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Clarendon Press Series

GREEK ACCENTUATION.

CHANDLER.

London

HENRY FROWDE



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Clarendon Press Series

A

PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION

TO

GREEK ACCENTUATION,

BY

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SECOND EDITION, REVISED.

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

JOANNES ALEXANDRINUS.

Oxford:

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS.

1881.

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1881

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

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Greek Accent, p. 4.

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

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

¹ Greek Accent, p. 8.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OXFORD, MAY 23, 1862.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

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

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

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

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

Beyond reading Stephanus Byzantius again, and registering

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OXFORD,
August 2, 1881.

POSTSCRIPT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 279. Ἀρχιάλος, Eust. 1396. 22 : δῆλον δὲ ὡς τὸ μὲν κύριον ὁ Ἀρχιάλος καὶ τὸ ἐπίθετον ὁ ἀρχιάλος τόπος, καὶ πόλις δὲ Θράκης Ἀρχιάλος ἢ καὶ Ἀρχιάλη, προπαροξύνονται, ἀρχιαλὸς δὲ φασὶ σχοῖνος πλοίου, ὀξύνεται.

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

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

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

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

§ 351. Ὑῖδιον, Aristoph. Vesp. 1356.

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

§ 386. Ἀγανός, Eust. 200. 1: ἐν δὲ ῥητορικῇ λεξικῇ γράφεται ταῦτα. ἀγανὸν τὸ
καλὸν καὶ ἡδὺ καὶ προσήνές· ποτὲ δὲ καὶ κατὰ ἀντίφρασιν, τὸ χαλεπόν. ἐν ἑτέρῳ δὲ
ὅτι ἔστι καὶ ἀγανον προπαροξυτόνως· καὶ δηλοῖ τὸ κατεαγός.

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

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

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

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

§ 743. Ὅτεως and ὅτεφ are both of them proparoxytone, Chærob. C. 414. 6.

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

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

Ed. 1.	Ed. 2.	Ed. 1.	Ed. 2.	Ed. 1.	Ed. 2.	Ed. 1.	Ed. 2.	Ed. 1.	Ed. 2.		
777	... 779	812	{	804	836 ... 836	876	... 876	914	... 915		
778				805	837 ... 837	877	... 877	915	... 917		
779				806	838 ... 838	878	... 878	916	... 918		
780				807	839 ... 839	879	... 879	917	... 920		
781	... 780			808	840 ... 840	880	... 880	918	... 921		
782	... 781			809	841 ... 841	881	... 881	919	... 922		
783	... 782			810	842 ... 842	882	... 882	920	... 924		
784	{ 783 784			813	843 ... 843	883	... 883	921	... 925		
785				814	844 ... 844	884	... 884	922	... 931		
786	... 785			815	845 ... 845	885	... 885	923	... 932		
787	... 786			816	846 ... 846	886	... 886	924	... 933		
788				817	847 ... 847	887	... 887	925	... 935		
789				818	848 ... 848	888	... 888	926	... 936		
790			819	849 ... 849	889	... 889	927	... 937			
791	819		{	804	850 ... 850	890	... 890	928	... 938		
792				805	851 ... 851	891	... 891	929	... 939		
793				806	852 ... 852	892	... 892	930	... { 943		
794				807	853 ... 853	893	... 893	931	... 945		
795				808	854 ... 854	894	... 894	932	... 949		
796				809	855 ... 855	895	... 895	933	... 950		
797				810	856 ... 856	896	... 896	934	... 953		
798				820	857 ... 857	897	... 897	935	... 955		
799				821	858 ... 858	898	... 898	936	... 956		
800				822	859 ... 859	899	... 899	937	... 957		
801				823	860 ... 860	900	... 900	938	... 958		
802				824	861 ... 861	901	... 901	939	... 960		
803				825	862 ... 862	902	... 902	940	... 961		
804				826	863 ... 863	903	... 903	941	... 962		
805				827	864 ... 864	904	... 904	942	... 963		
806				828	865	865 ... 865	905	... 905	943	... 964	
807	866		866 ... 866		906	... { 907	944	... 965			
808	867		867 ... 867		907	... 908	945	... 966			
809	868		868 ... 868		908	... om.	946	... 967			
810	869		869 ... 869		909	... 909	947	... 969			
811	830		870 ... 870		910	... 910	948	... 970			
	831		871 ... 871		911	... { 912	949	... 971			
	832		872 ... 872		912	... 913	950	... 972			
	833		873 ... 873		913	... 914	951	... 973			
	834		874 ... 874				952	... 974			
	835		875 ... 875								

ABBREVIATIONS.

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

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

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

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

The remaining abbreviations are those in common use.

GREEK ACCENTUATION.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL RULES AND OBSERVATIONS.

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

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

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

3. The Greek accents (*προσφῶδαι, τόνοι*) are three in number, the Acute (*προσφῶδία ὀξεῖα*), as *ή*; the Grave (*προσφῶδία βαρεῖα*), as *ῆ*; and the Circumflex (*προσφῶδία περισπωμένη*), as *ῆ̂*.

4. NOTE 1.—*Προσφῶδία* has generally a far wider meaning than *τόνος*; Schol. Dion. Thrac. 674. 1 : *προσφῶδαι εἰσὶ δέκα, ὀξεῖα, βαρεῖα, περισπωμένη, μακρά, βραχεῖα, δασεῖα, ψιλή, ἀπόστροφος, ὑφὲν καὶ ὑποδιαστολή*. Cf. Arc. 191. 5; 186 sqq. Herodian (ap. Schol. Dion. Thrac. 676. 16) in his *Καθολικὴ προσφῶδία* defined *προσφῶδία* to be, *ποιὰ τάσις ἐγγραμμάτου φωνῆς ὑγιούς* (or *ὑγιής*), *κατὰ τὸ ἀπαγγελτικὸν τῆς λέξεως, ἐκφερομένη μετὰ τινος τῶν συνεξευγμένων περὶ μίαν συλλαβὴν, ἥτοι κατὰ συνῆθειαν διαλέκτου ὁμολογουμένης, ἥτοι κατὰ τὸν ἀναλογικὸν ὕρον καὶ λόγον*. Schol. Dion. Thrac. 678. 27 : *ιστέον δὲ ὅτι οὐ τοὺς τόνους μόνον ὠρίσατο, καὶ τούτους προσφῶδίας ἐκάλεσεν, ὥς τισιν ἔδοξε, πλανηθεῖσιν ἐκ τοῦ εἰπεῖν ποιὰ τάσις, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς χρόνους καὶ τὰ πνεύματα*.

5. NOTE 2.—That there are three accents in Greek is a statement which is true only if by accent be meant the written sign of some peculiar mode of pronunciation : even in that case some denied the fact. Arc. 191. 14 : *τόνοι μὲν τρεῖς, ὀξεῖα, βαρεῖα, περισπωμένη*. Porphyrius ap. A. G. 757. 13 : *τῶν τόνων γνήσιοι μὲν εἰσι δύο, ὃ τε ὀξύς καὶ ὁ περισπώμενος· ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν κατ' ἀπαθούς λέξεως τίθεται, ὁ δὲ κατὰ πεπονθυίας, ὁ περισπώμενος, καὶ ἔστι σύνθετος ἐκ τῆς ὀξεῖας καὶ βαρεῖας συντεθειμένης εἰς τὸν περισπώμενον . . . ὁ δὲ ἕτερος τόνος νωθὴς καὶ βραδύς*. Schol. Dion. Thrac. 663. 26 : *ἡ γὰρ βαρεῖα οὐκ ἔστι κύριος τόνος λέξεως, ἀλλὰ συλλαβῆς· ἡ δὲ ὀξεῖα κύριός ἐστι τόνος*. *κύριοι γὰρ τόνοι τῶν λέξεων δύο εἰσὶν, ἡ ὀξεῖα καὶ ἡ περισπωμένη*. Schol. Dion. Thrac. 705. 26 : *ιστέον δὲ ὅτι ἀπλοῖ μὲν τόνοι εἰσὶ δύο, ἡ ὀξεῖα καὶ ἡ βαρεῖα, σύνθετος δὲ τόνος εἶς*. *Καὶ λέγουσί τινες ὅτι διὰ τοῦτο ἡ περισπωμένη σύνθετος λέγεται, ἕπειδὴ κ.τ.λ.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. NOTE.—Chærob. C. 17. 18: *ὀξύτονον γὰρ λέγομεν τὸ ἐπὶ τέλους ἔχον τὴν ὀξείαν, οἷον καλὸς, καὶ παροξύτονον τὸ πρὸ μιᾶς συλλαβῆς τοῦ τέλους ἔχον τὴν ὀξείαν, οἷον ἄνθρωπου, καὶ πάλιν περισπώμενον φάμεν τὸ ἐπὶ τέλους ἔχον τὴν περισπωμένην, οἷον Ἑρμῆς, προπερισπώμενον δὲ τὸ πρὸ μιᾶς συλλαβῆς τοῦ τέλους ἔχον τὴν περισπωμένην, οἷον μῆλον, τούτου χάριν τὰ παροξύτονα καὶ προπαροξύτονα καὶ προπερισπώμενα καλοῦμεν βαρύτονα τῷ κοινῷ ὀνόματι, ὡς ἔχοντα τὴν βαρεῖαν ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ συλλαβῇ, οἷον, φίλδς, ἄνθρῳπδς, μῆλόν.* Perispomena are said to be potentially barytone because the circumflex on the last syllable implies according to the theories of the grammarians, an acute followed by a grave accent; Joh. Alex. 6. 15; E. M. 684. 53; Theodos. Gram. 71. 29; Chærob. C. 98. 12; 494. 5. Joannes Charax ap. Chærob. C. 19. 20: *ὀρθοτονεῖσθαι μὲν φάμεν, ὅτε τὸν ἀνάλογον κατὰ φύσιν τόνον φυλάττει ἐγκλίνεσθαι δὲ, ὅτε τὸν τόνον ἀναβιβάζει τῇ πρὸ αὐτῶν λέξει, ὡς ἀπὸ μεταφορᾶς τῶν ἐγκλινόντων ἑαυτῶν τὰ σώματα ἐπὶ τὰ ὀπίσω.*

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

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

13. A word with a trochaic ending and accented penultimate must be properispomenon: as *μοῦσᾶ, βαλοῦσᾶ, ὀξείᾶ*.

14. NOTE 1.—Joh. Alex. 4. 28 sqq. In the Bæotian dialect forms are found which are proparoxytone although the last syllable is long, as *τύπτομη = τύπτομαι*; *Ὁμηρῦ = Ὁμηροί*, Chærob. C. 403. 10; Eust. 365. 29. Götting (Accent. p. 25) observes that Bæckh. Corp. Inscr. 1. p. 723 accents *ἰάρν* for *ἱάρν*, and *μειλίχιν* for *μειλίχιν*; he is also of opinion that in A. G. 1187 we should write *τῇ Ἑλένη* and *τῇ Πηνέλοπη* for *Ἑλένη* and *Πηνελόπη*. In like manner the long *α = η* in Æolic seems to have been reckoned short for the accent, Joh. Alex. 3. 17: *τὸ Ἀφρόδιτα παρὰ μὲν Αἰολεῦσι πρὸ δύο ἔχει τὸν τόνον*. This remark he would hardly have made unless he held the *α* to be long, yet it is asserted to be short by Chærob. C. 325. 28: *οἱ δὲ Αἰολεῖς τὸ Η εἰς Α βραχὺ τρέπουσιν, οἷον Ἀφροδίτη Ἀφροδίτα* (sic). Hephæstion p. 83 ed. Gaisford quotes from Sappho *ποικιλόθρον' ἀθάναν' Ἀφροδίτα* and seems beyond all doubt to consider the final *α* long, and again p. 87. 5: *Ψάπφοι τί τὰν πολυούλβον Ἀφροδίταν*, where one of the scholiasts says *μακρὸν γάρ ἐστι τὸ ΤΑΝ*.

15. NOTE 2.—Joh. Alex. 5. 18: *πᾶσα φύσει μακρὰ πρὸ βραχείας ληκτικῆς ἐφ' ἑαυτῆς ἔχουσα τὸν τόνον περισπᾶται, οἶκος, ἦθος, ἄμος*; Chærob. C. 398. 15. This rule does not apply to those cases where the length of the vowel is caused by *arsis*, as in Hom. Il. 4. 155: *φίλε κασίγνητε*; cf. Eust. ad loc., nor to parathetic compounds as *τοιῶδε, Πυθῶδε, μήτις, οὔτις*, but *Οὔτις*, the fictitious name of Ulysses, follows the rule. In many editions we find Hom. Il. 5. 31: *Ἄρες Ἄρες βροτολογίε*; in Draco 24. 10 it is thus printed, though in the same author, 154. 18, it stands *Ἄρες Ἄρες βροτολογίε*, one out of ten thousand proofs of the singular carelessness of scribes or editors or both.

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

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

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

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

19. NOTE.—Chærob. C. 399. 25: φύσει μακρὰς οὔσης τῆς τελευταίας συλλαβῆς τρίτῃ ἀπὸ τέλους οὐδέποτε πίπτει ἡ ὀξεῖα, 'χωρὶς εἰ μὴ εὐρεθῇ τὸ Ω ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ συλλαβῇ παραλήγοντος τοῦ Ε,' τουτέστιν, ὅταν τὸ Ω ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ συλλαβῇ παραλήγοντος τοῦ Ε εὐρεθῇ, τρίτῃ ἀπὸ τέλους τότε πίπτει ἡ ὀξεῖα, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ πόλεως, μάντews, πράξεως, πόλεων, μάντewν, πράξεων, καὶ ὡς ἐπὶ τῶν παρὰ ταῖς διαλέκτοις, οἷον Ἀτρείδεω, Πηλείδεω. Ἰστέον ὅτι ταῦτα προπαροξυνόμενα οὐ θέλουσιν ἔχειν μεταξὺ τοῦ Ε καὶ τοῦ Ω σύμφωνον, ὡς ἐπὶ τῶν προλεχθέντων παραδειγμάτων· ἐὰν δὲ ἄρα καὶ ἔχωσι πάντως εὐρίσκεται ἡ τὸ Λ ἢ τὸ Ρ, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ χρυσόκερως, φιλόγελως. Cf. Theodos. Gram. 200. 3. In such words as *δύσερως* it must be noticed that the above accentuation holds of them only so far as they belong strictly to the Attic declension; if they are inflected like *δυσέρως*, genitive *δυσέρωτος*, the vowel *ω* being no long casual (*πρωτικόν*, cf. Theodos. l. l.) the ordinary accentuation obtains. Special rules for these forms will be given hereafter.

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

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

22. The different forms which a word assumes in the course of inflexion may require sometimes a change in the accent, sometimes a shifting of its place, and occasionally both; for example ἄνθρωπος becomes ἄνθρωπον, ἄνθρωπῳ, ἄνθρωπων, ἄνθρωποις. Now the acute accent cannot stand on the antepenultimate when the last syllable is long (§ 11), though it may on the penultimate to which syllable it is accordingly shifted, and the cases mentioned are written ἄνθρώπον, ἄνθρώπῳ, ἄνθρώπων, ἄνθρώποις: μούσα becomes μουσῆς, μουσῇ, but as the circumflex cannot stand on the penultimate when the last syllable is long, it is superseded by the acute, and we therefore write μούσῆς, μούσῃ: ἐπιστήμη becomes in the nominative plural ἐπιστήμαι where the final αι is considered short for the accent (§ 16); but the acute cannot stand on a naturally long penultimate when the last syllable is short, and therefore the circumflex takes its place (§ 13), and the word is written ἐπιστήμῃ; λαῖλαψ becomes λαίλαπος, λαίλαπι, λαίλαπων, and consequently by §§ 11, 12, λαίλαπος, λαίλαπι, λαίλάπων.

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

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

(§ 11), *πήχες*, or *πήχεις*, *πήχεων* (§ 18), *πήχεσι*, *πήχας*, or *πήχεις*: *βασιλεύς* is oxytone, and the accent stands on the third syllable, therefore *βασιλέος βασιλέως βασιλήος* (§ 13), *βασιλεῖ βασιλεῖ* (§ 20), *βασιλῆι* (§ 13), *βασιλέα βασιλῆ* (§ 20), *βασιλῆα* (§ 13), *βασιλέες βασιλεῖς βασιλῆς* (§ 20), *βασιλῆες* (§ 13), *βασιλέων βασιλήων*, *βασιλεῦσι* (§ 13), *βασιλέας βασιλεῖς* (§ 20), *βασιλέες βασιλεῖς* (§ 20). *Καλός* is oxytone; hence *καλή*, *καλόν*; *ὀξύς* is oxytone, therefore *ὀξεῖα* (§ 13), *ὀξύ*.

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

25. If we may argue from the silence of the native grammarians, all the Greek dialects with the single exception of the Æolic were accented in substantially the same manner; the known instances in which they vary from the ordinary rules are noticed in their respective places. Æolic however differs wholly from the other dialects in having no oxytone words except dissyllabic prepositions and conjunctions, and some monosyllables. For example, the Æolians pronounced *σόφος* for *σοφός*; *Ποσειδαν*, or *Ποτιδαν*, for *Ποσειδῶν*; *ῶραν*, or *ῶραν*, for *οὐρανός*; *Ῥώμαος*, or *Ῥωμάος*, for *Ῥωμαῖος*; *πάλαος*, or *παλάος*, for *παλαιός*; *σφραγιν* for *σφραγίδα*.

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

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

CHAPTER II.

ACCENTUATION OF WORDS BELONGING TO THE FIRST DECLENSION.

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

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

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

Words in *as* and *ης*.

30. Monosyllables in *as* and *ης* are perispomena, as *Bās*, *Γρās*, *Δās*, *Θās*, *Χνās*, *Πās*, *Δρῆς*, *Τρῆς*.

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

31. All words of more than one syllable in *as* are paroxytone, as *βύας, κοχλίας, νεανίας, ὀρνιθοθήρας, πωγωνίας, ταμίας, παραξίας, τραυματίας, Αἰνείας, Βορέας, Ἑπαμεινώνδας, Λεωνίδας, Λυσίας, Μίδας, Νικίας, Σιμμίας*, except those contracted from *aas*, or *eas*, which are perispomena, as *Βορράς, φιλοβορράς, Δημάς, Ἑρμάς, Μαρικᾶς, Φιλωτάς, ἐλασᾶς, κερατάς*, together with *ἄτταγᾶς* (or *ἄττάγας*).

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

Proper Names. Ἀγαθᾶς, Inscr.: Ἀξηνᾶς, Suid.: Ἀηδᾶς, Suid.: Αἰλουρᾶς, Sturz. de Dial. Maced. 136, quoted by *H. D.*: Ἀκεσᾶς, Athen. 48 B. Anthol. Gr. Brunck. T. 3. 192: Ἀκοχᾶς, A. G. Paris. 2. 145. 12: Ἀκριβᾶς (?) Arc. 21. 10: Ἀλβᾶς, Diod. Sic. 7. 3: Ἀλεξᾶς, Plut. 1. 947; 949: Ἀμησινᾶς, A. G. Paris. 2. 145. 30: Ἀμπελᾶς, Anna Comnena, 14. p. 442 B. *H. D.*: Ἀμυνᾶς, (?) Polyb. 4. 16. 9: Ἀναφᾶς, Phot. Bib. 382. 31: Ἀνεμᾶς, Leo Dial. p. 92 B. *H. D.*: Ἀπελλᾶς, Diog. Laert. 9. 106; Chærob. C. 443. 32: Ἀπολλᾶς (?) Pape.: Ἀργᾶς, Athen. 131 B: Ἀρκᾶς (perhaps for Ἀρκείας, which occurs in Iambl. Vit. Pyth. ad fin.), Arc. 21. 1, where Lobeck (Par. 222) would, as it seems without reason, read Μαρικᾶς: Ἀρκεσᾶς (?): Ἀρποκράς (?) Suid. s. v. is Ἀρπόκρας, in Galen; wrongly as Dindorf thinks: Ἀρτεμᾶς, Arc. 22. 6: Ἀρτεμιδωρᾶς, *H. D.*, there is no authority for such an accent: Ἀσκιδᾶς, Cyril. Vit. Sabæ. c. 86. *H. D.*: Ἀσκληπᾶς, Sozom. H. E. 3. 8. 11. *H. D.*: Ἀτταγᾶς, Diog. Laert. 9. 12. § 114: Ἀττιλᾶς (?): Ἀττινᾶς, Inscr.: Ἀφροδᾶς, Galen. t. 13. p. 858 A: Ἀχιλλᾶς, Phot. Bib. 470. 11: Ἀψεφᾶς, Schol. Dio Chrys. 1. p. 49. *H. D.*: Βαβυλᾶς, Suid. Βαβύλας, Zonar. 367: Βαδᾶς, Strab. 728: Βαλλαντᾶς, Synes. Ep. 127. *H. D.*: Βαραββᾶς, N. T. Matt. 27. 16: Βαρσαβᾶς, N. T. Acts 1. 23: Βᾶς, Arc. 125. 17; Chærob. C. 16. 7; Phot. Bib. 228. 17. In Æschyl. Suppl. 869=892. ed. Didot. ὦ Βᾶ, Γᾶς παῖ, Ζεῦ, it is an old form for βασιλεύς: Βασιλᾶς, Soph. Gloss.:* Βαῦθλᾶς (?): Βελιτανᾶς, Phot. Bib. 39. 5: Βησᾶς, so Pape, who quotes an epigram in the Anthol. Gr., where, in Jacob's edn., Βήσας stands. In the following passage of Suid. it seems to be either an adverb or adjective: Βησᾶς ἔστηκεν οἶον ἀχανῆς. οὗτος ἔστηκεν ἀχανῆς καὶ παταγῶδης καὶ ὑπόμωρος: Βορράς, Arc. 22. 15: Βουσᾶς, Phot. Bib. 28. 12: Βρανᾶς, Cinnamus 6. 7; 2. 1: Βυβλᾶς, or Βιβλᾶς, Galen. Comment. 2. in Hippocrat. Epidem. 3. § 5, tom. 9. p. 244. ed. Chart.: Γαβρᾶς, Cinnamus 2. 8. Γαρουνᾶς, Pape, but in Strabo, 4. p. 177 F. ed. Meineke, it is Γαρούνας, though some MSS. of that author do read Γαρουνᾶς: Γλισσᾶς (ᾶ, but generally ἄντος), Chærob. ap. Eust. 269. 21: Γλυκᾶς or Γλύκας (?): Γονατᾶς, Polyb. 2. 41. 10. St. Byz. s. v. Γόννοι has Γονατᾶς, and Eusebius Γονάτας: see *H. D.* s. v.: Γοργοσᾶς (?): Γουνᾶς (?) Pape: Γρᾶς, Arc. 125. 15; Joh. Alex. 7. 29; Chærob. C. 15. 26: Γρηγορᾶς, A. G. 1441, note, et alibi: Δαμᾶς, E. M. 247. 16; Zonar. 465; also Δάμα, gen. -α and -αντος: Δᾶς, Arc. 125. 16; Chærob. C. 16. 7: Δελφινᾶς, Leo Diac. 10. 9. *H. D.*: Δημᾶς, A. G. 714. 24: Διογᾶς (?): Διονυσᾶς (?): Διονυτᾶς (?): Εἰσᾶς, Inscr.: Ἐλεσβαᾶς, Phot. Bib. 2. 2: Ἐπαφρᾶς, N. T. Coloss. 4. 12: Ἐπικρᾶς (gen. ᾶ and οὔ), Inscr.: Ἐργωνᾶς (?) E. M. 422. 36: Ἑρμάς, Arc. 22. 5: Εὐκαρπᾶς, Inscr.: Εὐκτᾶς, Inscr.: Εὐπορᾶς, Inscr.: Εὐτυχᾶς, Inscr.: Εὐφρατᾶς, Theodoret. H. E. 2. 9, quoted by *H. D.*: Ζηνᾶς, Arc. 21. 19; Chærob. C. 42. 33;

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

A. G. 857. 2: *Zovapās*: *Zonās*, Anthol. Gr. Brunck. 2. 211: *Zwuprās*, Inscr.: *Zwōsās*, Inscr.: *Zwōsimās*, Suid.: *Ἡρακλās*, Georg. Syncell. p. 363 B., quoted by *H. D.* s. v.: *Ἡrās*, Arc. 22. 15: *Θαδās*, Arc. 21. 18, where Schmidt reads *Θευδās* with Cod. Hav.: *Θās*, Arc. 125. 16.; Joh. Alex. 7. 29; Chærob. C. 16. 4: *Θαυmās*, E. M. 247. 17; Zonar. 465: *Θεοδās*, Galen. Method. Medend. 10. c. 7. tom. 10. p. 49 A. ed. Chart.: *Θευδās*, E. M. 448. 30: *Θεωνās*, A. G. Paris. 2. 152. 9: *Θωmās*, Chærob. E. 49. 23; Chærob. C. 42. 34; A. G. 674. 28; Theodos. Gramm. 88. 24: *Ἰγnās* (?) Ptol. 2. 3. 2: *Ἰστās*, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 270. 32: *Ἰωνās*, N. T.; Phot. Bib. 116. 1: *Καναχās*, Anthol. Gr. Brunck. 2. 15: *Κερκιδās*, Arc. 21. 19: *Κερās*, Euseb. p. 153. ed. Mai. *H. D.*: *Κεφαλās*, Leo Grammat. 234. 15; Cf. Soph. Gloss. s. v.: *Κηφās*, N. T. Galat. 2. 14; Suid. s. v. has *Κηφās*: *Κιδηnās*, Theod. Melit. Proem. in Astronom. c. 11: *Κλειδās*, Georg. Acropol. Annal. p. 102 C. *H. D.*: *Κλεοpās*, N. T. Luke 24. 18, and *Κλεόpas*: *Κλεωpās* (?): *Κλονās*, Plut. 2. 1132 C. and 1133 A: *Κλοpās*, *H. D.* *Κλωpās*, Suid. and N. T.: *Κοθυlās* (?) Jo. Mosch. Prat. Spir. p. 1077 A; Hase. ap. *H. D.*: *Κοκκωνās*, Lucian. Alex. § 6: *Κομηtās*, Chærob. C. 42. 34: *Κονnās*, Aristoph. Eq. 534 = 532: *Κοσμās*, Suid. s. v. *Ἰωάννης*: *Κοτοkās*, Strab. 660: *Κοτυlās*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 2. 4: *Κουζινās*, Eust. 1367. 54: *Κρυτιδās*, Diod. Sic. 4. 23: *Κτησās* (?) Inscr.: *Κυθη-nās* (?) Diog. Laert. 9. 12. § 116: *Κωκαlās*, Cantacuz. Hist. 3. 93, 94: *Κωmās*, Suid. s. v. *Ἰππῶναξ*: *Λαγγαδās*, Georg. Acrop. Chron. c. 63, quoted by *H. D.* s. v. *λαγκάδιον*: *Λαχās*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 16; Vid. inf.: *Λεονtās*, Inscr.: *Λεωνnās*, Suid.: *Λιχās*, Chærob. C. 423. 14. Perhaps we should read *Λαχās* here or *Λιχās* in Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 16: *Λίχas*, Apollod. 2. 7. 7: *Λουkās*, Chærob. E. 49. 23; Chærob. C. 43. 34; A. G. 674. 28: *Λυγγās*, cf. Brunck. ad Ranas, vol. 1. p. 147, *H. D.*: *Λυκιtās* (?) Pollux, 5. 47. *H. D.*, where Bekk. reads *Λυκόττας*: *Μαλανnās*, *H. D.*: *Μαρās* (?) Phot. Bib. 475. 38; *Μάras*, Suid.: *Μαρικās*, name of a play of Eupolis (gen. *ā*, *ō*, and *āntos*), Eust. 300. 22: *Μαρουθās* Phot. Bib. 12. 17: *Μασινισ-sās* (?) Pape, generally *Μασσανάσης*, *Μασανάσσης*, etc.: *Μασkās*, Xen. An. 1. 5. 4: *Μαχαtās*, Polyb. 4. 34. 4, and *Μαχάτας*: *Μελανθās*, Suid. s. v. *Φρόνιχος*: *Μελεās*, N. T. Luke 3. 31: *Μεριδās*, Alciph. 3. 61: *Μετωpās*, Athanas. T. I. p. 192 C, quoted by *H. D.* s. v.: *Μηνnās*, Arc. 22. 9; Chærob. C. 42. 27; Thucyd. 5. 19: *Μητρās*, Arc. 22. 14; Chærob. C. 42. 33; Joh. Alex. 8. 16: *Μολpās* (?) Inscr.: *Μονnās*, "Theophr. fr. 9; De Sudor. 12. p. 814." *H. D.*; Lob. Phryn. 765: *Μου-sās*, Paul. Æginet. 7. 12. p. 274. 1, quoted by *H. D.*: *Νασικās*, Plut. 1. 834 B.: *Νειλαρās*, Athanas. vol. 1. p. 190 B, ubi olim *Νειlās*, *L. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*: *Νικανdās*, Plut. frag. 3, tom. 10. p. 719, ed. Wyttēnb. 80.: *Νικοmās*, Lob. Phryn. 435: *Νοmās* and *Νουmās*, A. G. 714. 24. This is the constant accent of our books, yet Dion. Hal. Ant. Rom. 2. 58 = p. 120. 24. Sylb. expressly says it is barytone, and therefore we should probably write *Νόmas* or *Νούmas*. Cf. *H. D.* s. v.: *Νυμφās*, N. T. Col. 4. 15: *Νωνnās*, Suid.: *Ξηνnās*, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 270. 31: *Οἰωνnās*, Athen. 1. p. 20 A.: *Ὀλυμπnās*, N. T. Rom. 16. 15: *Ὀνnās* (?) Hesych.: *Ὀναtās*, Anthol. Gr. Brunck. 3. 178, or *Ὀνάtas*, Phot. Bib. 114. 13, and Paus. 5. 27. 8: *Ὀνηsās*, Inscr.: *Ὀργās*, Strab. 577; Dindorf conjectures *Ὀρbas*: *Οὐλ-φιλās*, Phot. Bib. 58. 10: *Ὀφελλās*, Phot. Bib. 70. 25: *Παλλαδās*, Tzetzes, Proleg. ad Lycoph.: *Πανnās* or *Πανnās*, Euseb. Chron. p. 42. 45, ed. Mai. *H. D.*: *Παλmās*, Anth. Plan. 4. 35.: *Παραδαlās* (?) *H. D.*: *Παρμεnās*, N. T. Acts 6. 5: *Πασαkās*, Plut. 1. 1015: *Πετρωνnās*, Galen. T. 13. p. 731 F.: *Πηγnās*, Demetr. Procop. de Erudit. Græcis. c. 4: *Πιθηkās*, Nicet. Chon. Hist. p. 36 D. *H. D.*: *Πλατανισtās*, Paus. 3. 11. 2; 3. 14. 8: *Ποπlās*, Joseph. B. J. 2. 2. 1. *H. D.*: *Προβαtās*, Eustath. Opusc. p. 290. 63. *H. D.*: *Προσδοkās*, Inscr.: *Πρωtās*, *H. D.*: *Πτερnās*, Paus. 10. 5. 10: *Πυθnās* (?) Arc. 21. 19: *Σαβανnās* (?): *Σακkās*, Suid. s. v. *Ἀμμόνιος*: *Σαlās* (?) Inscr.: *Σάlas*, a river, Strab. 291: *Σαλkās*, (?) *H. D.*: *Σαμωνnās*, Suid.: *Σατανnās*, Phot. Bib. 63. 41. N. T.: *Σελεnās*, Suid. s. v. *Ἀρειανοί*: *Σεραpās* (or *Σαραpās*), Athanas. 1. 192 C. *H. D.*: *Σεrās*, Inscr.: *Σευ-*

θās, Plut. 1. 1029: Σιλās, *H. D.*: Σιλουρās, *H. D.*: Σιμās, Inscr.: Σιμωνās (?) *H. D.*: Σιννās, Strab. 755: Σισειννās, Plut. 1. 492: Σκευνās, Acts 9. 14, and Inscr.: Σκοτινās, St. Byz. s. v. Σκοτινά where Götting would read Σκοτίτας: Σολυμās, Suid.: Σουχās, *H. D.*: Στεφανās, N. T. 1 Cor. 16. 17: Στρογγυλās, Fabric. Bib. Græca, 11. p. 716, ed. Harles. *H. D.*: Σωζās, Inscr.: Σωσηνās, Synes. Ep. 43. 102: Σωτās (and Σώτας), Euseb. H. E. 5. 19.: Σωτηρās, Schol. Ven. Δ. 412: Τατās (?) Inscr.: Τριχās, Append. ad Dracon.: Τροφιμās (?) *H. D.*: Τψās, Arc. 21. 22: Φαλερνās, Joseph. B. J. 13. 9. 2: Φανās, A. G. Paris. 2. 145. 15: Φαννās, Inscr.: Φελδās, Joseph. A. J. 1. 6. 5. *H. D.*: Φιδιτās, Chærob. C. 42. 34: Φιλās (?) Bentl. Epist. ad Mill. p. 346, sqq. ed. Dyce: Φιλητās, Joh. Alex. 9. 22; Theoc. 7. 40; in Ælian, V. H. 9. 14, it is falsely paroxytone: Φιλωνās, Inscr.: Φιλωτās, Strab. 633, 636: Φώκας, Phot. Bib. 32. 11: Χαμβδās, Anth. Pal. App. 134: Χαρανδαμās, *H. D.*: Χαρωνās (?) *H. D.*: Χιλās, Iamb. de Vit. Pyth. ad fin.: Χνās, Arc. 125; Chærob. C. 16. 5: Χουζās, N. T. Luke 8. 3: Χρυσολωρās. For the accent of many of these words, especially of those which occur only on coins or inscriptions, there is no real authority; Dindorf, and other scholars, imagine that they are following the teaching of the old grammarians in making words in *as* (genitive α) perispomena, but in fact the grammarians teach no such doctrine.

