέατοιν,	" κρεάοιν,	" κρεῶν,
A.	τὸ κρέατε,	" κρέαε,	" κρέα,
V.	κρέατε,	" κρέαε,	" κρέα.

Plural.

N.	τὰ κρέατα,	" κρέαα,	" κρέα,
G.	τῶν κρεάτων,	" κρεάων,	" κρεῶν,
D.	τοῖς κρέασι,		
A.	τὰ κρέατα,	" κρέαα,	" κρέα,
V.	κρέατα,	" κρέαα,	" κρέα.

τὸ κέρασ, "the horn."

Singular.

N.	τὸ κέρασ,		
G.	τοῦ κέρατος, by syncope κέραος, by crasis κέρως,		
D.	τῷ κέρατι, " κέραϊ, " κέρα,		
A.	τὸ κέρασ,		
V.	κέρασ.		

Dual.

N.	τὸ κέρατε,	" κέραε,	" κέρα,
G.	τοῖν κεράτοιν,	" κεράοιν,	" κερέων,
D.	τοῖν κεράτοιν,	" κεράοιν,	" κερέων,
A.	τὸ κέρατε,	" κέραε,	" κέρα,
V.	κέρατε,	" κέραε,	" κέρα.

Plural.

N.	τὰ κέρατα,	" κέραα,	" κέρα,
G.	τῶν κεράτων,	" κεράων,	" κερέων,
D.	τοῖς κέρασι,		
A.	τὰ κέρατα,	" κέραα,	" κέρα,
V.	κέρατα,	" κέραα,	" κέρα.

9. Termination in ηρ (genitive -ερος).

I. Some words in ηρ, genitive -ερος, throw away the ε before ρ in the genitive and dative, and so exhibit a double form.



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II. After the letter ν , when it is brought into collision with ρ in such forms, a δ is added in order to soften the sound.

III. The noun *πατήρ* is an instance of the first mode of declining; and the noun *άνήρ* of the second.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ πατήρ, "the father."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ πατήρ,	N. τὸ πατέρα,	N. οἱ πατέρες,
G. τοῦ πατρός, -ρός,	G. τοῖν πατέροι,	G. τῶν πατέρων, -ῶν,
D. τῷ πατέρι, -ρί,	D. τοῖν πατέροι,	D. τοῖς πατέραςι,
A. τὸν πατέρα,	A. τὸ πατέρα,	A. τοὺς πατέρας,
V. πάτερ.	V. πατέρα.	V. πατέρες.

ὁ άνήρ, "the man."

Singular.	Dual.
N. ὁ άνήρ,	N. τὸ άνερε, -δρε,
G. τοῦ άνέρος, -δρός,	G. τοῖν άνεροι,
D. τῷ άνέρι, -δρί,	D. τοῖν άνεροι,
A. τὸν άνερα, -δρα,	A. τὸ άνερε, -δρε,
V. άνερ.	V. άνερε, -δρε.

Plural.

N. οἱ άνερες, -δρες,
G. τῶν άνέρων, -δρῶν,
D. τοῖς άνεράσι,
A. τοὺς άνερας, -δρας,
V. άνερες, -δρες.

10. Special Contractions.

Some nouns are contracted by either dropping a vowel, or blending two vowels into one; and this contraction takes place in every case.

EXAMPLES.

τὸ ἔαρ, contracted ἦρ, "the spring." | ὁ κενεών, contracted κενών, "the belly."

Singular.	Singular.
N. τὸ ἔαρ contr. ἦρ,	N. ὁ κενεών, contr. κενών,
G. τοῦ ἔαρος, " ἦρος,	G. τοῦ κενεώνος, " κενώνος,
D. τῷ ἔαρι, " ἦρι, &c.	D. τῷ κενεώνι, " κενώνι, &c.

3. Termination in *ής*.

Adjectives in *ής*, of two terminations, contract *έος* into *ούς*; *εί* into *εἷ*; *έα* and *έε* into *ῆ*, &c.

EXAMPLE.

ἀληθής, "true."

Singular.			Dual.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ἀληθ-ής	-ής	-ές,	N. ἀληθ-έε	-έε	-έε,
			ῆ	ῆ	ῆ,
G. ἀληθ-έος	-έος	-έος,	G. ἀληθ-έοιν	-έοιν	-έοιν,
οὔς	οὔς	οὔς,	οἶν	οἶν	οἶν,
D. ἀληθ-εἷ	-εἷ	-εἷ,	D. ἀληθ-έοιν	-έοιν	-έοιν,
εἷ	εἷ	εἷ,	οἶν	οἶν	οἶν,
A. ἀληθ-έα	-έα	-ές,	A. ἀληθ-έε	-έε	-έε,
ῆ	ῆ		ῆ	ῆ	ῆ,
V. ἀληθ-ές	-ές	-ές.	V. ἀληθ-έε	-έε	-έε,
			ῆ	ῆ	ῆ.

Plural.		
M.	F.	N.
N. ἀληθ-έες	-έες	-έα,
εἶς	εἶς	ῆ,
G. ἀληθ-έων	-έων	-έων,
ῶν	ῶν	ῶν,
D. ἀληθ-έσι	-έσι	-έσι,
A. ἀληθ-έας	-έας	-έα,
εἶς	εἶς	ῆ,
V. ἀληθ-έες	-έες	-έα,
εἶς	εἶς	ῆ.

4. Termination in *υς* (genitive *-υος*).

Adjectives in *υς*, genitive *-υος*, contract *υες* and *υας* into *υς*. They differ from the adjectives in *ύς*, which we have already considered, in being of only two terminations.

EXAMPLE.

ἄδακρυς, "tearless."

Singular.			Dual.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ἄδακρ-υς	-υς	-υ,	N. ἄδάκρ-υε	-υε	-υε,
G. ἄδάκρ-υος	-υος	-υος,	G. ἄδακρ-ύοιν	-ύοιν	-ύοιν,
D. ἄδάκρ-υῖ	-υῖ	-υῖ,	D. ἄδακρ-ύοιν	-ύοιν	-ύοιν,
A. ἄδακρ-υν	-υν	-υ,	A. ἄδάκρ-υε	-υε	-υε,
V. ἄδακρ-υ	-υ	-υ.	V. ἄδάκρ-υε	-υε	-υε.

Plural.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	ἀδάκρ- <i>νες</i> νες	- <i>νες</i> νες	- <i>να</i> ,
G.	ἀδάκρ- <i>όνων</i>	- <i>όνων</i>	- <i>όνων</i> ,
D.	ἀδάκρ- <i>οισι</i>	- <i>οισι</i>	- <i>οισι</i> ,
A.	ἀδάκρ- <i>νας</i> νας	- <i>νας</i> νας	- <i>να</i> ,
V.	ἀδάκρ- <i>νες</i> νες	- <i>νες</i> νες	- <i>να</i> ,

5. *Termination in ων.*

Under this head fall comparatives in *ων*, which are declined like *σώφρων* (page 57), except that they are syncope and contracted in the accusative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural. They are of two terminations.

EXAMPLE.

μείζων, "greater."

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>μείζ-ων</i> —	- <i>ων</i>	- <i>ον</i> ,	N. <i>μείζ-οι</i>	- <i>οι</i>	- <i>οι</i> ,
G. <i>μείζ-ονος</i>	- <i>ονος</i>	- <i>ονος</i> ,	G. <i>μείζ-όνοι</i>	- <i>όνοι</i>	- <i>όνοι</i> ,
D. <i>μείζ-οι</i>	- <i>οι</i>	- <i>οι</i> ,	D. <i>μείζ-όνοι</i>	- <i>όνοι</i>	- <i>όνοι</i> ,
A. <i>μείζ-ονα</i>	- <i>ονα</i>	- <i>ον</i> ,	A. <i>μείζ-οι</i>	- <i>οι</i>	- <i>οι</i> ,
- <i>οα</i> syncope	- <i>οα</i>	}			
- <i>ω</i> - crasis	- <i>ω</i>				
V. <i>μείζ-ον</i>	- <i>ον</i>	- <i>ον</i> .	V. <i>μείζ-οι</i>	- <i>οι</i>	- <i>οι</i> .

Plural.

	M	F.	N.
N.	<i>μείζ-οι</i>	- <i>οι</i>	- <i>οι</i> ,
	- <i>οι</i>	- <i>οι</i>	- <i>οι</i> ,
	- <i>οι</i>	- <i>οι</i>	- <i>οι</i> ,
G.	<i>μείζ-όνων</i>	- <i>όνων</i>	- <i>όνων</i> ,
D.	<i>μείζ-οισι</i>	- <i>οισι</i>	- <i>οισι</i> ,
A.	<i>μείζ-οι</i>	- <i>οι</i>	- <i>οι</i> ,
	- <i>οι</i>	- <i>οι</i>	- <i>οι</i> ,
	- <i>οι</i>	- <i>οι</i>	- <i>οι</i> ,
V.	<i>μείζ-οι</i>	- <i>οι</i>	- <i>οι</i> ,
	- <i>οι</i>	- <i>οι</i>	- <i>οι</i> ,
	- <i>οι</i>	- <i>οι</i>	- <i>οι</i> .

XXXIV. ANOMALOUS ADJECTIVES.

I. Originally some adjectives had two forms, of both of which certain cases have been retained in use ; so that the cases which are wanting in one form are supplied by those of the other. Of this kind are μέγας or μεγάλος, and πολὺς or πολλός.

II. From μεγάλος, the feminine μεγάλη has remained in use throughout, as well as the entire dual and plural, and the genitive and dative masculine, and neuter, of the singular number. The remaining cases, the nominative and accusative singular, masculine and neuter, are taken from μέγας.

III. In πολὺς, the feminine and the dual and plural numbers are entirely taken from πολλός.¹

EXAMPLES.

μέγας, "great."

Singular.			Dual.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα,	N. μεγάλω	μεγάλα	μεγάλω,
G. μέγαλον	μεγάλης	μεγάλου,	G. μέγαλοιν	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλωιν,
D. μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ,	D. μέγαλοιν	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλωιν,
A. μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα,	A. μεγάλω	μεγάλα	μεγάλω,
V. μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα.	V. μεγάλω	μεγάλα	μεγάλω

Plural.

M.	F.	N.
N. μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα,
G. μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων,
D. μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλωις,
A. μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα,
V. μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα.

πόλυς, "much."

Singular.			Dual.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. πολὺς	πολλή	πολύ,	N. πολλῶ	πολλά	πολλῶ,
G. πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ,	G. πολλοῖν	πολλαῖν	πολλοῖν,
D. πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ,	D. πολλοῖν	πολλαῖν	πολλοῖν,
A. πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ,	A. πολλῶ	πολλά	πολλῶ,
V. πολὺ	πολλή	πολύ.	V. πολλῶ	πολλά	πολλῶ.

1. The adjective ἄλλος is anomalous only in this, that it has ἄλλο in the neuter instead of ἄλλον.

<i>Plural.</i>		
M.	F.	N.
N. πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά,
G. πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν,
D. πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς,
A. πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά,
V. πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά.

XXXV. EXERCISES ON CONTRACTED NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION, AND ON CONTRACTED AND ANOMALOUS ADJECTIVES.

I.

Translate the following, and mention the number, gender, and case of each.

πολλαὶ τριήρεις,
 εὐγενοῦς Ἡρακλοῦς,
 βαθεῖ πένθει,
 εὐρὸν τεῖχος,
 εὐσεβῆ γένη,
 γλυκέσιν ἄνθεσι,
 βαθέων πελαγῶν,
 μείζω ὄρη,
 πολλὰ μέρη,
 μακροῖς σκέλεσι,
 ἠδέος φέγγους,
 γλυκεία πειθοῖ,
 γλυκὺν βότρυν,
 θηλείας αἰδοῦς,
 ἠδεῖα ἠώς,
 ἀσθενέσι πόλεσι,
 εὐσεβῆ μάντιν,
 ἀσεβοῖν φυσέων,
 ἀκριβεῖς τάξεις,
 μεγάλης πράξεως,
 ὄξειαῖς ὄφεισι,
 μεγάλους ὄφεις,
 πολλῇ ὕβρει,

μεγάλα κέρα,
 πολλῶν τεράτων,
 ἀσεβὲς γῆρας,
 γλυκέσι γέρασι,
 πολλῶ κρέα,
 εὐσεβεῖς πατέρας,
 γλυκεία μητρί,
 εὐγενέσι θυγατράσι,
 γλυκέα ἄνθη,
 ἤμισυν βότρυν,
 θῆλυ γένος,
 μελιτοῦντα ἄρτον,
 δριμέος πεπέρεος,
 μείζοσιν ἰχθύσι,
 πολλαὶ πίτυς,
 ἄδακρυ πάθος,
 τιμῶντι ἀνθρώπῳ,
 μεγάλα ὄρη,
 ἀσθενέσι σκέλεσι,
 πολυμᾶθῆ πόσει,
 ἀκριβοῖν μαντέων,
 πολλοὶ ἰχθύς,
 ἀσθενεῖ ὄφει,

εὐγενοῦς πόσεως,
 ὄξυ σίνηπι,
 μείζονι βότρυνι,
 ἀδάκρυς ὀφθαλμοί,
 μέγαλιν νεκύνιν,
 πολλαῖς χέλυσιν,
 μείζοντας δυνάμεις,
 ὄξει πελέκει,
 ἡμίσεος πήχεως,
 μέγαλιν ἰχθύα,
 ἀσεβέσι φονεῦσι,
 εὐσεβῆ ἱερέα,
 εὐγενῶν ἱππέων,
 πολυμᾶθει συγγράφει,
 ακριβεῖς βραβεῖς,
 ἀληθοῦς βασιλέως,
 ἀσθενῆ ἄστη,
 μέγα πῶν,

πολλῶν ἱππέων,
 μεγάλην ὕβριν,
 ἀσεβεῖς πράξεις,
 θήλεια φύσις,
 γλυκείας ἡοῦς,
 πολλῇ αἰδοῖ,
 μεγάλης Λητοῦς,
 ὄξεια ἤχοι,
 πλήρησι βότρυνι,
 μείζονε φέγγη,
 εὐρέων ὄρων,
 ἡδείας θυγατρὸς,
 ασθενοῖν κερῶν,
 πλήρη γέρα,
 πλακοῦς ἄρτος,
 τιμῶσα πόλις,
 τιμώντων πατέρον,
 τιμῶσι παισί.

II.

Translate the following, and mention the agreement or government in each clause or phrase.

Ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως παῖς ἔχει πολλὰς τριήρεις.—εὐγενὲς παῖ εὐγενῶν γονέων!—τὸ τοῦ ἄστεος τεῖχος ἐστὶ μέγα καὶ ἰσχυρόν.—ἡ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐν ἡμῖν ὁσμὴ γλυκεῖα ἐστὶ.—βαθὸν πένθος ἔχεις ὦ παῖ τοῦ εὐσεβοῦς ἱερέως.—πολυμαθεῖς συγγραφεῖς εἰσὶν αἰεὶ ἐν τιμῇ μεγάλη.—ἔχουσι τὸν ὄξυν πέλεκυν τῶν ἀσεβῶν φονέων.—νῦν ἡδὺν φέγγος ἔχεις, καὶ τὴν ἡδείαν ἀρχὴν μειζόνων ἀγαθῶν.—οἱ βραβεῖς ἔχουσι νοῦς δικαίους καὶ ἀληθεῖς.—ὁ τοῦ ῥήτορος λόγος πλήρης ἐστὶ γλυκείας πειθοῦς.—οἱ Δημοσθένους λόγοι ἦσαν ἀληθῆς ἐλπίδος ἀρχὴ τῇ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀσθενεῖ καὶ δυσθύμῳ πόλει.—ἔχεις ἐριαύχενα ὕβριν, ὦ Ἀλκιβιάδη, καὶ μείζω δύναμιν ἢ τῇ πόλει ἀγαθόν ἐστὶ.—μείζοντας πίτυς εἰσὶν ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσι ἢ ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις.—οἱ νέκυσ εἰσὶν ἐν τάφῳ μέγαλιν καὶ βαθεῖ.—

εἰσὶ μεγάλοι ὄφεις ἐν ταῖς τῶν Ἰνδῶν ὕλαις.—ἔχεις ὄξειαν ὄψιν, ὦ Δυγκεῦ.—οἱ τοῦ πελάγους ἰχθύς μείζονες εἰσιν ἢ οἱ ἐν τοῖς ποταμοῖς.—ἡ γλυκεῖα ἡὼς, ὡσπερὶ θηλεία αἰδοῖ, πολλὰ ἐρυθρήματα ἔχει.

Οἱ τῶν Θεσσαλῶν ἱππεῖς ἦσαν ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ τάξει, τὸ δὲ μείζον τοῦ στρατοῦ μέρος ἀσθενὲς ἦν καὶ δύσθυμον.—οἱ νησιώται ἔχουσι πολλὰς χέλυσ, καὶ τὰ κέρα μεγάλου ἐλάφου.—ἡ γῆ τῶν Ἰνδῶν πολλὰ ὄρη ἔχει, καὶ τέρατα πολλά.—ὁ λέβης πολλὰ κρέα ἔχει, αἱ δὲ Πελίου θυγάτερες ἐν μεγάλῳ πένθει καὶ ὄξειά λύπη εἰσίν.—τὸ τοῦ εὐσεβοῦς ἀνδρὸς γῆρας πλήρες ἐστὶ γέρων γλυκέων καὶ μεγάλων.—μελιτοῦντας καὶ πλακοῦντας ἄρτους ἔχουσιν.—εὐσεβεῖς πατέρες οὐκ αἰεὶ ἔχουσιν υἱοὺς εὐσεβεῖς.—Ἀπόλλων καὶ Ἄρτεμις, παῖδες Δητοῦς, ἦσαν μεγάλῳ θεῷ.—ὁ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς πέλεκυς τὸ μῆκος ἔχει πέντε πηχέων καὶ ἡμίσεος.—γλυκεῖα μῆτερ εὐγενῶν παίδων, ποτνία Δητοῖ!—πολλαὶ ἱππέων ἴλαι ἦσαν ἐν τῇ πεδίῳ, ταχειῖα τε καὶ εὐοπλοί.—τοῖς τοῦ ἐλάφου κέρασ. μῆκος ἦν ἕξ πηχέων.—ταῖς Δαναοῦ θυγάτρασι κόλασις ἦν ἀθάνατος.—ἐν ἀνθεσιν ἔαρινοῖς ἀηδόνες εἰσι.—οἱ εὐγενεῖς Ἑρακλοῦς παῖδες ἀδάκρυς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἔχουσιν.—εἰσὶ πλήρεις βότρυς ἐν τῷ Μεγακλοῦς ἀμπελώνι.

Οἱ νόμοι εἰσὶν ἡ πόλεως ψυχὴ.—ἡ ὑδραυλὶς ἐστὶν εὐρημα Κτησιβίου, τοῦ κουρέως.—χρόνος ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις ὁ ἦθος βάσανος.—ὄφεις τὸν ἰδὸν ἐν τοῖς ὀδοῦσιν ἔχουσιν.—Ὁ Νεῖλος ἔχει παντοῖα γένη ἰχθύων.—τὸ γήρως βάρος ἐστὶ χαλεπὸν ἀνθρώποις.—Ἰναχος, Ὀκεανοῦ καὶ Τηθύος παῖς, ἦν βασιλεὺς ἐν Ἀργεῖ.—βραχειῖα ἐστὶν ἡ τέρψις ἡδονῆς κακῆς.—Ἐπαμινώνδας ἦν ὁ υἱὸς πατρὸς ἀφανοῦς.—τά ὄρη πόρρωθεν ἀεροειδῆ τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς καὶ λεία ἐστὶ,¹ ἐγγύθεν δὲ τραχέα.—ἐκάστῳ ζῳῷ ὄπλα ἐστὶ, ταύροις κέρα, μελίσσαις κέντρα, ἀνδρὶ λόγος καὶ σοφία.—παιδεῖα ἔχει ρίζας μὲν πικρὰς, καρπὸς δὲ γλυκεῖς καὶ ὑγιεινοῦς.—βότρυς

1. Plural nouns of the neuter gender, nominative case, generally take after them singular verbs. When they refer, however, to persons, the verb is in the plural, not in the singular. The rule will soon be more formally given.

τρεῖς ἢ ἄμπελος ἔχει, τὸν μὲν πρῶτον ἡδονῆς, τὸν δεύτερον μέθης, τὸν δὲ τρίτον ὕβρεως.

III.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English words opposite.

<i>The seamen of the triremes were quick, and full of courage and hope.</i>	Ἄο ὁ τριήρης ναύτης ταχὺς εἰμι, καὶ θύμος καὶ ἐλπίς πλήρης.
<i>Many parts of the mountains are rugged, and there are sharp stones in the roads.</i>	Πολὺς μέρος ὁ ὄρος τραχὺς εἰμι, καὶ ἐν ὁ ὁδὸς εἰμι ὀξὺς λίθος.
<i>Ah! daughter of sweet persuasion! the light of female modesty is ever pleasing.</i>	Γλυκὺς πειθῶ θυγάτηρ, ὁ θηλὺς αἰδῶς φέγγος εἰμι αἰεὶ ἡδύς.
<i>The maiden has tearless eyes, for her sorrow is deep and piercing.</i>	Ἄο κόρη ὀφθαλμὸς ἄδακρυς ἔχω, ὁ γὰρ λύπη βαθύς καὶ ὀξὺς εἰμι.
<i>The two armies have swift and brave horsemen in the wings.</i>	Ἄο στρατὸς ταχὺς καὶ ἀνδρείος ἵππεὺς ἐν ὁ κέρας ἔχω.
<i>Many pieces of flesh are in the brazen caldron, and large fishes, and an abundance of pungent pepper and sharp mustard.</i>	Πολὺς κρέας ἐν ὁ χαλκίος λέβης εἰμι, καὶ μέγας ἰχθύς, καὶ δριμύς πέπερι ὀξὺς δὲ σίνηπι ἀφθονία.
<i>Euripides holds the female race in disesteem.</i>	Εὐριπίδης ὁ θῆλυς γενεὰ ἐν ἀτιμία ἔχω.
<i>Memnon, the son of Tithonus and Aurora, was the leader of a large force in the Trojan war.</i>	Μέμνων, ὁ παῖς Τιθωνὸς καὶ Ἥως, ἡγεμὼν εἰμι μέγας δύναμις ἐν ὁ Τρωϊκὸς πόλεμος.
<i>The contests of the elephants and snakes in India are dreadful and sharp.</i>	Ἄο ὁ ἐλέφας καὶ ὄφις ἐν Ἰνδία δία μάχη δεινὸς εἰμι καὶ ὀξὺς.

<p><i>The net contains large fishes, but larger tortoises.</i></p> <p><i>Ah unfortunate husband of a wicked woman!</i></p> <p><i>Two large corpses were in the house, and many priests and divines were near.</i></p> <p><i>The two horns of the stag were broad and long.</i></p> <p><i>The female race is ever frivolous.</i></p>	<p>Ὁ δίκτυον μέγας ἰχθῦς, μείζων δὲ χέλυς ἔχω.</p> <p>Κακοδαίμων πόσις ἀσεβῆς γυνή!</p> <p>Μέγας νέκυς ἐν δόμος εἰμι, πολὺς δὲ ἱερεὺς καὶ μάντις πέλας εἰμι.</p> <p>Ὁ ὀξυκέρως κέρασ εἰμι πλατῦς καὶ μακρὸς.</p> <p>Ὁ θηλὺς γένος ἀεὶ φλυαρωδῆς εἰμι.</p>
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XXXVI. ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION.

I. Adjectives of one termination, namely, which express the masculine, feminine, and neuter by one and the same ending, are the cardinal numbers from πέντε, "five," to ἑκατόν, "a hundred," both inclusive.

II. Others have indeed only one termination, but for the masculine and feminine merely, since they are not used with substantives of the neuter gender, at least in the nominative and accusative singular and plural. They are properly of the common gender, wanting the neuter. Such are,

1. Adjectives compounded of substantives which remain unchanged; as, μακρόχειρ, "long-handed," from μακρός, "long," and χεῖρ, "a hand;" μακραύχην, "long-necked," from μακρός, "long," and ἀύχην, "a neck;" εὖριν, "having an acute sense of smell," from εὖ, "well," and ῥίν, "a nostril," &c. An exception to this rule, however, is found in those compounded of ποῦς and πόλις, which have two terminations.

2. Adjectives in ὠρ, which are partly derived from πατήρ and μήτηρ; as, ἀπάτωρ, "fatherless;" ἀμήτωρ, "motherless;" and partly from verbs; as, παιδολέτωρ, "a slayer of children," from παῖς, "a boy," and ὀλλυμι, "to destroy;" μιάστωρ, "one who pollutes," from μιάνω, "to pollute."

3. Adjectives in *ής*, genitive *-ήτος*; and in *ῶς*, genitive *-ῶτος*; as, *ἀδμής*, "unsubdued;" *ἀγνώς*, "unknown."
4. Adjectives in *πης* and *τής*, according to the first declension; as, *εὐώπης*, "having a pleasing aspect;" *ἐθελοντής*, "willing."
5. Adjectives in *ξ* and *ψ*; as, *ἡλιξ*, "of the same age with another;" *ἀγίλιψ*, "inaccessible," &c.
6. Adjectives in *άς*, genitive *-άδος*; and in *ις*, genitive *-ιδος*; as, *φυγάς*, "an exile;" *ἀναλις*, "weak."

XXXVII. ANOMALOUS NOUNS.

I. Anomalous nouns are those which are inconsistent with the prescribed laws of formation; as, for example, when *χάρις*, though formed from a root *χάριδ*, makes *χάριτος* in the genitive, not *χάριδος*.

II. The greater part, however, of the actual deviations from regular declension consist in the interchange of forms. In the more ancient language, it often happened that a word had two or more terminations and modes of inflection, with only one and the same signification. Only one of these forms was, for the most part, retained as the language became improved; the other was merely employed now and then, when a more sonorous term was needed, especially in poetry. Thus *δάκρυν* has for its older form *δάκρυ*, genitive *-ύος*, "a tear."

III. Sometimes the two forms remained more or less in common use, by the side of each other; as, *υῖός*, "a son," genitive *υῖού*; and also, *υῖέος*, from a nominative of the third declension in *ευς*.

IV. A noun is called an *Heteroclite* when it has two forms of declension, both originating from the same nominative; as, *Οιδίπους*, genitive *Οιδίποδος* and *Οιδίπου*.

V. The noun *ναῦς*, "a ship," is commonly declined as having in the genitive singular *ναός* and *νηός*, dative *νηι*, &c. The more accurate declension, according to dialects, is as follows:

<i>ἡ ναῦς, "the ship."</i>		
<i>Attic.</i>	<i>Epic and Ionic.</i>	<i>Doric.</i>
Sing. N. <i>ναῦς</i> ,	Sing. N. <i>ναῦς</i> ,	Sing. N. <i>νας</i> ,
G. <i>νεός</i> ,	G. <i>νηός</i> and <i>νεός</i> ,	G. <i>ναός</i> ,
D. <i>νηι</i> ,	D. <i>νηι</i> ,	D. <i>ναϊ</i> ,
A. <i>ναῦν</i> ,	A. <i>νηα</i> and <i>νεα</i> ,	A. <i>ναῦν</i> and <i>ναν</i> ,
V. <i>ναῦς</i> .	V. <i>ναῦς</i> .	V. <i>νας</i> .

<i>Attic.</i>		<i>Epic and Ionic.</i>		<i>Doric.</i>	
<i>Dual.</i>	N. <i>νῆε,</i> G. <i>νεοῖν,</i> D. <i>νεοῖν,</i> A. <i>νῆε,</i> V. <i>νῆε.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	N. <i>νῆε,</i> G. <i>νεοῖν,</i> D. <i>νεοῖν,</i> A. <i>νῆε,</i> V. <i>νῆε.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	N. <i>νᾶε,</i> G. <i>ναοῖν,</i> D. <i>ναοῖν,</i> A. <i>νᾶε,</i> V. <i>νᾶε.</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	N. <i>νῆες,</i> G. <i>νεῶν,</i> D. <i>ναοσί,</i> A. <i>ναῦς,</i> V. <i>νῆες.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	N. <i>νῆες</i> and <i>νέες,</i> G. <i>νεῶν,</i> D. <i>νηησί</i> and <i>νέεσσι,</i> A. <i>νῆας</i> and <i>νέας,</i> V. <i>νῆες.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	N. <i>νᾶες,</i> G. <i>ναῶν,</i> D. <i>ναοσί,</i> A. <i>νᾶας,</i> V. <i>νᾶες.</i>

VI. The noun *βοῦς*, "an ox," makes *βοός* in the genitive, *βοῦν* in the accusative, and in the plural, nom. *βόεις*, contracted *βοῦς*; dative *βουσί*; accusative *βόας*, contracted *βοῦς*.

VII. The declension of *Ζεύς* is also peculiar. Thus:

N. <i>Ζεύς,</i>
G. <i>Ζηνός</i> and <i>Διός,</i>
D. <i>Ζηνί</i> and <i>Διί,</i>
A. <i>Ζῆνα</i> and <i>Δία,</i>
V. <i>Ζεῦ.</i>

XXXVIII. ATTIC FORM OF DECLENSION.

I. The Attic form of declension belongs to the second declension of nouns, and makes the vocative like the nominative, and has *ω* in the termination of every case.

II. The final *ν* is often omitted in the accusative singular; as, *γάλω* for *γάλων*; *νέω* for *νέων*; *ἔω* for *ἔων*. This is particularly the case in proper names; as, *Κῶ*, *Κέω*, *Τέω*, "Αθω, for *Κῶν*, *Κέων*, &c.

III. The declension is as follows:

ὁ λαγώς, "the hare."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. <i>ὁ λαγ-ώς,</i>	N. <i>τὼ λαγ-ώ,</i>	N. <i>οἱ λαγ-ω,</i>
G. <i>τοῦ λαγ-ώ,</i>	G. <i>τοῖν λαγ-ῶν,</i>	G. <i>τῶν λαγ-ῶν,</i>
D. <i>τῷ λαγ-ῶ,</i>	D. <i>τοῖν λαγ-ῶν,</i>	D. <i>τοῖς λαγ-ῶς,</i>
A. <i>τὸν λαγ-ῶν,</i>	A. <i>τὼ λαγ-ώ,</i>	A. <i>τοὺς λαγ-ῶς,</i>
V. <i>λαγ-ῶς.</i>	V. <i>λαγ-ῶ.</i>	V. <i>λαγ-ῶ.</i>

H

τὸ ἀνώγειον, "the dining-room."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ ἀνώγειον,	N. τὼ ἀνώγειω,	N. τὰ ἀνώγειω,
G. τοῦ ἀνώγειω,	G. τοῖν ἀνώγειων,	G. τῶν ἀνώγειων,
D. τῷ ἀνώγειω,	D. τοῖν ἀνώγειων,	D. τοῖς ἀνώγειωσι,
A. τὸ ἀνώγειον,	A. τῷ ἀνώγειω,	A. τὰ ἀνώγειω,
V. ἀνώγειον.	V. ἀνώγειω.	V. ἀνώγειω.

IV. Only one neuter in $\omega\varsigma$ is assigned to this form of declension, namely, τὸ χρέως, "the debt." According to the ancient grammarians, it has χρέως not only in the accusative, but also in the genitive singular.

XXXIX. EXERCISES ON THE ATTIC FORM OF DECLENSION.

Convert the following into Greek, and name the case, number, and gender of each.

(ὁ νεῶς, "the temple"), to the temple, of the temples, the two temples, for the temples, O temples! of the two temples, of the temple.	(ὁ ταῶς, "the peacock"), O peacock! O peacocks! the peacocks, the two peacocks, to the peacock, to the two peacocks, to the peacocks, of the peacocks, of the peacock.
(ὁ λεῶς, "the people"), of the people, O people! for the people.	(ἡ ἄλωϛ, "the halo"), of the halo,
(ὁ κάλωϛ, "the cable"), the two cables, the cables, to the cable, O cable! of the two cables, of the cable, for the cables.	of the halos, of the two halos, the two halos, O halo! (τὸ χρέωϛ, "the debt"), of the debt, the debts, the two debts.

XL. DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

I. Defective nouns are such as cannot, from their very nature, occur in more than one number. Thus, οἱ Ἐτήσιοι, "the Etesian winds;" τὰ Διονύσια, "the festival of Bacchus."

II. Some again are only employed in the nominative and accusative; as the neuters, ὄναρ, "a dream;" ὕπαρ, "a vision;" δέμας, "a body."

III. Others are only used in the nominative; as, ὄφελος, "advantage;" ἡδος, "benefit."

IV. Many, from having been nouns, have become adverbs, in consequence of their being employed in only one particular case; as, ἐπίκλην, "by name."

XLI. INDECLINABLE NOUNS.

I. Under this head are ranked most of the cardinal numbers, though in strictness merely indeclinable adjectives; as, πέντε, "five;" ἕξ, "six;" ἑπτὰ, "seven," &c.

II. The names of letters; as, ἄλφα, βῆτα, &c.

III. The neuter participle τὸ χρεών, from the impersonal χρεή.

IV. The noun θέμις, when it occurs in the formula θέμις ἐστί.

XLII. PATRONYMIC NOUNS.

I. Patronymics are nouns which designate a son or a daughter. They are derived from the proper name of the father, sometimes also from that of the mother.

II. The MASCULINE PATRONYMICS are of two classes. The first class end in either ἰδης, ἀδης, or ἰάδης, and form the genitive in ον. The second end in ἰων, and make the genitive in ωνος, rarely ονος.

III. Patronymics in ἰδης and ἰων are formed from nouns of the second declension in ος. Thus, from Κρόνος, "Saturn," come the patronymics Κρονίδης and Κρονίων, both meaning "the son of Saturn," i. e., Jupiter. So from Κόδρος we have Κοδρίδης; from Τάνταλος, Τανταλίδης; from Αλακός, Αλακίδης.

IV. Patronymics in ἰάδης are formed from nouns in ἰος; as, from Ἥλιος comes Ἡλιάδης; from Ἀσκληπίος, Ἀσκληπιάδης; from Λαέρτιος, Λαερτιάδης, though Λαέρτης be the more regular form of the parent-name.

V. Patronymics in *άδης* come from nouns in *ης* and *ας* of the first declension. Thus, from *Ίππότης* comes *Ίπποτάδης*; from *Άλεύας*, *Άλευάδης*.

VI. In nouns of the third declension, the genitive serves as the basis of derivation. If the penult of the genitive be short, the patronymic from *ος* is formed in *ίδης*; as from *Άγαμέμνων*, gen. *-ονος*, comes *Άγαμεμνονίδης*; from *Θέστωρ*, gen. *-ορος*, comes *Θεστορίδης*. But if the penult of the genitive be long, the patronymic ends in *ιάδης*; as, from *Τελαμών*, gen. *-ώνος*, comes *Τελαμωνιάδης*; from *Άμφιτρύων*, gen. *-ωνος*, comes *Άμφιτρωνιάδης*.

VII. Nouns in *εύς*, which in Ionic have the genitive in *-ηος*, give rise to the patronymic form *ηιάδης*. Thus, from *Πηλεύς*, gen. *-ηος*, comes *Πηληιάδης*; from *Περσεύς*, gen. *-ηος*, comes *Περσηιάδης*. But since these nouns in *εύς* have also the termination *έως* in the genitive, which continued to be the prevailing one in the Attic and common dialects, hence arose, from *Περσεύς*, gen. *Περσέως*, the patronymic form *Περσείδης*; from *Άτρεύς*, gen. *Άτρέως*, the form *Άτρείδης*.

VIII. The FEMALE PATRONYMICS have four terminations, namely, either *ιάς*, *ίς*, *ίνη*, or *ιώνη*. Thus, from *Βρισεύς* comes *Βρισηίς*; from *Άτλας*, *Άτλαντίς*; from *Άδρηστος*, *Άδρηστινή*; from *Άκρίσιος*, *Άκρισιώνη*.

IX. It is to be remarked, in the case of female patronymics, that the termination *ίνη* arises when the primitive has a consonant before its own termination; and the termination *ιώνη* when the primitive has before its ending the vowel *ι* or *υ*.

XLIII. EXERCISE ON PATRONYMICS.

Deduce male and female patronymic forms from each of the following proper names, according to the rules that have just been given.

Εὔμηλος,
Υλλος,

Νικήτας, gen. *-ου*,
Πίττακος,

Μελάνιππος,		Πρίαμος,	
Πρόξενος,		Καύκων,	gen. -ωνος,
Σόσιος,		Δάχης,	" -ητος,
Κτησίβιος,		Παρθένιος,	
Ναύπλιος,		Πενκέτιος,	
Φύσιος,		Φορμίων,	gen. -ωνος,
Διοφάνης,	gen. -ου,	Γηρυών,	" -όνος,
Διαγόρας,	" -ου,	Ίέραξ,	" -ᾶκος,
Ἄλγητης,	" -ου,	Ἰγλίαις,	" -ου,
Πρωτέας,	" -ου,	Κύκνος,	
Χείλων,	" -ωνος,	Λάβδακος,	
Ίάσων,	" -ονος,	Μαιόνιος,	
Ακάμας,	" -αντος,	Μνεσθεύς,	
Ἄνθεύς,		Νικάνωρ,	gen. -ορος,
Εὐρυσθεύς,		Παρμενίων,	" -ωνος,
Καπανεύς,		Φυλεύς,	
Κηφεύς,		Τειρεσίας,	" -ου.

XLIV. DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

I. There are two degrees of comparison, the *Comparative* and *Superlative*.

II. The *Comparative* indicates what one of two objects, that are brought by means of it into comparison with each other, possesses more or less, as the case may be, of a certain quality or property which is common to both.

III. The *Superlative* shows what one of more than two objects possesses, in the greatest or least degree, some quality or property that is common to them all.

IV. For the sake of uniformity, the simple form of the adjective has been called the *Positive* degree. Strictly speaking, however, the positive is no degree of comparison, but merely the primitive form on which the comparison is based.

Formation of the Degrees of Comparison.

I. The degrees of comparison are formed from the pos-

itive, or simple form of the adjective; namely, the comparative by appending the termination *-τερος, α, ον*; and the superlative by appending *-τατος, η, ον*.

II. These terminations are appended to the root of the positive in the following manner:

1. Adjectives in *-ός* and *-ύς* throw away *ς*; as, *δεινός, δεινότερος, δεινότατος*; *εὐρύς, εὐρύτερος, εὐρύτατος*. If the penultimate syllable of adjectives in *-ός* is short in the positive, then *ο* is changed into *ω* in the comparative and superlative; as, *σοφός, σοφώτερος, σοφώτατος*; *καθαρός, καθαρώτερος, καθαρώτατος*.
2. Adjectives in *-έος*, contracted *-οῦς*, form their comparative and superlative regularly from the uncontracted positive, and then undergo contraction; as, *πορφύρεος*, contracted *πορφυροῦς*, compar *ποσφυρεώτερος*, contracted *πορφυρώτερος*, superl. *πορφυρεώτατος*, contracted *πορφυρώτατος*.
3. Adjectives in *-οος*, contracted *-ους*, append *-έστερος, -έστατος*, to the root, and always contract this termination with the syllable that precedes; as, *εὐνοος*, contracted *εὐνοος*, comparative (*εὐνοέστερος*) *εὐνούστερος*; superlative (*εὐνοέστατος*) *εὐνούστατος*.
4. Adjectives in *-ας, αινα, αν*, append *-τερος* and *-τατος* to the neuter; as, *μέλας, μελάντερος, μελάντατος*.
5. Adjectives in *-ής* and *-εις* shorten these terminations into *ες*, and then append *-τερος* and *-τατος*; as, *ἀληθής, ἀληθέστερος, ἀληθέστατος*; *χαρίεις, χαριέστερος, χαριέστατος*.
6. But adjectives in *-ης*, genitive *-ου* of the first declension, annex *-ίστερος* and *-ίστατος* to the root; as, *κλέπτης, κλεπτίστερος, κλεπτίστατος*.
7. Adjectives in *-ων* append *-έστερος* and *έστατος* to the root; as, *σώφρων*, genitive *σώφρον-ος*, comparative *σωφρονέστερος*, superlative *σωφρονέστατος*.
8. Adjectives in *-ην* annex *-έστερος* and *-έστατος* to the

root; as, *τέρην*, genitive *τέρεν-ος*, comparative *τερενέστερος*, superlative *τερενέστατος*.

9. Adjectives in *-ξ* append *-ίστερος* and *-ίστατος* to the root, and sometimes *-έστερος* and *-έστατος*; as, *ἄρπαξ*, genitive *ἄρπαγ-ος*, comparative *ἄρπαγίστερος*, superlative *ἄρπαγίστατος*; and, on the other hand, *ἀφήλιξ*, genitive *ἀφήλικ-ος*, comparative *ἀφηλικέστερος*, superlative *ἀφηλικέστατος*.

10. Some dissyllabic adjectives in *-ύς* and *-ρός* reject these terminations, and use in their stead *-ίων* (neuter *ιον*) for the comparative, and *-ιστος* for the superlative. Thus, *γλυκύς*, *γλυκίων*, *γλύκιστος*; *αἰσχύρος*, *αἰσχίων*, *αἰσχιστος*.

The adjectives compared in this latter way, however, are but few in number. Generally speaking, of those in *ρός*, the formation *ίων*, *ιστος*, predominates only in *αἰσχύρος* and *ἐχθρός*; and of those in *ύς*, only in *ἡδύς* and *ταχύς*. In all the others the regular form must be regarded throughout as the more usual.

Exceptions to the Preceding Rules.

1. Some adjectives in *-ός* reject *ο* before *-τερος* and *-τατος*; as, *γεραῖός*, *γεραῖτερος*, *γεραῖτατος*; *περαῖος*, *περαῖτερος*, *περαῖτατος*, &c.
2. The adjective *φίλος* has for its usual forms *φίλτερος*, *φίλτατος*; besides which, however, *φιλαίτερος*, and even the regular *φιλώτερος* and *φιλώτατος* are also found.
3. Other adjectives, instead of *ο* and *ω*, have more commonly *αι*, *ις* or *ες*, before the comparative and superlative terminations; as,

<i>μέσος</i> ,	<i>μεσαίτερος</i> ,	<i>μεσαίτατος</i> .
<i>ἴδιος</i> ,	<i>ἰδιαίτερος</i> ,	<i>ἰδιαίτατος</i> .
<i>πρώϊος</i> ,	<i>πρωῖαίτερος</i> ,	<i>πρωῖαίτατος</i> .
<i>ἐρῶμενος</i> ,	<i>ἐρῶμενέστερος</i> ,	<i>ἐρῶμενέστατος</i> .

ἀφθονος,	ἀφθονέστερος,	ἀφθονέστατος.
ἄσμενος,	ἄσμενέστερος,	ἄσμενέστατος.
λάλος,	λαλίστερος,	λαλίστατος.
πτωχός,	πτωχίστερος,	πτωχίστατος.

4. In some of the adjectives which make the comparative in *ίων* and the superlative in *ιστος*, the *ι* of the ending *ίων* is rejected, and the last letter of the root, if *δ*, *θ*, *κ*, or *χ*, changes into *σσ* (Attic *ττ*). Thus, *ταχύς* (old form *θαχύς*), comparative *ταχίων*, changed to *θάσσων* (Attic *θάττων*), superlative *τάχιστος*. So also, *ἐλαχύς*, comparative *ἐλαχίων*, changed to *ἐλάσσων* (Attic *ἐλάττων*), superlative *ἐλάχιστος*.

XLV. EXERCISES ON COMPARISON.

Preliminary Rules.

I. The comparative degree is generally followed by a genitive case; as, *μείζων πατρός*, "*greater than a father.*"

II. The superlative degree is also frequently followed by a genitive; as, *ἐχθιστος πάντων*, "*most hated of all.*"

I.

Form the comparative and superlative of each of the following adjectives, according to the rules of formation that have been just given.

δίκαιος, " <i>just.</i> "	εὐγενής, " <i>noble.</i> "
ἅγιος, " <i>holy.</i> "	ἀκριβής, " <i>accurate.</i> "
κόσμιος, " <i>orderly.</i> "	ἀσθενής, " <i>weak.</i> "
πονηρός, " <i>evil.</i> "	εὐσεβής, " <i>pious.</i> "
σκληρός, " <i>hard.</i> "	αἰθαλόεις, " <i>gleaming.</i> "
νέος, " <i>new.</i> "	κητώεις, " <i>vast.</i> "
τέλεος, " <i>perfect.</i> "	πτερόεις, " <i>winged.</i> "
τέλειος, " <i>perfect.</i> "	εὐρώεις, " <i>murky.</i> "
πλατύς, " <i>broad.</i> "	κακοδαίμων, " <i>unhappy.</i> "
βραχύς, " <i>short.</i> "	εὐδαίμων, " <i>happy.</i> "
τραχύς, " <i>rough.</i> "	νοήμων, " <i>intelligent.</i> "

βριθύς, "ponderous."	μνήμων, "mindful."
εὔνοος, (contr. -ους), "benevolent."	ἄφρων, "manly."
oleni.	ἐριαύχην, "proud."
ἄνοος, (contr. -ους), "silly."	στεναύχην, "narrow-necked."
τάλας, "wretched."	πολύρρην, "rich in sheep."
εὐλαβής, "cautious."	φιλέλλην, "loving Greek."
ἐνεργής, "effective."	εὐλίμην, "fair-harbour'd."
ἀηδής, "displeasing."	

II.

Translate the following, and trace the comparatives and superlatives to the positive form of the adjective.

Εἰρηναϊότεροι ἀρνῶν.—οἰκτρότατοι ἀπάντων.—προθυμότεροι τῶν κακῶν.—λαμπρότατον θεαμάτων.—σκοτιώτερος τῆς νυκτός.—στενωτάτος πάντων τόπων.—στυγερώτεροι δρακόντων.—εὐρύτερος τῆς θαλάσσης.—βραχύτατος ἀνδρῶν.—τραχυτέρα Κιλικίας.—κακονούστερος τυράννου.—ἀνούστερος παιδός.—ταλάντερος Ταντάλου.—ἀσεβέστατοι ἀνθρώπων.—ἀληθέστατοι φιλοσόφων.—ἀφρονέστατοι τῶν βαρβάρων.—κακοδαιμονέστεροι τῶν Θηβαίων.—καρτερώτερος Ἡρακλοῦς.—αἰδημονεστάτη παρθένων.—ἀκρατέστατοι τῶν νεωτέρων ἀνθρώπων.—θηλυτάτη ἀπάσων γυναικῶν.—μαλθακώτεροι τῶν Λυδῶν.—πονηρότεροι τῶν γιγάντων.—βραδύτεροι χελώνων.—ἡδίστη γυναικῶν.—ὠκυτέρα Ἀταλάντης.—τερευεστάτη μητρῶν.

Ἄψινθιον μὲν ἐστὶ πικρότατον, μέλι δὲ γλυκύτατον.—τὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ὕδωρ καθαρώτατόν ἐστι καὶ ἡδιστόν.—ψεῦδός ἐστιν αἰσχιστόν.—οὐδεὶς ἦν σωφρονέστερος Σωκράτους.—Κριτίας τε καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης ἦσαν βιαιότατοι καὶ ὑδριστότατοι πάντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων.—οἱ μὲν γεραίτεροι ἦσαν ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ, οἱ δὲ νεώτεροι ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.—ἡ κορυθαλλίς ἐστὶ πρωϊαιτάτη ὄρνιθων.—οἱ ἀθληταὶ εἰσὶν ἐρρωμενέστατοι.—ὁ παῖς ἦν λαλίστερος ψιττάκης.—ὁ ἀνθρωπός ἐστι πτωχίστατος τῶν πτωχῶν.—μέλι ἐστὶν ἡδὺ, φιλοσοφία ἡδίων, ἀρετὴ ἡδίστη.—βίος ἐστὶ ταχὺς, κάλλος

θάσσον, εὐδαιμονία ταχίστη.—τὸ τοῦ Ἀδωνίδος αἶμα ἦν πορφυρώτατον.—ἐνταῦθα οἶνος ἦν ἀφθονέστερος ὕδατος.

Οὐδέν ἐστιν ὀργῆς ἀδικώτερον.—πόλεμος ἐνδοξὸς εἰρήνης αἰσχρᾶς αἰρετώτερός ἐστιν.—οὐδὲν κτῆμα σοφίας τιμωτέρον ἐστιν.—σοφία πλούτου κτῆμα ἡδιόν ἐστιν.—οὐδέν ἐστι μέλιτος γλυκύτερον.—δόξα ἐστὶν ἀσθενῆς ἀγκυρα, πλοῦτος ἐτι ἀσθενεστέρα, κάλλος δὲ ἢ ἀσθενεστάτη.—ἀρετῆς οὐδὲν χρῆμα σεμνότερόν ἐστι.—οὐδέν ἐστι μητρὸς ἡδίων.—ὁ μέλας οἶνός ἐστι θρεπτικώτατος, ὁ δὲ λευκὸς λεπτότατος.—ἡ Βακτριανὴ χώρα εὐδαιμονεστάτη ἐστὶ καὶ εὐφορωτάτη.—ὁ πονηρὸς τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ κακοδαιμονεστέρος ἐστιν.—λόγος πολλᾶκις ἰσχυρότερός ἐστι χρυσοῦ.—τὸ τῆς ὠτίδος κρέας ἦν τοῖς στρατιώταις ἡδιστον.—τὸ τῶν ἀγρίων ὄνων κρέας ἦν ἀπαλώτερον τοῦ τῶν ἐλάφων.

III.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English words opposite.

<i>A wound from a sword is lighter than an evil tongue.</i>	Πληγὴ ἀπὸ ξίφος ποῦφόσ εἰμι κακὸς γλῶσσα.
<i>The Deity has not a more suitable place on earth than a pure spirit.</i>	Ψυχὴ ἄγνος τόπος οἰκειὸς ἐπὶ γῆ (gen.) οὐκ ἔχω ὁ θεός.
<i>Virtue is the shortest, as well as safest and fairest road of all.</i>	Ἄρετή εἰμι ὁ σύντομός τε καὶ ἀσφαλῆς καὶ καλὸς ὁδὸς ἅπας.
<i>The elder men are more pious and discreet than the younger ones.</i>	Ὁ γεραῖος εὐσεβῆς καὶ σώ φρων ὁ νέος εἰμί.
<i>He has more useful, and pleasing, and valuable possessions.</i>	Ὁφέλιμος, καὶ ἡδὺς, καὶ ἐν τῆμος κτῆμα ἔχω.
<i>The two most renowned and ambitious men of all the Athenians.</i>	Ὁ ὀνομαστός καὶ φιλότιμος (dual number) πᾶς ὁ Ἀθη- ναῖος.

<p><i>The Muses are sweeter than the Sirens, and instruction is more useful than idleness and pleasure.</i></p>	<p>Ὁ Μοῦσα ἶ Σειρήν ἡδύς εἰμι, καὶ παιδεία ὠφέλιμός εἰμι ἀργία καὶ ἡδονή.</p>
<p><i>Nothing is more useful than a good friend, nothing more hurtful than a bad one.</i></p>	<p>Οὐδείς ἀγαθὸς φίλος ὠφέλιμός εἰμι, οὐδείς κακὸς βλαβερός.</p>
<p><i>Socrates was a most wise and just man, most temperate as well as most enduring.</i></p>	<p>Σωκράτης εἰμι φρόνιμος καὶ δίκαιος ἀνὴρ, ἐγκρατὴς τε καὶ καρτερικός.</p>

XLVI. IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

I. The comparative and superlative remain in several adjectives whose positive has grown into disuse. These are generally compared in connexion with some extant positive, to which they approximate the nearest in respect of signification. Hence the following list :

<p><i>Good. ἀγαθός,</i></p>	<p>{ ἀμείνων, ἀρείων, βελτίων, βέλτερος, κρείσσων, κρείττων, κάρρων, λῶτων, λῶων, φέρτερος,</p>	<p>{ ἄριστος. βέλτιστος. βέλτατος. κράτιστος. λωϊστος. λῶστος. φέρτατος. φέριστος. φέρτιστος.</p>
<p><i>Bad. κακός,</i></p>	<p>{ κακώτερος, κακίων, χερείων, χείρων,</p>	<p>{ κακώτατος. κάκιστος. χέριστος. χείριστος.</p>
<p><i>Long. μακρός,</i></p>	<p>{ μακρότερος, μάσσων,</p>	<p>{ μακρότατος. μήκιστος.</p>
<p><i>Great. μέγας,</i></p>	<p>{ μέσσων, μέζων, μείζων,</p>	<p>{ μέγιστος.</p>

<i>Small.</i> μικρός, (ἐλαχύς),	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{μικρότερος,} \\ \text{μειότερος,} \\ \text{μείων,} \\ \text{ἐλάσσω,} \\ \text{ἥσσω,} \end{array} \right.$	μικρότατος.
<i>Much.</i> πολύς,		μειότατος.
<i>Easy.</i> ῥάδιος,		μειστός.
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐλάχιστος.} \\ \text{ἡμιστός.} \\ \text{πλέων,} \\ \text{πλείων,} \\ \text{ῥᾶων,} \end{array} \right.$	ἐλάχιστος.
		ἡμιστός.
		πλείστος.
		ῥᾶστος.

II. Some comparatives and superlatives are evidently derived from substantives, adverbs, and prepositions. Thus :

<i>Compar.</i>	<i>Superl.</i>		
πρότερος,	πρώτος,	from	πρό.
ὑπέρτερος,	ὑπέρτατος,	"	ὑπέρ.
ἄνωτερος,	ἄνωτατος,	"	ἄνω.
ὑστερος,	ὑστατος,	"	ὑπό.
κλεπτίστερος,	κλεπτίστατος,	"	κλέπτῃς.
	ἑταιρότατος,	"	ἑταῖρος.
δουλότερος,		"	δοῦλος.
βασιλεύτερος,		"	βασιλεύς.

III. To these may be added the following comparisons of adverbs. Thus :

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Compar.</i>	<i>Superl.</i>
ἄνω,	ἄνωτέρω,	ἄνωτάτῳ.
κάτω,	κατωτέρω,	κατωτάτῳ.
ἔξω,	ἔξωτέρω,	ἔξωτάτῳ.
ἔσω,	ἔσωτέρω,	ἔσωτάτῳ.
πόρρω,	πορρωτέρω,	πορρωτάτῳ.

XLVII. EXERCISES ON IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

I.

Translate the following, and give the irregular comparison in the case of each.

ἀμείνωνος πατρός,	κακωτέρων φίλων,
ἀμείνονες ἄνδρες,	κακώτατοι κλέπτων,
ἀμεινόων θεῶν,	χερεινός ἀσπίδος,

ἀμείνους δέσποται,¹
 ἄμεινον δῶρον,
 ἀμείνω δῶρα,
 ἀμείνονα πράγματα,
 ἀμείνεσιν ἀνθρώποις,
 ἀμείνω ἄνδρα.
 ἀμείνονε ἀνθρώπω,
 ἀμεινόνου ἵπποι,ν
 βελτίονες στρατιῶται,
 βελτίους φρένας,
 βελτίονα τέκνα,
 βέλτιστοι φίλων,
 βέλτιστα δῶρων,
 βελτίω δῶματα,
 βελτίω ἄνθρωπον,
 βελτίω γυναῖκα,
 βελτίοισιν ὅπλοις,
 βελτίου παιδί,
 κρείσσονα θεάματα,
 κρείσσω λόγον,
 κρείσσου ἄνδρε,
 κρείσσω ὁμιλίαν,
 κρειττόνων ἔργων,
 κράτιστοι ὀπλίτων,
 κρατίστη γυναικῶν,
 κρείσσω πάλτα,
 λῶνον κέαρ,
 λῶνονος πατρός,
 λῶνων ἡμέρων,
 λῶστοι φίλων,
 λῶστε πάντων,
 φερτέρον ἀδελφοῦ,
 φερίστη παρθένων,
 φέρτατε ποταμῶν,

κακίστη ὁδῶν,
 χείριστος δούλων,
 κακίωνων ἔργων,
 κακίω πράγματα,
 χείρω δῶματα,
 μικρότερος ποδός,
 μικροτέρου ποταμῶν,
 μικροτέρα δῶματα,
 μακρόταται ῥάβδων,
 μᾶσσου πάλτη,
 μισζω ἀδελφός,
 μείζου κύνε,
 μέγιστε γιγάντων,
 μείζω ὅπλα,
 μείζω ἄνδρα,
 μείζω παρθένου,
 μεγίστων παίδων,
 μειόνων ἔργων,
 μείω δῶρα,
 ἔλασσον πλοῖον,
 ἥσσου νάματα,
 μικροτέρων πηγῶν,
 ἐλάχιστος ἀνθρώπων,
 ἥκιστα φυλῶν,
 ἐλάσσω ἀγάλματα,
 πλείονων στρατιῶτων,
 πλείους ἄνθρωποι,
 πλείους δούλους,
 πλείω ὅπλα,
 πλείστοι παίδων,
 πλέον δακρύματος,
 ῥᾶνων μόχθων,
 ῥᾶνον πρᾶγμα,
 ῥᾶστοι πόνων,

1. Both the contracted and uncontracted forms are given.

φερτέρων πλοίων,	ῥάονα πηδῆματα,
φερτίστη πατρίδων,	ῥάστων ὁδῶν,
φερτέροι λόγουν,	ῥάων λόγος.

II.

Translate the following, and trace the respective comparatives and superlatives to the positives under which they are ranked.

Δικαία πενία ἀμείνων ἐστὶ κέρδων ἀδίκων.—τὸ ὄν τοῦ κροκοδείλου μείζον ἐστὶν ὡσὺ χηνείου.—ὁ τῶν πλειστον βίος ἐστὶ λυπηρὸς.—θάνατος κοινὸς τοῖς χειρίστοις καὶ τοῖς βελτίστοις.—ἡ Ἀντιμάχου θυγάτηρ ἔχει ἀμείνονα τύχην.—Ζεὺς ἐστὶν ὁ λῶστος τῶν θεῶν.—ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔχει τὴν τῆς Χερσονήσου ἀρίστην πλάκα.—οὐδέν ἐστὶ κρείσσον ἀνάγκης.—χρυσὸς κρείσσων ἐστὶ μυρίων λόγων.—οἱ πλείστοι τῶν στρατιώτων ἦσαν Ἕλληνες.—ἡ Πτολεμαίου ναὺς ἐστὶ θαῦμα μέγιστον.—ἄριστός ἐστὶν ἀθλητῆς, καὶ μεγίστων ἐπαίνων ἄξιος.—ἡ ὁδὸς ἐστὶ μακροτέρα τῆς παλαιᾶς ὁδοῦ.—ἡ σάρισσα ἦν μακροτάτη τῶν Μακεδόνων λόγῃ.—νῦν ἐστὶν ὁ ἀγώνων μέγιστος, καὶ μέγιστον θαύματος ἀξιώτατος.—ἔχουσι πόλιν ἐλάσσονα Κλεωνῶν.—λόγοι ἐλάσσονες ἔργων εἰσὶ.—οἱ ἡσσονές εἰσι πολλάκις τοῖς κρείσσοσι δοῦλοι.—οἱ βάρβαροι ἦσαν φέριστοι, οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες χεῖριστοι.

Ἄρετὴ πλούτου κρείττων ἐστὶ, χρησιμώτερα δὲ εὐγενείας.—εὐτυχία ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις κράτιστον τῶν θεῶν δῶρον.—πολλῶν χρημάτων κρείττων ἐστὶν ὁ παρὰ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔπαινος.—νοῦς ἀγαθός, ἐν ἀνθρώπου σώματι, ἐστὶ μέγιστον χρῆμα ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ περιβόλῳ.—πλεονεξία ἐστὶ μέγιστον ἀνθρώποις κακόν.—οὐδέν ἐστὶ κρείσσον ἀγαθοῦ φίλου.—οὐδέν ἐστὶ κάκιον δουλείας.—Μενέλαος, ὡ Πυλάδῃ, ἐστὶν ὁ κάκιος ἀνθρώπων.—κάκιστός ἐστὶ πασῶν αἰσχροῦν ἐπιθυμιῶν δοῦλος.—πλείους ἦσαν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἢ ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει.—οἱ πλείστοι τῶν ξένων ἦσαν Καππαδόκες.—Ὀμηρὸς ἦν ὁ λῶστος ποιητῶν, Δημοσθένης δὲ βητόρων.—οὐδέν ἐστὶ χεῖρον γήρως λυπηροῦ.—τὰ χεῖρνα πλείω βροτῶς ἐστὶ τῶν ἀμεινόνων.

III.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English words opposite.

<i>He has a flame more powerful than the thunderbolt.</i>	Φλόξ ἔχω ὁ κεραυνὸς ἀγαθός.
<i>Virtue is the best of all possessions.</i>	Ἄρετή πᾶς κτῆμα εἰμι ἀγαθός.
<i>Most excellent son of a most excellent father.</i>	Ἄγαθὸς υἱὸς ἀγαθοῦ πατρός.
<i>The men are worse than the boys, and the boys have the greatest gifts of all.</i>	Ὁ ἄνθρωπος κακὸς εἰμι ὁ παῖς, ὁ δὲ παῖς ἔχω μέγας δῶρον ἅπας.
<i>He has easier questions, and more honours, and smaller burdens.</i>	Ῥᾶδιος ἐρώτημα ἔχω, καὶ πολλὰς τιμῆς, καὶ μικρὰς ἄχθος.
<i>The labours of the Greeks were easier and more pleasing.</i>	Ὁ ὁ Ἕλληνας πόνος εἰμι ῥᾶδιος καὶ ἡδύς.
<i>For the Lacedæmonians all things were worse than before.</i>	Ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος πᾶς εἰμι κακὸς ἢ πρότερον.
<i>The roads were longer, the dangers greater, the foes more numerous, the pay less; the soldiers, however, were most valiant, the commanders better, and the crossings of the rivers easier.</i>	Ὁ ὁδὸς εἰμι μακρὰς, ὁ κίνδυνος μέγας, ὁ πολέμιος πολλὸς, ὁ μισθὸς μικρὸς ὁ δὲ στρατιώτης εἰμι ἀγαθός, ὁ ἡγεμὼν ἀγαθός, καὶ ὁ ὁ ποταμὸς διάβασις ῥᾶδιος.