33. *Common Substantives and Adjectives.* ἄββās, voc ἄββᾶ, N. T. Zonar. 2: ἄηδās (?) Suid.: ἄπταγās, Eust. 854. 26; Chærob. C. 43. 6: on the various forms of this word see Lob. Phryn. 117: ἄμηνās, Soph. Gloss.: ἄμπελās, Leo Diac. Hist. 6, p. 69 C. quoted by *H. D.*: ἄργās, a kind of serpent: ἄσβεστās, Soph. Gloss.: βακχās = βακχευτής, Schol. Soph. Philoct. 1199: βασκās, Matthiæ Greek Grammar, 1. p. 122. In Aristoph. Av. 885, it is written βάσκας:

καὶ τέτρακι, καὶ ταῶνι
καὶ ἐλεῶ καὶ βάσκα
καὶ ἐλασῶ, καὶ ἐρωδιῶ.

It is sometimes erroneously referred to the third declension: the cognate βασκās is oxytone in the text of Eust. 978. 5, and elsewhere: βελονās, Soph. Gloss.: βησσās, Lob. Aglaoph. 27: βιλλās (?) Arc. 22: βοιλās = βολιās, Soph. Gloss.: βροντās = βροντήσας, Schol. Soph. Philoct. 1199, said to be a mere blunder: γουβās, Soph. Gloss.: δακνās, probably an adjective, A. G. 36. 17. δακνās ἵππος, δακνās ὄνος περισπᾶται, Chærob. C. 43. 2: ἐλαδās, Soph. Gloss.: ἐλασās, Aristoph. Av. 886: ἐλεās, Aristoph. Av. l. l. (ἐλέας, Hesych.) The lexicons are sometimes in error with regard to this word, in making it of the third declension. Ἐλέας (gen. *αντος*) is a proper name; Chærob. C. 32. 6; 119. 26: ζελās (?) Chærob. C. 124. 11: Ἐτι δεῖ προσθεῖναι 'καὶ χωρὶς τῶν διὰ τὸ μέτρον.' Ἔστι γὰρ ὁ ζελās τοῦ ζελά, (οὕτως δὲ λέγεται κατὰ Θράκας ὁ οἶνος,) καὶ τούτου ἡ δοτικὴ εὐρίσκεται παρ' Εὐριπίδῃ χωρὶς τοῦ Ι. Συστέλλαι γὰρ βουλόμενος τὸ Α, οὐ προσέγραψε τὸ Ι, οἶον

ταῦτὸν ποιεῖ τό τ' Ἀττικὸν τῷ ζελά, σὺν γὰρ κερανοῖς.

Phot. Lex. 51. 22. Ζεῖλα: τὸν οἶνον οἱ Θράκες, where, according to the Cambridge editor, the accent is omitted: in Hermann's edition it is printed Ζεῖλα: καπηλās, *H. D.*: карабиās, Soph. Gloss.: καρτζιμās, Soph. Gloss.: κασās = κασῆς, in Xen. Cyrop. 8. 3. 6, and Pollux. 7. 68, it is κάσας or κάσσας: καταβλατās, Soph. Gloss.: καταφαγās, Lob. Phryn. 434; καταφαγās is wrong: καταφυγās occurs in Chærob. C. 43. 2, but in Gaisford's index it is rightly printed καταφαγās: κατωφαγās, according to Schol. in Aristoph. Av. 288, κατωφάγας is an adjective, Κατωφαγās a proper name: κερατās, Psellus, *H. D.*: κερνās, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 27: κορβανās, N. T. Matth. 27. 6: κορυζās, Suid. s. v. βουκόρυζαν: κοχλιās, Soph. Gloss.: κρασās, Soph. Gloss.: κτενās, Soph. Gloss.: λαρυγγās, Lob. Phryn. 434: λās, Arc. 125; Joh. Alex. 7. 29: Chærob. C. 27. 29, 15. 27; E. M. 553. 2; Paus. 3. 24. 10: λαχανās, Chærob. C. 43. 1:

λαχᾶς=στίμμι, Chærob. C. 373. 15: should it not be χολᾶς? cf. Eust. 728. 48: μαῖουμᾶς, Suid.: μασουχᾶς, Alex. Trall. 7. p. 322 D, *H. D.*: μυρικᾶς, Hesych.: ὄξυγαλατᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: ὄστρακᾶς, Chærob. C. 42. 35: πᾶξαμᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: πᾶς, ὁ πατήρ, Arc. 125; E. M. 655. 13: παπᾶς, A. G. 674. 28; cf. Soph. Gloss. s. v. and παπᾶς. This is the Greek accent: the Romans wrote πάπας, E. M. 655. 14: πελεκᾶς, Arc. 21. Also gen. ἄντος and πελέκας, Lob. Par. 139: πελλᾶς, ὁ γέρων and φιλοπελλᾶς, Arc. 22: πεταλᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: πινακᾶς, Ducange ap. *H. D.*: πινακιδᾶς, Chærob. C. 43. 1: στοματᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: σχοινᾶς, Lob. Phryn. 435: ταμᾶς, γαμβρός, Hesych.: τηθελᾶς (?) Lob. Phryn. 299: τραχῆλᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: τρεσᾶς, Chærob. C. 43. 3, where for τρέσας, τρέσα, we should probably read τρεσᾶς, τρεσᾶ: cf. Eust. 1000. 11: ὅθεν καί τις ἐν Ἀθηναίοις ἐπὶ δειλίᾳ κωμωδοῦμενος τρεσᾶς ἐκαλείτο, καθὰ καί τις ἕτερος διάρροϊαν πάσχων γαστρός, χεσᾶς ἐλέγετο. The form τρεσᾶς, τρεσᾶντος, is also to be found in the lexicons. Hesych. s. v. Τρεσάντων has τρέσας, τρέσαντος: ὑψᾶς, Kühner, G. G. I. 383: φαγᾶς, Arc. 21. 12; Lob. Phryn. 434: φακᾶς, Suid. s. v. φακαί: φλασκᾶς (?) Reg. Pros. 61. p. 433, where Lobeck would read φασκᾶς. His conjecture is improbable, since the only φασκας in Greek is oxytone, and of the third declension: χεσᾶς, Eust. 1000. 12: χολᾶς, Eust. 728. 48: χηλᾶς, Lob. Phryn. 434. Hesych. s. v.: ψευδαββᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: ψηνᾶς (?) Zonar. 1871. ψηφᾶς, see Ducange, s. v.: ψιλᾶς (?) Paus. 3. 19. 6, where in the editions ψίλας is read. Lob. Phryn. 434. To this head Göttling, Accent. p. 117, refers the Aristophanic forms μαμᾶν and κακᾶν, Nub. 1365-6. Cf. Phot. Lex. 245. 13. μαμᾶν: Ἀργεῖοι τὸ ἐσθίειν· οὕτω Καλλιᾶς. Schol. ad Aristoph. *l. l.* μαμᾶν, ἄσημος φωνὴ τῶν παιδίων λαλούντων.

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

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

36. NOTE.—Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 16; Arc. 23 sqq.; Chærob. C. 176. 22; E. M. 435. 47. False accents are not at all uncommon in this class of words. Ἀκτής, though quite contrary to analogy, is found in Eust. 868. 31. ἀμαλλοδετής and μαλλοδετής are errors; in Theocr. 10. 44 the former is rightly paroxytone, like ἀμφιδέτης, ἀσκοδέτης, ζυγοδέτης, ἰοδέτης, ἱπποδέτης, κηροδέτης: ἀναγνώστης Schol. Ven. Z. 511 = vol. 1. p. 248. 31 is probably a mere oversight of the editor: ἀποθέται, Plut. 1. 49 E, is in some lexicons erroneously entered as ἀποθετής: ἀργοναυτής is contrary to all analogy and certainly false, cf. Ἀργοναυτής, δεσποσιοναυτής, καρνοναυτής, σωναυτής, χιλιοναυτής: ἀφεστής is sometimes quoted from Plut. 2. 292 A, where it does not occur, but ἀφεστήρ; but ἀφεστής, ἀγαθός is found in Hesych. Lob. Par. 430: γλύπτης not γλυπτής is the right accent, Lob. Par. 135: δερμηστής A. G. 240. 14: δερμηστής: οἱ μὲν φασιν εἶδος σκώληκος, ὃ κατεσθίει τὰ δέρματα· Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ ὀφείως εἶδος, the accent of this word, though contrary to analogy, finds a parallel in that of ὠμήστης mentioned below: διαλυτής

is found in Thuc. 3. 82. 5, the codex Palat. is said to read *διαλύτης*, which is doubtless the correct form, Lob. Par. 548; 432: *διασωστής* should be *διασώστης*, Lob. Par. 448. note 72: *ἐγκαυστής*, Plut. 2. 348 F, but Zonar. 68 has the right accent *ἐγκαύστης*: *ἐκτιστής*, Basil. Or. vol. 1. p. 437 A, *H. D.* is almost certainly wrong: *ἐντευκτής*, Pamphil. Abyd. Epist. p. 26. 30. *H. D.*: *ἐπαστής* which is quoted by *H. D.* from the Septuagint, may be correct, it is parallel with *ληστής* which is certainly oxytone: *ἐπιρρυτής*, *H. D.* cannot be right: *ζευκτής*, Hesych. s. v. *Ζευξίλεως* ought to be *ζεύκτης*, and the same remark is true of *συζευκτής*, Nomocanon. Coteler. n. 520. *H. D.*: *καταλυτής*, a *destroyer*, is in several places made oxytone; *καταλύτης*, a *guest*, paroxytone, but in Hesychius both are written *καταλύτης*, and no doubt rightly: *καταστρωτής*, *H. D.* is a mere blunder: *καταυστής*· *καταδύστης* Hesych., the last editor has changed the accent of *καταδύστης*, and if *καταυστής* belongs to the first declension, it would be as well to alter its accent likewise: *κατεντευκτής*, Suid., should be altered: *κλωστής*, *H. D.*, is a mistake, the word is paroxytone in E. M. 495. 27: *κοστής*, Athen. 357 A, if not altogether corrupt, should be *κόστης*: *κριτής*, Chærob. C. 176. 14, the compound *ψευδοκριτής* quoted by *H. D.* from Achmes, Oniocr. p. 149. 11, is a monstrous error; all the compounds of *κριτής* follow the general rule without an exception: *κτιστής*, *H. D.* is an oversight, in every passage which they quote the word is paroxytone: *κυνακτής* should be paroxytone, like other words of the same termination, *ἀμυγδαλοκατάκτης*, *κατάκτης*, *καρυοκατάκτης*, etc.: *μεταφράστης* is sometimes, though erroneously, made oxytone: *μνηστής* is false for *μνήστης*, Athen. 147 B.: *παρασχίστης*, Diod. Sic. 1. 91, is improperly oxytone in some lexicons: *προγευστής* ought to be *προγεύστης*, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 324; E. M. 315. 38; Athen. 171 B.: *πιιστής* for *πίστης* is probably a mere misprint. With regard to the word *ῥαιστής* and its compounds some doubt exists, but it appears that it is paroxytone as a dissyllable, and oxytone as a trisyllable, hence we should write *ῥαίστης*, but *ῥαϊστής*, in like manner *κυνοραϊστής*, Arist. H. A. 5. 31. 6; Rhet. 2. 20. 6, and the manuscript readings there; S. V. Π. 414: *θυμοραϊστής* *τετρασυλλάβως καὶ βαρυτόνως ὁ Γλαυκὸς φησιν, ἢ ὅτι θυμοραϊστής, ἀλλὰ κακῶς· ἀντίκειται γὰρ αὐτῷ τὸ θυμοραϊστέων*, the reference is to Hom. Od. 17. 300, and I cannot help thinking that Glaucus was right; the form *Ἰλιορραϊστής* can hardly be correct, cf. *ἀλῖορραϊστής*, *ἀνθρωπορραϊστής*, *βουρραϊστής*, *λυκορραϊστής*, *μητρορραϊστής*, *πατρορραϊστής*, *τεκνορραϊστής*: *σειστής*, Lydus de Ostentis, p. 188 = p. 104, 12 ed. Wachsmuth. is a very doubtful accent, it should most probably be paroxytone like *κατασειστής*, Georg. Pachym. Mich. Pal. p. 308 B, *H. D.*; though they cite *ἀνασειστής* from late authors: *συνπαιστής*, Plat. Minos, 319 E., is rightly paroxytone in Phot. Bib. 100. 21: *τμήτης* not *τμητής* is the proper accent, Lob. Par. 135; 548: *ὑπερεκτιστής*, Basil. t. i. p. 165 D, can hardly be correct: *ὑπιπέτης* (not to be confounded with *ὑπιπετής* of the Third Declension) Schol. Ven. M. 201: *Ἀρίσταρχος ἐβάρυνεν εὐρῶν τὸ ᾠκυπέτα χρυσέησιν ἐθείρησιν οὕτως κεκλιμένον, ὥσπερ καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ παντοπώλης παντωπῶλα . . . τινὲς μέντοι ἐτόλμησαν τὸ ὑπιπέτης περισπάσαι, ἐπεὶ ἐν ἐτέροις ἔφη ᾠστ' αἰετὸς ὑπιπετήεις.* ὥς οὖν τὸ τμητής . . . ἐγένετο τμηής . . . οὕτω ὑπιπετήεις ὑπιπετήης: *ψάλτης*, Chærob. C. 176. 24; in the common dialect this was paroxytone, 'in codd. constanter ψάλτης scribi videtur,' *H. D.*, but that it was oxytone in Attic is perpetually stated by the grammarians Arc. 24. 7; Schol. Soph. Elect. 70: *ὠμήστης*, this was the accent of Tyrannion, and it is in accordance with analogy, but Aristarchus wrote *ὠμηστής*, Schol. Ven. A. 454; X. 67; Eust. 855. 39.

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

ἱππότης, κυνηγέτης, μουσαγέτης, νεηλάτης, οἰκέτης, ὁμότης, ὄρκα-
πάτης, πανδακέτης, πελάτης, περιναιέτης, τηλυγέτης, τοξότης, ὕδρα-
λέτης, ὑπηρέτης, φρεναπάτης, φυλέτης, χρεωφειλέτης, except εὔρετης
oxytone, and its compounds as ἐφευρετής, which follow the general
rule.

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

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

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

40. NOTE.—In Plut. 2. 1113 B, ἀλοίτης is oxytone, but wrongly, for the word
is expressly stated to be paroxytone by Theognostus, Can. 46. 4, cf. E. M. 61. 44;
69. 51; 85. 26, Arc. 27. 1.

41. Words of more than two syllables in ῆτης preceded by any
consonant but Σ are paroxytone, as ἀγύρτης, ἀλείπτης, ἀσκάντης,
αὐθέντης, αὐτοέντης, διώκτης, κεκράκτης, κολάπτης, μιάντης, νυ-
στάκτης, παραμασύντης, ὑφάντης, except oxytone, 1. ἐθελοντής,
ἐκοντής, and in Attic ποικιλτής, and καθαρτής; 2. the following
in ντης from verbs in αἶνω and ὕνω; ἄβρυντής, ἄμυντής, εὐθυνητής,
διευθυντής, ἰθυνητής, διυθυντής, καλλυντής, κατιλλαντής, λαμπρυντής,
λευκαντής, λυμαντής, ὀσφραντής, καπνοσφραντής, πραῦντής, φαι-
δρυντής; 3. several in κτης from verbs in ἄζω, ἰζω, ὕζω, and σσω,
as αἰνικτής, ἄρπακτής, θωρηκτής, ἰυκτής, νυστακτής, σαλπικτής, or
σαλπικτής, ἀριστοσαλπικτής, ἱεροσαλπικτής, συρικτής, φορμικτής,
and φορμικτής, φρυακτής.

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

φαιδρυντής, ποικιλτής, καλλυντής, πραύντής· ὅτι οὐκ ἔχει τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν εἰς φωνήεν λήγουσαν. A. G. Oxon. 2. 419. 29 : ὑφάντης· παροξυτόνως· ἐπειδὴ τὰ εἰς ΤΗΞ ἀρσενικὰ ἔχοντα τὴν παραλήγουσαν εἰς ἀμετάβολον λήγουσαν παροξυτόνως· οἷον Λαέρτης· ὑφάντης· σεσημείωται τὸ ποικιλτής. Schol. Soph. Elect. 70 : τὰ εἰς ΤΗΞ, ἔχοντα τὴν παρατέλευτον εἰς ἀμετάβολον λήγουσαν, ἀπρόσληπτα ὄντα τοῦ Σ κατὰ τὴν γενικὴν, βαρύνονται, εἰ μὴ εἴη μετοχικά, ὑφάντης, ἀγύρτης, εὐφράτης [leg. εὐφράντης] τὸ δὲ ἔκοντής καὶ ἐθειλοντής, μετοχικά· παρὰ δὲ Ἀττικοῖς ὀξύνεται τό τε καθαρτής, καὶ ἀμυντής ἐπὶ τοῦ βοηθοῦ, φαιδρυντής, ποικιλτής, ψαλτής, πραύντης.

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

44. NOTE 3.—Αἰνικτής, Diog. Laert. 9. 1. 6 : ἀρπακτής, *L. S.* : δαΐκτης, *L. S.*, ψυχοδαΐκτης Anth. Pal. 9. 524. 24 : ξενοδαΐκτης, *L. S.*, is ξενοδαΐκτης in Eurip. Herc. F. 391 : ἐλεγκτής, yet the compounds ἐχθρελέγκτης, Λατινελέγκτης, μοιχοελέγκτης, are paroxytone in the passages quoted by *H. D.*; ἀπελεγκτής is oxytone in Euseb. Præp. Evan. 256 D : θωρηκτής, Hom. Π. 12. 317; Eust. 907. 48, this is an extraordinary accent, according to all principles of analogy the word ought to be paroxytone, but the scribes have determined otherwise : ἰυκτής (άς), Theocr. 8. 30 : κηληκτής, Plut. 2. 220 F. *H. D.* : μελικτής (?), μελικτάς, Theocr. 4. 30 : μουσικτάς, Hesych. : νυστακτής, Aristoph. Vesp. 12 : σαλπικτής (or σαλπικτής), Pollux. 4. 87 : ἀριστοσαλπικτής, ληστοσαλπικτής, ἱεροσαλπικτής, Pollux. 4. 87 : συρικτής, Arist. Prob. 18. 6. 1 : ταρακτής, Eust. 873. 16, is paroxytone in Schol. Æschyl. Pers. 79 : φορμικτής and φορμικγkτής, E. M. 798. 45 : φρυακτής, see *L. S.* s. v.

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

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

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

47. NOTE 6.—Ἀορτής, Suid., or ἄορτης, Hesych., for which ἀβερτής, Suid., is a later form: καθαρτής, Attic, E. M. 436. 5.

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

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

50. NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 545. 23; Arc. 26; 27; 28; Schol. Ven. A. 454; Eust. 533. 38; 596. 23; 855. 39. According to Schol. Ven. E. 158, ἀγρώστης is paroxytone when it is an adjective; in the sense of *hunter* it is oxytone in E. M. 14. 12, paroxytone in A. G. 213. 6; cf. Eust. 533. 40: ἀκέστης, Eust. 1254. 2: Φρύγες ἀκέστην (*sic*) καλοῦσι τὸν ἱατρὸν ὡς φασιν οἱ παλαιοί; S. V. X. 2: ὅθεν Φρύγες ἀκέστην (*sic*) τὸν ἱατρὸν: there can be no doubt that as a common substantive or adjective the word is oxytone according to rule; E. M. 46. 20; Pollux. 4. 177; Lob. Par. 448: ἀλκήστης (?) Suid. s. v. ἀμύντης: ἀνακτοτελέσται, Clem. Alex. Protrep. should either be oxytone or ἀνακτοτελετής: ἀργεστής as an adjective is oxytone, Schol. Ven. A. 306; as a substantive it is paroxytone, E. M. 136. 25; Eust. 845. 61; Arc. 27. 8: βειλαρμόστης, Hesych., has been changed by the last editor into βειλαρμοστής: γενούστης is a fanciful word invented by Plato, Phileb. 30. D, E; E. M. 226. 24: δυνάστης, Lob. Par. 448, and παντοδυνάστης: ἐπαλώστης is found as well as ἐπαλωστής, Lob. Phryn. 254; Par. 450: εὐάστης should be εὐαστής, Lob. Par. 448, note 72: θυέστης, Phot. Bib. 532. 33; Lob. Par. 448: κακοδαιμονίστης should be oxytone, Athen. 551 F. We have ἀγαθοδαιμονιστής read by one MS. in Arist. Eth. Eud. 3. 6. 3: κεράστης, Eur. Cycl. 52; κεραστής, oxytone means a *mixer* and is regular; it is quoted by H. D. from Orph. fr. 28. 13: κηλέστης (?) Suid.; Zonar. 1202. H. D. should be corrected: μονώστης, Theog. Can. 45. 1: πενέστης, cf. Steph. Byz. s. v. Πενέσται, ἔθνος Θεσσαλικόν ὁ τόπος βαρύς, ὡς Ὀρέστης Θυέστης: ῥητοροσοφίστης, H. D. is a mere blunder: ῥινοκολούστης, a name of Hercules, Paus. 9. 25. 4, ought to be corrected: χρεώστης, Plut. 2. 828 D, *et alibi*. Heracleides at one time wrote χηρώστης, but afterwards altered his mind; the word is oxytone, Eust. 533. 38; Schol. Ven. E. 158; Eust. 1724. 36: ὠμήστης, Tyrannion: ὠμηστής, Aristarchus: Schol. Ven. A. 454; X. 67; Eust. 855. 39; this strictly belongs to the dissyllables.

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

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

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

53. NOTE 2.—Oxytones which should by the rule be paroxytone. Αἰχμητής, E. M. 40. 38; Philem. Lex. p. 5. § 12: ἀστεροπητής, A. G. Oxon. 2. 321. 16: βυκανητής, probably from βυκανάω, on which see L. S. s. v.: δρυατής (?) Hesych.: ἐπητής or ἐπήτης, Schol. Odys. N. 332: τῇ δὲ προσφῶδι ὡς ἀεικής, φησὶν Ἀρίσταρχος. οὕτω δὲ καὶ Ἡρωδιανός. Eust. 1742. 59: ἔστι δὲ ἐπητής ἢ ὁ λόγιος παρὰ τὸ ἔπος, ἢ ὁ χαίρων τῇ ἀληθείᾳ παρὰ τὴν ἐπι πρόθεσιν καὶ τὸ ἐτεόν. ὀξύνεται δὲ φασιν ἢ λέξις παρὰ τοῖς παλαιότεροις. οἱ δὲ ὕστερον, παροξύνουσι αὐτό, λέγοντες ἐπήτην, τὸν φρόνιμον: θηπητής (θηπέω;) Hesych.: θυητής, as if from θυέω: μηλατάς, Hesych., is very doubtful.

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

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

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

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

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

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

59. Proper names in *ης* are paroxytone, as *Αισχίνης*, *Ἀλκιβιάδης*, *Ἀτρείδης*, *Γράδης*, *Γύγης*, *Θουκυδίδης*, *Καππαδόκης*, *Λεπτίνης*, *Μιλτιάδης*, *Νικήτης*, *Ξέρξης*, *Ὀζόλης*, *Ὀρέστης*, *Πέρσης*, *Πηλείδης*, *Σκύθης*, *Χρύσης*, except those contracted from *εας*, which are perispomena, as *Βορρῆς*, *Θαλῆς*, *Ἑρμῆς*.

60. NOTE 1.—*Proper Names in ῆς*. *Ἀπελλῆς*, Herodian ap. Eust. 1951. 14; Chærob. C. 46. 34: *Ἀρτεμῆς*, Arc. 25: *Αὐγῆς*, Arc. 23: *Βορῆς*, a form, the existence of which is doubted by Eust. 1538. 34: *Δρῆς*, vide sup. § 30: *Δρογῆς* (?) Arc. 23: *Ἑρμῆς*, Herodian ap. Eust. 1951. 13, and Aristarchus ap. Eust. 1118. 62: *Ζαβρῆς*, Zonar. 947: *Ζαμβρῆς*, Suid.: *Θαλῆς*, when barytone its genitive is *Θάλητος*, Herodian ap. Eust. 1951. 13; Chærob. C. 44. 14; 136. 25; Schol. Ven. O. 302: *Θυῆς*, Arc. 23. 25: *Ἰαμβρῆς*, N. T.; Suid.: *Ἰαννῆς*, N. T.; Suid. *Ἰωσῆς*: *κασῆς* or *κασᾶς* = τὸ πλωτὸν ἱμάτιον. *Κασης* as a proper name is oxytone in Chærob. C. 413. 12, and paroxytone in Arc. 24: *Καυσῆς*, Herodian ap. A. G. Oxon. 3. 288. 19: *Κιβῆς*, Arc. 23: *Κισσῆς*, Aristarchus ap. Eust. 840. 30; Schol. Ven. A. 223: *Κυῆς*, Arc. 23. 25; also *Κύης*, gen. *ητος*: *Μανῆς*, Aristoph. Av. 1311: *Μάνης*, Aristoph. Ran. 963; on the accent of this word, which has a double inflexion, see H. D. s. v.: *Μεγῆς*, so accented by Ptolemæus Ascalonites; Aristarchus wrote *Μέγης*: the word has a double inflexion, Eust. 1017. 1; Schol. Ven. O. 302, where it is observed that the accentuation of Aristarchus was generally followed; cf. Arc. 23: *Μυμῆς* (?) Tzetz. ad Lycoph. 424. p. 596; H. D.: *Μογῆς*, Arc. 23. 23: *Μυῆς*, Arc. 25. 7, and *Μύης* (gen. *ητος*), St. Byz.: *Μωῦσῆς*, Chærob. C. 46. 34; this word also follows the third declension: *Ναρσῆς*, Chærob. C. 46. 33: *Νανῆς*, Sept.: *Ποδῆς*, Aristarchus ap. Eust. 1118. 62; Herodian ap. Eust. 1951. 14; 182. 20; 840. 30; 1538. 33; Arc. 24: *Πυθῆς*, Herod. 7. 137; 8. 92; not *Πυθῆς*, as it is wrongly written in St. Byz. s. v. *Πυθόπολις*, where it is expressly said that the genitive *Πυθοῦ* is perispomenon, and the genitive *Πυθέω* occurs more than once in Herodotus: *Πυλῆς*, Arc. 25. 11: *Ραζῆς*, the renowned Arabian physician: *Ροδῆς*, Arc. 24: *Σπιλβῆς* (?) H. D.: *Στυπῆς* or *Στυππῆς*, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 970; H. D.: *Σωσῆς*, Chærob. C. 46. 34; Eust. 182. 20; 1538. 34: *Τιμῆς*, Inscr.: *Ῥῆς*, Arc. 23. 9, though it is perpetually written *Ῥης* in our books: *Φαλῆς* (and *Φάλης*, gen. *ητος*), Schol. Ven. O. 302; Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 251 = 262, *περισπωμένως δὲ τὸ Φαλῆς ἀναγνωστέον, ὡς Ἑρμῆς. οὕτως δὲ Ἀττικοί: παρὰ Δωριεῦσι δὲ βαρυτόνως, 'ὁ δ' αὖ Φάλης κατακυπτάζει' οὕτω Σώφρων ἐχρήσατο: Φανῆς*, Arc. 24: the common form for the name of the Orphic deity is *Φάνης*, gen. *ητος*.

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

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

Words in *a* and *η*.

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

63. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. E. 202, τὰ γὰρ εἰς Η λήγοντα θηλυκὰ μετὰ συμφώνου δισύλλαβα ὀξύνεται τῷ Ο παραληγόμενα, εἰ γένοιτο ἀπὸ ῥημάτων τῷ Ε παραληγομένων μόνῳ, οἷον στρέφω, τροφή, τροπή, τροφή, ῥοπή, σπονδή, νομή, ὀλκή, πλοκή, οὕτως καὶ φορβή. προσέθηκα τῷ Ε παραληγομένων μόνῳ, ἵνα νῦν ἐκφύγῃ τὸ πόρπη· τοῦτο γὰρ παρὰ τὸ πείρω.

64. Though it does not fall within the province of the present work to determine the quantity of final syllables, yet it may be remarked that, subject to many exceptions, the final *a* is short when the genitive ends in *ης*, and long when it ends in *ας*, except 1. hyperdissyllabic words in *εια* with a corresponding adjective in *ης*, as *ἀλήθειᾶ ἀληθής*, *ἀσάφεια ἀσαφής*, *ὑγίεια ὑγιής*; 2. feminine forms like *εὐπατέρεια*, *ἡριγένεια*, *τριτογένεια*, *δυσαριστοτόκεια*, with no corresponding masculines; 3. feminines in *εια* corresponding to masculines in *εως*, as *βασιλεια βασιλεὺς*, *ἱέρεια ἱερεὺς*, *πανδόκεια πανδοκεὺς*, though this last word is by some derived directly from *πανδοκεύω*, and consequently written *πανδοκεῖα*; the words *βοήθειᾶ*, *θάλειᾶ*, *κράνειᾶ*, and *κώδειᾶ*, have a short final syllable; 4. common names of women in *τρια*, as *μαθήτρια*, *ποιήτρια*, *πλύντρια*; 5. hyperdissyllables in *οια*, as *εὐνοια*, *Εὐβοια*; 6. those in *νια*, as *μῦνια*, *χαλκόμνια*, but *θυῖα*, *μητρυνία* and *ἀγνυία* are long. The termination *ρα* is *short* in all simple hyperdissyllables with a *naturally* long penultimate, as *ἄρουρᾶ*, *γέφυρᾶ*, *μάχαιρᾶ* (except words in *ωρα* with *τιάρα* and *κολλύρα*); in all words ending in *ιρα* (except *χειρά*, *σειρά*, *χοίρα*, *ἐταίρα*), and in

σφῦρα and κραῦρα, Κίρρα and Πύρρα: elsewhere it is *long*. All in δρα, θρα, and τρα, are long, except σκολόπειδρα. No notice is here taken of the Doric forms in $\bar{a} = \eta$.

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

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

—AA and —AH.

66. All substantives in $\alpha\alpha$ or $\alpha\eta$ are paroxytone, as ἐλάα, μνάα, Κρανάα, Ναυσικάα, δάη, Δανάη, Κρανάη.

67. NOTE.—When contracted they become perispomenon, as μνᾶ, Ἀθηνᾶ, Herodian π. μ. λ. 7. 33. Hecateus, ap. Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 1, has τῇ Δανᾷ μίσγεται Ζεὺς for Δανάη. Lob. Prol. 75, 'Δανααί hoc est Danaī filiæ oxytonon est in Hesiod. Fr. 72, Goettl. ut Cranai filia Κραναή eodem quo adjectivum accentu Apollod. 3. 14. 5, fortasse ut a gentilicio distingueretur quasi patronymicum.' Cf. Lob. Rhem. 253.

—BA and —BH.

68. All substantives in βα and βη are paroxytone, as Ἀβα, Ἀλβα, ἀλάβη, ἀρτάβη, βλάβη, βόλβα, ἐκατόμβη, ἐρυσίβη, ἥβη, καλύβη, κύμβη, λώβη, σόβη, στίβη, στίλβη, φόβη, Ἀλβη, Ἀλύβη, Ἀρίσβη, Βοίβη, Βόλβη, Δέρβη, Ἑκάβη, Θήβη, Θῆβαι (§ 13), Θίσβη, Κύρβη, Νιόβη, Ὑσβη, Φοίβη; except oxytone, ἀμοιβή, λαβή, λοιβή, στοιβή, τριβή, φορβή, and ὠβή.

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

70. NOTE 2.—*Proper Names*. Ἀβη, Arc. 104. 11: Ἀβαι is occasionally found oxytone in the books, e. g. Soph. Œd. R. 894 = 900; Eust. 279. 1, παρ' ἐκείνῳ δὲ (sc. Sophocles) καὶ ὀξύνονται κατὰ τινα τῶν ἀντιγράφων αἱ Ἀβαί. Ἀλαβα (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 58: Ἀλβή in St. Byz. s. v. Ἀλβα is certainly an error: Ἀρυββα (?) St. Byz.: Βάββα (?) Ptol. 4. 6. 6: Δαραβά (?) Strab. 771, where Meineke reads Δάραδα: Ἐντριβαί, St. Byz.: Κοβή, Ptol. 4. 7. 10: Κόρδυβα, Strab. 141, yet Κορδύβη, Ptol.

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

-ΓΑ and -ΓΗ.

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

72. NOTE.—A. G. Oxon. 2. 412. 4: **Άγή**, *breakage*, *ἀπόκλασις τοῦ κύματος*: *ἄγη*, *wonder*, E. M. 8. 35: *αἶγα* = *αἶξ*, a late form, Valckn. ad Ammon. p. 230: *αἰγῆ* = *αἰγέα*, Arc. 105. 2: *ἀμόργη*, Arc. 105. 12: *ἄράγγη*, H. D.: *ἄρπαγή*, *rapine*: *ἄρπάγη*, *a hook*, Arc. 102. 7; A. G. 446. 10; Ammon. 22; E. M. 87. 38; Eust. 906. 48; 1390. 52: *γᾶ*, Dor. = *γῆ*: *γῆ* = *γέα*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 3: *γέλλη*, Eust. 927. 53; it is a plural neuter in Pollux 7. 8; Lucian Lexiph. 3: *γόγγα*, a barbarous word, Georg. Sync. p. 28 C; H. D.: *γύγη* (?) Arc. 105. 1: *ξόργη* and *εὐέργη*, Pollux 6. 88: *ἡλύγη*, Arc. 105. 7: *θήγη* (?) or *θηγή*, Lob. Rhem. 258: *κρηνάγγη* (?) Hesych., is corrupt: *κρίγη* (?) and *κριγή*, the latter being better attested, E. M. 539. 2: *λάγγα*, Hesych.: *λαλάγγη*, Suid. s. v. *κολλύρα*: *λατάγη*, Eust. 1170. 55; L. S. have *λαταγή*, which seems the better way of writing the word: *λεύγη*, Hesych.: for *λιβύργη* in Arc. 105 the last editor has rightly substituted *Ἐλιβύργη*: *λόγγη*, Hesych.; ‘Verum est *λοίτη*,’ H. D.: *λύγη*, Eust. 689. 18, 809. 44; E. M. 91. 27: *λώγη*, Hesych., but *λωγή*, Zonar. 1325: *μάργη*, Lob. Par. 346; Hesych.: *ὀλίγγη* (?) Arc. 105. 12: *ὀξύγη*, *a load*: *παγή* (?) Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 23: *πάγη*, Arc. 104. 24: *πανάγη*, Arc. 105. 8, who says it means *ἡ ἀγνή ἰέρεια*: Meineke (cf. Lob. Prol. 44) thinks it a contracted form for *πανάγεια*, but this is doubtful: *παταγή*, Eust. Dion. Per. 566, *τὸ δὲ παταγή κοινότερον μὲν ὀξύνεται, ὡς τὸ ἀλαλαγή, ὃ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς βαρύνει αὐτό, λέγων ὅτι οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ πατάσσω γίνεται, ὀξύνετο γὰρ ἂν ὡς τὸ ἀλαλαγή, ἀλλ’ ἀπὸ τοῦ πάταγος, οὗ τὸ θηλυκὸν φησιν ἡ πατάγη*: *πέγη* (?) : *πλαταγή*, *noise, din*; *πλατάγη*, *a rattle*, but it is not unfrequently oxytone in the latter sense, e. g. Arist. Polit. 8. 6. 2; Plut. 2. 714 E; Arc. 105. 9, *καὶ τὸ πλατάγη δέ τινες βαρύνουσιν* Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 1056, *ὃ μὲν οἶν Ἡρωδιανὸς τὴν πλαταγὴν ὀξύνεσθαι φησιν ἐν τῇ Καθόλῳ βέλτιον δὲ ἴσως τὴν μὲν πλαταγὴν, τὸν ἥχον, ὀξύνειν, τὴν δὲ πλατάγην, τὸ κρόταλον, παροξύνειν*, cf. Lob. Rhem. 266: *πρασόργη*, Hesych.: *σάγη*, Arc. 104. 25, *τὸ μέντοι σαγή τὸ πλῆθος τινὲς μὲν ὀξύνουσι, τινὲς δὲ βαρύνουσι*, cf. Schol. Eurip. Rhes. 207; E. M. 707. 23: *ρόγα*, Suid.: *σαλάγη*, Hesych.: better *σαλαγή*, H. D.: *σαυρίγγη*, Hesych.: *σμώνη*, Hesych.: *σπατάγγη*, Athen. 91 C: it seems doubtful whether this is the proper form for the nominative, though it is that given in H. D. Should it not be *σπατάγγης*? *σταάγη* (?) Hesych.: *στέγη*, Arc. 104. 24: *τάγγη*, Alex. Aphrod. Prob. 2. 70, ed. Sylb.; but *ταγγή* is also found, cf. H. D. s. v. and Lob. Par. 341: *τέγη*, Arc. 104. 24: *τραγῆ* = *τραγέη* *δορά*, Eust. 374. 37, 276. 11: *τρύγη*, Arc. 104. 24: *ῥργη* (?) Lob. Par. 34, note 36: *ῥσγη*, Suid.: *φυσίγγη* (?) Lob. Par. 145: *ὠλίγγη*, A. G. 318. 10.

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

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

-ΔΑ.

75. Words in *δα*, whether proper or common, are paroxytone, as *ἄρδα*, *ἐπίβδα*, *Ἀνδρομέδα*, *Ἴδα*, *Ἰλέρδα*, *Λάβδα*, *Λήδα*, *᾽Οσικέρδα*; except *δᾶ* for *γῆ*, and *σποδά* for *σπουδή*.

76. NOTE.—The following rare words are exceptional: *ᾶδα*, Hesych.: *ᾶκυδα* (?): *κνῶδα* (?) = *caput papaveris*, *H. D.*: *λεδδᾶ*, Hesych.

Proper Names. *Ἀδᾶ*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 18. 4: *Ἄδα*, daughter of Hecatomnus, Strab. 657: *ἡ Ἀλάβανδα* (?) Strab. 660; cf. *H. D.* s. v.; generally *τὰ Ἀλάβανδα*: *Ἄλυδδα*, Ptol. 5. 2. 14; according to Fix ap. *H. D.* the cod. Par. reads *Ἄλυδδᾶ*: *Ἄμιδα*, St. Byz.: *Ἀροῦνδα*, Ptol. 2. 4. 15: *Ἀρύκανδα*, St. Byz.: *Ἀπτάλυδα*, St. Byz.: *Βούρσαδα* (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 58: *Γάλαδα*, St. Byz.: *Δάραδα*, Strab. 771: see above, § 70: *Ἐβουδα*, Ptol. 2. 2. 11: *Ζάβιδα* (?) St. Byz.: *Θαμουδᾶ* (?) St. Byz.: *Θέρμιδα* (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 57: *Θρύανδα* (?) St. Byz.: *Ἰδουβέδα*, Strab. 161, 162, is proparoxytone in Ptol. 2. 6. 21: *Ἰλερδα*, St. Byz., is rightly *Ἰλέρδα* in Strab. 161: *Κάλυνδα*, Strab. 651; St. Byz.: *Καρίανδα*, St. Byz.; Strab. 658: *Κέσαδα* or *Καίσαδα*, Ptol. 2. 6. 58: *Κηδαί*, an Attic deme; Pape quotes Demosth. adv. Euerg. § 5, which proves nothing: the accent is doubtful: *Κύαρδα* (?) St. Byz.: *Λήδα*, Eust. 1687. 16, *ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι τὸ Λήδη, Λῆδα λέγεται κατὰ Ἡρωδιανὸν δωρικῶς. δῶρια δὲ φησι, καὶ ὁ Φιλομήλα καὶ ἡ Ἀνδρομέδα, τροπῇ τοῦ Η εἰς Α πεποιημένα. καὶ λέγει ἐκεῖνος καὶ τινα αἰτίαν εἰς τοῦτο, προπερισπῶν τὸ Λῆδα κατὰ τὸ μῦθος. ἴσως δὲ Δῶριον καὶ ἡ τόλμα, ὁ ἀναλογώτερον τοῦ τόλμη φησὶν Ἡρωδιανός.* Pape quotes *Λύδη* as a woman's name from Athen. 598 C, where it does not occur: *Λυδή* however is found in that author 597 A, and elsewhere, as a proper name. The former is certainly the better way of writing it. *Μάλλαδα* is cited by Pape from St. Byz., where however *Μαλλάδα* is printed in Westermann's edition. *Μασανώραδα* (?) St. Byz.: *Μονάοιδα* (?) Ptol. 2. 2. 12: *Νάαρδα* (?) St. Byz.: *᾽Ορτόσπεδα* (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 21: *Ούάραδα*, Ptol. 2. 6. 57: *Ουάσαδα*, Ptol. 5. 4. 10: *Ψοδαί*, St. Byz.: *Σέβεδα* (?) St. Byz.: *Σέτιδα* (?) Ptol. 2. 4. 12: *Σπονδή* as a proper name is wrong; it should be *Σπώνδη*: *Φοῦνδα*, St. Byz.: *Ψίμαδα* (?) St. Byz.

-ΔΗ.

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

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

78. NOTE.—'Αδελφιδῆ, Pollux 3. 22: ἀλδη, in Arc. 105. 18, is doubtful; *H. D.* consider it to be a proper name: ἀνεψιαδῆ, A. G. 15. 18: αὐδῆ, in Herod. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 304, is a strange form, probably corrupt: εἶδη = δεσμός, E. M. 465. 56; Dindorf ingeniously conjectures πέδη: εἶδη = ἴδη, Hesych.: θυγατριδῆ, Plut. 2. 608 B: ἴγδη, Lob. Phryn. 164: ἴδη, E. M. 465. 52: ἱκτιδῆ = ἱκτιδέα, sc. δορά: κνήδη, a false form for κνίδη: κνίδη, Arc. 105. 25; E. M. 465. 55: κράδη, E. M. 465. 56: μελέδη (?) a false form for μελέτη: ὄβδη = ὄψις seems only to occur in the accusative as an adverb: πέδη, Arc. 105. 25: πλάδη, Suid. s. v. πλαδαρόν: ῥοδῆ = ῥοδέα, Eust. 1963. 48: 'Ρόδη is a proper name: σάγδη, a barbarous word, sometimes σάγδας or ψάγδας, Athen. 691 C: σίβδη = σίδη: σίδη, Arc. 105. 25: σφίδη (?) Hesych.: σχέδη: σχίδη or σχίδα (?) Hesych.; Lob. Par. 83: υἰδῆ or υἰδῆ are contracted, Pollux 3. 17. Götting quotes Μενδαί from St. Byz., where I do not find it.

-EA.

79. Substantives in εα, both proper and common, are paroxytone, as ἀλέα, θέα, *sight*, ιδέα, ἰτέα, κοκκυγέα, λεοντέα, λευκέα, μηλέα, μορέα, πετέα, συκέα, 'Αλέα, Θυρέα, 'Ιτέα, Κεδρέαι, Μαλέα, Μαντινέα, Μενέα, Νεμέα, Πτελέα, Τεγέα, Χοιρέαι, 'Ωχαλέα; except ἀδελφεά, γενεά, δωρεά, ζεά, θεά, a goddess, 'Αρνεαί, 'Ορνεαί, and Φεαί.

80. NOTE 1.—'Αδελφεά = ἀδελφή, and ἀδελφεή: αἱμαλέα, E. M. 35. 5, would be better αἱμαλέα: ἀλέα = ἡ θερμασία; ἀλεά = ὁ τοπός ὁ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου θερμαίνόμενος, E. M. 58. 23. The latter word was also a name of Athene, cf. Herodian ap. St. Byz. s. v., though Strab. 388 has 'Αλέα 'Αθηνᾶ: γενεά, Theog. Can. 102. 30; δεά, Dor. = θεά, must be distinguished from δέα, a Tyrrhenian word = ῥέα, mentioned by Hesych.: δωρεά, Theog. Can. 102. 30; this of course retains its accent in composition as ἀντιδωρεά: ἐρεά, which Lob. Par. 338 mentions, seems to be an error on his part; the word is rightly paroxytone in Athen. 197 B; Strab. 196, and elsewhere: θεά, goddess, Arc. 98. 11: θέα, *sight*, is regular: ἰέρεα is a Doric form of ἰέρεια (like the Ionic ὑπώρεα for ὑπώρεια); also ἰερέα: καίτρεα, Hesych.: κοιλώτεα, Hesych., is a false form for κολουτέα, *H. D.*: κόλεα, Hesych., should be κολέα: κωλέα (falsely κωλεά in Hesych.) is often contracted κωλῆ, Aristoph. Nub. 976; Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 26: κώπεα and κῶπα (?) Suid.: νεά (sc. γῆ), also νέα, Lob. Par. 355; this was contracted into νῆ by Aristophanes, Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 10: ὄχεά, Theog. Can. 102. 30; also χεά and χειά: σχελεαί should be σχελείαι, Pollux 7. 59: στελεά or στελεή = στελειά: στερεά (sc. γῆ), Lob. Par. 350: τάλαι (?): ὑπώρεα Ionic = ὑπώρεια: φορβεά (Götting Accent. p. 128), a false form for φορβειά: φωλεά, Tzetzes ad Hesiod. Op. 373; *H. D.*

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

Ζέα, St. Byz. s. v. **Ζαία** : **Κεγχρέαι**, St. Byz. ; but Strab. 369 and 380 has **Κεγχρεαί**, the name to whichever city it belongs fluctuates between these two accents : **Κελεαί**, Paus. 2. 12. 4 : **Κόρσσαι**, St. Byz. : **Μελαινεαί**, Paus. 8. 3. 3 ; Eust. 271. 1, and 286. 32, distinguishes the Boeotian **Μίδεια** from the Argive **Μιδέα** : **Ὀρνεαί**, St. Byz. s. v. **Ἀρνεαί** and **Ὀρνεαί** : some wrote **Πτελεά**, but Herodian made it paroxytone, Schol. Ven. Φ. 242 : **Τεγέα** is sometimes, e. g. in St. Byz., incorrectly written **Τέγεια**, for the *α* is long, cf. Eust. 271. 1 : **Φεαί**, Strab. 350, and **Φέα**, **Φιά**, or **Φειά**, cf. H. D. s. v. : **Πάνθηα**, a name given to Drusilla, is quoted by H. D. from Dio Cass. 59. 11, but it must be an error for **Πανθέα**.

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

-ZA.

83. Words ending in **ζα** have the last syllable short, and the accent, both in proper and common nouns, is retracted : those in **ζη** are paroxytone, as **ἄζη**, **ἀργυρόπεζα**, **γάζα**, **γλυκύριζα**, **κνύζα**, **ὄζη**, **ὄρυζα**, **ρίζα**, **σχίζα**, **τράπεζα**, **φύζα**, **χάλαζα**, **Βάδιζα**, **Βαρύγαζα**, **Βόρυζα**, **Γάζα**, **Δούριζα**, **Τίριζα**, **Τυρόδιζα**.

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

-HA and -HH.

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

-ΘΑ and -ΘΗ.

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

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

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

-ΑΙΑ.

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

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

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

5. 7. 18; also λαῖαι, λείαι, and λέαι in E. M. 558. 57; λέά, Hesych.: λαῖα = λεία, Pind. Ol. 11. 46.; H. D.: πυρκαῖά or πυρκαῖά (falsely πυρκαῖᾱ in Arc. 194. 7) is so accented διὰ τὸ περιεκτικὸν εἶναι: φορβαῖά and φορβαῖα are both corrupt forms of φορβεία.

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

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

94. NOTE 5.—Names of countries or districts are paroxytone; they are really feminine adjectives, as Ἐρυθραῖα (sc. γῆ), Χαλδαῖα, Ἀχαῖα, Περαῖα: Ἰδυμαῖα in Cherob. E. 151. 12 seems to be an error.

-IA.

95. Common substantives in *ia* retract the accent, as ἀθανασία, ἀμαθία, ἀνδραγαθία, ἀνία, ἀνορεξία, ἀρμονία, γωνία, διδασκαλία, ἐστία, εὐτυχία, εὐχαριστία, ζῆμία, ἡγεμονία, ἴα, κακία, κονία, μαθήτριά (§ 64. 4), μανία, μοναρχία, μορφώτριά (§ 64. 4), ξενία, οἰκία, πενία, ποιήτριά (§ 64. 4), προεδρία, σοφία, ὑπερηφανία, φιλία, χορηγία, except oxytone, αἵμασις, ἀλαοσκοπία (ιή), ἀνεψία, ἀνθρακία, ἀπομαγδαλία, ἀρμαλία, ἀχυρμία, ἐσχατία, θρία, ἰά, *a voice*, ἰμονία, ἰωνία, καλία, κρινωνία, λαλία, λοφία, νεοσσία, νεοττία, ὄρμία, παιδία, πατρία, πρασία, σκία, σκοπία, σπογγία, σποδιά, στρατία, σχοινία,

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

96. NOTE.—*Αἶμασιά*, Arc. 99. 9; Eust. 748. 18; E. M. 461. 34: *ἀλασκοπιὰ* or *ιή* is incorrectly paroxytone in Hom. II. 22. 515: *ἄλιά*, a salt cellar, is paroxytone in Hesych. and E. M. 63. 38: *ἄλιά*=*ἄλιαία* (?) E. M. 427. 31: *ἄματροχία*=*ἡ τῶν τρόχων σύγκρουσις*: *ὁ τύπος τοῦ τρόχου*, is to be distinguished from *ἄματροχία*=*ἡ εἰς ταὐτὸ συνδρομὴ τῶν ἀρμάτων*, E. M. 79. 31; S. V. Ψ. 422, *ἔστι δὲ ἄματροχία τὸ ἄμα τρέχειν καὶ μὴ ἀπολείπεσθαι*, . . . *ἄματροχία* (*sic*) δὲ τῶν τροχῶν τὸ ἔχνος: *ἄμια*, *L. S.*, is *ἄμια* in Eust. 868. 5; E. M. 83. 37 (?); Arist. de Part. Animal. 4. 2. 1, where one MS. reads *ἀμιά*, and *ἄμια* in Hesych. Arist. H. A. I. 1. 24, where two MSS. have *ἀμιαί*; see *H. D.* s. v.: *ἄμια*=*φυλακία* in Hesych., seems to be corrupt: *ἀνεψιά*, Lucian Dial. Meret. 2. 2. etc.: *ἐξάνεψια* (*sic*), Pollux 3. 29: *ἀνθρακιά*, Arc. 100. 9; E. M. 801. 21: *ἀπομαγαλιά*, Arc. 99. 20; Aristoph. Eq. 413; also *ία*, Plut. 1. 46: *ἄρμαλιά*, Theocr. 16. 35: *ἄρμονία*, Schol. Hom. Odys. 5. 248, *ἄρμονιῆσιν: προπερισπωμένως ἔστι γὰρ Ἰώνων ὁ καταβιβασμός*: according to A. G. 7. 31, some wrote *αὐτοχειρίῃ* for *αὐτοχειρία*: *ἄχιά* (?): *ἄχυρμιά*, Eust. 748. 18: *γυμνοπαιδία* is also found oxytone: *δεξία* (*sc. χεῖρ*) is an adjective used substantively, Theog. Can. 105. 26: *ἔσχατιά*, Eust. 1183. 60; Diod. Sic. 2. 49, etc.: *ἔρμακιά*, Gloss. Herod. 1. p. 345, Schweig.; *H. D.*: *ἔψια* or *ἐψία* is found also written *ἐψιά* and *ἔψεια*; see *H. D.* s. v.: *θαλαμιά*=*ἡ θαλαμία ὅπῃ* (Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1105=1071) is oxytone in Aristoph. Pac. 1198, and Schol. ad loc., paroxytone in Herodot. 5. 33: *θημωνιά*, or *θημωνία*, Eust. 1539. 18; E. M. 451. 8, occurs in Hesych. under the forms of *θημονία* and *θειμωνεῖα*: *θριά* (falsely *θρίαί* in Phot. Lex. and in E. M. 455. 34); also *θριαί*, and as a proper name, *Θριαί*, Arc. 98. 15: *θωῖή*=*θωή*, E. M. 26. 24: *ία*, or *ιή*, *voice*, or *cry*, is stated to be paroxytone by Joh. Philop., and it is so written in Eust. 794. 54; Etym. Gud. 268. 46, and Suid.; but it is oxytone in Etym. Gud. 269. 47, and in Herodot. 1. 85: Æschyl. Pers. 937; Eurip. Rhes. 553; quoted by *H. D.*: *ἱμαλιά* (?) Hesych.: *ἱμονία*, this was the Attic accent, Arc. 99. 15: *ἰωνία*, a bed of violets, Arc. 99. 14, is to be distinguished from the P. N. *ἰωνία*: *καλιά* (*ιή*), E. M. 485. 51; Schol. Ven. B. 532: *κοπρία* ought to be oxytone from its meaning, but is not, Arc. 100. 6: *κρινωνιά*, Suid.: *κωλιά* (?) see *H. D.*: *λαλιά*, Chærob. E. 130. 34; E. M. 657. 54: (*ἀλαλιά*, *καταλαλιά*, *μογιλαλιά* (?), *προλαλιά*, *προσλαλιά*, *διαλαλιά*, E. M. 818. 28); yet *πολυλαλία* and *φιλολαλία* are quoted by *H. D.*, but are probably mere errors: *λαχανιά* or *ία*, Suid. s. v. *πρασιαί*: *λοφία* is sometimes written *λοφία*; its compounds however are paroxytone in the books, as *ἀκρολοφία*, *γεωλοφία*, *παρалоφία* (and *ιά*), *τριλοφία*: *λοχία*, Hesych.: *μαγαλιά*, Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 412, is paroxytone in Eust. 462. 37: *μαλιή*, Hesych.: *μονία*, *remaining*, is distinguished by *L. S.* from *μονία*, *celibacy*; *H. D.* make them both paroxytone: *μυρμηκία*, an ant-hill, Eust. 748. 19: *μυρμηκία*, a kind of tumour, Galen Def. Med. 401: *Μυρμηκία*, a town, St. Byz. *Μυρμήκιον*: *νεοσσία*, or *νοσσία*, Chærob. E. 166. 3, is sometimes paroxytone: *οικοδομία* was oxytoned by the Attics; Suid.; Schol. Thucyd. 1. 93; Lob. Phryn. 487: *ὄρμιά* (*ιή*) Theog. Can. 105. 27: *ὄρυγιά*, *H. D.*: *παιδιά*, Arc. 98. 23; it was paroxytone in Attic, according to E. M. 657. 51; Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 1056; Athen. 323 C, *σηπίας . . . ὡς αἰτίας ἡ παραλήγουσα παροξύνεται, ὡς Φιλήμων ἱστορεῖ, ὁμοίως καὶ ταῦτα, παιδία, ταινία, οἰκία: πολιά* (*sc. θρίξ*), Arc. 100. 3: *πρασιά*, Arc. 99; Eust. 1574. 27; 1967. 29; E. M. 461. 34: *προσεψία* is oxytone in Hesych.: *προστασία* is, according to Arc. 99. 9, oxytone, but in our editions it is always paroxytone: *πυρκαῖα*, Chærob. E. 130. 34: *ῥοδωνιά*, Arc. 99. 13; Theog. Can. 105. 26; *ῥο-*

δωνία, Draco 14. 4; E. M. 705. 3; Lob. Par. 317: σιά, Dor.=θεά: σκαφία is probably false: σκοπία, Arc. 100. 2; Eust. 1183. 60: σπογγία in Attic; Suid.; Greg. Cor. p. 148. ed. Schäf.: σποδιά, Arc. 100. 2; Eust. 1547. 45: (θερμο-σποδιά, ? Lob. Phryn. 603): στραγγαλιά, Hesych.; in Chcerob. E. 180. 14, it occurs both as oxytone and paroxytone; the former is probably alone correct: στρατιά, Chcerob. E. 131. 1, and στρατιή (Στρατία and ίη are proper names; cf. Philem. Lex. p. 63. § 169): σφηκία, this is no doubt the proper accent, but the word occurs as a paroxytone in Plut. 2. 461 A, and elsewhere: ταρσία (Ταρσία, P. N.), τερσία, τρασία, E. M. 764. 25: τροχία, Arc. 100. 3 (ἀματροχία, ή, ἀμαξοτροχία, ἀρματοτροχία), is paroxytone in Photius: τρυμαλιά and ιή, Hesych.: φλιά, Arc. 98. 15: φλογία, ιή, Lob. Par. 318; Nicand. Alex. 393: φορβία is a false form of φορβεία: φυταλιά, Arc. 99. 21: χιά (?) : χλιά, Diod. Sic. 34-5, frag. 37. Bkk.: χροτή (?), Anth. Pal. 15. 35; ψιά, Hesych. and ψία, also ψεία: ὠλιγγία, Hesych., *ia* L. S., which seems better.