XLVIII. NUMERALS.

I. Numerals are either *Cardinal* or *Ordinal*.

II. The *Cardinal* numbers answer to the question, "how many?" as, εἷς, "one;" δύο, "two;" τρεῖς, "three," &c.

III. The *Ordinal* numbers answer to the question, "which in order?" as, πρῶτος, "first;" δεύτερος, "second;" τρίτος, "third," &c.

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IV. For marks of number, the Greeks employ the letters of the alphabet; but, to make the number complete, they insert therein a ς after ε, called *ἐπίσημον*, or *Faū*, and answering to our 6; and they also adopt two Oriental characters, namely, *Κόππα*, marked Ϛ, for 90; and *Σαμπι*, marked Ϙ, for 900.

V. When the letters are employed to denote numbers, a mark resembling an accent is placed *over* them; but to designate the *thousands*, the same mark is placed *below*. Thus, *ά* is "one," but *α* "one thousand;" so *κ'* is "twenty," but *κ* "twenty thousand."

VI. These marks above and below the letters, are not, however, expressed in the case of every letter, when we have several letters placed side by side, and indicating a series of numbers, but in such a case they are put only *over* or *below* the last of each series. Thus we write *νγχιβ'* for 53,602; and *ρωλθ'*, for 1839.

VII. The following combinations may serve as examples of the Greek system of notation:

<i>αυιέ</i> , 1415.	<i>γαμς'</i> , 3846.
<i>θσξέ</i> , 9265.	<i>καφέ</i> , 21,505.
<i>γφπθ'</i> , 3589.	<i>ρνεσγ'</i> , 155,203.
<i>ζωλθ'</i> , 7832.	<i>πθδ'</i> , 89,004.

Declension of the first four Numerals.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>εις</i> , "one."	<i>δύο</i> , "two."	
N. <i>εις</i> , <i>μία</i> , <i>εν</i> ,	N. <i>δύο</i> and <i>δύω</i> ,	N. ———,
G. <i>ένός</i> , <i>μιάς</i> , <i>ένός</i> ,	G. <i>δουίν</i> and <i>δουειν</i> ,	G. <i>δύων</i> ,
D. <i>ένί</i> , <i>μιά</i> , <i>ένί</i> ,	D. <i>δουίν</i> ,	D. <i>δουσί</i> ,
A. <i>Ένα</i> , <i>μίαν</i> , <i>Έν</i> .	A. <i>δύο</i> .	A. ———.
<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>τρεις</i> , "three."		<i>τέσσαρες</i> , "four."
N. <i>τρεις</i> , <i>τρεις</i> , <i>τρια</i> ,	N. <i>τέσσαρες</i> , <i>τέσσαρες</i> , <i>τέσσαρα</i> ,	N. <i>τέσσαρες</i> , <i>τέσσαρων</i> , <i>τέσσαρων</i> ,
G. <i>τριών</i> , <i>τριών</i> , <i>τριών</i> ,	G. <i>τεσσαρων</i> , <i>τεσσαρων</i> , <i>τεσσαρων</i> ,	D. <i>τεσσαραι</i> , <i>τεσσαραι</i> , <i>τεσσαραι</i> ,
D. <i>τρισί</i> , <i>τρισί</i> , <i>τρισί</i> ,	D. <i>τεσσαραι</i> , <i>τεσσαραι</i> , <i>τεσσαραι</i> ,	A. <i>τέσσαρας</i> , <i>τέσσαρας</i> , <i>τέσσαρα</i> .
A. <i>τρεις</i> , <i>τρεις</i> , <i>τρια</i> .		

Synopsis of Numerals.

1	α	εἰς,	1st	πρῶτος,
2	β	δύο,	2d	δεύτερος,
3	γ	τρεις,	3d	τρίτος,
4	δ	τέσσαρες,	4th	τέταρτος,
5	ε	πέντε,	5th	πέμπτος,
6	ς	ἕξ,	6th	ἕκτος,
7	ζ	ἑπτὰ,	7th	ἑβδομος,
8	η	ὀκτώ,	8th	ὄγδοος,
9	θ	ἐννέα,	9th	ἐννατος,
10	ι	δέκα,	10th	δέκατος,
11	ια	ἐνδεκα,	11th	ἐνδέκατος,
12	ιβ	δώδεκα,	12th	δωδέκατος,
13	ιγ	τρισκαίδεκα,	13th	τρискаιδέκατος,
14	ιδ	τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα,	14th	τεσσαρακαιδέκατος,
15	ιε	πεντεκαίδεκα,	15th	πεντεκαιδέκατος,
16	ις	ἑκκαίδεκα,	16th	ἑκκαιδέκατος,
17	ις	ἑπτακαίδεκα,	17th	ἑπτακαιδέκατος,
18	ις	ὀκτωκαίδεκα,	18th	ὀκτωκαιδέκατος,
19	ιθ	ἐννεακαίδεκα,	19th	ἐννεακαιδέκατος,
20	κ	εἰκοσι,	20th	εἰκοστός,
21	κα	εἰκοσιν εἰς,	21st	εἰκοστός πρῶτος,
22	κβ	εἰκοσι δύο, &c.,	22d	εἰκοστός δεύτερος,
30	λ	τριακόνα,	30th	τριακοστός,
31	λα	τριακόνα εἰς,	31st	τριακοστός πρῶτος,
40	μ	τεσσαράκοντα,	40th	τεσσαρακοστός,
50	ν	πεντήκοντα,	50th	πεντηκοστός,
60	ς	ἑξήκοντα,	60th	ἑξηκοστός,
70	ο	ἑβδομηκοντά,	70th	ἑβδομηκοστός,
80	π	ὀγδοήκοντα,	80th	ὀγδοηκοστός,
90	ς	ἐνενήκοντα,	90th	ἐνενηκοστός,
100	ρ	ἑκατόν,	100th	ἑκατοστός,
200	σ	διακόσιοι,	200th	διακοσιοστός,
300	τ	τριακόσιοι,	300th	τριακοσιοστός,
400	υ	τεσσαρακόσιοι,	400th	τεσσαρακοσιοστός,
500	φ	πεντακόσιοι,	500th	πεντακοσιοστός,
600	χ	ἑξακόσιοι,	600th	ἑξακοσιοστός,
700	ψ	ἑπτακόσιοι,	700th	ἑπτακοσιοστός,
800	ω	ὀκτακόσιοι,	800th	ὀκτακοσιοστός,
900	θ	ἐννακόσιοι,	900th	ἐννακοσιοστός,
1000	α	χίλιοι,	1000th	χιλιοστός,
2000	β	δισχίλιοι,	2000th	δισχιλιοστός,
3000	γ	τρισχίλιοι,	3000th	τρισχιλιοστός,
4000	δ	τετρακισχίλιοι,	4000th	τετρακισχιλιοστός,
5000	ε	πεντακισχίλιοι,	5000th	πεντακισχιλιοστός,
6000	ς	ἑξακισχίλιοι,	6000th	ἑξακισχιλιοστός,
7000	ζ	ἑπτακισχίλιοι,	7000th	ἑπτακισχιλιοστός,
8000	η	ὀκτακισχίλιοι,	8000th	ὀκτακισχιλιοστός,
9000	θ	ἐννακισχίλιοι,	9000th	ἐννακισχιλιοστός,
10,000	ι	μύριοι,	10,000th	μυριοστός,
20,000	κ	δισμύριοι,	20,000th	δισμυριοστός.

REMARKS ON THE NUMERALS.

I. In compound numbers, either the less are put after the greater without a conjunction; as, *εικοσὶν εἰς*, 21, *τριάκοντα πέντε*, 35; or, what is more usual, the less precedes, and is connected with the greater by *καὶ*; as, *τρεις καὶ εἰκοσι*, 23; *πέντε καὶ πενήκοντα*, 55.

II. So also in the more complicated numbers, the several parts are united in such a manner as to proceed from the less to the greater; as, *τέτταρα καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ ἑκατόσιοι καὶ τρισχίλιοι καὶ ἑξακισμύριοι*, 63,974.

III. In place of a compound ending in *μύριοι*, to express tens of thousands, &c., the noun *μυριάς* is often employed in the plural number, with a numeral of the cardinal class preceding; as, *πέντε μυριάδες*, 50,000; *ὀκτὼ μυριάδες*, 80,000; *ἑκατὸν μυριάδες*, 1,000,000.

IV. Of the cardinal numbers, the first four, and the round numbers from 200, are declined; all the rest are indeclinable. The round numbers just mentioned are declined like the plural of adjectives in *-ος*, with three terminations; as, *διακόσιοι*, *διακόσιαι*, *διακόσια*, &c.

V. The ordinal numbers are all declined like adjectives in *-ος*.

VI. Besides the forms of ordinal numbers, which have been given in the list of numerals, two ordinals are also frequently connected by *καὶ*; as, *πέμπτος καὶ δέκατος*, 15th; *ὄγδοος καὶ δέκατος*, 18th, &c.

XLIX. EXERCISES ON THE NUMERALS.

Preliminary Rules.

I. The period of time at which a thing takes place, or during which a thing continues or exists, is put in the dative; as, *τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ*, "on the third day."

II. Time *how long*, or continuance of time, is put in the accusative; as, *ἦν δούλος τρεῖς ἡμέρας*, "he was a slave for three days."

III. Distance and space are put in the accusative; as, *ἀπέχει ὀκτὼ ἡμέρων ὁδὸν ἀπὸ Βαβυλῶνος*, "it is distant eight days' journey from Babylon."

1. *Cardinal Numbers.*

I.

Convert the following numbers into Greek characters.

5	10	325	1250	10,385
50	100	484	1542	20,452
500	1000	536	1675	15,666
5000	10,000	792	1989	18,000
6	9000	871	2050	19,999
60	900	944	3001	20,020
600	90	390	4055	15,555
6000	9	996	5005	16,421

II.

The Greek mode of addition with letters was the same as our modern process with figures; as will appear from the following examples:

$\kappa \beta'$, 22.	$\omega \nu \delta'$, 854.	$\eta \phi \xi \beta'$, 8562.
$\iota \theta'$, 19.	$\tau \kappa \zeta'$, 326.	$\delta \sigma \kappa \beta'$, 4222.
$\lambda \acute{\alpha}$, 31.	$\phi \xi \acute{\alpha}$, 561.	$\epsilon \sigma \pi \acute{\epsilon}$, 5285.
$\omicron \gamma'$, 73.	$\psi \mu \eta'$, 748.	$\beta \omega \lambda \acute{\alpha}$, 2831.
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
$\rho \mu \acute{\epsilon}$, 145.	$\beta \nu \pi \theta'$, 2489.	$\kappa \vartheta'$. . . 20,900.

Set down in Greek characters the respective amounts of the following sums in addition.

$\tau \mu \acute{\epsilon}$	$\rho \nu \acute{\alpha}$	$\alpha \omega \lambda \theta'$	$\delta \sigma \kappa \beta'$	$\zeta \omega \pi \eta'$
$\sigma \iota \acute{\alpha}$	$\sigma \kappa \beta'$	$\gamma \phi \omicron \beta'$	$\epsilon \tau \lambda \gamma'$	$\eta \chi \nu \theta'$
$\phi \xi \delta'$	$\nu \mu \acute{\epsilon}$	$\theta \psi \nu \acute{\epsilon}$	$\gamma \nu \mu \delta'$	$\theta \phi \mu \gamma'$
$\nu \pi \beta'$	$\chi \nu \zeta'$	$\eta \chi \kappa \zeta'$	$\eta \phi \nu \acute{\epsilon}$	$\alpha \nu \omicron \delta'$
$\omega \pi \eta'$	$\psi \lambda \acute{\alpha}$	$\beta \nu \nu \acute{\alpha}$	$\varsigma \chi \xi \zeta'$	$\beta \tau \xi \beta'$

III.

The Greek mode of subtraction with letters was the same as our modern process with figures, as will appear from the following examples:

$\theta \sigma \xi \acute{\epsilon}$, 9265.	$\kappa \omega \nu \gamma$, 20,853.	$\lambda \phi \mu \acute{\alpha}$, 30,541.
$\alpha \nu \iota \acute{\alpha}$, 1411.	$\zeta \omega \lambda \beta$, 7832.	$\kappa \rho \phi \acute{\alpha}$, 21,501.
$\zeta \omega \nu \delta$, 7854.	$\iota \gamma \kappa \acute{\alpha}$, 13,021.	$\theta \mu$, 9040.

Set down in Greek characters the results of the following subtractions respectively.

$\delta \sigma \kappa \beta$	$\varsigma \phi \omicron \eta$	$\kappa \delta \psi \mu \delta$	$\nu \xi \phi \nu \acute{\epsilon}$	$\rho \epsilon \sigma \lambda \acute{\alpha}$
$\beta \tau \lambda \gamma$	$\epsilon \rho \kappa \acute{\alpha}$	$\delta \psi \mu \delta$	$\nu \omega \kappa \beta$	$\pi \omega \pi \eta$

IV.

In multiplying, the Greeks began at the left, contrary to our mode of proceeding. They put down separately the results obtained by multiplying each figure of the multiplier into the multiplicand, and then classified and summed up these several results. Thus,

$\tau \kappa \acute{\epsilon}$	325
$\kappa \delta$	24
<hr/>	
$\varsigma \nu \rho$	6000 400 100
$\alpha \sigma \pi \kappa$	1200 80 20
<hr/>	
$\zeta \acute{\omega}$	7800
$\sigma \kappa \beta$	222
$\rho \kappa \delta$	124
<hr/>	
$\kappa \beta \sigma$	20,000 2000 200
$\delta \acute{\upsilon} \mu$	4000 400 40
$\acute{\omega} \pi \eta$	800 80 8
<hr/>	
$\kappa \zeta \phi \kappa \eta$	27,528

Give, in the following, the Greek process of multiplying, and state the results in Greek characters.

$\pi \varsigma$	$\varsigma \lambda \beta$	$\phi \lambda \theta$	$\alpha \omega \lambda \theta$	$\theta \phi \nu \gamma$	$\kappa \rho \omega \lambda \delta$
$\iota \varsigma$	$\omega \pi \acute{\alpha}$	$\chi \nu \eta$	$\mu \acute{\alpha}$	$\acute{\omega}$	ζ

V.

Translate the following sentences :

Πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ διακόσιοι καὶ διοχίλιοι.—ἑπτὰ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ ἑξακόσιοι καὶ διομύριοι.—ὀκτῶ καὶ ἐνενηήκοντα.—ἑξακισχίλιοι καὶ ἑπτὰ μυριάδες.—τρεῖς καὶ ἑξήκοντα καὶ ὀκτακόσιοι καὶ ἑννακισχίλιοι καὶ εἴκοσι μυριάδες.—ἑννέα καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ ὀκτακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι.—ἕξ καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ ἑπτακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι.—ἑννέα καὶ ἐνενηήκοντα καὶ ἑνακόσιοι καὶ ἑννακισχίλιοι.—ὀκτῶ μυριάδες.—τριάκοντα μυριάδες.—ἑκατὸν μυριάδες.

Πρόξενος ἔχει πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους ὀπλίτας.—ἦσαν ὀπλίται μὲν μύριοι, πελτασταὶ δὲ τεσσαρακόσιοι.—Κῦρος ἦν ἐνταῦθα τρεῖς μῆνας καὶ ἡμέρας τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα.—ἡ πόλις ἀπέχει σταθμὸν ἕνα, παρασάγγας ὀκτώ.—Κλέαρχος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἔχει ὀπλίτας χιλίους, καὶ πελταστὰς Θρᾶκας ὀκτακοσίους, καὶ τοξότας Κρήτας διακοσίους.—ἦσαν ὀπλίται μὲν μύριοι καὶ χίλιοι, πελτασταὶ δὲ διοχίλιοι.—ὁ ἀριθμὸς πάσης τῆς ὁδοῦ ἦν σταθμοὶ διακόσιοι δεκαπέντε, παρασάγγαι χίλιοι ἑκατὸν πενήκοντα πέντε, στάδια τρισμῦρια τετρακισχίλια ἑξακόσια πενήκοντα.

Ordinal Numbers.

Translate the following sentences :

Τῷ τοῦ πολέμου δεκάτῳ ἔτει.—τῇ ἑκατοστῇ ἡμέρᾳ.—τῷ πέμπτῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει.—ἡ τρίτη καὶ ἐνενηκοστὴ Ὀλυμπιάς.—Θράσυλλος ἦν ὁ τῶν στρατιωτῶν εἰκοστὸς δεύτερος, Ἐρμοκράτης δὲ ὁ ἑπτακαίδεκατος.—ὁ ἕκτος στρατιώτης, ἐν τῇ τῶν πολεμίων τρίτῃ τάξει, ἐστὶν ὁ ἐνδέκατος υἱὸς Ἐυρυπτολέμου.—ἡ ἑκατοστὴ ἡμέρα ἦν μεγάλη ἑορτὴ, καὶ ὁμοίως ἡ ἑκατοστὴ καὶ εἰκοστὴ.—ἐν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, πρῶτος ἦν ὁ βασιλεὺς, δεύτερος ὁ πολέμαρχος, τρίτος ὁ λοχαγός, τέταρτος ὁ πενήκοντῆρ.—τὸ τρίτον κῦμά ἐστι τὸ τῶν τριῶν μέγιστον.—τὸ τοῦ κόσμου ἔτος πεντακισχιλιοστόν.—τῷ τρίτῳ ἔτει τῆς ὀγδῆς καὶ ἐνενηκοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος.—ἡ πρώτη τῶν Μούσων ἦν Καλλιόπη, ἡ δευ-

τέρα Κλειώ, ἡ τρίτη Μελπομένη, ἡ τετάρτη Εὐτέρπη, ἡ πέμπτη Ἑρατώ, ἡ ἕκτη Τερψιχόρη, ἡ ἑβδόμη Οὐρανία, ἡ ὄγδοη Θάλεια, ἡ ἔννατη Πολύμνια.

L. PRONOUNS.

All pronouns serve to supply the place of a noun, but, at the same time, they give different relations of the substantive which they represent. According to these relations so expressed by them, they are divided into the following classes :

1. *Personal Pronouns*, which express the simple idea of person, and directly represent the same. These are,

ἐγώ,	I.
σύ,	thou.
αὐτός,	of him.

2. *Possessive Pronouns*, which are formed from the personal, and indicate the property of an individual ; as,

ἐμ-ός,	-ή,	-όν,	mine. ¹
σός,	σή,	σόν,	thine.
δς, or ἐ-ός,	-ῆ,	-ον,	his. ²
ἡμέτερ-ος,	-α,	-ον,	our.
ὑμέτερ-ος,	-α,	-ον,	your.
σφέτερ-ος,	-α,	-ον,	their.
νωίτερ-ος,	-α,	-ον,	of us both.
σφωίτερ-ος,	-α,	-ον,	of you both.

3. *Definite Pronoun*, for the nearer and stronger distinction of one subject from another ; as, αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, "he himself," "she herself," "itself." This pronoun has three peculiarities.

1. A peculiarity must be noticed in the case of the possessive pronoun. Thus, ἐμὸς υἱός, is "a son of mine;" but, ὁ ἐμὸς υἱός, "my son," who is already known from the context ; the article being here added to give a more precise definition.

2. The possessives of the third person, namely, δς or ἐός and σφέτερος, are little used, but instead of them the genitive of the pronoun αὐτός ; as, τὰ χρήματα αὐτοῦ, "his property;" τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶν, "their deeds," &c.

I. When joined to another noun, so as to stand as if in apposition with it, whether that noun precede or come after, it means *self*; as, τὸν θάνατον αὐτόν, "*death itself*;" αὐτὸν τὸν βασιλέα, "*the king himself*."

II. In the oblique cases, if it stand first in a clause or sentence, it still has the meaning of *self*; but otherwise it merely signifies *him, her, it, of him, of her, &c.*, taking the place of the pronoun of the third person; as, αὐτὸν εἶωρακα, "*I have seen the man himself*;" but εἶωρακα αὐτόν, "*I have seen him*."

III. When the article precedes, the phrase has the meaning of *same*; as, ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ, "*the same man*."

4. *Reflexive Pronouns*, for the more accurate indication and separation of a person; as,

ἐμαυτοῦ,	ἐμαντῆς,	of myself.
σεαυτοῦ,	} σαυτῆς,	of thyself.
οἱ		
σαυτοῦ,	} αὐτῆς, αὐτοῦ,	of himself, &c.
ἐαυτοῦ,		
οἱ		
αὐτοῦ,		

In translating, we commonly employ in English the possessive, to express these pronouns; as, τὰ ἐμαυτοῦ ἔργα, "*my own deeds*," &c. When the Attics wish to give a strongly reflexive meaning, they separate and transpose; as, αὐτόν σε, "*thee thyself*."

5. *Demonstrative Pronouns*, which distinctly point out the object of which we are discoursing, with the accessory idea of place. These are,

οὗτος,	αὕτη,	τοῦτο,	} this. ¹
ὁδε,	ἧδε,	τόδε,	
ἐκεῖν-ος,	-η,	-ο,	

1. Other and more special meanings will be found in the Lexicon, at the end of the volume. "Ὅδε properly means "*this one here*." 'Εκεῖνος, has frequently the meaning of "*he*," "*him*," &c.

6. *Relative Pronouns*, which refer to an object already mentioned, and give it a nearer definition; as,

ὅς,	ἥ,	ὅ,	ὡς.
ὅστις,	ἣτις,	ὅτι,	ὡςοὔτε.

7. *Indefinite Pronouns*, which merely indicate an object generally, without farther definition; as,

τις, (enclitic),	τις,	τι,	any.
δεῖνα,	δεῖνα,	δεῖνα,	some one.

8. *Interrogative Pronoun*; as,

τις,	τις,	τι,	ὅτις? ὅτις?
------	------	-----	-------------

9. *Reciprocal Pronoun*, which designates the mutual action of different persons upon each other; as, ἀλλήλοιον, dual; ἀλλήλων, plural, "of each other."

INFLEXION OF PRONOUNS.

1. Personal.

Ἐγώ, I.

Singular.		Dual.	
N. ἐγώ I,		N. ὑεῖ, contr. ὑώ, we two,	
G. ἐμοῦ ἢ μοῦ . . . of me,		G. ὑῶν, " ὑῶν, of us two,	
D. ἐμοί ἢ μοί . . . to me,		D. ὑῶν, " ὑῶν, to us two,	
A. ἐμέ ἢ μέ . . . me.		A. ὑεῖ, " ὑώ, we two.	

Plural.

N. ἡμεῖς we,
G. ἡμῶν of us,
D. ἡμῖν to us,
A. ἡμᾶς us.

Σὺ, thou.

Singular.		Dual.	
N. σὺ thou,		N. σφεῖ, contr. σφώ, you two,	
G. σοῦ of thee,		G. σφῶν, " σφῶν, of you two,	
D. σοί to thee,		D. σφῶν, " σφῶν, to you two,	
A. σέ thee.		A. σφεῖ, " σφώ, you two.	

Plural.

N. ὑμεῖς you,
G. ὑμῶν of you,
D. ὑμῖν to you,
A. ὑμᾶς you.

Οὐ, of him.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>	
N. Wanting.		N. σφεῖ . . .	they two,
G. σὸ . . .	of him,	G. σφῶν . . .	of them two,
D. οἱ . . .	to him,	D. σφῶν . . .	to them two,
A. ἐ . . .	him.	A. σφεῖ . . .	them two.

Plural.

N. σφεῖς, neuter σφέα, they,
G. σφῶν, of them,
D. σφίσι, to them,
A. σφᾶς, neuter σφέα, them.

2. Reflexive.

Ἐμαυτοῦ, of myself.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. (ἐγὼ αὐτός), (ἐγὼ αὐτή),		N. ἡμεῖς αὐτοί, ἡμεῖς αὐταί,	
G. ἐμαυτοῦ, ἐμαυτῆς,		G. ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, ἡμῶν αὐτῶν,	
D. ἐμαυτῷ, ἐμαυτῇ,		D. ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, ἡμῖν αὐταῖς,	
A. ἐμαυτόν, ἐμαυτήν.		A. ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, ἡμᾶς αὐτάς.	

Σεαυτοῦ, of thyself.

Singular.

N. (σὺ αὐτός), (σὺ αὐτή),	
G. σεαυτοῦ or σαυτοῦ, σεαυτῆς or σαυτῆς,	
D. σεαυτῷ or σαυτῷ, σεαυτῇ or σαυτῇ,	
A. σεαυτόν or σαυτόν, σεαυτήν or σαυτήν.	

Plural.

N. ὑμεῖς αὐτοί, ὑμεῖς αὐταί,	
G. ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, ὑμῶν αὐτῶν,	
D. ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, ὑμῖν αὐταῖς,	
A. ὑμᾶς αὐτούς, ὑμᾶς αὐτάς.	

Ἐαυτοῦ, of himself.

Singular.

N. (αὐτός), (αὐτή), (αὐτό),		
G. ἑαυτοῦ or αὐτοῦ, ἑαυτῆς or αὐτῆς, ἑαυτοῦ or αὐτοῦ,		
D. ἑαυτῷ or αὐτῷ, ἑαυτῇ or αὐτῇ, ἑαυτῷ or αὐτῷ,		
A. ἑαυτόν or αὐτόν, ἑαυτήν or αὐτήν, ἑαυτό or αὐτό.		

Plural.

N. (σφεῖς αὐτοί), (σφεῖς αὐταί), (σφέα αὐτά),		
G. ἑαυτῶν or αὐτῶν, ἑαυτῶν or αὐτῶν, ἑαυτῶν or αὐτῶν,		
D. ἑαυτοῖς or αὐτοῖς, ἑαυταῖς or αὐταῖς, ἑαυτοῖς or αὐτοῖς,		
A. ἑαυτούς or αὐτούς, ἑαυτάς or αὐτάς, ἑαυτά or αὐτά.		

3. *Demonstrative.*Οὗτος, *this.*

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		
N. οὗτος,	αὐτή,	τούτο,	N. τούτω,	ταῦτα,	τούτω,
G. τούτῳ,	ταύτης,	τούτου,	G. τούτῳ,	ταύταιν,	τούτοις,
D. τούτῳ,	ταύτῃ,	τούτῳ,	D. τούτοις,	ταύταιν,	τούτοις,
A. τούτον,	ταύτην,	τούτο.	A. τούτω,	ταῦτα,	τούτω.

Plural.

N. οὗτοι,	αὗται,	ταῦτα,
G. τούτων,	ταύτων,	τούτων,
D. τούτοις,	ταύταις,	τούτοις,
A. τούτους,	ταύτας,	ταῦτα.

4. *Relative.*Ὅς, *who, which, what.*

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. ὅς,	ἣ,	ὅ,	N. ὧ,	ἄ,	ὧ,	N. οἱ,	αἱ,	ἄ.
G. οὗ,	ἣς,	οὗ,	G. οἷν,	αἷν,	οἷν,	G. ὧν,	αἷν,	ὧν,
D. ὧ,	ἣ,	ὧ,	D. οἷν,	αἷν,	οἷν,	D. οἷς,	αἷς,	οἷς,
A. ὧν,	ἣν,	ὅ.	A. ὧ,	ἄ,	ὧ.	A. οὓς,	αῖς,	ἄ.

Ὅστις, *whoever.*

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		
N. ὅστις,	ἣτις,	ὅτι,	N. ὅτινε,	ἄτινε,	ὅτινε,
G. οὗτινος,	ἣτινος,	ὅτινος,	G. οἷντινοσιν,	αἷντινοσιν,	οἷντινοσιν,
D. ὧτινι,	ἣτινι,	ὧτινι,	D. οἷντινοσιν,	αἷντινοσιν,	οἷντινοσιν,
A. ὄντινα,	ἣντινα,	ὅτι.	A. ὅτινε,	ἄτινε,	ὅτινε

Plural.

N. ὄστινες,	ἄστινες,	ὄστινα,
G. ὄστινων,	ἄστινων,	ὄστινων,
D. ὄστισι,	ἄστισι,	ὄστισι,
A. ὄστινας,	ἄστινας,	ὄστινα.

5. *Indefinite.*τις, *any.*

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. τις,	τις,	τι,	N. τινέ,	τινέ,	τινέ,	N. τινές,	τινές,	τινά
G. τινός,	τινός,	τινός,	G. τινῶν,	τινῶν,	τινῶν,	G. τινῶν,	τινῶν,	τινῶ
D. τινί,	τινί,	τινί,	D. τινῶν,	τινῶν,	τινῶν,	D. τισί,	τισί,	τισί,
A. τινά,	τινά,	τί.	A. τινέ,	τινέ,	τινέ.	A. τινάς,	τινάς,	τινά.

Δεῖνα, a certain one.

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Dual.</i>			
N. <i>ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, δεῖνα,</i>				N. <i>τὸ, τὰ, τὸ, δεῖνα,</i>			
G. <i>τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ, δεῖνος,</i>				G. <i>τοῖν, ταῖν, τοῖν, δεῖνοιν,</i>			
D. <i>τῷ, τῇ, τῷ, δεῖνι,</i>				D. <i>τοῖν, ταῖν, τοῖν, δεῖνοιν,</i>			
A. <i>τὸν, τὴν, τὸ, δεῖνα.</i>				A. <i>τὸ, τὰ, τὸ, δεῖνα.</i>			

Plural.

N. <i>οἱ, αἱ, δεῖνες,</i>		
G. <i>τῶν, τῶν, δεῖνων,</i>		
D. <i>τοῖς, ταῖς, δεῖσι,</i>		
A. <i>τοὺς, τὰς, δεῖνας.</i>		

6. *Interrogative.*

The interrogative differs from the indefinite *τις* merely in the position of the accent. The indefinite is always enclitic, and, in the oblique cases, takes the accent on its ending. On the contrary, the interrogative, even in a connected discourse, remains always acuted in the nominative, and in the oblique cases preserves the accent on the radical syllable.

τίς, who?

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. <i>τίς, τίς, τί,</i>	N. <i>τίνε, τίνε, τίνε,</i>	N. <i>τίνες, τίνες, τίνα,</i>
G. <i>τίνος, τίνος, τίνος,</i>	G. <i>τίνοιν, τίνοιν, τίνοιν,</i>	G. <i>τίνων, τίνων, τίνων,</i>
D. <i>τίνι, τίνι, τίνι,</i>	D. <i>τίνοιν, τίνοιν, τίνοιν,</i>	D. <i>τίσι, τίσι, τίσι,</i>
A. <i>τίνα, τίνα, τί.</i>	A. <i>τίνε, τίνε, τίνε.</i>	A. <i>τίνας, τίνας, τίνα.</i>

7. *Reciprocal.*

<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. <i>Wanting.</i>	N. _____
G. <i>ἀλλήλοιν, ἀλλήλαιν, ἀλλήλοιν,</i>	G. <i>ἀλλήλων, ἀλλήλων, ἀλλήλων,</i>
D. <i>ἀλλήλοιν, ἀλλήλαιν, ἀλλήλοιν,</i>	D. <i>ἀλλήλοισ, ἀλλήλαις, ἀλλήλοισ,</i>
A. <i>ἀλλήλω, ἀλλήλα, ἀλλήλω.</i>	A. <i>ἀλλήλους, ἀλλήλας, ἀλλήλα.¹</i>

LI. VERB.

I. Greek verbs are of two kinds, those ending in *ω* and those in *μ*.

II Verbs in *ω* are of two classes: 1. Those that have a

1. The exercises on the pronouns will be given after the verb *εἰμί*.

consonant before ω ; *as*, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$, "I strike;" $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$, "I say;" and, 2. Those which have a vowel, *a*, *e*, *o*, before it; *as*, $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, "I honour;" $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, "I love;" $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\omicron}\omega$, "I gild."

III. Verbs in ω , with a consonant preceding the termination, are called *Barytone Verbs*, because, as they have the acute accent on the penult of the present, the grave accent (*βαρὺς τόνος*) necessarily falls on the last syllable.

IV. Verbs in ω , preceded by a vowel, are called *Contracted Verbs*, because the ω is contracted by the Attics, together with the preceding vowel, into one vowel; and *as*, after this contraction, a circumflex is placed over the ω , they are also styled by some *Circumflex Verbs*.

V. These contracted verbs, however, are not at all different from the barytones, since it is only necessary to contract them in the present and imperfect.

PARTS OF THE VERB.

I. The Greek verb has three voices, *Active*, *Passive*, and *Middle*; and five moods, the *Indicative*, *Imperative*, *Optative*, *Subjunctive*, and *Infinitive*.

II. The tenses are nine in number, namely, the Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, First and Second Future, First and Second Aorist, and, in the passive, the Third Future, or, as it is less correctly styled, the *Paulo-post-futurum*.

III. The numbers are three, *Singular*, *Dual*, and *Plural*.

LII. THE VERB $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\iota}$, *to be*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>I am</i> ,	$\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ or $\epsilon\acute{\iota}$, <i>thou art</i> ,	$\epsilon\acute{\sigma}\tau\acute{\iota}$, <i>he is</i> .
Dual.	$\epsilon\acute{\sigma}\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$, <i>you two are</i> ,	$\epsilon\acute{\sigma}\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$, <i>they two are</i> .
Plur. $\epsilon\acute{\sigma}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, <i>we are</i> ,	$\epsilon\acute{\sigma}\tau\acute{\epsilon}$, <i>ye are</i> ,	$\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\acute{\iota}$, <i>they are</i> .

IMPERFECT, $\eta\acute{\nu}$, *I was*.

S. $\eta\acute{\nu}$,	$\eta\acute{\nu}$,	$\eta\acute{\nu}$ or $\eta\acute{\nu}$,
D.	$\eta\acute{\nu}\tau\omicron\upsilon$,	$\eta\acute{\nu}\tau\omicron\upsilon$,
P. $\eta\acute{\nu}\mu\epsilon\upsilon$,	$\eta\acute{\nu}\tau\epsilon\acute{\varsigma}$,	$\eta\acute{\nu}\sigma\omega\upsilon$.

FUTURE, *ἔσομαι*, I will be.

S.	<i>ἔσομαι,</i>	<i>ἔσσι,¹</i>	<i>ἔσονται,²</i>
D.	<i>ἔσόμεθον,</i>	<i>ἔσεισθον,</i>	<i>ἔσεισθον,</i>
P.	<i>ἔσομεθα,</i>	<i>ἔσειθε,</i>	<i>ἔσουνται.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT, *ἴσθι*, be thou.

S.	<i>ἴσθι</i> or <i>ἴσο,</i>	<i>ἴστω,</i>
D.	<i>ἴστον,</i>	<i>ἴστων,</i>
P.	<i>ἴσθε,</i>	<i>ἴστωσαν.</i>

OPTATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT, *εἴην*, may I be.

S.	<i>εἴην,</i>	<i>εἴης,</i>	<i>εἴη,</i>
D.		<i>εἴητον,</i>	<i>εἴητην,</i>
P.	<i>εἴημεν,</i>	<i>εἴητε,</i>	<i>εἴησαν</i> or <i>εἴεν.</i>

FUTURE, *ἔσοίμην*, may I be about to be.

S.	<i>ἔσοίμην,</i>	<i>ἔσοιο,</i>	<i>ἔσοιτο,</i>
D.	<i>ἔσοίμεθον,</i>	<i>ἔσοισθον,</i>	<i>ἔσοισθην,</i>
P.	<i>ἔσοίμεθα,</i>	<i>ἔσοισθε,</i>	<i>ἔσοιντο.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT, *ᾔ*, I may be.

S.	<i>ᾔ,</i>	<i>ᾗς,</i>	<i>ᾗ,</i>
D.		<i>ᾗτον,</i>	<i>ᾗτην,</i>
P.	<i>ᾗμεν,</i>	<i>ᾗτε,</i>	<i>ᾗσι.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT.

εἶναι, to be.

FUTURE.

ἔσεσθαι, to be about to be.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

N.	<i>ὄν,</i>	<i>όσα,</i>	<i>όν,</i>
G.	<i>όντος,</i>	<i>όσης,</i>	<i>όντος, &c.³</i>

FUTURE.

N.	<i>ἔσόμενος,</i>	<i>ἔσομένη,</i>	<i>ἔσόμενον,</i>
G.	<i>ἔσομένου,</i>	<i>ἔσομένης,</i>	<i>ἔσομένων, &c.</i>

1. The form *ἔσσι* is more correct than the common one *ἔσθ*, given in many grammars.

2. Most commonly contracted into *ἔσται*.

3. Declined like *δός* (page 47), and differing from it only in the form of the nominative masculine, singular number.

LIII. EXERCISES ON THE PRONOUNS AND THE VERB
εἶμι.

Preliminary Rules.

I. The nominative of the personal pronoun is usually omitted with the personal terminations of verbs, as in Latin, except where there is an emphasis required; as, *ἔχω*, "I have;" *ἔχουσι*, "they have;" but, *ἀλλὰ πάντως σὺ ἔχεις τοῦτο*, "but most assuredly you have this."

II. The possessive pronouns are only employed when an emphasis is required; in all other cases the personal pronouns are used in their stead; as, *πατὴρ ἡμῶν*, "our father" (literally, "father of us"); but, *πατὴρ ἡμέτερος*, "our own father."

III. The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number; as, *ὁ ἀνὴρ ὃν τύπτεις*, "the man whom you strike;" *ἡ γυνὴ ἣν εἶδεις*, "the woman whom you see;" *τὸ δῶρον ὃ ἔχεις*, "the gift which you have."

IV. The relative, however, often agrees with its antecedent in case also, by what is called *attraction*; as, *ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων, ὧν ἐπεισε*, "from the cities which he persuaded;" where *ὧν* is put for *ἃς*, the accusative, which latter case, *ἐπεισε*, as an active verb, ought properly to govern.

1. *Personal and Possessive Pronouns.*¹

I.

Translate the following, and supply the personal pronoun wherever it is omitted with the verb.

Ἦμεν ἐν τῷ τοῦ θεοῦ ἱερῷ, καὶ ὁ σὸς πατὴρ ἦν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.—ἐσμὲν περίλυποι ὡ βασιλεῦ ἡμέτερε.—ὡμέτεροι παῖδες εἰσιν ἀγαθοί, ἡμέτεροι δὲ κακοί.—σφωίτερον δῶρόν ἐστιν ἡδιστον.—ἐγὼ εἰμι ναύτης, σὺ δὲ ῥήτωρ.—σφέτεροι οἰκοί εἰσιν ἐν τῇ εὐρείᾳ ἀδῶ, καὶ ὁ ἐμὸς πατὴρ ἔχει αὐτόθι ἐδὸν ἐργαστήριον.—τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶν

1. Consult the remarks on pages 106 and 107.

ἀθέμιστα.—ἡμέτερος ἀδελφός ἐστι σοφώτατος, ὑμέτερος δὲ ἀνούστατος.—οἱ ἡμῶν πρόγονοι ἦσαν ἀνίκητοι.—αὐτός ἐστιν ὁ τῶν ἀνθρώπων σωτὴρ ἀληθέστατος.—ἔχουσιν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ αὐτῷ ἡμέτερα ὑποζύγια, καὶ σφώτερον θησαυρόν.—ὁ ἐμὸς ἵππος ἔσται αὐρίον ἐν τῷ ἵπποδρόμῳ, σὸς δὲ ἵπποκόμος ἐν τῷ δεσμωτηρίῳ.—ἔχουσιν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ τὰ αὐτὰ ὄνια ὡς περ ἐγὼ ἔχω.—νωϊτέρα νίκη ἐστὶν ἐνδοξατάτη.—αὐτὸν ἔχουσιν, οὐκ ἐμὲ οὐδέ σε.—ἔχουσιν αὐτὸν καὶ τὸν ἐμὸν ἀδελφόν, αὐτὸς δὲ εἰμι ἐν μεγάλῳ κινδύνῳ.

2. Reflexive and Demonstrative Pronouns.

Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ εἰκὼν σεαυτῆς.—ἐκεῖνός ἐστιν ἐμαυτῷ ἐχθρὸς, καὶ τὰ αὐτοῦ ἐμοῦ κτήματα ἔχει.—ἐν ταύτῃ νηὶ ἐστὶ παντοῖα ὄνια, καὶ ὁ ἔμπορος αὐτὸς ἔχει μεγάλους θησαυροὺς ἐν τῇ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ υἱοῦ κιβωτῷ σιδηρᾷ.—ἡ τούτου ἀνθρώπου θυγάτηρ ἐστὶ καλλίστη, καὶ κάλλιστα εἰσιν αἱ ἐμαυτοῦ θυγατρὲς καὶ ἡ μήτηρ αὐτῶν.—ὦ Σώκρατες, παῖ Σωφρονίσκου σοφώτατε, αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ ἀληθεστάτη φιλοσοφία.—ἐκεῖνοι ἀνθρώποι εἰσὶ κλέπται, καὶ κακονούστατοι.—τοῦτο ἔσται τὸ ἐμὸν καύχημα.—ὄδε ἀνὴρ ἔχει παντοῖα χρήματα ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ οἰκίᾳ.—ταῦτά ἐστιν ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ κεφαλῆς.

3. Relative and Indefinite Pronouns.

Ὅδε ἐστὶν ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὃν ἔχουσιν ἐν δεσμοῖς.—οὗτός ἐστιν ἐκεῖνος ὁ φιλόσοφος οὗ ἡ γυνὴ ἐστὶ Ξανθήπιη.—σὺ εἰς ἐκεῖνος ᾧ πάντα δυνατά ἐστιν ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.—ἡμεῖς ἐσμεν Ἀθηναῖοι, ὧν ἡ πατρίς ἐστὶν αἰεὶ ἐλευθερωτάτη.—ὕμεις ἐστε δοῦλοι, οἷς ἐλευθερία οὐδὲν ἤδὺν καὶ μέλιφρον ἔχει.—τινὲς ἦσαν ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ οἷς οὐδεμία ἐλπίς ἦν ἐτι τῆς ἑαυτῶν σωτηρίας.—ἀνθρώπος τις ἔχει πεντακόσια τάλαντα.—τῶν Ἀθηναίων τινὲς εἰσιν οἷς πάντα ἐστὶ βελτίω δουλοσύνης.—κλέπται τινὲς τὸν ἐμὸν δούλον ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσιν ἔχουσι.—βουκόλος τις, ᾧ Ἄργος ἐστὶν ὄνομα, τὴν Ἰνάχου παῖδα ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς αὐτοῦ ἀκαταπαύστως ἔχει, πολυόμιματος γάρ ἐστι.

4. Interrogative and other Pronouns.

Τί ἐστι σοφώτατον; πείρα.—τί ἐστιν ἀγαθὸς φίλος; ἀνδρίας χρυσοῦς.—τί ἐστι πολέμον ἀνθρώποις; αὐτοὶ ἑαυτοῖς.—τίς ἐστιν αὐτὴ ἡ τέχνη ἣν ἔχεις ἀκόλουθόν σοι;—τίνες εἰσὶν οἷοι οἱ ξένοι οὓς ἔχουσιν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ σου;—τίνας καρποὺς ἔχεις, ὦ γλῶσσα πονηρά;—τίνων ἀνθρώπων ἐστὶν ὁ βίος πάντοτε δύστηνος;—Χαιρέφων καὶ Χαιρεκράτης, ἀδελφῶ ὄντε ἀλλήλοι, Σωκράτει δὲ γνωρίμῳ, ἐχθραν καὶ μῖσος καὶ ἀπιστίαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔχουσι.—κορῶναι ἀλλήλαις εἰσὶ πιστόταται.—τίνος θεοῦ ἔχει ὁ κλέπτης τὸν θησαυρόν;—τίς ἐστιν Ἀγαθοκλῆς; τίς ἐστιν ἐκεῖνος; τίνων προγόνων ἐστὶ; τίνας ἔχει ἐν τοῖς πολίταις τιμὰς;

II.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English words opposite.

But I and thou are foes to the wicked, and to those who have nothing pure in their own bosoms.

These are the actions of a man, for whom there will be all that praise which the good have from the good.

Whom have they in the forum? Demosthenes.—What persons have they in the government? Those whose courage is weak.—What confidence have they in one another? None.—What will be the end of these things? Slavery, and the disgraceful toils of slavery.

Ἄλλ' ἐγὼ τε καὶ σὺ ἐχθροὺς εἰμι ὁ πονηρὸς, καὶ ἐκεῖνος ὃς οὐδεὶς καθαρὸς ἐν ὁ στήθος αὐτοῦ ἔχω.

Οὗτός εἰμι ὁ ἔργον ἀνὴρ, ὃς εἰμι πᾶς ἐκεῖνος εὐφημία ὃς ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἔχω ἀπὸ ὁ ἀγαθός.

Τίς ἐν ὁ ἀγορὰ ἔχω; Δημοσθένης.—τίς ἐν ὁ ἀρχὴ ἔχω; ἐκεῖνος ὃς ὁ ἀρετὴ εἰμι ἀσθενής.—τίς θάρσος ἐν ἀλλήλων ἔχω; οὐδεὶς.—τίς ὄδε ὁ τέλος εἰμί; δουλεία, καὶ ὁ αἰσχροὺς ὁ δουλεία πόνος.

<p><i>Oh our father, we will ever be thy true and faithful children.</i></p> <p><i>Thou hast certain soldiers in thy army, unto whom death is more pleasing than disgraceful flight.</i></p>	<p>Ὁ πατήρ ἐγώ, ἀεὶ εἰμι ὁ σὸς ἀληθῆς καὶ πιστὸς τέκνον.</p> <p>Ἔχω τὶς στρατιώτης ἐν ὁ στρατεύμα σὸ, ὃς θάνατος αἰσχρὸς φυγῆ αἰρετὸς εἰμι.</p>
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LIV. VERBS IN ω.

There are four conjugations of verbs in ω, which are distinguished by the termination of the first future active.

The First Conjugation ends in ψω; as, τύπτω, τύψω.

The Second " " in ξω; as, λέγω, λέξω.

The Third " " in σω; as, τίω, τίσω.

The Fourth, in a liquid before ω; as, ψάλλω, ψᾶλω, the penult being at the same time shortened.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I. When the first person plural ends in *μεν*, the dual has no first person. The tenses to which this rule applies are all those of the Active Voice, together with the Aorists of the Passive.

II. In the Present, Perfect, and Future of the Indicative, and in all the Subjunctive, the second and third persons dual are the same, and end in *ον*. And this rule applies to all the three voices.

III. But in the Imperfect, Pluperfect, and the two Aorists of the Indicative, and throughout all the Optative, the third person dual ends always in *ην*.

IV. The Present, Perfect, and Future are called *Primary* tenses. The Imperfect, Pluperfect, and two Aorists of the Indicative are called *Historical* tenses, as relating to something that is past.

AUGMENTS.

I. The Augments are two in number, the *Syllabic* and *Temporal*.

II. The syllabic augment belongs to verbs that begin with a consonant, and is so called because it adds a syllable to the verb.

III. The temporal augment belongs to verbs that begin with a vowel, and is so called because it increases the *time* or quantity of the initial vowel.

IV. Three of the tenses have an augment, which is continued through all the moods, viz., the *Perfect*, *Pluperfect*, and *Third Future*, or Paulo-post-futurum.

V. Three receive an augment in the indicative only, viz., the *Imperfect* and the *two Aorists*.

VI. Three receive no augment, viz., the *Present* and the *First* and *Second Futures*.

VII. The augment originally was the same in the case of all verbs, namely, an ϵ was prefixed, whether the verb began with a vowel or a consonant. Traces of this old augment are found in the early Ionic poets, and occasionally in Ionic prose; as, *ἐάφθη* for *ἤφθη*; *ἐάνδανε* for *ἤνδανε*.

VIII. Afterward the usage was so determined, that ϵ was only prefixed to verbs beginning with a consonant; whereas, in others, it coalesced with the initial vowel, and became a long vowel or diphthong. Thus, *τύπτω* has in the imperfect ξ -τυπτον, but *ἄγω* has *ἤγον* (from ξ -αγον), and *οἰκίζω* has *ῶκίζον* (from ξ -οἰκίζον).

IX. The Attics retained this old augment in the following cases: 1. In such words as *ἔαξα*, *ἐάγην*, *ἐαγώς*, from *ἄγω*, "to break;" to distinguish them from *ἤξα*, *ἤχα*, &c., from *ἄγω*, "to carry." 2. In *ἐάλωκα*, *ἐάλω*; *ἔοικα*, *ἔολπα*, *ἔοργα*, in which the characteristic of the perfect middle (\omicron i and \omicron) could not be effaced. 3. In verbs which begin with a vowel not capable of being lengthened; as, *ἔωθον*, from *ᾠθέω*; *ἔωσμαι*, from the same; *ἔωνούμην*, from *ᾠνέομαι*; *ἔούρον*, from *οὔρέω*.

RULES FOR THE SYLLABIC AUGMENT.

I. The augment of the imperfect and the two aorists, in verbs beginning with a consonant, is formed by merely prefixing ε; as, ἔτυπτον, ἔτυψα, ἔτυπον. If, however, the verb begin with ρ, the ρ is doubled after the augment; as, ἔρριπτον, from ρίπτω; ἔρρεον, from ρέω.

II. The augment of the perfect is formed by repeating the initial consonant of the verb, and annexing to it an ε; as, τέτυφα, τέτυπα; λέλοιπα, &c.

III. This repetition of the initial consonant is called by the grammarians *Reduplication* (διπλασιασμός), and is subject to the following rules:

(A.) If the verb begins with an aspirated consonant, then in the reduplication the corresponding smooth or *lenis* is put; as, φιλέω, perfect πεφίληκα; χρυσόω, perfect κεχρύσωκα.

(B.) If the verb begins with ρ, the perfect does not take the reduplication, but the ρ is doubled and ε prefixed; as, ρίπτω, perfect ἔρριφα.

(C.) If the verb begins with a double consonant, ζ, ξ, ψ, or with two consonants, the latter of which is not a liquid, the perfect does not receive the reduplication, but only the augment ε; as, ζητέω, perfect ἐζήτηκα; ξυρέω, perfect ἐξυρήκα; ψάλλω, perfect ἔψαλκα; σπείρω, perfect ἔσπαρκα; στέλλω, perfect ἔσταλκα.

To this rule, however, there are the following exceptions: 1. The syncopated forms which begin with πτ; as, πέπταμαι (for πεπέταμαι); but not so the other verbs in πτ; as, πτερύω, ἔπτερώκα; πτήσσω, ἔπτηχα. 2. The verb κτάομαι, of which the perfect κέκτημαι is more used by the Attics, and ἔκτημαι by the Ionians and older Attics.

(D.) If the verb begins with a mute and liquid, the reduplication appears in some cases, but in others not. Thus.

μνάω always makes *μέμνημαι*; and verbs whose second initial consonant is *ρ* receive the reduplication regularly; as, *δρέμω*, perfect *δεδράμηκα*; *θραύω*, perfect *τέθραυκα*; *τρέφω*, perfect *τέτροφα*. On the other hand, it is generally wanting in verbs whose second initial consonant is *λ*; as, *γλύπτω*, perfect *έγλυφα*.

IV. The augment of the pluperfect is formed by prefixing *ε* to the reduplication of the perfect; as, *τέτυφα*, pluperfect *έτετύφειν*.

V. The third future passive, being formed from the perfect of the same voice, has, like that tense, the reduplication; as, *τετύφομαι*.

RULES FOR THE TEMPORAL AUGMENT.

I. By the contraction of the augment *ε* with the initial vowel of the verb, the following results are obtained:

<i>α</i>	becomes	<i>η</i> ;	as,	<i>ἀκούω</i> ,	imp.	<i>ἤκουον</i> .
<i>ε</i>	"	<i>η</i> ;	"	<i>ἐγείρω</i> ,	"	<i>ἤγειρον</i> .
<i>ι</i>	"	<i>ι</i> ;	"	<i>ἰκάνω</i> ,	"	<i>ἰκανον</i> .
<i>ο</i>	"	<i>ω</i> ;	"	<i>ὀνομάζω</i> ,	"	<i>ὠνόμαζον</i> .
<i>υ</i>	"	<i>υ</i> ;	"	<i>ὑβρίζω</i> ,	"	<i>ὑβριζον</i> .
<i>αι</i>	"	<i>η</i> ;	"	<i>αἶρω</i> ,	"	<i>ἤρον</i> .
<i>αυ</i>	"	<i>ηυ</i> ;	"	<i>αὐξάνω</i> ,	"	<i>ἠύξανον</i> .
<i>ευ</i>	"	<i>ηυ</i> ;	"	<i>εὐχομαι</i> ,	"	<i>ἠυχόμεην</i> .
<i>οι</i>	"	<i>ω</i> ;	"	<i>οἰκίζω</i> ,	"	<i>ὠκίζον</i> .

II. In some verbs, however, *ε* becomes *ει*; as, *έχω*, *αἶχον*; *έάω*, *εἶων*; *έλω*, *εἶλον*, &c.

III. When a verb or verbal form begins with *εο*, the second vowel takes the augment; as, *εορτάζω*, *εώρταζον*. So, also, in the pluperfects formed from the three perfects *έοικα*, *έολπα*, and *έοργα*, namely, *έώκειν*, *έώλπειν*, and *έώργειν*.

IV. Of vowels which are already long in themselves, *α* becomes *η*, as already mentioned; but the others, *η*, *ω*, *ι*,

-υ, are wholly incapable of being augmented; as, ἡττάομαι, imperfect ἡττώμην, perfect ἡττημαι, pluperfect ἡττήμην.

REMARKS ON THE TWO AUGMENTS.

1. Syllabic.

I. The Attics prefix the temporal instead of the syllabic augment to βούλομαι, δύναμαι, and μέλλω; as, ἡβουλόμην, ἡδυναμην, ἡμελλον. Here a form ἐβούλομαι, ἐδύναμαι, ἐμέλλω, is assumed, like θέλω and ἐθέλω.

II. The initial augment in the pluperfect is sometimes omitted by the Attics; as, πεπόνθειν for ἐπεπόνθειν; γεγενήμην for ἐγεγενήμην.

III. In verbs beginning with λ and μ, the Ionians, Attics, and others are accustomed to put ει for λε or με; as, λαμβάνω, perfect εἴληφα, for λέληφα; λαγχάνω, perfect εἴληχα.

2. Temporal.

I. Many verbs beginning with a diphthong neglect the augment. Those in ου never take it; as, οὔτάζω, οὔταζον. Those in ει also have no augment; as, εἰκω, εἰκον, εἰζα, with the single exception of εἰκάζω, which is now and then augmented by the Attics; as, εἰκάζω, εἰκασα, εἰκασμαι, Attic ἤκασα, ἤκασμαι. Verbs in ευ have the augment ην with the Attics, though the usage is variable. Thus we have ηύχομην and εύχομην; εὔρεθην, and very rarely ηὔρεθην.

II. The verbs ὠθέω, ὠνέομαι, and οὔρέω, not being susceptible of the temporal augment, take ε before their initial vowel or diphthong. In other words, they retain the early augment; as, ὠθέω, ἐώθουν; ὠνέομαι, ἐωνούμην; οὔρέω, ἐούρονν.

III. As the syllabic augment in βούλομαι, δύναμαι, and μέλλω, is increased by the temporal, in the same manner the temporal augment in the verb ὀράω is increased by the syllabic; as, ὀράω, imperfect ἐώρων.

ATTIC REDUPLICATION.

I. Verbs beginning with a vowel, not being able to take a reduplication like that in verbs with the syllabic augment, have in the perfect, occasionally, what is called the Attic Reduplication.

II. The Attic reduplication is when the first two letters of the root are repeated before the temporal augment, the initial vowel remaining unchanged. Thus:

122 REMARKS ON THE AUGMENT OF COMPOUND VERBS.

ἀγείρω,	ἤγερκα,	Att. Red.	ἀγήγερκα.
ἐμέω,	ἤμεκα,	“	ἐμήμεκα.
ὄλλυμι,	ὠλεκα,	“	ὄλώλεκα.
ἔρχομαι,	ἤλυθα,	“	ἐλήλυθα.
ὄζω,	ὠδα,	“	ὄδωδα.

III. The pluperfect sometimes prefixes to this reduplication a new temporal augment; most commonly in ἀκήκοα, ἠκηκόειν.

IV. A similar reduplication is formed in some verbs in the second aorist, only that here the temporal augment comes first; as, ἤραρον, ὠρορον, ἤγαγον.

AUGMENT OF COMPOUND VERBS.

I. When the verb is compounded with a preposition, the augment comes between the preposition and the verb; as, προσφέρω, προσέφερον.

II. Verbs compounded with other words have the augment usually at the beginning; as, μελοποιέω, ἐμελοποιοῦν; πλημμελέω, πεπλημμέληκα.

III. Verbs compounded with εὔ and δυσ take the temporal augment in the middle when these verbs commence with a vowel that can be changed; as, εὐεργετέω, εὐηργέτουν; δυσαρεστέω, δυσηρέστουν.

IV. But when these particles are joined to verbs commencing with an immutable vowel or a consonant, they take the augment at the beginning; as, δυσωπέω, ἐδυσώπουν; δυστυχέω, ἐδυστύχησα; εὐδοκιμέω, ἠὺδοκίμουν. In compounds with εν, however, the augment in such cases is commonly omitted; as, εὐωχέομαι, εὐωχούμην, &c.

REMARKS ON THE AUGMENT OF COMPOUND VERBS.

I. The prepositions, excepting περί, lose their final vowel before the syllabic augment; as, ἀπέδωκε, ἀμφέβαλλον; but περιέθηκα, not περιέθηκα. In the case of προ, however, the ο is usually contracted with ε; as, προῦθη, προῖθηκα, &c.

II. The prepositions σύν and έν, whose final consonant is changed by

the laws of euphony into γ , λ , μ , ρ , σ , resume ν before the syllabic augment; as, *ἐγγίγνομαι*, *ἐνεγιγνόμην*; *συλλέγω*, *συνέλεγον*; *ἐμμένω*, *ἐνέμενον*, &c.

FORMATION OF THE ACTIVE TENSES.

The Imperfect

is formed from the present by changing the termination ω into *ον*, and prefixing the augment; *τύπτω*, *ἔτυπτον*; *λέγω*, *ἔλεγον*; *ἄγω*, *ἤγον*.

The First Future

is formed from the present by changing the last syllable in the

First conjugation	into $\psi\omega$;	as, <i>τύπτω</i> ,	<i>τύψω</i> ;
Second conjugation	“ $\xi\omega$;	“ <i>λέγω</i> ,	<i>λέξω</i> ;
Third conjugation	“ $\sigma\omega$;	“ <i>τίω</i> ,	<i>τίσω</i> ;

and in the fourth conjugation by circumflexing the last syllable, and shortening the penult; as, *ψάλλω*, *ψᾶλῶ*.

Verbs in *άω* and *έω* generally change *a* and *e* into η , and verbs in *όω* change *o* into ω ; as, *τιμάω*, *τιμήσω*; *φιλέω*, *φιλήσω*; *δηλόω*, *δηλώσω*.

Four verbs, commencing with a smooth syllable, change the smooth into an aspirate in the future; as,

<i>ἔχω</i> ,	<i>ἔξω</i>	|	<i>τρέχω</i> ,	<i>θρέξω</i> .
<i>τρέφω</i> ,	<i>θρέψω</i>.	|	<i>τύφω</i> ,	<i>θύψω</i> . ¹

The First Aorist

is formed from the first future by prefixing the augment and changing ω into *a*; as, *τύψω*, *ἔτυψα*.

1. These apparent anomalies admit of a very easy explanation. The old form of *ἔχω* was *ἐχω*, which was changed to *ἔχω*, because two successive syllables cannot well have each an aspiration. But in the future the aspirate reappears, in consequence of the χ being removed, in order to make way for the termination of the future, $\xi\omega$. In like manner, the old presents of *τρέφω*, *τρέχω*, and *τύφω* were respectively *θρέφω*, *θρέχω*, and *θύφω*, changed to *τρέφω*, &c., in order that two successive syllables might not each begin with an aspirate; while in the future the first aspirate reappears, the latter having been changed.

In verbs of the fourth conjugation, namely, those ending in *λω, μω, νω, ρω*, the short vowel of the penult is again made long by changing

<i>a</i>	into <i>η</i> ;	as	<i>ψάλλω,</i>	<i>ψᾶλῶ,</i>	<i>ἔψηλα.</i>
	“	“	<i>φαίνω,</i>	<i>φᾶνῶ,</i>	<i>ἔφηνα.</i>
<i>e</i>	“ <i>ει</i> ;	“	<i>στέλλω,</i>	<i>στελῶ,</i>	<i>ἔστειλα.</i>
<i>ī</i>	“ <i>ῖ</i> ;	“	<i>κρίνω,</i>	<i>κρίνῶ,</i>	<i>ἔκρινα.</i>
<i>ū</i>	“ <i>ῦ</i> ;	“	<i>ἀμύνω,</i>	<i>ἀμύνῶ,</i>	<i>ἤμῦνα.</i>

But verbs in *-ραίνω* and *-ιαίνω* have only a long *a* in the penult of the first aorist, without changing it into *η*; as, *περαίνω, περᾶνῶ, ἐπέρανα*; *πιαίνω, πιανῶ, ἐπιᾶνα*.

Later writers form also many others with long *a*, where, according to the general rule, the *η* should be employed; as, *ἐσῆμᾶνα*, from *σημαίνω*; *ἐκοίλᾶνα*, from *κοιλαίνω*.

Some verbs, which have *σ* in the future, lose it in the first aorist; as, *χέω, χεύσω, ἔχενα*; *σεύω, σεύσω, ἔσενα*; *καίω, καύσω, ἔκηα*.

The Perfect

is formed from the first future by prefixing the continued augment, and changing, in the

First conjugation,	<i>ψω</i>	into <i>φα</i> ;	as,	<i>τύψω, τέτυφα.</i>
Second conjugation,	<i>ξω</i>	“ <i>χα</i> ;	“	<i>λέξω, λέλοχα.</i>
Third conjugation,	<i>σω</i>	“ <i>κα</i> ;	“	<i>τίσω, τέτικα.</i>
Fourth conjugation,	<i>ῶ</i>	“ <i>κα</i> ;	“	<i>ψαλῶ, ἔψαλκα.</i>

Dissyllables in *-λω* and *-ρω* change the *ε* of the first future into *a*; as, *στέλλω, στελῶ, ἔσταλκα*; *σπείρω, σπερῶ, ἔσπαρκα*. But polysyllables, on the contrary, retain the *ε*; as, *ἀγγέλλω, ἀγγελῶ, ἤγγελκα*.

Verbs in *-ίνω, -ύνω*, and *-είνω* reject *ν* before *κ*, and retain the short vowel of the future; as, *κρίνω, κρίνῶ, κέκρικα*; *πλύνω, πλύνῶ, πέπλυκα*; but those in *είνω* change the *ε* of the first future into *ᾶ*; as, *τείνω, τενῶ, τέτακα*.