The grammarians hold that many of the above nouns are oxytone, because they are collectives; E. M. 555. 42, τὰ σημαίνοντα ἄθροισιν ἢ περιεκτικὰ τινῶν προσηγορικῶν ὀξύνεται; Chcerob. E. 131. 4; Eust. 1574. 28.

97. Proper names in *ια* are paroxytone, as Ἀρμενία, Ἀσία, Βοιωτία, Ἰταλία, Ἰτουρία, Καππαδοκία, Κιλικία, Κορασσίαι, Λυκία, Ὀλυμπία, Πανδοσία, Παφλαγονία, Σικελία, Τισία, Φημίαι, Φθία, except Ἐρέτρια, Πολύμνια; the demes Κηφισία, Λουσιά, Χελιδονία, Στειριά; and the nymphs Θριαί.

98. NOTE.—If correct, the following deviate from the rule: Αἰθαλία=Ilva, Strab. 123; 223 (also Αἰθάλεια), is falsely written Αἰθάλια in St. Byz. s. v. Αἰθάλη: Αἰθαλιά in Hesych. is a deme-name: Αἴλια, St. Byz.: Αἰμοναί, Paus. 8. 3. 3, is elsewhere Αἰμονία: Ἀζηνία, a deme, A. G. 348. 23; St. Byz., should probably be oxytone: Ἀκμόνια, St. Byz.: Ἀκριαί, Paus. 3. 21. 7: Ἀκυτάνια (?) St. Byz.: Ἀλλάδια, St. Byz.: Ἀλλάρια, St. Byz.: Ἀλτέρνια (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 57: Ἄντια and Ἄδρια in St. Byz. s. v. Ἀγκαρά are strange, and most likely wrong: Ἀριάνια (?) St. Byz.: Βισάλτια, St. Byz.: Βρασιαί, St. Byz.: Βρυσιαί=Βρυσσιαί (?): Γυνήσiai (sc. νῆσοι, Diod. Sic. 5. 17, is an adjective: Δῖα, Diod. Sic. 4. 69, Δία, ή νῆσος, Draco 40. 6: both are really feminines from δῖος: Ἐρέτρια, Strab. 446, etc.: Θέσπια is oxytone in the plural Θεσπιαί, St. Byz.; Arc. 98. 2; Eust. 265. 41, 266. 1; Schol. Ven. B. 498, ἐν μέντοι τῷ *ια* τῆς καθολικῆς προσώδιας ἐν τοῖς προπαροξυτόνοις καὶ ἔχουσι πρὸ τέλους τὴν Εἰ δίφθογγον αὐτὸ καταριθμεῖ [sc. ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς] καὶ τοῦτο αὐτὸ τὸ Ὅμηρικὸν παρατίθησι, καὶ ἀλλαχοῦ λέγει τὴν Εἰ ἔχειν αὐτὸ φανερώς, καὶ ἐπιφέρει ὅτι καὶ Θεσπία δρυτόνως λέγεται: E. M. 305. 34, ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς Α βραχυκαταληκτούντων εἰώθασιν οἱ Ἴωνες βαρύνειν τὰς λέξεις, ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς οἶον, ἄγνια, ὄργνια· Πλάτεια, Θέσπεια, ὅταν δὲ γένηται ἡ τελευταία συλλαβὴ μακρά, Ἴωνικῷ ἔθει καταβιβάζεται ὁ τόνος· οἶον, ἄγνια, ὄργνια, Θεσπεία: Θρία (or Θρεία?), a deme, Phot. Lex. Θρία and Θριαί, Hesych., is falsely Θρίαί in E. M. 455. 34-49: Ἰάμνια, Eust. 265. 43; St. Byz.; Ἰαμνία, H. D.: Καλαυρία, Strab. 369, or Καλαύρια, Eust. 287. 29; St. Byz. has Καλαύρεια, which accent and spelling are expressly prescribed in A. G. Paris. 3. 137. 4: Κηφισία, deme, Arc. 99. 11; yet Ἐπικηφισία or ησία, St. Byz. is paroxytone; Κορσία, Paus. 9. 24. 5; Κορσιαί, Demosth. de Fals. Leg. p. 385, is Κορσiai in Harpocr.: Κωπιαί, Strab. 263: Λακία (?), a deme; there seems more authority for Λακία; though many deme-names were oxytone, all were not so, St. Byz. v. Αἰωνία: Λάμια, the monster, Eust. 265. 43; E. M. 555. 50; Theog. Can. 98. 31: Λαμία, a city in Thessaly, E. M. 555. 50: Λουσιά, a deme, is oxytone, according to

Arc. 99, though St. Byz. s. v. et s. v. 'Αζηνία has both it and Λουσία, a daughter of Hyacinthus, paroxytone: 'Ολμιαί, Strab. 380: 'Ομπνια, Arc. 95. 17; Draco 20. 21; Theog. Can. 98. 31: Πειρεσιαί, Apollon. Rhod. 1. 584, though the singular is Πειρεσία, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 37, or Πειρασία, St. Byz.; *H. D.*: Πλωθιά, a deme, is given by Pape, but his authorities do not justify such an accent; the word is Πλωθία in St. Byz. s. v. 'Αζηνία, and also Πλώθεια, St. Byz.; Harpocration has Πλωθειά: Πολύμνιᾶ, Draco 20. 21; Diod. Sic. 4. 7; Theog. Can. 98. 31, is falsely paroxytone in Apollod. 1. 3. 1: Πότνια, Arc. 95. 16; Theog. Can. 98. 31: Πότνιαι in Bœotia is commonly proparoxytone, e. g. St. Byz.; Strab. 409; but Ποτνιαί in Paus. 9. 8. 2, Dindorf thinks this the right accent, but gives no reasons for his opinion: Πρασιαί, in Argolis, Strab. 368; cf. Arc. 99. 9; Eust. 1967. 29: Πρασία, a deme, St. Byz., is Πρασιά in Strab. 399, rightly: another form of the same name, Βρασιαί, occurs in Paus. 3. 21. 7: Σκιά, St. Byz. v. Σκιάς, better Σκία: Στειριά (Στηριά, Στεριά), a deme, Arc. 99; Strab. 399; is Στείρια in St. Byz.: 'Υσiai, in Argolis, Strab. 376; is 'Υσαι in Paus. 2. 24. 7: 'Υσαι, in Bœotia, Strab. 404; Paus. 9. 1. 6; as the name of a deme it is oxytone, Arc. 99. 11: Φλιαί (?) Pape quotes this from Diod. Sic. 14. 41; one of his many false references: Χελιδονιά, deme, Arc. 99. 15: 'Αβιά (Hebr.), in Zonar. 5, and N. T., is barbarous and indeclinable.

-ΕΙΑ.

99. Common substantives in *εια* are proparoxytone, except dissyllables, and derivatives from verbs in *εύω*¹, which are paroxytone, as ἀκρίβεια, ἀλαζονεία, ἀλήθεια, ἀσφάλεια, βασιλεία, *a queen*, βασιλεία, *a kingdom*, βοήθεια, δεία, ἐνέργεια, ἐντερόνεια, εὐγένεια, εὐπατέρεια, εὐσέβεια, θάλεια, θεία, θεραπεία, ιατρεία, ἱέρεια, *priestess*, ἱερέα, *priesthood*, λεία, μνεία, νηστεία, παιδεία, χρεία, ὠφέλεια. Compounds of these words retain their accent according to the general rule, as χρεία, ἀχρεία, λεία, ἀγελεία, μισεταιρεία, δεία, σιτοδεία, yet we find ἐκδεια, ἐνδεια, ὀλιγοδεία, as if from ἐκδεής, ἐνδεής, ὀλιγοδεής. The following are oxytone, ἀρειά (ειή), ζειά, παρειά, στειλεία, φορβειά, χειά; while ἀνδρεία, αἰσυμνητεία, νωθεία, πενεστεία (?), are paroxytone.

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

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

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

s. v. ἀλφηστεύω: ἀναγνεία retains the accent of ἀγνεία (εύω): ἀνδρεία (ἀνανδρεία), according to Chærob. E. 91. 31, nouns in εία from properispomenon adjectives are paroxytone, hence ἀνδρείος, ἀνδρεία; and this is probably the best account of the matter, ἀνδρεία being a feminine adjective used substantively, while ἀνδρία is a genuine substantive; see Lob. Par. 360. Compare also ἐλεγεία, which is strictly the feminine of ἐλεγείος, *sub. ποίησις* or *ῥῶδή*: ἀντλεία (?) Hesych., should be ἀντλία: ἀπολλεία (?) probably false for ἀπώλεια: ἀριστοκρατεία (?) as κράτεια is proparoxytone (Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 237. 1), there can be little doubt that this and similar forms are clerical errors: ἀσκήα (?) : ἀσπανιστεία (?) : ἀφηγορεία : ἀχρεία, Lob. Phryn. 106: βαθρεία (?) Æschyl. Supp. 859, the only place quoted, proves nothing as to the accent; if not altogether corrupt, it should by analogy be βάθρεια: βαμβακεία (?) Hesych.: δεία, Arc. 98. 18, (ἐκδεία, ἐνδεία are formed from ἐκδεής and ἐνδεής; Philem. Lex. p. 20; ἄδεια, A. G. Paris. 3. 136. 31;) δλιγοδεία, Suid., ὀψοδεία, Suid.; on these words in δεία, see Lob. Path. 1. 243; σιτοδεία, *want of food*, A. G. 1418; Chærob. E. 92. 1; Diod. Sic. 2. 16; Lobeck Phryn. 493, writes σιτόδεια wrongly, that word meaning, according to H. D., *congiarium*: δημοκρατεία, if this exists at all, it should be proparoxytone: δικαστεία (?) : the forms διοσημία and θεοσημία seem to be better attested than διοσημία and θεοσημία: εὐρύδεια, *L. S.*, is said to be paroxytone by E. M. 396. 24; but according to Zonar. 911 some made it proparoxytone: ἐγχεία = ἐγχείη, E. M. 313. 15: ἐλεγεία, E. M. 461. 51; vide supra: ἐντερονεία is wrong; cf. Schol. Arist. Eq. 1181, and Dind. ad loc.: θεία, Chærob. E. 91. 35: θεομαντεία: θεοπτεία should be θεοπτία: θύεια is in Attic θυεία, Philem. Lex. p. 20; Lob. Phryn. 165: ιδρεία = ιδρείη, Hesych.: ιππωνεία, Xenoph. Hipp. 1. 12; De re eq. 1. 1; 3. 1; *H. D.*; there is another form, ιππωνία: καθημερεία (?) : καρπιστεία (?) and ια: καστανεία = καστανέα (?) Lob. Par. 337: κερατεία (?) = κερατία, Strab. 822; *H. D.*: κητεία (κῆτος), Athen. and κητία, Ælian: κνίπεια and ία: κορεία and είη: κρίνεια, *cornel*, Schol. Ambros. Odys. 10. 242: κρίνεια and κρυνεία (?) *a cornel spear*, Lob. Par. 339: κροκοδείλεια is doubtful both in spelling and accent: Κυκλωπεία (sc. διήγησις, or the like): although this is the accentuation given by H. D., yet L. Dindorf (*Thes.* vol. 3. p. 2438 A) makes Εὐρώπεια, Δευκαλιώνεια, Ὀδύσσεια, Πατρόκλεια, Δολώνεια, which are exactly parallel with it, proparoxytone, and as substantives that is no doubt the best way of accenting them: thus also Λυκούργεια, Ὀρέστεια, Οἰδιπόδεια: in A. G. Oxon. 2. 189. 7, Ὀδύσσεια, Δολώνεια and Γιγάντεια are expressly made proparoxytone; cf. A. G. Oxon. 3. 278. 13; Lob. Ajax 97; A. G. Paris. 3. 76. 30: κυρεία or ία, though Dindorf condemns the latter form: κυρτεία (? εύω): λαφυροπωλεία should be λαφυροπωλία: λεία, Arc. 98. 17.: λιθεία, if not an adjective, should be λιθία or λιθία: λυκεία (sc. δορά), Polyb. 6. 22. 3; *H. D.*: μνεία, Arc. 98. 16, the *a* is said to be *short* by Theog. Can. 103. 26: what does he mean? νεανεία seems to be a doubtful form for νεανιεία: νεοεία (?) = νεοίη: νηλεία is a false lection in Theoph. H. P. for which νηλέα is now read: see *H. D.* s. v.: νουθετεία (?) Pollux 9. 139: νωθεία, Philem. Lex. p. 20; cf. E. M. 462. 9: ὀψεία is false for ὀψία: πανδόκεια, Arc. 194. 27: πανσκαφεία (?) the passage quoted from Geopon. 5. 9. p. 341 (where some read ία) proves nothing: πελατεία (?) : Πενεστεία (?) Arist. Pol. 2. 5. 22, 2. 9. 2: πηλαμυδεία (?) Strab. 549, (where ία is also read,) proves nothing: προκοιτεία is probably a false form for προκοιτία: σημεία, corrupt for σημαία: σκοτεία should be σκοτία: στασιωτεία, Plat. Legg. 715 B: τανεία (?) Theoph. H. P. 4. 1. 2.; *H. D.*; τανία seems preferable: τελωνεία is false for τελωνία: τωθεία (?): ὑγεία, a late and incorrect form, Herodian ap. Herm. de. emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 307. 16; Chærob. E. 92. 3; compare however E. M. 774. 36; Porson ad Eurip. Orest. 229: χημεία, Suid., or χημαία: χυμεία (? εύω). Excluding those forms which are obviously corrupt, or doubtful, it will be seen that there are really few exceptions to the rule laid down above.

101. NOTE 2.—Among the adjectives which are used substantively, the following may be noticed: Ἀργεῖαι, Hesych.; E. M. 462. 3: βοεῖα (sc. δора), so also κυνεῖα, λυκεῖα, λεοντεῖα, ταυρεῖα, ὄνεα, Lob. Par. 336. 353: γλυκεῖα (sc. ρίξα) and εὐθυγλυκεῖα: πλατεῖα (ὀδός and other words understood): θαλεῖα (?) Lob. Par. 354, note: ἡρακλεῖα (sc. λίθος): καδμεῖα, Lob. Par. 331: χειμερεῖα (sc. ὥρα), also θερεῖα, for which θέρεια, E. M. 466. 57, is not so good; 'codices Polybii θερεῖαν vel θερίαν scribunt: v. Schweigh. ad 1. 25. 7; in quo 1. θέρεῖαν est ap. Suid. s. v.' H. D.

102. NOTE 3.—Oxytones in εια: Ἀδελφεῖη = ἀδελφή, Quint. Smyrn. 1. 30: ἀρεῖα (ἀρειή), Arc. 98. 25; Herodian ap. E. M. 139. 29; Draco 25. 15: ξειῖα, Arc. 98. 15; Chærob. E. 131. 1; E. M. 410. 17; and ζειῖα, E. M. 914. 24: νευρεῖη = νευρά, Lob. Par. 354: παρειῖα, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35; Arc. 98; Chærob. E. 131. 1; E. M. 139. 33: στελειῖα (?) or στειλειῖα (στειλειή), E. M. 726. 52: φειῖα (?) Chærob. E. 131. 1: φορβειῖα (φορβεῖα, φορβιῖα), Arc. 98; Herodian ap. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 862; E. M. 139; Chærob. E. 131; Lob. Par. 354: φορειῖα = βόρβορος, Arc. 98: χειῖα (χειή), Chærob. E. 131; E. M. 410. 17: a later form, χέεια, occurs in Nicand. Ther. 79 if we admit the conjecture of Bentley, the MSS. have χελείαις; cf. Lob. Rhem. 188, note 11: ψειῖα = ψιῖα or ψία, Heysch.; cf. Theog. Can. 105. 28.

103. NOTE 4.—The grammarians teach that concretes in εια are oxytone, abstracts proparoxytone; E. M. 410. 15, etc. The older Attics made the final α in derivatives from adjectives in ης (and substantives in εὖς!) long, as ἀληθειῖα, ἀναιδειῖα, ὑγειῖα, ἱερεῖα (?) (on which see E. M. 313. 22; Herod. ap. Lob. Phryn. 456); Chærob. ap. A. G. 1314, πολλάκις οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τῶν διὰ τοῦ ΕΙΑ προπαροξυτόνων μακρὸν ποιῶσι τὸ Α, καὶ καταβιβάζουσι τὸν τόνον. καὶ φυλάττουσι τὴν ΕΙ δίφθογγον, οἷον ἀλήθεια κοινῶς καὶ ἀληθειῖα Ἀττικῶς, ἱερεῖα κοινῶς καὶ ἱερεῖα Ἀττικῶς, εὐκλεία κοινῶς καὶ εὐκλεία Ἀττικῶς: Arc. 194. 26; διὸ Ἀττικοὶ ἱερέως λέγοντες ἱερεῖα ἐκτεταμένως λέγουσιν ἄλλ' οὐκ ἐτι πανδόκεια βασίλεια, Eust. 1579. 28; E. M. 774. 33; Matthiä Gr. gr. § 68. vol. 1. p. 118; Göttling Accent. p. 133; Spitzner Gr. Pros. § 17. 2, d.

104. Proper names in εια have the α short, and retract the accent, as Ἀλεξάνδρεια, Ἀμάλθεια, Δεκέλεια, Θάλεια, Θεσσαλονίκη, Ἰφιγένεια, Καισάρεια, Μάλεια, Μαντίνεια, Μήδεια, Σαμάρεια, Φιγάλεια, Χαιρώνεια, except plural names of cities, which are oxytone, as Αὔγειαί, Βρυσεῖαι, Ἐχειαί, Κεγχρεῖαι, Ὀρνεῖαι, so Θεσπεῖαι, but Θέσπεια.

105. NOTE 1.—Names of Places. Eust. 291. 10; Schol. Ven. B. 532, 813; Arc. 98. 2; Schol. Ven. Φ. 493: Αἰξωνεῖα, E. M. 37. 2, should be Αἰξώνεια: Ἀνάγνεια in Polyb. is false for Ἀναγνίαι: Βάτεια, as it is rightly written in St. Byz. s. vv. Ἀρίσβη, Δάρδανος, is quoted by Lob. Par. 29, from Diod. Sic. 4. 77 (should be 75), and Apollod. 3. 12. 1, as paroxytone; but in both places it is Βάτεια: Ἐρχεῖα, a deme, Harpoc. is Ἐρχία in St. Byz.: Ζειῖα, a harbour in Peiræus, is thus spelled by Phot. Lex. s. v. Μουνυχία; but Ζεία is found in A. G. 311. 17: Ἥλεια = Ἥλις, Strab. 351, etc., an adjective sub. γῆ: Καδμεῖα, St. Byz., also an adjective substantively used: Κεγχρεῖα (or Κεγχρέα), Thucyd. 8. 10. 20, and Wass. ad l.: Κερδεῖαι (?) 'Xenoph. Hell. 2. 1. 15: πόλει... ὄνομα Κεδρεῖαις' cui Κεδρεῖαις restituendum puto,' W. Dindorf, rightly; St. Byz. has Κεδρεῖαι: Κογχεῖα (?) a river, Lycoph. 869; H. D.: Κρωπεῖα, Thucyd. 2. 19: Κυχρεῖα, St. Byz. (and Κύχρεια, Strab. 393) is an adjective: Λατωρεῖα, Athen. 31 D, or better, Λατορεῖα, Eust. 871. 25: Λυγκεῖα, Paus. 2. 25. 5, probably an error; H. D. have Λύγκεα:

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

106. NOTE 2.—*Names of Women.* Ἀργεία, Paus. 4. 3. 4: Ἐλευχεΐα (?) Apollod. 2. 7. 8, which is quoted for this accent, proves nothing, as the name is in the genitive case; Heyne and Bekker read Ἐλαχεΐας: Ἡδεΐα, H. D., but the passage quoted (Plut. 2. 1129 B) proves nothing as to the accent: Θεΐα, Hes. Th. 135; Θεΐα, Hes. Th. 371: Ἰοξεΐα (?) Tzetz.: Νυκεΐα (?) Theocr. 13. 45: Ρεΐα (?) Hes. Th. 135; Ρεΐη, Hes. Th. 453; on the several forms of this word, see H. D. s. v. Ρεΐα (Ἀχιλλεία, Θρασεΐα, Ὀκεΐα, as names of ships, are of course only adjectives): Νηστεΐα, a festival mentioned by Ælian V. H. 5. 20, is formed from νηστεύω. The name Ἰφιγένεια has a long final syllable in Æschyl. Agam. 1526 ed. Didot, and is therefore made paroxytone.

-OIA and -OIH.

107. All substantives, both proper and common, in οῖα, where οῖ is a diphthong, are paroxytone as dissyllables, and proparoxytone as hyperdissyllables; those in οῖη are paroxytone, as ἄγνοια, ἀνάπνοια, ἀνάρροια, ἀντίπλοια, διάνοια, δύσχροια, εὐθύπλοια, ζοΐα, μυοΐα, πρόνοια, Ἀλίνδοια, Βέροια, Εὐβοια, Κοΐα, Οἷη, Οἷα, Περίβοια, Τροΐα; except δοιή, πνοιή, ποιά, ροΐά, a pomegranate. Words like ὀξυηκοΐα, φιληκοΐα, where οῖ is not a diphthong, are paroxytone.

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

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

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

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

-ΥΙΑ.

111. Substantives in *νι*, both proper and common, where *νι* is a diphthong, have the final *α* short, and the accent is thrown as far back as possible, as ἄγνια, αἶθνια, ἄρπνια, κυνάμνια, μυῖα, νέκνια, ὄργνια, χαλκόμνια, Εἰλείθνια, Θυῖα; except μητρυνιά and the plurals ἀγνιαί, ὄργνιαί, which are oxytone, and θυῖα paroxytone. When *νι* is not a diphthong, these words are paroxytone, as ὀρθοφυῖα, συμφυῖα, εὐφυῖα. The forms in *νιη* follow so far as they can those in *νιᾶ*. In the genitive and dative singular and plural ἄγνια and ὄργνια are circumflexed, as ἀγνιᾶς, ἀγνιᾷ, ἀγνιαῖς, ἀγνιῶν.

112. NOTE 1.—*Common Substantives*. Chærob. C. 405. 27: ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς Α βραχυκαταλήκτων εἰώθασιν οἱ Ἴωνες βαρυντοεῖν τὰς λέξεις ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς, οἷον ἄγνια, ἄρπνια, Πλάταια· ὅταν δὲ γένηται ἡ τελευταία συλλαβὴ μακρὰ Ἰωνικῶ ἔθει καταβιβάζεται ὁ τόνος, οἷον ὄργνιᾶς, ἀγνιᾶς, Θεσπιᾶς, Πλαταιᾶς. This was the practice of Aristarchus, Eust. 652. 53; cf. also Schol. Ven. Z. 422; S. V. E. 502; Arc. 98. 3. It is observed by Eust. (1631. 29, and 1653. 3) that ὄργνια and ἄγνια were so accented only in old Attic. According to Zonar. 24, some wrote ἀγνιᾶ, while E. M. 14. 21 declares for ἀγνιά and ὄργνιά, and such appears to be their common accent in our editions.

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

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

-KA and -KH.

114. Common substantives in *κη* (and *kā*) are paroxytone, as ἀνάκη, δίκη, ἐρείκη, εὐλάκα, θήκη, κάκη, λεύκη, μυρίκη, νάρκη, νίκη, παιδίσκη, πεύκη, σαμβύκη, φενάκη, φοινίκη, φρίκη; except oxytone, 1. words of more than two syllables in ἔκη and ὠκη, as γραμματική, λεοντική, μηδική, μουσική, παρθενική, πρωτερική, παρμική, συνωπική, χαλκιδική (yet ἐλίκη, πελίκη, and χουνίκη are paroxytone), ἀκωκή, ἰωκή (but φώκη is paroxytone); 2. αἰκή, ἀκή, *a point*, and *silence*, ἀλκή, *strength*, βοσκή, δοκή, προδοκή, ὀλκή,

παλλακή, πλοκή, ὑλακή, φυλακή; 3. the contracted forms ἄλωπεκῇ, λυκῇ, συκῇ, φακῇ, φοινικῇ, which are perispomena.

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

The hyperdissyllables in *κη* are nearly all feminine adjectives used substantively, as λακωνικάι, (βλαῦται), βασιλική, (στέγη), περσικάι, τροπική, etc.; see Lob. Par. 331: Πηνικῇ is possibly a mere clerical error for πηνήκη, the interchange of η, ι, and υ in MSS. and early printed books being constant and notorious. The accent of μηδικῇ varies: 'Μηδικῇ χόρτος, Medica, sic ut χόρτος sit interpretatio. Τρίφυλλον interpr. etiam Hesychius et λωτὸν κτήνεσιν ἀρμόζοντα. Ceterum accentum μηδικῇ præcipit Arcad. p. 107. 10; Eust. Od. p. 1967. 27: Μηδικῇ μὲν χόρτος, δ καὶ σημείωσαι' Μηδικῇ δὲ ἡ Περσικῇ. Atque sic scriptum ap. Diod. 3. 43: 'Ἀγρωστὶν καὶ μηδικῇν ἔτι δὲ λωτὸν. Μηδικῇ rursus etiam ap. Theophrastum cujus ll. v. ap. Schneider; H. D., and the same is the case with several words of like termination.

116. NOTE 2.—'Αγκῇ, E. M. 9. 54: αἰακή (αἰάζω), Arc. 107. 2, where Schmidt reads αἰκή: αἰκή, Schol. Ven. O. 709; Eust. 1039. 15: ἀκή, a point, silence, Arc. 106. 19 (ἡκη is paroxytone in E. M. 424. 18): ἄκη and ἀκή, a cure, see H. D. s. v.: ἀλιακή (ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀλιευτικῇ, A. G. 376. 3), an adjective used substantively, cf. E. M. 63. 40: ἄλκή, strength, Arc. 106. 26: the heteroclitite dative ἀλκί follows the laws of the Third Declension: ἄλκη, an elk, Paus. 5. 12. 1; 9. 21. 3: ἄλωπεκῇ (sc. δορά), Eust. Opusc. 177. 48; H. D.: αὐκά, Cretan = ἄλκή, Hesych.: βατιακή, Arist. Mirab. Ausc. 49, is paroxytone in Athen. 484 E, according to the precept of Arc. 106. 28: βῆκα (?) and βῆκη, see H. D. s. v.: βοσκῇ, Schäfer ad Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 3. 1085 thinks that βόσκη would be more in accordance with analogy, but it is doubtful whether it would: on γλαυκῇ or Γλαύκη see Lob. Par. 350; Arc. 106. 11: γλυκῇ, Hesych.: δοκῇ = ἡ ὑπόνοια, Arc. 106. 16: ἡκῇ, Ion. = ἀκή, ἀκωκῇ, E. M. 47. 23; 49. 15: Ἰακῇ (sc. διάλεκτος), and in Hesych. ἰακῇ = βοή: καρδαμαντικῇ, Diosc. 1. 138; H. D.: κηκῇ (?) = ἀκή: λεύκη, Schol. Ven. E. 292: λυκῇ (sc. δορά), Eust. 374. 40: μυκῇ, roaring, Arc. 106. 12, and L. S. s. v.: μύκη, a case, receptacle, see H. D. s. v.: ὀλκή, Arc. 106. 25: παλλακή, Schol. Ven. O. 709: πλοκή, Arc. 106. 16: ποκῇ, Arc. 106. 16, is πόκη (πόκαι) in Suid., cf. Lob. Par. 107: προδοκῇ, such compounds as αὐλοδόκη, ἀχυροδόκη, ἰστοδόκη, καπνοδόκη, are paroxytone according to the general rule given above, § 28; cf. Eust. 992: συκῇ, Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 21; Eust. 1963. 48; according to Lob. Par. 379 χαμαισύκη is found as well as χαμαισυκῇ; it has been before observed that late writers made all nouns in ῆ = έα oxytone; hence they would have written συκῇ, and then χαμαισύκη follows from the general rule of composition; but as there is no reason to suppose that authors of the best age ever made such forms oxytone, it seems as certain as anything of the kind can be that χαμαισυκῇ is the proper mode of accenting the word: τριβακῇ (sc. χλαμύς), Lob. Prol. 314: ὑλακή, Schol. Ven. O. 709: φακῇ, Arc. 106. 20; Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 22; Eust. 1572. 51; the compounds of this word (βολβοφακῇ, πολβοφακῇ, τευτλοφακῇ) are, like those of συκῇ, found paroxytone, see Lob. Par. 379: φυλακή, Arc. 107. 2; Schol. Ven. O. 335: φοινικῇ = έα: φοινίκη, Schol. Ven. O. 709.

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

117. Proper names in κα and κη are paroxytone, as Ἄκη, Βεβρύκη, Βερενίκη, Γλαύκη, Ἐλίκη, Ἐώκη, Ἰθάκη, Καλύκη, Κίρκη, Λύκη, Ὀγκα, Σκυλάκη, Φοινίκη, Χάλκη; except the cities Ἀνδριακή, Strab. 319: Ἀρμοζική, Strab. 501: Ἐλμαντική or Σαλμαντική,

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

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

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

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

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

-ΛΑ.

120. Substantives in *λα*, both proper and common, have the *a* short, and the accent is thrown back as far as possible, as ἄελλα, ἄμιλλα, ἀνάπανλα, ἄσιλλα, βδέλλα, δίκηλλα, θύελλα, παῦλα, ψύλλα; Ἀκριλλα, Ἀνθυλλα, Βάλα, Βῶλα, Γέλα, Ἰππολα, Νίκυλλα, Νῶλα, Πέλλα, Σίβυλλα, Σκύλλα, Τελέσιλλα; except the Doric forms in *λᾱ*, which follow the accentuation of the corresponding forms in *λη*, as ἀλαλά = ἀλαλή, Φιλομήλα, σκανδάλα, ἀμβολά = ἀναβολή.