Verbs in *-αίνω* change *ν* before *κ* into *γ*; as, *φαίνω, φᾶνῶ, πέφαγκα*; *μιαίνω, μιᾶνῶ, μεμίαγκα*.

In some verbs the ϵ is changed into o ; as, $\tauρέφω$, $\thetaρέψω$, $\tauέτροφα$; $\κλέπτω$, $\κλέψω$, $\κέκλοφα$; $λέγω$, $λέξω$, $λέλοχα$, &c., and even before two consonants; as, $πέμπω$, $πέμψω$, $πέπομφα$.

The Pluperfect

is formed from the perfect by prefixing ϵ to the continued augment, if there be a reduplication, and changing the termination a into $ειν$; as, $τέτυφα$, $έτετύφειν$.

The Second Aorist

is formed from the present by prefixing the ϵ to the present augment, shortening the penult, and changing ω into $ον$; as, $τύπτω$, $έτυπον$; $λείπω$, $έλιπον$; $κάμνω$, $έκᾶμον$.

The penult of the present is shortened for this purpose by the following changes:

Vowels.

$\alpha\iota$	into	$\check{\alpha}$;	as,	$\piταίρω$,	$έπταῖρον$.	
η	"	$\check{\alpha}$;	"	$λήθω$,	$έλαῖθον$.	
ϵ	"	$\check{\alpha}$;	"	$τρέπω$,	$έτραῖπον$.	
$\epsilon\upsilon$	"	$\check{\upsilon}$;	"	$φεύγω$,	$έφυγον$.	
$\epsilon\iota$	}	"	$\check{\iota}$;	"	$λείπω$,	$έλιπον$.
		"	ϵ or a ,	in verbs ending in $\lambda\omega$, $\mu\omega$, $\nu\omega$, $\rho\omega$.		

Consonants.

$\lambda\lambda$	into	λ ;	as,	$βάλλω$,	$έβαλον$.	
$\pi\tau$	"	}	π ;	"	$τύπτω$,	$έτυπον$.
			β ;	"	$κρύπτω$,	$έκρυβον$.
			ϕ ;	"	$ράπτω$,	$έρῥᾶφον$.
$\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$,	"	γ ;	"	$τάσσω$,	$έταῖγον$.	
ζ	"	}	δ ;	"	$φράζω$,	$έφραδον$.
			γ ;	"	$κράζω$,	$έκραῖγον$.
χ	"	γ ;	"	$σχύω$,	$έσχυγον$.	

Verbs in $-\zeta\omega$ and $-\sigma\omega$ of the second conjugation form the second aorist in $\gammaον$; as, $κράζω$, $έκραῖγον$; $πράσσω$,

ἐπράγον; but those of the third conjugation form it in *δον*; as, φράζω, ἔφραδον.

The verb πλήσσω makes ἐπληγον in the second aorist; but the *a* appears in the compounds that signify "to frighten;" as, κατέπλαγον, ἐξέπλαγον.

The Second Future

is formed from the second aorist by dropping the augment, and changing *ον* into circumflexed *ῶ*; as, ἔτυπον, τυπῶ.

The Attic Future

is formed by throwing out *σ* in *-ᾶσω, -έσω, ἴσω, -όσω*, of the future, and then contracting the vowels thus brought into contact; as, ἐξελῶ for ἐξελάσω; ἐλῶ for ἐλάσω; διασκεδῶ for διασκεδάσω; κομιῶ for κομίσω; ὀμοῦμαι for ὀμόσομαι; μαχεῖσθαι for μαχέσεσθαι, &c.

LIV. CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN *ω*.

I. To *conjugate a verb*, in a general sense, is to carry it through all the moods, tenses, numbers, and persons of the three voices, or of as many voices as it may chance to have.

II. To *conjugate* in a special sense, is, whenever a verb is named, to give the present, first future, and perfect; or, in place of the perfect, the first aorist.

ACTIVE VOICE.

τύπτω, "I strike."

PRESENT, τύπτω; FIRST FUTURE, τύψω; PERFECT, τέτυφα.¹

A Synopsis of Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Present,	τύπτ-ω,	τύπτ-ε,	-οιμι,	-ω,	-ειν,	-ων,
Imperfect,	ἐτυπτ-ον,					
First Future,	τύψ-ω,	τύψ-ον,	-οιμι,	-ω,	-αι,	-ας,
First Aorist,	ἐτυψ-α,					
Perfect,	τέτυφ-α,	τέτυφ-ε,	-οιμι,	-ω,	-έναι,	-ώς,
Pluperfect,	ἔτετυφ-ειν,					
Second Aorist,	ἐτυπ-ον,	τύπ-ε,	-οιμι,	-ω,	-εῖν,	-ών,
Second Future,	τυπ-ῶ,		-οῖμι,		-εῖν,	-ῶν.

1. The special form of conjugating. The pupil should give this whenever a verb is named.

Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *I strike.*

Sing. τύπτ-ω,	τύπτ-εις,	τύπτ-ει,
Dual.	τύπτ-ετον,	τύπτ-ετον,
Plur. τύπτ-ομεν,	τύπτ-ετε,	τύπτ-ουσι.

IMPERFECT, *I was striking.*

S. ἐτυπτ-ον,	ἐτυπτ-ες,	ἐτυπτ-ε,
D.	ἐτύπτ-ετον,	ἐτυπτ-έτην,
P. ἐτύπτ-ομεν,	ἐτύπτ-ετε,	ἐτυπτ-ον.

FIRST FUTURE, *I shall or will strike.*

S. τύψ-ω,	τύψ-εις,	τύψ-ει,
D.	τύψ-ετον,	τύψ-ετον,
P. τύψ-ομεν,	τύψ-ετε,	τύψ-ουσι.

FIRST AORIST, *I (once) struck.*¹

S. ἐτυψ-α,	ἐτυψ-ας,	ἐτυψ-ε,
D.	ἐτύψ-ᾶτον,	ἐτυψ-ᾶτην,
P. ἐτύψ-ᾶμεν,	ἐτύψ-ᾶτε,	ἐτυψ-αν.

PERFECT, *I have struck.*

S. τέτυψ-α,	τέτυψ-ας,	τέτυψ-ε,
D.	τετύψ-ᾶτον,	τετύψ-ᾶτον,
P. τετύψ-ᾶμεν,	τετύψ-ᾶτε,	τετύψ-ᾶσι.

PLUPERFECT, *I had struck.*

S. ἐτετύψ-ειν,	ἐτετύψ-εις,	ἐτετύψ-ει,
D.	ἐτετύψ-ειτον,	ἐτετυψ-είτην,
P. ἐτετύψ-ειμεν,	ἐτετύψ-ειτε,	ἐτετύψ-εισαν

SECOND AORIST, *I (once) struck.*

S. ἐτύπ-ον,	ἐτύπ-ες,	ἐτύπ-ε,
D.	ἐτύπ-ετον,	ἐτυπ-έτην,
P. ἐτύπ-ομεν,	ἐτύπ-ετε,	ἐτύπ-ον.

SECOND FUTURE, *I shall or will strike.*

S. τυπ-ῶ,	τυπ-εῖς,	τυπ-εἶ,
D.	τυπ-εῖτον,	τυπ-εῖτον,
P. τυπ-οῦμεν,	τυπ-εῖτε,	τυπ-οῦσι.

1. This is the ordinary meaning of the Aorist. It has others besides.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *be striking.*

S. τύπτ-ε,	τυπτ-έτω,
D. τύπτ-ετον,	τυπτ-έτων,
P. τύπτ-ετε,	τυπτ-έτωσαν

FIRST AORIST, *strike.*

S. τύψ-ον,	τυψ-άτω,
D. τύψ-άτον,	τυψ-άτων,
P. τύψ-ατε,	τυψ-άτωσαν.

PERFECT, *have struck.*

S. τέτυφ-ε,	τετυφ-έτω,
D. τετύφ-ετον,	τετυφ-έτων,
P. τετύφ-ετε,	τετυφ-έτωσαν.

SECOND AORIST, *strike.*

S. τύπ-ε,	τυπ-έτω,
D. τύπ-ετον,	τυπ-έτων,
P. τύπ-ετε,	τυπ-έτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.¹PRESENT, *may I be striking.*

S. τύπτ-οιμι,	τύπτ-οις,	τύπτ-οι,
D. τύπτ-οιμεν,	τύπτ-οιτον,	τυπτ-οίτην,
P. τύπτ-οιμι,	τύπτ-οιτε,	τύπτ-οιεν.

FIRST FUTURE, *may I hereafter strike.*

S. τύψ-οιμι,	τύψ-οις,	τύψ-οι,
D. τύψ-οιμεν,	τύψ-οιτον,	τυψ-οίτην,
P. τύψ-οιμι,	τύψ-οιτε,	τύψ-οιεν.

FIRST AORIST, *may I have struck.*

S. τύψ-αιμι,	τύψ-αις,	τύψ-αι,
D. τύψ-αιμεν,	τύψ-αιτον,	τυψ-αίτην,
P. τύψ-αιμι,	τύψ-αιτε,	τύψ-αιεν.

ÆOLIC FIRST AORIST.

S. τύψ-εια,	τύψ-ειας,	τύψ-ειε,
D. τυψ-είατον,	τυψ-είατον,	τυψ-ειάτην,
P. τυψ-είαμεν,	τυψ-είατε,	τύψ-ειαν.

1. We have here given to the optative its genuine meaning, as indicating a wish. The other meanings, "might," "could," "would," &c., are only attached to it when connected with the particle *ἄν*, &c.

PERFECT, may I have struck.

S. τετύφ-οιμι,	τετύφ-οις,	τετύφ-οι,
D. τετύφ-οιμεν,	τετύφ-οιτον,	τετυφ-οίτην,
P. τετύφ-οιμεν,	τετύφ-οιτε,	τετύφ-οιεν

SECOND AORIST, may I have been striking.

S. τύπ-οιμι,	τύπ-οις,	τύπ-οι,
D. τύπ-οιμεν,	τύπ-οιτον,	τυπ-οίτην,
P. τύπ-οιμεν,	τύπ-οιτε,	τύπ-οιεν.

SECOND FUTURE, may I hereafter strike.

S. τυπ-οίμι,	τυπ-οίς,	τυπ-οί,
D. τυπ-οίμεν,	τυπ-οίτον,	τυπ-οίτην,
P. τυπ-οίμεν,	τυπ-οίτε,	τυπ-οίεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, I may strike.

S. τύπτ-ω,	τύπτ-ης,	τύπτ-η,
D. τύπτ-ωμεν,	τύπτ-ητον,	τύπτ-ητον,
P. τύπτ-ωμεν,	τύπτ-ητε,	τύπτ-ωσι.

FIRST AORIST, I may have struck.

S. τύψ-ω,	τύψ-ης,	τύψ-η,
D. τύψ-ωμεν,	τύψ-ητον,	τύψ-ητον,
P. τύψ-ωμεν,	τύψ-ητε,	τύψ-ωσι.

PERFECT, I may have been striking.

S. τετύφ-ω,	τετύφ-ης,	τετύφ-η,
D. τετύφ-ωμεν,	τετύφ-ητον,	τετύφ-ητον,
P. τετύφ-ωμεν,	τετύφ-ητε,	τετύφ-ωσι.

SECOND AORIST, I may have struck.

S. τύπ-ω,	τύπ-ης,	τύπ-η,
D. τύπ-ωμεν,	τύπ-ητον,	τύπ-ητον,
P. τύπ-ωμεν,	τύπ-ητε,	τύπ-ωσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, τύπτ-ειν, to strike.

FIRST FUTURE, τύψ-ειν, to be going to strike.

FIRST AORIST, τύψ-αι, to have struck.

PERFECT, τετυφ-έναι, to have been striking.

SECOND AORIST, τυπ-εῖν, to have struck.

SECOND FUTURE, τυπ-εῖν, to be going to strike.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT, *striking.*

N. τύπτων,	τύπτουσα,	τύπτον,
G. τύπτοντος,	τυπτούσης,	τύπτοντος, &c.

FIRST FUTURE, *going to strike.*

N. τύψων,	τύψουσα,	τύψον,
G. τύψοντος,	τυψούσης,	τύψοντος.

FIRST AORIST, *having struck.*

N. τύψ-ας,	τύψασα,	τύψαν,
G. τύψαντος,	τυψάσης,	τύψαντος.

PERFECT, *who has been striking.*

N. τετυφώς.	τετυφύια,	τετυφός,
G. τετυφότης,	τετυφύιας,	τετυφότης.

SECOND AORIST, *having struck.*

N. τυπών,	τυπούσα,	τυπόν,
G. τυπόντος,	τυπούσης,	τυπόντος.

SECOND FUTURE, *going to strike.*

N. τυπῶν,	τυπούσα,	τυπούν,
G. τυπούντος,	τυπούσης,	τυπούντος.

LV EXERCISES ON THE ACTIVE VOICE OF VERBS
IN Ω.¹

I.

Translate the following:

I. Βραχεῖα ἠδονὴ πολλάκις τίκτει¹ μακρὰν λύπην.—σταγόνες ὕδατος πέτρας κοιλαίνουσιν.²—γυναιξί³ κόσμον σιγῇ φέρει.⁴—ξίφος τιτρώσκει τὸ σῶμα, τὸν δὲ νοῦν λόγος.—'Ηρακλῆς τῇ χολῇ τῆς Δερναίας ὕδρας τοὺς⁵ ὀϊστοὺς ἔβαψεν.⁶—'Ακρίσιος τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρα Δανάην, μετὰ τοῦ⁷ παιδὸς Περσέως, ἐν λάρνακι, εἰς θάλασσαν ἔβριψεν.⁸

II. Χείρων, ὁ Κένταυρος, 'Αχιλλέα, παῖδα¹ ἔτι ὄν-α,² ἔτρεφε³ τοῖς σπλάγγχνοις λεόντων⁴ καὶ συῶν ἀγρίων, καὶ τῶ μινεῶ ἄρκτων.—ἡ μυῖα, ἐξάπους οὔσα, τέσσαρα⁵ μὲν ποσὶ βαδίζει μόνον, τοὺς δὲ προσθίους δύο⁶ ὡς χεῖρας ἔχει.

1. The numbers in the Greek text refer to the notes at the end of the volume, before the *Lexicon*.

—Φιλῆμων, ὁ κωμικός, ἔγραψε⁷ δράματα ἑπτὰ καὶ ἑνενηκοντα.—Ζεὺς Ἀθηναῖν ἔφυσεν⁸ ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ κεφαλῆς.—οἱ πονηροὶ πρὸς κέρδος μόνον ἀποβλέπουσιν.⁴

III. Πᾶσα δύναμις καὶ πᾶς πλοῦτος ὑπέκει¹ ἀρετῇ.—εὐθνήσκει², ὅταν θάνατος ἔλθῃ.³—θάπτουσιν⁴ οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι τοὺς νεκροὺς ταριχεύοντες⁵ αὐτούς.—Φίλιππος τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἴκαζε⁶ τοῖς Ἑρμαῖς,⁷ στόμα μόνον ἔχουσιν.⁸—Θεμιστοκλῆς καὶ Ἀριστείδης ἐστασιαζέτην⁹ ἔτι παῖδε ὄντε.¹⁰—Θησεὺς Ἀριάδην ἐν Νάξῳ κατέλιπε,¹¹ καὶ ἐξέπλευσε.¹²—ἡ γλῶσσα πολλοὺς εἰς ὄλεθρον ἤγαγεν.¹³

IV. Ἐπρώτευσεν¹ Λακεδαιμῶν Ἑλλάδος χρόνον² ἐτῶν πεντακοσίων.—κύνες τοὺς³ ἔχθρους δάκνουσιν,⁴ ἐγὼ⁵ δὲ τοὺς φίλους, ἵνα σώσω.⁶—οὐπώποτε ἐγὼ ὑπέμεινα⁷ τοσοῦτον χειμῶνα.—Κάδμος ἀποκτείνει τὸν δράκοντα,⁸ τὸν τῆς Ἄρεος⁹ κρήνης φύλακα,¹⁰ καὶ τοὺς ὀδόντας αὐτοῦ σπείρει, ἐκ δὲ τῆς γῆς ἀνέτειλαν¹¹ ἄνδρες ἔνοπλοι.—οὔτε πῦρ ἱματίῳ περιστεῖλαι¹² δυνατὸν ἐστί, οὔτε αἰσχρὸν ἀμάρτημα χρόνῳ.

V. Ἡρακλῆς τὸ ῥόπαλον, ὃ ἔφερε,¹ αὐτὸς ἔτεμεν² ἐκ Νεμέας.—Ἀταλάντη ἐπεφύκει³ ὠκίστη⁴ τοὺς πόδας.⁵—Δαίδαλος, ἀρχιτέκτων ὢν, ἐν Κρήτῃ κατεσκεύασεν⁶ Λαβύρινθον, πεφευγῶς⁷ ἐξ Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ⁸ φόνῳ.—ὁ κροκόδειλος ἔχει ὀφθαλμοὺς μὲν ὕδρ, ὀδόντας δὲ μεγάλους καὶ χαυλιόδοντας.⁹—οἱ θεοὶ οὔτε σῖτον ἔδουσιν, οὔτε πίνουσιν οἶνον.—Θυσίας ἄλλοι ἄλλας¹⁰ τοῖς θεοῖς προσάγουσι, βοῦν μὲν ὁ γεωργός,¹¹ ἄρνα δὲ ὁ ποιμῆν, καὶ αἶλα ὁ αἰπόλος.

II.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English opposite.

Juno sent two serpents to destroy Hercules.

Ἡρα δύο δράκων ἀποστέλλω (1st aor.) ἀναλίσκω (fut. part.) Ἡρακλῆς.

In this same battle Epaminondas fell.

Ἐν οὗτος ὁ μάχῃ Ἐπαμινώνδας πίπτω (2d aor.).

<i>What pestilence or earthquake destroyed cities of so large a size?</i>	Τίς λοιμὸς ἢ σεισμὸς τοσοῦτος πόλιν ἀφανίζω; (1st aor.).
<i>The two sons of Aloeus, being impious, suffered punishment.</i>	Ὁ Ἄλωεὺς παῖς, ἀτάσθαλὸς ὢν, δίκη (plural) τῶ (1st aor.).
<i>Solon, having lost a son, wept.</i>	Σόλων, ἀποβάλλω (2d aor. part.) υἱὸς, κλαίω (1st aor.).
<i>Hercules endured great toils and dangers.</i>	Ἡρακλῆς ὑπομένω μέγας πόνος καὶ κίνδυνος.
<i>Medea slew the children whom she had by Jason, and fled to Athens.</i>	Μήδεια ὁ παῖς ὃς ἔχω (imp.) ἐξ Ἰάσων ἀποκτείνω (1st aor.), καὶ εἰς Ἀθῆναι φεύγω (2d aor.).
<i>Herodotus wrote a general history of Grecian and Barbarian transactions.</i>	Ἡρόδοτος κοινὸς Ἑλληνικὸς καὶ Βάρβαρος πρᾶξις ἱστορία γράφω (1st aor.).
<i>The kings of the Egyptians built the pyramids.</i>	Ὁ ὁ Αἰγύπτιος βασιλεὺς ὁ πυραμῖς κτίζω (1st aor.).
<i>The rose blooms for a little while, and then you will find, not a rose, but a bramble.</i>	Ὁ ῥόδον ἀκμάζω βαιὸς χρόνος (accus.), καὶ ἔπειτα εὐρίσκω σὺ ῥόδον, ἀλλὰ βάτος.
<i>The Romans sent ambassadors to Carthage bearing both peace and war.</i>	Ὁ Ῥωμαῖος πρέσβυς εἰς Καρχηδὼν πέμπω (1st aor.), καὶ ὁ εἰρήνη καὶ ὁ πόλεμος φέρω.
<i>Orpheus by singing led stones and trees. The same man persuaded Pluto to send back Eurydice from Hades.</i>	Ὀρφεὺς ᾄδω (pres. part.) λίθος τε καὶ δένδρον ἄγω (2d aor.). Ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ Πλούτων πείθω (1st aor.) Εὐρυδικῆ ἐξ ᾄδης ἀναπέμπω (1st aor.).

LVI. PASSIVE VOICE OF VERBS IN ω .

Synopsis of Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infia.	Part.
Present,	τύπτομαι,	τύπτ-ου,	-οίμην,	-ωμαι,	-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
Imperfect,	ἐτυπτόμην,		τέτυψο,	-μμένος	-μμένος	-φθαι,	-μμένος,
Perfect,	τέτυμμαι,	τύφ-θητι,		είην,	ῶ,	
Pluperfect,	ἐτετύμμην,		-θείην,	-θῶ,	-θῆναι,	-θείς,
1st Aorist,	ἐτύφθην,	τύπ-ηθι,	-οίμην,		-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
1st Future,	τυφθήσ-ομαι,		-είην,	-ῶ,		-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
2d Aorist,	ἐτύπην,	τετύψ-ομαι,	-οίμην,		-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
2d Future,	τυπήσ-ομαι,		-οίμην,		-εσθαι,	-όμενος.
3d Future,	τετύψ-ομαι,					

Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *I am struck.*

S. τύπτ-ομαι,	τύπτ-ει, ¹	τύπτ-εται,
D. τυπτ-όμεθον,	τύπτ-εσθον,	τύπτ-εσθον,
P. τυπτ-όμεθα,	τύπτ-εσθε,	τύπτ-ονται.

IMPERFECT, *I was in the act of being struck.*

S. ἐτυπτ-όμην,	ἐτύπτ-ου,	ἐτύπτ-ετο,
D. ἐτυπτ-όμεθον,	ἐτύπτ-εσθον,	ἐτυπτ-έσθην,
P. ἐτυπτ-όμεθα,	ἐτύπτ-εσθε,	ἐτύπτ-οντο.

PERFECT, *I have been struck.*

S. τέτυμ-μαι,	τέτυψ-αι,	τέτυπτ-αι,
D. τετύμ-μεθον,	τέτυφ-θον,	τέτυφ-θον,
P. τετύμ-μεθα,	τέτυφ-θε,	τετυμ-μένοι εισί.

PLUPERFECT, *I had been struck.*

S. ἐτετύμ-μην,	ἐτέτυψ-ο,	ἐτέτυπτ-ο,
D. ἐτετύμ-μεθον,	ἐτέτυφ-θον,	ἐτετύφ-θην,
P. ἐτετύμ-μεθα,	ἐτέτυφ-θε,	τετυμ-μένοι ἦσαν.

FIRST AORIST, *I was struck.*

S. ἐτύφ-θην,	ἐτύφ-θης,	ἐτύφ-θη,
D. ἐτυφ-θήτην,	ἐτύφ-θητον,	ἐτυφ-θήτην,
P. ἐτύφ-θημεν,	ἐτύφ-θητε,	ἐτύφ-θησαν.

1. We have given in this, and the other second persons, the Attic termination in $\epsilon\iota$, as more correct than the common termination in η .

FIRST FUTURE, *I shall be struck.*

S. τυφ-θήσομαι,	τυφ-θήσει,	τυφ-θήσεται,
D. τυφ-θησόμεθον,	τυφ-θήσεσθον,	τυφ-θήσεσθον,
P. τυφ-θησόμεθα,	τυφ-θήσεσθε,	τυφ-θήσονται.

SECOND AORIST, *I was struck.*

S. ἐτύπ-ην,	ἐτύπ-ης,	ἐτύπ-η,
D. ἐτύπ-ητον,	ἐτύπ-ητον,	ἐτυπ-ήτην,
P. ἐτύπ-ημεν,	ἐτύπ-ητε,	ἐτύπ-ησαν.

SECOND FUTURE, *I shall be struck.*

S. τυπ-ήσομαι,	τυπ-ήσει,	τυπ-ήσεται,
D. τυπ-ησομεθον,	τυπ-ήσεσθον,	τυπ-ήσεσθον,
P. τυπ-ησόμεθα,	τυπ-ήσεσθε,	τυπ-ήσονται.

THIRD FUTURE, *I shall continue to be struck.*

S. τετύψ-ομαι,	τετύψ-ει,	τετύψ-εται,
D. τετυψ-όμεθον,	τετύψ-εσθον,	τετύψ-εσθον,
P. τετυψ-όμεθα,	τετύψ-εσθε,	τετύψ-ονται.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *be struck.*

S. τύπτ-ου,	τυπτ-έσθω,
D. τύπτ-εσθον,	τυπτ-έσθων,
P. τύπτ-εσθε,	τυπτ-έσθωσαν.

PERFECT, *have been struck.*

S. τέτυψ-ο,	τετύψ-θα,
D. τέτυψ-οθον,	τετύψ-θων,
P. τέτυψ-θε,	τετύψ-θωσαν.

FIRST AORIST, *be struck.*

S. τύφ-θητι,	τυφ-θήτω,
D. τύφ-θητον,	τυφ-θήτων,
P. τύφ-θητε,	τυφ-θήτωσαν.

SECOND AORIST, *be struck.*

S. τύπ-ηθι,	τυπ-ήτω,
D. τύπ-ητον,	τυπ-ήτων,
P. τύπ-ητε,	τυπ-ήτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *may I be in the act of being struck.*

S. τυπτ-οίμην,	τύπτ-οιο,	τύπτ-οιτο,
D. τυπτ-οίμεθον,	τύπτ-οισθον,	τυπτ-οίσθην,
P. τυπτ-οίμεθα,	τύπτ-οισθε,	τύπτ-οιντο.

PERFECT, may I have been struck.

S.	τετυμ-μένος εἶην,	εἶης,	εἶη,
D.	τετυμ-μένω,	εἶητον,	εἶήτην,
P.	τετυμ-μένοι εἶημεν,	εἶητε,	εἶησαν.

FIRST AORIST, may I have been struck.

S.	τυφ-θείην,	τυφ-θείης,	τυφ-θείη,
D.		τυφ-θείητον,	τυφ-θείήτην,
P.	τυφ-θείημεν,	τυφ-θείητε,	τυφ-θείησαν.

FIRST FUTURE, may I be struck hereafter.

S.	τυφ-θήσοίμην,	τυφ-θήσοιο,	τυφ-θήσοιτο,
D.	τυφ-θήσοίμεθον,	τυφ-θήσοισθον,	τυφ-θήσοίσθην,
P.	τυφ-θήσοίμεθα,	τυφ-θήσοισθε,	τυφ-θήσοιντο.

SECOND AORIST, may I have been struck.

S.	τυπ-εἶην,	τυπ-εἶης,	τυπ-εἶη,
D.		τυπ-εἶητον,	τυπ-εἶήτην,
P.	τυπ-εἶημεν,	τυπ-εἶητε,	τυπ-εἶησαν.

SECOND FUTURE, may I be struck hereafter.

S.	τυπ-ησοίμην,	τυπ-ήσοιο,	τυπ-ήσοιτο,
D.	τυπ-ησοίμεθον,	τυπ-ήσοισθον,	τυπ-ησοίσθην,
P.	τυπ-ησοίμεθα,	τυπ-ήσοισθε,	τυπ-ήσοιντο.

THIRD FUTURE, may I continue to be struck hereafter.

S.	τετυψ-οίμην,	τετύψ-οιο,	τετύψ-οιτο,
D.	τετυψ-οίμεθον,	τετύψ-οισθον,	τετυψ-οίσθην,
P.	τετυψ-οίμεθα,	τετύψ-οισθε,	τετύψ-οιντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, I may be struck.

S.	τύπ-τωμαι,	τύπ-τη,	τύπτ-ηται,
D.	τυπ-τώμεθον,	τύπ-τησθον,	τύπτ-ησθον,
P.	τυπ-τώμεθα,	τύπ-τησθε,	τύπτ-ωνται.

PERFECT, I may have been struck.

S.	τετυμ-μένος ᾶ,	ᾶς,	ᾶ,
D.	τετυμ-μένω,	ᾶτον,	ᾶτον,
P.	τετυμ-μένοι ᾶμεν,	ᾶτε,	ᾶσι.

FIRST AORIST, I may have been struck.

S.	τυφ-θῶ,	τυφ-θῆς,	τυφ-θῆ,
D.		τυφ-θῆτον,	τυφ-θῆτον,
P.	τυφ-θῶμεν,	τυφ-θῆτε,	τυφ-θῶσι.

SECOND AORIST, *I may have been struck.*

S. τυπ-ῶ,	τυπ-ῆς,	τυπ-ῆ,
D. τυπ-ῆτον,	τυπ-ῆτων,	τυπ-ῆτων,
P. τυπ-όμεν,	τυπ-ήτε,	τυπ-ῶσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, τύπτ-εσθαι, *to be struck.*PERFECT, τετύφ-θαι, *to have been struck.*FIRST AORIST, τυφ-θῆναι, *to have been struck.*FIRST FUTURE, τυφ-θήσεσθαι, *to be going to be struck.*SECOND AORIST, τυπ-ῆναι, *to have been struck.*SECOND FUTURE, τυπ-ήσεσθαι, *to be going to be struck.*THIRD FUTURE, τετύψ-εσθαι, *to be going to be continually struck*

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT, *being struck.*

N. τυπτ-όμενος,	τυπτ-ομένη,	τυπτ-όμενον,
G. τυπτ-ομένου,	τυπτ-ομένης,	τυπτ-ομένου.

PERFECT, *having been struck.*

N. τετυμ-μένος,	τετυμ-μένη,	τετυμ-μένον,
G. τετυμ-μένου,	τετυμ-μένης,	τετυμ-μένου.

FIRST AORIST, *having been struck.*

N. τυφ-θείς,	τυφ-θείσα,	τυφ-θέν,
G. τυφ-θέντος,	τυφ-θείσης,	τυφ-θέντος.

FIRST FUTURE, *going to be struck.*

N. τυφ-θισόμενος,	τυφ-θισομένη,	τυφ-θισόμενον
G. τυφ-θισομένου,	τυφ-θισομένης,	τυφ-θισομένου

SECOND AORIST, *having been struck.*

N. τυπ-είς,	τυπ-είσα,	τυπ-έν,
G. τυπ-έντος,	τυπ-είσης,	τυπ-έντος.

SECOND FUTURE, *going to be struck.*

N. τυπ-ησόμενος,	τυπ-ησομένη,	τυπ-ησομένον,
G. τυπ-ησομένου,	τυπ-ησομένης,	τυπ-ησομένου.

THIRD FUTURE, *going to be continually struck.*

N. τετυψ-όμενος,	τετυψ-ομένη,	τετυψ-όμενον,
G. τετυψ-ομένου,	τετυψ-ομένης,	τετυψ-ομένου

FORMATION OF THE PASSIVE TENSES.

The Present

is formed from the present active, by changing ω into $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

The Imperfect

is formed from the imperfect active, by changing $\sigma\upsilon$ into $\delta\omicron\mu\eta\upsilon$; as, $\xi\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omicron\upsilon$, $\xi\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omicron\mu\eta\upsilon$.

The Perfect

is formed from the perfect active, by changing, in the

First conjugation, {	$\phi\alpha$ pure	into $\mu\alpha\iota$;	as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$.
	$\phi\alpha$ impure	" $\mu\alpha\iota$;	" $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\phi\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha\iota$.
Second conjugation, $\chi\alpha$		" $\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$;	" $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$.
Third conjugation, $\kappa\alpha$		" $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$;	" $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.
Fourth conjugation, $\kappa\alpha$		" $\mu\alpha\iota$;	" $\xi\psi\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$, $\xi\psi\alpha\lambda\mu\alpha\iota$.

In verbs of the third conjugation, however, $\kappa\alpha$ is changed into $\mu\alpha\iota$ when a long vowel or $\rho\alpha$ precedes the final syllable; as, $\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, $\xi\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$, $\xi\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$; $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\alpha\kappa\alpha$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$; $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$, $\pi\epsilon\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\epsilon\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, &c.

But there are exceptions to this rule in the case of some verbs, which have a diphthong before the final ω of the active, where diphthongs have arisen from the short vowel made long; as, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\omega$, $\acute{\eta}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$; $\pi\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\xi\pi\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$; $\theta\rho\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\rho\alpha\upsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, &c.

Verbs in $\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, which have $-\gamma\kappa\alpha$ in the perfect active, make, after rejecting γ , the termination of the perfect passive in $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

In some verbs the quantity is changed; as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, from $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$; and $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, from $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$.

The vowel \omicron in the perfect active, which was derived from ϵ of the present, is again changed to ϵ in the perfect passive; as, $\kappa\acute{\lambda}\epsilon\pi\tau\omega$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\omicron\phi\alpha$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$; $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\mu\phi\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$.

But if ρ with another consonant precede the \omicron , it is

changed in the perfect passive into *a* ; as, στρέφω, ἔστροφα, ἔστραμμαι ; τρέπω, τέτροφα, τέτραμμαι.

The third person plural of the perfect is formed from the third person singular, by inserting *ν* before *ται* ; as, πεφιλήνται, from πεφιλήται. But if the first person of the perfect passive end in *μαι* impure, that is, with a consonant preceding it, the third person plural is formed by a periphrasis of the verb *εἰμί* and the perfect participle ; as, τέτυμμαι, τετυμμένοι εἰσί.¹

This same periphrasis is employed in the optative and subjunctive moods, when the perfect ends in *μαι* impure ; as, τετυμμένος εἶην, τετυμμένος ᾧ. But not when the perfect ends in *μαι* pure ; as, τετιμήμην, τετιμῶμαι.

The Pluperfect

is formed from the perfect by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing *ε* to the continued augment, if there be a reduplication ; as, τέτυμμαι, ἐτετύμμην.

The third person plural of the pluperfect is formed by a periphrasis of *εἰμί* and the perfect participle, whenever the perfect from which it is derived ends in *μαι* impure ; as, τετυμμένοι ἦσαν.

The First Aorist

is formed from the third person singular of the perfect by dropping the reduplication, changing *ται* into *θην*, and the preceding smooth into an aspirated mute ; as, τέτυπται, ἐτύφθην.

Four verbs take *σ* before the termination *θην*, although it is not found in the third person of the perfect ; as, μέμνηται, ἐμνήσθην ; κέχρηται, ἐχρήσθην ; ἔρρωται, ἐρρώσθην ; πέπληται, ἐπλήσθην. On the contrary, σέσωσται makes ἐσώθην.

1. This is done from a principle of euphony, since τέτυπται would be too harsh for the ear. The same remark applies to the pluperfect, and to the optative and subjunctive moods.

Some which have η in the perfect passive receive an ϵ in the first aorist; as, $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\tau\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$; $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\eta\nu\eta\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\eta\nu\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$; $\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta\eta\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$. From $\epsilon\iota\rho\eta\tau\alpha\iota$ the aorist is $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\rho\acute{\eta}\theta\eta\nu$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\rho\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$.

Verbs which change ϵ of the future into o of the perfect active, and into a in the perfect passive, take ϵ again in the first aorist; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\pi\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\eta\nu$; $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\alpha\pi\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\eta\nu$; $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\rho\alpha\pi\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\eta\nu$.

The First Future

is formed from the first aorist, by dropping the augment, and changing $\theta\eta\nu$ into $\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\eta\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

The Second Aorist

is formed from the second aorist active, by changing $o\upsilon$ into $\eta\nu$; as $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\eta\nu$.

No second aorist passive occurs in $\delta\eta\nu$, $\theta\eta\nu$, $\tau\eta\nu$; or from verbs in ω pure, except $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\alpha}\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\rho\acute{\upsilon}\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\acute{\upsilon}\eta\nu$.

The Second Future

is formed from the second aorist, by dropping the augment, and changing $\eta\nu$ into $\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\eta\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

The Third Future,

or *Paulo-post-futurum*, is formed from the second person singular of the perfect, by changing $\alpha\iota$ into $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha\iota$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

LVI. EXERCISES ON THE PASSIVE VOICE OF VERBS IN ω .

I.

Translate the following:

I. $\text{Κολάζονται μετὰ}^1 \text{θάνατον πάντες οἱ κακοί.}—\text{Πυθαγόρας πρῶτον ἐαντὸν φιλόσοφον ὠνόμασεν}^2 \text{οἱ δὲ παλαιότεροι σοφοὶ ὠνομάσθησαν.}—\text{Ἡφαιστος ἐρρίψη}^3 \text{ὑπὸ Διὸς ἐξ οὐρανοῦ.}—\text{μόνοι καταλελειμένοι ἦσαν.}^4—\text{συνήχθησαν}^5 \text{τὰ}$

ἔθνη τῶν Ἑλλήνων.—ἀπεστάλη⁶ ὁ ἄγγελος ἀπὸ Θεοῦ.—
Ἀντώνιος ἐκέλευσε⁷ τὴν τοῦ ῥήτορος κεφαλὴν ἀποκοπή-
ναι.⁸—ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν παρόντων⁹ ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ
διατετάραγμα¹⁰ τὴν γνώμην,¹¹ καὶ ἡ γλῶττα ἐμπεπεδημένη¹²
εἶναι ἔοικε.¹³—Εὐριπίδης ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ ἐτάφη.¹⁴

II. Ἀνθρώπου ἡ καρδιά τῷ μαζῷ τῷ λαιῷ προσήρτηται.¹
—ἐν τοῖς Δράκοντος νόμοις μία ὄριστο² ζημία, θάνατος.—
Πυθαγόρας, κατὰ³ τὴν αὐτὴν τῆς ἡμέρας ὥραν, ὤφθη⁴ ἐν
Μεταποντίῳ καὶ ἐν Κρότωνι.—Πτολεμαῖος, ὁ Μακεδονίας
βασιλεὺς, ὑπὸ τῶν Γαλατῶν ἐσφάγη,⁵ καὶ πᾶσα ἡ Μακεδον-
ικὴ δύναμις κατεκόπη⁶ καὶ διεφθάρη.⁷—τιθῆναι ἐμπτύουσι
τοῖς παιδίοις, ὡς μὴ βασκανθῶσιν⁸—εἰ τοῦτο πράττης,
κολασθήσει.

III. Ἀκταίων, τραφεῖς¹ παρὰ² Χείρωνι, κυνηγὸς εἶναι
ἐδιδάχθη,³ καὶ ὕστερον κατεβρώθη⁴ ἐν τῷ Κιθαιρῶνι ὑπὸ
τῶν ἰδίων κυνῶν.—Δίνος ὑπὸ Ἡρακλοῦς τῇ κιθάρα πλη-
γεῖς⁵ ἀπέθανεν.⁶—Ἀναξαγόρας λέγεται ἀσεβείας κριθῆναι,⁷
διότι τὸν ἥλιον μύδρον διάπυρον ἔλεγε εἶναι.—Δητῶ
κατὰ⁸ τὴν γῆν ἄπασαν ὑφ' Ἡρας ἠλαύνετο.⁹—Φινεύς,
ἀπαλλαγείς¹⁰ τῶν Ἀρπυιῶν, ἐμήνυσε¹¹ τὸν πλοῦν τοῖς
Ἀργοναύταις.

IV. Σαλμωνεύς διὰ τὴν ἀσέβειαν ἐκολάσθη.—οἱ Κύρου
ἐξακόσιοι ἵππεῖς διασπεύρονται· πλὴν πάνυ ὀλίγοι ἀμφ'
αὐτὸν κατελείφθησαν.¹—μέμνησο² ὅτι θνητὸς εἷς.—Σαρ-
δανάπαλος, ἐν βασιλείοις κατακεκλεισμένος,³ οὐδὲν ἄλλο
ἐδίωκεν ἢ ἠδονήν.—Τυφῶν ὑπὸ Ζηνὸς ἐκολάσθη.—αἱ τῶν
Ῥωμαίων γυναῖκες οἴκοι μένειν οὐκ εἰθισμέναι εἰσιν,⁴
ὥσπερ αἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων.—οὗτος ὁ νόμος ἐφυλάχθη ὑπὸ
Περικλέους, καὶ ἐθαυμάσθη ὑπὸ Ἀλκιβιάδου.

II.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into gram-
matical, so as to suit the English opposite.

But nevertheless it shall be | Ἄλλ' ὁμῶς λέγω (3d fut.) καὶ
said, and this shall be done. | οὗτος πράσσω (3d fut.).

<i>The name of the Deity is written upon the universe.</i>	'Ο ὁ Θεὸς ὄνομα ἐπὶ ὁ κόσμος (gen.) ἐπιγράφω (perf.).
<i>Let this robber be cast into Pyriphlegethon, and let the tyrant be lacerated by vultures.</i>	'Ο μὲν ληστής οὗτος ἐς Πυριφλεγέθων ἐμβάλλω (perf. imper.)· ὁ δὲ τύραννος ὑπὸ γνῦψ (gen.) κείρω (pres. imper.).
<i>When first a camel was seen, men, having been struck at its size, fled.</i>	*Ὅτε πρῶτον κάμηλος ὄπτομαι (1st aor.), ἄνθρωπος, ἐπὶ ὁ μέγεθος (acc.) αὐτὸς καταπλήσσω, (2d aor. part.) φεύγω (imperf.).
<i>They say that Actæon was devoured by his own hounds.</i>	Λέγω Ἀκταίων (acc.) ὑπὸ ὁ ἴδιος κύων καταβιβρώσκω (1st aor. inf.).
<i>Apollo, having been condemned on account of the death of the Cyclopes, was sent down to earth.</i>	*Ἀπόλλων, καταδικάζω (1st aor. part.) ἐπὶ ὁ ὁ Κύκλωψ θάνατος (dat.), καταπέμπω (1st aor.) ἐς γῆ.
<i>All shall be satisfied, and shall be sent away happy.</i>	Πᾶς χορτάζω (1st fut.) καὶ ἀποπέμπω (1st fut.) μακάριος.
<i>Thence, in after days, rivers of fire shall be made to burst forth.</i>	*Ἐνθεν ποτὲ ἐκρήσσω (2d fut.) ποταμὸς πῦρ.

LVII. MIDDLE VOICE.

Synopsis of the Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infjn.	Part.
Present,	τύπτ-ομαι, }	τύπτ-ου,	-οίμην,	-ωμαι,	-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
Imperfect,	ἔτυπ-όμην, }					
Perfect,	τέτυπ-α, }	τέτυπ-ε,	-οίμι,	-ω,	-έμαι,	-ώς,
Pluperfect,	ἔτετύπ-ειν, }					
1st Future,	τύψ-ομαι,		-οίμην,		-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
1st Aorist,	ἐτύψ-άμην,	τύψ-αι,	-αίμην,	-ωμαι,	-ασθαι,	-όμενος,
2d Aorist,	ἔτυπ-όμην,	τύπ-ού,	-οίμην,	-ωμαι,	-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
2d Future,	τυπ-οῦμαι,		-οίμην,		-εἶσθαι,	-ούμενος.

Numbers and Persons.

The only tenses of the middle voice that differ from those of the active and passive of verbs in ω are the first aorists of the indicative, imperative, and optative, and the second future of the indicative.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

FIRST AORIST, *I struck myself.*

S. ἐτύψ-άμην,	ἐτύψ-ω,	ἐτύψ-ατο,
D. ἐτύψ-άμεθον,	ἐτύψ-ασθον,	ἐτύψ-άσθην,
P. ἐτύψ-άμεθα,	ἐτύψ-ασθε,	ἐτύψ-αντο.

SECOND FUTURE, *I shall or will strike myself.*

S. τυπ-οῦμαι,	τυπ-εἶ,	τυπ-εἶται,
D. τυπ-οῦμεθον,	τυπ-εἶσθον,	τυπ-εἶσθην,
P. τυπ-οῦμεθα,	τυπ-εἶσθε,	τυπ-οὔνται

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

FIRST AORIST, *strike thyself.*

S. τύψ-αι,	τύψ-άσθω,
D. τύψ-ασθον,	τύψ-άσθων,
P. τύψ-ασθε,	τύψ-άσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

FIRST AORIST, *may I have been struck.*

S. τυψ-αίμην,	τύψ-αιο,	τύψ-αιτο,
D. τυψ-αίμεθον,	τύψ-αισθον,	τυψ-αίσθην,
P. τυψ-αίμεθα,	τύψ-αισθε,	τύψ-αίντο.

PARTICIPLES.

FIRST AORIST, *having struck myself.*

N. τυψ-άμενος,	τυψ-αμένη,	τυψ-αμένον,
G. τυψ-αμένου,	τυψ-αμένης,	τυψ-αμένου.

FIRST FUTURE, *being about to strike myself.*

N. τυψ-όμενος,	τυψ-ομένη,	τυψ-ομένον,
G. τυψ-ομένου,	τυψ-ομένης,	τυψ-ομένου.

SECOND FUTURE, *being about to strike myself.*

N. τυπ-ούμενος,	τυπ-ουμένη,	τυπ-ούμενον
G. τυπ-ουμένου,	τυπ-ουμένης,	τυπ-ουμένου.

FORMATION OF THE MIDDLE TENSES.

The Present and Imperfect

are the same in form as those of the passive voice, and are similarly formed.

The Perfect

is formed from the second aorist active, by prefixing the reduplication, and changing *ου* into *α*; as, *ἔτυπον, τέτυπα*.

If the second aorist has *α* or *ε* in the penult, the perfect middle changes this into *ο*; as, *σπείρω, ἔσπαρον, ἔσπορα; ἐγείρω, ἤγερον, ἤγορα*.

But if the *α* in the penult of the second aorist comes from *αι* or *η* in the present, or is long there by position, the perfect changes it into *η*; as, *μαίνομαι, ἐμάνην, μέμηννα; πλήσσω, ἐπλαγον, πέπληγα; θάλλω, ἔθαλον, τέθηλα; κλάζω, ἔκλαγον, κέκληγα*.

The exceptions to this rule are the following: *κράζω, ἔκραγον, κέκρᾱγα; πράσσω, ἔπραγον, πέπρᾱγα; φράζω, ἔφραδον, πέφρᾱδα; ἄδω, ἔαδα; ἄγω, "to break," ἐᾶγα*.

If the second aorist has *ι* in the penult from a present in *ει*, the perfect middle changes it into *οι*; as, *πειθω, ἐπιθον, πέποιθα; λείπω, ἔλιπον, λέλοιπα; εἶδω, ἴδον, οἶδα*.

But if the *ι* be already in the present, the perfect merely lengthens it after having been short in the second aorist; as, *τρίζω ἔτριγον, τέτριγα*.

In some verbs the penult of the perfect middle remains short; as, *ἀκήκοα*, from *ἀκούω*; *ἐλήλυθα*, from *ἐλεύθω*. On the other hand, we have *πέφευγα*, from *φεύγω*; *κέκευθα*, from *κεύθω*; *τέτευχα*, from *τεύχω*.

The verb *ῥήσσω* makes *ἔρῥωγα*; so, also, we have *ἔολπα*, from *ἔλπω*; *ἔοργα*, from *ἔργω*; *εἶωθα*, from *ἔθω*.

Some perfects appear to be formed immediately from the present, by changing *ω* into *α*, and prefixing the reduplication; as, *δοῦπα, δέδουπα; δῖω, δέδια*; and so, also, *ἄνωγα*, for *ἤνωγα*.

The Pluperfect

is formed from the perfect, by prefixing ϵ , and changing α into $\epsilon\iota\nu$; as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\nu\pi\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$.

The First Aorist

is formed from the first aorist active, by adding $\mu\eta\nu$; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\nu\phi\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\nu\phi\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$.

The First Future

is formed from the first future active, by changing ω into $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\omega$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

In verbs of the fourth conjugation, $\tilde{\omega}$ is changed into $\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\psi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, $\psi\alpha\lambda\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$.

The Second Aorist

is formed from the second aorist active, by changing $\omicron\nu$ into $\omicron\mu\eta\nu$; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\nu\pi\tau\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$.

The Second Future

is formed from the second future active, by changing $\tilde{\omega}$ into $\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\tau\nu\pi\tilde{\omega}$, $\tau\nu\pi\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$.

REMARKS ON THE MIDDLE VOICE.

1. The *Middle Voice* has been so called by grammarians, as having a *middle* signification between the active and passive, implying neither action nor passion simply, but a union in some degree of both.

2. The principal usages of the middle voice are five in number. The first four may be called usages of *reflexive*, the fifth the usage of *reciprocal*, signification.

I. Where A does the act on himself, or on what belongs to himself; or, in other words, is the object of his own action; as, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\eta}\gamma\chi\alpha\tau\omicron$, "*he hung himself*;" $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\eta\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\omicron}\psi\alpha\tau\omicron$, "*he wounded his own head*."

II. Where A does the act on some other object M, relatively to himself, and not for another person; as, $\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\psi\alpha\tau\omicron$ $\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ $\text{Μ}\eta\delta\omicron\nu$, "*he made the Median subject to himself*."

III. Where A gets an act done for himself, or for those belonging to him, by B. Thus of Chryses it is said, in the Iliad, that he came to the Grecian camp, $\lambda\nu\sigma\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$ $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\alpha\tau\epsilon\alpha$, "*to get his daughter released by Agamemnon, on the payment of a ransom*;" that is,

briefly, "to ransom his daughter." Whereas, of Agamemnon it is said, οὐδ' ἀπέλυσε θύγατρα, "he did not release her," namely, to Chryses. Under this same head may be ranked the following instances: διδάσασθαι τὸν υἱόν, "to get one's son instructed;" δανείζω, "to lend;" δανείζομαι, "to get a loan for one's self;" "to borrow."

IV. Where, in such verbs as κόπτομαι, "to moun;" σεύομαι, "to urge one's self on," the direct action is done by A on himself, but an accusative or other case follows of B, whom that action farther regards. Thus, ἐκόψαντο αὐτόν, "they mourned for him;" i. e., they cut or lacerated themselves for him. Σεύονται αὐτόν, "they stir themselves in pursuit of him." Ἐριλλέσθη αὐτόν, "they tore their hair in mourning for him." So, also, φυλάξαι τὸν παῖδα, "to guard the boy;" but φυλάξασθαι τὸν λέοντα, "to guard one's self against the lion." And again, where, in the Iliad, it is said of Hector, ὡς εἰπὼν, οὗ παιδὸς ἠρέξατο, "thus having spoken, he stretched out his arms to receive his son."

V. Where the action is reciprocal between two persons or parties, and A does to B what B does to A; as in verbs signifying to contract, quarrel, fight, converse, &c. Thus, in Demosthenes, it is said, ἕως ἂν διαλυσώμεθα τὸν πόλεμον, "until we shall have put an end to the war, by treaty mutually agreed upon." To this head belong such verbs as μάχεσθαι, σπένδεσθαι, διαλέγεσθαι, &c.

In many verbs, the perfect, pluperfect, and aorist passive are used in a middle sense, besides the ordinary meaning of the passive. Thus, ἐπίδειξιμένος τὴν πονηρίαν, "having openly manifested his wickedness;" μεμισθωμένος χῶρον, "having hired a piece of ground;" κατεκλίθη, "he laid himself down;" ἀπηλλάγη, "he departed." The regular middle form of the aorist in such verbs is unusual or obsolete. In some it has a special signification; as, σταλῆναι, "to travel;" but στείλασθαι, "to array one's self."

LVIII. EXERCISES ON THE MIDDLE VOICE OF VERBS IN ω.

I.

Translate the following:

I. Νῦν μέγα θαῦμα φαίνεται,¹ οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι ποικίλους ἐνδύονται² χιτῶνας.—Ἀριστομένης θυσάμενος³ ἠλείψατο.⁴ —λούσας⁵ τὸ ἐμόν σῶμα, ἀπῆλθε⁶ καὶ ἐλούσατο.—τὴν τῶν

Θηβαίων πόλιν ὠρέξατο⁷ λαβεῖν.—ἐνίψατο⁸ χεῖρας, καὶ ἔλθων ἐκαθίσατο⁹ ἐπὶ τῆς κλίνης.—Νέαρχος ἐγράψατο¹⁰ αὐτὸν ἀσεβείας.—γεγόναμεν¹¹ ἅπαξ· οἷς δ' οὐκ ἔξεστί γενέσθαι.—ἔοικε¹² βίος θεάτρῳ.—παύσωμεν¹³ τὴν τῶν πολεμίων βοήν, καὶ ἡμεῖς τότε θρήνων καὶ γόνων, καὶ πολλῶν μόχθων πανσόμεθα.

II. Τοῦτο ἐγένετο ὅτε Κῦρος ὁ μέγας κατεστρέφετο τοὺς Λυδοὺς.—ἀνάγκη παισὶν ἔστι πατρὸς λόγῳ πείθεσθαι.—λόγισαι¹ πρὸ ἔργου.—φυλαττώμεθα τοὺς κακοὺς, μὴ φυλάττωμεν αὐτούς.—οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐψηφίσαντο² ναῦς τε καὶ χρήματα πέμπειν.—ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς γῆς ἀπαλλάττου.—ἀπέχου τῶν ἀσεβῶν· ὄρεξαι τῆς ἀρετῆς, καὶ πάντων μάλιστα σεαυτὸν αἰσχύνου.³—δεδοίκασιν⁴ αἱ μέλισσαι οὐ τοσοῦτον τὸ κρύος, ὅσον τὸν ὄμβρον.—ἐλπὶς ἐγρηγορότος⁵ ἐνύπνιον ἔστι.

III. Ἐμύνασθε¹ τοὺς πολεμίους καλῶς, ὡς στρατιῶται.—ὁ μέγας ὄλθος Πριάμον ἀπώλετο.²—γεύσαι,³ καὶ εὐρήσεις⁴ ὡς ἡδύ ἔστι.—τῆς μὲν διαστάσεως σὺ ἤρξω,⁵ τῆς δὲ διαλύσεως ἐγὼ ἤρξάμην.—Μίλων, ὁ ἐκ Κρότωνος ἀθλητῆς, ταῦρον ἀράμενος⁶ ἔφερε διὰ τοῦ σταδίου μέσου.—ἐπειδὴ οἱ θεοὶ, οἱ σωτῆρες, ἐκ κυμάτων καὶ κινδύνου ἐμὲ ἐξείλοντο,⁷ ἐπ' ἀρετὴν τρέφομαι.—ἀπολοίμην⁸ εἰ μὴ σε τιμωρησαίμην.—Ἰάσων τοῦτ' ἀκούσας ἐχρίσατο⁹ τῷ φαρμάκῳ.

IV. Ἀπεκρίνατο¹ Θεόπομπος καὶ εἶπεν ἀπόλωλα,² ὧ ἄνδρες, καὶ κατ'³ ἔμμαντοῦ θάνατον δικάζομαι.—οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ Βάρβαροι ἠγωνίζοντο ἐν Μαραθῶνι.—διαλεγώμεθα περὶ τούτων, καὶ καταλυώμεθα τὴν ἐχθραν.—ἐδάνεισα⁴ τῷ ἀδελφῷ, ἐδανεισάμην ἀπὸ σου.—ἐγὼ δικάζω, ὑμεῖς δὲ δικάζεσθε.—Πελίᾳ ἐθέσπισεν⁵ ὁ θεὸς, τὸν μονοσάνδαλον φυλάξασθαι.⁶—ἐθέλεις, ὦ Ζεῦ, τοῦτον προκατακλίνεσθαί μου;—ὁ πατὴρ τὸν υἱὸν διδάσκεται.—οὐκοῦν καὶ ὑπὲρ ἔμμαντοῦ ἀποκοινῶμαι.

II.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English opposite.

<i>The stolen fountain of fire has appeared a teacher of every art unto mortals.</i>	Ὁ κλοπαῖος πῦρ πηγή πᾶς τέχνη διδάσκαλος βροτῶς φαίνω (perf.).
<i>You had all cried out together, but yet the Syracusans had done this.</i>	Ἄπας ἅμα κράζω (pluperf.), ἀλλ' ὅμως οὗτος ὁ Συρακούσιος πράττω (pluperf.).
<i>So many evils did he contrive, and so many good things did he cause to cease.</i>	Τόσος κακὸς μῆδομαι (1st aor.), καὶ τόσος ἀγαθὸς παύω (1st aor.).
<i>Cease, friends, uttering foolish words, and beware of the sharp-mouthed griffons, dumb hounds of Jove.</i>	Παύω (1st aor.), φίλος, λέγω μάταιος λόγος, καὶ φυλάττω (1st aor.) ὁ ὀξύστομος γρῦψ, ὁ Ζεὺς ἀκραγῆς κύων.
<i>May he perish, with his children, for I also am undone.</i>	Ἀπόλλυμι (2d aor. opt.) σὺν ὁ τέκνον, ἐγὼ γὰρ καὶ ἀπόλλυμι (perf.).
<i>You might have done this for yourself, since you did it once for me.</i>	Οὗτος ἂν πράσσω (1st aor. opt.), ἐπεὶ ἐγὼ ποτε πράσσω (1st aor. ind.).
<i>Reach out to your mother your right hand to salute.</i>	Ἐκτείνω (1st aor.) ὁ μήτηρ ὁ δεξιὸς χεῖρ ἀσπάζομαι (1st aor. infin.).
<i>It is a fit time to consult together about these things, since, having obeyed the god, I slew my mother.</i>	Καιρὸς εἶμι περὶ οὗτος βουλεύω (1st aor. infin.), ἐπεὶ πείθω (2d aor. part.) ὁ θεῶι (dat.) ὁ μήτηρ κτείνω (1st aor.).

LIX. CONTRACTED VERBS.

I. Verbs in *άω*, *έω*, and *όω* correspond entirely, in their general formation, to the rules and examples already given for verbs in *ω*.

II. But in the present and imperfect of the active and passive forms, where the vowels *a*, *e*, *o* stand immediately before the vowels of the flexible endings, there arises in the Attic and common language a contraction, the rules for which are as follows :

III. Verbs in *άω* contract *άω*, *άο*, and *άου* into *ώ* ; as, *τιμάω*, *τιμῶ* ; *τιμάομεν*, *τιμῶμεν* ; *τιμάουσι*, *τιμῶσι*. Otherwise they contract into *a* ; as, *τίμαε*, *τίμα*. They also subscribe *i* ; as, *τιμάοιμι*, *τιμῶμι* ; *τιμάεις*, *τιμῆς*.

IV. Verbs in *έω* contract *εε* into *ει*, and *έο* into *οῦ* ; as, *φίλεε*, *φίλει* ; *φιλέομεν*, *φιλοῦμεν*. Otherwise they drop *e* ; as, *φιλέω*, *φιλῶ* ; *φιλέεις*, *φιλεῖς*.

V. Verbs in *όω* contract *ο*, with a long vowel, into *ῶ* ; as, *δηλόω*, *δηλῶ* ; with a short vowel, or *ου*, into *οῦ* ; as, *δηλόετε*, *δηλοῦτε* ; *δηλόουσι*, *δηλοῦσι*. Otherwise into *οῖ* ; as, *δηλόης*, *δηλοῖς*. In the infinitive *όειν* is contracted into *οῦν*.

VI. Four verbs in *άω*, namely, *ζάω*, *πεινάω*, *διψάω*, and *χράω*, contract *άε* into *ῆ*, and *άει* into *ῆι* ; as, *ζάω*, *ζῆς*, *ζῆ*, *ζῆτε* *ζῆν* ; imperfect, *ἔζων*, *ἔζης*, *ἔζη*. So, also, *πεινῆν*, *διψῆν*, *χρηῖσθαι*, *χρηῖται*.

VII. Dissyllables in *έω* are contracted in the imperative and infinitive only. Thus we say, *πλέω*, *πλέομεν*, and not *τλῶ*, *πλοῦμεν*.

Examples of Contracted Verbs.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.—*Present.*

<i>I honour.</i>	<i>I love.</i>	<i>I manifest.</i>
S. τιμάω, τιμῶ, τιμάεις, τιμάς, τιμάει, τιμᾷ.	S. φιλέω, φιλῶ, φιλέεις, φιλεῖς, φιλέει, φιλεῖ.	S. δηλόω, δηλῶ, δηλόεις, δηλοῖς, δηλόει, δηλοῖ.
D. τιμάετον, τιμᾶτον, τιμάετον, τιμᾶτον.	D. φιλέετον, φιλεῖτον, φιλέετον, φιλεῖτον.	D. δηλόετον, δηλοῦτον, δηλόετον, δηλοῦτον.
P. τιμάομεν, τιμῶμεν, τιμάετε, τιμᾶτε, τιμάουσι, τιμῶσι.	P. φιλέομεν, φιλοῦμεν, φιλέετε, φιλεῖτε, φιλέουσι, φιλοῦσι.	P. δηλόομεν, δηλοῦμεν, δηλόετε, δηλοῦτε, δηλόουσι, δηλοῦσι.

Imperfect.

S. ἐτίμαον, ἐτίμων, ἐτίμαες, ἐτίμας, ἐτίμαε, ἐτίμα.	S. ἐφίλεον, ἐφίλων, ἐφίλεες, ἐφίλεις, ἐφίλεε, ἐφίλει.	S. ἐδήλοον, ἐδήλων, ἐδήλοες, ἐδήλους, ἐδήλοε, ἐδήλον.
D. ἐτιμάετον, ἐτιμᾶτον, ἐτιμαέτην, ἐτιμάτην.	D. ἐφιλέετον, ἐφιλεῖτον, ἐφιλεέτην, ἐφιλείτην.	D. ἐδηλόετον, ἐδηλοῦτον, ἐδηλοέτην, ἐδηλούτην.
P. ἐτιμάομεν, ἐτιμῶμεν, ἐτιμάετε, ἐτιμᾶτε, ἐτίμαον, ἐτίμων.	P. ἐφιλέομεν, ἐφιλοῦμεν, ἐφίλεετε, ἐφιλεῖτε, ἐφίλεον, ἐφίλων.	P. ἐδηλόομεν, ἐδηλοῦμεν, ἐδηλόετε, ἐδηλοῦτε, ἐδήλοον, ἐδήλων.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.—*Present.*

S. τιμάω, τιμῶ, τιμάης, τιμάς, τιμάη, τιμᾷ.	S. φιλέω, φιλῶ, φιλέης, φιλής, φιλέη, φιλῆ.	S. δηλόω, δηλῶ, δηλόης, δηλοῖς, δηλόη, δηλοῖ.
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<i>I honour.</i>	<i>I love.</i>	<i>I manifest.</i>
D. τιμάητον, τιμᾶτον, τιμάητον, τιμᾶτον.	D. φιλέητον, φιλήτον, φιλέητον, φιλήτον.	D. δηλόητον, δηλώτον, δηλόητον, δηλώτον.
P. τιμάωμεν, τιμῶμεν, τιμάητε, τιμᾶτε, τιμάωσι, τιμῶσι.	P. φιλέωμεν, φιλῶμεν, φιλέητε, φιλήτε, φιλέωσι, φιλῶσι.	P. δηλόωμεν, δηλῶμεν, δηλόητε, δηλώτε, δηλόωσι, δηλῶσι.