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

right: βωλά, Cretan = βουλή; in Æolic βόλλα: γαβαλά = κεφαλή, Hesych.: δι-σκέλλα is false, it should be δίσκελλα: εἶλα, Hesych., better εἶλη, *H. D.*: ἔλλα (?) = ἔδρα, Hesych.: ζεύγα, Chærob. C. 325. 23; also ζεύγα and σδεύγα; on Θέκλα see Chærob. C. 324. 25; *A. G.* 1201: θερμόπλα = η, Hesych.: ἰζέλα, Maced. = ἡ ἀγαθὴ τύχη, Hesych.: on ἰσσήλα (?) Hesych., see *H. D. s. v.* ἰζαλή: the compounds of κόλλα seem to vary, but are generally paroxytone, as σαρκοκόλλα, πετροκόλλα, ξηροκόλλα, Hesych., and ξηρόκολλα, λιθοκόλλα, ταυροκόλλα (?), ξυλοκόλλα, χρυσοκόλλα and η; but χρυσόκολλα also occurs, e. g. Strab. 764, as well as ἰχθυόκολλα, see Lob. Par. 369; 'χρυσοκόλλα, hoc accentu ap. Galen. vol. 13. p. 130. 272. 738 (ubi etiam σαρκοκόλλα et ἰχθυοκόλλα), 754; genit. χρυσοκόλλης Galen. p. 272, accus. χρυσοκόλλην, sed χρυσοκόλλαν, p. 287; recta scriptura, Galeno aliisque medicis et Theophr. De lap. § 26. 40, restituenda est χρυσόκολλα, χρυσοκόλλης, χρυσοκόλλη, χρυσόκολλαν, pariterque in aliis hujusmodi cum κόλλα compositis,' *W. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.* tom. 8. p. 1736 D: ὀπισθοτίλα, see *H. D. s. v.*: σκανδάλα = η, not σκανδαλά, as it is sometimes printed: Φιλομήλα, Chærob. C. 324. 14, both as a proper name, and that of a fish.

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

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

-ΛΗ.

123. Common substantives in λη with a diphthong in the penultimate are oxytone, as ἀπειλή, αὐλή, βουλή, εὐλή, ὠφειλή; except paroxytone, δείλη, δούλη, εἶλη, ἐξούλη in the phrase ἐξούλης δίκη, ζεύγη, and οὐλή, a *scar*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

129. Proper names in *λη* are paroxytone, as *Ἀρχιάλη*, *Ἀμύκλαι*, *Ἑλλη*, *Ζάγκλη*, *Θερμοπούλαι*, *Θούλη*, *Καβύλη*, *Μυκάλη*, *Ρακώλη*, *Σεμέλη*, *Σταφύλη*, *Στρογγύλη*, *Υβλη*; except the demes *Ἀγγελή*, *Ἀγρυλή*, or *Ἀγραυλή*, *Ἀγκυλή*, *Ἀλή*, *Κεφαλή*, *Πεντελή*, *Φυλή*, and *Αὔλαι*, *Ἐπιπολαί*, *Καλαί*, *Κεφαλαί*, *Φιλαί*.

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

-MA and -MH.

131. Common substantives in *μη* are oxytone, as *αἰχμή*, *ἀκμή*, *ἀνατομή*, *αὔτημή*, *γραμμή*, *διαδρομή*, *δρομή*, *δυσμή*, *ἐφετμή*, *νομή*, *ὁδμή*, *ὄρμή*, *πυγμή*, *στιγμή*, *τιμή*; except paroxytone, 1. those in *ημη*, *ῠμη*, *ωμη*, as *ἐπιστήμη*, *κνήμη*, *μνήμη*, *φήμη*, *ζύμη*, *λύμη*, *ρύμη*, *τρύμη*, *γνώμη*, *κώμη*, *ῥώμη*; 2. those in *ᾱμη*, as *ᾱμη*, *θαλάμη*, *παλάμη*, *πυράμη*, yet *σπιθαμή* is oxytone; 3. *ᾱλημη*, *βρίμη*, *δέσμη* (?), *εἰσίθμη*, *θέρμη*, *κόμη*, *λόχημη*, *μάμημη* (and *α*), *οἴμη*, *πάρμη*, *πλήσμη*, *(πλήμμη)*, *στάθμη*, *τόλημη* (and *α*), *τόρμη* (and *α*), *χάρμη*, *χάσμη*, *χραίσμη*, *ψάμημη*; 4. the contracted word *σησαμῆ*, which is perispomenon.

Οἰκοδομή and *διοικοδομή* are oxytone.

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

ἄρμη, or ἄρμη, ἄρμή, or ἄρμα; see L. S. s. vv. and Lob. Par. 396: βάθμη, *H. D.*: βλίμη, Hesych.: βρίμη, *E. M.* 214. 12: δεσμή, *Arc.* 109. 25, according to Lob. Par. 396, this word is more frequently paroxytone; ἀναδέσμη is never oxytone, *Arc.* 103. 3; στήθοδέσμη, *E. M.* 749. 44: δοχμή, Aristarchus, δόχμη, Trypho, *Eust.* 1291. 43: δακτυλοδόχμη, *Pollux* 2. 157: θυμή (or δύμη?) Lob. Par. 395: εἰσίθυμη, *Schol. Ambros. Odys.* Z. 264, and εἰσίσθυμη: ἐπιλήσμη, *Schol. Aristoph. Nub.* 780: ἐρίμη or ἐρμή (?) see *H. D.* s. v.: θέρμη and θέρμα, Lob. Phryn. 331; *Theog. Can.* 112. 5: ἰάσμη, *L. S.*: ἴθυμη, Lob. Par. 395: ἱκμη, *Theoph. H. P.* 4. 11; *H. D.*: ἴσμη, Lob. Par. 395: ἑξίσμη, Hesych.; κοίμη (?) *Theog. Can.* 112. 13: κόμη, *Arc.* 110. 11: λόκμη or λόκη (?) see *H. D.* s. v.: λόχμη, *Eust.* 896. 60; *Theog. Can.* 112. 4: μεσόδμη, as a compound, is regular, *for ξυσμή, ξύσμη* also occurs, but is probably a mistake: οἰκοδομή, Lob. Phryn. 490: οἶμη, *Theog. Can.* 112. 15: πάλμη = *palma*, Hesych.: πλήσμη, *Hesiod. Frag.* 25; *L. S.*; also πλήμη or πλήμμη: σησαμή, *Arc.* 110. 7; *Herod. π. μ. λ.* 7. 1; this is not uncommonly found paroxytone, though, according to Photius, Aristarchus made it perispomenon: σίμη, Hesych. s. v. Ἀπεσίμωσε, is probably wrong: σκάλημη, *Arc.* 110. 2, is oxytone in the text of *Pollux* 10. 165: σπιθαμή, *Arc.* 110. 7: στάθυμη, *Schol. Ambros. Odys.* Z. 264, and κρεοστάθυμη: τόλημη (and τόλμα), *Arc.* 110. 2; *A. G. Oxon.* 2. 417. 19: τόρμη, Hesych.: χάρμη, *Arc.* 110. 2: χάσμη, *Arc.* 109. 26: χραίσμη, *Nicand. Ther.* 583: χρόμη (?) Hesych.: ψάμη (and ψάμμα), *Æschyl. Prom.* 573.

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

A distinction is drawn between θαλαμαί = τὸ τῶν Διοσκούρων ἱερόν, and θαλάμαι = αἱ καταδύσεις, Trypho ap. *Ammon.* p. 68; *Eust.* 1541. 47; and Ælius Dionysius ap. *Eust.* 906. 50.

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

NOTE.—Ἱεραμαί, *St. Byz.*: Σίδυμα (?) *St. Byz.*

-NA.

135. Substantives in *να* have that syllable short, and retract the accent, as ἄμνα, γέννα, δέσποινα, εὐθνα, θέαινα, θεράπεινα, λείαινα, λύκαινα, μάραγμα, μέριμνα, μύραινα, πῆαινα, τρίαίνα, χλαῖνα; except Doric forms in *ā* = η, as δυσελένα, διθυραμβοχώννα, μυρρίνα (?), γαλάννα, σελάννα, and ἡμίνα.

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

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

137. Proper names in *να* follow the same rule as common nouns, e.g. *Ἄρνα*, *Ἐριννα*, *Ἐρκυννα*, *Κέρκυννα*, *Κίκυννα*, *Κόριννα*, *Λοῦνα*, *Μέθανα*; except Latin names in *ίνα*, which are properispomena, as *Ἰουσίνα*, *Κωνσταντίνα*, *Σαβίνα*, *Φανσίνα*, together with *Ἀκυλίνα*, St. Byz., a city in Illyria, and *Τερίνα*, a city, Strab. 256.

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

138. NOTE 1.—*Ἀθηνᾶ*, Arc. 96. 24: *Αἰνιάνα* (?) Strab. 508; *Ἀνθάνα*, St. Byz.: *Ἀρδουένα*, Strab. 194: *Ἀρήνα*, St. Byz.: *Ἀρπύνα* is expressly said to be proparoxytone, Theog. Can. 100. 32, yet it is written *Ἀρπίνα* in Chæroboscus ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 171. 10, and *Ἀρπίνα* (*sic*), A. G. Oxon. 2. 298. 7; cf. Lob. Prol. 222: *Ἀτάρνα*, St. Byz.: *Ἀφίδνα* is according to St. Byz. *Ἀφίδναι* in the plural: *Ἀχάρνα*, Herodian ap. St. Byz.; the derivatives imply an oxytone, as *Ἀχαρνῆθεν*, etc., Götting suggests *Ἀχάρνη*: *Ἀχραδινά*, St. Byz., is doubtful both as to quantity and to accent: *Ἀχραδίνη* is preferred by Lob. Prol. 218: *Βαρβασάνα* (?) or *Καρβασάνα* (?) Ptol. 6. 17. 6: *Βαρβοράνα* (?) Ptol. 7. 1. 43: *Βέλβινα* expressly said to be proparoxytone, Theog. Can. 100. 32, is also found paroxytone: *Γοργόνα*, Lucian Mer. Dial. 1. 1: *Ἑλένα* = *Ἑλένη*, Theog. Can. 99. 20: *Ἑλευθέρινα*, St. Byz.: *Ζαρίνα* (?) Diod. Sic. 2. 34: *Ἐράνα*, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 471: *Ἰστριανᾶ*, St. Byz.: *Καισήνα*, Strab. 217, is *Καίσανα* in Ptol. 3. 1. 46: *Καλύμνα*, Eust. 319. 28, is *Κάλυμνα* in Strab. 489, and St. Byz.: *Καπίνα* (*Καπίνναι*?) St. Byz.: *Καπουτάνα* (?) Ptol. 6. 17. 6: *Κρώμνα*, E. M. 541. 34, should be *Κρῶμνα*: *Μολυβδάνα*, *ανη*, St. Byz.: *Μυρίννα* (?) E. M. 595. 24, false for *Μύρινα* or *Μυρίνη*; Theog. Can. 101. 1: *Οῖνα* (?) St. Byz.: in Arist. Ausc. Mirab. 94 it is *Οἰναρέα*: *Ῥέσινα*, St. Byz.: *Σήνα* or *Σήνη*, Strab. 285; Arc. 111. 12: *Σινά* is barbarous and indeclinable, Chærob. E. 153. 27: *Σκοτινά*, St. Byz.: *Ταππακινά* (?) St. Byz.: *Τερίνα* is proparoxytone in St. Byz.: *Φαέννᾶ*, a woman's name, Paus. 3. 18. 6; 9. 35. 1.

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

-NH.

140. Common substantives in νη are paroxytone, as αἰσχύνη, ἀνεμώνη, ἀπήνη, ἀράχνη, ἀρτάνη, βοτάνη, γαλήνη, δαπάνη, δάφνη, δικαιοσύνη, δίνη, δουλοσύνη, εἰρήνη, ζώνη, ἡρώτη, θόλη, κλίνη, κορώνη, κρήνη, λεκάνη, μνημοσύνη, ὀδύνη, πλάνη, ραστώνη, τέχνη, τιθήνη, φήνη, ὠλένη; except oxytone, 1. abstract words in ονη, as γονή (which is also oxytone as a concrete), ἡδονή, καλλονή, μονή, πεισμονή, πημονή, πλησμονή, φονή (εὐφρόνη however and σωφρόνη are barytone); examples of concrete substantives are, ἀκόνη, ἀρπεδόνη, ἡγεμόνη, ὀθόνη, περόνη, σφενδόνη; and 2. γυνή, δεξαμενή, εἰαμενή, εὐνή, μενοινή, μηχανή, ποινή, σκηνή, στρωμή, φανή, φερνή, φωνή, ὦνή.

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

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

π. μ. λ. 16. 30; Arc. 111. 13: στενή (sc. ὁδός), Thucyd. 2. 99, quoted by Lob. Par. 361: στρωμνή, Theog. Can. 115. 9; A. G. Oxon. 1. 48. 12: ὕννη, a ploughshare, Hesych., but ὕννη is better: φανή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 22, not unfrequently found paroxytone, but wrongly: φερνή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 29; Arc. 113. 23 = προίξ, Suid.; E. M. 790. 45; others have this paroxytone, Zonar. 1802; 'Apud Suidam Φερνή, προίξ· et Φέρνη, ἀμοιβή: sed codex Leid. utrobique Φέρνη, qui accentus etiam in locis scriptorum passim invenitur,' *H. D.*: φωνή, Arc. 112. 21; Chærob. E. 100. 2: ὦνῃ, Arc. 112. 21; Chærob. E. 100. 2.

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

144. NOTE 1.—*Plural Names of Towns which are barytone.* Ἀθῆναι, *passim*: Ἀκκαναί, St. Byz.: Ἀκόναι, St. Byz.: Ἀντεμναί (?) 'ap. Strab. 230 Ἀντεμναί certe scribendum pro Ἀντέμναι,' *H. D.*: Ἀφάνναι (?) St. Byz.: Ἀφίδναι, St. Byz.: Ἀχαρναί is oxytone, though Ἀχάρνα is paroxytone in St. Byz., where Götting conjectures Ἀχάρνη: Ἀχναί, St. Byz.: Ἀχραδινή, St. Byz.: Βάτναι, St. Byz.: Ἐχίναί, St. Byz.: Θεράπναι, Strab. 409: Ἰσχναί (?) A. G. Oxon. 1. 48. 13: Ἰχναί in Thessaly, Strab. 435; and in Macedonia, St. Byz.: Καλύδναι, Eust. 319. 28; E. M. 486. 28: Κάναι, Strab. 446; 615: Κανή and Καναί τῆς Αἰολίδος ἄκρα, St. Byz.: Κάνναι = *Cannæ*, Strab. 285; Κασμέναι, Thucyd. 6. 5: Κορβρήναι, Polyb. 5. 44. 7: Κολωναί, Xenoph. Hell. 3. 1. 13, is Κολῶναι in Paus. 10. 14. 1: Κρήναι, Thucyd. 3. 106, etc.: Λίμναι, Strab. 363: the Arcadian Μέλαιναι (Μελαινεαί, Paus. 8. 3. 3), is distinguished by St. Byz. from the Lycian Μελαιναί: Μελαιναί in the Troad is oxytone in Strab. 603: Μιντοῦρναι, Strab. 233: Μυκήναι, *passim*: Πότναι, Eust. 269. 34: Σίναί, St. Byz., or Σίναί, Ptol. 7. 3. 6: Ταμύναι or Ταμύνη, Arc. 194. 2: Τελλῆναι, Strab. 231: Τυρακίναί, St. Byz.: Φάναί, Strab. 645, is oxytone in Aristoph. Av. 1692, and in some copies of Thucyd. 8. 24; *H. D.*: Φιδῆναι, Strab. 230.

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

συνήθεια δύνει: Εἰδομένη, Thucyd. 2. 100, is falsely oxytone in St. Byz.: Κνανή (sc. πηγῇ), Diod. Sic. 5. 4, is Κνανῇ in Ælian V. H. 2. 33: Κνανῇ (sc. λίμνη), Strab. 529: Κυνή, a city, St. Byz.: Μαντιανή, a lake, Strab. 529; Μελητηνή (?) a city, Theog. Can. 113. 21 is Μελιτηνή in St. Byz.: Ὀλανή, Strab. 529: Παταληνή, Eust. ad Dion. Per. 1093, πόλις ἀξιόλογος τὰ Πάταλα, ἀφ' ὧν ἡ νῆσος Παταληνὴ δρυτόνως, ὡς οἱ ἀκριβεῖς λέγουσι· τινὲς δὲ καὶ βαρυτόνως Παταλήνην ὡς Πριήνην ἀναγινώσκουσιν: Σιβερηνή, St. Byz.: Συρβανή, an island, St. Byz.; cf. Lob. Prol. 195 sqq., who, after enumerating a large number of irregular accents, at last says, 'ceterum in hoc universo genere librariorum inconstantia tanta est ut sæpe idem nomen diversos habeat accentus.'

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

146. NOTE 3.—*Female Names.* The following irregular female names are quoted by Pape, Ἀζωνή (Arc. 112. 26), Δαμιανή, Εἰδομένη, Ἑλλαμένη, Ἑρμιανή (?), Κελαινή, Ælian V. H. 3. 42: Κνανή, which he cites from Ælian V. H. 2. 33, is there Κνανῇ, and is the name of a fountain; the woman's name Κνανῇ is expressly declared to be paroxytone by Arc. 110. 26, though it is Κνανῇ in Plat. Theag. 125 E; but there cod. Clark. reads Κνάνη, which has been adopted by Stallbaum; Ποθεινή, Athen. 576 F: Παδινή (?) is paroxytone in Strab. 347; Paus. 7. 5. 13: Φοιβιανή: Φωτεινή, E. M. 276. 53. Probably some, if not all of these, should be barytone, though Theog. Can. 153. 6 seems to assert that all in *μενη* are oxytone, and so some wrote Δεξαμένη, to distinguish it from the feminine participle δεξαμένη, but properly it is paroxytone, S. V. Σ. 44.

-ΞΑ and -ΞΗ.

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

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

-ΟΑ and -ΟΗ.

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

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

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

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

151. NOTE 2.—The compounds of these words follow the general rule, e.g. ἰστοβόη, ἀναπνοή, παλιμπνόη (H. D. are mistaken in saying that this should be oxytone), ἀπορροή, διαρροή, διαρροά, ὑδρορροή (Arc. 102. 21, τὸ ὑδρορροή οἱ παλαιοὶ ἐβάρυναν, οἱ δὲ μεταγενέστεροι ὀξύνουσιν οὐχ ὑγιῶς), καλλιρροή, θερμορροή : yet it is expressly stated by Eust. 992. 57 (and perhaps by Arc. 103. 2, though the MSS. there read either ἀναρρώη and ἀναρώη), that ἀναρροή is barytone contrary to rule : Göttling (Accent. p. 148) is quite mistaken when he says that the same thing is asserted by S. V. Ξ. 372, the passage runs as follows, βαρυντέον τὸ παναίθηρσι· τὰ γὰρ εἰς ἡ λήγοντα θηλυκὰ δυσύλλαβα ὀξυνόμενα ἐν τῇ συνθέσει μὴ γινόμενα κύρια, τότε μὲν φυλάσσει τὸν τόνον ὅταν μετὰ προθέσεως συντίθεται, ὥς τὸ ἀνατολή· εἰ δὲ μετὰ ἄλλου τινός, ἀναβιβάζει τὸν τόνον, ἰστοδόκη, καπνοδόκη, ὥστε καὶ τὸ ὑδρορροή παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς ἀναλόγως βαρύνεται, τὸ δὲ ἀναρροή ὀξύνεται : ὁμορροή is altogether false, see H. D. s. v. : δακρυρροή, quoted by H. D. from Epiph. t. 2. p. 197 A. is certainly an error, and εὐροή, Aret. p. 100, H. D. is very doubtful : ἀναχοή οἶνοχόη, τυμβοχόη (Schol. Ven. Φ. 323), πλημοχόη, ὑδροχόη are conformable to the rule : τυμβοχόη is sometimes falsely oxytone, Lob. Phryn. 498, and a distinction is occasionally drawn between προχόη, *outlet, mouth of a river*, E. M. 692. 52 ; Suid. ; and προχόη, *a pitcher*, Anth. Pal. 6. 292. 6 ; but they are frequently confounded in MSS.

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

-ΠΑ and -ΠΗ.

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

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

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

155. Proper names in *πα* or *πη* are paroxytone, as *Ἀερόπη*, *Ἀντιγόνη*, *Εὐρώπη*, *Καλλιόπη*, *Κάλπη*, *Κάπαι*, *Λάμπη*, *Μερόπη*, *Μετώπη*, *Ὀλπη*, *Ὀλπαι*, *Πηνελόπη*, *Πόμπη*, *Ῥίπη*, *Σινώπη*, *Στερόπη*, *Στίλπαι*.

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

-PA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

166. Proper names in *ρα* throw back the accent, as *Ἀντίφρα*, *Δάειρα*, *Δαῖρα*, *Δηϊάνειρα*, *Εῖρα*, *Ἐφύρα*, *Ἡρα*, *Θήρα*, *Κασσάνδρα*, *Κέρκυρα*, *Κίρρα*, *Κλυταιμνήστρα*, *Κοισύρα*, *Κόρα*, *Λιπάρα*, *Πάλμυρα*, *Πανδώρα*, *Πολυδώρα*, *Φαῖδρα*.

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

better : 'Αντικύρα, Strab. 416 (where Kramer reads 'Αντίκυρα), St. Byz. ; Herodot. uses 'Αντικύρη ; if therefore α is long (which does not seem certain), 'Αντίκυρα will be the best mode of writing the word : 'Αντίκυρα, Eust. 273. 30 : 'Αντίκυρα, Paus. 10. 36. 5, and often elsewhere : 'Αντίκυρα, as a female name, occurs in Athen. 587 E, where Meineke writes 'Αντίκυρα : 'Αντίσαρα, St. Byz. can hardly be right, since 'Αντισάρη is quoted from Herodian by the same author ; cf. A. G. Oxon. 4. 412. 9 : 'Απτερα, St. Byz. ; cf. Strab. 479 : 'Αραί, St. Byz. : 'Αργγυρά, Paus. 7. 18. 6 : 'Αργγυρα (?) another city, St. Byz. : 'Αριστεραί, Paus. 2. 34. 8 'Αχέρραι, St. Byz. : Βαίταρρα (?) St. Byz. s. v. Βαιταρρούς : Βούρα, St. Byz. s. v. Παναιοῦρα, Strab. 59, is Βούρα in Ptol. 3. 16. 15, but wrongly, for α is short ; Callimach. H. in Del. 102 ; Βουρά therefore is a mistake in Philo Jud. T. 2. p. 514. 28 ; H. D. : Γέρμαρα (?) St. Byz. : Γίνδαρα (?) St. Byz. : Γλαφυρά is, according to Arc. 101. 14, oxytone as the name of a city : Γλαφύραι, Hom. Il. 2. 712, on which passage Eust. 327. 34 observes that the 'more exact critics' (οἱ ἀκριβέστεροι) barytoned the word to distinguish it from the adjective, but it is oxytone in most editions ; Pape quotes Γλαφύρα as a woman's name ; in Appian, Civ. 5. 7, it is in the MSS. oxytone, though Bekker has it paroxytone : Γλυκερά is oxytone according to Arc. 101. 6, though Γλυκέρα appears in Strab. 410 ; Athen. 584 A ; Suid. and elsewhere : Γόμορρα or Γόμορα, Suid. ; the genitive is usually Γομόρρας, but the accusative Γόμορρα, and perhaps Γόμορραν : Γόβορα (?) Suid. : Γυραί (sc. πέτραι), Hom. Odys. 4. 500 : Δαρά, St. Byz. : Δαρραί, St. Byz. : Δήμητρᾶ, Paus. 1. 37. 2, etc. : Δηρά, St. Byz. : Δισοραί, St. Byz. : 'Εβορα, St. Byz. ; the Codex Vrat. has 'Εβηρα, and Ptol. 2. 5. 8 has it under the form 'Εβουρα ; if 'Εβορα be the correct orthography, the word ought to be paroxytone : 'Ελευθεραί, Diod. Sic. 4. 3 ; Strab. 375 ; Arc. 101. 8 : 'Ενδρα (?) Strab. 753 ; 'Εραί, Thucyd. 8. 19 ; but 'Εραι, Strab. 644 : 'Ερυθρά, and 'Ερυθραί, Apion and Herodorus : others distinguished 'Ερύθραι in Boeotia from 'Ερυθραί in Ionia, Eust. 267. 6 ; cf. Chærob. E. 27. 10 : Θερμυδραί, Apollod. 2. 5. 11 ; W. Dindorf thinks this corrupt ; the ordinary form of the word is τὰ Θέρμυδρα : Θοραί, a deme, St. Byz. : Θορά, Theog. Can. 107. 22 : 'Ινδαρα (?) St. Byz. : 'Ιερά, Diod. Sic. 5. 7, etc. : 'Ιρά, St. Byz. : 'Ιρή, Aristarchus ; 'Ιρη others, Schol. Ven. I. 150 ; Herodian also made it oxytone, Schol. Ven. I. 292, though the contrary is stated, A. G. II. 3 ; see Lob. Par. 343 : Λαμπτραί, a deme, Phot. Lex. v. Λαμπτρέϊς : Λυκόσουρα is, like the other compounds from οὔρα, proparoxytone, Paus. 8. 2. 1 ; those not derived from that word are for the most part regular, as Κόσσουρα, Strab. 123 : Μάκκαραι, St. Byz. : Μανδαραί, St. Byz. : Μίσκερα, St. Byz. : Νόσορα, St. Byz. : Ξηρά, St. Byz. : 'Ολόβαργα (?) St. Byz. : Παναιοῦρα (?) St. Byz. : Πειραί, Paus. 7. 18. 1 ; Theog. Can. 101. 12 : Σαῦρα (?) St. Byz. : Σιρρά, St. Byz. : Στουρά, Arrian Ind. 21. 1 ; Pape : Φάρα, Strab. 388, another city in Africa, is oxytone, Strab. 831 : Φαλάκραι, St. Byz. : Φαραί, St. Byz., etc. ; sometimes falsely Φάραι : Φερά, female name, Eust. 327. 12 ; Theog. Can. 101. 13 : Φεραί, St. Byz. : Φηρά, Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 12 ; Eust. 580. 44, or Φηραί, St. Byz. : Χάραδρα (?) St. Byz. : Χείμερα (?) St. Byz.

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

169. NOTE 1.—See Chærob. C. 515. 1 : Δειρή is in Æolic δέρρα, Chærob. ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 194. 11 : δέρη is paroxytone, E. M. 94. 4 : δορπωρή, Zonar. 562, not δορπορή, Suid.; καρή, Arc. 113; Theog. Can. 78. 30; Eust. 1257. 52; A. G. 1173; κάρη is neuter, though there are instances of its being used as feminine; cf. H. D. s. v. On φωρή, *theft*, see L. S. s. v.; they have also ιερή=ίερα.

170. NOTE 2.—'Αγορή, Herodot. 7. 58 : Αἴσχηρ is oxytone in Plut. 2. 474 C : Δείρη, E. M. 262. 52; it is oxytone in St. Byz.; Strab. 769; 773; in Ptol. 1. 15. 11; 4. 7. 9; 8. 16. 12 we have either Δήρη or Δείρη : Δουσαρή, St. Byz. : Ἰρή, Aristarchus made it oxytone, others paroxytone, Schol. Ven. I. 150; Herodian also made it oxytone, Schol. Ven. I. 292, though the contrary is stated, A. G. 1173; see Lob. Par. 343 : Καυρή, St. Byz.; in Strab. 220 it is Καυρία : Λαιμηρή, Eust. 287. 35, a name of Epidaurus, is an adjective : Νηρή (?), Περιστερή, St. Byz. : Φηρή, E. M. 791. 46 : Ῥῆ=Ῥία, Pherecydes ap. Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 5.

171. NOTE 3.—The contracted words νεβρῆ, Orph. Arg. 447, ταυρῆ, τραγῆ, Eust. 374, are perispomena.

-ΣΑ.

172. Words in σα have the final α short, and the accent is retracted, as αἶσα, ἄνασσα, βασίλισσα, βῆσσα, γλῶσσα, ἔμπουσα, ἡρώσσα (or ἡρῶσσα), θάλασσα, λύσσα, μέλισσα, μοῦσα, νύσσα, πείσα, πίσσα, σάρισα, φυλάκισσα, Ἀρέθουσα, Δοῦσα, Ἑδεσσα, Ἑρμώνασσα, Ἰφιδάνασσα, Κρίσα, Κόσσα, Λάγουσα, Λάρισα, Λίβυσσα, Νῖσα, Νῦσα, Συράκουσαι, Τίρσαι, Φαῖσα; except words in ησσα=ήεσσα, ουσσα=όεσσα, and ωσσα, which are properispomena, as τεχνῆσσα, τιμῆσσα, χερνῆσσα, Πιτυοῦσσα, Ῥοδοῦσσα, Μελιττοῦσσα, Ἰοφῶσσα : Συράκουσσα is however proparoxytone, and ἡρῶσσα properispomenon.

173. NOTE 1.—Arc. 97. 16; Herod. π. μ. λ. 12. 25 : βασά, Hesych.; cf. H. D. s. v. : βηνῶσα=ἡ φωνή τῶν προβάτων, Hesych. : βήσσα or βησαῶ, Diosc. 3. 53; βησαῶ, Paul. Æg. p. 277. 45, quoted by H. D. s. v., a barbarous (Syriac) word : βλήσσα (?) Hesych. : ἐπιούσα (sc. ἡμέρα) : ἡρῶσσα, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 1309, ἡρῶσαι προπερισπωμένως Ἡρῶδιανός ἐν δεκάτῃ φησίν, ἐκ συναλοιφῆς τοῦ ἡρώσσαι τοῦ ἥρωσ δὲ τὸ θηλυκὸν γίνεται ἡρῶσσα : κατακάσα or κατακάσσα in Hesych.; Suid.; and E. M. 494. 38, is doubtful; 'Glossa ex versu Callimachi sumta, quem servavit Etym. M. p. 819. 4, Σκύλλα γυνὴ κατακάσα καὶ οὐ ψύθος οὐνομ' ἔχουσα. Ex quo apparet κατακάσα esse scribendum, et sic duo codd. Suidæ nisi quis κατάκασσα præferat : nam κάσσα per πόρνη explicatur a grammaticis.' H. D.

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

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

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

175. NOTE 3.—Αἰγείρουσα, St. Byz. : Αἰγοῦσα, Ptol. 3. 4. 17 : Αἶγουσα, St. Byz. : Ἀκέσα, Philostrat. Heroic. p. 703, quoted by H. D. : Ἀκέσαι, St. Byz. : Ἀλιοῦσα is better Ἀλιοῦσσα, Paus. 2. 34. 8 ; I cannot find any authority for Ἀλφειῶσα or Ἀλφειοῦσα, which are given both by Pape and by H. D. : the passages to which they refer prove nothing : Ἀνεμῶσα, Paus. 8. 35. 9 : Ἀνήτουσσα, St. Byz., or better Ἀνητοῦσσα ; H. D. : Ἀνθοῦσα, St. Byz. s. v. Συκαί, is very doubtful ; Ἀνθουσα, Phot. Bib. 340. 14, is the better form, unless we regard it as a significant noun ; the name Ἀργινοῦσσα is spelled and accented in various ways, e.g. Ἀργίνουσα, Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 697 = 710 ; Ἀργίνουσαι, Thucyd. 8. 101 ; Xenoph. Hell. 1. 6. 27 (Schneider prints Ἀργινοῦσαι in his index) ; Dioid. Sic. 13. 98 ; Ἀργινοῦσαι, Harpocr. ; E. M. 137. 15, 720. 28, on the former of which passages Sylburg observes, 'Rectius Ἀργεννοῦσαι, nempe ab ἀργεννός, 135. 39 : ut docet etiam Stephanus Byz. Posteriores scripturam Ἀργινοῦσαι per ι, sequitur Androtion in Atticis, ut testatur idem Stephanus : vel per systolen scilicet ex ἀργενός, vel per μεταβολήν ex ἄργιλος ;' Ἀργινοῦσσα, Strab. 615. 617 ; Ἀργίνουσα, Suid. ; Zonar. 296 (where some MSS. have Ἀργέουσα and Ἀργέννουσα) ; Ἀργεννοῦσα, St. Byz. νῆσος πρὸς τῇ ἡπείρῳ τῆς Τρωάδος παρὰ τὸ Ἀργεννὸν ἀκρωτήριον, ἀφ' οὗ Ἀργεννοίς, καὶ κατὰ συναίρεσιν Ἀργεννοῦς καὶ Ἀργεννοῦσα. τὸ ἔθνικόν Ἀργεννοῦσιος. Ἀνδροτίαν ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ τῆς Ἀτθίδος διὰ τοῦ ι : Ἀριστοφῶσα, woman's name, Pape : Ἀσαί, St. Byz. : Βαργόσα (?) Strab. 720, quoted by Pape, though it proves nothing as to the accent : Βάρουσαι, H. D., is Βαροῦσαι in Ptol. 7. 2. 28, on which L. Dindorf says, 'Præstat fortasse Βαροῦσαι scribi :' Γήθουσσα, St. Byz., or Γήθουσα, Zonar. : Γονοῦσα in St. Byz. is rightly, Γονοῦσσα, in Paus. 2. 4. 4, 5. 18. 7 ; another false form of the same word, Γονοῦσα, occurs in Eust. 291. 42 : Δελφοῦσα, St. Byz. s. v. Δελφοί : Ἐλοῦσα, St. Byz. : Ἐμπουσσα, Arc. 97. 18 ; the usual form is Ἐμπουσα : Ἐρακοῦσα, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 586, is properly written Ἐρεικοῦσσα in Strab. 276 and St. Byz. : Ὠγανοῦσα (?) is correctly Ὠγγανοῦσα in Paus. 4. 34. 12 : Ἰχνοῦσα is found in three MSS. of Arist. Mirab. Ausc. 100. 2 ; the proper form is Ἰχνοῦσσα, Paus. 10. 17. 1, and this Bekker has rightly adopted in the passage of Aristot. just cited : Καββαλοῦσα, Lucian Ver. Hist. 2. 46 : Κάρουσσα (?) Arrian Peripl. Pape : Κηλοῦσα, Xen. Hell. 4. 7. 7, where some books read Κοίλωσσα (?) : Κισσοῦσσα, Plut. 1. 449, this is the only correct form, as Κισσόεσσα occurs in Plut. 2. 772 B : Κισσοῦσα is certainly false : Κολοῦσαι or Κολασσαί is oxytone : Κοτινοῦσα, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 586 ; Eust. ad Dion. Per. 456 : Λαπέρσα, St. Byz., a mountain in Laconia, may as a Doric form be correct : Μαισά, Pape, is false for Μαῖσα, Herodian 5. 3. 2, etc. : Μαράθουσσα, St. Byz. : Μελίτουσσα, St. Byz. : Μήλουσσα, St. Byz. : Μύρτουσσα, St. Byz. : Ὀφιοῦσα, Scylax p. 29 : Ὀφιοῦσσα, Strab. 306. 167 : Παγασαί, Strab. 436 : Πιτυοῦσα, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 586 ; Dioid. Sic. 5. 16 ; for Πιτυοῦσσα, Strab. 394, etc., is unquestionably wrong ; cf. Arc. 97. 17 : Πιτυοῦσαι or Πιτύουσαι, St. Byz. : Πολεμοῦσα, an Amazon, Quint. Smyr. 1. 42 ; H. D. : Πύργησσα, St. Byz. : Ρόδουσσα, St. Byz. for Ῥοδοῦσσα is false : Σίδουσσα, St. Byz. : Σκότουσσα, St. Byz. : Σχίνουσσα, St. Byz. should be Σχινοῦσσα : Arcadius, 97. 18, excepts Συράκουσσα from the rule, but that form does not seem to occur elsewhere ; the ordinary forms are regular, as Συράκουσαι, Συράκοσαι, Συρήκουσαι ; cf. Theog. Can. 56. 28 ; Συρακοῦσαι in St. Byz. is clearly a mistake : Ταφιοῦσα s. Ταφιοῦσσα, H. D. quoting Pliny, N. H. 36. 21. 151 ; the latter form is correct : Τελφοῦσα (see below Τελφοῦσσα, etc.) :

Τέλφουσα or Τελφοῦσα, Polyb. 4. 77. 5 : Τέλφουσα, St. Byz. : Τεύγλουσα (?) : Τεύτλουσα, St. Byz. ; Thuc. 8. 42 : Τιλφοῦσα, Paus. 9. 33. 1 : Τίλφοῦσα or Τίλφουσα, St. Byz. : Τιλφῶσα, Strab. 411 : Τίλφωσα, Herodian ap. St. Byz. ; Τιμῶσα, a woman, Athen. 609 A : Τραγασαί (?) H. D. is Τραγάσαι in Pollux 6. 63, and Τράγασαι in St. Byz. : Ὑδροῦσα, a name of Ceos, Hesych. : Φάκουσα, St. Byz. : Φασήλουσαι, St. Byz. should be οὔσαι.

176. NOTE 1.—*The Female Names* (also used as names of ships) Ἐπιπιδῶσα, Ἰοῦσα, Κρατοῦσα, Ναυκρατοῦσα, Στεφανοῦσα, Τιμῶσα, Τρυφῶσα, retain their participial accent.

-ΣΗ.

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

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

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

-ΤΑ.

179. Words in τα have the final α short : the accent is retracted, as δίατα, θήττα, Ἔγεστα, Λάδεστα, except contracted words in ουττα, which are properispomena, as μελιπτοῦττα, ολινοῦττα, προσωποῦττα ; and Doric forms in τᾱ=τη, which retain the accent of the latter form, as στήτα (στήτη), ἀλακάτα (ἡλακάτη) ; the proper name Αὐγούστᾱ is paroxytone.

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

181. NOTE 2.—*Exceptional Proper Names.* Several Doric names are inserted which are not strictly exceptions to the rule :—Ἀέται (?) Hesych. : Αἶγεστα, Strab. 254 : Αἰγέστα, Pape ; Polyb. 1. 24. 2 : Ἀράτα = τη, Dor., Pape : Ἀρετά, woman's name, Anth. App. 53 : Ἀρέμιτα, St. Byz., or Ἀρτεμίτα, Strab. 744, also one of the Echinadæ, Strab. 59 : Ἀσβύστα, St. Byz. : Ἀσταί, St. Byz. : Αὐγούστα, Chceroboscus, C. 326. 9, wastes nearly a page over the name Αὐγούστα, and yet leaves the accent of the word doubtful ; as a proper name he says that the α is long, but that ἐπὶ τῆς βασιλίδος it is short, because it is an Italian word : Καισαρευούστα, Strab. 161, where Meineke alters it to Καισαρευούστα : Παξανγούστα, Strab. 151, where Kramer has Παξανγούστα, and Meineke Παξαγούστα : Αὐδάτα, woman, Athen. 557 C : Γαβρήτα, Strab. 292 : Ἐγέστα, St. Byz. is

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

-TH.

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

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

(?) in Hesych. is corrupt: καταρακτῆ (sc. θύρα) or καταρράκτη (?) Lob. Par. 332: κερωτῆ, A. G. Oxon. 2. 327. 30; Arc. 114. 14, where Schmidt reads κηρωτῆ: κηρωτῆ, strictly a feminine adjective used as a substantive, Arc. 114. 14, so also κοκκωτῆ (?): κομιστῆ, an adjective, Lob. Par. 351: 'κοπτῆ edulium, κόπτη porrum sectile dici, non temere sumi videtur, v. Schweighæuser ad. Athen. T. 7. 575; ' Lob. Par. 351: κόρτη or κάρτη, Hesych.: κοστῆ and κόστη, Hesych.: κρυπτῆ (sc. ἀρχή) Lob. Par. 333; in the sense of *cellar* or *underground passage* it is sometimes oxytone, e. g. Athen. 205 A, where however Dindorf reads κρύπτη, and that is the better accent: κωλωτῆ (or κωλώτη) Arist. H. A. 9. 1. 23, for which Sylburg has κωλώτης in his index: λειτῆ (?) Hesych.=λιτή: λεπαστῆ, Arc. 115. 3, or λεπάσστη, as some accented, Athen. 484 F: οἱ μὲν δξύνουσι τὴν τελευταίαν, ὡς καλή, οἱ δὲ παροξύνουσιν, ὡς μεγάλη: λιτή, Theog. Can. 117. 15; Arc. 114. 8; λοιτῆ is erroneous; the word is regular Theog. Can. 117. 28: μαλωτῆ (sc. διφθέρα): μελέτη, Arc. 114. 4; E. M. 94. 51: μέτη (?) Hesych.: μηλωτῆ (sc. δорά) A. G. Oxon. 2. 327. 29; Arc. 114. 14; Lob. Par. 332: μισητῆ=ἡ ἀξία μίσους' μισήτη=ἡ καταφερὴς πρὸς συνουσίαν, Trypho ap. Ammon. p. 94; Valek.; this distinction was also retained in Doric and Ionic, cf. Eust. 1650. 64, but it is often neglected: μνηστῆ (sc. ἄλοχος), Apollon. Rhod. 1. 780: μορτῆ, Lob. Par. 349: νεάτη, when used as a substantive=νεάτη χορδή is paroxytone; so also ὑπάτη, but νεατῆ (sc. γῆ): οἰσπωτῆ, Arc. 114. 15, is οἰσπώτη in E. M. 619. 10, and Aristoph. Lys. 575, quoted by L. S.: παλαιστῆ, or better παλαστῆ, Arc. 115. 3: παλυντῆ (?): πελλαστῆ, Lob. Par. 349; πηκτῆ, Arist. H. A. 9. 8. 8: πινυτῆ, some made it paroxytone, Aristarchus however wrote it oxytone, Schol. Ven. H. 289; I. 150; Πινύτη is a proper name Arc. 114. 10: πλεκτῆ (sc. σειρά) Pollux 10. 142; it is also used with the ellipse of other nouns: πλέκτη, in A. G. Oxon. 3. 351. 22, may be from the masculine πλέκτης, Lob. Par. 352: πλωτῆ (sc. ἐγχευς) Pollux 6. 63: πτερωτῆ, A. G. Oxon. 2. 327. 30, is also an adjective used substantively: ρυτῆ, Nicand. Ther. 523; H. D.: σεβαστῆ=Augusta: σηπτῆ, adjective, Lob. Par. 352: σκεπαστῆ, Eust. 1165. 52: στακτῆ (sc. κονία) Lob. Par. 352: συναπτῆ, H. D.: σχισταί (sc. βλαῦται) Lob. Par. 352; Pollux 7. 85: τελετῆ, Arc. 114. 3: τελευτῆ, Arc. 114. 19; Choerob. E. 38. 7: τρυπτῆ, Lob. Par. 351: ὑπαντῆ, also ὑπάντη: φώκτη, Lob. Par. 351: φυστῆ (sc. μάζα) Herodian ap. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 608; this word is occasionally, though incorrectly, paroxytone; Mœris, p. 384, strangely enough has φυστῆ: ψυκτά (sc. μάζα) Lob. Par. 351.

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

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

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

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

-ΥΑ and -ΥΗ.

187. Substantives, both proper and common, in *va* and *vy* are paroxytone, as γύα, καρύα, μύα, οἰσύα, δξύα, σικύα, Δατύα, Κρύα, Μαρσύα, Μιλύαι, Μινύα, ἀφύη, ἐγγύη, σμινύη, χλεύη, Λιβύη, Φύη; except Μάντρυα, which is proparoxytone, and the oxytones ἀκουή (ἀκουά, Dor.), σκευή, and φυή (φυνά, Dor.).

188. NOTE 1.—*Exceptional Common Substantives in va*. Αὔα or αὔα as Æolic seems to be an error, see Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 1. p. 36, note 11: βοῦᾶ (?) Hesych.: διεγγύα (?), in Schol. Thucyd. 3. 70 it is rightly διεγγύα; ἐγγυή and παρεγγυή are found in some books, though they are unquestionably wrong, see Lob. Phryn. 302; Arc. 103. 27: concerning ἰγνύα, Theog. Can. 106. 21 makes the following observation, ἰγνύα ὁρύα Ἀρίσταρχος συστέλλει τὸ Α καὶ ἐκτείνει τὸ Υ καὶ προπαροξύνει, ἐναλλαγὴν τόνου καὶ χρόνου πεποιηκώς, ὥς φησιν Ἡρωδιανός: this explains the passage in Schol. Ven. N. 212, ἰγνύνη Ἰωνικῶς μετέβαλε τὸν τόνον, ἐπεὶ τὸ ἀκόλουθον ἰγνυά ἐστιν, ὥς Ἡρωδιανός ἐν τῷ ια' τῆς καθόλου: I have not however been able to find any place where ἰγνυα occurs, though ἰγνύα and ἰγνύη are common enough, see Lob. Phryn. 302.; cf. Schol. Ven. Φ. 242: σίκρυα and νέκρυα (?) occur in Eust. 291. 38; cf. Theog. Can. 106. 20: φυνά = φυή.

189. NOTE 2.—*Exceptional Proper Names in va*. Αἶγρυα, Strab. 141: Ἀτέγρυα, Strab. 141: Γένρυα, Strab. 201. 202; Ptol. 3. 1. 3, is Γενόα in St. Byz.: Ἐλευθέρρυα (?) St. Byz.: Κάπρυα, St. Byz.: Μάντρυα, St. Byz., or Μάντρυα, Strab. 213, etc.: Οὔδουα (indeclinable?), Ptol. 2. 2. 1: Τράμπρυα, St. Byz.; Φλυά (?) = Φλυή is said to occur also as a paroxytone, see § 191.

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

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

-ΦΑ and -ΦΗ.

192. Common substantives in φη are oxytone, as ἀλοιφή, ἀφή, βαφή, γλυφή, γραφή, περικαλυφή, κορυφή, ὀμφή, ὄροφή, ραφή, στροφή, ταφή, τροφή; except paroxytone, those in ιφη, ηφη, λφη (yet ἀδελφή is oxytone), and ρφη (yet μορφή is oxytone), as ἀγρίφη, σκίφη, ἀκαλήφη, μίλφη, σίλφη, κάρφη, νάρφη, τάρφη, σύρφη, together with λαίφη, νύμφη, σκάφη, *a canoe*, λόφη, and τύφη.

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

194. Proper names in φη are paroxytone, as Ἀνάφη, Ἐρίφη, Κάρφη, Σάμφη, Σίφη, Σκίρφαι, Τηλέφη, Τράφη, Τύμφη.

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

196. NOTE 2.—The Doric nouns in φᾱ seem to follow the accentuation of the common forms in φη, as ὀμφᾱ=ὀμφή; yet ὀμφα is also found. The following rare words are somewhat irregular—ἄπφα or ἄπφᾱ, Suid.: βᾱφᾱ, Dor.=ζωμός, Hesych., where the last editor prints βαφᾱ: καφᾱ, Dor.=λουτήρ: κέρκαφα=ἐγγύη, Hesych.: σοῖσφα or σοῦσφα is indeclinable; Cosmas Indicop. 2. p. 133 A, and 132 D; *H. D.*: Ἀλλιφαί, a town in Samnium (not Ἄλλιφαι, as Pape has it), Strab. 238, is paroxytone in Diod. Sic. 20. 35: Καφύαι, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13. 2; St. Byz., is Καφναί in Paus. 8. 15. 6, and Καφύη in Suidas; *H. D.*

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

-XA and -XH.

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

198. NOTE.—Arc. 115. 19–28: *ἄγχη*, only occurs in the compounds *συνάγχη*, *ἀργυράγχη*, *ὑάγχη*, etc.: *ἀρχή*, Arc. 115. 24: *ἄστράρχη*, quoted by L. S. from Orph. Hym. 9. 10, is an adjective, and were it not so, would still be regular: *αὐλάχα* = *εὐλάκα*, Hesych., or *εὐλαχα*, Suid.; Zonar. 908; cf. Thucyd. 5. 16 ibiq. schol.: *αὐχή*, Hesych., but *αὔχη*, Pind. Nem. 11. 29, a doubtful accent: the compounds *κριοδόχη*, *κυσοδόχη* are regular: *καύχη*, Pind. Nem. 9. 15; this accent seems very questionable; cf. Lob. Rhem. 269: *λάχη* is quoted by L. S. from Æschyl. S. c. T. 914; in Dindorf's text it is *λαχαί*, yet in H. D. s. v. he condemns this accent, and makes the word in both its senses paroxytone, as it is in Hesych.; *λαχή* would be much more in accordance with analogy, and with the rule laid down by Arc. 115. 19: *λυμάχη*, Hesych., is regular as a compound: *μαλάχη*, Arc. 115. 16, *μαλάχη κοινόν* *μολόχη* *ἄττικόν*, Lex. Gr. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 323, which is a mistake, as *μαλάχη* is the Attic form; Athen. 58 D: *μάχη*, Arc. 115. 21: *μοσχῆ* = *έα* (sc. *δορά*) Pollux 5. 16: on *ὄσχη* and *ὠσχη* see H. D. s. v. *Ὅσχος*: *παλάχη* is the proper accent according to the rule of Arc. 115; but *παλαχή* occurs in Nicand. Ther. 449.; H. D.: *σανδaráχη* or *σανδaráκη*: *τάρχη*, see H. D. s. v. *Τάρχος*: *τύχη*, Theog. Can. 118. 12; Arc. 115. 21: *ὑάγχη* as a compound *ῡς*, *ἄγχη* is regular, like *ἀργυράγχη*: *ῡρχα* and *η*, Aristoph. Vest. 676, is *ῡρχή* in Hesych.; *φυσέχη*, Plat. Cratyl. 400 B: *ῡσχη* (?) see above.

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

-ΨΑ and -ΨΗ.

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

-ΩΑ and -ΩΗ.

201. All words in *ωα* are paroxytone, as *μνῶα*, *ὑπερῶα*, *ῶα*, *Μινῶα*: *ἄλωα*, if the nominative occurs in that form, is oxytone, like *ἄλωή*.

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

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

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

ACCENTUATION OF OBLIQUE CASES.

205. The general rule is followed, but the genitive plural, being always contracted in the Attic and Common dialects, is perispomenon, as μούσᾱ, μούσης, μούση, μούσᾱν; μούσᾱ, μούσαιν; μούσαι, (μουσᾶων) μουσῶν, μούσαις, μούσᾱς.

206. The Genitive and Dative of all numbers from oxytone Nominatives are perispomena, as ψυχῇ, ψυχῆς, ψυχῇ; ψυχᾶιν; ψυχῶν, ψυχᾶις; μαχητῆς, μαχητοῦ, μαχητῇ; μαχηταῖν; μαχητῶν, μαχηταῖς.

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

208. The Ionic genitive in εω follows the general rule, εω being considered as one syllable, as Πηληϊάδεω, Ἀτρεΐδεω, Ὀρέστω, Αἰνείεω; words like Βορέης, Ἑρμῆς, Πυθῆς therefore become Βορέω, Ἑρμέω, Πυθέω; the genitive of Θαλῆς however seems to be always Θάλεω, as if it came from the nominative Θάλης.

209. Genitives in ιω, ειω, or ια are paroxytone, as ἔϋμμελίω, Ἑρμείω, ἔϋμμελία: those in αο are proparoxytone if from barytone common genitives; properispomena if from circumflexed genitives, as Ἀτρεΐδου Ἀτρεΐδαο, Ὀρέστου Ὀρέσταο, Ἀργέστου Ἀργέσταο, but ἄργεστοῦ (from ἄργεστής) makes ἄργεστᾶο.

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

Ἄτρείδew Ὀρέστου Ὀρέστω Aίνείw Aινείw, ἀπαθεῖς δηλονότι οὔσαι. Ἐὰν γὰρ πάθωσι, πρὸ μιᾶς τοῦ τέλους ἔχουσι τὴν εὐθείαν, οἷον Ἑρμείου Ἑρμείw καὶ κατὰ συγκοπὴν τοῦ E Ἑρμείw παροξυτόνως,

Ἦρης Ἑρμείw τε [II. 15. 214].

Εἰ δὲ ἀπὸ περισπωμένων κοινῶν γενικῶν ᾧσι, παροξύνονται, οἷον ἀύλητοῦ ἀύλητέw, Κασῆς Κασοῦ (ἔστι δὲ ὄνομα κύριον) τοῦ Κασέw: according to this Θαλῆς Θαλοῦ would make Θαλέw, yet both in the Attic of Plato (Rep. 600 A), and in the Ionic of Herodotus (I. 170), and in Callimachus (Anth. Pal. 6. 150), it is uniformly proparoxytone; E. M. 153. 51: αἱ διὰ τοῦ ΕΩ Ἰωνικαὶ γενικαί, εἰ μὲν ἀπὸ βαρυτόνων κοινῶν γενικῶν ᾧσι, προπαροξύνονται: οἷον Ὀρέστου Ὀρέστω, Ἀτρείδου Ἀτρείδew οὕτως οὖν καὶ Ἀσίew, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ κατὰ πάθος ᾧσι διὰ τὸ Ἑρμείw, καὶ κατὰ συγκοπὴν Ἑρμείw. Καὶ ἡ χρῆσις,

Ἦρης Ἑρμείw τε καὶ Ἠφαίστου.

Βορέου, Βορέew, καὶ συγκοπῇ Βορέw,

Βορέw ὑπ' ἰωγῇ

ἡ χρῆσις. Καὶ ἑὐμμελίw,

Ἑὐμμελίw Πριάμοιο.

Οὕτως οὖν Ἀσίας, Ἀσίου, Ἀσείw Ἰωνικῶς, καὶ συγκοπῇ Ἀσίw. Καὶ ὁμοίως οὐ προπαροξύνεται: ἐπειδὴ κατὰ πάθος ἐστίν, ἤγουν κατὰ συγκοπὴν.

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

211. NOTE 2.—According to the grammarians the Ionic differed from the other dialects in its accentuation of barytone words in α with a short final syllable in the nominative singular, for, when in the course of inflexion that syllable becomes long, they are accustomed to throw the accent on to it, as ἱᾶ, ἱᾶς, ἱᾶ; μῖᾶ, μιᾶς, μιᾶ; ἄγνῖα, ἀγνῖας, ἀγνῖᾶ. Chærob. C. 405. 19: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι τὸ ἱᾶς καὶ μιᾶς οὐκ ἐφύλαξαν ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς συλλαβῆς τὸν τόνον ἐφ' ἧς ἔχει καὶ ἡ εὐθεία: ἡ γὰρ εὐθεία ἐστὶν ἱᾶ καὶ μία παροξυτόνως, καὶ ᾧφειλεν ἡ γενικὴ παροξύνεσθαι οἷον ἱᾶς καὶ μῖας, ἱᾶ φυλάξῃ ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς συλλαβῆς τὸν τόνον ἐφ' ἧς ἔχει καὶ ἡ εὐθεία: οὐκ ἐγένετο δὲ οὕτως, ἀλλ' ἱᾶς καὶ μιᾶς περισπωμένως. Καὶ λέγει ὁ τεχνικὸς ὅτι ταῦτα Ἰωνικῇ ἔχουσι τάσιν, καὶ οὐκ ἐσαφῆνισεν ἡμῖν τὸ λεγόμενον. Ἔστι δὲ τὸ λεγόμενον τοιαύτην ἔχον τὴν ἐξήγησιν: ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς Α βραχυκαταλήκτων εἰώθασιν οἱ Ἴωνες βαρυτονεῖν τὰς λέξεις ὥς καὶ ἡμεῖς, οἷον ἄγνῖα, ἄρπῖα, Πλάταια: ὅταν δὲ γένηται ἡ τελευταία συλλαβὴ μακρά, Ἰωνικῶ ἔθει καταβιβάζεται ὁ τόνος, οἷον ὀργῖᾶς, ἀγνῖᾶς, Θεσπῖᾶς, Πλαταιᾶς: ἰδοὺ ταῦτα ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ συλλαβῇ ἐπιδέχονται τὸν τόνον. Ἐπειδὴ οὖν τὸ ἱᾶ καὶ μία ἐν τῇ γενικῇ καὶ δοτικῇ μακροκαταληκτοῦσι, τούτου χάριν Ἰωνικῶ ἔθει κατεβίβασαν τὸν τόνον καὶ περιεσπᾶσθαι, οἷον ἱᾶς καὶ μιᾶς, ἱᾶ καὶ μιᾶ: thus also E. M. 305. 35; Schol. Ven. II. 173; Arc. 128. 8. Except in the words mentioned in the above extract, this practice does not seem to prevail, at least in our editions.

212. NOTE 3.—*Vocative Singular.* The vocative of δεσπότης is proparoxytone, δέσποτα; Chærob. C. 431. 5; E. M. 258. 12; Lob. Prol. 372, note 1, 'accentus vocativorum ᾧ Ἀβραδάτα et Ἀσιαδάτα; Cyr. 6. 3. 12 ᾧ Εὐφράτα; Apollon. Epist. 8. 388, et milium librariis imputandus videtur qui sæpissime peccarunt in latinis ἀλβάτοι καὶ ρουσάτοι J. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 25. p. 72 etc.'

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

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

214. NOTE 5.—*Nominative Plural.* Epic and Ionic forms in η=ᾱ, like ἔεῖρη = Attic ἔεῖρᾱ, ἔρη or ἔρσα, become proparoxytone in the nominative plural, as ἔεῖραι, not ἔέρσαι, as Ptolemæus Ascalonites wished to write, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 351; Apion and Herodorus ap. Eust. 991. 24.

The late Attics (οἱ νεώτεροι, οἱ μεταγενέστεροι τῶν Ἀττικῶν) retracted the accent in the nominative plural of ἡμέρα and of words in ία; the following instances are given of this practice, which has had no effect on accentuation as we know it; viz. ἡμεῖραι, εὐπράξιαι, τιμώριαι, αἵτιαι, τραγῳδίαι, ὁμίλιαι, κωμῳδίαι, Chærob. C. 449. 16; Arc. 133. 9; Schol. Ven. B. 339, οὕτως συνθεσῖαι τε ὥς θυσίαι τε ὅσοι δὲ προπαροξύνουσι, πταίουσι· τῆς γὰρ μεταγενεστέρας Ἀθίδος ἡ τοιαύδε ἀνάγνωσις: Schol. Ven. E. 54.

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

216. NOTE 7.—*Feminine adjectives and participles following the first declension* (which in the oblique cases of the singular, and in all cases of the plural, are subject to the rules laid down for oblique cases in the first declension) present some peculiarities. The rule is thus given by Chæroboscus C. 456. 13: εἰ δὲ εἰσι παρεσχηματισμένοι ἀρσενικοῖς [i. e. feminine adjectives and participles in αι nom. plural], ἔαν μὲν ὁμοφωνῶσι τῇ γενικῇ τῶν πληθυντικῶν τοῦ ἰδίου ἀρσενικοῦ καὶ, ὁμοτονοῦσιν αὐτῇ, οἶον οἱ Ῥόδιοι τῶν Ῥοδίων καὶ αἱ Ῥόδια τῶν Ῥοδίων· μία φωνὴ καὶ εἰς ὁ τόνος· οἱ Βυζάντιοι τῶν Βυζαντίων καὶ αἱ Βυζάντιαι τῶν Βυζαντίων, οἱ ἅγιοι τῶν ἁγίων καὶ αἱ ἅγιοι τῶν ἁγίων, οἱ δίκαιοι τῶν δικαίων καὶ αἱ δίκαιοι τῶν δικαίων, οἱ φίλοι τῶν φίλων καὶ αἱ φίλαι τῶν φίλων, οἱ δοῦλοι τῶν δούλων καὶ αἱ δοῦλαι τῶν δούλων, οἱ καλοὶ τῶν καλῶν καὶ αἱ καλάι τῶν καλῶν, οἱ σοφοὶ τῶν σοφῶν καὶ αἱ σοφαὶ τῶν σοφῶν, οἱ Λύκιοι τῶν Λυκίων καὶ αἱ Λύκιοι τῶν Λυκίων· (περὶ δὲ τῆς χώρας αἱ Λυκίαι τῶν Λυκίων περισπωμένως· μονογενὲς γάρ) οἱ ὕπατοι καὶ αἱ ὕπατοι τῶν ὑπάτων,

κοῦραι πετράων ἔρριπον ἐξ ὑπάτων,

ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς χορδῆς ἡ ὑπάτη τῆς ὑπάτης καὶ αἱ ὑπάται τῶν ὑπατῶν περισπωμένως· μονογενὲς γάρ· Ἐὰν δὲ παραλλάξωσι κατὰ τὴν φωνὴν πρὸς τὴν γενικὴν τῶν πληθυντικῶν τοῦ ἰδίου ἀρσενικοῦ, καὶ τῷ τόνῳ παραλλάσσουσι καὶ περισπῶνται αἱ θηλυκαὶ γενικαὶ τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἶον οἱ μέλανες τῶν μελάνων καὶ αἱ μέλαιναι τῶν μελαινῶν, οἱ μάκαρες τῶν μακάρων καὶ αἱ μάκαιραι τῶν μακαιρῶν, οἱ πάντες τῶν πάντων καὶ αἱ πᾶσαι τῶν πασῶν, οἱ γράφοντες τῶν γραφόντων καὶ αἱ γράφουσαι τῶν γραφουσῶν, οἱ χαρίεντες τῶν χαριέντων καὶ αἱ χαρίεσσαι τῶν χαριεσσῶν, οἱ ἑξεῖς τῶν ἑξέων καὶ αἱ ἑξείαι τῶν ἑξείων, οἱ ποιοῦντες τῶν ποιούντων καὶ αἱ ποιοῦσαι τῶν ποιουσῶν. So Arc. 135. 4. Put into a practical shape, this amounts to the following rule: *Feminine*

adjectives and participles making *αι* in the nominative plural are paroxytone in the genitive plural, when that of their corresponding masculine form, being declined after the second declension, is paroxytone; otherwise they are perispomena. Hence the grammarians distinguish between the adjectives *Σαμίων*, *Ῥοδίων* (sc. *γυναικῶν*) and the substantives *Σαμίων*, *Ῥοδίων*, which are the genitives plural of the proper names *Σαμία* and *Ῥοδία*, Joh. Alex. 17. 20. It need hardly to be observed that this difference is also apparent in the nominative plural, e.g. *Ῥόδιαι Σάμιαι ὄσiai* (sc. *γυναῖκες*), while *Ῥόδιαι Σαμίαι ὄσiai* are substantives, Joh. Alex. 17. 20. The following forms must not be confounded, *πόρων* (*πόρνοι*), *πορνῶν* (*πόρναι*), *βάκχων* (*βάκχοι*), *βακχῶν* (*βάκχαι*) *ὄχθων* (*ὄχθοι*), *ὄχθῶν* (*ὄχθαι*), *πέτρων* (*πέτροι*), *πετρῶν* (*πέτραι*), *χήρων* (*χῆροι*), *χηρῶν* (*χῆραι*), *κούρων* (*κούροι*), *κουρῶν* (*κούραι*), *παιδίσκων* (*παιδίσκοι*), *παιδισκῶν* (*παιδίσκαι*). Though they do not properly belong to this place, it may be here noticed that *Δαναϊδῶν* (*οἱ Δαναῖδαι*) is distinguished by its accent from *Δαναίδων* (*αἱ Δαναῖδες*); so also *Πριαμίδων* (*οἱ Πριαμίδαι*), *Πριαμίδων* (*αἱ Πριαμίδες*), *Ἰλιαδῶν* (*οἱ Ἰλιάδαι*), *Ἰλιάδων* (*αἱ Ἰλιάδες*), Chærob. C. 458. 1 sqq.