OPTATIVE MOOD.¹—Present.

S. τιμάοιμι, τιμῶμι, τιμάοις, τιμῶς, τιμάοι, τιμῶ.	S. φιλέοιμι, φιλοῖμι, φιλέοις, φιλοῖς, φιλέοι, φιλοῖ.	S. δηλόοιμι, δηλοῖμι, δηλόοις, δηλοῖς, δηλόοι, δηλοῖ.
D. τιμάοιτον, τιμῶτον, τιμαοίτην, τιμῶτην.	D. φιλέοιτον, φιλοῖτον, φιλοοίτην, φιλοίτην.	D. δηλόοιτον, δηλοῖτον, δηλοοίτην, δηλοίτην.
P. τιμάοιμεν, τιμῶμεν, τιμάοιτε, τιμῶτε, τιμάοιεν, τιμῶεν.	P. φιλέοιμεν, φιλοῖμεν, φιλέοιτε, φιλοῖτε, φιλόοιεν, φιλοῖεν.	P. δηλόοιμεν, δηλοῖμεν, δηλόοιτε, δηλοῖτε, δηλόοιεν, δηλοῖεν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.—Present.

S. τίμαε, τίμα, τιμάτω, τιμάτω.	S. φίλεε, φίλει, φιλέτω, φιλείτω.	S. δήλοε, δήλου, δηλοέτω, δηλοῦτω.
D. τιμάετον, τιμᾶτον, τιμαέτων, τιμάτων.	D. φιλέετον, φιλείτον, φιλεέτων, φιλείτων.	D. δηλόετον, δηλοῦτον, δηλοέτων, δηλοῦτων.

1. The Attics have a contracted form of this mood peculiar to themselves; as follows:

τιμ-ῶην,	-ῶης,	-ῶη,	φιλ-οίην,	-οίης,	-οίη,
	-ῶητον,	-ῶήτην,		-οίητον,	-οιήτην,
-ῶημεν;	-ῶητε,	-ῶησαν,	-οίημεν,	-οίητε,	-οιήσαν,
	δηλ-οίην,	-οίης,	-οίη,		
		-οίητον,	-οιήτην,		
	-οίημεν,	-οίητε,	-οιήσαν.		

P. τιμάετε,
τιμάτε,
τιμαέτωσαν,
τιμάτωσαν.

P. φιλέετε,
φιλεῖτε,
φιλεέτωσαν,
φιλεείτωσαν.

P. δηλόετε,
δηλοῦτε,
δηλοέτωσαν,
δηλοούτωσαν.

INFINITIVE MOOD.—Present.

τιμάειν,
τιμᾶν.

φιλέειν,
φιλεῖν.

δηλόειν,
δηλοῦν.

PARTICIPLE.—Present.

N. τιμών,
τιμών,
τιμάουσα,
τιμώνσα,
τιμών,
τιμών.

N. φιλέων,
φιλών,
φιλέουσα,
φιλοῦσα,
φιλέον,
φιλοῦν.

N. δηλών,
δηλών,
δηλόουσα,
δηλοῦσα,
δηλόον,
δηλοῦν.

G. τιμώντος,
τιμώντος,
τιμαούσης,
τιμώνσης,
τιμώντος,
τιμώντος, &c.

G. φιλέοντος,
φιλοῦντος,
φιλεούσης,
φιλοῦσης,
φιλέοντος,
φιλοῦντος, &c.

G. δηλόοντος,
δηλοῦντος,
δηλοούσης,
δηλοῦσης,
δηλόοντος,
δηλοῦντος, &c.

LX. EXERCISES ON THE ACTIVE VOICE OF CONTRACTED VERBS.

I.

Translate the following :

I. Νόει¹ καὶ τότε πρᾶπτε.—συνήθεια κόρον γεννα.—
'Ορφεὺς ἕδων ἐκίνει² λίθους τε καὶ δένδρα.—οἱ ἄνθρωποι
τὸ παλαιὸν³ ἐν ἄντροις ὤκουν.⁴—τὴν Σικελίαν τὸ παλαιὸν
οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐκάλουν τὸ τῆς Ῥώμης ταμεῖον.—τὴν Ἀχιλ-
λέως ἀσπίδα Ὅμηρος ἐποίησε⁵ φέρουσαν ὄλον τὸν οὐρανὸν,
καὶ γεωργοῦντας,⁶ καὶ γαμοῦντας, καὶ δικαζομένους καὶ
πολεμοῦντας.—Θαλῆς λέγεται πρῶτος ἀστρολογῆσαι.—
μηδέποτε φρονήσης ἐπὶ σεαυτῷ μέγα.⁷—Πλάτων φιλοσοφ-
ίαν τὴν θανάτου μελέτην ἐκάλεσεν.

II. Ὡ παῖ σιώπα, πολλ' ἔχει σιγῇ καλά.—μὴ κακοῖς
ὀμίλει.—τοὺς θεοὺς τίμα· τὰ σπονδαῖα μελέτα.—γελᾶ ὁ
μῶρος, κἄν¹ τι μὴ γελοῖον ᾖ.—Σαλμωνεὺς ἀντιβροντᾶν
ἐτόλμα τῷ Διί.—οἱ Ἕλληνας τιμῶσι τὸν Ἰππείον Ποσει-
δῶνα,² καὶ θύουσιν αὐτῷ ἐπὶ τῷ Ἴσθμῳ.³—οἱ Κόλχοι τοὺς

νεκρούς ἐν βύρσαις θάπτουσι, καὶ ἐκ τῶν δένδρων ἔξαρτῶσιν.⁴—Διογένης ἰδὼν ποτε μειράκιον ἐρυθριῶν,⁵ θάρρει, ἔφη, τοιοῦτόν ἐστι τῆς ἀρετῆς τὸ χρῶμα.—οἱ ἄνθρωποι οὐδὲ τὸν ἀέρα τοῖς ὄρνισιν⁶ εἶναι εἶναι ἐλεύθερον.

III. Ὀδυσσεὺς τὸν Κύκλωπα μεθύσαντα ἔξετύφλωσεν.¹ —Ἀριστοφάνης λέγει περὶ τοῦ Περικλέους, ὅτι ἤστραπτεν, ἐβρόντα, ξυνεκύκα² τὴν Ἑλλάδα.—ἐν τῷ Πελοποννησιακῷ πολέμῳ εἰς ἀνῆρ, ὁ Περικλῆς, ἐξώρθου³ τὴν πόλιν.—Σωκράτης ἔλεγε τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους ζῆν,⁴ ἵνα ἐσθίωεν, αὐτὸν δὲ ἐσθίειν, ἵνα ζῶη.⁵—ἐδιδάχθη Ἡρακλῆς ἀρματῆλατεῖν μὲν ὑπὸ⁶ Ἀμφιτρύωνος· παλαίειν δὲ ὑπὸ Ἀυτολύκου· ὄπλομαχεῖν δὲ ὑπὸ Κάστορος· κιθαρῳδεῖν δὲ ὑπὸ Λίνου.—Χείλων, εἰς τῶν ἑπτὰ σοφῶν, προσέταπτε,⁷ γλώττης κρατεῖν, μὴ κακολογεῖν, γῆρας τιμᾶν.

IV. Καὶ ζῶν ὁ φαῦλος καὶ θανῶν¹ κολάζεται.—ἡ νέα φροντίς οὐκ ἀλγεῖν φιλεῖ.—οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδεὶς² ὅστις οὐχ αὐτὸν φιλεῖ.—εἰ ὁ Θεὸς πατήρ ὑμῶν ἦ, ἠγαπάτε ἄν³ με.—καὶ κυβερνήτης ἀγαθὸς ἐνίοτε ναυαγεῖ, καὶ ἀνῆρ σπουδαῖος ἐνίοτε ἀτυχεῖ.—τύχη ἔοικε⁴ φαύλῳ ἀγωνοθέτῃ· πολλάκις γὰρ τὸν μηδὲν πράξαντα στεφανοῖ.⁵—ἐπισκοτεῖ τῷ μὲν ἡλίῳ⁶ πολλάκις τὰ νέφη, τῷ δὲ λογισμῷ τὰ πάθη.⁷—οὔτε τὸν ἄρρωστον⁸ χρυσῆ ὠφελεῖ κλίνη, οὔτε τὸν ἀνόητον ἐπίσημος εὐτυχία.⁹—τὸ αὐτό¹⁰ ἐστιν ὄφιν ἐκτρέφειν, καὶ τὸν πονηρὸν εὐεργετεῖν παρ¹¹ οὐδετέρῳ γὰρ ἢ χάρις εὐνοίαν γεννᾷ.—οἰκοῦντες γῆν ζητοῦμεν θάλασσαν, καὶ πλέοντες πάλιν περισκοποῦμεν τὸν ἀγρόν.

II.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English opposite.

<i>We live, not as we wish, but as the Deity determines.</i>	Ζάω, οὐχ ὡς θέλω, ἀλλ' ὡς ὁ Θεὸς τελέω.
<i>All men live in God.</i>	Πᾶς ἄνθρωπος ἐν Θεῷ ζάω.
<i>The bright beam of the sun arouses the notes of birds.</i>	Ὁ ὁ ἥλιος λαμπρὸς σέλας κινέω ὁ φθέγμα ὄρνις.

<p><i>One swallow does not make a spring.</i></p> <p><i>There is a great Deity in heaven who inspects all things.</i></p> <p><i>Many bad men are rich.</i></p> <p><i>Apollo loves me, the Muses love me, Jove honours me.</i></p> <p><i>Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, used to say, that it was better to enrich than to be rich.</i></p> <p><i>Homer appears to me to have made the men gods, and the gods men.</i></p> <p><i>Conon, having conquered in a naval battle, and having sacrificed a hecatomb, entertained all the Athenians.</i></p> <p><i>Pythagoras enjoined on his disciples to honour their elders, to exercise memory, to wage war on lawlessness.</i></p>	<p>Εἰς χελιδῶν οὐ ποιέω ἔαρ.</p> <p>Εἰμὶ ἐν οὐρανὸς μέγας θεὸς ὃς ἐφοράω πᾶς.</p> <p>Πολλὸς πλουτέω κακός.</p> <p>Ἄπολλων ἐγὼ φιλέω, ὁ Μοῦσα ἐγὼ φιλέω, Ζεὺς ἐγὼ τιμάω.</p> <p>Πτολεμαῖος, ὁ Λάγος (υἱὸς), λέγω (imperf.), ἀμείνων εἰμὶ (pres. infin.) πλουτίζω ἢ πλουτέω.</p> <p>Ὅμηρος ἐγὼ δοκέω, ὁ μὲν ἄνθρωπος θεὸς ποιέω (perf. infin.), ὁ θεὸς δὲ ἄνθρωπος.</p> <p>Κόνων, ἐν ναυμαχίᾳ νικάω (1st aor. part.), καὶ ἑκατόμβῃ θύω (1st aor. part.), πᾶς ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐστιάω (1st aor.).</p> <p>Πυθαγόρας παρεγγνάω (imperf.) ὁ μαθητῆς (dat.) ὁ πρέσβυς τιμάω, ὁ μνήμη ἀσκέω, ἀνομία (dat.) πολεμέω.</p>
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LXI. PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

• Present.

S. τιμάομαι,
τιμῶμαι,
τιμάει,
τιμᾷ,
τιμάεται,
τιμᾶται.

S. φιλόμαι,
φιλοῦμαι,
φιλέει,
φιλεῖ,
φιλέεται,
φιλεῖται.

S. δηλόμαι,
δηλοῦμαι,
δηλόει,
δηλοῖ,
δηλόεται,
δηλοῦται.

D. τιμάμεθον,
τιμῶμεθον,
τιμάεσθον,
τιμᾶσθον,
τιμάεσθον,
τιμᾶσθον.

P. τιμάμεθα,
τιμῶμεθα,
τιμάεσθε,
τιμᾶσθε,
τιμᾶσθονται,
τιμῶσθονται.

D. φιλέμεθον,
φιλούμεθον,
φιλέεσθον,
φιλείσθον,
φιλέεσθον,
φιλείσθον.

P. φιλέμεθα,
φιλούμεθα,
φιλέεσθε,
φιλείσθε,
φιλέονται,
φιλοῦσθονται.

D. δηλούμεθον,
δηλούμεθον,
δηλόεσθον,
δηλοῦσθον,
δηλόεσθον,
δηλοῦσθον.

P. δηλούμεθα,
δηλούμεθα,
δηλόεσθε,
δηλοῦσθε,
δηλούνται,
δηλοῦσθονται.

Imperfect.

S. ἐτιμάομην,
ἐτιμῶμην,
ἐτιμῶν,
ἐτιμῶ,
ἐτιμάετο,
ἐτιμᾶτο.

D. ἐτιμάομεθον,
ἐτιμῶμεθον,
ἐτιμάεσθον,
ἐτιμᾶσθον,
ἐτιμάεσθον,
ἐτιμᾶσθον.

P. ἐτιμάομεθα,
ἐτιμῶμεθα,
ἐτιμάεσθε,
ἐτιμᾶσθε,
ἐτιμᾶσθοντο,
ἐτιμῶσθοντο.

S. ἐφιλέομην,
ἐφιλούμην,
ἐφιλέον,
ἐφιλοῦ,
ἐφιλέετο,
ἐφιλείτο.

D. ἐφιλέομεθον,
ἐφιλούμεθον,
ἐφιλέεσθον,
ἐφιλείσθον,
ἐφιλέεσθον,
ἐφιλείσθον.

P. ἐφιλέομεθα,
ἐφιλούμεθα,
ἐφιλέεσθε,
ἐφιλείσθε,
ἐφιλέοντο,
ἐφιλοῦσθοντο.

S. ἐδηλούομην,
ἐδηλούομην,
ἐδηλόον,
ἐδηλοῦ,
ἐδηλόετο,
ἐδηλοῦτο.

D. ἐδηλούομεθον,
ἐδηλούομεθον,
ἐδηλόεσθον,
ἐδηλοῦσθον,
ἐδηλόεσθον,
ἐδηλοῦσθον.

P. ἐδηλούομεθα,
ἐδηλούομεθα,
ἐδηλόεσθε,
ἐδηλοῦσθε,
ἐδηλόοντο,
ἐδηλοῦσθοντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. τιμάωμαι,
τιμῶμαι,
τιμάη,
τιμᾶ,
τιμάηται,
τιμᾶται.

D. τιμάωμεθον,
τιμῶμεθον,
τιμάησθον,
τιμᾶσθον,
τιμάησθον,
τιμᾶσθον.

S. φιλέωμαι,
φιλῶμαι,
φιλέη,
φιλέη,
φιλέηται,
φιλέηται.

D. φιλέωμεθον,
φιλῶμεθον,
φιλέησθον,
φιλέησθον,
φιλέησθον,
φιλέησθον.

S. δηλώωμαι,
δηλῶμαι,
δηλόη,
δηλοῖ,
δηλόηται,
δηλῶται.

D. δηλώωμεθον,
δηλῶμεθον,
δηλόησθον,
δηλῶσθον,
δηλόησθον,
δηλῶσθον.

P. τιμάωμεθα,
τιμῶμεθα,
τιμάησθε,
τιμᾶσθε,
τιμᾶνται,
τιμῶνται.

P. φιλεῶμεθα,
φιλῶμεθα,
φιλήσθε,
φιλήσθε,
φιλῶνται,
φιλῶνται.

P. δηλοῶμεθα,
δηλῶμεθα,
δηλόησθε,
δηλώσθε,
δηλώνται,
δηλώνται.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. τιμαίμην,
τιμῶμην,
τιμάοιο,
τιμῶο,
τιμάοιτο,
τιμῶτο.

S. φιλοίμην,
φιλοίμην,
φιλῶοιο,
φίλοιο,
φιλῶοιτο,
φιλοίτο.

S. δηλοίμην,
δηλοίμην,
δηλόοιο,
δηλοο,
δηλόοιτο,
δηλοίτο.

D. τιμαίμεθον,
τιμῶμεθον,
τιμάοισθον,
τιμῶσθον,
τιμαοίσθην,
τιμῶσθην.

D. φιλοίμεθον,
φιλοίμεθον,
φιλῶοισθον,
φιλοίσθον,
φιλοοίσθην,
φιλοίσθην.

D. δηλοίμεθον,
δηλοίμεθον,
δηλόοισθον,
δηλοίσθον,
δηλοοίσθην,
δηλοίσθην.

P. τιμαίμεθα,
τιμῶμεθα,
τιμάοισθε,
τιμῶσθε,
τιμάοιντο,
τιμῶντο.

P. φιλοίμεθα,
φιλοίμεθα,
φιλῶοισθε,
φιλοίσθε,
φιλῶοίντο,
φιλοίντο.

P. δηλοίμεθα,
δηλοίμεθα,
δηλόοισθε,
δηλοίσθε,
δηλοοίντο,
δηλοίντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. τιμάον,
τιμῶ,
τιμαέσθω,
τιμάσθω.

S. φίλον,
φίλου,
φιλεέσθω,
φιλείσθω.

S. δηλόν,
δηλοῦ,
δηλοέσθω,
δηλοῦσθω.

D. τιμάεσθον,
τιμᾶσθον,
τιμαέσθων,
τιμάσθων.

D. φιλέεσθον,
φιλείσθον,
φιλεέσθων,
φιλείσθων.

D. δηλόεσθον,
δηλοῦσθον,
δηλοέσθων,
δηλοῦσθων.

P. τιμάεσθε,
τιμᾶσθε,
τιμαέσθωσαν,
τιμάσθωσαν.

P. φιλέεσθε,
φιλείσθε,
φιλεέσθωσαν,
φιλείσθωσαν.

P. δηλόεσθε,
δηλοσθε,
δηλοέσθωσαν,
δηλοῦσθωσαν.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

τιμάεσθαι,
τιμᾶσθαι.

φιλέεσθαι,
φιλείσθαι.

δηλόεσθαι,
δηλοῦσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

N. τιμαόμενος,
τιμώμενος,
τιμαομένη,
τιωμένη,
τιμαόμενον,
τιμώμενον.

N. φιλεόμενος,
φιλούμενος,
φιλοομένη,
φιλουμένη,
φιλεόμενον,
φιλούμενον.

N. δηλοόμενος,
δηλούμενος,
δηλοομένη,
δηλουμένη,
δηλοόμενον,
δηλούμενον.

LXII. EXERCISES ON THE PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES
OF CONTRACTED VERBS.

I.

Translate the following :

I. Στεφανωσάμενος ἀπῆλθε,¹ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐτιμᾶτο.—Κόλαζε τὰ πάθη, ἵνα μὴ ὑπ' αὐτῶν τιμωρῇ.—'Οδυσσεὺς διεβοήθη² ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ.—ἐπλανώμην³ κατὰ θάλασσαν· σὺ, ὦ Πόσειδον, ἐπλάνας ἔμε.—παρ' Ἰνδοῖς, ὁ τεχνίτου πηρώσας⁴ χεῖρα ἢ ὀφθαλμὸν, θανάτῳ ζημιούται.⁵—σὺ ἐφόβησας, ἐγὼ δὲ ἐφοβησάμην.—'Αγρησίλαος, ἐρωτηθεῖς⁶ πῶς μεγάλην δόξαν ἐποιήσατο,⁷ ἀπεκρίνατο, θανάτου καταφρονήσας.—Πῶρος, ἐρωτηθεῖς, ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου, μετὰ τὴν μάχην, πῶς σοι χρήσομαι ;⁸ Βασιλικῶς, εἶπε.

II. Λέγουσι τὸν μάντιν πηρωθῆναι¹ τὰς ὄψεις, ὅτι προύλεγεν² ἀνθρώποις τὰ μέλλοντα.³—τῷ Ἀλωέως παιδε κλίμακα ἐπὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν ἐποιησάσθην.—πολλὰ ἦσαν ἐν τοῖς παλαιοῖς χρόνοις θεῶν ἀγάλματα, ἃ μεγάλως ἐπηνέθη.⁴—οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐκτήσαντο⁵ μεγάλην δόξαν τῇ ἐν Μαραθῶνι νίκῃ.—ᾤκτειρα⁶ ἰδὼν Τυφῶνα χειρούμενον,⁷—ἡ τοῦ ποιμένος θυγάτηρ ἐγαμήσατο τῷ βουκόλῳ.—ἡ ἀρὰ Κρόνου τότε κραυθῆσεται,⁸ ἣν ἤρᾱτο⁹ ἐκπιτνῶν τοῦ θηραίου θρόνου.

III. Μᾶλλον εὐλαβοῦ ψόγον ἢ κίνδυνον.—Κλεάνθης νύκτωρ μὲν ἐν τοῖς κήποις ἦντλει,¹ μεθ' ἡμέραν δὲ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις ἐγυμνάζετο,² καὶ οὐδέποτε ἀπὸ φιλοσοφίας καὶ ἀρετῆς ἀπεπλανᾶτο.³—φίλους μὴ ταχὺ κτῶ.⁴—Δάμπις, ὁ ναύκληρος, ἐρωτηθεῖς, πῶς ἐκτήσατο τὸν πλοῦτον ; οὐ χαλεπῶς, ἔφη, τὸν μέγαν, τὸν δὲ βραχὺν ἐπιπόνως.—εἰ σὺ ἐθεάσω ἄπερ ἐγὼ, εὐ οἶδα ὅτι οὐκ ἂν ἐπάθω⁵ γελῶν.—

πάντων ἐστὶν ἡδιστον καὶ λυσιτελέστατον, πιστοὺς ἄμα καὶ χρησίμους φίλους κτᾶσθαι⁶ εὐεργεσίαις.

IV. Ὁ μὲν Πρωτεύς τῇ μορφῇ, ὁ δὲ ἀπαίδευτος τῇ ψυχῇ ἐκάστοτε ἀλλοιοῦται.¹—βλάπτει Θεὸς οὐ χολωθεὶς, ἀλλ' ἀγνοηθεὶς.—λόγῳ ἡγεμόνι ἐν παντὶ χρώμενος οὐχ ἁμαρτήσεις.²—πρᾶττε τὰ μεγάλα, μὴ ὑπισχνούμενος μεγάλα.—Σόλων ἐρωτηθεὶς πῶς ἄριστα αἱ πόλεις οἰκοῖντο, εἶπεν, ἐὰν μὲν οἱ πολῖται τοῖς ἄρχουσι πείθωνται, οἱ δὲ ἄρχοντες τοῖς νόμοις.—εἰ τις οἴεται τερπνότερον εἶναι τὸν ἐν ἄστει βίον τοῦ ἐν ἀγροῖς, ἐνθυμηθῆτω πρὸς ἑαυτὸν, οἷον μὲν ἐστὶ βότρυς ὄρᾱν ἐξ ἀμπέλου κρεμαμένους, οἷον δὲ ἰδεῖν λήϊα Ζεφύρων αὔραις κινούμενα, οἷον δὲ ἀκοῦσαι βοῶν μυκωμένων³ καὶ προβάτων βληχωμένων.⁴

II.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English opposite.

<i>The ancient heroes of the Greeks, in the Trojan war, are said to have used chariots.</i>	Ὁ παλαιὸς ὁ Ἑλλην ἦρωσ, ἐν ὁ Τρωϊκὸς πόλεμος, ἄμα (dat.) χράω (perf. inf. pass.) λέγω.
<i>I left them drawing lots and fearing for the city.</i>	Λείπω κληρόω (pres. part. mid.), καὶ ὁ πόλις (dat.) φοβέω (pres. part. mid.).
<i>The Tarentines resolved to make Pyrrhus their leader.</i>	Ὁ Ταραντῖνος βουλευώ (1st aor. mid.) ποιέω (pres. inf. mid.) Πύρρος ἡγεμόν.
<i>Not punishing the bad, you wish the good to be injured.</i>	Οὐ ὁ κακὸς κολάζω, βούλομαι ἀδικέω ὁ ἀγαθός.
<i>Medea, having been wronged by Jason, whom she once bound by mighty oaths, hates her children.</i>	Μήδεια, ὑπὸ Ἰάσων ἀδικέω (perf. part. pass.), ὃς πότε μέγας ὄρκος ἐνδέω (1st aor. mid.), ὁ παῖς στυγέω.
<i>We will be silent, being overcome by the more powerful.</i>	Σιγᾶω (1st fut. mid.), κρείσσω (gen.) νικᾶω

The allies crowned themselves, | 'Ο σύμμαχος στεφανῶ (1st
but you were indignant. | aor. mid.), σὸ δὲ ἀγανακ-
τέω (1st aor. act.).

LXIII. VERBS IN μ .

I. Verbs in μ are formed from verbs of the third conjugation in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\omicron}\omega$, and $\acute{\upsilon}\omega$,

1. By prefixing the reduplication with $\acute{\iota}$.
2. By changing ω into μ .
3. By lengthening the penult.

II. In this way are formed the following :

$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu$,	from	$\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega$.
$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$, ¹	“	$\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$.
$\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu$,	“	$\delta\acute{\omicron}\omega$.
$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\acute{\nu}\omega\mu$,	“	$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\acute{\nu}\omega$.

III. If the verb begin with a vowel, with $\pi\tau$ or $\sigma\tau$, then $\acute{\iota}$ aspirated is alone prefixed; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu$; $\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\eta\mu$, $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu$. This is called the *Improper Reduplication*.

IV. The reduplication takes place in the present and imperfect merely.

V. Verbs in $\nu\mu$ have no reduplication; neither is it found in those verbs in μ which are formed from verbs of three syllables; as, $\kappa\acute{\rho}\epsilon\mu\acute{\nu}\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\kappa\acute{\rho}\epsilon\mu\acute{\nu}\eta\mu$. It is also wanting in $\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$ from $\phi\acute{\alpha}\omega$.

VI. Verbs in μ have only three tenses of that form, namely, the present, imperfect, and second aorist. They take the other tenses from verbs in ω . Thus, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu$ makes $\delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$ and $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$ from $\delta\acute{\omicron}\omega$.

VII. Verbs in $\nu\mu$ have no second aorist, nor the optative or subjunctive mood. When these moods are needed they are borrowed from forms in $\acute{\upsilon}\omega$.

VIII. Verbs in μ have no second future, second aorist passive, nor perfect middle.

1. Old form $\theta\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$, changed to $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$, in order to prevent an aspirate from beginning two successive syllables.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Synopsis of Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Infm.	Part.
Present,	ἴσθ-ημι,	-σθι,	-αῖην,	-ῶ,	-ἔναι,	-ῶς,
	τίθ-ημι,	-ετι,	-εῖην,	-ῶ,	-έναι,	-εῖς,
	δίδ-ωμι,	-σθι,	-οῖην,	-ῶ,	-όναι,	-ούς,
	δείκν-υμι,	-σθι,			-ύναι,	-ύς.
Imperfect,	ἴσθην, ἐτίθην, ἐδίδων, ἐδείκνυν,	The rest like the Present.				
	ἔσθην, ἔθην, ἔδων,	σθῆθι, θές, δός,	σταίην, θειην, δοίην,	σθῶ, θῶ, δῶ,	σθῆναι, θειναι, δοῦναι,	σθάς, θεις, δούς.

The other tenses are regularly formed from verbs in ω.

Thus:

	Indic.	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Infm.	Part.
1st Future,	στήσ-ω,	. . .	-οίμι,	. .	-ειν,	-ων,
	θήσ-ω,	. . .	-οίμι,	. .	-ειν,	-ων,
	δώσ-ω,	. . .	-οίμι,	. .	-ειν,	-ων,
	δείξ-ω,	. . .	-οίμι,	. .	-ειν,	-ων.
1st Aorist,	ἔστησα,	στήσ-ον,	-αίμι,	-ω,	-αι,	-ας,
	ἔθηκα,	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	ἔδωκα,	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	ἔδειξα,	δείξ-ον,	-αίμι,	-ω,	-αι,	-ας.
Perfect,	ἔστηκ-α,	-ε,	-οίμι,	-ω,	-έναι,	-ῶς,
	τέθεικ-α,	-ε,	-οίμι,	-ω,	-έναι,	-ῶς,
	δέδωκ-α,	-ε,	-οίμι,	-ω,	-έναι,	-ῶς,
	δέδειχ-α,	-ε,	-οίμι,	-ω,	-έναι,	-ῶς.

Pluperfect.

ἔστήκειν οἱ εἰσθήκειν, ἔτεθείκειν, ἐδεδώκειν, ἐδεδείκειν.

Numbers and Persons.

PRESENT.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἴσθ-ημι, ης, ησι,	ἄτον, ατον,	ἄμεν; ατε, ἄσι,
τίθ-ημι, ης, ησι,	ετον, ετον,	εμεν, ετε, εἰσι,
δίδ-ωμι, ως, ωσι,	οτον, οτον,	ομεν, οτε, οἶσι,
δείκν-υμι, υς, υσι.	ῥτον υτον.	ῥμεν, υτε, ῥσι.

IMPERFECT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ἴσθ-ην, ης, η,	ἄτον, ἄτην,	ἄμεν, ατε, ἄσαν,
ἔτιθ-ην, ης, η,	ετον, ἔτην,	εμεν, ετε, ἔσαν,
ἔδιδ-ων, ως, ω,	οτον, ὀτην,	ομεν, οτε, ὄσαν,
ἐδείκν-υν, υς, υ.	ὔτον, ὔτην.	ὔμεν, υτε, ὕσαν

SECOND AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ἔστ-ην, ης, η,	ἦτον, ἦτην,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν
ἔθ-ην, ης, η,	ετον, ἔτην,	εμεν, ετε, ἔσαν
ἔδ-ων, ως, ω.	οτον, ὀτην.	ομεν, οτε, ὄσαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ἴσθ-θι, } τίθει-τι, } δίδο-θι, } δείκνυ-θι, } -τω.	τον, των.	τε, τωσαν.

SECOND AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
στή-θι, στήτω,	στήτον, στήτων,	στήτε, στήτωσαν,
θές, θέτω,	θέτον, θέτων,	θέτε, θέτωσαν,
ῶς, ῶτω.	ῶτον, ῶτων.	ῶτε, ῶτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ἴσται-ην, } τιθεί-ην, } ης, η.	ἦτον, ἦτην.	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν, and εν.
δοί-ην }		

SECOND AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
σταί-ην, } θει-ην, } ης, η.	ἦτον, ἦτην.	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν, and εν.
δοί-ην, }		

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		
ιστ-ῶ,	ῆς,	ῆ,	ῆτον,	ῆτον,	ῶμεν,	ῆτε,	ῶσι,
τιθ-ῶ,	ῆς,	ῆ,	ῆτον,	ῆτον,	ῶμεν,	ῆτε,	ῶσι,
διδ-ῶ,	ῶς,	ῶ.	ῶτον,	ῶτον.	ῶμεν,	ῶτε,	ῶσι

SECOND AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		
στῶ,	στῆς,	στῆ,	στῆτον,	στῆτον,	στῶμεν,	στῆτε,	στῶσι,
θῶ,	θῆς,	θῆ,	θῆτον,	θῆτον,	θῶμεν,	θῆτε,	θῶσι,
ἄῶ,	ἄῶς,	ἄῶ.	ἄῶτον,	ἄῶτον.	ἄῶμεν,	ἄῶτε,	ἄῶσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ιστᾶναι. τιθέναι. διδόναι. δεικνῦναι.

SECOND AORIST.

στῆναι. θείναι. δοῦναι.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

ιστ-ᾶς, ᾶσα, ᾶν,
 τιθ-εῖς, εῖσα, ἐν,
 διδ-ούς, οὔσα, ὄν,
 δεικν-ύς, ὕσα, ὕν.

SECOND AORIST.

στάς, στᾶσα, στάν,
 θεῖς, θεῖσα, θέν,
 δούς, δοῦσα, δόν.

PASSIVE VOICE.

The Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Present,	ιστ-ᾶμαι,	-ασο,	-αίμην,	-ῶμαι,	-ασθαι,	-άμενος,
	τιθ-εμαι,	-εσο,	-είμην,	-ῶμαι,	-εσθαι,	-έμενος,
	διδ-ομαι,	-οσο,	-οίμην,	-ῶμαι,	-οσθαι,	-όμενος,
	δεικν-ῦμαι,	-υσο,			-υσθαι,	-ύμενος.
Imperfect,	ιστᾶμην,	} The rest like the Present.				
	ἐτιθέμην, ἐδιδόμην, ἐδεικνύμην,					

Tenses formed from Verbs in ω.

	Indic.	Imp.	Opt.	Subj.	Infm.	Part.
Perfect,	ἔστ-ᾶμαι, τέθ-ειμαι, δέδ-ομαι, δέδ-ειγμαι,	-ασο, -εισο, -οσο,	-αίμην, -ειμην, -οίμην,	-ῶμαι, -ῶμαι, -ῶμαι,	-ᾶσθαι, -εἶσθαι, -όσθαι, -εἰχθαι,	-ἀμένος, -εμένος, -ομένος, -ειγμένος.
Plup.	ἔσταᾶμην, ἔτεθείμην, ἔδεδόμην, ἔδεδείγμην,	The rest like the Perfect.				
3d Fut.	ἔσταό-ομαι, τεθείσ-ομαι, δέδός-ομαι,	. . . . . . . . . . . .	-οίμην, -οίμην, -οίμην,	. . . . . . . . .	-εσθαι, -εσθαι, -εσθαι,	-όμενος, όμενος, όμενος.
1st Aor.	ἔσταθην, ἔτέθην, ἔδόθην, ἔδειχθην,	σταθ-ητι, τέθ-ητι, δόθ-ητι,	-εἶην, -εἶην, -εἶην,	-ῶ, -ῶ, -ῶ,	-ῆναι, -ῆναι, -ῆναι, δειχθ-ῆναι,	-εἷς, -εἷς, -εἷς, -εἷς.
1st Fut.	σταθήσ-ομαι, τεθήσ-ομαι, δοθήσ-ομαι, δειχθήσ-ομαι,	. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .	-οίμην, -οίμην, -οίμην,	. . . . . . . . .	-εσθαι, -εσθαι, -εσθαι, -εσθαι,	-όμενος, όμενος, όμενος, όμενος.

Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἰσά- τίθε- δίδο- δείκνυ- } μαι, σαι, ται.	μεθον, σθον, σθον.	μεθα, σθε, νται.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἰσά- ἔτιθέ- ἔδιδό- ἔδεικνύ- } μην, σο, το.	μεθον, σθον, σθην.	μεθα, σθε, ντε

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἰσα, τίθε, δίδο, δείκνυ- } σο, σθω.	σθον, σθων.	σθε, σθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ἰστέ-μαι, ᾗ, ᾗται, τιθέ-μαι, ᾗ, ᾗται, δίδο-μαι, ᾗ, ᾗται.	μέθον, σθον, σθην.	μέθα, σθε, ντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ἰστ-ῶμαι, ᾗ, ᾗται, τιθ-ῶμαι, ᾗ, ᾗται, διδ-ῶμαι, ᾗ, ᾗται.	ὤμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον, ὤμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον, ὤμεθον, ὠσθον, ὠσθον.	ὤμεθα, ἦσθε, ὦνται, ὤμεθα, ἦσθε, ὦνται, ὤμεθα, ὠσθε, ὦνται.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

ἰστασθαι,
 τίθεσθαι,
 δίδασθαι,
 δεικνύσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

PRESENT.

ἰστάμεν-ος,
 τιθέμεν-ος,
 δίδόμεν-ος,
 δεικνύμεν-ος, } η, ον.

MIDDLE VOICE.

The Moods and Tenses.

The present and imperfect are the same as in the passive.

The Second Aorist.

Indic.	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Inf.	Part
ἕσταμην, ἔθεμην, ἔδομην,	στάσο, θέσο, δόσο,	σταίμην, θειμην, δοίμην,	στῶμαι, θῶμαι, δῶμαι,	στάσθαι, θέσθαι, δόσθαι,	στάμενος, θέμενος, δόμενος.

Tenses formed from Verbs in ω.

1st Aorist,	{	ἕστησάμην,	στήσ-αι,	-αίμην,	-ωμαι,	-ασθαι,	-άμενος,
		ἔθηκάμην,	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
		ἔδωκάμην,	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
		ἔδειξάμην,	δείξ-αι,	-αίμην,	-ωμαι,	-ασθαι,	-άμενος.
1st Future,	{	στήσ-ομαι,	}	-οίμην,		-εσθαι,	-όμενος.
		θήσ-ομαι,					
		δώσ-ομαι,					
		δείξ-ομαι,					

Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

SECOND AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ἐστά- ἐθέ- ἐδό- } μῆν, σο, το.	μέθον, σθον, σθην.	μέθα, σθε, ντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SECOND AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
στα- θέ- δό- } σο, σθω.	σθον, σθων.	σθε, σθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

SECOND AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
σταί- θεί- δοί- } μῆν, ο, το.	μέθον, σθον, σθην.	μέθα, σθε, ντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

SECOND AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
στ-ῶμαι, ἦ, ἦται,	ῶμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον,	ῶμεθα, ἦσθε, ὦνται,
θ-ῶμαι, ἦ, ἦται,	ῶμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον,	ῶμεθα, ἦσθε, ὦνται,
δ-ῶμαι, ὦ, ὦται.	ῶμεθον, ὦσθον, ὦσθον.	ῶμεθα, ὦσθε, ὦνται.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

SECOND AORIST.

στάσθαι,
θέσθαι,
δόσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

SECOND AORIST.

στά-
θέ-
δό- } μενος, μένη, μενον.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

ACTIVE VOICE.

The Imperfect

is formed from the present, by prefixing the augment and changing μ into ν ; as, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\nu$.

The Second Aorist

is formed from the imperfect, by dropping the reduplication; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$; or by changing the improper reduplication into the augment; as, $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\nu$.

PASSIVE VOICE.

The Present

is formed from the present active, by shortening the penult and changing μ into $\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$, $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$.

The Imperfect

is formed from the present, by prefixing the augment and changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\eta\nu$; as, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\nu$.

MIDDLE VOICE.

The Second Aorist

is formed from the imperfect, by dropping the reduplication; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\nu$; $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$.

REMARKS ON VERBS IN μ .

I. The number of verbs in μ , in the Attic and common dialects, is very small, and among these few are only four which have a complete conjugation peculiar to themselves, namely, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$, $\lambda\eta\mu$, $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$, and $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu$.

II. The first aorists in $\kappa\alpha$, of verbs in μ , are thought to have been originally perfects, and to have been subsequently used as aorists, when a peculiar form was introduced for the perfect.

III. The aorists in $\kappa\alpha$ have not the rest of the moods after the indicative; and, therefore, in giving the moods and tenses, we cannot say $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\theta\acute{\eta}\kappa\omicron\nu$, $\theta\acute{\eta}\kappa\alpha\mu\iota$, &c., but must pass to the second aorist: as, $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$ $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$, &c.

IV. In the third person plural the form *ᾶσι* is used by the Attics, which occurs also frequently in Ionic, and hence is called Ionic; as, *τιθέᾶσι, διδᾶσι, &c.*

V. The first aorist in *κα* occurs in good writers almost exclusively in the singular and in the third person plural. In the rest of the persons the second aorist is more used, which, again, hardly ever occurs in the singular.

VI. The optative present and second aorist, as in the aorist passive of verbs in *ω*, have in the plural, in the poets as well as prose writers, more commonly *εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶεν; αἶμεν, αἶτε, αἶεν; οἶμεν, οἶτε, οἶεν;* instead of *εἴημεν, εἴητε, &c.*

VII. In the verb *ἵστημι*, the perfect, pluperfect, and second aorist have an intransitive meaning, "to stand;" the rest of the tenses a transitive one, "to place." Thus, *ἔστηκα* signifies "I stand;" *εἰστήκειν*, "I was standing." But *ἔστην*, "I stood," as a transient action.

VIII. The form *ἔστακα*, which is found in the common grammars, occurs in later writers only, and in a transitive sense, "I have placed." The Doric form *ἔστακα*, with the long penult, is distinct from this.

LXVI. EXERCISES ON VERBS IN *μ*.

I.

Translate the following:

1. Active Voice.

I. Δίδωμί σοι ἔμαντὸν φίλον.—οὐδὲν ἄνευ πόνου θεὸς δίδωσιν ἀνθρώποις.—δῶρόν σοι τοῦτο δώσω.—ἔδωκας ἡμῖν χαράν.—θεὸς ἔδωκε κῦδος.—ἡ Ἀχιλλέως μῆνις μυρία Ἀχαιοῖς¹ ἄλγη ἔθηκε.²—οἱ ἵπποι παρὰ³ τοῖς ἄρμασιν ἔστησαν.—τί ἔστηκας⁴ παρὰ ταῖς πύλαις λυπηρὰ;—ἐκεῖ, ἄγων, στήσω σε, στήσω δὲ ἔμαντόν.—δὸς τὴν χειρὰ μοι.—δὸς ποῦ στῶ, καὶ τὸν κόσμον κινήσω.⁵—δίδοτε, καὶ δοθήσεται ὑμῖν.—ἐκέλευσε στήναι τὸ ἄρμα.—θεοῦ διδόντος, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος.—θεοῦ οὐ διδόντος, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει πόνος.—τί τὸν νεκρὸν κωκυτὸς ὑνίγησιν;⁶—τοῦτον τὸν νόμιον θεὸς τέθεικεν.—οἱ παλαιοὶ ὀβολὸν εἰς τὸ στόμα τῶν ἀποθανόντων⁷ κατέθηκαν.—ἡ σαλαμάνδρα, ὧς λέγουσι, διὰ τοῦ πυρὸς βαδίζουσα,⁸ κατασθέννυσι⁹ τὸ πῦρ.

II. Προμηθεὺς τὸ πῦρ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἔδωκεν.—οἱ Φοί-

νικες τοῖς Ἑλλησι τὰ γράμματα παραδεδώκασιν.¹—Τάνταλος ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ αὐτοῦ ἐστήκεν.² ἄνομος ἐστὶ Θηβαϊκός, ὅτι οὐκ ἐξεστὶν³ ἀνδρὶ Θηβαίῳ ἐκθεῖναι παιδίον.—Λυκοῦργος, ὁ θεὸς⁴ Λακεδαιμονίοις νόμους, δοκεῖ ἔμοι σοφώτατος.—Ἀντίγονος, ὁ βασιλεὺς, κισσὸν περιτιθεῖς⁵ τῇ κεφαλῇ, Διόνυσον ἐμμεῖτο.⁶—τὸν Κρόνον λέγουσι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐξ ἀγρίας διαίτης εἰς βίον ἡμερον μεταστῆσαι.⁷—ἡ πλαστικὴ δείκνυσι τὰ εἶδη τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ ἐνίοτε τῶν θηρῶν.—πίστευε Θεὸν ἐφεστηκέναι⁸ πάντοτε καὶ ὄρᾳ πάντα ἃ πράττεις.—σῶζε, μὴ δίδου, τάδε.—θάρσει, Μήδεια, εὐ γὰρ περὶ τῶνδε πάντα θήσω.

2. Passive Voice.

I. Ἐωράκαμεν¹ ἀνθρώπους, οἱ καὶ κυνῶν θανάτῳ καὶ ἵππων αἰσχυρῶς ὑπὸ λύπης διετέθησαν.²—Δάφνιν τὸν βουκόλον λέγουσι τεχθέντα³ ἐκτεθῆναι ἐν δάφνῃ, ὅθεν καὶ τὸ ὄνομα ἔλαβεν.⁴—φιάλαι ἀργυραὶ ἐδόθησαν ἅπασιν.—Πυθαγόρας ἔλεγε, δύο ταῦτα ἐκ τῶν θεῶν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις δεδοσθαι, τό τε ἀληθεύειν⁵ καὶ τὸ εὐεργετεῖν.—ταῖς Μούσαις λέγουσι παρὰ Διὸς τὴν γραμμῶν εὕρεσιν δοθῆναι.—οἶνος εἰς τὴν λατρικὴν χρησιμώτατός ἐστι, πολλάκις γὰρ φαρμάκοις κεράννυται.⁶

II. Ναος ἐν Ῥώμῃ δείκνυται, ἐν ᾗ αἱ εἰκόνες τῶν Τρωϊκῶν θεῶν κεῖνται.¹—σοὶ μόνῳ δέδοται ταῦτα ποιεῖν.—οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν Ἐριχθόνιον ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἀναδοθῆναι² λέγουσι.—Φιλόξενος παρεδόθη³ ὑπὸ Διονυσίου εἰς τὰς λατομίας.—θεώμενος⁴ ταῦτα διετέθη πρὸς οἶκτον.—κατεζευγμένων⁵ τῶν ταύρων, οὐκ ἐδίδω τὸ δέρας Αλήτῃς.—οἱ ναῦται ἐπὶ πρύμνης σταθέντες, μεγάλη φωνῇ ἐβόων.⁶—δεικνυμένων ἐλέγχων τῶνδε αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἀνθρώποις φόβον θήσω.

3. Middle Voice.

I. Ὅτε εἶλε¹ τὴν Θηβαίων πόλιν Ἀλέξανδρος ἀπέδοτο² τοὺς ἐλευθέρους πάντας.—Ἡρακλεῖ ἡ ἀρετὴ τὴν προσηγορίαν ἔθετο Ἡρακλῆς γὰρ προσηγορεύθη,³ ὅτι δι' Ἡρακλέος ἔσχεν.⁴—ὁ νόμος λέγει· ὃ μὴ κατέθου, μὴ λάμβανε

—Ξενοφῶν ἀπέθετο τὸν στέφανον, ὅτε ἄγγελος ἦκε⁵ λέγων, τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ, τὸν Γρύλλον, τεθνάναι⁶ ἐν Μαντινεῖα.—'Ηρακλῆς, χειρωσάμενος⁷ τὸν λέοντα, τὴν μὲν δορὰν ἠμφιέσατο,⁸ τῷ χάσματι δὲ ἐχρήσατο κόρυθι.—οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἐμπόριον ἐν μέσῳ τῆς Ἑλλάδος κατεστήσαντο.—κακὸν οὐδὲν φύεται ἐν ἀνδρὶ, θεμέλια θεμένῳ τοῦ βίου σωφροσύνην καὶ ἐγκράτειαν.—πολλοὶ ἀνθρώποι τίθενται τὸ εὖ ζῆν⁹ ἐν πλούτῳ.

II. Τὰ λῶστα καὶ κάλλιστα πολεμιώτατα τίθεσθε.¹—καλῶς ἔθεντο ταῦτα οἱ πατέρες ὑμῶν.—μηδένα κακὸν ἀν χρημάτων ἔνεκα ταύτης θείμην προστάτην χθονός.—ἀρετῆ, κἂν θάνη τις, οὐκ ἀπόλλυται.—ἐν Τήνῳ κρήνη ἐστίν, ἧς τῷ ὕδατι οἶνος οὐ μίγνυται.—οὐκ ἂν δύναιο, μὴ καμῶν,² εὐδαιμονεῖν.—μέγα κακὸν τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι³ φέρειν κακόν.—ὁ ποιῶν⁴ ταῦτα κείσεται ἐν θανάτῳ ἀείμνηστος.—τὰ Τέμπη χωρὸς ἐστὶ κείμενος μεταξὺ τοῦ Ὀλύμπου καὶ τῆς Ὀσσης.—ὁ λέγων ταῦτα χαρᾶς⁵ πημπλάσθω.⁶—μὴ ἀναμίγνυσο τούτῳ, ὃν παρὰ τῶν ἀγαθῶν θεωρεῖς λοιδορούμενον.—τοῖς διζημένοις τὰ ἀγαθὰ μόλις παραγίνεται, τὰ δὲ κακὰ καὶ μὴ διζημένοις.

II.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English opposite.

<i>The winds dissipate the clouds, but time alone manifests a just man.</i>	| Ὁ ἄνεμος διασκίδνημι ὁ νεφέλη, ὁ δὲ χρόνος ἀνὴρ δίκαιος μόνος δείκνυμι.
<i>He gives to the herdsman the babe to expose.</i>	| Δίδωμι ὁ βουκόλος ὁ παιδίον ἐκτίθημι (2d. aor.).
<i>They stand in the plain, and propose for the wrestlers a public contest.</i>	| Ἴστημι (perf.) ἐν ὁ πεδίον, καὶ τίθημι ὁ ἀθλητῆς δημόσιος ἀγών.
<i>I knew the misfortunes and the death of Agamemnon.</i>	| Ἐπίσταμαι (imperf.) ὁ τύχη, καὶ ὁ θάνατος Ἀγαμέμνων.

Having deposited the gold, they stood by the ships, and said to the Barbarians, lay ye down the bows.

May Jove make all these things vain, and give peace to the Greeks.

We are not able to fill the bowl, nor to destroy the serpent; but we are yoked to misfortunes and are undone.

Let us put off the works of darkness; let us, if we may be able to do this, place within us a pure heart.

She lacerates her cheek, making her nail bloody.

Let each one prepare well his shield.

Let them well know this, that I will place my son there for myself.

Κατατίθημι (2d aor.) ὁ χρυσός, παρὰ ναῦς (dat.) ἱστῆμι (2d aor.), καὶ ὁ Βάρβαρος εἶπω, ὁ τόξον κατατίθημι. (pres.).

Ζεὺς πᾶς οὗτος μεταμώλιος τίθημι (2d aor. opt.), καὶ δίδωμι (2d aor. opt.) ὁ Ἑλληνῶν εἰρήνην.

Ὅν δύναμαι ὁ κρατῆρ πῖμπλημι, οὐδὲ ὁ ὄφις ἀπόλλυμι, ἀλλὰ κακός (dat.) ζεύγνυμι (perf.) καὶ ἀπόλλυμι (perf. mid.).

Ἀποτίθημι (2d aor. subj. mid.) ὁ ὁ σκότος ἔργον ἐντίθημι (2d aor. subj. mid.) καρδία καθαρὸς, ἦν δύναμαι (pres. subj.) οὗτος ποιέω.

Δρύπτω (mid.) παρηΐς, τίθημι (mid.) θυξ δίαίμος.

Ἐκαστος ἀσπίς εὖ τίθημι (2d aor. imp. mid.).

Εὖ οὗτος ἐπίσταμαι (pres. imper.) ἐγὼ υἱὸς ἐνταῦθα ἱστῆμι (fut. inf. mid.).

LXVII. IRREGULAR OR DEFECTIVE VERBS IN *μ*

may be divided into three classes, each containing three verbs.

I. From *ἔω* are derived *εἰμί*, "to be;" *εἶμι* and *ἴημι*, "to go."

II. From *ἔω* are derived *ἴημι*, "to send;" *ἴημαι*, "to sit;" *εἶμαι*, "to clothe one's self."

III. *Κεῖμαι*, "to lie down;" *ἴσῃμι*, "to know;" *φῆμί*, "to say."

CLASS I.

1. *Εἶμι*, "to be,"

has been before conjugated, as it is used in some of its tenses as an *auxiliary* to the passive voice of verbs in *ω*.

2. *Εἶμι*, "to go."¹

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>εἶμι, εἷς or εἷ, εἷσι.</i>	<i>ἴτον, ἴτων.</i>	<i>ἴμεν, ἴτε, εἷσι, ἴσι or ἴασι.</i>

IMPERFECT.

ἦεν, ἦεις, ἦει. | *ἦιτον, ἦίτην.* | *ἦιμεν, ἦειτε, ἦισαν.*

FUTURE, *εἶσω.*

FIRST AORIST, *εἶσα.*

PERFECT, *εἶκα.*

PLUPERFECT.

εἶκ-ειν, εἷς, εἷ. | *εἷτον, εἷτην.* | *εἷμεν, εἷτε, εἷσαν.*

SECOND AORIST.

ἴον, ἴεις, ἴε. | *ἴετον, ἴέτην.* | *ἴομεν, ἴετε, ἴον.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ἴθι or εἷ, ἴτω. | *ἴτον, ἴτων.* | *ἴτε, ἴτωσαν.*

SECOND AORIST.

ἴε, ἴέτω. | *ἴετον, ἴέτων.* | *ἴετε, ἴέτωσαν.*

OPTATIVE MOOD

SECOND AORIST.

ἴοιμι, ἴοις, ἴοι. | *ἴοιτον, ἴοίτην.* | *ἴοιμεν, ἴοιτε, ἴοισιν.*

1. The present of the indicative, in this verb and its compounds, is used by the Attics in a *future* sense.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

SECOND AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
λω, ἴης, ἴη.	| ἴητον, ἴητον.	| ἴωμεν, ἴητε, ἴωσι.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRESENT.

SECOND AORIST.

ἴναι.

| ἴών, ἰούσα, ἴόν.

CLASS II.

1. "ἴημι, "to send."

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ἴημι, ἴης, ἴησι.	ἴητον, ἴητον.	ἴημεν, ἴητε, ἴησι.

IMPERFECT.

ἴην, ἴης, ἴη.	ἴητον, ἰήτην.	ἴημεν, ἴητε, ἴησαν.
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FIRST FUTURE.

ἴσω, εἰς, εἰ.	ἴστων, ἴστων.	ἴσμεν, ἴετε, ἴουσι.
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FIRST AORIST.

PERFECT.

PLUPERFECT.

ἴκα.

| εἴκα.

| εἴκειν.

SECOND AORIST.

ἴν, ἴς, ἴ.	ἴητον, ἴτην.	ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἴσαν.
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ἴθι, ἴτω.	ἴητον, ἰήτην.	ἴητε, ἰήτησαν.
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SECOND AORIST.

ἴς, ἴτω.	ἴητον, ἴτων.	ἴητε, ἴτωσαν.
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OPTATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ἴέην, ἴς, ἴ.	ἴητον, ἴτην.	ἴημεν, ἴητε, ἴσαν.
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FIRST FUTURE.

Singular.
ήσομαι.

PERFECT.

Singular.
είκομαι.

SECOND AORIST.

εί-ην, ης, η. | ἦτον, ἦτην. | ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ἴω, ἴῃς, ἴῃ. | ἴῃτον, ἴῃτην. | ἴωμεν, ἴῃτε, ἴωσι.

PERFECT.

εἴκ-ω, ῃς, ῃ. | ἦτον, ἦτον. | ὤμεν, ἦτε, ὠσι.

SECOND AORIST.

ᾶ, ᾷς, ᾷ. | ᾗτον, ᾗτον. | ᾶμεν, ᾗτε, ᾶσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ἔναι.

FIRST FUTURE.

ῆσειν.

PERFECT.

εἰκέναι.

SECOND AORIST.

εἶναι.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

λεῖς, λείσα, λέν. | ῆσων, ῆσουσα, ῆσων.

FIRST FUTURE.

PERFECT.

εἰκώς, εἰκνῖα, εἰκός. | εἶς, εἶσα, ἔν.

SECOND AORIST.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Singular. ἴμαι, σαι, ται. | *Dual.* μεθον, σθον, σθον. | *Plural.* μεθα, σθε, νται.

IMPERFECT.

ἴε-μην, σο, το. | μεθον, σθον, σθην. | μεθα, σθε, ντο.

PERFECT.

εἶ-μαι, σαι, ται. | μεθον, σθον, σθον. | μεθα, σθε, νται.

PLUPERFECT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
εί-μην, σο, το. |	μεθον, σθον, σθην. |	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
P. P. FUTURE.	FIRST AORIST.	FIRST FUTURE.
είσομαι.	ἔθην and εἶθην.	ιδήσομαι.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PERFECT.

είσο, είθω.	είσθον, είσθων.	είσθε, είσθωσαν.
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MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and imperfect like the Passive.¹

FIRST AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ἤκ-άμην, ω, ατο.	άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην.	άμεθα, ασθε, ατο.

FIRST FUTURE.

ἤσ-ομαι, ει, εται.	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον.	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
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SECOND AORIST.

ἔμην, εσο, ετο.	εμεθον, εσθον, εσθην.	εμεθα, εσθε, εντο.
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SECOND AORIST.

εσο and ού, εσθω.	εσθον, εσθων.	εσθε, εσθωσαν.
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OPTATIVE MOOD.

FIRST FUTURE.

ἤσοί-μην, ο, το.	μεθον, σθον, σθην.	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
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SECOND AORIST.

είμην, ο, το.	μεθον, σθον, σθην.	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

SECOND AORIST.

ῶμαι, ῆ, ἦται.	ῶμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον.	ῶμεθα, ἦσθε, ῶνται.
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1. The middle form *ἔμαί* is used in the sense of "to hasten;" literally, "to send one's self on." Hence arises the kindred meaning of "to desire;" i. e., to send one's self after anything; in which sense it is the root of *ἔμερος*, "desire."

INFINITIVE MOOD.

FIRST FUTURE.

ἔσεσθαι.

SECOND AORIST.

ἔσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

FIRST FUTURE.

ἡσόμεν-ος, η, ον.

SECOND AORIST.

ἔμεν-ος, η, ον.

2. Ἦμαι, "to sit."

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Singular.

ἦμαι, ἦσαι, ἦται.

Dual.

| ἡμεθον, ἡσθον, ἡσθον.

Plural.

| ἡμεθα, ἡσθε, ἦνται.

IMPERFECT.

ἦμεν, ἦσο, ἦτο.

| ἡμεθον, ἡσθον, ἡσθον.

| ἡμεθα, ἡσθε, ἦντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ἦσο, ἡσθω.

| ἡσθον, ἡσθων.

| ἡσθε, ἡσθωσαν.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

ἦσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

PRESENT.

| ἔμεν-ος, η, ον.

CLASS III.

Φημί, "to say."

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Singular.

φημί, φῆς, φησί.

Dual.

| φατόν, φατόν.

Plural.

| φάμεν, φάτε, φασί.

IMPERFECT.

ἔφην, φς, φ.

| εφον, ἄτην.

| ἀμεν, ἀτε, ἄσαν, and
αν.

FIRST FUTURE.

φήσω, εις, ει.

| εφον, εφον.

| φμεν, ετε, οσει.

FIRST AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
ἔφησ-α,	ας, ε.	|	ατον, άτην.	|
			αμεν,	ατε, αν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

φαθι, φάτω. | φάτον, φάτων. | φάτε, φάτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

φαι-ην,	ης, η.		ητον, ήτην.		ημεν, ητε, ησαν,
					μεν, τε, εν.

FIRST AORIST.

φήσ-αμι,	αις, αι.		αιτον, αίτην.		αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

φω, φῆς, φῆ. | φῆτον, φῆτον. | φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

φάναι.

FIRST AORIST.

φήσαι.

SECOND AORIST.

φήναι.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

φός, φῶσα, φάν.

FIRST FUTURE.

φήσων.

FIRST AORIST.

φήσας.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

PERFECT: πέφαμαι, — πέφαται. |

INFINITIVE.

πεφάσθαι.

IMPERATIVE.

πεφάσθω.

PARTICIPLE.

πεφασμέν-ος, η, ον.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
φα-μαί, σαί, ταί.	μεθον, σθον, σθον.	μεθα, σθε, νται.

IMPERFECT.

εφά-μην, σο, το.	μεθον, σθον, σθην.	μεθα, σθε, ντε.
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

φάσ-ω, θω.	θον, θων.	θε, θωσαν.
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INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

φάσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

PRESENT.

φάμεν-ος, η, ον.

LXVIII. BRIEF VIEW OF THE GREEK SYNTAX.

THE NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

I. A verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as, ἐγὼ λέγω, "I say;" τούτῳ τῷ ἄνδρι ἠγησάσθην, "these two men thought;" εἰ θεοὶ κολάζουσι, "the gods punish."

II. A neuter plural, however, is generally joined with a singular verb; as, ἄστρα φαίνεται, "stars appear;" τὰῦτα ἐστὶν ἀγαθὰ, "these things are good."

III. But when the neuter plural refers to living persons, the verb is often put in the plural also, because persons are for the most part considered separately by the mind, but things as forming a class. Thus, τὰ τέλη ὑπέσχεοντο, "the magistrates promised;" τοσάδε μὲν μετὰ Ἀθηναίων ἔθνη ἐστράτεον, "so many nations served along with the Athenians."

IV. Collective nouns, that is, nouns singular which express multitude or number, have often their verb in the plural; as, τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀνεχώρουν, "the army retired;" πολὺ γένος ἀνθρώπων χρῶνται τούτῳ, "a large class of men use this."

V. A dual nominative is sometimes joined with a plural verb; as, δὲ τὰχ' ἐγγύθεν ἦλθον, "they two quickly drew near;" ἄμφω λέγουσι, "both say."

THE SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE.

I. An adjective is often put in the neuter gender, without regard to the gender of the substantive which stands with it in the sentence, *χρῆμα* being understood, and remains in the singular even when the substantive is in the plural; as, *οὐκ ἀγαθὸν ἡ πολυκοιρανία*, "the government of the many is not a good thing;" *μεταβολαί εἰσι λυπηρόν*, "changes are a sad thing."

II. An adjective of the masculine gender is often found with a feminine noun of the dual number, and under this rule are also included the pronoun, the participle, and article; as, *ἄμφω τούτῳ τῷ πόλει*, "both these cities;" *δύο γυναῖκες ἐρίζοντε*, "two women quarrelling;" *τῷ χεῖρει*, "the two hands."

III. A substantive is often used as an adjective; as, *γλώσσαν Ἑλλάδα εἰδίδαξε*, "he taught the Greek tongue."

IV. The substantive is often changed into a genitive plural; as, *οἱ χρηστοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων*, "the worthy ones among men," for *οἱ χρηστοὶ ἄνθρωποι*, "worthy men."

V. An adjective in the neuter gender, without a substantive, governs the genitive; as, *μέσον ἡμέρας*, "the middle of the day;" *τόσον ὄμιλον*, "so great a throng."

VI. Adjectives are very often put in the neuter singular and plural, with and without an article, for adverbs; as, *πρῶτον*, "in the first place;" *τὸ πρῶτον*, "at first;" *κρυφαῖα*, "secretly;" *φαιδρά*, "cheerfully."

PRONOUNS.

I. The noun to which the relative refers is often omitted in the antecedent proposition, and joined to the relative in the same case with it; as, *οὗτός ἐστιν, ὃν εἶδες ἄνδρα*, "this is the man whom you saw;" *οὐκ ἔχω, ᾧτινι πιστεῦσαι ἂν δυνάμην φίλῳ*, "I have no friend on whom I might rely."

II. The relative often agrees with its antecedent in case, by what is called attraction; as, *σὺν τοῖς θησαυροῖς, οἷς ὁ πατὴρ κατέλιπεν*, "with the treasures which his father left behind;" *ἄγων ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων, ὧν ἐπεισε, στρατιάν*, "leading a body of troops from the cities which he had persuaded."

III. If, in this attraction, the word to which the relative refers be a demonstrative pronoun, this pronoun is generally omitted, and the relative takes its case; as, *σὺν οἷς μάλιστα φιλεῖς*, "with those whom you most love," for *σὺν τούτοις οἷς μάλιστα φιλεῖς*.

IV. The nominative of the personal pronoun is usually omitted with the personal terminations of verbs, as in Latin, except where there is an emphasis; as, *ἀλλὰ πάντως καὶ σὺ ὄψει αὐτήν*, "but you, by all means, shall even see her."

V. The possessive pronouns are only employed when an emphasis is required; in all other cases the personal pronouns are used in their stead; as, *πατήρ ἡμῶν*, "our father" (literally, "the father of us"); but *πατήρ ἡμέτερος*, "our own father."

VI. The demonstrative pronouns are often used instead of the adverbs "here" and "there;" as, *ἀλλ' ἡδ' ὀπαδῶν ἐκ δόμων ἐρχεται*, "but here comes a maidservant out of the mansion;" *αὐταὶ γὰρ, αὐταὶ πλησίον θρώσκουσί μου*, "for there, there, they are leaping near me."

VII. The reflexive pronoun *ἑαυτοῦ* is sometimes used for the other reflexive pronouns of the first and second persons; as, *δεῖ ἡμᾶς ἀνερέσθαι ἑαυτούς*, "it behooves us to ask our own selves;" *εἰ δ' ἐτητύμως μύρον τὸν αὐτῆς οἶσθα*, "but if you truly know your own fate."

THE GENITIVE.

I. The verbs *εἶμι* and *γίνομαι*, denoting possession, property, part, or duty, require the genitive; as, *τοῦτο τὸ πεδῖον ἦν μὲν ποτε τῶν Χορασμίων*, "this same plain belonged formerly to the Chorasmians;" *πολλῆς ἀνοίας ἐστὶ θηρᾶσθαι κενά*, "it is the part of great folly to hunt after vain things."

II. The genitive is used with verbs of all kinds, even with those which govern an accusative, when the action does not refer to the whole object, but only to a part; as, *ὀπτῆσαι κρεῶν*, "to roast some flesh;" *ἔρεμον τῆς γῆς*, "they laid waste a part of the country;" *παροίξας τῆς θύρας*, "having opened the door a little."

III. Verbs signifying the operations of the senses, such as "to hear," "to feel," "to smell," and the like, but not those denoting "to see," require the genitive; verbs signifying "to see" take the accusative. Thus, *παντὸς βασιλεὺς ἀκούει*, "a king hears everything;" *ὄζω μύρον*, "I smell of myrrh."

IV. Time *when*, that is, *part of time*, is put in the genitive; as, *θέρους τε καὶ χειμῶνος*, "in both summer and winter."

V. The *material* of which anything is made is put in the genitive, the thing made being a single object, but the subjoined definition denoting an entire class or kind of materials, part of which go to compose that object; as, *τὸν δῖφρον ἐποίησεν ἰσχυρῶν ξύλων*, "he made the chariot of strong wood."

VI. The superlative degree is also followed by a genitive, this genitive marking the entire class, of which the superlative indicates the most prominent as a part or parts; as, *ἐχθιστος πάντων*, "most hated of all;" *ἀριστοὶ Τρώων*, "bravest of the Trojans."

VII. Hence the genitive is put also with verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, which are either derived from superlatives, or in which merely

the idea of preferableness is implied ; as, *ἐκαλλιστεύετο πασῶν γυναικῶν*, “*she was the handsomest of all women* ;” *διακρπεύεις θνητῶν*, “*conspicuous among mortals* ;” *ἐξόχως πάντων*, “*in a manner surpassing all*.”

VIII. To words of all kinds other words are added in the genitive, which show the respect in which the sense of these words must be taken ; and, in this case, the genitive properly signifies “*with regard to*” or “*in respect of* ;” as, *ὕλης πῶς ὁ τόπος ἔχει* ; “*how is the place with regard to timber ?*” *συγγνώμων τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων ἀμαρτημάτων*, “*forgiving with respect to human errors* ;” *πρόβῳ τῆς ἡλικίας*, “*far advanced in years*” (properly, “*far advanced with respect to years*”).

IX. Hence all words expressing ideas of relation, which are not complete without the addition of another word as the object of that relation, take this object in the genitive : and to this rule belong in particular the adjectives “*experienced, ignorant, desirous,*” and the like, as also the verbs “*to concern one’s self, to neglect, to consider, to reflect, to be desirous,*” &c. Thus, *ἐμπειρος κακῶν*, “*experienced in evils* ;” *ἀπαιδευτός ἀρετῆς*, “*uninstructed in virtue* ;” *τοῦ κοινῶ ἀγαθοῦ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι*, “*to take care of the common good* ;” *μεγάλων ἐπιθυμεῖν*, “*to desire great things*.”

X. Words signifying *plenty* or *want* are followed by a genitive, because the term, which expresses of what anything is full or empty, indicates the respect in which the signification of the governing word is taken ; as, *μεστὸς κακῶν*, “*full of evils* ;” *ἐρημος φίλων*, “*destitute of friends* ;” *πλησθῆναι νόσου*, “*to be full of sickness* ;” *δεῖσθαι οἰκετῶν*, “*to be in want of inhabitants*.”

XI. The comparative degree is followed by a genitive, because this genitive indicates the respect in which the comparative is to be taken ; as, *μείζων πατρός*, “*greater than a father*,” which properly means, “*greater with respect to a father*.”

XII. All words derived from comparatives, or which involve a comparison, are followed by the genitive ; as, *ἡττώσθαι τινος*, “*to be defeated by any one*” (literally, “*to be less than any one*”) ; *ὑπεραῖος τῆς μάχης*, “*after the battle* ;” *περιγένεσθαι τοῦ βασιλέως*, “*to prove superior to the king* ;” *δεύτερος οὐδενός*, “*second to no one*.”

XIII. All verbs that are equivalent in meaning to a noun and verb, and especially those in which the idea of ruling is implied, are followed by a genitive ; as, *ἀνάσσειν τῶν Μήδων*, “*to reign over the Medes*” (equivalent to *ἀναξ εἶναι τῶν Μήδων*) ; *ἄρχειν ἀνθρώπων*, “*to rule over men*” (equivalent to *ἄρχων εἶναι ἀνθρώπων*) ; and, in the same manner, *κυριεύειν* for *κύριος εἶναι* ; *τυραννεύειν* for *τύραννος εἶναι*, &c.

XIV. Words indicating value or worth require the genitive ; as,

ἔρδει πολλῶν ἔξια, "he performs actions equivalent to those of many;"
 ἰατρὸς πολλῶν ἀντίξιος, "a physician equal in value to many men."

XV. All verbs denoting "to buy," "to sell," "to exchange," &c., are followed by a genitive; as, ὠνοῦνται τὰς γυναῖκας χρημάτων πολλῶν, "they purchase their wives for much money;" ἐπώλουν πολλοῦ τοῖς ἄλλοις, "they sold for a large sum to the rest."

XVI. All verbs denoting "to accuse," "to criminate," &c., are followed by a genitive; as, γράφομαί σε φόνου, "I accuse you of murder;" διώφομαί σε δειλίας, "I will prosecute you for cowardice."

XVII. The genitive often stands alone in exclamations, with and without an interjection, as indicating the cause from which the feeling in question originates; as, ὦ Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ τῆς λεπτότητος τῶν φρενῶν! "Oh supreme Jove, the acuteness of his intellect!" Ἄπολλον, τοῦ χασμήματος! "Apollo, what a pair of jaws!"

DATIVE.

I. The dative stands in answer to the questions *to whom* or *what?* *for whom* or *what?* *to whose advantage?* *to whose disadvantage?* as, ἔδωκά σοι τὸ βιβλίον, "I gave the book to thee;" ἔπεσθέ μοι, ὦ παῖδες, "follow me, my children;" ἐπιτίττω σοι τοῦτο, "I enjoin this upon you;" θεοῖς ἀρέσκει, "he pleases the gods;" φίλος ἐκείνῳ, "a friend to him;" ἀγαθὸν τῇ πόλει, "good for the state."

II. Verbs *to rebuke*, *to blame*, *to reproach*, *to envy*, *to be angry*, take the dative of the person; as, ἔμοι λοιδορήσεται, "he will reproach me;" μέφομαι τοῖς ἄρχειν βουλομένοις, "I blame those who wish to rule;" οὐ φθονεῖτε τούτῳ, "envy not this man;" τί χαλεπαίνεις τῷ θεράποντι; "why art thou angry at the attendant?"

III. Words implying equality, resemblance, suitableness, or the contrary, have the dative case; as, ἴσος τοῖς ἰσχυροῖς, "equal to the powerful;" ἔοικας δούλῳ, "you resemble a slave;" ἀνόμιος τῷ πατρί, "unlike his father."

IV. In like manner, the dative stands also with ὁ αὐτός, because it expresses perfect equality; as, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κινδύνῳ τοῖς φαυλοτάτοις, "in the same danger with the worst;" τοῖς αὐτοῖς Κύρῳ ὅπλοις, "in the same arms with Cyrus."

V. The *means* by which, and the *instrument* with which, a thing is accomplished, are both put in the dative; as, τοῖν ὀφθαλμοῖν ὁρῶμεν, "we see with the two eyes;" οἱ πολεμοὶ ἐβαλλον λίθοις, καὶ ἔπαιον μαχαίραις, "the enemy threw with stones and struck with swords."

VI. The *motive* and *cause* are put in the dative, and hence the verbs "to rejoice," "to be delighted," "to be grieved," &c., govern the object by which the feeling is occasioned in the dative; as, φόβῳ ἀπῆλθον,

"they departed through fear;" σοὶ χαίρουν, "they delight in thee;" λυπούμεθα τούτοις, "we are grieved by these things."

VII. The manner and way in which a thing takes place are put in the dative; as, βία εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν εἰσῆλθον, "they entered into the house by force;" πάντα διετέτακτο μέτρῳ καὶ τόπῳ, "all things were arranged by measure and by place."

VIII. The period of time at which a thing takes place, or during which a thing continues or exists, is put in the dative; as, τῆδε τῇ νυκτί, "on this very night;" τρεῖς ἐνίκησαν ταύτη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, "they conquered thrice during this same day."

IX. The verb εἰμί, when put for ἔχω, "to have," governs the dative; as, ὅσοις οὐκ ἦν ἄργυρος, "as many as had not money."

X. An impersonal verb governs the dative; as, ἔξεστί μοι ἀπιέναι, "it is lawful for me to depart."

XI. Neuter adjectives in τέον govern the person in the dative, and the thing in the case of the verb from which they are derived; as, τοῦτο ποιητέον ἐστί μοι. "I must do this;" τούτου ἐπιμελητέον ἐστὶν ἡμῖν, "you must take care of this."

ACCUSATIVE.

I. A verb signifying actively governs the accusative; as, οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Πέρσας, "the Greeks conquered the Persians."

II. Every verb may take an accusative of a cognate noun; as, κινδυνεύσω τοῦτον κίνδυνον, "I will encounter this danger;" ἠσθένησαν ταύτην ἰσθμείαν, "they were sick with this sickness;" ἐπιμέλονται πᾶσαν ἐπιμέλειαν, "they exercise all care;" πόλεμον πολεμήσομεν, "we will wage war."

III. Many verbs, the action of which admits of more than one object, without determining the nearest, have in Greek a double accusative, namely, the accusative of the person and the accusative of the thing. To these belong verbs signifying "to do good or evil to one," "to speak good or evil of one," "to ask," "to demand," "to teach," "to put on or off," "to take away," "to deprive," "to conceal," &c.; as, κακὰ πολλὰ ἔργα Τρῶας, "he has done many evils to the Trojans;" ἀγαθὰ εἶπεν αὐτοῦς, "he said good things of them;" εἶπετο ἅπαντας τὸν παῖδα, "he asked all about his son;" τοὺς μαθητὰς ἐδίδαξε σωφροσύνην, "he taught his disciples continence."

IV. Verbs governing two accusatives in the active, retain one in the passive, namely, the accusative of the thing; as, σκῆπτρον τιμῶς τε ἀποσπᾶται, "he is being despoiled of his sceptre and his honours;" ἐκπαίδεύθη μουσικὴν καὶ ῥητορικὴν, "he was taught music and rhetoric."

V. Since the accusative serves always to designate the object upon

which an action immediately passes, it frequently stands also with intransitive verbs and adjectives containing a general expression, and indicates the part or more definite object to which this expression must be principally referred. This is called the accusative of *nearer definition*; and is to be expressed in English by different prepositions, especially by *in, as to, with respect to.*¹ Thus, τὸν δάκτυλον ἀλγῶ τοῦτον, “*I feel a pain in this finger;*” πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς, “*Achilles swift as to his feet;*” Σύρος ἦν τὴν πατρίδα, “*he was a Syrian as to his native country;*” τὸ δένδρον πενήκοντα ποδῶν ἔστι τὸ ὕψος, “*the tree is fifty feet in height.*”

VI. *Time how long* is put in the accusative; as, ὅσον χρόνον ἂν πόλεμος ᾗ, “*for as long a time as there may be war;*” καὶ χθὲς δὲ καὶ τρίτην ἡμέραν τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἐπραττον, “*they did this same thing during both yesterday and the day previous.*”

VII. *Distance and space* are put in the accusative; as, ἀπέχει ὀκτὼ ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν ἀπὸ Βαβυλῶνος, “*it is distant a journey of eight days from Babylon.*”

VERBS PASSIVE.

I. Verbs of a passive signification are followed in Greek by a genitive, governed by *ὑπό, ἀπό, ἐκ, παρά, or πρός*; as, ὁ νοῦς ὑπὸ οἴνου διαφθείρεται, “*the understanding is impaired by wine;*” ἄλλαι γινώμαι ἀφ' ἐκάστων ἐλέγοντο, “*other opinions were expressed by each.*”

II. The dative, however, is sometimes employed by the poets instead of the genitive; as, Ἀχιλλῆϊ ἐδάμη, “*he was subdued by Achilles.*”

III. The dative is very frequently put with the perfect passive of verbs, whose perfect active is not much used; as, ταῦτα λέλεκταί μοι, “*these things have been said by me,*” for λέλοχα ταῦτα.

INFINITIVE.

I. The infinitive mood is used to express the *cause* or *end* of an action; as, θέλω φθεῖν, “*I wish to sing.*”

II. The infinitive, with the neuter of the article prefixed, is used as a species of verbal noun; and very frequently the article is thus appended to an entire clause, of which the infinitive forms a part; as, τὸ λύειν, “*the loosening;*” τὸ ἔχειν χρήματα, “*the having money.*”

III. The infinitive in Greek is governed by adjectives, and denotes the respect in which the idea of the adjective is to be applied;² as, ἱκανοὶ τέρπειν φαίνονται, “*they appear calculated to delight;*” οὐ δεινός

1. It is generally assumed that *κατά*, or some other preposition, is understood in such constructions, but this is not correct.

2. This is imitated in Latin by the poets; as, *idoneus delectare, utilis facere*. In prose, however, the gerund with a preposition must be employed; as, *idoneus ad delectandum, &c.*

ἔστι λέγειν, ἀλλ' ἀδύνατος σιγᾶν, "he is not able in speaking, but unable to keep silent."

IV. The nominative, and not the accusative, is put with the infinitive whenever the reference is to the same person that forms the subject of the leading verb;¹ as, ἔφασκεν εἶναι Διὸς υἱός, "he said he was the son of Jupiter;" ἐπεισα αὐτούς εἶναι θεός, "I persuaded them that I was a god."

V. The genitive and dative sometimes follow the infinitive by a species of attraction; as, ἐδέοντο αὐτοῦ εἶναι προθύμον, "they besought him to be zealous;" δός μοι φανῆναι ἀξίω, "grant unto me to appear worthy."

VI. The infinitive of the present, future, and aorists, but more particularly of the future, when preceded by the verb μέλλω, expresses the future, and answers to the future participle active in Latin with the verb *sum*; as, μέλλω γράφειν, "I am about to write" (*scripturus sum*); μελλήσω γράφειν, "I will be about to write" (*scripturus ero*); ἐμέλλησα γράφειν, "I was about to write" (*scripturus fui*).

PARTICIPLE.

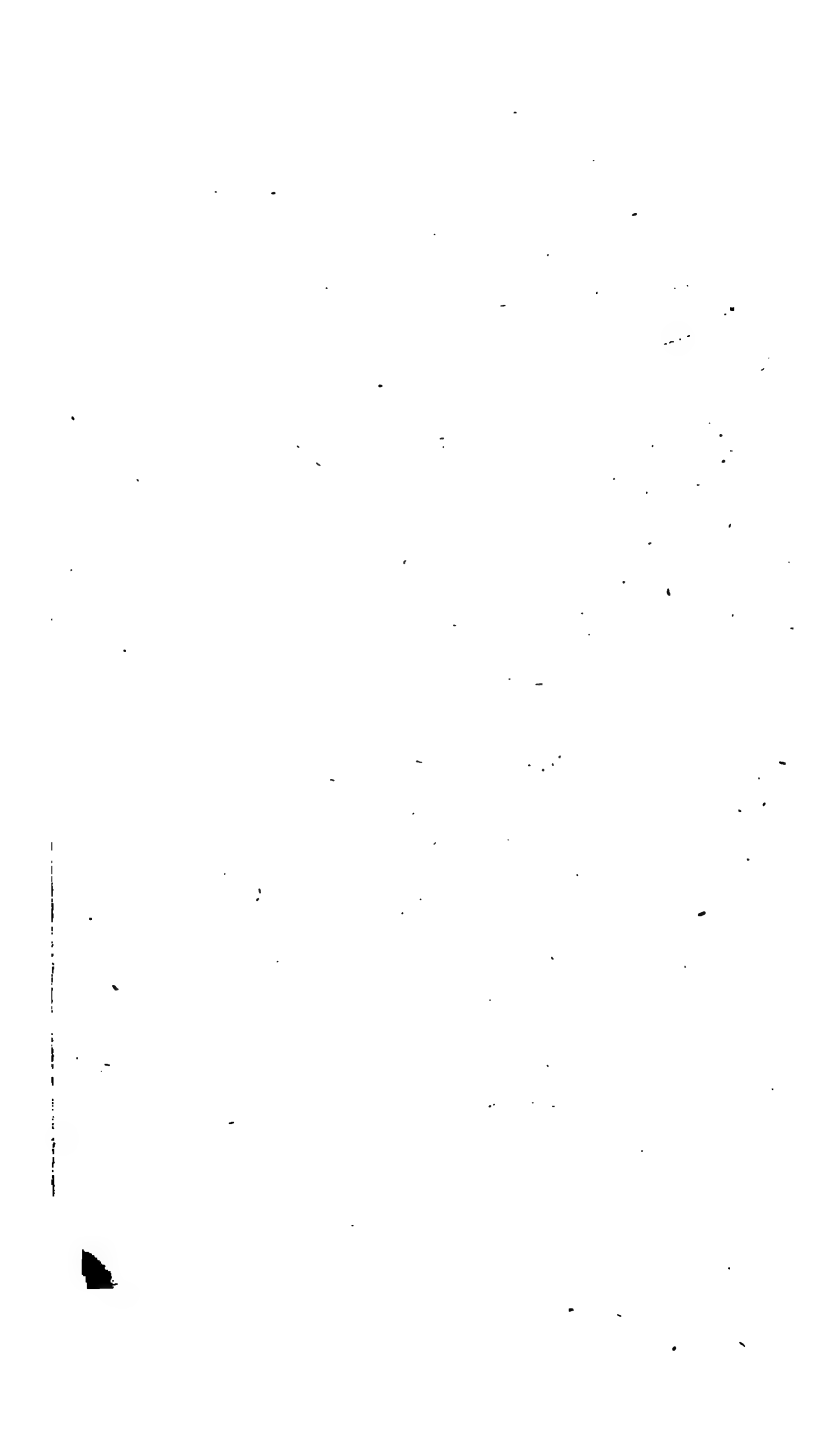
I. The participle is put after a verb, and in the nominative case, when the reference is to some state as existing at the time on the part of the subject, or to some action as being performed by it. Thus, οἶδα θνητὸς ὢν, "I know that I am a mortal;" φαίνεται ὁ νόμος ἡμῶς βλάπτων, "the law appears to be injuring us;" παύσασθε ἀδικοῦντες, "cease acting wrongfully."

II. If, however, the subject belonging to the participle stands with the principal verb as a proximate object in the accusative, the participle also stands in the accusative; as, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔπαυσαν αὐτὸν στρατηγούοντα, "the Athenians caused him to cease being a commander;" οὗς ἂν ὀρῶ τὰ ἀγαθὰ ποιούντας, "whomsoever I may see doing the things that are good."

III. To some verbs which merely express subordinate definitions of an action, the Greeks add the participle of the verb which expresses the principal action. Such verbs are τυγχάνω, λανθάνω, φθάνω, διατελέω, &c., which, in translation, are sometimes rendered by adverbs. Thus, ἔτυχον παρόντες, "they chanced to be present;" ἔλαθεν εὐεργετῶν, "he conferred kindnesses secretly;" φθάνει ποιῶν, "he does it before another;" διατετέλεκα φεύγων, "I have always avoided."

IV. A participle, with a substantive, &c., whose case depends on no other word, is put in the genitive absolute; as, ἐκείνου εἰπόντος, πάντες ἐσίγων, "he having spoken, all were silent."

1. The accusative, however, is joined with such infinitives whenever emphasis is required; as, Κροῖσος ἐνόμιζε ἐωϋτὸν εἶναι πάντων ὀλβιώτατον, "Cresus thought that he himself was the happiest of all men," (Herod. 1, 34).



NOTES

TO THE EXERCISES ON THE VERB.

Active Voice of Verbs in ω.

Section 1.—1. *τίκτει*, 3d sing. pres. indic. of *τίκτω*.—2. *κοι-
λαινοουσιν*, 3d plur. pres. indic. of *κοιλαίνω*.—3. *γυναιξί*, dat. plur. of *γυνή*.—4. *φέρει*, 3d sing. pres. indic. of *φέρω*.—5. *τούς*, his, the article supplying the place of a pronoun in English.—6. *έβαψεν*, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. of *βάπτω*.—7. *τού*, her.—8. *έρριψεν*, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. of *ρίπτω*.

Section 2.—1. *παιδα*, accus. sing. of *παῖς*.—2. *δντα*, accus. sing. pres. part. of *είμι*.—3. *έτρεφε*, 3d sing. imperf. indic. of *τρέφω*.—4. *λεόντων*, gen. plur. of *λέων*.—5. *τέσσαρι ποσί*, with *four feet*, *τέσσαρι* is the dative of *τέσσαρες*, and *ποσί* is the dative plural of *πούς*.—6. *δύο*, supply *πόδας*, the accus. plur. of *πούς*.—7. *έγραψε*, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. of *γράφω*.—8. *έφύσεν*, produced, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. of *φύω*.—9. *άποβλέπουσιν*, 3d plur. pres. ind. of *άποβλέπω*.

Section 3.—1. *ύπέικει*, 3d sing. pres. indic. of *ύπέικω*.—2. *θνήσκεις*, 2d sing. pres. optat. of *θνήσκω*. The optative is here employed in its primitive sense, as denoting a wish. Hence *εὐ θνήσκεις*, *mayest thou die happily*.—3. *έλθη*, may have come, 3d sing. 2d aor. subj. of *έρχομαι*.—4. *θάπτονσιν*, 3d plur. pres. indic. of *θάπτω*.—5. *ταριχεύοντες*, nom. plur. pres. part. of *ταριχεύω*.—6. *εἰκάζε*, 3d sing. imperf. indic. of *εἰκάζω*. Augment wanting. (Consult page 121.)—7. *τοῖς Ἑρμαῖς*, to the *Hermæ*, dat. plur. of *Ἑρμῆς*. The reference is to the images of Mercury at Athens. (Consult Lexicon.)—8. *έχουσιν*, having, i. e., which have, dat. plur. pres. part. of *έχω*.—9. *έστασιαζέτην*, 3d dual. imperf. of *στασιάζω*.—10. *δντε*, nom. dual pres. part. of *είμι*.—11. *κατέλιπε*, 3d sing. 2d aor. indic. of *καταλείπω*.—12. *έξέπλευσε*, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. of *εκπλέω*.—13. *ήγαγεν*, 3d sing. 2d aor. indic. of *άγω*.

Section 4.—1. *Ἐπρώτευσεν*, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. of *πρωτεύω*. It governs the genitive *Ἑλλάδος*, because derived from a superlative, *πρώτος*. (Consult rule, page 178.)—2. *χρόνον*, for a period. Time how long is put in the accusative.—3. *τούς*, their.—4. *δάκνουσιν*, 3d plur. pres. indic. of *δάκνω*.—5. *εγώ*, expressed here for the sake of emphasis. The article *τούς*, before *φίλους*, is to be rendered *my*.—6. *ώσω*, 1st sing. 1st aor. subj. of *ώζω*. The conjunction *ἵνα*, like *ut* in Latin, takes here the subjunctive.—7. *ύπέμεινα*, 1st sing. 1st aor. ind. of *ύπομένω*.—8. *δράκοντα*, accus. sing. of *δράκων*.—9. *Ἄρεος*, gen. of *Ἄρης*.—10. *φύλακα*, accus. sing. of *φύλαξ*.—11. *άνετειλαν*, 3d plur. 1st aor. indic. of *ανάτέλλω*.—12. *περιστείλαι*, 1st aor. inf. of *περιστέλλω*.

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- 131 Section 5.—1. Ἐφερε, 3d sing. imperf. indic. of φέρω.—2. ἔτε-
 μεν, 3d sing. 2d aor. indic. of τέμνω.—3. ἐπεφύκει, was, more
 literally, was by nature, 3d sing. pluperf. indic. of φύω. The plu-
 perfect has here, as often elsewhere, the force of an imperfect.
 Thus, had been and continued to be, i. e., was.—4. ὤκιστη, super-
 lative of ὤκως.—5. τοὺς πόδας, as to her feet, i. e., of foot. This is
 the accusative of nearer definition, where some understand κατά
 (Consult rule, page 182.)—6. κατεσκευάσε, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic.
 of κατασκευάζω.—7. πεφευγώς, perf. part. mid. of φεύγω.—8. ἐπί,
 on account of.—9. χανλιόδοντας, accus. plur. of χανλιόδους.—
 10. ἄλλοι ἄλλας, like the construction of *alius*, when repeated,
 in Latin. Hence, translate the whole clause as follows: *some
 bring one kind of sacrifice, others another, unto the gods.*—11. γε-
 ωργός, supply προσάγει, and so in like manner with ποιμήν and
 ἀπόλωρ respectively.

Passive Voice of Verbs in ω.

- 139 Section 1.—1. μετὰ, after.—2. ὠνόμασεν, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic.
 active of ὀνομάζω. So ὠνομάσθησαν, 3d plur. 1st aor. indic. pass-
 ive of the same verb.—3. ἐβρίθη, 3d sing. 2d aor. indic. pass. of
 βρίπτω.—4. καταλελειμμένοι ἦσαν, 3d plur. pluperf. indic. pass. of κατα-
 λείπω.—5. συνήχθησαν, 3d plur. 1st aor. indic. pass. of συναίγω.
 140 —6. ἀπεστάλη, 3d sing. 2d aor. indic. pass. of ἀποστέλλω.—
 7. ἐκέλευσε, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. active of κελεύω.—8. ἀποκοπ-
 ῆναι, 2d aor. infin. pass. of ἀποκόπτω.—9. τῶν παρόντων, of those
 who are present. The article with the participle is rendered into
 English by the relative with the indicative.—10. διατετάραγμαί, I
 am greatly agitated, 1st sing. perf. indic. pass. of διαταράσσω.—τὴν
 γνώμην, in my mind, literally, as to my mind, the accusative of
 nearer definition, where many supply κατά.—12. ἐμπεδημένην,
 perf. part. pass. fem. gen. of ἐμπεδάω.—13. εἶκε, 3d sing. perf.
 mid. of εἶκω.—14. ἐτάφη, 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. pass. of θάπτω.
 Section 2.—1. προσήρτηται, 3d sing. perf. ind. pass. of προσαρτάνω.
 —2. ὄριστο, was appointed, 3d sing. pluperf. pass. of ὀρίζω.—
 3. κατά, at.—4. ὤφθη, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. pass. of ὀφθαίω.—
 5. ἐσφάγη, 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. pass. of σφάζω.—6. κατεκόπη,
 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. pass. of κατακόπτω.—7. διεφθάρη, 3d sing.
 2d aor. ind. pass. of διαφθείρω.
 Section 3.—1. τραφεῖς, having been nurtured, 2d aor. part. pass.
 of τρέφω.—2. παρὰ, by.—3. ἐδιδάχθη, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. pass.
 of διδάσκω.—4. κατεβρόθη, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. pass. of καταβ-
 ρώσκω.—5. πληγείς, 2d aor. part. pass. of πλήσσω.—6. ἀπέθανεν,
 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. active of ἀποθνήσκω.—7. κριθῆναι, 1st aor.
 inf. pass. of κρίνω.—8. κατὰ, over.—9. ἠλαύνετο, 3d sing. imperf.
 indic. pass. of ἐλαύνω.—10. ἀπαλλάγεις, having been freed from,
 2d aor. part. pass. of ἀπαλλάσσω.—11. ἐμῆνυσε, 3d sing. 1st aor.
 indic. act. of μῆνύω.
 Section 4.—1. κατελείθησαν, 3d plur. 1st aor. ind. pass. of
 καταλείπω.—2. μέμνησο, 2d sing. perf. imperat. pass. of μνάω, in a
 middle sense.—3. κατακεκλεισμένος, perf. part. pass. of κατακλείω.
 —4. εἰθισμέναι εἰσιν, 3d plur. perf. ind. pass. of ἐθίζω.

Middle Voice of Verbs in ω.

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Section 1.—1. φαίνεται, 3d sing. pres. ind. mid. of φαίνω.—
 2. ἐνδύονται, 3d plur. pres. indic. mid. of ἐνδύω.—3. θυσάμενος, 145
 1st aor. part. mid. of θύω.—4. ἠλείψατο, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid.
 of ἀλείφω.—5. λούσας, 1st aor. part. act. of λούω.—6. ἀπῆλθε, 3d
 sing. 2d aor. ind. act. of ἀπέρχομαι.—7. ὤρέξατο, 3d sing. 1st aor.
 ind. mid. of ὀρέγω.—8. ἐνίψατο, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of 146
 νίπτω.—9. ἐκαθίσατο, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of καθίζω.—
 10. ἐγράψατο, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of γράφω.—11. γεγόναμεν,
 1st plur. perf. ind. mid. of γίνομαι.—12. ἔοικε, 3d sing. perf. ind.
 mid. of εἰκώ.—13. παύσωμεν, let us cause to cease, 1st plur. 1st aor.
 subj. act. of παύω.

Section 2.—1. λογισαι, reflect, 2d sing. 1st aor. imperat. mid. of
 λογιζομαι.—2. ἐψηφίσαντο, 3d plur. 1st aor. ind. mid. of ψηφίζω.—
 3. αἰσχύνου, respect, 2d sing. pres. imperat. mid. of αἰσχύνομαι.—
 4. δεδοικῶσιν, fear, 3d plur. perf. indic. mid. of δείδω.—5. ἐγρη-
 γορότος, of one awake, i. e., of a person in his waking moments; or,
 in other words, a day-dream: gen. sing. perf. part. mid. of ἐγείρω.

Section 3.—1. Ἠμύνασθε, 2d plur. 1st aor. ind. mid. of ἄμυνω.—
 2. ἀπόλετο, is ruined, 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. mid. of ἀπόλλυμι.—
 3. γεύσαι, taste, 2d sing. 1st aor. imperat. mid. of γεύω.—4. εὐρή-
 σεις, 2d sing. 1st fut. ind. of εὐρίσκω.—5. ἤρξω, 2d sing. 1st aor. ind.
 mid. of ἄρχω.—6. ἀράμενος, 1st aor. part. mid. of αἶρω.—7. ἐξεί-
 λοντο, 3d plur. 2d aor. ind. mid. of ἐξαιρέω.—8. ἀπολοίμην, may I
 perish, 1st sing. 2d aor. optat. mid. of ἀπόλλυμι.—9. ἐχρίσατο,
 anointed himself, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of χρίω.

Section 4.—1. ἀπεκρίνατο, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of ἀποκρί-
 νω.—2. ἀπόλωλα, I am undone, 1st sing. perf. ind. mid. of ἀπόλ-
 λυμι, with the reduplication.—3. κατ', against.—4. ἐδάνεισα, 1st
 sing. 1st aor. ind. act. of δανείζω.—5. ἐθέσπισεν, 3d sing. 1st aor.
 indic. act. of θεσπίζω.—6. φυλάσασθαι, to beware of, 1st aor. infin.
 mid. of φυλάσσω.

Active Voice of Contracted Verbs.

Section 1.—1. νόει, 2d sing. pres. imperat. act. of νοέω.—
 2. ἐκίνει, 3d sing. imperf. ind. of κινέω.—3. τὸ παλαιόν, ancient- 151
 ly, i. e., in earliest times. The article and adjective are here in the
 accusative, governed by κατὰ understood, and take conjointly the
 place of an adverb.—4. ὠκονν, used to dwell, 3d plur. imperf. ind.
 of οἰκέω.—5. ἐποίησε, represented, i. e., described in the Iliad.
 Literally, made, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. of ποιεῶ.—6. γεωργοῦντας,
 persons cultivating the ground, i. e., engaged in husbandry: pres.
 part. of γεωργέω, accus. plur.—7. μεγὰ, highly. The neuter of
 the adjective taken as an adverb.

Section 2.—1. κύν, even though, compounded of καί and ἔν, and
 then contracted.—2. τὸν ἱππεῖον Ποσειδῶνα, the equestrian Nep-
 tune, i. e., Neptune represented by an equestrian statue, as indi-
 cating the rapidity of the waves.—3. ἐπὶ τῷ Ἴσθμῳ, at the Isthmus
 of Corinth.—4. ἐξαρτίωσιν, 3d plur. pres. indic. of ἐξαρτάω.—
 5. ἐρυθρίων, pres. part. act. of ἐρυθρίαῶ, accus. sing. neut. 152

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agreeing with *μειράκιον*.—6. *ὄρνισιν*, dat. plur. of *ὄρνις*.—7. *εἰών*, 3d plur. imperf. indic. of *εἴω*.

Section 3.—1. *ἐξετύφλωσεν*, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. of *ἐκτυφλώω*.—2. *ξυνεκῆκα*, 3d sing. imperf. indic. of *ξυγκηκῶ*.—3. *ἐξῆρθον*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. of *ἐξορθόω*.—4. *ζῆν*, pres. inf. of *ζάω*.—5. *ζῆη*, 3d sing. pres. optat. of *ζάω*. (Consult page 150, note 1.)—6. *ὑπὸ*, by.—7. *προσέταττε*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. of *προσάττω*.

Section 4.—1. *θανών*, 2d aor. part. act. of *θνήσκω*.—2. *οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδεὶς*, *there is no one*. Two or more negatives in Greek make a stronger negation.—3. *ἠγαπᾶτε ἄν*, *ye would have loved*. The particle *ἄν* is used to give a potential force to the indicative mood. The form *ἠγαπᾶτε* is the 2d plur. imperf. ind. of *ἀγαπάω*.—4. *εἶκε*, 3d sing. perf. ind. mid. of *εἶκω*.—5. *στεφανοῖ*, 3 sing. pres. ind. of *στεφανόω*.—6. *τῷ ἡλίῳ*, the dative governed by *ἐπισκοτεῖ*, which last has for its nominative *νέφθ*. Neuters plural, when referring to things, take singular verbs.—7. *πάθη*, the nominative to *ἐπισκοτεῖ* understood.—8. *τὸν ἄρρωστον*, *the sick man*, supply *ἄνθρωπον*.—9. *εὐτυχία*, the nominative to *ὠφελεῖ* understood.—10. *τὸ αὐτό*, *the same thing*.—11. *παρ'*, *with*.

Passive and Middle Voices of Contracted Verbs.

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Section 1.—1. *ἀπῆλθε*, 3d sing. 2d aor. indic. of *ἀπέρχομαι*.—2. *διεδοήθη*, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. pass. of *διαδοάω*.—3. *ἐπλανώμην*, 1st sing. imperf. ind. mid. of *πλανάω*. In the succeeding clause, *ἐπλάνας* is the 2d sing. imperf. ind. act. of the same verb.—4. *πρώσας*, 1st aor. part. act. of *πρώω*, to be construed with *ὁ* and translated by the relative with the indicative, *he that mutilates*.—5. *ζημοῦνται*, 3d sing. pres. ind. pass. of *ζημῶω*.—6. *ἐρωτηθεῖς*, 1st aor. part. pass. of *ερωτάω*.—7. *ἐποίησατο*, *he had acquired his*, literally, *had made for himself*; 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of *ποιέω*.—8. *πῶς σοι χρήσομαι*; *how shall I treat you?* *χρήσομαι* is the 1st fut. mid. of *χράω*.

Section 2.—1. *πρωθῆναι*, 1st aor. infin. pass. of *πρώω*. Translate *πρωθῆναι τὰς ὄψεις*, *was deprived of his sight*, literally, *as to his, &c.*—2. *προῦλεγεν*, 3d sing. imperf. indic. act., contracted for *προέλεγεν*, from *προλέγω*.—3. *τὰ μέλλοντα*, *the things that were about to take place*, pres. part. of *μέλλω*. Supply *γίνεσθαι*.—4. *ἐπηνέθη*, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. pass. of *ἐπαινέω*.—5. *ἐκτῆσαντο*, 3d plur. 1st aor. ind. mid. of *κτάομαι*.—6. *ῥκτεῖρα*, 1st sing. 1st aor. ind. act. of *οἰκτεῖρω*.—7. *χειρούμενον*, *in the act of being subjugated*, pres. part. pass. of *χειρόω*.—8. *κρανθήσεται*, 3d sing. 1st fut. ind. pass. of *κραίνω*.—9. *ἤρατο*, *he imprecated*, 3d sing. imperf. mid. of *ἀράομαι*.

Section 3.—1. *ἤντλει*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. act. of *ἀντλέω*.—2. *ἐγυμνάζετο*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. mid. of *γυμνάζομαι*.—3. *ἀπεπλανᾶτο*, 3d sing. imperf. mid. of *ἀποπλανάω*.—4. *κτῶ*, 2d sing. pres. imperat. mid. of *κτάομαι*, contracted from *κτάου*.—5. *οὐκ ἄν ἐπαύσω*, *you would not have ceased*; *ἐπαύσω* is the 2d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of *παύω*, and the particle *ἄν* gives it a potential force.—6. *κτῶσθαι*, *to acquire for one's self*, pres. infin. mid. of *κτάομαι*.

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- Section 4.—1. ἀλλοιοῦται, 3d sing. pres. ind. pass. of ἀλλοιῶ. 157
 —2. ἀμαρτήσεις, 2d sing. 1st fut. of ἀμαρτάνω.—3. μκκωμένον, pres. part. mid. of μκκῶμαι. The genitive is here governed by ἀκοῦσαι, a verb denoting the operation of one of the senses. (Consult page 178, rule iii.)—4. βληχωμένων, pres. part. mid. of βληχῶμαι.

Active Voice of Verbs in μι.

- Section 1.—1. Ἀχαιοίς, on the Greeks.—2. ἐθηκε, inflicted, literally, placed or put, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. of τίθημι.—3. παρὰ, by.—4. τί ἐστηκας; why standest thou?—5. κινήσω, 1st sing. 1st fut. ind. of κινέω.—6. ὀνίνησιν, 3d sing. pres. ind. of ὀνίνημι.—7. τῶν ἀποθανόντων, of those who had died; the article with a participle is to be rendered into English by the relative and indicative.—8. βαδίζουσα, pres. part. of βαδίζω, render, by going.—9. κατασθέννοι, 3d sing. pres. ind. of κατασθέννυμι. 166

- Section 2.—1. παραδεδῶκᾱσιν, 3d plur. perf. ind. of παραδίδωμι.—2. ἐξεστίν, 3d sing. pres. ind. of ἐξεμι, taken impersonally. 167
 —3. ὁ θεΐς, who enacted, the article and participle again rendered by the relative and indicative: θεΐς is the 2d aor. part. act. of τίθημι.—4. περιτιθεΐς, pres. part. of περιτίθημι; render the whole clause, encircling his head with ivy; literally, placing ivy around his head.—5. ἐμίμειτο, strove to imitate, 3d sing. imperf. ind. mid. of μιμέομαι.—6. μεταστῆσαι, brought over, i. e., changed, 1st aor. inf. act. of μεδίστημι.—7. ἐφειστηκέναι, stands by, perf. inf. act. of ἐφίστημι.

Passive Voice of Verbs in μι.

- Section 1.—1. ἐωράκᾱμεν, 1st plur. perf. ind. act. of ὀρώω.—2. διετέθησαν, were affected, 3d plur. 1st aor. ind. pass. of διατίθημι.—3. τεχθέντα, on having been born, i. e., the moment he was born, 1st aor. part. pass. of τίκτω. The aorist here denotes rapidity of action.—4. ἔλαβεν, he received, 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. act. of λαμβάνω.—5. τὸ ἀληθεύειν, the speaking the truth. The infinitive with the article becomes in Greek a verbal noun. So immediately after, τὸ ἐβουερεῖν, the doing good unto others.—6. κεράννυται, 3d sing. pres. ind. pass. of κεράννυμι.

- Section 2.—1. κείνται, lie, 3d plur. pres. ind. of κείμαι.—2. ἀναδοθῆναι, was produced, i. e., was born; literally, was given up; 1st aor. inf. pass. of ἀναδίδωμι.—3. παρεδόθη, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. pass. of παραδίδωμι.—4. θεώμενος, pres. part. mid. of θεῶμαι.—5. κατεζευγμένων τῶν ταύρων, the bulls having been yoked, i. e., although the bulls were yoked. The genitive absolute, analogous to the Latin ablative absolute.—6. ἐβῶν, 3d plur. imperf. ind. act. of βοῶ.

Middle Voice of Verbs in μι.

- Section 1.—1. ἔλτε, took, 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. act. of αἰρῶ.—2. ἀπέδοτο, he sold into slavery, 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. mid. of ἀποδίδωμι.—3. προσηγορεύθη, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. pass. of προσγορεύω.—4. ἔσχεν, he enjoyed, literally, he had; 3d sing. 2d aor.

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168 ind. act. of *ἔχω*.—5. *ἦκε*, *had come*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. act. of *ἔκω*. The present of this verb is to be rendered as a perfect, *I have come*; and the imperfect as a pluperfect, *I had come*, i. e., *I was present*.—6. *τεθνάναι*, *had died*, i. e., *had fallen*; pluperf. inf. (same form as the perf.) of *θνήσκω*, *to die*.—7. *χειρωσάμενος*, *having overcome*, 1st aor. part. mid. of *χειρώω*.—8. *ἠμφιέσατο*, *clothed himself with*, literally, *clothed himself all around with*; 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of *ἀμφιέννυμι*.—9. *τὸ εὖ ζῆν*, *the living happily*, i. e., *a happy life*. The article with the infinitive forms, as before stated, a verbal noun.

Section 2.—1. *τίθεσθε*, *ye make for yourselves*, i. e., *ye regard*; 2d plur. pres. ind. mid. of *τίθημι*.—2. *μὴ καμῶν*, *not having laboured*, i. e., *without having undergone some labour or other*; 2d aor. part. act. of *κάμνω*.—3. *τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι*, *the not being able*.—4. *ὁ ποίων*, *he that does*.—5. *χαρᾶς*, *with joy*. The genitive with a verb of plenty.—6. *πέμπλασθε*, 3d sing. pres. imperat. pass. of *πέμπλημι*.

LEXICON.

Explanation of Abbreviations.

<i>adj.</i>	Adjective.	<i>interj.</i>	Interjection.
<i>adv.</i>	Adverb.	<i>irreg.</i>	Irregular.
<i>aor.</i>	Aorist.	<i>mid.</i>	Middle.
<i>art.</i>	Article.	<i>part.</i>	Participle.
<i>comp.</i>	Comparative.	<i>pass.</i>	Passive.
<i>conj.</i>	Conjunction.	<i>perf.</i>	Perfect.
<i>def.</i>	Definite.	<i>pluperf.</i>	Pluperfect.
<i>dim.</i>	Diminutive.	<i>plur.</i>	Plural.
<i>fut.</i>	Future.	<i>prep.</i>	Preposition.
<i>imperf.</i>	Imperfect.	<i>pron.</i>	Pronoun.
<i>impers.</i>	Impersonal.	<i>sing.</i>	Singular.
<i>infn.</i>	Infinitive.	<i>superl.</i>	Superlative.

ΑΓΕ

Α.

Ἀγαθόκλης, εὖς, contr. οὖς, ὁ.
Agathōcles, a daring adventurer,
and tyrant of Sicily.
ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὄν (adj.). Good, virtu-
ous, brave.
ἄγαλμα, ἄτος, τό (from ἀγάλλω, to
honour). A statue, an image.
ἀγαλμάτιον, ου, τό (dim. from ἄγαλ-
μα). A small statue, a little
image.
Ἀγαμέμνων, ονος, ὁ. Agamemnon,
a Grecian monarch, leader of the
forces against Troy.
ἀγανακτῶ, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. ἠγα-
νάκτηκα (from ἄγαν, very, and
ἄχος, strong feeling). To be
indignant, to be displeased.
ἀγαπᾶω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. ἠγάπηκα
(from ἀγάπη). To love.
ἀγάπη, ης, ἡ. Love, affection.
ἀγγελία, ας, ἡ (from ἄγγελος). In-
telligence, tidings, a message.
ἄγγελος, ου, ὁ. A messenger.
ἄγελη, ης, ἡ (from ἄγω, to drive).
A herd.

ΑΓΩ

Ἀγησίλαος, ου, ὁ. Agesilāus, a
celebrated Spartan king and
leader.
ἀγκῦρα, ας, ἡ. An anchor.
Ἀγλαονίκη, ης, ἡ. Aglaonice, a
female name.
ἀγλᾶός, ἄ, ὄν (adj. for ἀγλᾶός,
from ἀγάλλω, to make splendid).
Splendid, bright, illustrious.
ἀγνοῶ, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. ἠγνόηκα
(from α, not, and γνῶω, old form
for νοῶ). Not to know, to be ig-
norant of.
ἀγνός, ἡ, ὄν (adj.). Pure, chaste,
innocent.
ἀγῶρά, ας, ἡ. A public place, a
forum, a market-place.
ἄγριος, α, ου (adj. from ἀγρός,
country). Wild, savage, unciv-
ilized.
ἀγρός, οῦ, ὁ. A field, land, country.
ἄγω, fut. ἄξω, perf. ἤχα, perf. pass.
ἠγμαι, 2d aor. act. ἠγάγον, 2d
aor. infin. ἀγάγειν. To lead, to
drive.
ἀγών, ὄνος, ὁ. A contest, a game.
ἀγωνίζομαι, fut. ἴσομαι, perf. ἠγών-

ισμαι, 1st aor. mid. ἰσῆμην. *To contend, to strive for a prize.*
 ἀγωνοθέτης, ου, ὁ (from ἀγών, a game, and τίθημι, to arrange). *An agonothete, one who arranges a combat or game. Most commonly, however, a judge who presides over public games.*
 ἀδάκρυς, υ (adj. from α, not, and δάκρυ, a tear). *Tearless, without tears, and also, in a passive sense, unweep, unlamented.*
 ἀδελφή, ης, ἡ (from ἀδελφός). *A sister.*
 ἀδελφός, ου, ὁ (from α, for ἕμα, together, and δελφός, a womb). *A brother.*
 ἄδης, ου, ὁ (from α, not, and εἶδω, to see). *The invisible place of departed spirits, hades, the lower world. As a proper name, Pluto, god of the lower world.*
 ἀδιάλειπτος, ου (adj. from α, not, διά, and λείπω, to leave). *Uninterrupted, without intermission.*
 ἀδιάπαντος, ου (adj. from α, not, διά, and παύομαι, mid. voice, to cease). *Unceasing, endless.*
 ἀδίκῳ, ῶ, fut. ἦσω, perf. ἠδίκηκα (from ἀδίκος). *To act unjustly, to wrong, to injure.*
 ἀδικία, ας, ἡ (from ἀδίκος). *Injustice, an act of injustice.*
 ἀδικος, ου (adj. from α, not, and δίκη, justice). *Unjust.*
 ἀδόξος, ου (adj. from α, not, and δόξα, glory). *Disgraceful, inglorious.*
 Ἄδραστος, ου, ὁ. *Adrastus, a Grecian monarch.*
 ἄδω, contr. from ἀείδω, fut. σω, perf. ἦκα. *To sing.*
 Ἄδωνις, ἰδος, ὁ. *Adonis, a beautiful youth.*
 αἰί (adv.). *Ever, always.*
 αἰμύνηστος, ου (adj. from αἰί, ever, and μνηστός, remembered). *Ever remembered, ever memorable.*
 αἰνας, αν (adj. from αἰί, ever, and νάω, to flow). *Ever-flowing, perpetual, perpetual.*
 ἀεργία, ας, ἡ (from α, not, and ἔργον, work). *Idleness, indolence.*
 ἀεροειδής, ἐς (adj. from ἀήρ, in its

Homeric signification of *dusky air*, and εἶδος, appearance). *Of a dusky hue, shady.*
 ἀηδών, ὄνος, ἡ (from ἀείδω, to sing). *A nightingale, literally, the songstress.*
 ἀήρ, ἔρος, ὁ, and ἡ. *Air, the atmosphere.*
 ἀθάνατος, ου (adj. from α, not, and θάνατος, death). *Immortal.*
 ἀθέμιστος, ου (adj. from α, not, and θεμιστός, lawful). *Unlawful, unjust, wicked, impious.*
 Ἄθηνᾶ, ἄς, ἡ. *Minerva.*
 Ἄθηναι, ῶν, αἱ. *Athens.*
 Ἄθηναίος, α, ου (adj. from Ἄθηναι). *Athenian. In the plural, Ἀθηναῖοι, ῶν, οἱ, the Athenians.*
 ἀθλητής, ου, ὁ (from ἀθλος, a contest). *An athlete, a champion, a combatant at the games, sometimes merely a wrestler.*
 ἄθλιος, α, ου (adj. from ἀθλος, toil). *Wretched, miserable, toil-enduring.*
 ἄθλον, ου, τό. *A prize at the games, a reward.*
 ἀθλος, ου, ὁ. *A contest, a combat at the games.*
 ἀθρός, α, ου, contr. οὐς, ᾶ, οὖν (adj. from α, for ἄγαν, very, and θρός, clamour). *Crowded, frequent, dense, numerous.*
 ἀθύμια, ας, ἡ (from ἀθύμος, dispirited). *Dejection, despondency.*
 ἀθύμος, ου (adj. from α, not, and θυμός, spirit). *Dispirited, dejected.*
 Αἴας, αντος, ὁ. *Ajax, a celebrated Grecian hero in the war of Troy.*
 Αἰγύπτιος, α, ου (adj. from Αἰγύπτος). *Egyptian.—In the plural, Αἰγύπτιοι, ῶν, οἱ, the Egyptians.*
 Αἴγυπτος, ου, ἡ. *Egypt.*
 αἰδέμων, ου (adj. from αἰδέομαι, to respect). *Decorous, modest, well-mannered.*
 αἰδώς, ὄος, contr. οὐς, ἡ. *Decorous behaviour, modesty, veneration, respect.*
 Αἰήτης, ου, ὁ. *Æetes, King of Colchis, and father of Medea.*
 αἰθήρ, ἔρος, ὁ and ἡ. *The upper air, the sky.*

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αἷμα, ἄτος, τό. *Blood.*
 Αἰνεῖας, ου, δ. *Æneās*, a celebrated Trojan chieftain.
 αἶξ, γός, ό and ή. *A goat.*
 Αἰδῶλος, ου, δ. *Ædōlus*, god of the winds.
 αἰπόλος, ου δ (for αἰγοπόλος, from αἶξ, a goat, and πολέω, to tend). *A goatherd.*
 αἰρετός, όν (adj. from αἰρέω, to choose). *Eligible, also chosen.*
 αἰρέω, ώ, fut. ήσω, perf. ήρηκα, 2d aor. εἶλον, 2d aor. inf. ἐλεῖν, 2d aor. mid. εἰλόμην. *To take, to seize.*
 αἶρω, fut. ἀρῶ, perf. ήρηκα. *To raise, to lift up, to take up.*
 αἰσθησις, εως, ή (from αἰσθάνομαι, to perceive). *The act of perceiving, a perception, knowledge.*
 αἰσῖος, α, ου (adj. from αἰσα, lot, fate). *Happy, auspicious, favourable.*
 αἰσχροός, ά, όν (adj. from αἰσχος, baseness). *Disgraceful, shameful, base.*
 αἰσχροός, (adv. from αἰσχροός). *Disgracefully, basely.*
 αἰσχύνη, ης, ή (from αἰσχος, baseness). *Shame, disgrace.*
 αἰσχύνω, fut. ὕνω, perf. ήσχυγκα (from αἰσχος, baseness). *To disgrace, to make ashamed.—αἰσχύνομαι, in the middle, to make one's self ashamed, to be ashamed of, to reverence, to respect, to feel the reproach of.*
 αἰτία, ας, ή. *A cause, a reason.*
 Αἶτνη, ης, ή. *Ætna.*
 αἰφνίδιος, ου (adj. from αἰφνης, suddenly). *Sudden, unexpected.*
 αἰών, ώνος, δ (from αἰεί, always, and ών, being). *An age, time, eternity.*
 ἀκατάπαυστος, ου (adj. from α, not, κατά and παύομαι, mid. voice, to cease). *Unceasing, incessant.*
 ἀκινάκης, ου, δ (a word of Persian origin). *A short crooked sword.*
 ἀκμάζω, fut. ἄσω, perf. ήκμᾶκα (from ἀκμή, bloom). *To bloom, to flourish.*

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ἀκοίμητος, ου (adj. from α, not, and κοιμάομαι, to lull one's self to sleep). *Not asleep, wakeful, sleepless.*
 ἀκόλουθος, ου (adj. from α for ἕμα, at the same time, and κέλευθος, a way or path.) *Accompanying, attending, following.—Also as a noun, an attendant, a follower.*
 ἀκοντίστης, ου, δ (from ἀκοντίω, to hurl a javelin). *One who hurls javelins, a spearman.*
 ἀκούω, fut. σομαι, perf. mid. ήκοα, and with redup. ἀκήκοα. *To hear.*
 ἄκρα, ας, ή. *A summit, a height, a citadel.—Properly, the fem. of ἄκρος, with χώρα understood.*
 ἀκράγης, ές (adj. from α, not, and κράζω, to cry out, 2d aor. ἐκράγην). *Dumb, not crying out.*
 ἀκράτης, ές (adj. from α, not, and κράτος, strength). *Weak, powerless.*
 ἀκρίβής, ές (adj. from ἄκρος, highest, and βαίνω, to go). *Exact, accurate, acute, precise.*
 Ἀκρίσιος, ου, δ. *Acrisius*, a King of Argos.
 ἀκρόπολις, εως, ή (from ἄκρος, highest, and πόλις, a city). *A citadel, the acropolis of Athens, the highest part of the city.*
 Ἀκταίων, υνος, δ. *Actæon*, a man's name.
 Ἄκτωρ, ορος, δ. *Actor*, a man's name.
 ἄκων, ουσα, ου (adj. for ἀέκων, from α, not, and ἐκών, willing). *Unwilling.*
 ἄκων, οντος, δ (from ἀκή, a point). *A dart, a javelin, a sharp-pointed missile.*
 ἀλγεινός, ή, όν (adj. from ἄλγος, pain). *Painful, afflicting.*
 ἀλγέω, ώ, fut. ήσω, perf. ήληγκα (from ἄλγος, sorrow). *To be distressed, to grieve, to suffer pain.*
 ἄλγος, εος, τό. *Pain, suffering, sorrow.*
 ἀλείφω, fut. ψω, perf. ήλειφα. *To anoint.—In the middle voice, ἀλείφομαι, to anoint one's self.*

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Ἀλέξανδρος, ου, ὁ. *Alexander*, King of Macedon, &c., surnamed the GREAT, and celebrated for his conquests.

ἀλεξήτειρα, ας, ἡ (fem. of ἀλεξητήρ). *A patroness, a patron-goddess, a female defender.*

ἀλήθεια, ας, ἡ (from ἀληθής, true). *Truth.*

ἀληθεύω, fut. σω, perf. ἠλήθευκα, (from ἀληθής, true). *To speak the truth, to be true, to be sincere.*

ἀληθής, ἐς (adj. from α, not, and λήθω, to lie concealed). *True.*

ἀληθινός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from ἀληθής, true). *True, veracious, real.*

ἀλίσκομαι (no active occurs, but in its stead αἰρέω), fut. ἀλώσομαι (from ἀλώω), 2d aor. act. in a passive sense, ἤλων, oftener ἔαλων, perf. act. also in a passive sense, ἤλωκα or ἐάλωκα. *To be taken, to be captured, to be seized.*

Ἀλκιβιάδης, ου, ὁ. *Alcibiādes.*

ἄλκιμος, ον (adj. from ἀλκί, dative of ἄλξ, strength). *Strong, valiant.*

ἀλλά, (conj. from ἄλλος, other). *But, however.*

ἀλλήλων, a reciprocal pronoun, nom. wanting, found in the dual and plural, and declined at page 111. *One another, &c.*

ἀλλοιόω, ᾶ, fut. ὤσω, perf. ἠλλοίωκα (from ἄλλοιος, different). *To make different, to change, to alter.*

ἄλλος, η, ο (adj.). *Another, other.*

Ἄλφειος, ἑως, ὁ. *Alphēus*, one of the giants, and father of Otus and Ephialtes, who are hence called *Alōides*.

ἅμα (adv.). *At the same time, together.*

Ἀμαζών, ὄνος, ἡ. *An Amāzon, a female warrior.*

ἅμαξα, ης, ἡ (from ἅμα, together, and ἄγω, to draw, as conveying many things at the same time). *A wagon.*

ἀμαρτάνω, fut. ἤσω, perf. ἠμάρτηκα. *To err, to fail, to miss, to transgress.*

ἀμαρτήμα, ἄτος, τό (from ἀμαρτά-

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νω, to err). *A failure, a fault, an offence, a transgression.*

ἀμαρτία, ας, ἡ (from ἀμαρτάνω, to err). *An error, a fault, a sin.*

ἀμείνων, ον (adj. comparative of ἀγαθός). *Better, braver, worthier, more virtuous, &c.*

ἄμιλλα, ης, ἡ (from ἅμα, together, and ἴλη, a troop or band). *A contest, a struggle, a conflict.*

ἄμπελος, ου, ἡ. *A vine, a vineyard.*

ἄμπέλων, ὄνος, ὁ (from ἀμπέλος). *A vineyard.*

Ἀμύντας, ου, ὁ. *Amyntas*, a man's name.

ἀμύνω, fut. ἔνω, perf. ἤμυγκα (from α for ἄγαν, very, and μύνη, an excuse). *To defend, to repel, to ward off.*—In the middle voice, *to defend one's self, to repel from one's self, to revenge.*

ἄμφί, prep. governing the genitive, dative, and accusative. The leading meaning in all the cases is *around, about, round about*. With the genitive it also means *concerning*; with the dative *on*, so as to be surrounded by; as, for example, a vessel *on* the fire; with the accusative *throughout*. In composition it denotes *around, all around, about, round about*.

Ἀμφιάραος, ου, ὁ. *Amphiarāus*, a famous Argive soothsayer and leader.

Ἀμφιδάμας, αντος, ὁ. *Amphidāmas*, a man's name.

ἀμφιέννυμι, fut. ἀμφιέσω, perf. pass. ἠμφιέσμαι. *To put around, to put on, to clothe.*—In the middle voice, *ἀμφιέννυμαι, to put on one's self, to clothe one's self.*

Ἀμφιτρών, ὄνος, ὁ. *Amphitryon*. ἄμφω, τῷ, τᾶ, τῶ (dual), and οἱ, αἱ, τᾶ (plural); gen. and dat. dual, ἄμφοιν, of all three genders; accus. dual, ἄμφω. *Both.*

ἄν, a conditional particle. *If, provided.* The Attics use ἤν in its stead.

ἄν, a particle used to give a sentence or clause an expression of uncertainty, contingency, doubt,

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bare possibility, or conjecture, and hence frequently rendered by *might, could, would, perhaps, probably, hardly, &c.* Thus, ἦλθον, *I came*; ἂν ἦλθον, *I would have come*; τί λέγω; *what am I to say?* τί λέγοιμι ἂν; *what might I say?* &c.

ἀνάγκη, ης, ἡ. *Necessity.*

ἀναδίδωμι, fut. δώσω (from ἀνά, up, and δίδωμι, to give). *To give up, to yield up, to surrender, to give, to yield.*

ἀνά, prep. governing the dative and accusative. Its primitive meaning is *up, up on*, which, however, appears most commonly in composition. With the cases derivative meanings are usually employed. With the dative it denotes *on the top of, in* (i. e., *up on*); with the accusative, *throughout, through, in, during*. With numerals it makes them distributive; as, ἀνὰ τρεῖς, *by threes, three by three, &c.*

ἀνάθημα, ἄτος, τό (from ἀνά, up, and τίθημι, to place). *A votive offering, an offering, an ornament.*

Ἄνακρῶν, οντος, ὁ. *Anacréon, a Greek lyric poet.*

ἀναλίσκω, fut. ἀναλώσω, perf. ἀνήλωκα, ἀνάλωκα, and ἠνάλωκα, 1st aor. ἀνήλωσα and ἠνάλωσα (from ἀνά, up, and ἀλίσκω, to take). *To consume, to expend, to squander.*

ἀνάλωσις, εως, ἡ (from ἀναλίσκω, to consume). *An expending, a consuming, a wasting.*

ἀναμίγνυμι, fut. ἀναμίξω, pass. and mid. ἀναμιγνύμαι (from ἀνά, up, and μίγνυμι, to mix). *To mix up together, to blend, to mingle, to put in confusion.*

ἀναμφισβήτητος, ον (adj. from ἀν, not, same as α, not, ἀμφί, around, and βαίνω, to go). *Undoubted, clear, incontestible.*

ἄναξ, ακτος, ὁ. *A king.*

Ἀναξαγόρας, ον, ὁ. *Anaxagoras, a Grecian philosopher.*

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ἀναπέμπω, fut. ψω (from ἀνά, up, and πέμπω, to send). *To send up, to send away, to throw out, to release.*

ἀνάριθμος, ον (adj. from ἀν, not, same as α, not, and ἀριθμός, number). *Innumerable, immense, unnumbered.*

ἀνατέλλω, fut. ἀνατελῶ, perf. ἀνατέταλκα (from ἀνά, up, and τέλλω, to arise). *To rise up, to grow forth, to come forth, to rise, as the sun.*

ἀνδράποδον, ον, τό. *A slave.*

ἀνδρείος, α, ον (adj. from ἀνῆρ, a man). *Manly, brave, spirited.*

ἀνδρίάς, άντος, ὁ (from ἀνῆρ, a man). *A statue.*

Ἄνδρομέδα, ας, ἡ. *Andromæda.*

ἀνελεύθερος, α, ον (adj. from ἀν, not, same as α, not, and ἐλεύθερος, free). *Servile, illiberal.*

ἄνεμος, ον, ὁ. *Wind.*

ἄνευ (adv.). *Without.* Governs the genitive.