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

218. NOTE 9.—*Accusative Plural.* In Doric as in the accusative plural is short, and therefore in that dialect *Μοῖρᾱς*, *τίμᾱς*, *σφύρᾱς* become *μοῖρᾱς*, *τίμᾱς*, *σφύρᾱς*. Ahrens (de dialect. ling. Gr. 2. 30) quotes the following instances, *πᾶσας*, Theocr. 1. 83, 4. 3: *Ἀρπυιάς*, Hes. Theog. 267 (not *Ἀρπυίας* or *Ἀρπυῖας*): *Μοῖρᾱς* in Theoc. 2. 160: *τρωγοῖσᾱς*, Theoc. 9. 11. The two last instances, together with others, lead him to doubt the propriety of the rule laid down above, and he concludes by saying ‘haud dubitamus quin ubique acutus penultimæ servandus sit, etiam in iis Doridis generibus, quæ constanter corripunt, ita ut scribatur, *πᾶσᾱς*, *τὸς τοιοῦτος*, *τιμᾶες*, *αἰίδες*, *ἐνεύδεν*.’ But if such strange accents are correct it might have been expected that the grammarians would have mentioned them, and this they have not done; though they do say in general terms that in Doric many words were paroxytone, which in the Common dialect were properispomena, Chærob. C. 651. 15; Kühner G. G. 1. 252.

219. NOTE 10.—*Cases in $\theta\epsilon$ and $\phi\iota$.* The old casal forms in *θε* and *φι* are accented according to the following rules:—

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

(b) Those with a penultimate long, either by nature or position, retract the accent, as *πᾶρᾱθεν*, *Θήβῃθεν*, *Ἀθήνῃθεν*, except such as are derived from oxytone or circumflexed primitives, which are properispomena, as *εὐνή* *εὐνήφι*, *ἀρχή* *ἀρχῇθεν*, *ἀγορή* *ἀγορῇθεν*, *Πλαταιαί* *Πλαταιᾱθεν*, *Θεσπιαί* *Θεσπιᾱθεν*. These forms are considered at greater length under ADVERBS, chap. 7. §§ 841–845.

CHAPTER III.

ACCENTUATION OF WORDS BELONGING TO THE SECOND DECLENSION.

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

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

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

I. SIMPLE SUBSTANTIVES OF THE MASCULINE OR FEMININE GENDER.

-ΑΟΣ.

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

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

Λᾱος ὑπὸ ριπῆς.

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

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

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

Δᾱος, Arc. 36. 24; Strab. 304, where Kramer reads Δάαι: Ἐνναος (?) *Pape*: Ἐπίδαος = Ἐπίλαος: Ἐρύλαος, Hom. Il. 16. 411: Ἰόλαος, Apollod. 2. 4. 11, and Ἰόλεως, Eurip. Heracl. 479: Κλάδαος, Xen. Hell. 7. 4. 29, is Κλάδεος in Paus. 5. 7. 1, etc.: Λᾱος, a city and river of Lucania, Strab. 253, etc., the city is paroxytone in Herodot. 6. 21: Μάμαος (?) Strab. 344: Πᾱος, Paus. 8. 23. 9: Πίταος, St. Byz.: Σᾱός, an island, river, and man so called, St. Byz.; Strab. 314, etc.: Ταργίταος, Herodot. 4. 5.

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

-ΒΟΣ.

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

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

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

-ΓΟΣ.

229. Common substantives in gos retract the accent, as ἀπόλογος, ἀσπάραγος, βούτραγος, λόγος, μαίνουργος, πάγος, πάταγος, πύγαργος, πύργος, σπόγγος, τράγος, φθόγγος, ψόγος; except oxytone, ἄγός, ἄγωγός, ἄμολγός, ἄμοργός, ἄρηγός, ἄρωγός, βαγός, κραταιγός, κρανγός, λαιγός, μολγός, πελαργός, ταγός, φηγός, φαγός, and σαργός, together with λαγός = λαγῶς and ζυγός.

230. NOTE.—Ἀγός is a verbal: ἄγωγός, also an adjective: ἄμολγός, Arc. 47. 16: ἄμοργός is another form of the same word, and also a *kind of flux* (?): ἄρηγός, Arc. 47. 16: ἄρωγός, an adjective used substantively, A. G. Oxon. 2. 343. 7: βαγός = φαγός, is βάγος in Hesych.: βρυτιγγοί, Hesych.: δυγός, E. M. 316. 57: ζυγός, Chærob. E. 76. 23: κραγός (?) Arc. 47. 3: τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΑΓΟΣ διβράχεια ἐπιθετικά καὶ μὴ ἐθνικά δξύνεται· φαγός κραγός (ὁ κραυγαστικός)· τὸ δὲ κράγος βαρύνεται: the text here is somewhat corrupt, Meineke, Lobeck, and Schmidt have attempted its restoration, but without much success: κρανγός, woodpecker (?).

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

231. Proper names in γος throw the accent back, as *Αμολγος, *Αργος, Γόργος, Μάγος, *Ομαργος, Πύργος, *Ωγγος ; except compounds in ουργος, which are properispomena, as Λυκουῦργος, Φιλουῦργος. Πελασγός and οἱ Πελασγοί are oxytone.

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

-ΔΟΣ.

233. Substantives in δος, both proper and common, retract the accent, as ἄχερδος, κάδος, κέλαδος, μόλυβδος, νάρδος, ὄμαδος, ῥάβδος, σμάραγδος, *Αβυδος, *Αοιδος, *Αραδος, Βάλδος, Λέβεδος, Λίνδος,

Μάρδοι, 'Ρόδος, Σίνδος, Τένεδος; except oxytone, αοιδός, ὀδός, ὀπαδός, οὐδός, ὀρυμαγδός, σποδός, ὦδός, 'Ινδός, Λυδός.

234. NOTE 1.—Arc. 47. 20-48. 20: ἀλινδός=δρόμος, Hesych., is ἄλινδος in E. M. 64. 21: αοιδός, Arc. 48. 19, is also an adjective: ἑδός, a *glutton*, Lob. Par. 135; εἰδοί=*Idus*, and ἰδοί: ἐμβαδός, *area*, Heron. de mensuris, p. 314; H. D.: κορυδός, Attic according to Arc. 48, 'oxytonum est ap. Aristoph. Av. 302, 472, 476, 1295, paroxytonum ap. Aristotelem aliosque;' H. D.: λαρυδός=*clavis in aratro*, Hesych.; H. D.: μασδός=μαζός: μανδός (?) Arc. 48. 3, perhaps a proper name: ὀδός, Arc. 47. 23: οὐδός, Arc. 47. 26: ὀπαδός and ὀπηδός, συνοπαδός and συνοπηδός, A. G. Oxon. 1. 56. 27, really an adjective: ὀρυμαγδός, Arc. 48. 15, for which ὀρυγμαδός, Hesych. is another form: σπληδός, *ashes*, Nicand. Ther. 763: σποδός, Arc. 47. 23: στιβδός (?) Hesych.: ταρανδός, Göttingling quotes this from St. Byz. s. v. Γελωνοί, where it is paroxytone, as also in Arist. Mirab. Auscult. 30: υἱδός (?) Hesych.: on φειδός or φιδός (?), see Lob. Par. 135: χληδός (or χλιδός?) a *heap of stones*, should be χληδός, Arc. 47. 28; cf. H. D. s. v.: ἄδός, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35; Eust. 377. 44.

235. NOTE 2.—'Αμαρδοί, St. Byz., or 'Αμαρδοι, Strab. 508: Βερηκουδός (?) Pape: Δαλυσανδός, Ptol. 5. 7. 7: 'Εορδός, Herodian ap. St. Byz.; Strab. 326; there are instances of 'Εορδος: 'Ηδοί, St. Byz.: 'Ημωδόν (ὄρος), Diod. Sic. 2. 35; Strab. 689: 'Ινδός, both the Indus, and an Indian, St. Byz. s. v. Βάλδος: 'Ισσηδοί, Tzetz. Hist. 7. 685; H. D.: 'Ισσιδοι, St. Byz.: Καρώνδος (?) Pape: for Καυδός, Arc. 48. 3, W. Dindorf conjectures Γαυδός, an island near Crete, which is frequently, if not always, written Γαῦδος: Λανδοί, Strab. 292: Λυδός, a Lydian, also a slave's name, Strab. 304; it is really an adjective: Λυχνιδός, St. Byz.; Strab. 323; is Λυχνιτός in Arc. 82. 11, and Theog. Can. 75. 24: Μαιδός or Μαιδοί, a Thracian people, St. Byz.; cf. St. Byz. in 'Ωδones, 'ubi Μαῖδοι scriptum ut ap. Thuc. 2. 98, Strabon. p. 316. 318, cujus tamen alii libri acutum exhibent;' H. D.: Μαροβουδός is quoted by Pape from Strab. 290, where Meineke has Μαρόβοδος: Μυμνηδός, St. Byz.: Ναγίδος (?) St. Byz.: 'Οδός, St. Byz.: Σεκουδός, Suid.: Σινδοί, St. Byz.; Herodot. 4. 28; Strab. 495, and elsewhere; but the proper accent is Σίνδοι, Apollon. Rhod. 4. 322; Schol. ad loc. Apollon. Rhod. τὸ Σίνδοι 'Ηρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ ἔκτῳ τῆς καθόλου βαρυντονεῖν φησὶ δεινὰ τινὲς (οἱ πολλοί, Paris.) δὲ ὀξύνουσιν οὐκ εὖ: cf. Arc. 48. 9.

-EOΣ.

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

237. NOTE 1.—Arc. 38. 1-39. 7; Schol. Ven. Ψ. 160: ἀδελφιδεός; there has been much difference of opinion about the accent of this and similar words, but there cannot be a doubt that it is oxytone, A. G. Oxon. 2. 315. 26: πρόσκειται πρὸ μιᾶς τὸν τόνον ἔχοντα, διὰ τὸ ἀδελφιδεός· θυγατριδεός, ὁ ἀδελφιδοῦς καὶ ὁ θυγατρίδοῦς· ταῦτα γὰρ ὀξύνεται, the same accent is necessarily implied in the remarks of Chærob. C. 246. 5, and in the precept of Arc. 175. 9: ὅτι ἡ ὀξεῖα καὶ ἡ βαρεῖα συνερχόμεναι εἰς συναίρεσιν περισπωμένην ἀποτελοῦσι, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ τονικὸν καλύψῃ παράγγελμα, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀδελφιδεός (*sic*) ἀδελφιδοῦς, καὶ θυγατριδεός (*sic*) θυγατρίδοῦς·

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

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

-ΖΟΣ.

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

accent, as ἄσος, ὄσος, ροῖσος, τόπασος, Ἀρασος, Βύμασος, except μαζός oxytone.

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

-ΗΟΣ.

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

NOTE.—E. M. 32. 18 ; Schol. Ven. B. 599. The dialectic forms in ηος = εἰος seem to retain the accent of the latter termination, Ἀχηός = Ἀχαιός, E. M. 32. 6 ; Theog. Can. 51. 18 ; Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. i. p. 187, note. Ὀρηος = Ὀρειος, Καλλιῆος, Ἀριστιῆος, Ἄρηος, Κολοσίμηος (?) Κλυτόνηος, Hom. Od. 8. 119 ; Apollon. Rhod. i. 134. The passage in Arcadius (39. 8), which speaks of these words, is so corrupt that little can be made of it.

-ΘΟΣ.

242. Substantives in θος, both proper and common, retract the accent, as ἄκανθος, ἄμαθος, ἀσάμινθος, κέλευθος, κύαθος, λάπαθος, λήκυθος, μήριωθος, μῦθος, πίθος, πλίνθος, πόθος, σμίνθος, τερέβινθος, ὑάκινθος, Βόηθος, Ἐρύμανθος, Ζάκυνθος, Ζῆθος, Κόρινθος, Κράπαθος, Μάραθος, Ξάνθος, Ξοῦθος ; except βοηθός, βυθός, μασθός, μισθός, ὄρμαθός, στρουθός, τιθός, which are oxytone.

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

-ΙΟΣ.

244. Common substantives in ιος are oxytone, as αἰγυπιός, ἀνεψιός, βιός, α βωω, βομβυλιός, ἐρωδιός, κριός, μητρυιός, πατρυιός,

νίος, χαραδριός; except ἄπιος, βίος, *life*, δακτύλιος, δῆμιος, δρίος, (also neuter), ἥλιος, θρίος, κάπριος, κύριος, σφονδύλιος, which retract the accent, and the paroxytones γομφίος, κωβίος, νυμφίος, σκορπίος.

245. NOTE 1.—Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 3; A. G. Oxon. I. 107. 17: ἀγάλιος, E. M. 7. 7, or ἀγάλλιος, Hesych.: ἀέλιοι, οἱ ἀδελφὰς γυναῖκας ἐσχηκότες, Hesych.; αἰγώλιος, Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 3; or better, αἰγωλίος, Arist. H. A. 9. 1. 17; 9. 17. 2: according to E. M. 380. 35, hypertrisyllabic names of birds in *ιος* are oxytone; cf. E. M. 995. 11; Chærob. E. 128. 7: τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΙΟΞ ὀνόματα ἐπὶ ζώων λαμβανόμενα ὀξύνονται, οἷον, αἰγυπιός, βομβυλιός, χαραδριός, ἀδρυφιός, παρὰ Πέρσας ὁ ἀετός, ἔρωδιός: αἰτώλιος, Arist. H. A. 6. 6. 3, this word is almost certainly an adjective, substantively used: ἀκίνιος (sc. στέφανος), Athen. 680 D: ἀλκίβιος (sc. ἔχης), Schol. Nicand. Ther. 441, so called from one Alcibiuss: ἄπιος, a pear-tree, was no doubt originally an adjective: Ἀρτεμίσιος (sc. μὴν): Βάκχιος, really an adjective, Soph. Ant. 154; Eurip. Cycl. 446, etc.: βίος, *life*; βιός, *boiv*, Arc. 37. 34; E. M. 198. 23: βουγάιος is a compound adjective: βουμέλιος, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11. 4; 4. 8. 2: Γεράστιος (sc. μὴν), Thucyd. 4. 119: γυλιός, E. M. 244. 21, is frequently, though perhaps wrongly, made proparoxytone, cf. A. G. 228. 30: δῆμιος = ὁ δημόσιος κολαστής, is an adjective: δρίος (pl. τὰ δρία), Arc. 119. 6: ἔγωλιός, Arc. 41. 5, where Schmidt conjectures αἰγωλίος: ἔδωλιός, Arc. 41. 5, is falsely written ἔδωλιος, or εἰδωλιος, in Schol. Aristoph. Av. 884: ἐλώριος, Athen. 332 E, should probably be oxytone: ἐπικρήδιος, a Cretan dance, Athen. 629 C: ἥλιος, E. M. 521. 13, of which the Cretan form is said to have been ἀβέλιος, Hesych. and the Pamphylian βαβέλιος, Eust. 1654. 21: θαλαμιός, Arc. 40. 13, but θαλάμιος is the general accent in MSS. according to Götting Accent. p. 173: θάσιος (sc. οἶνος, etc.): θρίος (?) E. M. 472. 46; Θρίος is the name of a place, Arc. 37. 21; Theog. Can. 48. 23: καλίκιοι = *calcei*, Polyb. 30. 16. 3, quoted by L. S.: καλιός, Pollux 10. 160. 161 is the proper accent, not κάλιος: κάπνιος, a herb so called, Galen T. 13. 184 B: κάπριος, also an adjective: καρχήσιοι (sc. κάλοι), Galen Lex. Hippocrat.: κέρθιος, the *Certhios*, a small bird, Arist. H. A. 9. 17. 2: κύριος is an adjective used substantively: λαβρώνιος, a kind of cup, Theog. Can. 55. 6, is probably an adjective: λάτιος, a kind of bird, Anton. Lib. c. 19. p. 124, is better oxytone, as it is in Arist. H. A. 9. 19: λύκιος, a kind of jackdaw, Hesych.; Περίτιος, a Macedonian month, Suid.: πράμνιος (sc. οἶνος): σιός, Dor. = θεός: σείριος (sc. ἀστήρ and οἶνος), Lob. Par. 334: τύλιος (?) a leathern purse, A. G. 308. 4, perhaps a corrupt form for τύλιμος or τυλιμός: χαρίσιοι (sc. ἄρτοι and πλακοῦντες), Pollux 6. 72; on the compound substantive λευκερωδιός or λευκερώδιος, see below, § 422.

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

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

and Ἰλλυριός oxytone, and those consisting of three short syllables, which are paroxytone, as Βαλῖος, Δολῖος, Κλονῖος, Ὀδῖος, Σχεδῖος, Τυχῖος, Χρομῖος: to this rule of the grammarians there are many exceptions, of which the more important are Ἄλιος, Ἄνιος, Κρόνιος, Ξένιος, Στρόφιος.

248. NOTE 1.—Ἄγριος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 284. 13, but it is constantly proparoxytone: Αἰγῖμος, Athen. 503 D; Apollod. 2. 7. 7; Strab. 427; Suid. etc., is oxytone (?) according to Göttling Accent. p. 172: Ἀμφῖος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 168. 17, is wrongly made paroxytone in the same book, 284. 13: Ἀξῖος, Eust. 359. 22, etc., this is probably correct, though Ἀξιός occurs Hom. Il. 2. 849; 21. 157; Strab. 330, and elsewhere: Ἀσκληπιός, Eust. 860. 10: according to the same author, 463. 39, Demosthenes made it proparoxytone: Γεδρωσιόι (?) *Pape*; Strab. 723 has Γεδρώσιαι, and that is its proper accent: Δέξιος, Diog. Laert. 9. 2. § 18, is more usually written Δεξιός, A. G. 129. 15; Harpocr. s. v. Στρομβιχίδης: Ἐρχῖος, Arc. 41. 30; Theog. Can. 58. 26; this is falsely proparoxytone in some editions of Lucian Amor. c. 49: Ἰλλυριός, *an Illyrian*, Arc. 40. 10: Ἰλλύριος, the son of Cadmus, in St. Byz., is oxytone in Apollod. 3. 5. 4, and Eust. ad Dion. Per. 95: Ἰλλυριοί, St. Byz.; Herodot. 1. 196: Ἴος, an island; Strab. 484; cf. Theog. Can. 48. 25: Ἴός, in Arcadia, Xen. Hell. 6. 5. 24, where Schneider reads Οῖος and Οἰός: Κῖος, a city and river, Strab. 563; Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1178; Theog. Can. 48. 28: Κῖος ὄνομα ποταμοῦ καὶ ἔθνους: Κῖος, or Κέιος, adjective, A. G. Oxon. 2. 192. 3: Κρῖος is sometimes properispomenon, but Aristarchus oxytoned it, E. M. 539. 20; A. G. Oxon. 2. 226. 16: Κυριός (?): Μήνιος is sometimes, though wrongly, oxytone, see H. D. s. v.: Πῖος = *Pius*, though condemned by Schmidt ad. Arc. 37. 21, is constantly so accented, the penultimate is expressly said to be long by Theog. Can. 48. 22; 107. 21; A. G. Paris. 3. 307. 10; A. G. Oxon. 1. 107. 21; Πῖος is quoted by H. D. from Schol. Soph. Aj. 408; cf. E. M. 539. 25: Σήιος (?) *Pape*, apparently a typographical error for Σήιος.

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

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

-ΑΙΟΣ.

250. Common substantives in *aios* (if there be any such) are properispomena, as ἀντακαίος, βαρκαίος, βουκαίος, γαίος (?), γραψαίος, εὐδιαίος, σκωπαίος, χαίος (?); except ἔλαιος (ἀγριέλαιος, καλλιέλαιος), ὑμέναιος, proparoxytone.

251. NOTE.—Most, if not all, the so-called substantives of this termination are adjectives used elliptically; the following list comprises all that I have noted—'Αγριέλαιος, Eust. 1944. 8: ἀφυταίος, a kind of vine, Theophr. C. P. 3. 15. 5 is an adjective: βαρκαίος, a kind of fish, Theog. Can. 52. 33: βουκαίος, Theocr. 10. 1; Nicand. Ther. 5: γαίος, Eust. 188. 28, is γαίος in Hesych., A. G. 229. 16, and elsewhere: γραψαίος, Athen. 106 D: δεραιός, Hesych.: ἔλαιος, cf. Eust. 1944. 7: ἑλαιός, a kind of bird, L. S.: ἑρμαίος ὁ τετράγωνος λίθος, Suid.: ἐρυσίχαιος in Alcman. 11 may perhaps be an adj. used substantively, but Herodian took it to be an Ethnic name; cf. St. Byz. s. v. Ἐρυσίχη, and H. D. s. v.: εὐδιαίος, Plut. 2. 699 F, is proparoxytone in Pollux 1. 92: καλλιέλαιος, Pseud. Arist. de Plantis 1. 6. 4: λαιός, a kind of bird, Arist. H. A. 9. 19: πανομφαίος, Hom. Il. 8. 250, or πανόμφαιος, Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 142: σκωπαίος, a dwarf, Eust. 1523. 63: στειλαιός = στειλεῖον or στειλειά: ὑμέναιος, Theog. Can. 52. 6: χαίος, or χαίος, H. D. s. v.: ὑπερβερεταίος, the last month of the Macedonian year.

252. Proper names in *aios* are properispomena, as Ἀγαπαίος, Αἰγαίος, Ἀλκαίος, Βαίος, Γραίος, Δερραῖοι, Εὐναίος, Μαίος, Παίος, Πτολεμαίος, Σκαίος; except Ἀθήναιος, Εὐμαιος, with some others, proparoxytone, and the oxytone Ἀχαιός (Παναχαιός). Those which are derived from verbs are generally proparoxytone, as Τίμαιος, Φίλαιος.

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

Herodot. 8. 65; 'ubi pravo accentu Δικαῖος scribi notat Lehrs de Aristarch. p. 277,' *H. D.*; but it is better as a properispomenon than a proparoxytone; Ἐλαιος, a river in Bithynia, Marcian. Heracl. p. 70; *H. D.*: Ἐλαιός, in Messenia, Paus. 4. 1. 6: Ἐλαιος (?) in Ætolia, Polyb. 4. 65. 6: Ἑρμαῖος, the proper name, is distinguished from Ἑρμαῖος the adjective by Arc. 43. 8; Schol. Ven. N. 791: τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΑΙΟΣ τρισύλλαβα, ἔχοντα τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν εἰς σύμφωνον καταλήγουσαν, προπερισπᾶσθαι θέλει, χερσαῖος, ὀρφναῖος, ἑρσαῖος, ἀρχαῖος, Ἀρναῖος, Τρικκαῖος, Ἑρμαῖος· ὅθεν τὸ Ἑρμαῖον κάρᾳ παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ. τὸ δὲ ὅθι θ' Ἑρμαῖος λόφος ἐστίν (Od. 16. 471) ὡς εἰς ιδιότητα: but in the passage referred to our books, as well as the Greek scholiast on the place, read Ἑρμαῖος λόφος: Εὔαιοι, a people of Canaan, Exod. 3. 8. 17: Εὔαιος (?) Iamblich. V. P. c. 36: Εὐδαῖος (?) Suid.; the river so called varies between Εὔδαῖος, Εὔλαιος, and Εὐλαῖος, Diod. Sic. 19. 19; Arrian Anab. 7. 7. 2: Εὔμαιος, Hom. Odys. ; Ἡραῖος, Schol. Ven. A. 301; Eust. 1562. 60: Θαλέλαιος, Synes. p. 304 D, quoted by *H. D.* s. v.: Θερμόλατος (?) the name of a Cretan month: Ἱμαῖος, Strab. 519, is better Ἱμαῖος, Theog. Can. 53. 7: Κλεόδαῖος (?) *Pape*; *H. D.*: but the passages in Herodotus, Pausanias, and Apollodorus, which are quoted for this accent, prove nothing; the better form is Κλεοδαῖος, Suid.: Κωλαῖος, a man's name, Herodot. 4. 152, but Κωλαῖός (?) a place, Polyb. 2. 55. 5: Λήναιος, Lob. Par. 342; St. Byz.: according to Philop. Ληναῖος, *Bacchus*, is properispomenon, and Λήναιος, a man so called, proparoxytone, yet we have Ληναῖος in Anth. Pal. 7. 292. 1: Λίλαιος, Æschyl. Pers. 308, 969; Λύαιος, Theog. Can. 53. 23; E. M. 193. 16: Λύγαιος, Theog. Can. 53. 3: Μάταιος (?) *Pape*: Μνήσαιος, Quint. Smyr. 10. 88; Suid. s. v. Νικαγόρας: Νέικαιος (?) *Pape*: Νίκαιος, Schol. Ven. E. 69, or Νικαῖος, cf. Theog. Can. 53. 10: Πάναιος (?) a man's name, *Pape*: the Παναῖοι, a Thracian race, is regular; St. Byz.; Thucyd. 2. 101: Παναχαῖοι, E. M. 250. 33; Apoll. Synt. 328. 14: Πείραιος, Hom. Od. 15. 540; Schol. Ven. A. 301: Πειραιός, a harbour in the Corinthian territory, Thucyd. 8. 10: Περίνατος, Zenob.; *Pape*: Πήδατος, Schol. Ven. E. 69; E. M. 193. 16, for which Πίδατος, Suid. is a false form: Πύλαιος, Schol. Ven. B. 842: τοῦ Πύλαιος τὴν πρώτην δευτονητέον πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν τοῦ τοπικοῦ καὶ τὸν Ἑρμῆν τὸν Πυλαῖον (*sic*); Lob. Par. 342; E. M. 696. 50 is Πυλαῖος in Suid.: Σκαῖος, Arc. 37. 5: Σκαῖός, a river, Strab. 590; Theog. Can. 48. 6: Σκαῖοί, a people, St. Byz.: Τίραιος, Lucian Macrob. § 16: Τίθαιος, Herod. 7. 88: Τίμαιος, Schol. Ven. E. 69; Theog. Can. 53. 23; Arc. 43. 10: Τόλμαιος (?) *Pape*; the passages quoted prove nothing: *H. D.* have Τολμαῖος: Τρυγαῖος was Herodian's accentuation, the rest wrote Τρύγαιος, Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 62: Τύρταιος occurs, but Τυρταῖος, Strab. 366, is the usual accent: Ὑλαιος, E. M. 193. 17; Lob. Par. 342 is better Ὑλαῖος, in Apollod. 3. 9. 2: Ὑμέναιος, Athen. 603 D, etc.: Ὑπάχαιοι (?) the correct form is Ὑπαχαῖοι, Herodot. 7. 91; Hesych. etc.; Ὑπέλαιος, a spring, Athen. 361 D; Strab. 640; Φεναιός = Φενεός, Callim. Del. 71, where Arnald writes Φενεῖος: Φέραιος (?) Φιλαθήναιος: Φίλατος, Schol. Ven. E. 69; A. 301; Φιλαῖος, which, according to *H. D.*, occurs in Plutarch, is an error.

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

-ΕΙΟΣ.

254. The few common substantives in ειος are oxytone, as ἀδελφεῖός, ἐλειός, ἀρνεῖός, νεῖός (Arc. 37. 17), συφεῖός, φατεῖός (Arc. 44. 28), φωλειός; except θεῖος, which is properispomenon.

NOTE.—The following are adjectives substantively used—βασιλείος (?): λείος,

a smooth-skinned shark, *L. S.*: βακχείος (sc. ῥυθμός, οἶνος, etc.): for ἡθείος or ἡθαῖος, see Adjectives.

255. Proper names in εῖος are oxytone, as Ἀλφειός, Ἀρνεῖος, Δαρδανεῖος, Ἐπειός, Ἐπειοί, Ὀλμειός, Πηνεῖος, Σπερχεῖος; except Ἄρειος, Βασίλειος, Ἐλειος, Μήδειος, Ὀρειος, Ὑπερβόρειοι proparoxytone, and the properispomenon Δαρεῖος.