ἄνῆρ, άνέρος, contr. άνδρός, ὁ. *A man.*

ἄνθος, εος, τό. *A flower.*

ἄνθρωπος, ον, ὁ and ἡ. *A man, a human being.*

ἀνίκητος, ον (adj. from α, not, and νικάω, to conquer). *Unconquered, invincible.*

ἀνίστημι, fut. ἀναστήσω, perf. ἀνέστηκα, 2d aor. ἀνέστην (from ἀνά, up, and ἵστημι, to place). *To set up, to raise, to establish.* In the perfect, *I stand up*; in the 2d aor., *I stood up*.—In the middle voice, *to rise, to stand up, &c.*

ἀνόητος, ον (adj. from α, not, and νοέω, to think). *Thoughtless, silly, foolish, senseless.*

ἀνομία, ας, ἡ (from α, not, and νόμος, law). *Lawlessness, wickedness, crime.*

ἄνδος, contr. άνους, ονν (adj. from α, not, and νόος, contr. νοῦς, mind). *Wanting understanding, foolish, silly.*

Ἄντήνωρ, ορος, ὁ. *Antenor, a Trojan chieftain.*

ἀντί prep. governing the genitive

only. Its primitive signification is *against, over against, opposite*, which it retains for the most part in composition. With the genitive it has commonly the meaning, *in the place of, instead of*. In composition, besides the meaning of *against, &c.*, it expresses, also, *exchange, reciprocity, &c.*

ἀντιβροντᾶω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. ἀντιβρόντηκα (from ἀντί, *against*, and βροντᾶω, *to thunder*). *To hurl thunder against, to thunder at.*

Ἀντίγονος, ου, ὁ. *Antigonus.*

ἀντιμαχητής, οὔ, ὁ (from ἀντί, *against*, and μαχητής, *a combatant*). *An antagonist, an opponent.*

Ἀντιμάχος, ου, ὁ. *Antimachus*, a man's name.

ἀντλέω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. ἤντηκα (from ἀντλος, *a machine for drawing up water*). *To draw water.*

ἄντρον, ου, τό. *A cave, a hole in the earth.*

Ἀντώνιος, ου, ὁ. *Antonius*, a man's name.

ἄξιος, α, ον (adj. from ἄγω, fut. ἄξω, *to weigh*). Primitive meaning, *equivalent in weight*; ordinary meaning, *worthy, worth, valuable, good, &c.* Governs the genitive.

ἀπαιδεύτος, ον (adj. from α, *not*, and παιδεύω, *to instruct*). *Uneducated, ignorant, inexperienced.*

ἀπαλλάττω, or -άσσω, fut. ξω, perf. ἀπῆλλᾶχα (from ἀπό, *away*, and ἀλλάσσω, *to change*). *To send away, to remove, to free, to deliver.*—In the middle voice, *to send one's self away, to depart.*

ἀπᾶλος, η, ον (adj.). *Soft, tender.*

ἅπαξ (adv.). *Once, once for all.*

ἅπας, ἅσα, ἅν (adj. from α for ἅμα, *together*, and πᾶς, *all*). *Each, every one, all, the whole, all together.*

Ἀπελλής, οὔ, ὁ. *Apelles*, a famous painter.

ἀπέρχομαι, fut. ἀπελεύσομαι, perf. ἀπῆλυθα, and with reduplication ἀπελήλυθα, 2d aor. ἀπῆλθον

(from ἀπό, *away*, and ἐρχομαι, *to go*). *To go away, to depart, to retire.*

ἀπέχω, fut. ἀφέξω, perf. ἀπέσχηκα, 2d aor. ἀπεσχον (from ἀπό, *away*, and ἔχω, *to have*). *To be away from, to be distant.*—In the middle voice, *to keep one's self from, to refrain, to abstain from.*

ἀπιστία, ας, ἡ (from α, *not*, and πίστις, *faith*). *Faithlessness, perfidy.* Primitive meaning, *unbelief, want of faith, mistrust.*

ἀπλός, ὄη, ὄον, contr. οὖς, ἦ, οῦν (adj. from α, *not*, and the old verb πλέω, whence πλέω, *to fold*). *Simple, plain, unadorned, sincere.*

ἀπό prep. governing the genitive only, and signifying *from, away from, by means of, &c.*, which is also its force in composition.

ἀποβάλλω, fut. ἀποβάλω, perf. ἀποβέβηκα, 2d aor. ἀπέβαλον (from ἀπό, *away*, and βάλλω, *to cast*). *To throw away, to lose.*

ἀποβλέπω, fut. ψω, perf. ἀποβέβλεφα (from ἀπό, *away*, and βλέπω, *to look*). Literally, *to look away from other objects towards some particular one*, hence, *to regard, to direct attention to, to look towards.*

ἀποδίδωμι, fut. ἀποδώσω, perf. ἀποδέδωκα (from ἀπό, *away*, and δίδωμι, *to give*). *To give away, to give back, to restore, to bestow, to produce, &c.*

ἀποθνήσκω, fut. ἀποθανοῦμαι, perf. ἀποτέθνηκα, 2d aor. ἀπέθανον (from ἀπό, *away*, and θνήσκω, *to die*). *To die, to die away.*

ἀποκόπτω, fut. κοψω, perf. ἀποκέκοφα (from ἀπό, *away*, and κόπτω, *to cut*). *To cut off, to cut away.*

ἀποκρίνω, fut. κρίνω, perf. ἀποκέκρικα (from ἀπό, *away*, and κρίνω, *to separate*). *To separate, to distinguish.*—In the middle voice, *to answer.*

ἀποκτείνω, fut. κτενῶ, perf. ἀπέκτακα, 2d aor. ἀπεκτᾶνον (from ἀπό, *away*, and κτείνω, *to kill*). *To kill, to slay, to put to death.*

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ἀπόλλυμι, fut. ἀπολέσω, per. ἀπό-
λεκα, Attic reduplication ἀπολώ-
λεκα (from ἀπό, away, and δλ-
λύμι, to destroy). To destroy, to
sustain a loss, to lose.—In the
middle voice, ἀπόλλυμαι, to be
undone, to be lost, to perish, 2d
aor. mid. ἀπώλωμην, perf. mid.
ἄπωλα or ἀπόλωλα, I am undone.
Ἀπόλλων, ωνος, ὁ. Apollo.
Ἀπολλώνιος, ου, ὁ. Apollōnīus, a
man's name.
ἀποπέμπω, fut. ψω (from ἀπό, away,
and πέμπω, to send). To send
away from, to dismiss, to send off.
ἀποπλανᾶω, ὦ, fut. ἤσω (from ἀπό,
away, and πλανᾶω, to cause to
wander). To cause to wander
away from.—In the middle voice,
ἀποπλανᾶσθαι, ὦμαι, to wander
away from.
ἀπορία, ας, ἡ (from ἀπορος). Com-
plete perplexity, utter embarrass-
ment, utter want.
ἀπόρος, ον (adj. from α, not, and
πορος, a way through). Utterly
at loss, completely perplexed, in
the greatest want.
ἀπόρρητος, ον (adj. from ἀπό, away
from, and ῥέω, to speak). Not
to be uttered, secret, not to be di-
vulged.
ἀποστέλλω, fut. ἀποστελῶ, perf.
ἀπέσταλκα (from ἀπό, away, and
στέλλω, to send). To send
away, to send.
ἀποτίθημι, fut. ἀποθήσω, perf. ἀπο-
τέθεικα (from ἀπό, away, and
τίθημι, to put). To lay aside, to
put off, to put down, to deposit.
ἄρα (conj.). Then, therefore. When
circumflexed on the first syllable,
it is interrogative, is it that?
whether? It has often the mean-
ing of *fersooth*, to wit, &c.
ἄρά, ας, ἡ. A curse, an impreca-
tion.
ἄραμαι, ὦμαι, fut. ἄσομαι (from
ἄρά, a curse). To imprecate.
Ἀραβ, ἄβος, ὁ. An Arabian.
Ἀργεῖος, α, ον (adj. from Ἄργος).
Argive, of or belonging to Argos.
As a substantive, Ἀργεῖος, ου, ὁ,
an Argive.

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Ἀργοναῦται, ων, οἱ (from Ἄργω,
the ship *Argo*, and ναύτης, a
mariner). The Argonauts, the
heroes who sailed in the *Argo* to
Colchis, in quest of the golden
fleece.
Ἄργος, εος, τό. Argos, the capi-
tal of Argolis in the Pelopon-
nēsus.
Ἄργος, ου, ὁ. Argus, a herdsman
of gigantic size, the keeper of Io,
fabled to have had a hundred
eyes.
ἄργυρος, έα, έον, contr. ους, ἄ, οὖν
(adj. from ἄργυρος, silver). Of
silver, made of silver, silver.
ἄργυρος, ου, ὁ (from ἄργός, white).
Silver.
Ἄρεθουσα, ης, ἡ. Arethūsa, the
name of a fountain in the island
of Ortygia, forming part of the
precincts of Syracuse.
ἄρετή, ης ἡ (from ἀρέσκω, to fit or
suit). Primitive meaning, fit-
ness, ability. Ordinary mean-
ings, virtue, merit, valour.
ἄρην, ἀρνός, ὁ and ἡ. A lamb.
The preferable nominative of
ἀρνός is ἄρην, the form ἄρς,
though given by some lexicons,
being in fact obsolete.
Ἄρης, εος, ὁ. Mars, the god of
war.
Ἀριάδνη, ης, ἡ. Ariadne, daughter
of Minos, forsaken by Theseus on
the island of Naxos.
ἀριθμός, οὔ, ὁ. Number, a number.
Ἀριστείδης, ἴδου, ὁ. Aristides, a
Greek famed for his integrity.
Ἀριστόδημος, ου, ὁ. Aristodēmus,
a man's name.
Ἀριστομένης, ους, ὁ. Aristomēnes,
a man's name.
ἄριστος, η, ον (adj., irreg. super-
lative of ἀγαθός). Best, most
virtuous, most excellent, bravest,
&c.
Ἀριστοφάνης, ους, ὁ. Aristophā-
nes, a celebrated comic poet of
Athens.
ἄρκτος, ου, ἡ. A bear.
ἄρμα, ἄτος, τό (from ἄρω, to fit, to
yoke). A chariot, a car.
ἄρματηλατῶ, ὦ, fut. ἤσω (from

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ἄρμα, a chariot, and ἐλαύνω, to drive). To drive a chariot, to impel a chariot.

ἄρότης, οὐ, ὁ (from ἄρῶν, to plough). A husbandman, a ploughman.

*Ἄρπυιαι, ὧν, αἱ. The Harpies, fabled monsters, having the faces of women and the bodies of vultures.

ἄρρην, εν (adj.). Male, masculine, robust, vigorous, brave.

ἄρρωστος, οὐ (adj. from α, not, and ῥώννυμι, to be strong). Weak, feeble, inefficient, sick.

*Ἄρτεμιδῶρος, οὐ, ὁ. Artemidōrus, a man's name.

*Ἄρτεμις, ἴδος, ἡ. Diana.

ἄρτος, οὐ, ὁ. Bread, a loaf. It properly denotes wheaten bread, as distinguished from μᾶζα, barley bread.

ἀρχή, ἡς, ἡ. A beginning, an origin, a taking the lead, hence a magistracy, an office, government, empire.

*Ἀρχιδάμος, οὐ, ὁ. Archidāmus, a man's name.

ἀρχιτέκτων, ονος, ὁ (from ἄρχω, to be at the head, and τέκτων, an artificer). A head-builder, an architect.

ἄρχων, οντος, ὁ (from ἄρχω, to rule). A governor, a ruler, an archon.

ἄρωμα, ἄτος, τό. A spice, an herb for seasoning, an aromatic herb, aroma.

ἀσέβεια, ας, ἡ (from α, not, and σέβω, to worship) Impiety, irreligion.

ἀσεβής, ἐς (adj. from α, not, and σέβω, to worship). Impious, irreligious, wicked.

ἄσημος, οὐ (adj. from α, not, and σῆμα, a mark or sign). Obscure, unimportant.

ἀσθενής, ἐς (adj. from α, not, and σθένος, strength). Weak, feeble, sick.

*Ἀσία, ας, ἡ. Asia.

ἀσκέω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. ἤσκηκα. To exercise, to pursue, to practise, to train up, to prepare.

ἄσκος, οὔ, ὁ. A wine-skin, a bag of skin, a leathern sack, a bottle.

ἀσπάζομαι, fut. ἄσομαι, perf. ἤσασμαι. To embrace, to salute, to greet, to welcome.

ἄσπασμα, ἄτος, τό (from ἀσπάζομαι, to embrace). An embrace, a greeting.

ἀσπίς, ἴδος, ἡ. A shield. Also, an asp.

ἀστεροεῖς, ὄεσσα, ὄεν (adj. from ἀστήρ, a star). Starry, shining, refulgent, radiant.

ἀστράπη, ἡς, ἡ (from ἀστράπτω, to flash forth). Lightning.

ἀστράπτω, fut. ψω, perf. ἤστράφα. To flash forth, to emit lightning, to lighten.

ἄστρον, οὐ, τό. A star, a constellation.

ἀστρολογέω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. ἤστρολόγηκα (from ἄστρον, a star, and λέγω, to discourse). To observe the stars, to know the stars, to study or practise astronomy, and in later writers, to practise astrology, to be an astrologer.

ἀστρονόμος, οὐ, ὁ (from ἄστρον, a star, and νόμος, a law). An astronomer.

ἄστυ, εως, τό. A city.

ἀσφάλης, ἐς (adj. from α, not, and σφάλλομαι, mid. voice, to stumble or fall). Safe, secure, firm.

ἄσφαλτος, οὐ, ἡ (from α, not, and σφάλλομαι, to fall or fail). Asphaltus, bitumen, mineral pitch, deriving its Greek name from its property of firmly cementing.

*Ἀταλάντη, ἡς, ἡ. Atalanta, a female name.

ἀτάσθαλος, οὐ (adj. from ἀτάω, to harm). Wicked, impious, foolish, rash, indiscreet, overbearing, arrogant.

ἀτιμία, ας, ἡ (from α, not, and τιμή, honour). Ignominy, dishonour, loss of rights as a citizen.

*Ἀτρείδης, οὐ, ὁ. Son of Atreus, a patronymic appellation given by Homer to Agamemnon and Menelaus.

*Ἀττικός, ἡ, ὄν (adj.). Attic, of or belonging to Attica.

ἀτυχῶ, ᾧ, fut. ἦσω, perf. ἤτύχηκα (from α, not, and τύχη, fortune).

To be unfortunate.

ἀτυχής, ἐς (adj. from α, not, and τύχη, fortune). Unfortunate, unhappy.

Ἀυγείας, ον, ὁ. Augēas, king of Elis.

αὐθίς, (adv. lengthened from αὐ).

Again, anew, afterward.

αὔρος, α, ον (adj. from αὐω, to dry up). Dry, thirsty, thirsting.

αὔρα, ας, ἡ (from αὐω, to blow). A breeze.

αὔριον (adv.). To-morrow.

Ἀυσῶνες, ων, οί. The Ausōnes, an ancient people of Italy.

αὐτόθι (adv.). Here, there, in that very spot.

Ἀυτόλυκος, ον, ὁ. Autolycus, a man's name.

αὐτός, ἡ, ὁ (pron.). With the article, ὁ αὐτός, the same. Without the article, and in the oblique cases, following a verb, him, her, it. In the nominative with a verb, he himself, she herself, &c.

In the oblique cases, beginning a clause, it has also a reflexive force; as, αὐτὸν ἑώρακα, I have seen the man himself. ταῦτά, for τὰ αὐτά, the same things, &c. αὐτόχθων, ον (adj. from αὐτός, and χθών, the earth). Sprung from the earth itself, indigenous, aboriginal. Hence the term αὐτόχθονες was applied to a race, supposed to have been the primitive inhabitants of a country, and fabled consequently to have sprung from the very soil. This name was assumed in particular by the Athenians.

ἀνχηπρός, ἄ, ὄν (adj. from ἀνχμός, dryness). Dry, squalid, parched.

ἀφάνης, ἐς (adj. from α, not, and φαίνομαι, mid. voice, to appear). Unseen, not visible, obscure.

ἀφανίζω, fut. ἴσω, perf. ἤφάνικα (from ἀφάνης, invisible). To make invisible, to cause to disappear, to annihilate, to destroy.

ἄφθονία, ας, ἡ (from ἄφθονος, abundant). Abundance, plenty.

ἄφθονος, ον, (adj. from α, not, and φθόνος, envy). Abundant, copious, rich. Primitive idea, not envying others, but having enough of one's own.

ἄφιξις, εως, ἡ (from ἀφικνέομαι, to come to). An arrival, a coming.

ἄφοβος, ον (adj. from α, not, and φόβος, fear). Fearless, undaunted, intrepid.

Ἀφροδίτη, ης, ἡ. Venus.

ἄφρων, ον (adj. from α, not, and φρήν, mind). Foolish, senseless, unreflecting.

Ἀχαιοί, ὄν, οί. The Greeks.

ἀχάριστος, ον (adj. from α, not, and χαρίζομαι, to gratify, to thank). Ungrateful, thankless.

ἄχθος, εος, τό. A load, a burden, distress, affliction, grief, heavy sorrow.

Ἀχιλλεύς, ἑως, ὁ. Achilles, son of Peleus and Thetis, and the most famous Grecian warrior at the siege of Troy.

ἄψινθιον, ον, τό. Wormwood.

B.

βαδίζω, fut. ἴσω, perf. βεβάδικα (from βάδος, a step). To go, to move along, to walk.

βάθος, εια, ὄ (adj.). Deep, profound, dense.

βαίος, ἄ, ὄν (adj.). Small, little.

Βακτριανός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from Βακτρία). Bactrian, of or belonging to Bactria. Frequently used as a substantive, χώρα, however, being in fact understood; as, Βακτριανή, ης, ἡ, Bactriana or Bactria, a country of Upper Asia.

Βάκχος, ον, ὁ. Bacchus, the god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele.

βάπτω, fut. ψω, perf. βέβαφα, 2d aor. ἐβάψον. To dip, to plunge, to immerse. Hence, to dye.

βάρβαρος, ον (adj.). Foreign, barbarous, barbarian. Frequently used as a noun, Βάρβαρος, ον, ὁ, a barbarian, a foreigner.

βαρβίτος, ον, ἡ. A lyre.

βᾶρος, εος, τό. A weight, a load, a burden.

βάσανος, ου, ἡ. *A touchstone, a test, a trial.*
 βασιλεια, ας, ἡ (from βασιλεύς). *A queen.*
 βασιλειον, ου, τό, and in the plural βασιλεια, ων, τά. *A palace.* In strictness, however, a mere adjective, δῶμα, *a building*, being understood with βασιλειον; and δώματα in the plural with βασιλεια.
 βασιλειος, α, ου (adj. from βασιλεύς). *Royal, regal, kingly.*
 βασιλεύς, ἑως, ὁ. *A king, a monarch.*
 βασιλικῶς (adv. from βασιλεύς). *Like a king, regally.*
 βασιλισσα, ης, ἡ (from βασιλεύς). *A queen.*
 βασκαίνω, fut. ἀνώ, perf. βεβάσκαγα (from βάσκω, *to speak*). *To bewitch, to bind with a spell.*—ὡς μὴ βασκανθῶσιν, *that they may not become spell-bound*, i. e., suffer from magic spells.
 βᾶτος, ου, ἡ. *A dramble, a bush.*
 βατός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from βαίνω, *to go*). *Accessible.*
 βίατος, α, ου (adj. from βία, *violence*). *Violent, forcible, powerful.*
 βιβλίον, ου, τό (dim. from βίβλος). *A small book, a treatise.*
 βίβλος, ου, ἡ. *A book.*
 βίος, ου, ὁ. *Life, a life, a mode of life.*
 βλαβερός, ἄ, ὄν (adj. from βλάπτω, *to injure*). *Injurious, hurtful.*
 βληχάομαι, ὦμαι, fut. ἦσομαι, perf. βεβλήχημαι (from βληχῆ, *a bleating*). *To bleat.*
 βοῶω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. βεβόηκα (from βοή, *a loud cry*). *To cry aloud, to shout, to call out.*
 Βοιωτία, ας, ἡ. Βαοτία, *a country of Greece.*
 βόσκημα, ἄτος, τό (from βόσκω, *to feed*). *A herd.*
 βότρυς, ὄος, ὁ. *A cluster of grapes, a grape.*
 βουκόλος, ου, ὁ (from βοῦς, *an ox or cow*, and κόλον, *food*). *A herdsman.*
 βούλευμα, ἄτος, τό (from βουλεύω). *A counsel, a resolve, a design, a plan.*

βουλεύω, fut. ὦ, perf. βεβούλευκα (from βουλή, *counsel, will*). *To counsel, to advise.*—In the middle voice, *to resolve, to deliberate with one's self.*
 βουλή, ἡς, ἡ. *Will, counsel, purpose.*
 βουλιμῶω, ὦ, fut. ἄσω, perf. βεβουλιμῶακα (from βουλιμία, *great hunger*). *To be very hungry, to be famished.*
 βούλομαι, fut. ἦσομαι, perf. βεβούλημαι (from βουλή, *will*). *To wish.*
 βουνός, οὔ, ὁ. *A hill, an eminence.*
 βοῦς, βοός, ὁ and ἡ. *An ox or cow.*
 Βούσιρις, ἰδος, ὁ. *Busiris, a king of Egypt.*
 βραβεύς, ἑως, ὁ. *An umpire, a judge.*
 βραδύς, εἶα, ὕ (adj.). *Slow, tardy, dull.*
 βραχύς, εἶα, ὕ (adj.). *Short, brief, small.*
 Βρέννος, ου, ὁ. *Brennus.*
 βροντῶω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. βεβρόντηκα (from βροντή, *thunder*). *To thunder.*
 βροντή, ἡς, ἡ. *Thunder.* As opposed to κεραυνός, it denotes the noise of the thunder, in Latin tonitru; whereas κεραυνός means the thunderbolt (i. e., lightning), in Latin fulmen.
 βρωτός, οὔ, ὁ. *A mortal.*
 βρωτός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from βιβρώσκω, *to eat*). *Eaten.*—βρωτόν, *food, anything eaten.*
 βύρσα, ης, ἡ. *A hide, a skin.*
 βωμός, οὔ, ὁ. *An altar.*

Γ.

Γαλάται, ων, οἱ. *The Gauls.*
 γᾶλη, ἡς, ἡ. *A weasel, a cat.*
 γάμῶω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. γεγάμηκα, 1st aor. ἐγάμησα and ἐγημα. *To marry, to take in marriage* (said of the man).—In the middle γαμέομαι, οὔμαι, *to marry* (said of the female).
 γάρ (conj.). *For.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence).—Employed sometimes in interro-

ΓΟΝ

gations with the force of *then*; as, *τις γάρ*; *who then?*

γελάω, ὦ, fut. ἄσω, perf. γεγέλακα.

To laugh.

γελοιός, α, ον (adj. from γελάω, to laugh). Laughable, ridiculous.

γενεά, ἄς, ἡ (from γένος, a race).

Generation, birth, a family, a race.

γεννᾶω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. γεγέννηκα (from γένος, a race). To beget, to produce.

γένος, εος, τό. A race, birth, kind.

γεραιός, ά, όν (adj. from γήρας, old age). Aged, old, venerable.

γέρανος, ον, ό. A crane.

γέρας, ἄτος (contr. ἄος, ως), τό. A reward, dignity, esteem.

γέρων, οντος, ό. An old man.

γεύω, fut. σω, perf. γέγευκα. To give to taste, to entertain, to serve up before one.—In the middle voice, γεύομαι, to give to one's self to taste, to taste.

γεφύρα, ας, ἡ. A bridge.

γεωργέω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. γεγεώργηκα (from γέα, old form for γῆ, earth, and ἔργον, work). To till the earth, to cultivate.

γεωργός, οῦ, ό (from γέα for γῆ, earth, and ἔργον, work). A husbandman, a farmer.

γῆ, ἦς, ἡ, contracted from γέα. The earth, ground.

γήρας, ἄτος (contr. ἄος, ως), τό. Old age.

γίγας, αντος, ό. A giant.

γίγνομαι (later form γίνομαι), fut. γενήσομαι, perf. γεγένημαι, 2d aor. mid. ἐγενόμην, perf. mid. γέγονα. To become, to exist, to be.

γλυκύς, εἶα, ύ (adj.). Sweet, agreeable.

γλῶσσα, ης, and γλῶττα, ης, ἡ. The tongue, a tongue.

γνώμη, ης, ἡ. Reason, opinion, intention, good sense.

γνωρίζω, ον (adj. from γνωρίζω, to make known). Known, renowned.

γονεῖς, εως, ό (from γόνος, progeny). A father, a generator.—In the plural, γονεῖς, parents, ancestors.

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ΔΑΝ

γός, ον, ό, and γόη, ης, ἡ (from γοάω, to wail). Wailing, lamentation, groaning, sorrow.

γράμμα, ἄτος, τό (from γράφω, to write). A letter (of the alphabet).—In the plural, literature, letters, languages, learning.

γράφω, fut. ψω, perf. γέγραφα. To write, to describe, to paint, to represent.—In the middle voice, to accuse, i. e., to cause the name of another to be written down by the magistrate.

Γρύλλος, ον, ό. Gryllus, son of Xenophon.

γρύψ, γρῦπός, ό. A griffin, a fabulous animal.

γυμνάζω, fut. ἄσω, perf. γεγύμνακα (from γυμνός, naked). To exercise, to train.

γυμνικός, ἡ, όν (adj. from γυμνός, naked). Gymnastic, pertaining to athletic exercises.

γυμνός, ἡ, όν (adj.). Naked, nude, bare, destitute, exposed.

γῆνῆ, αικός, ἡ. A woman, a female.—Vocative γύναι, from the old nominative γυναιξ.

γύψ, γῦπός, ό. A vulture.

Δ.

Δαΐδῆλος, ον, ό. Dædalus, a celebrated artificer of remote antiquity.

δαίμων, ονος, ό. A divinity, a deity, a genius or guardian spirit, fortune, chance, fate.

δάκνω, fut. δήξομαι, perf. δέδηχα, 2d aor. ἐδάκον. To bite, to sting.

δάκρυ, υος, τό. A tear.

δάκρυμα, ἄτος, τό (from δακρύω, to weep). A tear.

δακτύλιος, ον, ό (from δακτύλος, a finger). A finger-ring, a ring.

Δανάη, ης, ἡ. Danaë, mother of Perseus.

Δαναίδες, ων, αἰ. The Danaïdes, or daughters of Danaus.

Δαναός, οῦ, ό. Danaüs, king of Argos.

δανείζω, fut. σω, perf. δεδάνεικα. To lend.—In the middle voice, to borrow, i. e., to cause to be lent unto one's self.

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ΔΕΞ

δέπεδον, ου, τό (from δᾶ, Doric for γῆ, earth, and πέδον, a basis). *A floor, a pavement, a surface of earth, a piece of ground.*
 δάφνη, ης, ἡ. *Laurel, or, more strictly speaking, bay; a laurel-tree, a bay-tree.*
 Δάφνις, ἴδος, ὁ. *Daphnis, a shepherd's name.*
 δέ (a particle). *But, however, yet, therefore.* It is opposed to μέν.
 δείδω, future δέισω, perf. δέδεικα, perf. middle δέδοικα and δέδια. *To fear, to be afraid.* The perf. mid. has the signification of the present.
 δεικνύμι, fut. δείξω, perf. δέδειχα. *To show, to point out, to disclose, to represent.*
 δειλός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from δείδω, to fear). *Cowardly, timid, weak, wretched.*
 δεινός, ἡ, ὄν (adj.). *Dreadful, terrible, fearful; strong, powerful; bad, grievous.*
 δειπνον, ου, τό. *A supper, a meal, a feast, an entertainment.*
 δεισιδαίμων, ου (adj. from δείδω, to fear, and δαίμων, the deity). *Superstitious, one who worships through fear alone, not from true devotion.*
 δέκα (numeral adj.). *Ten.* Indeclinable.
 δεκάπεντε (numeral adj. from δέκα, ten, and πέντε, five). *Fifteen.* Indeclinable.
 δέκατος, ης, ου (numeral adj. of the ordinal class, from δέκα, ten). *Tenth.*
 δεινδρήεις, ἡσσα, ἦεν (adj. from δένδρον, a tree). *Abounding in trees, woody.*
 δένδρον, ου, τό. *A tree.*
 δεξιός, ἄ, ὄν (adj. from δέχομαι, to take). *The right, on the right; dexterous, skilful, ingenious; auspicious, lucky, favourable.*
 δέρας, ἄτος, τό (from δέρω, to flay). *A skin, a hide, leather.*
 δέρμα, ἄτος, τό (from δέρω, to flay). *A skin, a hide.*
 δεσμός, οῦ, ὁ. *A bond, a fetter, a tie.*—In the plural, τὰ δεσμά.

ΔΙΑ

δεσμοτήριον, ου, τό (from δεσμοτήρ, a prisoner). *A prison, a place of confinement.*
 δεσπότης, ου, ὁ (from δεσπόζω, to rule absolutely). *A master, a lord, a despot.*
 δευτέρως, α, ου (adj.). *Second.*—δευτερον, taken adverbially, in the second place.
 δή (a particle). *Now, certainly, truly; then, in fine, &c.*
 Δημοσθένης, ους, ὁ. *Demosthēnes, the celebrated Athenian orator.*
 δημόσιος, α, ου (adj. from δήμος, the people). *Public, common.*
 δηναίος, ἄ, ὄν (adj. from δῆν, a long time). *Old, living long, lasting long, everlasting.*
 διά, prep. governing the genitive and accusative. Its leading and primitive meaning is *through*. With the genitive it denotes *through, throughout, during, between*. With the accusative, *through, during, on account of, by reason of, &c.* In composition it denotes *through, thoroughly, effectually*, and also carries with it in many instances the idea of *separation, division, &c.*
 διαβάσις, εως, ἡ (from διαβαίνω, to pass through, to cross over). *A passage, a crossing.*
 διαβοᾶω, fut. ἦσω, perf. διαβέθηκα (from διά, thoroughly, and βοᾶω, to cry). *To shout loudly, to cry aloud, to make public, to report, to divulge.*
 διαβόλη, ἡς, ἡ (from διαβάλλω, to slander, to calumniate). *Slander, calumny, false accusation.*
 διαίματος, ου (adj. from διά, thoroughly, and αἷμα, blood). *Bloody, covered with blood.*
 διαίτα, ης, ἡ. *A mode of life, a plan of life, means of support, subsistence, diet.*
 διάκονος, ου, ὁ. *An attendant, a servant, a messenger, an agent.*
 διακόσιοι, αι, α (numeral adj.). *Two hundred.*
 διαλέγω, fut. ξω, perf. διαλέλοχα (from διά, through, and λέγω, to select). *To separate, to select, to*

ΔΙΑ

- set apart.*—In the middle voice, *διαλέγομαι, to discourse, to converse.*
- διαλύσις, εως, ἡ* (from *διαλύω, to separate*). *Dissolution, separation, liberation, discharge, a reconciliation, i. e., a separation of contending parties, an agreement, a treaty.*
- διαμέτρος, ον, ἡ* (from *διά, through, and μετρέω, to measure*). *A diameter, a line drawn through a central point.* Properly an adjective, with *γραμμῆ, a line, understood.*
- διαπέμπω, fut. ψω, perf. διαπέπομφα* (from *διά, through or over, and πέμπω, to send*). *To send through, to transmit, to send away, to dismiss.*
- διαπύρος, ον* (adj. from *διά, thoroughly, and πῦρ, fire*). *Red-hot, glowing, burning, entirely on fire.*
- διασκεδάννυμι, future διασκεδάσω* (from *διά, thoroughly, and σκέδαννυμι, to scatter*). *To disperse, to scatter.*
- διασκίδνυμι, fut. διασκεδάσω* (from *διά, thoroughly, and σκίδνυμι, to scatter*). *To disperse, to scatter about.*
- διασπείρω, fut. διασπερῶ, perf. διέσπαρκα* (from *διά, thoroughly, and σπείρω, to sow*). *To scatter up and down.* The primitive reference is to the scattering of seed in sowing; and then the later meaning refers to any scattering.
- διάσπασις, εως, ἡ* (from *διά, apart, and ἵστημι, to stand*). *A standing apart, a difference, a disagreement, a separation.*
- διαταράσσω, fut. διαταράξω, perf. διατέταρᾶχα* (from *διά, thoroughly, and ταραύω, to disturb*). *To agitate, to alarm, to disturb greatly.*
- διατίθημι, fut. διαθήσω, perf. διατέθεικα* (from *διά, apart, and τίθημι, to place*). *To dispose, to arrange, to set in order, to regulate.*

ΔΙΩ

- διαφθείρω, fut. διαφθερῶ, perf. διέφθαρκα* (from *διά, thoroughly, and φθείρω, to corrupt*). *To destroy, to ruin, to waste.*
- διδάσκαλος, ον, ὁ* (from *διδάσκω, to teach*). *A teacher, a preceptor.*
- διδάσκω, fut. διδάξω, perf. δεδιδᾶχα.* *To teach, to instruct.*
- διδύμος, ον* (adj. from *δίς, twice*). *Double, twofold.* As a substantive, a twin.
- δίδωμι, fut. δώσω, perf. δέδωκα.* *To give, to grant, to deliver.*
- δίζημαι, fut. διζήσομαι.* *To search, to go in quest of, to strive to obtain.*
- δικάζω, fut. ᾄσω* (from *δίκη, justice*). *To judge, to decide, to pronounce sentence, to condemn.*—In the middle voice, *to go to law, to contend at law, literally, to cause justice to be dispensed unto one's self.*
- δίκαιος, α, ον* (adj. from *δίκη, justice*). *Just, upright, right.*
- δικαστής, οῦ, ὁ* (from *δικάζω, to judge*). *A judge.*
- δίκη, ης, ἡ.* *Justice, right.*
- δίκτυον, ον, τό.* *A net.*
- Διογένης, ους, ὁ.* *Diogenes, a cynic philosopher.*
- Διόνυσος, ον, ὁ.* *Bacchus.*
- Διονυσίος, ον, ὁ.* *Dionysius, a man's name.*
- διότι* (from *διά and τι*). *Why? wherefore?—Because, on this account.—That.*
- διπλός, ὅη, ὄον, contr. οῦς, ἡ, οὖν* (adj. from *δίς, twice, and πλέω, an old form, to fold*). *Double, twofold.*
- δίπους, ον* (adj. from *δίς, twice, and πούς, a foot*). *Two footed, biped.*
- δίς* (numeral adv.). *Twice.*
- δισμῦριοι, αι, α* (numeral adj. from *δίς, twice, and μῦριοι, ten thousand*). *Twenty thousand.*
- δισχίλιοι, αι, α* (numeral adj. from *δίς, twice, and χίλιοι, a thousand*). *Two thousand.*
- δίψα, ης, ἡ.* *Thirst.*
- διώκω, fut. ὤξω, perf. δεδίωχα.* *To pursue, to drive onward, to prosecute.*

ΔΩΔ

διώρυξ, ἕχος, ἡ (from διά, through, and ὀρύσσω, to dig). A canal, a trench.
 δῶμος, ον, ὁ (from δέω, to construct). A house, a mansion, a dwelling.
 δόξα, ης, ἡ. Ὀπίσιον, report, fame.
 δορά, ἄς, ἡ (from δέρω, to flay). A skin, a hide.
 δουλεία, ας, ἡ (from δούλος, a slave). Slavery, servitude.
 δούλος, ον, ὁ (from δέω, to bind). A slave.
 δουλοσύνη, ης, ἡ (from δούλος, a slave). Slavery, servitude.
 δράκων, οντος, ὁ (from 2d aor. part. δρακῶν of δέρω, from the piercing sight assigned by the ancients to their fabled dragon). A dragon, but more commonly a large serpent, a serpent, a snake.
 Δράκων, οντος, ὁ. Draco, a celebrated Athenian lawgiver.
 δράμα, ἄτος, τό (from δράω, to do, to act). A play, a drama.
 δριμύς, εἶα, ὅ (adj.). Sharp, acrid, pungent, keen; fierce, severe.
 δρύπτω, fut. ψω, perf. δέδρυφα. To tear, to scratch, to lacerate.
 δρῦς, ὕος, ἡ. An oak-tree, a tree in general.
 δυνᾶμαι, fut. δυνήσομαι, perf. δεδύνημαι. To be able, to have power, to avail, to be equivalent to.
 δυνάμις, εως, ἡ (from δύνᾶμαι, to be able). Power, might, force, skill; an armed force, a force, an army.
 δυνάτός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from δύνᾶμαι, to be able). Able, powerful, strong, robust, mighty.
 δύο (numeral adj.). Two.
 δυσθῆμος, ον (adj. from δύς, a negative or privative particle, and θυμός, spirit). Dejected, dispirited, desponding, discouraged.
 δούστηνος, ον (adj. from δύς, a negative or privative particle, and στένω, to groan). Unfortunate, unhappy, miserable.
 Δωδώνη, ης, ἡ. Dodōna, the seat of a celebrated oracle of Jove, in Epirus.

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δῶμα, ἄτος, τό (from δέω, to construct). A house, a mansion.
 δῶρον, ον, τό (from δόω, to give). A gift, a present.

E.

ἐάν or ἄν, Attic ἤν (conditional particle). If, provided. Compound of εἰ and ἄν, and connected with the subjunctive and optative moods; more commonly with the former.
 ἐαρ, ἐαρος, τό, contr. ἤρ, ἤρος. The spring.
 ἐαρινός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from ἐαρ, the spring). Vernal, pertaining to the spring.
 ἐαυτοῦ, ἡς, οὔ (reflex. pron.). His own, her own, of himself, of herself, &c. Used often by the Attics for the first and second person also.
 εἰώ, ᾧ, fut. ἄσω, perf. εἰἄκα. To permit, to allow, to leave, to give up, to yield.
 ἑβδομήκοντα, (numeral adj., indeclinable, from ἑβδομος, seventh, with numeral suffix). Seventy.
 ἑβδομος, ἡ, ον (numeral adj., ordinal class, from ἑπτὰ, seven). Seventh.
 ἐγγύθεν (adv. from ἐγγός, near). Near, near at hand. Primitive meaning, from near at hand.
 ἐγείρω, fut. ἐγερῶ, perf. ἤγερκα. To arouse, to excite, to awaken, to stir up.—Perfect middle, ἐγρήγορα, I am awake, i. e., I have awakened myself, and remain awake.
 ἐγκράτεια, ας, ἡ (from ἐγκρατής, holding firm, continent). Continnence, self-control, moderation, abstinence.
 ἐγκρατής, ἔς (adj. from ἐν, in, and κράτος, power, control). Holding firm, continent, abstinent; possessed of, commanding, ruling, controlling.
 ἐγχειρίδιον, ον, τό (from ἐν, in, and χεῖρ, the hand). A dagger, a short sword.
 ἐγώ (personal pronoun). I.—ἐγώ γε, I for my part.

ΕΚ

ἔδνον, ον, τό. *A bridal present.*

The plural, ἔδνα, *bridal presents*, is most commonly used.

ἔδρα, ρς, ἡ (from ἔδος, *a seat*). *A seat.*

ἔδω, fut. ἔδομαι, less frequently ἔδέσω, perf. ἔδηδοκα. *To eat.*

ἔθέλω, fut. ἐθελήσω, 1st aor. ἠθέλησα. *To will, to wish.* Compare θέλω.

ἐθίζω, fut. ἴσω, perf. εἰθίκα (from ἔθος, *custom*). *To accustom, to habituate.*—In the middle voice, *to accustom one's self, to be wont, to be accustomed.*

ἔθνος, εος, τό. *A nation.*

εἰ (conditional particle). *If.*—εἰ μή, *unless.*

εἶδος, εος, τό (from εἶδω, *to see*). *A form, an appearance, aspect, countenance.*

εἶδωλον, ον, τό (dim. from εἶδος, *a form*). *An image, a statue, a small image.*

εἰκάζω, fut. ἄσω, 1st aor. ἤκασα (from εἰκω, *to be like*). *To compare, to liken, to conjecture.*

εἰκοσι (numeral adj.). *Twenty.*

εἰκοστός, η, ον (numeral adj. from εικοσι, *twenty*). *The twentieth.*

εἰκω, fut. εἴξω, perf. mid. εἴκα. *To be like, to resemble, to seem.*

εἰκων, ὄνος, ἡ (from εἰκω, *to be like*). *An image, a likeness, a statue.*

εἰμί (substantive verb), fut. ἔσομαι. *To be.*

εἰπεῖν, 2d aor. inf. of the old form εἰπω, which comes itself from the earlier ἔπω. *To say.* The 2d aor. ind. is εἶπον, and the 2d aor. part. εἰπών. The present is not in use.

εἰρηναῖος, αῖα, αῖον (adj. from εἰρήνη, *peace*). *Peaceful, calm, quiet, pacific.*

εἰρήνη, ης, ἡ. *Peace.*

εἰς, μία, ἐν (numeral adj.). *One.* ἐκ or ἐξ, prep. governing the genitive, and signifying *out, out of, from, by means of, from the time*

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that, since, &c. In composition it denotes *out, away, forth*, and also *utterly (outerly), completely, &c.* It is written ἐκ before a consonant, and ἐξ before a vowel.

ἕκαστος, η, ον (adj.). *Each, every one.*

ἐκάστοτε (adv. from ἕκαστος, *each, every*). *Every time, always, continually.*

ἐκατόμβη, ης, ἡ (from ἐκάτον, *a hundred*, and βούς). *A hecatomb, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or victims.*

ἐκάτῶν (numeral adj., indeclinable). *A hundred.*

ἐκατοστός, ἡ, ὄν (numeral adj. from ἐκάτῶν, *a hundred*). *The hundredth.*

ἐκεῖ (adv.). *There, in that place.*

ἐκεῖνος, η, ο (pron.). *He, she, it; this, that.* Primitive meaning, *that person or thing there*, the root being ἐκεῖ.

ἐκκλησία, ας, ἡ (from ἐκκαλέω, *call forth, to summon*). *An assembly, a public meeting.*

ἐκπιτνῶ, ὦ, poetic form for ἐκπίπτω. *To fall out.*

ἐκπλέω, ὦ, fut. ἐκπλεύσω, perf. ἐκπέπλευκα (from ἐκ, *forth*, and πλέω, *to sail*). *To sail away, to sail forth or out.*

ἐκρήσσω, fut. ἐκρήξω, perf. ἐξέρρηχα (from ἐκ, *forth*, and ῥήσσω, *to break*). *To break forth, to break out, to break loose, to rush forth.*

ἐκτείνω, fut. ἐκτενῶ, perf. ἐκτέτακα (from ἐκ, *out*, and τείνω, *to stretch*). *To stretch out, to extend.*

ἐκτίθημι, fut. ἐκθήσω, perf. ἐκτέθεικα (from ἐκ, *out*, and τίθημι, *to place*). *To set out, to place out, to expose.*—ἐκθεῖναι παιδίον, *to expose a child.*

ἐκτός (adv. from ἐκ). *Without.*

ἕκτος, η, ον (numeral adj. from ἕξ, *six*). *The sixth.*

ἐκτρέφω, fut. ἐκθρέψω, perf. ἐκτέροφα (from ἐκ, *completely*, and τρέφω, *to nurture*). *To bring up, to rear from infancy, to nourish.*

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ἐκτεφλῶ, ᾧ, fut. ὤσω, perf. ἐκτεφύλωκα (from ἐκ, *completely*, and τεφλῶ, *to blind*). *To make completely blind, to blind.*

Ἐκτωρ, ὄρος, ὅ. *Hector, a celebrated Trojan warrior.*

ἐκόν, οὔσα, ὄν (adj.). *Voluntary, willing, of free will, of one's own accord.*

ἐλαιον, ον, τό (from ἐλαία, *an olive tree*). *Olive oil, oil.*

ἐλάσσων or ἐλάττων, ον (adj., comparative of ἐλαχύς, and irregular comparative of μικρός). *Less, smaller, inferior.*

ἐλαύνω, fut. ἐλάσω, perf. ἤλακα, and with the reduplication, ἐλήλακα (from ἐλαῶ, *to urge onward*). *To impel, to drive, to urge onward, to put to flight, &c.*

ἐλάφος, ον, ὅ. *A stag.—ἡ ἐλάφος, A hind.*

ἐλάχιστος, η, ον (adj., superlative of ἐλαχύς, and irreg. superl. of μικρός). *Least, smallest, shortest, most insignificant.*

ἐλάχυς, εἶα, ὕ (adj.). *Small, short, little.*

ἐλεγχος, εος, τό. *Reproach, opprobrium, shame, ignominy.*

ἐλεγχος, ον, ὅ. *A proof, conviction, confutation.*

ἐλεημοσύνη, ης, ἡ (from ἐλεῆμων, *compassionate*). *Pity, mercy, compassion.*

Ἑλένη, ης, ἡ. *Helen, a female name.*

Ἑλένος, ον, ὅ. *Helēnus, a man's name.*

ἐλευθερία, ας, ἡ (from ἐλεύθερος, *free*). *Freedom, liberty.*

ἐλευθέριος, ον (adj. from ἐλεύθερος, *free*). *Free, frank, liberal, manly.*

ἐλεύθερος, α, ον (adj. from ἐλεύθω, an old form for ἐρχομαι, *to come and go*). *Free, i. e., having the right of coming and going where one pleases.*

ἐλέφας, αντος, ὅ and ἡ. *An elephant; ivory.*

Ἑλικών, ὄνος, ὅ. *Helicon, a mountain in Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses*

ΕΜΠΙ

Ἑλλάς, ἄδος, ἡ. *Greece, Hellas.*

Ἕλλην, ηνος, ὅ. *A Greek.—As a proper name, Hellen, son of Deucalion.—In the plural, οἱ Ἕλληνες, the Greeks.*

Ἑλληνικός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from Ἕλλην, *a Greek*). *Greek, Grecian, Hellenic.*

Ἑλλήσποντος, ον, ὅ (from Ἕλλη, *Hellē*, and πόντος, *the sea*). *The Hellespont, now the Dardanelles. The ancient name arose from the fable of Hellē, sister of Phryxus, having been drowned in this sea or strait.*

ἐλπίς, ἰδος, ἡ. *Hope, expectation.*

ἐμαυτοῦ, ἧς (reflexive pronoun). *Of myself, mine, my own, &c. Dative ἐμαυτῷ, to myself, in myself, &c.*

ἐμβάλλω, fut. ἐμβᾶλω, perf. ἐμβέβληκα (from ἐν, *in*, and βάλλω, *to cast*). *To throw in, to place or put in, to suggest, to introduce.*

ἐμβρόντητος, ον (adj. from ἐμβροντᾶω, *to thunder at*). *Stupified, astounded, thundered at. Compare the Latin attonitus. The leading idea refers to a stupor produced by the noise of thunder rolling near.*

ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν (pronominal adj. from ἐμοῦ, gen. of ἐγώ, *I*). *Mine.*

ἐμπεδᾶω, fut. ἤσω, perf. ἐμπεπέδηκα (from ἐν, *in*, and πεδᾶω, *to fetter*). *To entangle, to fetter, to impede.*

ἐμπειρος, ον (adj. from ἐν, *in*, and πείρα, *trial*). *Experienced, versed in, acquainted with, having made trial of.*

ἐμπόριος, α, ον (adj. from ἐμπορος, *a merchant*). *Pertaining to merchants, relating to trade, of trade, of merchants.—The neuter ἐμπόριον, ον, τό, is used also as a noun, a place of trade, an emporium, a mart.*

ἐμπορος, ον, ὅ. *A merchant, a trader.*

ἐμπτύω, fut. ὕσω, perf. ἐμπεπτῶκα (from ἐν, *in*, and πτύω, *to spit*). *To spit upon, to spit into the bosom of.*

εμφάγω, obsolete present, for which **εσθίω** is in use; 2d aor. **ενέφαγον**; 2d aor. infin. **εμφάγειν**. *To eat up, to swallow up.*

ἐν, prep. governing the dative, and signifying *in, at, on*. In composition, with verbs, it denotes *in, upon, &c.* With adjectives, *in, furnished with, having, containing, &c.*

ἐνακόσιοι, **αι**, **α** (numeral adj.). *Nine hundred.*

ἐνδέκατος, **η**, **ον** (numeral adj. from **ἐνδέκα**, *eleven*). *The eleventh.*

ἐνδέω, fut. **ἐνδεήσω**. *To be wanting.*—In the middle voice, **ἐνδέομαι**, **οῦμαι**, fut. **ἐνδεήσομαι**. *To suffer want, to want.*

ἐνδοξος, **ον** (adj. from **ἐν**, **in**, and **δόξα**, *renown, glory*). *Renowned, glorious, illustrious.*

ἐνδύω, fut. **ὑσω**, perf. **ἐνδέδυκα** (from **ἐν**, **in**, and **δύω**, *to enter*). *To put on.*—In the middle voice, *to clothe one's self.*

ἐνεκα (adv. with the genitive). *On account of, because of.*

ἐνενήκοντα (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Ninety.*

ἐνενηκοστός, **ή**, **όν** (numeral adj.). *The ninetieth.*

ἐνθεν, (adv.). *Hence, hereupon; thence, thereupon, &c.*

ἐνθυμέω, **ῶ**, fut. **ήσω**, perf. **ἐνθεθύμηκα** (from **ἐν**, **in**, and **θυμός**, *the mind*). *To consider, to think of, to ponder in mind, to reflect upon.*

—The middle voice is much more common than the active, and has the same meanings.

ἐνίοτε (adv.). *Sometimes, at times, occasionally.*

ἐννακισχίλιοι, **αι**, **α** (numeral adj. from **ἐννάκις**, *nine times*, and **χίλιοι**, *a thousand*). *Nine thousand.*

ἐννάτος, **η**, **ον** (numeral adj. from **ἐννέα**, *nine*). *The ninth.*

ἐνδοπλος, **ον** (adj. from **ἐν**, **in**, and **δπλον**, *a weapon*). *Armed, in arms, equipped.*

ἐνταῦθα (adv.). *Here, hither, there, thither, thereupon.*

ἐν-εὔθεν (adv.). *Hence, thence, on this account, therefore.*

ἐντίθημι, fut. **ἐνθήσω**, perf. **ἐντέθεικα** (from **ἐν**, **in**, and **τίθημι**, *to place*). *To place in, to introduce, to communicate.*

ἐντίμος, **ον** (adj. from **ἐν**, **in**, and **τιμή**, *honour*). *Honoured, prized, valued.*

ἐνύπνιον, **ον**, **τό** (from **ἐν**, **in**, and **ὑπνος**, *sleep*). *A dream, a vision seen in sleep.*

ἐξ (prep.), same as **ἐκ**, but used before a vowel, whereas **ἐκ** is used before a consonant. See **ἐκ**.

ἑξ (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Six.*

ἐξαιρέω, **ῶ**, fut. **ήσω**, perf. **ἐξήρηκα**, 2d aor. **ἐξείλον** (from **ἐξ**, **out**, and **αἰρέω**, *to take*). *To take out, to take away, to deprive.*

ἑξακισχίλιοι, **αι**, **α** (numeral adj. from **ἑξάκις**, *six times*, and **χίλιοι**, *a thousand*). *Six thousand.*

ἑξακόσιοι, **αι**, **α** (numeral adj.). *Six hundred.*

ἑξάπους, **ονν** (adj. from **ἑξ**, *six*, and **πούς**, *a foot*). *Six-footed.*

ἐξαρτῶ, **ῶ**, fut. **ήσω**, perf. **ἐξήρηκα** (from **ἐξ**, *out of or from*, and **ἀρτῶ**, *to suspend*). *To hang from, to hang to, to append, to suspend.*

ἐξεστι (impersonal verb), 3d sing. indic. of **ἐξείμι**. *It is lawful, it is permitted.*

ἑξήκοντα (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Sixty.*

ἐξορθῶ, **ῶ**, fut. **ώσω**, perf. **ἐξώρθωκα** (from **ἐξ**, *completely*, and **ορθῶ**, *to make erect*). *To raise up, to place erect, to restore, to save.*

εἶοικε, 3d sing. perf. mid. of **εἶκω**. *It is like, it resembles, it seems, it is right, it is fitting.*

ἐορτή, **ἡς**, **ῆ**. *A feast, a banquet.*

ἐός, **ἐή**, **ἐόν** (pronominal adj.). *His, her, &c.* Answering to the Latin *suus, sua, suum*.

ἐπαινῶ, **ῶ**, fut. **έσω**, perf. **ἐπήνεκα** (from **ἐπαινος**, *praise*). *To praise, to commend, to approve of.*

EΠΙ

ἐπαινος, ου, ὁ. Praise, commendation, approbation.

Ἐραμινωνάδας, ου, ὁ. *Eraminondas*, a celebrated Theban general.

ἐπεί, (conj. and adv.). Since, when, after that, after.

ἐπειδή (conj. and adv.). Since, when.

ἐπειμι (from ἐπί, and εἶμι, to go). To go to, to come to, to arrive at.

The present is used by the Attics in a future sense.

ἐπειτα (adv.). Thereupon, then, afterward.

ἐπί, prep. governing genitive, dative, and accusative. Its primitive and leading signification is *on* or *upon*.—With the genitive it denotes *on*, *upon*, *in*, *at*, &c. With the dative, *upon*, *among*, *on account of*, *on condition*, *for*. With the accusative, *upon*, *against*, *for*, *in order to*. In composition, it expresses *addition*, *augmentation*, *increase*, *repetition*, &c.

ἐπίγραμμα, ἄτος, τό (from ἐπιγράφω, to write upon). An inscription, and hence an epigram.

ἐπιγράφω, fut. ψω, perf. ἐπιγέγραφα (from ἐπί, upon, and γράφω, to write). To write upon, to inscribe.

Επίδαμνος, ου, ἡ. *Epidamnus*, a city of Illyricum.

ἐπιθυμία, ας, ἡ (from ἐπί, and θυμός, the soul, desire). Desire, a longing for, a wish for, &c.

ἐπιλήσιμων, ου (adj. from ἐπιλανθάνω, to forget). Forgetful, forgetting.

ἐπιμέλεια, ας, ἡ (from ἐπιμελής, careful). Care, carefulness, attention, application.

ἐπιπόνως (adv. from ἐπίπονος, laborious). Laboriously, with difficulty.

ἐπίσημος, ου (adj. from ἐπί, upon, and σῆμα, a mark). Distinguished, marked, conspicuous, honourable, illustrious.

ἐπισκοτέω, ᾧ, fut. ἤσω, perf. ἐπεσκότηκα (from ἐπί, upon, and

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σκοτέω, to darken). To darken, to obscure, to throw gloom upon. ἐπίσῆμαι, fut. ἐπισήσομαι. To know, to understand.

ἐπιστήμη, ης, ἡ. Knowledge, acquaintance with.

ἐπιστολή, ης, ἡ (from ἐπιστέλλω, to send to). A letter, an epistle, a message, a mandate.

ἐπιτήδειος, α, ου (adj. from ἐπιτηδής, of which the neuter ἐπιτηδές, sufficiently, adequately, is alone in use). Fitting, adapted for, suitable, advantageous, convenient.

ἐπίων, 2d aor. part. of ἐπειμι.

ἐπτὰ (numeral adj., indeclinable). Seven.

ἐπτακαίδέκατος, η, ου (numeral adj. from ἐπτὰ, seven, καί, and δέκατος, the tenth). The seventeenth.

ἐπτακόσιοι, αι, α (numeral adj.). Seven hundred.

ἐπτάπλοος, ουν, contr. from ἐπτάπλοος (adj. from ἐπτὰ, seven, and πλέω, to fold). Sevenfold.

ἐρατεινός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from ἐράω, to love). Lovely, amiable, pleasing.

Ἐράτω, ὄος, contr. οὖς, ἡ (from ἐρατός, lovely). *Erato*, one of the Muses, presiding over amorous poetry.

ἐργαστήριον, ου, τό (from ἐργάζομαι, to work). A workshop, a place for working, an atelier of an artist.

ἐργον, ου, τό. Work, labour, employment; a deed, an act, a performance.

ἐρέα, ας, ἡ. Wool.

ἐρέεος, ἐρέεα, ἐρέεον, contr. ἐρεοῦς, ἐρεᾶ, ἐρεοῦν (adj. from ἐρέα, wool). Made of wool, woollen.

ἐρημαῖος, αἶα, αἶον (adj. from ἐρημος, lonely). Lonely, solitary, deserted, waste, uninhabited.

ἐρήμος, η, ου (adj.). Lonely, solitary, &c. Like ἐρημαῖος in all its meanings.

ἐριαύχην, εν (adj. from ἐρι, an intensive particle, very, and αὐχὴν, the neck). Proud, haughty. Literally, stiff-necked.

ἐρίφη, ης, ἡ. A kid.

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- ἔριφος, ου, ὄ. *A kid.*
 Ἐριχθόνιος, ου, ὄ. *Erichthonius, an early king of Athens.*
 Ἑρμίας, έου, contracted Ἑρμῆς, ου, ὄ. *Mercury, Hermes.*—Also, a *Herma*, or image of Mercury, namely, an erect oblong block of stone, surmounted with a head of Mercury, and set up at Athens in public places and before private dwellings.
 Ἑρμοκράτης, ους, ὄ. *Hermocrates, a man's name.*
 ἔρρωμενός, ή, ὄν (adj. from ῥώννυμι, *to be strong*). *Strong, vigorous, robust.* Comparative ἔρρωμενέστερος, superlative ἔρρωμενέστατος.
 ἐρόθημα, ἄτος, τό (from ἐρυθαίνω, *to blush*). *A blush, modesty, redness.*
 ἐρυθριᾶω, ὦ, fut. ἄσω (from ἐρυθρός, *red*). *To grow red, to blush.*
 ἐρχομαι, fut. ἐλεύσομαι, perf. mid. ἤλυθα, and with the reduplication ἐλήλυθα; 2d aor. ἤλθον, by syncope for ἤλυθον. *To go, to come, to arrive, to proceed, &c.*
 ἐρωτᾶω, ὦ, fut. ἤσω, perf. ἠρώτηκα. *To question, to ask, to interrogate, to inquire.*
 ἐρώτημα, ἄτος, τό (from ἐρωτᾶω, *to question*). *A question, an inquiry, a demand.*
 ἐσθής, ήτος, ή. *Clothing, raiment, attire, dress; a garment.*
 —ἐσθίω, fut. ἴσω, perf. ἠσθήκα. *To eat, to consume, to devour.*
 Ἑσπερίδες, ων, αἰ. *The Hesperides, the nymphs that had charge of the golden fruit in the fabled gardens called after their name.*
 ἐστιᾶω, ὦ, fut. ἄσω, perf. ἐστιᾶκα (from ἐστία, *a family hearth*). *To entertain, to receive into a house, to give a feast to.*
 ἐστώς, ὦτος, perf. part. act. of ἴστημι, for ἐστηκώς, νῆα, ὄς.
 ἐταῖρος, ου, ὄ. *A friend, a companion.*
 ἐτι (adv.). *Yet, as yet, besides, still, even now.*—οὐκ ἐτι, or οὐκ-ἐτι, *no longer, no more.*

ETM

- ἔτος, εος, τό. *A year.*—κατ' ἔτος, *yearly, every year.*
 εὖ (adv.). *Well, rightly, properly.* Strictly speaking, the neuter of the adjective εὖς, εἶα, εἶ.
 Εὐβοία, ας, ή. *Eubœa, a large and fertile island off the coasts of Bœotia and Attica.*
 εὐγένεια, ας, ή (from εὖ, *well*, and γένος, *birth*). *Illustrious descent, noble birth; generosity, valour.*
 εὐγενής, ἐς (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and γένος, *birth*). *Well-born, nobly born; brave, valiant, generous.*
 εὐγεως, ων (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and γέα, for γῆ, *earth, soil*). *Fertile, productive.*
 εὐδαιμονεῶ, ὦ, fut. ἤσω (from εὐδαίμων, *happy*). *To be happy, to be prosperous.*
 εὐδαιμονία, ας, ή (from εὐδαίμων, *happy*). *Happiness, prosperity.*
 εὐδαίμων, ον (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and δαίμων, *a genius*). *Happy, prosperous, fortunate.* Literally, having a good genius to rule the hour.—Opposed, consequently, to κακοδαίμων.
 εὐεργεσία, ας, ή (from εὐεργής, *kind*): *Kindness, benevolence, beneficence; an act of kindness.*
 εὐεργετῶ, ὦ, fut. ἤσω, perf. εὐηργέτηκα (from εὐεργέτης, *a benefactor*). *To confer benefits, to confer a favour, to benefit, to be kind, to do good.*
 εὐεργέτημα, ἄτος, τό (from εὐεργέτω, *to confer benefits*). *A benefit, a kindness, a favour.*
 εὐθραυστος, ον (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and θραύω, *to break*). *Easily broken, fragile.*
 Εὐθύφρων, ὄνος, ὄ. *Euthyphro, a man's name.*
 ἐκαταφρόνητος, ον (adj. from εὖ, *easily*, and καταφρονέω, *to despise*). *Contemptible, despicable.*
 ἐλᾶθεομαι, οῦμαι, fut. ἤσομαι (from εὐλάθης, *circumspect, cautious*). *To be circumspect, to avoid, to shun, to beware of.*
 Εὐμενίδες, ων, αἰ. *The Eumenides, a name given to the Furies*

εὐνοία, ας, ἡ (from εὖνοος, favourable). Kind feeling, good will, attachment, affection.
 εὐνοῦχος, ου, ὁ. A eunuch.
 εὐόπλος, ου (adj. from εὖ, well, and ὄπλον). Well-armed.
 εὐπλόκῃμος, ου (adj. from εὖ, well, and πλόκῃμος, a curl). Fair-curled, having beautiful curls or tresses.
 εὐποίητος, ου (adj. from εὖ, well, and ποιήτος, made). Well-made.
 εὐρέσις, εως, ἡ (from εὐρίσκω, to find). Invention, discovery, a finding.
 εὕρημα, ἄτος, τό (from εὐρίσκω, to find). Anything found, a prize, an invention, a discovery.
 Εὐρίπιδης, ου, ὁ. Euripides, a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.
 εὐρίσκω, fut. εὕρησω, perf. εὕρηκα, 2d aor. εὔρον. To find, to invent.
 Εὐρυδίκη, ης, ἡ. Eurydice, wife of Orpheus.
 Εὐρυμέδων, ουτος, ὁ. The Eurymēdon, a river of Pamphylia, in Asia Minor.—Also a name of a king, Eurymēdon.
 Εὐρυπτόλεμος, ου, ὁ. Euryptolēmus, a man's name.
 εὐρύς, εἶα, ὅ (adj.). Broad, wide.
 εὐσεβής, ἐς (adj. from εὖ, well, and σέβω, to worship). Pious, religious.
 εὐσχημων, ου (adj. from εὖ, well, and σχῆμα, form). Of a good form, of a graceful appearance, handsome, comely, dignified.
 εὐτακτος, ου (adj. from εὖ, well, and τάσσω, to arrange). Well-arranged, orderly, correct.
 Εὐτέρπη, ης, ἡ. Euterpe, one of the Muses.
 εὐτυχία, ας, ἡ (from εὖ, well, and τύχη, fortune). Good fortune, success, prosperity.
 εὐφημία, ας, ἡ (from εὖ, well, and φημί, to say). Language of good omen, a good omen, praise, fame.
 εὐφορος, ου (adj. from εὖ, well, and φέρω, to bear). Fruitful, productive, abundant.
 Εὐφράτης, ου, ὁ. The Euphrātes, a river of Asia.

εὐφώνος, ου (adj. from εὖ, well, and φωνή, a voice). Sweet-voiced, melodious, tuneful.
 εὐχάρις, ι (adj. from εὖ, well, and χάρις, grace, attraction). Graceful, agreeable, acceptable, attractive.
 εὐώδια, ας, ἡ (from εὖ, well, and ὄζω, to smell). A sweet odour, perfume, fragrance.
 ἐπίστημι, fut. ἐπιστήσω, perf. ἐπέστηκα, 2d aor. ἐπέστην, (from ἐπί, on or upon, and ἵστημι, to place). To place on or over, to appoint. The perf., pluperf., and 2d aor. have a neuter signification, to stand with, to aid.
 ἐφορᾶω, ὦ, fut. ἄσω, perf. ἐφεώρακα (from ἐπί, upon, and ὀρᾶω, to look). To look upon, to survey, to inspect.
 ἐχθρα, ας, ἡ (properly fem. of ἐχθρός). Hatred, enmity.
 ἐχθρός, ἄ, ὄν (adj. from ἐχθος, hatred). Hated, hostile.—As a substantive, ἐχθρός, οὔ, ὁ, a private foe, an enemy, opposed to πολέμιος, a public foe, and corresponding to the Latin inimicus; whereas, πολέμιος answers to hostis.
 ἐχῦρός, ἄ, ὄν (adj. from ἐχω, to hold or keep). Firm, secure, strong, steadfast.
 ἐχω, fut. ἐξω and σχήσω, perf. ἐσχηκα, 2d aor. ἐσχον, 2d aor. imperf. σχές. To have, to hold, to retain, to keep.—With an adverb, ἐχω is to be rendered by the verb to be; as, καλῶς ἐχει, it is well; ὀρθῶς ἐχει, it is right; i. e., it has itself well; it has itself right; the reflexive pronoun being understood.—In the middle voice, ἐχομαι, to hold to or by, with a genitive.

Ζ.

ζάω, ὦ (fut. and perf. not in use, for which the corresponding tenses of βιώω are employed. The contractions are in η instead of α; as, ζάω, ζάεις, ζῆς, ζάει, ζῆ, &c., and in the imperf. ἐζων, ἐζης,

ἐξη, &c.). *To live*.—οἱ ζῶντες, *the living*, literally, *they who live*.
 ζεύγνυμι, fut. ζεύξω, perf. ἐζευχα.
To join, to yoke, to harness.—It is used also in the sense of *to throw a bridge over a river or strait*, i. e., *to join the opposite sides by a bridge*.

Ζεὺς, gen. Διός, &c., δ. *Jupiter*.
 Consult page 85, where the declension is given.

Ζεφύρος, ου, δ. *Zephyr, the west wind*.

ζημία, ας, ἡ. *An injury, harm, loss, damage, punishment*.

ζημιῶ, ᾧ, fut. ὠσω, perf. ἐζημίωκα (from ζημία, *punishment*). *To punish, to chastise, to injure, to harm*.

Ζήνων, υνος, δ. *Zeno, a distinguished philosopher, the founder of the Stoic sect*.

ζητέω, ᾧ, fut. ἦσω, perf. ἐήτηκα.
To search for, to seek, to ask.

ζήτημα, ἄτος, τό (from ζητέω, *to seek*). *A thing sought, an object of search, a search*.

ζωή, ἡς, ἡ (from ζάω, *to live*). *Life*.
 ζῶον, ου, τό (from ζάω, *to live*). *A living creature, an animal*.

ζωστήρ, ἦρος, δ (from ζώννυμι, *to gird*). *A girdle, a belt, a girth*.

H.

ἡ (conj.). *Or*. When two occur in separate and succeeding clauses, as, ἡ—ἡ, the first signifies *either*, the second *or*.—After a comparative, ἡ has the meaning of *than*.

ἡβη, ης, ἡ. *Youth, the bloom of youth, puberty*.—As a noun, Ἥβη, ης, ἡ, *Hēbe, the goddess of youth*.

ἡγεμών, ὄνος, δ (from ἡγέομαι, *to lead*). *A leader, a commander*.
 Sometimes a *guide*.

ἡδονή, ἡς, ἡ (from ἡδομαι, *to delight*). *Pleasure, enjoyment*.

ἡδύς, εἰα, ὅ (adj.). *Sweet, pleasing*.
 ἡδύφωνος, ου (adj. from ἡδύς, *sweet*, and φωνή, *a voice*). *Sweet-voiced, melodious, tuneful*.

ἡθος, εος, τό. *Custom, habit, manner*.

ἡκιστος, η, ου (adj., superlative, and ἡσσω, ου, comparative, irreg. of μικρός). *Least, smallest*.

ἡκω, fut. ἤξω, perf. ἦκα. *To come*.
 The present indic. means *I have come, I am present*; the imperfect, *I had come, I was present*.

Ἠλείοι, ων, οἱ. *The Elēans, the inhabitants of Elis (Ἠλις), a country of the Peloponnesus*.

ἡλιος, ου, δ. *The sun*.

Ἠλις, ἰδος, ἡ. *Elis, a country of the Peloponnesus*.

ἡλος, ου, δ. *A nail, a peg*.

ἡμέρα, ας, ἡ. *A day*.—καθ' ἡμέραν, *daily*.

ἡμερος, ου (adj.). *Mild, gentle, tame*.

ἡμέτερος, α, ου (poss. pron. from ἡμεῖς). *Ours*.

ἡμισύς, εἰα, ὅ (adj.). *Half*.

ἦν (conj.). *If*, Attic for ἄν or εἰάν.

ἡπειρος, ου, ἡ. *A continent, a main land*.

ἦρ, ἦρος, τό (contracted from ἔαρ, ἔαρος). *The spring*.

Ἥρα, ας, ἡ. *Juno, the spouse of Jove*.

Ἡρακλῆς, contr. Ἡρακλῆς, gen. εος, contr. οὖς, δ. *Hercules*.

Ἡρόδοτος, ου, δ. *Herodotus, a celebrated Greek historian*.

ἦρος, ωος, δ. *A hero*.

ἡσσω, ου, (irregular comparative of μικρός). *Less, smaller, vid. ἡκιστος*.

Ἡφαιστος, ου, δ. *Vulcan*.

ἦχώ, ὄος, contr. οὖς, ἡ. *A sound, an echo*.—As a proper name, the nymph *Echo*.

ἠώς, ὄος, contr. οὖς, ἡ. *The dawn*.
 —As a proper name, *Aurora, goddess of the dawn or morning*.

Θ.

θάλασσα, ης, ἡ. *The sea*.

Θάλεια, ας, ἡ. *Thalīa, one of the Muses*.

Θάλης, ἦτος and οὖ, δ. *Thales, one of the seven wise men of Greece, and a celebrated philosopher*.

θανᾶτηφόρος, ου (adj. from θάνατος, *death*, and φέρω, *to bring*). *Causing death, deadly*.

θάνατος, ου, δ. *Death.*
 θάπτω, fut. ψω, perf. τέθαφα, 2d aor. έταφον. *To bury, to inter.*
 θαρρέω, ω, fut. ήσω, perf. τεθάρρηκα (from θάρρος, *confidence, courage*). *To be of good cheer, to be confident, to be courageous.*—The old form was θαρσέω, and the old form of θάρρος was θάρσος.
 θαρσέω, ω, fut. ήσω, earlier form of θαρρέω, which see.
 θάρσος, εος, τό. *Courage, boldness, confidence.*—The later form was θάρρος.
 θαύμα, ατος, τό. *A wonder, wonder, astonishment, admiration.*
 θαυμάζω, fut. άσω, perf. τεθαυμάκα (from θαύμα, *a wonder*). *To wonder at, to admire.*—The fut. mid. is more used than the fut. active.
 θαυμαστός, ή, όν (adj. from θαυμάζω, *to wonder at*). *Wonderful, admirable.*
 θεά, ας, ή. *A goddess.*
 θεάμα, ατος, τό (from θεάομαι, *to behold*). *A sight, a spectacle.*
 θεάομαι, ωμαι, fut. άσομαι, perf. τεθέαμαι. *To see, to behold.*
 θεάτρον, ου, τό (from θεάομαι, *to behold*). *A theatre.*—Contracted from θεατήριον, *a place for beholding.*
 θελκτήριος, ου (adj. from θέλω, *to soothe*). *Soothing, alleviating.*
 θέλω, fut. ήσω, perf. τεθέληκα. *To will, to wish.*
 θεμέλιον, ου, τό. *A foundation.*
 Θεμιστοκλής, έους, δ. *Themistocles, a celebrated Athenian statesman and leader.*
 Θεόπομπος, ου, δ. *Theopompus, a man's name.*
 θεός, ου, δ. *A god, a divinity.*
 θεσπίζω, fut. ίσω, perf. τεθέσπικα (from θέσπις, *prophetic*). *To predict, to announce beforehand, to give an oracle, to declare as an oracle.*
 Θεσσαλός, ή, όν (adj.). *Thessalian.*
 —Later form Θετταλός, ή, όν.
 θεωρῶ, ω, fut. ήσω, perf. τεθεώρηκα. *To behold, to see, to contemplate, to observe.*

Θηβαϊκός, ή, όν (adj. from Θήβαι, *Thebes*). *Theban, of or belonging to Thebes.*
 Θηβαίος, α, ου (adj. from Θήβαι, *Thebes*). *Theban.*—As a substantive, Θηβαίοι, ων, οι, *the Thebans.*
 θήλυς, εια, υ (adj.). *Female, feminine, effeminate.*
 θήρ, θηρός, δ. *A wild beast, a beast of prey, a wild creature.*
 Θηραμένης, ου, δ. *Theramēnes, a man's name.*
 θηρίον, ου, τό (from θήρ, *a wild beast*). *A wild animal, a wild creature.*
 θησαυρός, ου, δ. *A treasure, a treasury.*
 Θησεύς, έως, δ. *Theseus.*
 θνήσκω, fut. mid. θανούμαι, perf. τέθνηκα, 2d aor. έθύνον. *To die.*
 θνητός, ή, όν (adj. from θνήσκω, *to die*). *Mortal.*
 θοός, ή, όν (adj.). *Swift, fleet, rapid.*
 Θραξ, ακός, δ. *A Thracian.*
 Θρασύλλος, ου, δ. *Thrasyllos, a man's name.*
 θρεπτικός, ή, όν (adj. from τρέφω, fut. θρέψω, *to nourish*). *Nourishing, nutritive.*
 θρήνημα, ατος, τό (from θρηνώ, *to lament*). *Lamentation, sorrow.*
 θρήνος, ου, δ. *Wailing, lamentation, a dirge.*
 θρίξ, τρήχος, ή. *The hair.*
 θρόνος, ου, δ. *A seat, a throne.*
 θυγάτηρ, έρος, ή. *A daughter.*
 θύλακος, ου, δ. *A sack, a wallet, a bag.*
 θυμός, ου, δ. *The soul, spirit, courage, desire, feeling, emotion.*
 θύρα, ας, ή. *A door.*
 θυρίδιον, ου, τό (dim. from θύρα). *A small door, an aperture.*
 θυσία, ας, ή (from θυώ, *to sacrifice*). *A sacrifice.*
 θυώ, fut. θυσω, perf. τέθυκα. *To sacrifice.*—In the middle voice, *to inspect the entrails of the victim, in order to divine the future, i. e., to sacrifice for one's self, for one's future advantage.*

θύμα, ἄτος, τό (from θύω, to sacrifice). *Incense, perfume.*

I.

Ἰάνυξ, ὕγος, ὄ. *The northwest wind.*—Ἰάνυγες, ὦν, οἱ, the Iapygians, a people of lower Italy. Ἰᾶσων, ονος, ὄ. *Jason, the leader of the Argonauts.*

ἰατρική, ἥς, ἡ (properly the feminine of ἰατρικός, healing, with τέχνη understood). *The healing art.*

ἰβίς, ἰδος, ἡ. *The ibis, a bird held sacred by the Egyptians.*

ἰδιος, α, ον (adj.). *Proper, own, private, peculiar.*

ἰδών, οὔσα, ὄν, 2d aor. part. act. of εἶδω, to see.

ἰέραξ, ἄκος, ὄ. *A hawk.*

ἱερεύς, ἑως, ὄ (from ἱερός, sacred). *A priest.*

ἱερός, ἄ, ὄν (adj.). *Sacred, holy.*—As a substantive, ἱερόν, οὔ, τό, a temple.—In the plural, τὰ ἱερά, victims.

ἱκανός, ἡ, ὄν (adj.). *Befitting, fit, convenient.*

ἱλεως, ὦν (adj.). *Auspicious, mild, favourable, cheerful.*

ἱλη, ἥς, ἡ. *A troop, a band, a crowd.*

ἱμάς, ἄντος, ὄ. *A thong.*

ἱμάτιον, ον, τό. *A garment, a cloak.*

ἱνά (conj.). *That, in order that.* Joined to the subjunctive and optative.

ἱνα (adv.). *Where.* Joined to the indicative.

Ἰνάχος, ον, ὄ. *Inachus, king of Argos.*

Ἰνδία, ας, ἡ. *India.*

Ἰνδός, οὔ, ὄ. *The Indus.*

ἰός, οὔ, ὄ. *A dart, a javelin, poison.* ἱπάσιμος, ον (adj. from ἱπάζω, to ride). *Adapted for riding, level, even.*

ἱππειος, α, ον (adj. from ἵππος, a horse). *Pertaining to cavalry, equestrian.*

ἱππεύς, ἑως, ὄ (from ἵππος, a horse). *A horseman, a knight.*

Ἰπποδάμας, αντος, ὄ. *Hippodamas, a man's name.*

ἱππόδρομος, ον, ὄ (from ἵππος, a horse, and δρόμος, a race-course) *A hippodrome, a circus.*

ἱπποκένταυρος, ον, ὄ and ἡ (from ἵππος, a horse, and κένταυρος, a centaur). *A centaur, a fabulous animal, half human and half horse.*

ἱπποκόμος, ον, ὄ (from ἵππος, a horse, and κομέω, to tend). *A groom.*

Ἰππολύτη, ἥς, ἡ. *Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons.*

ἵππος ον, ὄ. *A horse.*—ἡ ἵππος, a mare, and also cavalry.

ἰσθμός, οὔ, ὄ. *An isthmus.*—The term is often used singly, to denote the Isthmus of Corinth.

ἰστημι, fut. στήσω, perf. ἔστηκα. *To place, to set, to cause to stand.* The perfect, ἔστηκα, means *I stand*; the pluperfect, εἰστήκειν, *I was standing*; the 2d aor., ἔστην, *I stood.*

ἰστῖον, ον, τό (dim. from ἰστός). *A sail.*

ἱστορία, ας, ἡ (from ἵστωρ, ορος, one who knows). *History, the knowledge of past events.*

ἰσχνόφωνος, ον (adj. from ἰσχνός, feeble, and φωνή, a voice). *Of feeble voice or note.*

ἰσχυρός, ἄ, ὄν (adj. from ἰσχύς, strength). *Strong, powerful.*

ἰσχύω, fut. ὄσω, perf. ἰσχύκα. *To be strong, to be powerful.*

Ἰταλία, ας, ἡ. *Italy.*

ἰχθύς, υός, ὄ. *A fish.*

ἰχνεύμων, ονος, ὄ. *An ichneumon, called also an Egyptian rat.*

K.

Κάδμος, ον, ὄ. *Cadmus.*

καθᾶπερ (adv.). *Just as, even as.*

καθᾶρός, ἄ, ὄν (adj.). *Pure, clean.*

καθίζω, fut. καθιζήσω, Attic καθιῶ, perf. not in use, 1st aor. ἐκαθίσα (from κατά, down, and ἵζω, to cause to sit). *To set, to place, to seat.*—In the middle voice, καθίζομαι, *to seat one's self, to sit.*

καθίστημι, fut. καταστήσω, perf. καθέσθηκα (from κατά, down,

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and ἵστημι, to place or set). To set down, to place down, to constitute, to establish.
 καί (conj.). And, even, also. καί—καί, both—and.
 κείριος, α, ον (adj. from καιρός, a fit season). Timely, opportune, seasonable, important.
 καιρός, οὔ, δ. A particular season, a fit occasion, a suitable time, an opportunity.
 Καῖσαρ, ἄρος, δ. Caesar.
 κἀκοδαίμων, ον (adj. from κακός, evil, and δαίμων, a genius). Unfortunate, unlucky, an evil genius ruling the hour.
 κἀκολογήω, ὦ, fut. ἤσω, perf. κεκακολόγηκα (from κακός, evil, and λέγω, to speak). To revile, to slander.
 κἀκόνοος, contr. ους, ονν (adj. from κακός, evil, and νόος, mind). Malevolent, hostile.
 κἀκός, ἦ, ὄν (adj.). Bad, wicked, vile, cowardly, &c.—κακόν, οὔ, τό, an evil.
 κἀλαθος, ου, δ. A basket.
 κἀλέω, ὦ, fut. ἔσω, perf. κέκληκα. To call, to invite, to invoke, to name, to summon.
 Καλλιόπη, ης, ἦ. Calliope, one of the Muses.
 κάλλος, εος, τό (from καλός, beautiful). Beauty.
 κάλός, ἦ, ὄν (adj.). Beautiful, handsome, good, beloved, virtuous, honourable, becoming.
 κἀλύθη, ης, ἦ (from καλύπτω, to conceal, 2d aor. ἐκάλυθον). A hut, a tent, an envelope, a covering.
 καλῶς (adv. from καλός, beautiful). Beautifully, well, in a becoming manner, finely.
 κἀμηλος, ου, δ. A camel.
 κάμνω, fut. κᾶμῶ, perf. κέκμηκα, 2d aor. ἐκᾶμον. To labour, to toil.
 κᾶν, for καί ἐάν οἱ ἔν. And if, even though.
 κᾶνίσκιον, ου, τό (dim. from κᾶννα). A small basket.
 Καππᾶδοξ, οκος, δ. A Cappadocian.

ΚΑΤ

καρδία, ας, ἦ. A heart.
 καρπός, οὔ, δ. Fruit.
 καρτερικός, ἦ, ὄν (adj. from καρτερός). Able to endure, firm, enduring, patient.
 Καρχηδών, βνος, ἦ. Carthage.
 Καστωρ, ορος, δ. Castor, brother of Pollux.
 κᾶτά, prep. governing genitive and accusative. With the genitive it denotes against, down from, &c. With the accusative, according to, as regards, &c.—In composition it has generally the force of down, or else carries with it the idea of stability, firmness, the doing a thing thoroughly, forcibly, &c.
 καταβιδρώσκω, fut. καταβρώσω, perf. καταβέβρωκα (from κατά, greedily, and βιβρώσκω, to eat). To devour, to consume, to eat up.
 καταδικάζω, fut. ἄσω, perf. καταδεδικάκα (from κατά, against, and δικάζω, to decide). To condemn.
 καταζεύγνυμι, fut. καταζεύξω, perf. κατέζευχα (from κατά, thoroughly, and ζεύγνυμι, to yoke or join). To unite firmly, to yoke together, to join closely.
 κατακλείω, fut. εἰσω, perf. κατακέκλεικα (from κατά, thoroughly, and κλείω, to confine). To lock in, to shut in or up, to confine, to imprison.
 κατακόπτω, fut. ψω, perf. κατακέκοφα (from κατά, completely, and κόπτω, to cut). To cut in pieces, to cut up.
 καταλαμβάνω, fut. καταλήψομαι, perf. καταλέληφα, Attic κατέληφα, 2d aor. κατέλαβον (from κατά, down upon, and λαμβάνω, to seize). To come suddenly upon, to find, to seize, to overtake, to apprehend.
 καταλείπω, fut. ψω, perf. καταλέλειφα, perf. mid. καταλέλοιπα, 2d aor. κατέλιπον (from κατά, completely, and λείπω, to leave). To abandon, to leave behind.
 κατάλογος, ου, δ (from καταλέγω, to enumerate). A catalogue, a list.

ΚΕΑ

- καταλῶ, fut. ὄσω, perf. καταλέλυκα (from κατά, *completely*, and λῶ, *to loosen*). *To dissolve, to destroy, to break up.*
- καταπέμψω, fut. ψω, perf. καταπέπομφα (from κατά, *down*, and πέμψω, *to send*). *To send down, to send away, to send off, to dismiss.*
- καταπλήσσω, fut. ξω, perf. καταπέπληχα (from κατά, *forcibly*, and πλήσσω, *to strike*). *To dismay, to strike with fear or terror.*
- κατασβέννυμι, fut. κατασβέσω, perf. κατέσβεκα (from κατά, *completely*, and σβέννυμι, *to extinguish*). *To extinguish, to put completely out, to quench entirely.*
- κατασκευάζω, fut. ἄσω, perf. κατεσκευάκα (from κατά, *completely*, and σκευάζω, *to arrange*). *To arrange, to put in order, to dispose.*
- κατάσκοπος, ου, ό (from κατά, *carefully*, and σκοπέω, *to observe*). *A scout, a spy, an observer.*
- καταστρέφω, fut. ψω, perf. κατέστροφα (from κατά, *down*, and στρέφω, *to turn*). *To overthrow, to subjugate, to overturn.*
- κατατίθημι, fut. καταθήσω, perf. κατατέθεικα (from κατά, *down*, and τίθημι, *to put or place*). *To put down, to deposit, to place firmly.*
- καταφρονέω, fut. ήσω, perf. καταπεφρόνηκα (from κατά, *down*, and φρονέω, *to think*). *To despise, to disregard.*
- κάτοπτρον, ου, τό (from κατά, *at*, and όπτομαι, *to look*). *A mirror.*
- καυχήμα, ἄτος, τό (from καυχάομαι, ὦμαι, *to boast*). *A boast.*
- κῆαρ, contr. κῆρ, gen. κέαρως, contr. κῆρος. *The heart.*
- κειμαι, fut. κείσομαι, perf. wanting. *To lie down, to lie.*
- κείρω, fut. κερῶ, perf. κέκαρκα. *To cut off, to shear, to plunder.*
- κέλευθος, ου, ή. *A way, a path.*
- κελεύω, fut. σω, perf. κεκέλευκα. *To order, to command, to incite.*

ΚΛΕ

- κένταυρος, ου, ό. *A centaur, a fabulous being, half human and half horse.*
- κέντρον, ου, τό (from κεντέω, *to prick*). *A sting, a goad.*
- κεράννυμι, fut. κερᾶσω, perf. κέρρακα, perf. pass. κέρραμαι, 1st aor. ἐκράθην. *To mix, to mingle.*
- κέρας, ἄτος, contr. ἄος, ως, τό. *A horn.*
- κεραυνός, ου, ό. *A thunderbolt.*
- κέρδος, εος, τό. *Gain, profit.*
- Κέρκυρα, ας, ή. *Corcyra, now Corfu, an island off the coast of Epirus.*
- κεφάλῃ, ης, ή. *A head.*
- κῆπος, ου, ό. *A garden.*
- κῆρίνος, η, ου (adj. from κηρος, *wax*). *Waxen, made of wax.*
- κῆρυξ, ὅκος, ό. *A herald.*
- Κηφισόδωρος, ου, ό. *Cephisodorus, a man's name.*
- κιβωτός, ου, ή. *A coffer, a chest.*
- Κίθαιρων, ὄνος, ό. *Cithæron, a mountain of Bœotia.*
- κιθάρα, ας, ή. *A harp, a lyre.*
- κιθάρωδῶ, ὦ, fut. ήσω (from κιθάρα, *a harp*, and αείδω, *to sing*). *To sing to the harp or lyre.*
- Κικέρων, ὠνος, ό. *Cicero.*
- Κιλικία, ας, ή. *Cilicia, a country of Asia Minor.*
- κίνδυνος, ου, ό. *Danger, risk.*
- κινέω, ὦ, fut. ήσω, perf. κέκίνηκα. *To move, to arouse.*
- κίνησις, εως, ή (from κινέω, *to move*). *A moving, a movement, a motion.*
- κίς, κίος, ό. *A wood-worm, a corn-weevil.*
- κισσός, ου, ό. *Ivy.*
- κλαίω, Attic κλᾶω, fut. κλαύσω, perf. κέκλαυκα, perf. pass. κέκλαυμαι, 2d aor. ἐκλᾶον. *To weep.*
- Κλεάνθης, ου, ό. *Cleanthes, a philosopher of the Stoic sect.*
- Κλέαρχος, ου, ό. *Clearchus, a Greek commander.*
- κλειθρον, ου, τό (from κλείω, *to confine*). *A bolt, a bar, a lock.*
- Κλειώ, όος, contr. ούς, ή. *Clio, one of the Muses.*

ΚΟΣ

κλέος, έεος, contr. έους, τό (from κλέω, to render famous). *Reputation, fame, glory.*
 κλέπτης, ου, ό (from κλέπτω, to steal). *A thief.*
 Κλεωναί, ών, αί. *Κλεώνα, a city of Argolis.*
 κληρώ, ώ, fut. ώσω, perf. κεκλήρωκα (from κληρος, a lot). *To cast lots, to choose by casting lots.*—In the middle voice, to obtain by casting lots.
 κλιμαξ, άκος, ή. *A stairs, a ladder.*
 κλίνη, ης, ή (from κλίνω, to bend or recline). *A couch.*
 κλοπαίος, α, ου (adj. from κλώψ, a thief). *Stolen.*
 κλών, ώνος, ό (from κλάω, ώ, to break). *A shoot, a sprout, a small branch.*
 κοιλαίνω, fut. άνώ, perf. κεκοίλαγα (from κοίλος, hollow). *To hollow, to make hollow.*
 κοινός, ή, όν (adj.). *Common, public, vulgar, mean.*
 κολάζω, fut. άσω, perf. κεκόλακα. *To punish, to chastise.*
 κόλασις, εως, ή (from κολάζω, to chastise). *Chastisement, the act of chastising.*
 Κολχίς, ιδος, ή. *Colchis, a country on the eastern shore of the Euxine.*
 Κόλχος, ου, ό. *A Colchian, a native of Colchis.*
 κόμη, ης, ή. *The hair of the head, hair.* Applied figuratively to the leaves of trees.
 Κόνων, ώνος, ό. *Conon, an eminent Athenian.*
 κόραξ, άκος, ό. *A raven.*
 κόρη, ης, ή. *A virgin, a maiden.*
 κόρος, ου, ό. *A youth, a young man.*
 κορυθαλλίς or κορυθαίλις, ιδος, ή (from κόρυς, a helmet). *The crested lark.*
 κόρυς, ύθος, ή. *A helmet.*—In the accus. sing. κόρυθα and κόρυν.
 κορώνη, ης, ή. *A crow; a ring or handle of a door; a crow.*
 κόσμος, ου, ό. *Order, arrangement, ornament, attire; the world, the universe.*

ΚΡΥ

κουρεύς, έως, ό (from κείρω, to cut, to shave). *A barber.*
 κούφος, η, ου (adj.). *Light, fleet, gentle, easy.*
 κοχλίας, ου, ό. *A snail, a screw, a machine for drawing water, furnished with a screw.*
 κράζω, fut. κράξω, perf. κέκραγα, 2d aor. έκραγον. *To croak, to cry aloud, to vociferate.*
 κραίνω, fut. άνώ, 1st aor. έκρανα. *To effect, to achieve, to accomplish, to perfect.*
 κρατέω, ώ, fut. ήσω, perf. κεκράτηκα (from κράτος, power, strength). *To have power over, to control, to rule, to sway, to command, to conquer.*
 κρατήρ, ήρος, ό (from κεράννυμι, to mix). *A vessel in which wine and water are mixed, a mizer, a bowl.*
 Κράτης, ητος, ό. *Crates, a Greek philosopher.*
 κράτιστος, η, ου (adj., irreg. superlative of αγαθός). *Strongest, most powerful, bravest, most excellent, best.*
 κρέας, άτος, contr. αος, ως, τό. *Flesh, a piece of flesh.*
 κρείσσω, ου (adj., irreg. comp. of αγαθός), Attic κρείττων. *Stronger, more powerful, better, braver, superior.*
 κρεμάννυμι, fut. κρεμᾶσω, 1st aor. έκρεμάσα. *To suspend, to hang.*
 κρήνη, ης, ή. *A fountain, a spring.*
 Κρής, ητός, ό. *A Cretan.*—Feminine form Κρήσσα, ης, ή.
 Κρήτη, ης, ή. *Crete, now Candia.*
 κρίνω, fut. κρίνώ, perf. κέκρικα, 1st aor. έκρίνα. *To separate, to part, to judge, to decide, to determine, to give sentence.*—In the middle voice, to choose for one's self, to select.
 Κριτίας, ου, ό. *Critias, a man's name.*
 κροκόδειλος, ου, ό. *A crocodile.*
 Κρόνος, ου, ό. *Saturn.*
 Κρότων, ώνος, ό. *Crotōna, a city of lower Italy, on the Tarentine gulf.*
 κρυός, εος, τό. *Frost, ice.*

κτάομαι, ὄμαι, fut. κτήσομαι, perf. κέκτημαι and ἔκτῃμαι. *To acquire, to procure for one's self, to obtain.*—In the passive, *to be acquired or procured.* The perfect, *κέκτημαι* or *ἔκτῃμαι*, signifies *I possess*, i. e., *I have acquired for myself, and the acquisition remains mine.* Hence the 3d fut. pass., *κεκτήσομαι*, means *I will possess.*

κτείνω, fut. κτενώ, 1st aor. ἔκτεινα, un-Attic perfect, ἔκτακα, 2d aor. ἔκτανον. *To kill, to slay, to slaughter.*

κτεῖς, ενός, ὄ. *A comb.*

κτῆμα, ἄτος, τό (from κτάομαι, *to acquire*). *A possession, a property.*—In the plural, *κτῆματα*, *the entire property, slaves, money, and lands, wealth.*

Κτησίδιος, ου, ὄ. *Ctesidius, a man's name.*

Κτησίφων, ὄνωντος, ὄ. *Ctesiphon, a man's name.*

κτίσω, fut. κτίσω, 1st aor. ἐκτίσα. *To found, to build.*

κυβερνήτης, ου, ὄ (from κυβερνάω, *to pilot*). *A pilot, a guide.*

κῦδος, εος, τό. *Glory, honour, renown, fame.*

κύκλος, ου, ὄ. *A circle, a circuit.*

Κύκλωψ, ωπος, ὄ (from κύκλος, *a circle, and ὤψ, an eye*). *A Cyclops.*—The Cyclopes were a fabled race, of gigantic stature, having each but one eye, and that a large round one in the centre of their foreheads.

κύλιξ, ἱκος, ἡ. *A cup, a goblet.*

κύμα, ἄτος, τό (from κύω, *to swell forth*). *A wave, a surge.*

κυνηγός, ου, ὄ (from κύων, *a dog, and ἄγω, to lead onward*). *A hunter.*

Κύπρις, ἰδος, ἡ. *Venus, so called from being particularly worshipped in the island of Cyprus.*

κύριος, ου, ὄ (from κύρος, *authority, power*). *A master, a lord, a possessor, a proprietor.*

Κῦρος, ου, ὄ. *Cyrus.*
κύων, κυνός, ὄ and ἡ. *A dog, a hound.*

T

κωκῦτός, ου, ὄ (from κωκύω, *to mourn, to bewail*). *Bewailing, mourning, lamenting.*—As a proper name, *Cocytus*, one of the fabled rivers of the lower world, so called from the lamentations of the departed along its banks.

κώμη, ης, ἡ. *A village, a small town.*

κωμικός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from κῶμος, *merriment*). *Comic, pertaining to comic poetry.*

A.

λαβύρινθος, ου, ὄ. *A labyrinth.*

Λάγος, ου, ὄ. *Lagus, father of Ptolemy.*

λαίλαψ, ἄπος, ἡ. *A hurricane, a tempest.*

λαϊός, ἄ, ὄν (adj.). *The left, unlucky, inauspicious.*

Λακεδαιμόνιος, ἄ, ου (adj. from *Λακεδαίμων, Lacedaemon*). *Lacedaemonian.*

Λακεδαίμων, ονος, ἡ. *Lacedaemon, the capital of Laconia, called also Sparta.*

λάλος, ου (adj.). *Talkative, loquacious.* Comparative *λαλίστερος.* Superlative *λαλίστατος.*

λαμβάνω, fut. λήψομαι, perf. ἔληφα, Attic εἴληφα, perf. pass. ἔλημμαι, Attic εἴλημμαι, 2d aor. act. ἔλαβον, 2d aor. mid. ἐλαβόμην. *To take, to receive, to admit.* With the genitive, *to take hold of, to seize one by.*

λαμπάς, ἄδος, ἡ (from λάμπω, *to emit light, to shine*). *A torch, a flambeau, a light, a lantern.*

Λάμπρις, ἰδος, ὄ. *Lampis, a man's name.*

λαμπρός, ἄ, ὄν (adj. from λάμπω, *to shine*). *Shining, brilliant, bright, splendid, clear.*

Λαομέδων, οντος, ὄ. *Laomedon, king of Troy, and father of Priam.*

λάρναξ, ἄκος, ἡ. *A chest, an ark, a box, a coffer.*

λατομίαι, ας, ἡ (from λᾶας, *a stone, and τέμνω, to cut or quarry*). *A quarry.*

λεθης, ητος, δ (from λάβω, to receive). A caldron, a kettle, a large basin.
 λέγω, fut. λέξω, perf. λέλοχα, Attic είλοχα. To say, to speak, to tell, to relate.
 λεία, ας, ή. Plunder, booty.
 λειμών, ώνος, δ. A mead, a meadow, a grassy plain.
 λείος, α, ον (adj.). Smooth, polished, even.
 λεπτός, ή, όν (adj. from λέπω, to peel off). Thin, delicate, sleek, lank, slender, light. The primitive meaning is, like something peeled off.
 Λερναίος, α, ον (adj. from Λέρνη, Lerna). Lernaean, of or pertaining to Lerna.
 λευκός, ή, όν (adj.). White.
 λέων, οντος, δ. A lion.
 Λήδα, ας, ή. Leda, wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta.
 λήϊον, ον, τό. A crop, a standing crop, a field of corn.
 ληστής, ού, δ (from λητή, booty). A robber, a plunderer, a pirate.
 Λητώ, όος, contr. ούς, ή. Λατώνα, mother of Apollo and Diana.
 Λίβυες, ων, οί. The Libyans, the people of Africa. The Greek writers often mean by Λίβυες all the people of Africa; the Romans by Libyæ mean merely the inhabitants of Libya.
 Λιβύη, ης, ή. Libya, a name applied frequently by the Greek writers to all Africa. The Roman writers, on the other hand, mean by Libya merely a part of the continent, between Egypt and the Syrtes on the coast, and extending also a considerable distance inland.
 Λιβυικός, ή, όν (adj. from Λιβύη, Libya). Libyan, of or pertaining to Libya.
 λίθος, ον, δ. A stone. In the feminine, among prose writers, a precious stone.
 λιμήν, ένος, δ. A harbour, a haven.
 λίμνη, ης, ή. A lake.
 λιμός, ού, δ. Hunger, famine, want of food.

λίνεος, έα, εον, contr. ούς, ή, ούν, (adj. from λίνον, linen). Made of linen, linen.
 Λίνος, ον, δ, Linus, an early Grecian bard.
 λογίζομαι, fut. ἴσομαι, perf. λελόγισμαι. To consider, to reflect.
 λογισμός, ού, δ (from λογίζομαι, to reflect). Reason, reflection, intelligence.
 λόγος, ον, δ (from λέγω, to speak). A word, a speech, a reason, an argument, wisdom.
 λόγχη, ης, ή. A spear, a lance.
 λοιδορέω, ώ, fut. ήσω, perf. λελοιδόρηκα (from λοιδορός, slanderous). To slander, to calumniate, to revile, to abuse.
 λοιμός, ού, δ. A plague, a pestilence, destruction, ruin.
 λοιπός, ή, όν (adj. from λείπω, to leave, perf. mid. λέλοιπα). That remains, that is left.
 Λουκιάνος, ού, δ. Lucianus, a man's name.
 λούω, fut. λούσω, perf. λέλουκα. To wash, to cleanse.—In the middle voice, to wash one's self, to bathe.
 λοχᾶγέτης, ον, δ (from λοχᾶγός, a leader of a λόχος, or band of infantry). A leader, a captain, a commander of a company.
 λοχᾶγός, ού, δ (from λόχος, a company of infantry, and ἄγω, to lead). A captain, a commander, a leader.
 λόχος, ον, δ. A company of infantry, usually containing a hundred men.
 Λυγδάμις, ἴδος, δ. Lygdāmis, a man's name.
 Λυγκεύς, έως, δ. Lynceus, a man's name.
 Λυδός, ού, δ. A Lydian. Also a man's name, Lydus.
 Λυκούργος, ον, δ. Lycurgus, the celebrated Spartan lawgiver. Also a king of Thrace.
 λύπη, ης, ή. Sorrow, grief, sadness, pain.
 λυπηρός, ά, όν (adj. from λύπη, sorrow). Sorrowful, sad, afflicting, wearisome, painful.

MAN

λωσιτελής, ἐς (adj. from λύω, to discharge, and τέλος, cost, expense). Profitable, advantageous, valuable, costly.
 λωίων, ον (adj. irreg. compar. of ἀγαθός). Better, richer, more advantageous, more useful. Superlative λωϊστός, contr. λῶστος. λῶστος, vid. λωίων.

M.

μάζα, ης, ἡ (from μάσσω, to knead). A barley-cake, bread, wheaten bread.
 μᾶσός, οὔ, ὁ. A breast.
 μάθητής, οὔ, ὁ (from μανθάνω, to learn). A learner, a disciple.
 Μαινάς, ἄδος, ἡ (from μαίνομαι, to rave). A Bacchant, a female votary of Bacchus, a phrensied female.
 μακάριος, α, ον (adj. from μάκαρ, happy). Happy, blessed, opulent, rich.
 Μακεδονία, ας, ἡ. Macedonia.
 Μακεδονικός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from Μακεδονία, Macedonia). Macedonian, of or belonging to Macedonia.
 Μακεδών, ὄνος, ὁ. A Macedonian.
 μακρός, ἄ, ὄν (adj.). Long. The forms μακράν, μακρόν, μακρά, are used adverbially in the sense of far, far off.
 μάλα (adv.). Very, much, very much; certainly, assuredly.—Comparative μάλλον, more, rather. Superlative μάλιστα, most, especially.
 Μαλέα and Μάλεια, ας, ἡ. Malēa or Malēa, a promontory in the Peloponnesus.
 μαλθακός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from μαλθαίω, same as μαλάσσω, to soften). Soft, feeble, enervated, effeminate, of delicate health.
 μάλλον (adv., comparative of μάλα). More, rather.
 μανία, ας, ἡ (from μαίνομαι, to rave, 2d aor. ἐμάνην). Madness, phrensy, insanity.
 μαντικός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from μάντις, a soothsayer, a prophet). Divining, pertaining to divination.

MEΘ

The form μαντική (τέχνη being in fact understood) is used in the sense of, the art of divination, divination, the gift of prophecy.
 Μαντινεία, ας, ἡ. Mantinea, a city of Arcadia.
 μάντις, εως, ὁ (from μαίνομαι, to be inspired, to rave). A prophet, a soothsayer.
 Μαράθῶν, ὄνος, ὁ. Marāthon, a village and borough of Attica, where the Persians were defeated by the Greeks.
 μάρτυρ, ὄρος, ὁ and ἡ. A witness.
 μάσσων, ον (adj.). comparative of μακρός. Longer, larger.
 μᾶστιξ, ἰγος, ἡ. A lash, a scourge, a whip.
 μάταιος, α, ον (adj. from μάτην, in vain). Vain, unprofitable.
 μάχαιρα, ας, ἡ (from μάχη, a battle). A sword. Primitive meaning, a knife.
 μάχη, ης, ἡ. A battle, a fight.
 μαχητικός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from μάχη, a battle). Pertaining to a battle, addicted to fight, pugnacious, warlike.
 Μεγακλής, οὔς, ὁ. Megacles, a man's name.
 μεγαλήτωρ, ορ (adj. from μέγας, great, and ἦτορ, a heart.) Magnanimous, high-spirited, courageous.
 μεγαλῶς (adv. from μέγας, great). Greatly, on a great scale, extensively, &c.
 μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα (adj.). Great, strong, powerful. Comparative μείζων, superlative μέγιστος.
 μέγιστος, η, ον (adj., superlative of μέγας). Greatest, strongest, most powerful.
 μέγεθος, εως, τό (from μέγας, great). Greatness, size, magnitude.
 μέθη, ης, ἡ. Intoxication, inebriety, drunkenness.
 μεθίστημι, fut. μεταστήσω, perf. μεθέστηκα (from μετά, after, and ἵστημι, to place.) To put in another place, to transfer, to remove.—In the middle voice, μεθίσταμαι, to change one's own place, to remove one's self.

μεθύω, fut. ὕσω, perf. μεμέθυκα (from μέθυ, wine). To intoxicate, to inebriate.

μειζων, *ον* (adj., comparative of μέγας). Greater, stronger, more powerful.

μειράκιον, *ον*, τό (dimin. from μείραξ, a youth). A very young man, a boy, a mere youth.

μείων, *ον* (adj., comparative of μικρός). Smaller, less.

μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν (adj.). Black. **μελετώω**, ὦ, fut. ἤσω, perf. μεμελέτηκα (from μελέτη, exercise). To pursue, to exercise, to practise.

μελέτη, ης, ἡ. Exercise, training, preparation.

μέλι, ἴτος, τό. Honey.

μέλισσα, ης, ἡ (from μέλι, honey). A bee.

μελιτόεις, ὄεσσα, ὄεν, contr. οὖς, οὖσσα, οὖν (adj. from μέλι, honey). Made of honey, honeyed, sweet, agreeable.

μελίφρων, *ον* (adj. from μέλι, honey, and φρήν, the mind). That delights the mind or soul.

μέλλω, fut. ἤσω, perf. μεμέλληκα. To be about, to intend, to purpose, to delay, to linger.—μέλλω ἔναι, I am about to go, in Latin, *iturus sum*.—τὸ μέλλον and τὰ μέλλοντα, the future.

Μελπομένη, ης, ἡ. *Melpomēne*, one of the Muses.

Μέμνων, ονος, ὁ. *Memnon*, a man's name.

μέν, (adv.). *Indeed*. Opposed to δέ in the latter part of the clause or sentence. It sometimes is omitted, though δέ follows. In translating it is often expressed by a mere emphatic tone of voice, and is only rendered *indeed* when strong opposition is marked.

Μενέλαος, *ον*, ὁ. *Menelāus*, brother of Agamemnon.

μένω, fut. μενῶ, perf. μεμένηκα, 1st aor. ἔμεινα. To remain, to abide, to remain firm or fixed, to persist.

—The perfect middle μέμονα signifies, *I intend, I wish, I desire, I am resolved*.

μέρος, εος, τό. A part.

μέσος, η, *ον* (adj.). *Middle, in the middle, in the midst, intermediate, &c.*

μετά, a prep. governing the genitive, dative, and accusative.—With the genitive it denotes *with, together with, in company with*.—With the dative, *among, between, in, at, by*.—With the accusative, *after, next after, towards*.—In composition it generally marks change or commutation, and carries with it literally the force of *after*.

μετάβολή, ἤς, ἡ (from μεταβάλλω, to transpose, to change). *Transposition, change*.

μέταλλον, *ον*, τό. A metal.—In the plural, τὰ μέταλλα, *mines*.

μεταμώλος, *ον* (adj.). *Vain, unavailing, useless, idle*.

μεταξύ (adv.). *Between*.

Μεταπόντιον, *ον*, τό. *Metapontum*, a city of Lucania, in lower Italy.

Μέτων, ὠνος, ὁ. *Meton*, a man's name.

μή, a negative particle and conjunction. *Not, lest*.—μή is the conditional or dependant negative, οὐ the absolute one.

Μήδεια, ας, ἡ. *Medæa*, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis.

μηδεῖς, μηδεμία, μηδέν (from μηδέ, *not even*, and εἰς, *one*). *No one, none*.—μηδέν, *nothing*.

μηδέποτε (adv. from μηδέ, *not even*, and ποτέ, *ever*). *Never*.

μήδομαι, fut. μήσομαι (from μῆδος, *care, counsel*). *To plan, to devise, to concern one's self about*.

μήκιστος, η, *ον* (adj. superlative degree, from μήκος, *length*). *Very long, longest, very tall, very high, tallest, highest*.

μήκος, εος, τό. *Length, height*.

μήλον, *ον*, τό. An apple; a sheep.

μήν, μηνός, ὁ. A month.

μήν (conj.). *Truly, in truth, indeed, certainly, &c.*

μήνις, ιος, ἡ. *Wrath, anger*.

μηνύω, fut. ὕσω, perf. μεμήνυκα. *To point out, to indicate, to show, to discover, to make known*.

MON

μήτηρ, μητέρος, contr. μητρόσ, ἡ.
A mother.

μίγνυμι, fut. μίξω, perf. μέμιχα. To mix, to mingle.

Μίδας, ου, δ. Midas, an early king of Lydia.

μικρός, ἄ, ὄν (adj.). Small, short, little.—The neuter *μικρόν* is often used adverbially, a little.

Μίλων, ωνος, δ. Milo, a celebrated athlete of Crotona.

μιμέομαι, οὔμαι, fut. ἴσομαι, perf. μεμίμημαι (from *μίμος*, an imitator). To imitate.

μισθός, οὔ, δ. Pay, hire, a reward.

μισθοφόρος, ου, δ (from *μισθός*, hire, and *φέρω*, to bear off). A mercenary, a hired person, a mercenary or hired soldier.

μῖσος, εος, τό. Hatred, enmity.

Μιτυλήνη, ης, ἡ. Mitylene, a city in the Island of Lesbos.

μνᾶ, ᾶς, ἡ, contracted from *μνάα, ᾶς*. A mina, a sum, not a coin, equal to 100 drachmæ, and in our currency to \$17 59cts. and over.—Also a weight.

μνάομαι, ὤμαι, fut. ἴσομαι, perf. μέμνημαι. To remember, to recollect, to be mindful of.—The perf. *μέμνημαι* often signifies, I remember, i. e., I have remembered and continue to remember.

μνῆμα, ἄτος, τό (from *μνάομαι*, to remember). A monument, a memorial.

μνήμη, ης, ἡ (from *μνάομαι*, to remember). Memory, remembrance.

μνημοσύνη, ης, ἡ (from *μνήμων*, remembering). Remembrance, memory.—Also a proper name, *Mnemosyne*, mother of the Muses.

μνήμων, ου (adj. from *μνάομαι*, to remember). That remembers, remembering, mindful.

μόλις (adv.). With difficulty, scarcely.

Μολοσσίς, ἰδος, ἡ. Molossis, a district of Epirus.

μονίας, ου, δ (from *μόνος*, alone). One who lives alone, a solitary.

μόνος, η, ου (adj.). Alone, sole, sol-

NAY

itary.—The neuter *μόνον* is often taken as an adverb, *only, alone, &c.*

μονοσάνδαλος, ου (adj. from *μόνος*, alone, and *σάνδαλον*, a sandal). Having but one sandal.

μόροϊμος, ου (adj. from *μόρος*, fate). Fated, fatal, decreed by fate.

μορφή, ης, ἡ. A form.

μόσχος, ου, δ. A calf, any young animal.

Μοῦσα, ης, ἡ. A muse.

μόχθος, ου, δ. Toil, labour, fatigue.

μῦδος, ου, δ. A mass of ignited iron.

μενός, οὔ, δ. Marrow.

μυθικός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from *μῦθος*, a fable). Fabulous, pertaining to fable.

μῦθος, ου, δ. A word, a speech, a story, a fable, a tale, a narrative.

μυία, ας, ἡ. A fly.

μυκᾶομαι, ὤμαι, fut. ἴσομαι, perf. act. μέμκα, 2d aor. act. ἐμύκον. To roar, to low, to bellow.

μυριάς, ἄδος, ἡ (from *μυρίος*). The number of ten thousand.—Also a myriad.

μυρίος, α, ου (adj.). Manifest, numberless, infinite.—In the plural, *μυριοί*, ten thousand.

μύρμηξ, ηκος, δ. An ant.

Μυρμιδόνες, ων, οί. The *Myrmidones* or followers of Achilles.—Also a name for the people of Ægina.

μύρον, ου, τό. Perfume; perfumed ointment.

μῦς, νόσ, δ. A mouse.

μωρός, ἄ, ὄν (adj.). Foolish, silly.—Taken also as a noun, a fool.

N.

ναίω. To inhabit, to dwell in.

νάμα, ἄτος, τό (from *νάω*, to flow). A stream, a spring, a fountain, a rivulet.

Νάξος, ου, ἡ. Naxos, one of the Greek islands in the Ægean Sea, and sacred to Bacchus.

ναός, οὔ, δ. A temple.

ναυᾶγω, ὤ, fut. ἴσω (from *ναυᾶγος*, wrecked; and this from *ναῦς*, a ship, and *ἄγω*, to break). To

sniffer *sniffer* to be *snip* *snip*
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* from *νεμίζω*, a *snip*, and *λίπυριον*, a *lip*. A *masser of a snip*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* from *νεμίζω*, a *snip*, and *λίπυριον*, a *lip*. A *snip* *lip*, a *snip* *lip*.
νεμίζω, *ν*. *ν* A *snip*, a *snip*.
νεμίζω, *ν*. *ν* from *νεμίζω*, a *snip*. A *snip*, a *snip*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* from *νεμίζω*, a *snip*. A *snip*, a *snip*.
Νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* *Νεμολιπύριον*, a *man's name*.
Νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* The *Nemolipyrion*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* A *snip* *lip*, a *snip*. — See also as an adjective, *ν*. *ν*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* A *snip* *lip*.
Νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* *Νεμολιπύριον*, a *region of Argolis in Greece*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* from *νεμίζω*, *ν*. and *λίπυριον*, a *snip*. *Νεμολιπύριον*, a *snip* *lip*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* *Νεμολιπύριον*, a *snip*.
Νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* *Νεμολιπύριον*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* from *νεμίζω*, a *snip*. A *snip*. — As a proper name. *Νεμολιπύριον*, wife of *Athamas*, king of *Thebes*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* A *snip*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* from *νεμίζω*, an *island*. An *island*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* An *island*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* from *νεμίζω*, *ν*. *ν* *νεμολιπύριον* (from *νεμίζω*, *ν*. *ν*). *To compare*, *to be victorious*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* *Victory*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* *νεμολιπύριον*. *To wash*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* *νεμολιπύριον*. *To think*, *to turn in mind*, *to reflect*, *to consider*, *to perceive*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* (from *νεμίζω*, *ν*. *ν*). *A Nomad*, one who *pastures cattle*, *pasturing*, *wandering*. — In the plural. *Νομάδες*, *ν*. *ν*. *Nomades*, *wandering tribes*, *pastoral communities*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν*. *Law*. — Also custom, *usage*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν*, *ν*, *ν*, *ν*, *ν*. The

mind, *the intellect*, *understanding*, *reason*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* (adj. from *νόςος*, a *disease*). *Sickly*, *diseased*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν*. A *disease*, a *malady*, *sickness*.
νεμολιπύριον (adv. from *νός*, *night*). *By night*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν*. A *bride*; a *nymph*.
νός (adv.). *Now*.
νός, *νόςος*, *ν*. *Night*.
νεμολιπύριον, *ν*. *ν* (pronom. adj. from *νός*, *νός*, *we two*). *Of us both*.
 Ξ
Ξανθίππη, *ν*. *ν*. *Xanthippe*, wife of *Socrates*.
ξένος, *ν*. *ν*. A *guest*, a *stranger*, a *foreigner*.
ξένος, *ν*. *ν* (adj.). *Foreign*, *strange*.
Ξενοφών, *ν*. *ν*. *Ξενοφών*.
Ξέρξης, *ν*. *ν*. *Xerxes*.
ξίφος, *ν*. *ν*. A *sword*.
ξυμικτάνω, *ν*. *ν* fut. *ξυμικτάνω*, perf. *ξυμικτάνω* (from *ξύν*, for *σύν*, *together*, and *μικτάνω*, *to mingle*). *To stir up*, *to mix together*, *to throw into a ferment*.
ξύλον, *ν*. *ν*. *Wood*, a *piece of wood*, a *log*.

O.

ὁ, ἡ, τό (article). *The*. — Often has the force of a pronoun, *this*, *that*, *his*, *her*, *their*, &c. — When combined with *μήν* and *δέ*, we have *ὁ μὲν*, *the one*; *ὁ δέ*, *the other*; so also, *τὸ μὲν*, *τὸ δέ*, and *οἱ μὲν*, *οἱ δέ*, &c.
ὀβολός, *ν*. *ν*. An *obolus*, a small Athenian coin of bronze, worth between two and three cents.
ὀγδοήκοντα (numeral adj., indeclinable, from *ὀγδοός*, *eight*). *Eighty*.
ὀγδοός, *ν*. *ν* (adj. from *ὀκτώ*, *eight*). *The eighth*.
ὄδός, *ν*. *ν* (from *ὄ*, *ν*, *τό*, and *δέ*). *This*.
ὄδος, *ν*. *ν*. A *way*, a *road*.
ὄδον, *ν*. *ν*. A *tooth*, a *tusk*, a *fang*.
Ὀδυσσεύς, *ν*. *ν*. *Ulysses*.

ΟΑΥ

ἄθεν (adv.). *Whence.*
 οἶδα, perf. mid. of εἶδω, *I know.—*
ἴδειν, I knew.
 οἰκείος, α, ον (adj. from οἶκος, a
 house). *Domestic, proper, suitable.*—In the plural, οἱ οἰκείοι,
relations, relatives.
 οἰκέτης, ου, ό (from οἰκέω, to in-
 habit). *A member of a family,*
more commonly, a domestic, a
slave.
 οἰκέω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. ὤκηκα
 (from οἶκος, a house). *To in-*
habit, to dwell in.
 οἰκημα, ἄτος, τό (from οἰκέω, to in-
 habit). *A habitation, a dwelling.*
 οἰκησις, εως, ἡ (from οἰκέω, to in-
 habit). *An inhabiting, a dwell-*
ing in a place.—Also, a habita-
tion, a dwelling.
 οἰκία, ας, ἡ (from οἶκος, a house).
A dwelling, an abode.
 οἶκος, ου, ό. *A house.*—Old dative,
 οἶκοι, taken adverbially, *at home.*
 οἰκτεῖρω, fut. οἰκτερώ, perf. ὤκτηρα
 (from οἶκος, compassion).
To pity; to commiserate, to com-
passionate.
 οἰκτος, ου, ό (from οἶ, oh!). *Com-*
passion, pity, commiseration.
 οἰκτρος, ά, όν (adj. from οἶκος,
 compassion). *Lamentable, pite-*
ous, wretched.
 οἶνος, ου, ό. *Wine.*
 οἴομαι and οἴμαι, fut. οἴησομαι,
 perf. ὤμαι. *To think, to sur-*
pose.
 διστός, ου, ό. *An arrow, a dart.*
 οκτακόσιοι, αι, α (numeral adj.).
Eight hundred.
 οκτώ (numeral adj., indeclinable).
Eight.
 ὀλδος, ου, ό. *Prosperity, wealth.*
 ὀλεθρος, ου, ό (from ὀλλῆμι, to de-
 stroy). *Destruction; ruin.*
 ὀλιγος, η, ον (adj.). *Small, few.*
 ὀλος, η, ον (adj.). *The whole.*
 Ὀλυμπιάς, ἄδος, ἡ. *An Olympiad,*
a space of four years.—An Olym-
pic contest, an Olympic victory,
i. e., a contest or victory at the
Olympic Games.
 Ὀλύμπιος, α, ον (adj.). *Olympic.*
 Ὀλυμπος, ου, ό. *Olympus, a cele-*

ΟΠΑ

brated mountain on the coast of
 Thessaly, the fabled seat of the
 Grecian gods.
 ὀμβρος, ου, ό. *A shower, rain.*
 Ὀμηρος, ου, ό. *Homer.*
 ὀμηρος, α, ον (adj. from ὀμοῦ,
 together, and ἄρω, to fit). *Joined*
together, united, accordant.
 ὀμηρος, ου, ό and ἡ. *A hostage.*
 ὀμιλέω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. ὀμίληκα
 (from ὀμίλος, a gathering). *To*
associate with, to be conversant
with, to hold intercourse with.
 ὀμίλια, ας, ἡ (from ὀμίλος). *Inter-*
course, conversation.
 ὀμίλος, ου, ό. *A gathering, a crowd,*
a throng.
 ὀμμα, ατος, τό (from ὀπτομαι, perf.
 ὤμμαι, to see). *The eye, an*
eye.
 ὀμοιος, α, ον (adj. from ὀμός, like).
Alike, similar.
 ὀμοίως (adv. from ὀμοιος). *In like*
manner.
 ὀμός (adv. from ὀμός, united). *To-*
gether.
 ὀνήνημι, fut. ὀνήσω, perf. ὤνηκα.
To aid, to profit.
 ὀνόμα, ἄτος, τό. *A name.*
 ὀνομάζω, fut. ἄσω, perf. ὀνομάκα
 (from ὀνομα, a name). *To name.*
 ὀνομαστός, ἡ, όν (adj. from ὀνομάζω,
 to name). *Famous, renowned,*
having a distinguished name
ὀνος, ου, ό. An ass.
 ὀνυξ, ἔχος, ό. *A nail, a claw.*
 ὀξύδρομος, ον (adj. from ὀξύς, swift,
 and δρόμος, a course). *Swift of*
foot, fleet.
 ὀξύς, εἶα, ύ (adj.). *Sharp, keen,*
acid, tart; swift, fleet.
 ὀξύστομος, ον (adj. from ὀξύς, sharp,
 and στόμα, a mouth). *Sharp-*
mouthed, having pointed or beak-
ed mouths.
 ὀπλίτης, ου, ό (from ὀπλον). *A*
heavy-armed soldier.
 ὀπλομαχέω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. ὀπ-
 λομάχηκα (from ὀπλομάχης, an
 armed warrior or soldier). *To*
contend in arms, to wield arms,
to practise the use of arms.
 ὀπλον, ου, τό. *A weapon.—In the*
 plural, τὰ ὀπλα, arms.

ἔπτομαι, fut. ἐθρομαι, perf. ἔμμαι.
To see, to behold.

ὄρῶ, ᾧ, fut. ᾧσω, perf. ὄρῶκα, and
with reduplication, ἐώρῶκα. To
see.

ὄργανον, ου, τό. An instrument,
an engine, a machine; an organ.

ὄργη, ἧς, ἡ. Anger, rage.

ὄρῳ, fut. ξω, perf. ὄρεχα. To
stretch out, to extend.—In the
middle voice (with the genitive),
to desire, i. e., with outstretched
hands.

ὄρθος, ἧ, ὄν (adj.). Straight, right.
ὀρθῶς (adv. from ὄρθος). Rightly.
ὀρίζω, fut. ἴσω, perf. ὀρίκα (from
δος, a limit). To limit, to define,
to prescribe, to appoint.

ὄρκος, ου, ὄ. An oath.

ὄρνις, ἴθος, ὄ and ἡ. A bird.

ὄρος, εος, τό. A mountain.

ὄρῳδία, ας, ἡ. Fear, terror.

Ὀρτυγία, ας, ἡ. Ortygia, an island,
on which a part of ancient Syra-
cuse was built.

ὄρνυξ, ὕγος, ὄ. A quail.

Ὀρφεύς, ἔως, ὄ. Orpheus.

ὄς, ἧ, ὄ (pron.). Who, which.

ὄσμη, ἧς, ἡ (from ὄζω, to emit a
smell). A smell, a perfume.

ὄσος, ὄση, ὄσον (pron.). As much,
how great, as great as, as much
as.—Opposed often to τοσοῦ-
τος.

ὄσπερ, ἡπερ, ὄπερ (from ὄς and
περ). Whoever, whichever,
whatsoever.

Ὀσσα, ἧς, ἡ. Ossa, a mountain of
Thessaly, near Olympus.

ὄστέον, ἔου, τό, contr. ὄστοῦν, ὄ-
του. A bone.

ὄστις, ἧτις, ὄτι (pron. from ὄς and
τις). Whoever.

ὄταν (conj.). When, whenever.

ὄτε (adv. and conj.). When, at
times.

ὄτι (conj.). That, because.

ὄύ, ούκ, ούχ (neg. adv.). Not.—ὄύ
is used before a consonant; ούχ
before an aspirated vowel; ούκ
before a smooth vowel.

ὄύδέ (conj. from ού, not, and δέ).
Not even, not, neither, nor.

ὄύδεις, ούδεῖα, ούδέν (adj. from

ὄύδέ, not even, and εἷς, one). No
one, none.—ούδέν, nothing.

ὄύδέποτε (adv. from ούδέ, not even,
and ποτέ, ever). Never.

ὄύδέτερος, α, ον (adj. from ούδέ,
neither, and ἕτερος, the other).
Neither of the two.

ὄύκοῦν (adv. from ούκ, not, and ούν,
then). Therefore, then.—As an
interrogative, not therefore?

ὄύπώποτε (adv. from ούπω, not yet,
and ποτέ, ever). Never as yet,
never.

ὄύρά, ἄς, ἡ. A tail.

ὄύρανία, ας, ἡ (from ούρανός, heav-
en). Urania, one of the nine
Muses, who presided over as-
tronomy.

ὄύράνιος, α, ον (adj. from ούρανός,
heaven). Heavenly, of or belong-
ing to heaven.

ὄύρανός, οὔ, ὄ. Heaven.

ὄύς, ὄτός, τό. An ear.

ὄύτε (conj.). Neither, nor.

ὄύτος, αὔτη, τοῦτο (pron.). This,
that.

ὄύθαλμός, οὔ, ὄ (from ὄπτομαι, to
see). An eye.

ὄύφις, εως, ὄ. A serpent, a snake.

ὄύψις, εως, ἡ (from ὄπτομαι, to see).
Sight, a seeing.

II.

πάθος, εος, τό (from πάσχω, to suf-
fer, 2d aor. ἔπαθον). Suffering,
misfortune; a passion, affection,
feeling.

Παιάν, ἄνος, ὄ. Pæan, the name
of a deity, the god of medicine.—
A name of Apollo; a pæan, a
hymn of victory.

παιδεία, ας, ἡ (from παιδεύω, to
instruct). Education, instruc-
tion.

παιδίον, ου, τό (dim. from παῖς, a
child). A child, a young child,
a little boy.

παῖς, παιδός, ὄ. A child, a boy.—
ἡ παῖς, a girl.

παλαιός, ἄ, ὄν (adj. from πάλαι,
formerly). Old, ancient.—Ad-
verbially, τὸ παλαιόν, anciently,
in early times, long ago.

παλαιώ, fut. αἰσω, perf. πεπάλακα

ΠΑΡ

(from *πάλη*, *wrestling*). *To wrestle, to contend.*
παλίμπαις, παιδος, ὁ and ἡ (adj.).
One who is in second childhood.
πάλιν (adv.). *Again, back.*
παλτόν, οὔ, τό (from *πάλλω*, *to brandish, to hurl*). *A javelin, a dart.*
Πάν, ἄνός, ὁ. *Pan, the god of shepherds, &c.*
πανάγιος, α, ον (adj. from *πῦς*, *all*, and *ἅγιος*, *holy*). *All pure, perfectly pure, all-holy.*
πανόπτῃς, ου, ὁ (from *πᾶς*, *all*, and *ὄπτομαι*, *to see*). *He that seeth all, all-seeing.*
παντοδαπός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from *πᾶς*, *all*, and a suffix). *Of every kind, manifold, various.*
παντοῖος, α, ον (adj. from *πᾶς*, *all*).
Of every kind, various.
πάντοτε (adv. from *πᾶς*, *all*). *Always, at all times, continually.*
πάνυ (adv.). *Very much, very, altogether.*
παρά, prep. governing the genitive, dative, and accusative. With the genitive it denotes *from, of, on the part of*.—With the dative, *at, by, with, near*.—With an accusative, *to, unto, during, throughout, contrary to, &c.*
παραγίνομαι, fut. παραγενήσομαι, perf. *παραγεγνημαι* (from *παρά*, *by*, and *γίνομαι*, *to be*). *To be present at, to arrive at.*
παραδίδωμι, fut. παραδώσω, perf. παραδέδωκα (from *παρά*, *to*, and *δίδωμι*, *to give*). *To consign, to deliver up, to transmit.*
παραμυθία, ας, ἡ (from *παραμυθέομαι*, *to encourage*). *Encouragement, consolation.*
παρασάγγης, ου, ὁ. *A parasang, a Persian measure of distance, equal to about four English miles.*
παρτρέχω, fut. παρθρέξομαι and παραδραμοῦμαι, perf. παραδεδράμηκα, 2d aor. *παρέδρᾶμον* (from *παρά*, *by or to*, and *τρέχω*, *to run*). *To run by, to run to or towards; to outstrip, to escape.*
παρεγγυᾶω, ᾶ, fut. ἤσω, perf. παρεγγυήκα (from *παρεγγυή*, *the*

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act of passing a word of command). *To hand over, to pass from one to another; to excite, to exhort, to encourage.*
παίρειμι, fut. παρείσομαι (from *παρά*, *by*, and *εἶμι*, *to be*). *To be present.*
παίρειμι, fut. παρείσομαι, perf. πάρεικα (from *παρά*, *to*, and *εἶμι*, *to go*). *To approach, to come near.*
παρηΐς, ἴδος, ἡ (from *παρά*, *at the side of*). *A cheek.*
παρθένος, ου, ἡ. *A virgin.*
παρόδος, ου, ἡ (from *παρά*, *unto or by*, and *ὁδός*, *a way*). *A passage by, a path, a parade.*
Πάρος, ου, ἡ. *Paros, one of the Cyclādes.*
πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν (adj.). *Every, all.*
πατήρ, πατέρος, contr. πατρός, ὁ.
A father.
πατρίς, ἴδος, ἡ (from *πατήρ*, *a father*). *One's father-land, a native country.*
Πάτροκλος, ου, ὁ. *Patroclus, a Grecian chief at the siege of Troy, and friend of Achilles.*
παύω, fut. παύσω, perf. πέπαυκα.
To cause to cease, to restrain.—
 In the middle voice, *to cause one's self to cease, to cease.*
πεδινός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from *πεδίον*, *a plain*). *Level, even.*
πεδίον, ου, τό (from *πέδον*, *ground*).
A plain.
πεῖθω, fut. πείσω, perf. πέπεικα, perf. mid. πέποιθα.
To persuade.—In the middle voice, *to obey, to acquiesce*, i. e., *to persuade one's self to follow the bidding or direction of another.*
πειθός, ὄος, contr. οὖς, ἡ. *Persuasion.*
πεῖρα, ας, ἡ. *An attempt, a trial.*
Πειραιεύς, ἑως, ὁ. *Piræus, the main harbour of Athens.*
πέλαγος, εος, τό. *The sea.*
πέλας (adv.). *Near.*
πελειάς, ἄδος, ἡ. *A dove, a wood-pigeon.*
πέλεκυς, εως, ὁ. *An axe.*
Πελλίας, ου, ὁ. *Pelias, a king of Thessaly.*
Πελοποννησιακός, ἡ, ὄν (adjective

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from Πελοπόννησος). *Peloponnesian*.

Πελοπόννησος, ον, ἡ. *The Peloponnesus*, Greece below the isthmus of Corinth.

Πέλοψ, ὄπος, ὁ. *Pelops*, son of Tantalus.

πέλτασθής, οὔ, ὁ (from πέλτη, a light shield). *A targeteer*.

πέμπτος, η, ον (adj.). *Fifth*.

πέμπω, fut. ψω, perf. πέπομφα, perf. mid. πέπομπα. *To send, to throw*.

Πενθεύς, ἑως, ὁ. *Pentheus*, king of Thebes, torn in pieces by the Bacchantes.

πένθος, εως, τό. *Grief, sorrow, misfortune, suffering*.

πενία, ας, ἡ (from πένης, a poor man). *Poverty*.

πεντακισχίλιστός, ἡ, ὄν (numeral adj. from πεντακισχίλιοι, five thousand). *The five thousandth*.

πεντακόσιοι, αι, α (numeral adj.). *Five hundred*.

πενταπλῶος, ὄη, ὄον, contr. οὔς, ἦ, οὔν (adj.). *Five-fold*.

πέντε (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Five*.

πεντήκοντα (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Fifty*.

πεντηκοντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ (from πεντήκοντα, fifty). *A commander of fifty men*.

πέπερι, εως, τό. *Pepper*.

πέρδιξ, ἴκος, ὁ and ἡ. *A partridge*.

περί, prep. governing genitive, dative, and accusative.—The fundamental meaning is *above*, the secondary and more common one *about, around*. With the genitive it signifies *about, concerning, of, on account of*.—With the dative, *about*.—With the accusative, *around, round about, near, against, towards, &c*. In composition it has the force of *about, around, over*, and frequently adds strength to the simple word, in which case it has its primitive force of *above, superior to, greater than*.

περιβόλος, ον, ὁ (from περιβάλλω, to throw around). *An enclosure, a circuit*.

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Περίκλης, ἑως, ὁ. *Pericles*, an illustrious leader and statesman of Athens.

περίλυπος, ον (adj. from περί, above, and λύπη, sorrow). *Very sorrowful, sorely grieved*.

περισκοπέω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. περιεσκόπηκα (from περί, around, and σκοπέω, to look). *To look around, to survey*.

περιστέλλω, fut. στελέω, perf. περιέσταλκα (from περί, around, and στέλλω, to send.) *To cover, to conceal; to decorate, to attire*.

περιτίθημι, fut. θήσω, perf. περιέθεικα (from περί, around, and τίθημι, to place). *To place around, to put on, to attire*.

Περσεύς, ἑως, ὁ. *Perseus*, a famous hero, who destroyed the Gorgon Medusa.

Πέρσης, ον, ὁ. *A Persian*.

Περσικός, ἡ, ὄν (adj.). *Persian*.

πέτρα, ας, ἡ. *A rock, a stone*.

πηγή, ἡς, ἡ. *A fountain*.

πήδημα, ἄτος, τό (from πηδάω, to leap). *A leap, a bound*.

πηδῶ, ὦ, fut. ὦσω, perf. πεπήρωκα (from πηρός, mutilated). *To mutilate, to maim, to deprive of*.

πῆχυς, εως, ὁ. *An elbow, a cubit, an ell*.

πίθος, ον, ὁ. *A cask, a tub, a jar*.

πικρός, ἄ, ὄν (adj.). *Bitter; rainful*.

πίμπλημι, fut. ἦσω, perf. πέπληκα, perf. pass. πέπλησμαι. *To fill*.

πινακίς, ἴδος, ἡ (dimin. from πίναξ, a board). *A tablet*.

πίνω, fut. πώσω, perf. πέπωκα, 2d aor. ἐπίον. *To drink*.

πίπτω, fut. πτώσω, perf. πέπτωκα, 2d aor. ἐπεσον. *To fall, to perish*.

πίστεύω, fut. εύσω, perf. πεπίστευκα (from πίστις, belief). *To trust, to confide, to believe*.

πιστός, ἡ, ὄν (adj.). *Credible, true; faithful, trustworthy*.

πίτυς, ὄος, ἡ. *A pine-tree*.

πλακόεις, ὄεσσα, ὄεν, contr. οὔς, οὔσσα, οὔν (adj.). *Broad, flat*.—Often used as a substantive, a cake, but then ἄρτος is understood.

πλανᾶω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. πεπλά-

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νηκα. *To cause to wander, to lead astray.*—In the middle voice, *to cause one's self to wander, to wander, to roam.*
 πλάξ, ἄκος, ἤ. *A board, a plank, a table; a plain, a flat region.*—In this latter sense applied to the Thracian Chersonese by the poets.
 πλαστικός, ἤ, ὄν (adj. from πλάσσω, *to mould*). *Plastic.*—πλαστική, ἤς, ἤ, as a substantive, with τέχνη understood, *the plastic art.*
 πλατύς, εἶα, ὕ (adj.). *Broad, flat.*
 Πλειάς, ἄδος, ἤ. *A Pleiad.*—Πλειᾶδες, ὠν, αἱ, *the Pleiades*, a cluster of stars, fabled to have been originally daughters of Atlas.
 πλεῖστος, η, ὄν (adj., superlative of πολύς). *Most, greatest, &c.*
 πλείων, ὄν (adj., comparative of πολύς). *More, greater, &c.*
 πλεονεξία, ας, ἤ (from πλέον, *more*, and ἔχω, *to have*). *Covetousness, avarice, ambition.*—Literally, the desire of having more.
 πλευρά, ἄς, ἤ. *The side; a rib.*
 πλέω, fut. πλεύσω, perf. πέπλευκα. *To sail.*
 πλέω, fut. πλήσω, perf. πέπληκα. *To fill.*
 πλέων, ὄν (adj., an Ionic and Attic form, except in the contracted cases for πλείων). *More, greater.*
 πληγή, ἤς, ἤ (from πλήσσω, *to strike*). *A blow, a wound.*
 πληθος, εος, τό. *A multitude, an abundance, a great number.*
 πλῆν (adv.). *Except, but, besides.*
 πλήρης, ες (adj. from πλέω, *to fill*). *Full.*
 πλήσσω, fut. πλήξω, perf. πέπληχα, 2d aor. ἐπληγον. *To strike, to wound.*
 πλοῖον, ὄν, τό (from πλέω, *to sail*). *A ship, a vessel.*
 πλόης, ὄν, contr. οῦς, οὔ, ὄ (from πλέω, *to sail*). *Navigation, a voyage.*
 πλουτέω, ὦ, fut. ἤσω, perf. πεπλούτηκα (from πλοῦτος, *wealth*). *To be rich.*
 πλουτίζω, fut. ἴσω, perf. πεπλούτι-

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κα (from πλοῦτος, *wealth*). *To enrich, to make rich.*
 πλοῦτος, ὄν, ὄ. *Wealth, riches.*
 Πλούτων, ὠνος, ὄ. *Pluto, god of the lower world.*
 ποιῶ, ὦ, fut. ἤσω, perf. πεποίηκα. *To make, to do, to prepare, to perform.*
 ποίη, ης, ἤ. *An herb, grass.*
 ποιήεις, ἤεσσα, ἤεν (adj. from ποίη, *grass*). *Grassy, verdant.*
 ποίημα, ατος, τό (from ποιέω, *to make*). *A poem.*
 ποιητής, οὔ, ὄ (from ποιέω, *to make*). *A poet.*—The derivation of this word and the preceding has reference to the exercise of imagination, i. e., the *making* or *creating* of poetic imagery.
 ποικίλος, η, ὄν (adj.). *Variiegated, diversified, varied, differing.*
 ποιμήν, ἑνος, ὄ. *A shepherd.*
 ποιμνη, ης, ἤ. *A flock, a herd.*
 πολέμαρχος, ὄν, ὄ (from πόλεμος, *war*, and ἔρχω, *to command*). *A polemarch.* Original meaning, *a general commanding an army in the field.* At Lacedæmon it retained its military meaning, and denoted a commander of 400 men; while at Athens the title was eventually applied to a civil magistrate, who took cognizance of all cases affecting the μέτοικοι, or "sojourners."
 πολεμῶ, ὦ, fut. ἤσω, perf. πεπολέμηκα (from πόλεμος, *war*). *To wage war, to carry on war, to be at war with, to be engaged in war.*
 πολεμικός, ἤ, ὄν (adj. from πόλεμος, *war*). *Warlike.*
 πολέμιος, α, ὄν (adj. from πόλεμος, *war*). *Warlike; more commonly, hostile.*—As a substantive, *πολέμιος, ὄν, ὄ, an enemy; οἱ πολέμιοι, the enemy.* The term *πολέμιος* means an open or public enemy, but *ἐχθρός*, a private and bitter one.
 πόλεμος, ὄν, ὄ. *War.*
 πόλις, εως, ἤ. *A state, a city.*
 πολίτης, ὄν, ὄ (from πόλις, *a city*). *A citizen.*

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πολλάκις (adv.). Often, frequently.
πολύάνθρωπος, ον (adj. from πολύς,
many, and άνθρωπος, a man).
Populous.

Πολυδάμας, αντος, ό. Polydāmas,
a Trojan warrior.

πολύδμων, ον (adj. from πολύς,
much, and ιδμων, knowing). Very
learned, learned, very skilful.

Πολυκράτης, εος, ό. Polycrātes, a
tyrant of Samos.

πολυμάθης, εος (adj. from πολύς,
much, and μαθώνω, to learn).
Very learned, learned, knowing
many things.

Πολύμνια, ας, ή. Polyhymnia, or
Polyhymnia, one of the Muses.
She presided over singing.

πολυόμματος, ον (adj. from πολύς,
many, and όμμα, an eye). Many-
eyed.

πολύπους, ονν, gen. πολύποδος,
&c. (adj. from πολύς, many, and
πούς, a foot). Having many feet.
—As a substantive, πολύπους,
οδος, ό and ή, a polypus.

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ (adj.). Much,
many, great, large.—οί πολλοί,
the multitude, the many.—τά
πολλά and τό πολύ, taken ad-
verbially, for the most part.—
Comparative πλείον and πλείων,
superlative πλείστος.

πολύτιμος, ον (adj. from πολύς,
much, and τιμή, value or honour).
Of great value, precious; highly
honoured.

πνηρός, ά, όν (adj. from πόνος,
toil). Wretched, evil, wicked.

πόνος, ον, ό (from πένεμαι, to toil,
perf. mid. πέπονα). Toil, labour,
wretchedness, misery.

πόντος, ον, ό. The deep, the ocean,
the sea.

πορεία, ας, ή (from πορεύω, to cause
to go). A journey, a route, a de-
parture, a going, a way.

πορεύω, fut. εύσω, perf. πεπόρευκα
(from πόρος, a passage). To
cause to go, to convey, to trans-
port.—In the middle voice, to
go, i. e., to cause one's self to
go.

πόρρωθεν (adv. from πόρρω, far

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off). From afar, from a dis-
tance.

πορφύρεος, έα, εον, contr. ούς, ά,
ούν (adj. from πορφύρα, purple
or crimson colour). Purple,
crimson.

πορφύρις, ίδος, ή (from πορφύρα,
purple or crimson colour). A
purple garment.

Ποσειδών, ώνος, ό. Neptune, god
of the sea.

πόσις, εως, ό. A husband.

ποταμός, ού, ό. A river.

πότε (adv.). As an interrogative,
when? at what time?—Not in-
terrogative, on a certain time,
once, ever.

ποτήριον, ον, τό (from ποτήρ, a
cup). A cup, a goblet.

πότνιος, α, ον (adj.). Revered, au-
gust.—As a substantive, ποτνια,
ας, ή, a sovereign, a mistress.

ποτόν, ού, τό. Drink.

πότος, ον, ό. The act of drinking.

πού (adv.). With the circumflex,
interrogative, where?—Without
any accent, indefinite, anywhere,
somewhere.

πούς, ποδός, ό. A foot.

πράγμα, άτος, τό (from πράσσω, to
make). A deed, an act, an affair,
a business, a thing.

πρακτικός, ή, όν (adj. from πράσσω,
to make). Capable of making
or effecting, practical, efficient,
active.

πράξις, εως, ή (from πράσσω, to
make). An action, a deed.

πράσσω, fut. ξω, perf. πέπραχα,
perf. mid. πέπραγα, 2d aor. έπρα-
γον. To make, to do, to act, to
accomplish, to effect.

πρέσβυς, εως, ό. An old man; an
ambassador.

Πριάμος, ον, ό. Priam, king of
Troy.

πρό, prep. governing the genitive
only. Primary signification, be-
fore.—Said of place, before, in
front of.—Of time, before, prior
to.—Of the occasion or cause,
for, on account of, because of.—
Said of preference, excellence,
or eminence, before, more than,

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rather than.—Said of one thing or person taking the place of another, for, in the place of.—In composition, before, for, instead of, in front of, &c.

προβάτον, ον, τό. *A sheep*.—Properly, any four-footed animal, especially a domestic one.

πρόγονος, ον, ό (from πρό, before, and γίγνομαι, to be; perf. mid. γέγονα). *An ancestor, a forefather*.

προδοτής, ον, ό (from πρό, before, and δίδωμι, to give). *A traitor, a betrayer*.

πρόθυμος, ον (adj. from πρό, before, and θυμός, spirit). *Willing, eager, ready*.

προκατακλίνω, fut. κλίνω, perf. προκατακέκλικα (from πρό, before, κατά, down, and κλίνω, to cause to recline or lie). *To give one a seat on a couch before another*.—In the middle voice, to take a higher seat at a table, to recline at table on a couch before another.

Πρόκνη, ης, ή. *Procne*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, changed into a swallow.

προλέγω, fut. ξω, perf. προλέλοχα (from πρό, before, and λέγω, to say). *To foretell, to predict*.

προμετωπίδιον, ον, τό (from πρό, before, and μέτωπον, the forehead or front). *A frontlet, a piece of armour for a horse's front or brow*.—Also a forehead-band, an ornament for the head, either of man or animal.

Προμηθεύς, έως, ό. *Prometheus*.

Πρόξενος, ον, ό. *Proxenus*, one of the Greek generals in the army of the younger Cyrus.

πρός, prep. governing the genitive, dative, and accusative.—With the genitive, from, of, for the sake of, on account of, in respect to, and in oaths by.—With the dative, in addition to, besides, with or before.—With the accusative, to, towards, against, with reference to, in comparison with, &c. In composition, it generally sig-

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nifies in addition to, over and above, besides; and often, likewise, against, unto, &c.

προσαγορεύω, εύσω, perf. προσηγόρευκα (from πρόσ, unto, and άγορεύω, to speak). *To address, to accost, to salute by name, to salute*.

προσάγω, fut. ξω, perf. προσήχα (from πρόσ, unto, and άγω, to lead). *To lead to, to admit, to introduce, to apply, to adjoin*.

προσαρτάω, ώ, fut. ήσω, perf. προσήρηκα (from πρόσ, unto, and άρτάω, to join). *To attach to, to connect, to unite*.

προσηγορία, ας, ή (from προσαγορεύω, to salute). *An accosting, an addressing, a name, an epithet*.

πρόσθιος, α, ον (adj. from πρόσθε, before). *Anterior, fore, in front of*.

προσᾶτης, ον, ό (from πρό, before, and ίστημι, to place). *An overseer, a superintendent, a governor*.

προσάττω or προσάσσω, fut. ξω, perf. προστέταχα (from πρόσ, in addition, and τάσσω, to order or enjoin). *To ordain farther, to enjoin in addition, to order strictly*.

πρόσωπον, ον, τό (from πρόσ, to or towards, and όψ, the eye). *The countenance, the face, the brow, the forehead*.

πρότερος, α, ον (adj., comparative degree from πρό, before). *Prior, before, previous to, preceding, earlier*.—The neuter πρότερον is taken adverbially, before, previously, sooner.

προφήτης, ον, ό (from πρό, before, and φημί, to say). *A prophet, a seer, a soothsayer, a diviner*.

προφήτις, ίδος, ή. *A prophetess, a female soothsayer or diviner*.

πρύμνη, ης, ή. *The stern of a ship*.

πρωίος, α, ον (adj. from πρωί, early). *Early, early in the morning*.

πρώρα, ας, ή. *The prow of a ship*.

Πρωτεύς, έως, ό. *Proteus*, a sea-god, who could transform himself into all kinds of shapes.

ΡΑΔ

κρωτεύω, fut. εύσω, perf. πεπρώτευκα (from πρώτος, first). To be the first, to excel.

πρώτος, η, ον (adj., superlative degree from πρό, before). The first. τὸ πρῶτον and τὰ πρῶτα, taken adverbially, at first, in the first place, principally.

πτερόν, οὔ, τό. A wing.

πτέρυξ, ὕγος, ἡ (from πτερόν, a wing). A plume, a wing, a pinion.

Πτολεμαῖος, ου, δ. Ptolēmy.

πτωχός, ἡ, ὄν (ad. from πτώσσω, to crouch or creep). Poor, wretched. As a substantive, πτωχός, οὔ, δ, a beggar.

Πυγμαῖοι, ων, οί. The Pygmies, a race of small size, fabled to have been engaged in frequent warfare with the cranes.

Πυθαγόρας, ου, δ. Pythagōras, a celebrated Grecian philosopher.

Πυλάδης, ου, δ. Pylādes, the friend of Orestes.

πύλη, ης, ἡ. A gate.—In the plural, it often signifies a pass.

πυλωρός, οὔ, δ (from πύλη, a gate, and ὥρα, care). A doorkeeper.

πῦρ, πῦρός, τό. Fire.

πυρᾶμίς, ἴδος, ἡ. A pyramid.

Πυρῖφλεγέθων, οντος, ὄ (from πῦρ, fire, and φλέγω, to burn). Pyriphlegēthon, a river of fire in the lower world.

Πύρρος, ου, δ. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.

Πῶρος, ου, δ. Pōrus, a king of part of India, conquered by Alexander.

πῶς (adv.). With the circumflex it is interrogative, how? in what way? Without the accent it is indefinite, any how, in any way, somehow.

πῶν, εος, τό (from πάω, to feed). A herd, a flock.

Ρ.

ράβδος, ου, ἡ. A staff, a rod.

Ῥαδάμανθυς, υος, ὄ. Rhadamanthus, one of the judges in the lower world.

ῤαδίος, α, ον (adj.). Easy. Comparative ῤάων, superlative ῤαστος.

ΣΙΑ

ῤεύμα, ατος, τό (from ῤέω, to flow). A stream.

ῤήτωρ, ορος, ὄ (from ῤέω, to speak). An orator, a rhetorician.

ῤίξια, ης, ἡ. A root.

ῤίπτω, fut. ψω, perf. ἐῤρίφα. To fling, to throw, to hurl, to throw or cast away.

ῤόδιος, α, ον (adj. from ῤόδος, Rhodes). Rhodian, of or belonging to Rhodes.

ῤόδον, ου, τό. A rose.

ῤόπαλον, ου, τό. A club.

ῤωμαῖος, α, ον (adj. from ῤώμη, Rome). Roman, of or belonging to Rome.

ῤώμη, ης, ἡ. Rome.

Σ.

σαλαμάνδρα, ας, ἡ. A salamander. Σαλμωνεύς, έως, ὄ. Salmonēus, a king of Elis.

σάλπιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ. A trumpet.

Σαρδανάπαλλος, ου, ὄ. Sardanapālus, an effeminate king of Assyria.

σάρισσα, ης, ἡ. A sarissa, a long Macedonian lance or pike.

σάρξ, σαρκός, ἡ. Flesh, a piece of flesh.

σατραπης, ου, ὄ. A satrap, a title for a viceroy, or governor of a province among the ancient Persians.

σεαντοῦ, ης (reflexive pronoun). Of thyself, &c. Vid. page 109.

Σειρήν, ηνος, ὄ. A Siren.

σεισμός, οὔ, ὄ (from σείω, to shake). An earthquake.

σέλας, αος, τό. Light, splendour, brilliancy, brightness.

σελήνη, ης, ἡ. The moon.

σεμνός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from σέβω, to adore, to worship). Venerable, revered, holy.

σημειον, ου, τό (from σῆμα, a sign). A sign, a proof.

σιγᾶω, ὦ, fut. ἤσω, perf. σεσίγηκα (from σιγή, silence). To be silent, to keep silence. Vid. σιωπάω.

σιγή, ης, ἡ. Silence.

σίδηρος, έα, εν, contr. οὔς, ᾤ, ον (adj. from σίδηρος, iron). Of iron. σίδηρος, ου, ὄ. Iron.

ΣΤΑ

Σικελία, ας, ἡ. *Sicily.*
 σίνηπι, ιος, τό. *Mustard.*
 σίτισις, εως, ἡ (from σιτίζω, to feed).
Feeding, support, nourishing, maintaining.
 σῖτος, ου, ὄ. *Wheat.*—In the plural, τὰ σῖτα.
 σιωπᾶω, ᾧ, fut. ἤσω, perf. σεσιώπηκα (from σιωπή, silence). *To remain silent, to be silent.* Strictly speaking, σιωπάω is like sileo in Latin, to remain or continue silent; and σιγάω, like taceo, to become silent, after having just spoken.
 σκέλος, εος, τό. *A leg.*
 σκηνή, ἡς, ἡ. *A tent, a stage, a scene.*
 σκῆπτρον, ου, τό (from σκῆπτω, to lean upon). *Primitive meaning, a staff. Ordinary meaning, a sceptre.*
 σκιά, ᾤς, ἡ. *A shadow, a shade.*
 σκοτεινός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from σκότος, darkness). *Dark, obscure.*
 σκότιος, α, ου (adj. from σκότος, darkness). *Dark, obscure.*
 σκότος, εος, τό, and also σκότος, ου, ὄ. *Darkness.*
 Σόλυμοι, ων, οἱ. *The Solymi, a people of Lycia, in Asia Minor.*
 Σόλων, ωνος, ὄ. *Solon, the celebrated legislator of the Athenians.*
 σός, σή, σόν (pronom. adj. from σύ, thou). *Thine, thy.*
 σοφία, ας, ἡ (from σοφός, wise). *Wisdom.*
 σοφός, ἡ, ὄν (adj.). *Wise.*
 σπάνις, εως, ἡ (from σπανός, scarce). *Want, indigence, scarcity.*
 σπείρω, fut. σπερῶ, perf. ἔσπαρκα. *To sow, to scatter seed, to scatter.*
 σπέρμα, ἄτος, τό (from σπείρω, to sow). *Seed, grain.*
 σπλάγχνον, ου, τό. *Vitals, entrails.*
 σπουδαίος, α, ου (adj. from σπουδή, zeal). *Earnest, zealous, worthy.*
 σταγών, ὄνος, ἡ (from στάζω, to drop, 2d aor. ἔσταγον). *A drop.*
 στάδιον, ου, τό. *A stadium, a measure of ground containing 625 feet or 125 paces.*
 στάδιος, ου, ὄ. *Same as στάδιον.*

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στάθμη, ἡς, ἡ. *A carpenter's rule, a level.*—δίπους στάθμη, a two-foot rule.
 σταθμός, οὔ, ὄ. *A station, an encampment, a halting-place.*
 στασιάζω, fut. ἄσω, perf. ἔστασιάζα (from στάσις, sedition, discord). *To excite dissension or discord, to excite sedition; to be in a state of dissension or discord, to quarrel.*
 σταφύλη, ἡς, ἡ. *A cluster of grapes, a grape.*
 στέγασμα, ατος, τό (from στέγω, to cover). *A cover, a roof.*
 στενός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from στένω, to contract). *Narrow, strait, not broad, contracted.*
 στέφανος, ου, ὄ (from στέφω, to crown). *A crown, a wreath, a chaplet.*—As a proper name, Stephen.
 στεφανῶω, ᾧ, fut. ὤσω, perf. ἔστεφάνωκα (from στέφανος, a crown). *To crown.*
 στήθος, εος, τό. *The breast.*
 στόμα, ἄτος, τό. *A mouth.*
 στράτευμα, ἄτος, τό (from στρατεύω, to make an expedition). *An army.*
 στρατηγός, οὔ, ὄ (from στρατός, an army, and ἄγω, to lead). *A general, a commander.*
 στρατιά, ἄς, ἡ (from στρατός, an army). *An army.*
 στρατιώτης, ου, ὄ (from στρατός, an army). *A soldier.*
 στρατόπεδον, ου, τό (from στρατός, an army, and πέδον, a basis, a foundation). *An encampment, an army established in camp, an army generally.*
 στρατός, οὔ, ὄ. *An army.*
 στρουθιον, ου, τό (dim. from στρουθός, a sparrow). *A small sparrow, a sparrow.*
 στρουθός, οὔ, ὄ and ἡ. *A sparrow.*
 στυγερός, ἄ, ὄν (adj. from στυγέω, to hate). *Hateful, dismal.*
 στυγέω, ᾧ, fut. ἤσω, perf. ἔστυγηκα, 2d aor. ἔστυγον. *To hate, to abhor, to dread.*
 σύ, σοῦ (personal pron.). *Thou.*
 συγγραφεύς, ἑως, ὄ (from συγγράφω, to write connectedly). *A historian, a prose writer, a writer.*

ΣΩΤ

σκον, ου, τό. *A fig.*
 συμβουλία, ας, ή (from σύν, together with, and βουλή, counsel). *Advice, counsel, mutual deliberation.*
 σύμμαχος, ου, ό (from σύν, together with, and μάχη, a fight or battle). *An ally.*
 συμφορά, υς, ή. *An accident, a misfortune, a calamity, &c.*
 σύν, prep. governing the dative only, and signifying with, together with, &c.—In composition, it denotes concurrence in action, association with, union, collection, completion, and frequently strengthens the meaning of the simple verb.
 συνάγω, fut. ξω, perf. συνήχα, 2d aor. συνήγαγον (from σύν, together, and άγω, to lead). *To draw together, to collect, to lead together, to unite.*
 συνήθεια, ας, ή (from συνήθης, intimate with). *Social intercourse, intimacy, custom, habit.*
 σύντομος, ου (adj. from σύν, together, and τέμνω, to cut). *Cut short, curtailed.*
 Συρακούσιος, α, ου (adj.). *Syracusan.*—In the plural, οι Συρακουσιοι, the Syracusans.
 συς, σός, ό and ή. *A hog, swine.*
 σφάζω or σφάττω, fut. ξω, perf. έσφάχα, 2d aor. pass. έσφάγην. *To slaughter, to kill, to immolate, to sacrifice.*
 σφέτερος, α, ου (pronom. adj. from σφείς, they). *His own, their own.*
 σφυρόν, ου, τό. *An ankle.*
 σφωίτερος, α, ου (pronom. adj. from σφωί, you two). *Of you two, both your.*
 σχολαίος, α, ου (adj. from σχολή, leisure). *At leisure, unoccupied, idle, slow, tardy, lazy.*
 σώζω, fut. σω, perf. σέσωκα (from σόος, safe). *To save, to preserve.*
 Σωκράτης, εος, contr. ους, ό. *Socrates, a celebrated Athenian philosopher.*—Accusative singular, Σωκράτην.
 σώμα, άτος, τό. *A body.*
 σωρός, ου, τό. *A heap.*
 σωτήρ, ήρος, ό (from σώζω, to save). *A preserver, a saver.*

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σωτηρία, ας, ή (from σωτήρ, a preserver). *Preservation, safety.*
 Σωφρονίσκος, ου, ό. *Sophroniscus, a man's name.*
 σωφροσύνη, ης, ή (from σώφρων, discreet). *Discreetness, moderation, continence, temperance, wisdom.*
 σώφρων, ου (adjective from σόος, sound, and φρήν, mind). *Discreet, sound of mind, prudent, wise, intelligent, moderate.*
 Σώφρων, ουος, ό. *Sophron, a man's name.*

Τ.

τάλαντον, ου, τό. *A talent, a sum of money.*—The Attic talent of silver was worth \$1055 59cts.; but the Attic talent of gold, \$10555 93cts.
 τάλας, αινα, αν (adj. from ταλαῦ, to suffer.) *Wretched, miserable, unfortunate.*
 ταμείον, and ταμειον, ου, τό. *A magazine, a storehouse, a receptacle, a granary.*
 ταμίαις ου, ό. *A steward, a dispenser, a distributor.*
 Τάνταλος, ου, ό. *Tantalus, a king of Lydia, punished in the lower world, for serving up his own son Pelops, as food to the gods.*
 τάξις, εως, ή (from τάσσω, to arrange). *An arrangement, a regulation, an order; a rank, an order of battle.*
 ταπεινός, ή, όν (adj.). *Humble, low, base, mean, submissive, lowly.*
 Ταράντινος, η, ου (adj. from Τάρας, αντος, Tarentum). *Tarentine, of Tarentum.* Ταράντινοι, ου, οι, the Tarentines.
 ταριχεύω, fut σω, perf. τεταριχενκα (from τάριχος, anything salted, preserved, or embalmed). *To preserve flesh, to salt, to pickle, &c.*—In the case of dead bodies, to embalm.
 ταῦρος, ου, ό. *A bull.*
 τάφος, ου, ό (from θάπτω, to bury, 2d aor. έτάφον). *A grave, a sepulchre, a tomb.*
 τήχης, εις, υ (adj.). *Swift, fleet, rapid.* Comparative, θύσσων;

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superlative *τάχιστος*.—Used also adverbially in the neuter, *ταχύ, swiftly, quickly*.

τέ (conj.). *And*; *τέ—τέ, or τέ—καί, both—and*.

τείχος, εος, τό. A wall, a rampart. τέκνον, ου, τό (from *τίκτω, to beget, to bring forth*). *A child, offspring*.

τεκτονικός, ή, όν (adj. from *τέκτων, a builder*). *Of or belonging to builders*.—As a substantive, *τεκτονική, ής, ή* (*τέχνη* understood), *architecture, the art of building*.

τελευταίος, α, ου (adj. from *τελευτή, an end*). *Last, final, at the end*. As an adverb, in the neuter, *τελευταίον, finally, lastly*.

τελευτή, ής, ή (from *τελέω, to complete*). *An end, death*.

τελέω, ώ, fut. τελέσω, perf. τετέλεκα (from *τέλος, an end*). *To complete, to finish, to perform, to accomplish*.

τέλος, εος, τό. An end, death.

τελώνης, ου, ό. A tax-gatherer.

τέμνω, fut. τεμώ, perf. τέμηκα, 2d aor. έτάμον. *To cut, to cleave*.

Τέμπη, ών, τά, contracted from Τέμπεα, έων. Tempe, a beautiful vale in Thessaly, between Olympus and Ossa, and through which the river Penéus ran.

τέρας, άτος, τό. A sign, a portent, a prodigy, a wonder, a monster.

τέρην, εινά, εν (adj.). *Soft, tender, delicate*.

τερπνός, ή, όν (adj. from *τέρπω, to delight*). *Delightful, pleasing*.

τέρψις, εως, ή (from *τέρπω, to delight*). *Delight, enjoyment*.

Τερψιχόρη, ής, ή (from *τέρπω, to delight in, and χορός, the dance*).

Terpsichöre, the Muse that presides over dancing.

εσσαρακόσιοι, αι, α (numeral adj.). *Four hundred*.

τέσσαρες, α (numeral adj.). *Four*.

τέταρτος, η, ου (num. adj.). *Fourth*.

τετρακισχίλιοι, αι, α (numeral adj., from *τετράκις, four times, and χίλιοι, a thousand*). *Four thousand*.

τετραπλόος, όη, όον, contr. ούς, ή, ούν (adj. from *τέτρα, for τέτταρα,*

TOΞ

four, and πλώω, old form, to fold). *Fourfold*.

τετράπους, ουν (adj. from *τέτταρα, four, and πούς, a foot*). *Four-footed*.

τέχνη, ής, ή. An art, art, a work of art, skill, artifice.

τεχνίτης, ου, ό (from *τέχνη, an art*). *An artist, an artificer*.

Τηθύς, ύος, ή. Tēthys, a sea-goddess, wife of Oceanus or Nereus.

Τήνος, ου, ή. Tēnos, a Greek island.

Τίγρης, ητος, ό. The Tigris, a river of Asia.

τιθήνη, ής, ή. A nurse. Τιθώνος, ου, ό. Tithōnus.

τίκτω, fut. τέξομαι, perf. τέτοκα, 2d aor. έτεκον. *To beget, to bring forth*.—*τίκτειν ώά, to lay eggs*.

τιμᾶω, ώ, fut. ήσω, perf. τετίμηκα (from *τιμή, honour, esteem*). *To honour, to value, to esteem*.

τιμή, ής, ή (from *τιώ, to honour*). *Honour, esteem, value*.

τιμήεις, ήεσσα, ηεν (adj. from *τιμή, honour*). *Honoured, esteemed, valued*.

τιμίος, α, ου (adj. from *τιμή, honour*). *Honoured, highly prized*.

τιμωρέω, ώ, fut. ήσω, perf. τετιμώρηκα. To succour, to aid, to avenge, to punish.—In the middle voice, *to avenge one's self, to punish, &c.*

τιμώρημα, άτος, τά (from *τιμωρέω, to succour*). *Succour, help, revenge, punishment*.

τιμωρία, ας, ή. Vengeance, punishment.

τίς, τί (interrog. pron.). *Who? what?*

τις, τι (indef. pron.). *Any, any one, a certain one*.

τιτρώσκω, fut. τρώσω, perf. τέτρωκα. To wound.

τιώ, fut. τίσω, perf. τέτικα. To value, to esteem, to honour.

τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιούτο (adj.). *Such*.

τολμᾶω, ώ, fut. ήσω, perf. τετόλμηκα (from *τόλμα, boldness*). *To dare, to venture on*.

τόξον, ου, τό. A bow.

τοξότης, ου, ό (from *τόξον, a bow*). *A bowman, an archer*.

ΤΥΡ

τόπος, ου, δ. *A place, a site.*
 τόσος, η, ου (adj.). *So large, so much.*
 τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο (adj.).
So much, so great.
 τότε (adv.). *Then, at that time.*
 τραχύς, εἶα, ὅ (adj.). *Rough, rugged, unweaken, strong; harsh, angry.*
 τρεῖς, τρία (numeral adj.). *Three.*
 τρέπω, fut. ψω, perf. τέτροφα, 2d aor. ἐτρέπων. *To turn; to rout, to put to flight.*—In the middle voice, *to betake one's self to flight, to flee.*
 τρέφω, fut. θρέψω, perf. τέτροφα, 2d aor. pass. ἐτρέφην. *To nourish, to rear, to bring up.*
 τριάκοντα (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Thirty.*
 τρίγωνος, ου (adj. from τρίγωνον, a triangle). *Triangular.*
 τριήρης, εος, contr. ους, ἡ (from τρίς, thrice, and ἐρέσσω, to row). *A trireme, a galley, a vessel of three banks of oars.*—Properly an adjective, with ναῦς understood.
 τρίπλοος, ὄη, ουν, contr. οὖς, ἡ, οὖν (adj. from τρίς, thrice, and πλόω, an old form, to fold). *Threefold.*
 τρίπους, ουν (adj. from τρίς, thrice, and ποῦς, a foot). *Three-footed.*
 —As a substantive, τρίπους, οδος, δ, a tripod.
 τρισμῦριοι, αι, α (numeral adj. from τρίς, thrice, and μῦριοι, ten thousand). *Thirty thousand.*
 τρίτος, η, ου (numeral adj.). *The third.*
 Τροία, ας, ἡ. *Troy, a celebrated city of Asia Minor, destroyed by the Greeks after a 10 years' siege.*
 Τρῶες, ων, οι. *The Trojans, the inhabitants of Troy.*—Nominative singular, Τρώς, ὠς.
 Τρωϊκός, ἡ, ὄν (adj.). *Trojan, of or belonging to Troy.*
 τύπτω, fut. ψω, perf. τέτυφα. *To strike, to beat, to smite.*
 τυραννίς, ἴδος, ἡ (from τύραννος, a monarch, a tyrant). *Supreme power, sovereign power, tyranny.*
 τύραννος, ου, ὄ. *A sovereign, a tyrant.* The latter meaning is

ΤΗΕ

the more common, the former the more ancient one.
 τῆρος, οὔ, δ. *Cheese.*
 Τυφῶν, ὤνος, δ. *Typhon, one of the giants who warred against Jupiter. He was defeated, and placed under Ætna.*
 τύχη, ης, ἡ (from τυγχάνω, to chance, 2d aor. ἐτύχον). *Chance, fortune, misfortune.*

Τ.

ὑἄλλος, εἶα, εον, contr. οὖς, ἡ, οὖν (adj. from ὑἄλος, glass). *Made of glass, glass.*
 ὑβρις, εως, ἡ. *Haughtiness, insolence, contumely.*
 ὑβριστής, οὔ, ὄ (from ὑβρις, insolence). *An insulter, one overbearingly insolent, one who outrages.*
 ὑβριστός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from ὑβρις, insolence). *Insulted, outraged, treated with gross insolence, maltreated, abused.*
 ὑγιεινός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from ὑγεία, health). *Wholesome, promoting health, healthy.*
 ὑδαλέος, εἶα, εον, contr. οὖς, ἡ, οὖν (adj. from ὑδαρ, old form for ὑδωρ, water). *Watery, wet, moist; dropsical.*
 ὑδρα, ας, ἡ (from ὑδωρ, water). *A hydra, a water-snake.*
 ὑδραυλις, εως, ἡ (from ὑδωρ, water, and αὐλός, a pipe). *A water-organ, a musical instrument moved by water.*
 ὑδρία, ας, ἡ (from ὑδωρ, water). *A water-bucket.*
 ὑδρωψ, ὠπος, ὄ (from ὑδωρ, water, and ὤψ, the visage, from the bloated appearance which this disease presents). *The dropsy.*
 ὑδωρ, ὑδάτος, τό (from ὑω, to make wet). *Water.*
 υἱός, οὔ, δ. *A son.*
 ὕλη, ης, ἡ. *A wood, timber.*
 ὑλήεις, ἡεσσα, ἦεν (adj. from ὕλη, a wood). *Woody, abounding with forests.*
 ὑμέτερος, α, ον (pronom. adj. from ὑμεῖς, you). *Your, your own.*
 ὑπέικω, fut. ξω, perf. ὑπέιχα (from

ὑπό, *under*, and εἰκω, *to yield*).

To yield to, to submit.

ὑπέρ, prep. governing the genitive and accusative.—Its primitive and leading signification is *above*.—With the genitive it signifies *above, beyond, for, on account of, in behalf of*.—With the accusative, *above, beyond, over, against*.—In composition, it denotes the *being over and above, excess, for*, and often adds strength to the meaning of the simple word.

ὑπισχνέομαι, οὔμαι, fut. ὑποσχήσομαι, perf. ὑπέσχημαι, 2d aor. mid. ὑπεσχόμην (from ὑπό, *under*, and ἴσχομαι, *to hold one's self*). *To promise, to engage, to bind one's self.*

ὑπνος, ου, ό. *Sleep.*

ὑπό, prep. governing the genitive, dative, and accusative.—Its primitive and leading signification is *under*.—With the genitive it denotes *under, from under, by, by means of, through*.—With the dative, *by, by means of, with, under, &c.*—With the accusative, *at, about, near, under*.—In composition, it signifies *under, from under, secretly, gradually*, and frequently diminishes the force of the word with which it is compounded.

ὑπόζυγιον, ου, τό (from ὑπό, *under*, and ζυγόν, *a yoke*). *A beast of burden.*

ὑπομένω, fut. ὑπομένω, perf. ὑπομένηκα (from ὑπό, *behind*, and μένω, *to remain*). *To remain behind, to wait, to await, to persist, to endure.*

ὑς, υός, ό and ή. *A boar, a sow, swine.*

ὑστερος, α, ου (adj.). *Later.* As an adverb, ὑστερον, *afterward.*

Φ.

φαγεῖν, 2d aor. inf. act. of φάγω, *to eat.*

φάγω, *to eat*, pres. inf. act. φάγειν, 2d aor. inf. φάγειν, 2d aor. ind. act. ἔφαγον.

φαίνω, fut. φάνω, perf. πέφαγκα, 2d

aor. ἔφαινον. *To show, to make appear.*—In the middle, *to appear*, i. e., *to show one's self, to make one's self appear.*

φάλαγξ, αγγος, ή. *A phalanx; a row, or division of an army.*

φαρέτρα, ας, ή (from φέρω, *to bear*). *A quiver.*

φάρμακον, ου, τό. *A poison.* Primitive meaning, *a drug, a medicine.*

φαῦλος, η, ου (adj.). *Bad, small, mean, of little value.*

φάγγος, εος, τό. *Light, splendour, brightness.*

φέριστος, η, ου (adj. from φέρω, *to bear*). *Best, bravest, most excellent.*

φέρτερος, α, ου (adj. from φέρω, *to bear*). Comparative degree, *better, superior, braver.*

φέρτιστος, η, ου (adj. from φέρω, *to bear*). Same meaning as φέριστος.

φέρω, fut. οἴσω, perf. ἤνοχα, and, with reduplication, ἐνήνοχα, 1st aor. ἤνεγκα, 2d aor. ἤνεγκον (irregular verb). *To bear, to carry, to bring, to yield or produce.*

φεύγω, fut. φεύξομαι, perf. πέφευγα or πέφυγα (commonly called perf. mid.), 2d aor. ἔφυγον. *To flee, to escape.*

φηγός, ου, ή. *An oak*, a species of oak, strictly, having a round esculent nut. Not to be confounded with the *fagus* or *beach-tree*, the nuts of which are triangular.

φημί, fut. φήσω. *To say, to utter, to remark, &c.*

φθέγμα, ατος, τό (from φθέγγομαι, *to utter*). *A sound, a voice, a word uttered.*

φιάλη, ης, ή. *A bowl, a cup, a goblet.*

φιλαίματος, ου (adj. from φιλέω, *to love*, and αίμα, *blood*). *Loving blood, delighting in blood.*

φιλάργυρος, ου (adj. from φιλέω, *to love*, and άργυρος, *silver, money*). *Avaricious, covetous, grasping.*

φιλέω, ω, fut. ήσω, perf. πεφίληκα (from φίλος, *fond*). *To love.*—It has often, with an infinitive, the meaning of *to be wont*, i. e., *to love to do a thing.*

Φιλῆμων, ονος, ὁ. *Philēmon*; a Greek comic poet.

φιλία, ας, ἡ (from φίλος, *friendly*). *Friendship*.

Φίλιππος, ου, ὁ. *Philip*.

Φιλομήλα, ας, ἡ. *Philomēla*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. She was changed into a nightingale. Hence the term φιλομήλα is sometimes employed to denote that bird.

Φιλόξενος, ου, ὁ. *Philoxēnus*, a poet of Cythēra.

φίλος, η, ον (adj.). *Loving, fond of, beloved, dear to, friendly*.

φίλος, ου, ὁ. *A friend*.

φιλοσοφία, ας, ἡ (from φιλόσοφος, a philosopher). *Philosophy*.

φιλόσοφος, ου, ὁ (from φίλος, *loving*, and σοφία, *wisdom*). *A philosopher*.

φιλότιμος, ον (adj. from φίλος, *loving*, and τιμή, *honour, distinction*). *Ambitious, generous, liberal*.

φιλόφρων, ον (adj. from φίλος, *friendly*, and φρήν, *mind*). *Of friendly mind, friendly, kindly disposed*.

Φινεύς, ἑως, ὁ. *Phineus*, a king of Arcadia, or, according to others, of Thrace, persecuted by the Harpies, as a punishment for his cruelty towards his sons.

φλόξ, φλογός, ἡ (from φλέγω, *to burn*, perf. mid. πέφλογα). *A flame*.

φλυαρώδης, ες (adj. from φλύαρος, *indulging in trifling*, and εἶδος, *appearance*). *Having the manners and air of a buffoon, fond of jests, trifling, silly, given to buffoonery*.

φοβέω, ᾠ, fut. ἦσω, perf. πεφόβηκα (from φόβος, *fear*). *To terrify*.—In the middle, *to fear*, i. e., *to terrify one's self*.

φόβος, ου, ὁ. *Fear, terror, dread*.

Φοίνιξ, ἱκος, ὁ. *A Phœnician*.—Also a proper name, *Phœnix*.

φοίνιξ, ἱκος, ὁ. *A palm-tree, a date*, the fruit of the palm-tree.

φονεύς, ἑως, ὁ (from φόνος, *murder, slaughter*). *A murderer*.

φόνος, ου, ὁ (from φένω, *to kill*, perf. mid. πέφονα). *Murder, slaughter, bloodshed; blood, gore*.

φορέω, ᾠ, fut. ἦσω, perf. πεφόρηκα (formed from φέρω, perf. mid. πέφορα). *To carry, to convey, to bear*.

φρέαρ, φρεῦτος, τό. *A well*. (The α in the genitive and the other trisyllabic cases, is generally long in the Attic writers, with some exceptions, however, among the comic poets; but short in the Epic writers.)

φρήν, φρενός, ἡ. *The mind, the intellect, the understanding*.

φρονέω, ᾠ, fut. ἦσω, perf. πεφρόνηκα (from φρήν, *the mind*). *To think, to reflect, to deliberate*.

φρόνησις, εως, ἡ (from φρονέω, *to think*). *Reflection, prudence*.

φρόνιμος, ον (adj. from φρονέω, *to think*). *Intelligent, sensible, prudent*.

φροντίς, ἴδος, ἡ (from φρονέω, *to think*). *Reflection, thought, care, concern, anxiety*.

φρουρά, ἄς, ἡ (from φρουρός, *a sentinel*). *A watch, a guard, a garrison*.

Φρύξ, ὕγος, ὁ. *A Phrygian*.

φυγή, ἦς, ἡ (from φύγω, *to flee*, an earlier form of φεύγω). *Flight, escape, exile*.

φυλακή, ἦς, ἡ (from φυλάσσω, *to guard*). *A guard, a watch; imprisonment, custody*.

φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ (from φυλάσσω, *to guard*). *A guard, a sentinel, a guardian*.

φυλάσσω, fut. ξω, perf. πεφύλαχα. *To guard, to watch, to keep watch, to observe*.

φυλή, ἦς, ἡ. *A tribe, a class, a race*.

φύσις, εως, ἡ (from φύω, *to beget, to produce*). *Birth, nature, character, natural talents*.

φύω, fut. φῦσω, perf. πέφῦκα, 2d aor. ἔφην. *To beget, to produce, to bring forth*.—The 2d aor. and perf. have an intransitive signification, *to be, to exist*.

φωνή, ἦς, ἡ. *A sound, a voice*.

φώς, φωτός, ὁ. *A man, a hero*.

ΧΕΙ

φῶς, φωτός, τό (contr. from φάος).
Light.

X.

Χαιρωνεία, ας, ἡ. *Chæronæa*, a city of Bœotia, where Philip defeated the Athenians.

χάλαζα, ης, ἡ. *Hail.*

χαλεπός, ἡ, ὄν (adj.). *Hard, difficult, harsh, cruel, painful.*

χαλεπῶς (adv. from χαλεπός, difficult). *With difficulty, harshly, roughly.*

χαλινός, οὔ, ὁ. *A bridle, a bit, a curb.*

χάλκεος, ἑα, εον, contr. οὐς, ἡ, οὖν (adj. from χαλκός, brass, copper).

Brazen, &c.

χαλκός, οὔ, ὁ. *Copper, brass, bronze.*

Χάλυψ, ὕδος, ὁ. *One of the Chalybes.*

—In the plural, Χάλυδες, ὡν, οἱ, the *Chalybes*, a people of Pontus, famed for their having discovered the art of making steel, and through whom the Greeks became acquainted with it. Hence,

χάλυψ, ὕδος, ὁ. *Steel.*

χαρά, ας, ἡ (from χαίρω, to rejoice, 2d aor. ἐχάρων). *Joy.*

χαρῖεις, εσσα, εν (adj. from χάρις, delight). *Graceful, pleasing, agreeable, elegant, beautiful, engaging, &c.*

χάρις, ἴτος, ἡ (from χαίρω, to rejoice). *Joy, grace, attraction, favour, a gift, thanks, &c.*—As a proper name, Χάρις, ἴτος, ἡ, a *Grace*, in which sense it has Χάριτα in the accusative, whereas χάρις generally has χάριν.—In the plural, Χάριτες, ὡν, αἱ, the *Graces*. These were three in number, *Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.*

χάσμα, ἄτος, τό (from χαίνω, to gape, perf. pass. κέχασμαι). *A chasm, a yawning cavity, an opening.*

χαυλιόδους, δοντος (adj. from χαύλιος, prominent, and ὀδούς, a tooth). *Having prominent teeth or tusks.* Hence, as a substantive, χαυλιόδους, δοντος, ὁ, a *tusk.*

Χείλων, ὠνος, ὁ. *Chilo*, a Spartan philosopher, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

ΧΡΑ

χειμών, ὄνος, ὁ (from χειμα, winter, cold). *Winter, wintry weather, a storm, a tempest.*

χείρ, χειρός, ἡ. *The hand.*

χειρίστος, η, ον (adj., irreg. superlative of κακός). *Worst, basest, &c.* The comparative is χειρώων.

χειρῶω, ὦ, fut. ὤσω, perf. κειρώωκα (from χείρ, the hand). *To treat with violence.*—In the middle voice, χειρόομαι, οὔμαι, *to vanquish, to subdue.*

Χείρων, ὠνος, ὁ. *Chiron*, one of the Centaurs.

χειλιδών, ὄνος, ἡ. *A swallow.*

χέλυσ, ὕδος, ἡ. *A tortoise.*

χελώνη, ης, ἡ. *A tortoise.*

χερείων and χείρων (irreg. comparative of κακός). *Worse, weaker, inferior, &c.*

χέρνιψ, ἴδος, ἡ (from χείρ, the hand, and νίπτω, to wash). *Water for the hands.*

χερσόνησος, ον, ἡ. *A peninsula.* As a proper name, *Χερσόνησος, ον, ἡ, the Chersonese.*

χήνιος, α, ον (adj. from χήν, a goose). *Of a goose.*

χθών, χθονός, ἡ. *The earth.*

χίλιοι, αἱ, α (numeral adj.). *A thousand.*

χιτών, ὠνος, ὁ. *A tunic, an under garment.*

χλαμύς, ὕδος, ἡ. *A cloak.*

Χλόη, ης, ἡ. *Chloë*, the name of a female.

χόλος, ον, ὁ. *Anger, cholera.*

χολῶω, ὦ, fut. ὤσω, perf. κειχόωκα (from χόλος, anger). *To make angry, to exasperate, to enrage.*

χορτάζω, fut. ᾄσω, perf. κειχόρτακα (from χόρτος, an enclosure, and also fodder). *Primitive meaning, to shut up and feed in an enclosed place; ordinary meaning, to fatten, to feed, to satiate.*

χράω, ὦ, fut. χρήσω, perf. κειρηκα. *To give to another to make use of, to give an oracle.*—The more usual form, however, is the middle, χράομαι, ὦμαι, fut. χρήσομαι, perf. pass. κειρημαι and κειρησομαι, *to use, i. e., to give to one's self to use; to receive an oracle.*

ΩΚΕ

χρήμα, ἄτος, τό (from χράομαι, to use). *A thing.*—In the plural, χρήματα, riches, treasures, property, effects, &c.
 χρήσιμος, η, ον (adj. from χράομαι, to use). *Useful, profitable.*
 χρησμός, οὔ, ὄ (from χράω, to deliver an oracle). *An oracle, an oracular response.*
 χρηστός, ή, ὄν (adj. from χράομαι, to use). *Useful, valuable, worthy, honourable, good.*
 χρίω, fut. ἴσω, perf. κέχρικα. *To anoint.*
 χρόνος, ου, ὄ. *Time.*
 χρύσεος, έα, εον, contr. οὔς, ή, οὔν (adj. from χρυσός, gold). *Golden, of gold.*
 χρυσίον, ου, τό (dim. from χρυσός). *Gold.*
 χρυσόμαλλος, ον (adj. from χρυσός, gold, and μαλλός, wool, a fleece). *Having a golden fleece.*
 χρυσός, οὔ, ὄ. *Gold.*
 χυλός, ή, ὄν (adj.). *Lame.*
 χώρα, ας, ή. *Space, a region, a place.*
 χωρίον, ου, τό (dim. from χῶρος, a place, a country). *A place, a farm, a district, a spot.*
 χῶρος, ου, ὄ. *Room, space, a country, a district.*

Ψ.

ψεῦδος, εος, τό. *A falsehood.*
 ψηφίζομαι, fut. ἴσομαι, perf. ἐψηφίσμαι (from ψηφος, a vote). *To vote, to decree by vote, to determine.*
 ψιττάκη, ης, ή. *A parrot.*
 ψόγος, ου, ὄ. *Blame, censure, rebuke.*
 ψόφος, ου, ὄ. *A noise.*
 ψυχή, ης, ή. *The soul, life.*

Ω.

ὦ (interj.). *Oh! alas!*
 ὠδή, ης, ή (contr. from ᾠοιδή, a song). *A song, an ode.*
 Ὠκεανίδες, ων, αί. *The Oceanides, ocean-nymphs, daughters of Oceanus and Tethys.*
 Ὠκεᾶνός, οὔ, ὄ. *The ocean.*—As a

ΩΦΕ

proper name, Ὠκεᾶϊς, οὔ, ὄ, *Oceānis.*
 ὠκύς, εια, ύ (adj.). *Swift, rapid, fleet.*
 ὠμος, ου, ὄ. *The shoulder.*
 ὠνός, α, ον (adj. from ὠνόομαι, to buy). *Vendible, purchasable.*—In the neuter plural, ὠνια, ων, τά, *goods for sale, wares, &c.*
 ὠόν, οὔ, τό. *An egg.*
 ὠρα, ας, ή. *A season, an hour.*—In the plural, as a proper name, Ὠραι, ὦν, αί, *the Hours.*
 Ὠρίων, ωνος, ὄ. *Orion, a celebrated giant and hunter, changed to a constellation after death. (The ι is always long with the Epic writers, but short with the Attics.)*
 ὦς (adv. and conj.). *As, when, how; that, in order that.*—With a numeral, *about.*—With a superlative, it denotes *as much or as little as possible*, according to the force of the superlative.—Thus, ὦς τάχιστα, *as quickly as possible; ὦς ἐλάχιστον, as little as possible.* It stands also for a preposition, ἐπί or πρός, and governs a case; and sometimes these prepositions are expressed with it. When the latter construction appears, ὦς means no more, as far as our idiom is concerned, than ἐπί or πρός alone. When it stands without them, the case apparently governed by ὦς depends in reality on ἐπί or πρός understood.
 ὦσπερ (adv.). *Just as, as.*
 ὦσπερ (adv. from ὦσπερ, and εἰ, if). *Just as if, as if.*
 ὠτίς, ἰδος, ή (from οὔς, an ear). *A bustard.* The Greek name comes from long feathers on the side of the head, resembling long ears.
 ὠφέλεια, ας, ή (from ὠφελῶ, to help). *Aid, utility, advantage.*
 ὠφελῶ, ᾶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ὠφέληκα. *To aid, to help, to profit.*
 ὠφέλιμος, ον (adj. from ὠφελῶ, to aid). *Useful, advantageous, profitable.*

3 in.