256. NOTE.—Αἰνεῖοι (?) St. Byz. s. v. Αἴνεια: Ἀκώρειοι, St. Byz.: Ἀργεῖος, both as a proper name and as an adjective, cf. Chærob. E. 123. 24: Ἄρειος, *Pape*: Ἀρνεῖος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 22: ἄρνεῖος, ὁ μὴν προπερισπωμένον: Ἄστειος, *Pape*: Αὐσονεῖος (?) *Pape*: Βακχείος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 173. 31; Plat. Ep. 1. 309 C; as the epithet of Bacchus the accent varies between proparoxytone and properispomenon: Βασίλειοι, Strab. 306: Βασίλειος, a river, Strab. 747; a man, Suid.; Phot. Bib. 266. 10: Δαρεῖος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 196. 2; E. M. 248. 31; Arc. 44. 17 says that Δαρεῖος is oxytone, but in the same page, l. 22, that it is properispomenon; in the former place Götting conjectures Δαρδανεῖος: Δεῖος (?) Plut. 2. 1132 D: Διογένης, *Pape*: Ἐγγέλειοι (?) Strab. 326, Meineke; on the numerous forms of this name, see H. D. s. v. Ἐγγελέας: Ἐλειος, Apollod. 2. 4. 5, etc.: Ἐλαιοι, St. Byz. etc.: Ἠλεῖος, Paus. 5. 1. 8; Plut. 1. 168: Ἡράκλειος, Suid. s. v. Βασίλειος: Ἡτεῖος (?) E. M. 248. 31: Καρνεῖος, Athen. 156 E, is Κάρνειος or Καρνεῖος in Paus. 3. 13. 3: Κήτειος, Strab. 616; (Hom. Od. 11. 521); yet Arc. 44. 22 says, τὸ δὲ Κητειός Πηνεῖος δέχνηται ὡς κύρια: Κρεῖος, Hes. Theog. 134, etc.: Μήδειος, Arc. 44. 11; Hes. Theog. 1001: Μήδειοι, *Pape*: Μινύειος, Strab. 346: Ὀλμειος (?) a man; the river Ὀλμειός is regular, Schol. Hes. Theog. 6; Strab. 407; Arc. 44. 16: Ὀρειος, Diod. Sic. 4. 12; Paus. 3. 18. 15: Οὔρειος, Hes. Scut. 186: Σοροάδειος, an Indian deity, Athen. 27 E: Στενέρειος, Inscr.: Στρατονίκειος as a compound is regular: Τίβειος (?) *Pape*: Ὑλλαιοι, Dion. Perieg. 386, is faulty for Ὑλληοι or Ὑλληοί: Ὑπερβόρειοι is correct as a compound, and also as being an adjective.

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

-ΟΙΟΣ.

257. Common substantives in οῖος are oxytone, as γλοιός, κλοιός, κολοῖός, φλοιός.

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

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

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

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

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

-ΚΟΣ.

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

261. NOTE 1.—Arc. 50. 3-52. 15; Etym. Gud. 435. 12; Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 24: ἀγελάσκος (?) Hesych.: ἀγροῖκος=ὁ σκαῖς τοὺς τρόπους: ἀγροῖκος=ὁ ἐν ἀγρῷ κατοικῶν, Ammon. s. v.; cf. Eust. 1409. 52; Lex. Gr. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 328: L. S. observe that the word is generally properispomenon in all senses: ἀνακος, Aristarchus made it oxytone, Eust. 1365. 45: ἄσκος, Arc. 50. 15; and ἄκκωρ, Laced. Hesych.: ἄστακός (and Att. ὄστακός), Arc. 51. 8: βίττακος or βιττακός=ψιττακός: βοσκός, Lob. Phryn. 22: δαρεικός (sc. στατήρ): διψακός, a *disease of the kidneys*, Galen De Loc. Affect. 6. 3, Tom. 7. p. 511 C; also a plant, Boissonade Anecd. Tom. 1. p. 396; in the latter sense the word is proparoxytone in Galen De Simp. Med. Facult. 6. 6; Tom. 13. p. 169 B, all these places are quoted by H. D. s. v.: δοκός, a *beam*, δόκος=δόκησις, E. M. 538. 48; A. G. Oxon. 1. 223. 19: Δόκος πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολήν τοῦ δοκός ὀξύτονου τοῦ σημαίνοντος τὴν δόκησιν καὶ πᾶρ Ἀριστοφάνει ἐν Ταγηνισταῖς σημαίνει τὴν ἀγχόνην, is faulty; read τοῦ δόκος παροξύτονου, for δόκος=δόκησις is paroxytone both by the precepts of the grammarians (E. M. 538. 48; Eust. 1967. 25, καὶ δόκος μὲν δόκησις καὶ ἀγχόνη, δοκός δὲ ὁ τῆς στέγης), and in practice, e. g. δοκός δ' ἐπὶ πᾶσι τέτυκται, Xenophanes ap. Sext. Emp. 7. 49 *et alibi*; though τῷ γ' ἐμῷ δοκῷ (*sic*) is quoted from Callimachus by Eust. 1627. 43; 1761. 34, and Hesych. has Δοκός, σκοπή, προσδοκία, which Salmasius corrects into Δόκος: ἐνθύσκος (?) Hesych.: ἐρίθακος is sometimes found oxytone; cf. Lob. Prol. 311: κυκκός, Hesych.: θριγκός, Arc. 50. 10: μάλικος ὄνομα ὀρνέου βαρυτονούμενον, Theog. Can. 59. 26: μῶκος, *mockery*: μωκός, a *mock*er, Lob. Par. 345, but there does not seem to be any good ground for the distinction: ὄστακός=ἄστακός: οὐρακός, *middle part of the oar*, Pollux 1. 90; others write οὐρίαχος: παλλακός, Hesych.: πλατίστακος, Hesych., is falsely oxytone in some editions of Athen. 308 F; see H. D. s. v.: σηκός, Arc. 50. 5; Eust. 1197. 40; Philem. Lex. p. 85. § 213; Schol. Ven. γ. 72: σκιδακός (?), σκιθακός (and σκιθαρκός or σκίθαρκος), a *fish so called*, Hesych.: ὕρτακός: ὄστρεον, Hesych.; ὕστριακός or ὕστριακόν, a *kind of cup*, Athen. 500 F; L. S.: φακός, Arc. 50. 20; E. M. 538. 49: φαρμακός, Philem. Lex. p. 113. § 269; Arc. 51. 9, 'Harpocrat. Δίδυμος δὲ προπερισπᾶν ἀξιοῖ τοῦνομα, ἀλλ' ἡμεῖς οὐχ εἴρομεν οὕτω πον τὴν χρῆσιν. Ubi mirum et incredibile est Didy-

mum *φαρμάκος* scripsisse dici, quæ scriptura ne in Hipponactis quidem versibus . . . in quibus media syllaba producitur, probabilis est, nedum in scriptoribus Atticis, quos syllabam illam constanter corripuisse constat. Quamobrem vereor ne *προπερισπᾶν* male scriptum sit pro *προπαροξύνειν*, quem accentum Ionibus tribuit Eust. 1935. 15: nam quæ Sylburg. in annot. ad Etym. M. p. 788. 5, proposuit, non possunt probari nitunturque errore librarii, qui in verbis Harpocratonis illic appositis *περισπᾶν* scripsit pro *προπερισπᾶν*. Alii grammatici significationis discrimen statuere videntur inter *φάρμακος* et *φαρμακός*, ut colligi potest ex verbis Arcadii p. 51. 9, qui de nominibus in *κος* agens sic scribit: *Φυλακός ὁ φύλαξ, Φύλακος δὲ τὸ κύριον· φαρμακός ὁ ἐπὶ καθαρχῇ τῆς πόλεως τελευτῶν, φαρμακεὺς δὲ ὁ γόης*. Ubi quum absurdum sit nomen in ΕΤΣ terminatum immisceri, manifesto scribendum *φάρμακος*, eodemque modo apud Ammonium leguntur p. 142: *Φαρμακεύς· φαρμακός δὲ ὀξυτόνως, ὁ ἐπὶ καθάρσει τῆς πόλεως ῥιπτόμενος* sic sunt corrigenda et supplenda *Φάρμακός προπαροξυτόνως ὁ γόης φαρμακός δὲ . . . ῥιπτόμενος*, non quod Valcken. volebat, *Φάρμακος προπαροξυτόνως ὄνομα κύριον, φαρμακός δὲ κτλ.*, illata illa quam supra notavi de nomine proprio opinione de qua nihil compertum habuisse videtur Herodianus cuius verba exhibet Arcadius et partem Schol. II. Ω. 566; *H. D.*: *φυλακός*, so Aristarchus Eust. 1365. 45; Arc. 51. 8; but *φύλακος*, Philem. Lex. p. 113. § 269; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 132; Schol. Theocr. 8. 3, and this seems best, at least in Ionic: *χαλκός*, Arc. 50. 10: *ψιττακός*, Arc. 51. 8; Diod. Sic. 2. 53; but *ψίττακος* is also found.

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

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

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

265. (b) Those in *ουσκοι* are mostly properispomena, as *Ἐτροῦσκοι*, *Τοῦσκοι*, Strab. 219; *Χηροῦσκοι*, Strab. 291.

266. (c) A considerable number of those in *ικος* are oxytone in our books, even where they are obviously adjectival, as *Ἀνδρικός*, *Ἀττικός*, *Αἰνικός*, and *Ἀπογονικός*, names of Cyprian months; *Γραμματικός*, *Γραφικός*, *Ἐπικός*, *Ἐπικουρικός*, *Ἐρατικός*, *Θορικός*, St. Byz.: *Ἱερατικός*, *Ἰκός* (ἴ?), Strab. 436: *Κελεστικός*, Suid.: *Κλασσικός*, *Γερμανικός*, Strab. 291: *Ξανθικός*, Tzetzes, Antehom. 80: *Σοφιστικός*, *Τυχικός*, *Ἰλλικός*, Paus. 2. 32. 7: *Φαρσαλικός*, *Δροπικός*, Herodot. 1. 125: *Ὀμβρικοί*, Strab.

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

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

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

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

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

though it is oxytone in Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1165: *Σάνδακος*, Apollod. 3. 14. 3: *Σίτακος*, Arrian Ind.: *Σπάρτακος*, St. Byz.: *Στρόφακος*, Thucyd. 4. 78: *Τίτακος*, St. Byz. (*Τιτακός* in Herod. 9. 73): *Ύρτακος*, Apollod. 3. 12. 5; Schol. Ven. N. 759; the city of that name is oxytone in St. Byz.: *Φύλακος*, Arc. 51. 9: *᾽Ωτακος*, or *᾽Ωτακός* (?) Hesych. Yet the following oxytones occur: *Αἰακός*, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1165: *᾽Αλακός*, *᾽Αρτακοί*, St. Byz.: *᾽Ασакός*, *Διψακός*, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 653; *H. D.*: *Θαυμακοί*, Strab. 389: *Θημακός* (οί), St. Byz.: *᾽Ιππακός*, Anth. Palat. 7. 521; *H. D.*: *Μαρακοί* (ᾱ ?) Xen. Hell. 6. 1. 7: *᾽Ολθακός*, Plut. 1. 501: *Πιττακός*, Plut. 1. 85, etc.: *Συρακοί*, Xenob. Cf. Lob. Prol. 307 sqq.

271. (g) All others in *κος* retract the accent, as *Φάκος*, *Γλαῦκος*, *Κώρυκος*, *Δημόδοκος*, *Σέλενκος*, *Δράβησκος* (*Δραβήσκος*, St. Byz.), *Πάταικος*, *᾽Ασσάρακος*, *᾽Αστράβακος*, *Σεσίθακος*, *Εὐφάντακος*, *᾽Οσκοι*; except *Κεραμεικός*, Theog. Can. 59. 9: *᾽Ιωλκός*, Theog. Can. 59. 29 (*᾽Ιαωλκός*), *Δαμασκός*, the city (but *Δάμασκος*, a man's name, see *H. D.* s.v., though even that is oxytone in St. Byz.). *Γραικοί* (*Γραίκος* is a man's name), *Γαλλογραικοί*, *Σολκοί*, *Λεκκοί*, Hesych.: *Καλλαῖκοί*, Strab. 162: *Μυκοί*, St. Byz.: *Τροκμοί*, Strab. 567: *Πατυκός*, St. Byz.: *Γαραντεικός* (?) *Pape*: *᾽Οξυκανός*, Arrian Anab. 6. 16. 1: *᾽Ασκός*, St. Byz. s.v. *Δαμασκός*: *Καδοῦρκοι*, Strab. 190 and *Καοῦλκοι*, Strab. 291, are properispomena.

272. NOTE 1.—*Γραικοί*, Olympiodorus in *Meteora* Aristot. f. 27 a: *τοῦτο τὸ ὄνομα οἱ μὲν Ῥωμαῖοι παροξύνουσι Γραίκοι λέγοντες, ἡ δὲ κοινὴ διάλεκτος ὀξύνει· καθόλου δὲ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι πᾶν ὄνομα παροξύνουσι διὰ τὸν κόμπον, ὅθεν ὑπερηνορέοντες ἐκλήθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν ποιητῶν: Σολκοί*, a city in Sardinia, St. Byz., but he also calls it *Σύλλκοι* (*sic*): *Πιττάλακος*, *Æschin.* p. 8. 24; in *Demosth.* 417. 21 some MSS. have *Πιτταλακοῦ*, others *Πιτταλάκοῦ* (*sic*): *᾽Αρουνάκοι*, in Strab. 162, seems an error: *Βελλοάκοι*, *Pape*, who quotes Strab. 196, which proves nothing as to the accent; it is oxytone in *Ptol.* 2. 9. 8: *Δάκοι*, St. Byz. varies; it is *Δακοί* in Strab. 313, and sometimes *Δᾱκοί*: *᾽Ινυκος*, *Herodot.* 6. 24, is oxytone in *Plat. Hipp. Maj.* 282 E: *᾽Τασκοί*, . . . *Dionys. Per.* 1069, ubi *Eust.* annotat *βαρυτόνως παρὰ πολλοῖς ἀναγινώσκεσθαι*; *H. D.*: *Φάκος*, a place in Macedonia, *Diod. Sic.* 30. 14, *Bekk.* is oxytone in *Polyb.* 31. 25. 2; *A. G. Oxon.* 1. 223. 16, *σεσημειῶται τὸ φακός ὀξυνόμενον*· ἔστι δὲ καὶ βαρυτόνως ὄνομα ὄρους, *Ἑκαταῖος*·

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

εἰ ἔτι ὀξυτονήθη πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν ἐτέρου σημαινομένου.

273. NOTE 2.—The grammarians give the following rule for the accentuation of trisyllables in *ακος*: τὰ εἰς ΚΟΞ (i. e. ᾱκος) τρισύλλαβα τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν ἔχοντα λήγουσαν εἰς ἀμετάβολον προπαροξύνονται, *Δάμψακος*, *᾽Υρτακος*, *᾽Ρύνδακος*, *Eust.* 959. 52; cf. *Schol. Ven. N.* 759.

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274. (a) Dissyllables in λος preceded by λ, a long vowel or a diphthong, are oxytone, as αὐλός (βόανλος, μέσανλος), βηλός, γανλός, a *milk pail*, θαλλός, μαλλός, πηλός, φαλλός, φελλός, χιλός; except βῶλος, γρύλλος (γρύλος), δοῦλος, ζῆλος, ἦλος, θρύλλος (θρύλος), μύλλος, a *kind of fish*, μῶλος, ναῦλος, οὔλος, πίλος, πῶλος, σίλλος, στῦλος, ψύλλος, which retract the accent.

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

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

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

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

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

279. NOTE.—ἀελλός, Hesych., is an adjective used substantively (?) see H. D.; on αἶολος or αἰόλος see below, § 282: ἀσφόδελος, *the plant*: ἀσφοδελός (λειμών), an adjective, Eust. 906. 58; Lob. Par. 341; E. M. 161. 12: δειελός τὸ δειλόν, Arc. 55. 4: δαρχελοί, Hesych.: θόλος, *vault*; θολός, *muδ*, Eust. 794. 30; 907. 4: ἰλός = κατὰδυσσι τοῦ θηρίου οὕτω καὶ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀπτικῶν τόνολιου [τόνων μονοβιβλίῳ conj. Cramer], καὶ μέμφεται τοῖς τὸ ἰ κατατάττουσι τὴν λέξιν: Hesych. explains it by ἰλύς, βόρβορος, γλοιός: κορυθαλλός, Arc. 54. 11: κραπαταλός, Arc. 54. 10; this is the correct spelling and accent; κραπάταλος is found in Athen. and Pollux, and κραπάταλλος or ὅς in Hesych. and the above place in Arcadius; see H. D. s. v.: μοχλός (also μοκλός), Eust. 794. 29; E. M. 640. 55; Schol. Ven. K. 134: μυελός, Arc. 55. 5; in late Greek also μυαλός, cf. Lob. Phryn. 309: μυχλός, Hesych., appears to be an adjective: ὀβελός, Arc. 55. 5: ὀβολός, Arc. 56. 7: ὀδελός = ὀβελός, Aristoph. Ach. 796: ὀλός = θολός, Schol. Anth. Pal. 15. 25. 1; H. D.: ὀμφαλός, Arc. 54. 19; Chærob. E. 68. 20; E. M. 553. 30: προβαλλός, *a shield*, Arc. 54. 6; in Phot. Lex. and Hesych. it is incorrectly proparoxytone; the comic word εἰματαυπερίβαλλος (Athen. 162 A, quoted by L. S.) is regular, being a decompound: σίαλος, *a fat hog*; σιαλός (Ion. σιελός) = σίαλον, Suid., but the latter word is always proparoxytone in our editions: στρόβιλος, εἶδος ὀρχήσεως, στροβιλός δὲ ἡ συστροφὴ τοῦ ἐχίνου, Arc. 55. 27: σφαλός (or σφαλλός), Hesych.: φυσίκιλλος ἄρτος, Athen. 139 A.

280. Proper names in los retract the accent, as Αἶολος, Ἄλος, Ἀξῦλος, Ἀσβολος, Ἀστυλος, Βῆλος, Γαῦλος, Δαίδαλος, Δῆλος, Ἦλος, Θράσυλλος, Κέφαλος, Κρεόφυλος, Κύψελος, Μᾶλος, Μάταλλος, Μαύσωλος, Μόλος, Νεῖλος, Πάμμιλος, Πύλος, Πῶλος, Σίγηλος, Στύμφαλος, Τάνταλος, Ὑλλος, Φάρσαλος, Φόλος, Χῶλος; except trisyllables in ἴλος and ὕλος, which are paroxytone, as Αἰσχύλος, Ῥωμύλος, Ζωῖλος, Τρωῖλος, Πενθίλος; but to both these rules there are numerous exceptions.

281. NOTE 1.—*Exceptions in ἴλος and ὕλος.* Those compounded with φίλος throw the accent as far back as possible, as Ἀγνόφίλος, Δημόφίλος, Ἐργόφίλος, Πάμφίλος, Σώφίλος: Ἀγκυλος, Arc. 57. 7: Αἴγυλος (?) H. D.; the passage in Lycoph. 108 proves nothing: Αἵτυλος, Arc. 56. 12: Ἀκτυλος, Phot. Bib. 536. 22. ed. Bekker: Ἀξῦλος, Hom. Il. 6. 12; Arc. 56. 25: Ἀργίλος, Herodot. 7. 115: Αὔαλός, Hesych.: Βαῖτυλος, E. M. 192. 56, ought to be paroxytone: Βάσιλος, Parthen. Erot. 1. 4; H. D.: Βράγυλος, H. D.: Γαῖσυλος, Plut. 1. 980: Γογγύλος, is proparoxytone in Thucyd. 1. 128; 7. 2; both of which passages are quoted by H. D. s. v., and perhaps that is its proper accent; see E. M. 245. 39: Δάκτυλοι Ἰδαῖοι: Δάκτυλος, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1126–1131: Δάσκυλος, Apollon. Rhod. 2. 805: Δεσιλοί (?) St. Byz.: Εὐρύπυλος, S. V. Ξ. 255: Εὐστάφυλος, Alciph. Ep. 3. 22, quoted by H. D. as a compound, is regular: Ἴτυλος, Arc. 57. 3; Hom. Od. 19. 522: Κόρδυλος, St. Byz.: Κορπιλοί, St. Byz.: Κότυλος, Strab. 602:

Κρώβυλος is very commonly found, but it should perhaps be paroxytone; H. D. observe (tom. 4. p. 2023 A) on *κρωβύλος*, 'eadem accentus inconstantia in nomine proprio scribendo animadvertitur, cujus scripturam *παροξύτονον* recte defendit Boisson. ad Aristæn. p. 441: 'Μικύλος, or Μικκύλος, 'Simplici κ et per diphthongum *Μείκυλος* cod. Pal. in epigr. Callimachi Anth. 7. 460. 3, sed in lemmate a prima manu *μικ-*, ab secunda *μεικ-*. Accentum correxit Jacobsius; H. D.: **Μόσχιλος** (?), *Pape*: **Μυρσίλος**, Herodot. 1. 7, is in some editions wrongly printed. *Μυρσίλος*; see Theog. Can. 62. 8, who has *Μυρτίλος*: **Νικάσυλος**, for this *L. Dindorf* ap. H. D. quotes Paus. 6. 14. 1; but on turning to his own edition of that author I find that he prints *Νικασύλος*: **Οἴτυλος**, St. Byz.; Schol. Ven. B. 585: **Όκυλος** (?): **Όνήσιλος**, or **Όνήσυλος**, Herodot. 5. 104; Theog. Can. 61. 23: **Όξύλος**, Arc. 56. 25; 'Όξύλος tamen scriptum in scholl. Nicand. Th. 289, ubi scriptor quidam, et Pind. Ol. 3. 19. 22, ubi *Ætolus* memoratur, utrobique fortasse contra libros,' *L. Dindorf* ap. H. D. s. v.: **Σίτυλος**, Diod. Sic. 3. 55; St. Byz.; A. G. Oxon. 1. 51. 24: **Σόφιλος** or **Σώφιλος** is regular as a compound: **Σπέργιλος**, St. Byz.: **Στάφυλος**, Arc. 57. 5; Strab. 475, etc.: **Σώσιλος** (?) Polyb. 3. 20. 5: with the variants **Σώσυλος** and **Σωσύλος**; Lob. Prol. 139: **Τίτυλος**, Arc. 57. 3; Theog. Can. 61. 22: **Ταξίλος**, Paus. 1. 20. 6, etc., is generally proparoxytone, cf. Lob. Prol. 115: **Τράφυλος**, St. Byz.: **Τρίτυλος**, Plut. 1. 1046: **Τρίσιλος** (?) *Pape*: **Τρόχιλος** is quoted by Götting (Accent. p. 184) from Paus. 1. 14. 2, where *Dindorf* prints *Τροχίλος*: **Τρώγιλος**, Thucyd. 7. 2, or *Τρωγίλος* or *Τρωγιλός*, Thucyd. 6. 99: **Υρώκυλος** (?) *Pape*: **Ωγυλος**, St. Byz.

282. NOTE 2.—**Γαιτούλο**., St. Byz.; in Strab. 826 *Meineke* prints *Γαίτουλοι*, and rightly, *Eust. Dion. Per.* 215: *ὅτι Γαιτούλοι ἔθνος μέγιστον Λιβυκόν. Τούτους Ἀρτεμίδωρος Γαιτουλίου λέγει* 'Ἡρωδιανὸς δὲ προπαροξύνει, λέγων ὅτι τὰ εἰς ΔΟΞ παραληγόμενα διφθόγγῳ τῇ διὰ τοῦ ΟΥ προπαροξύνεται: **Ίαμβούλος**, Diod. Sic. 2. 60; *Ίάμβουλος* is quoted by H. D. from *Lucian* V. H. 1. 3: *Tzetz. Hist.* 7. 644. 724: *Pape* has *Ίκτομούλοι* from Strab. 218, but the place does not justify that accentuation: **Καδμίλος**, Arc. 56. 2, occurs under the form *Κάσμιλος*, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 917: **Καμβύλος** (?) Polyb. 8. 17. 4: **Κυδρήλος**, Strab. 633, a very questionable accent.

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

283. NOTE 3.—*Oxytones in λος.* **Ἀγχιαλός**, a city, *Eust.* 1681. 3; yet elsewhere (1396. 25) he says that it is proparoxytone; *E. M.* 14. 36 however remarks, *ἡ μὲν πόλις ὀξύνεται ὁ δὲ παραθαλάσσιος τόπος, προπαροξύνεται*: as the name of a man it is regular, **Ἀγχίαλος**, *Hom. Od.* 1. 180, etc.: **Αἰγηλοί** (and **Αἰγλοί**), St. Byz.: **Αἰγιαλός**, Schol. Ven. B. 592: **Αἰτωλός**, *Chærob.* E. 23. 14, τὰ γὰρ εἰς ὠλος ἀρσενικά πρὸ τοῦ ω τὸ ε ἔχοντα ὀξύνεται, St. Byz. s. v. **Αἰτωλία**: **Παναίτωλος**, Polyb. 10. 49. 11: **Ἀρτωλός** (?) *Chærob.* E. 23. 9: **Αὔαλός**, *Hesych.*: **Βαστουλοί**, Lob. Prol. 132: **Γάλλος** is paroxytone in all senses, Schol. Ven. Π. 234; Arc. 53. 15: **Ἑλλάς**, Schol. Ven. Π. 234, and **Ἑλλοί**: **Θάλλος**, *Plut.* 1. 747; I do not know why *Pape* says that *Θαλλάς* would be more correct: **Θετταλός**, or **Θεσσαλός**, Arc. 54. 20; *Hom. Il.* 2. 679; *Diod. Sic.* 5. 54, etc.; 'In codd. interdum *προπαροξυτόνως* scribitur,' H. D. s. v.: **Ίταλός**, *Chærob.* E. 68. 21; Arc. 54. 24; *E. M.* 553. 30: **Καστωλός**,

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

—ΜΟΣ.

284. Common substantives in *μος* with a long penultimate are oxytone, the rest retract the accent, as *θυμός*, *anger*, but *θύμος*, *thyme*, *ἀγερμός*, *ἀγιασμός*, *ἄνεμος*, *ἀριθμός*, *βαθμός*, *βωμός*, *γάμος*, *γίγγλυμος*, *δεσμός*, *δημός*, *fat*, *δρόμος*, *ἔσμος*, *θάλαμος*, *θεσμός*, *κάλαμος*, *κορμός*, *κύαμος*, *κυδοιμός*, *λαιμός*, *λιμός*, *μερισμός*, *νόμος*, *law*, *ὀφθαλμός*, *πόλεμος*, *πορθμός*, *ῥυθμός*, *τόμος*, *φιμός*, *φορμός*, *χρησμός*, *χυμός*, *ψαλμός*, *ψωμός*; except 1. oxytone *νομός*, *pasture*, *οὐλαμός*, *ποταμός*, *φωραμός*, *φωριαμός*, *χηραμός*; 2. *ἄμμος*, *βλάστημος*, *δῆμος*, *people*, *ἔρημος*, *ἔρμος*, *κόσμος*, *κῶμος*, *μῖμος*, *μῶμος*, *ὄγμος*, *οἶμος*, *ὄλμος*, *ὄρμος*, *πότμος*, *τόρμος*, *σῖμος*, *ψάμμος*, which retract the accent.

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

many others of the strange tricks played by the old Greek grammarians; *ὀξύνεται* δὲ ὁ σταθμός, says Eustathius, 582. 17, *κανόνι τοιούτω. τὰ εἰς ΜΟΞ λήγοντα, ἔχοντα πρὸ τοῦ Μ τὸ Θ, ὀξύνεται, μηνιθμός, πορθμός, σκαρθμός, ἰσθμός. οὕτω καὶ σταθμός. τὸ κρηθμός οἱ μὲν τοῦ Ὀμήρου ὑπομνηματισταὶ βαρύνεσθαι φασιν εἰς ἰδιό-τητα, ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἀντιγράφοις τοῦ Λυκόφρονος [238] καὶ αὐτὸ ὀξύνεται*: this passage shows also the corruption and the cure of the place in Philem. Lex. p. 72. § 198; the word should doubtless be oxytone, and it is so found in Dioscorides, Hesychius, and others; see H. D. s. v.: *κῶμος* (and the barbarism *κῶμο*), Arc. 60. 6; Theog. Can. 63. 26: *λεμός* (?) Hesych.: *λίημος*, Hesych.: *μάμμος*, Hesych.: *μίμος*, Joh. Alex. 3. 7; Theog. Can. 63. 9: *μύρμος*, Hesych.; Lycoph. 176: *μῶμος*, Arc. 60. 7; 'Μωμός, quod ponit Theog. [Can. 63. 20] scribendum *βωμός*;' H. D.: *νάθμος* (?) Hesych.: *νόμος*, *law*; *νομός*, *pasture*, Schol. Ven. T. 249: *νοῦμμος* = *numus*, Zonar. 1405, or *νοῦμος*, A. G. 109. 24: *ῥγμος*, Schol. Ven. A. 68; Arc. 58. 6; Eust. 831. 57: *οῖμος*, Arc. 60. 11; Chærob. E. 28. 1; Schol. Ven. A. 24; E. M. 568. 38; Lob. Rhem. 282, note 20: *ὄλμος*, Chærob. E. 1. 28; Eust. 831. 57; E. M. 817. 29: *ὄρμος*, *harbour*, and this is perhaps the best accent for the word in all senses, though Eust. 1788. 46 says: *ὀξύνεται δὲ παρὰ τισι τῶν ἐσῦστερον ὁ τοιοῦτος ὄρμος* (i. e. *necklace*) *καθὰ καὶ ἀλλαχοῦ ἐρρήθη πρὸς διαστολὴν τοῦ κατὰ τὸν λιμένα: ὄρχαμος*: dactyls in *amos* are oxytone (Arc. 60. 17) if the first syllable is long by nature; proparoxytone if it be long only by position, Eust. 1347. 12; E. M. 804. 17; this word is written *ἀρχαμος* in Eust. 1094. 54: *οὔλαμός*, Schol. Ven. Ω. 228: *ὄχμος* = *πύργος* s. *ὄχυρὸς τόπος*, Lycoph. 443, quoted by H. D., or *ὀχμός* (?) Eust. 1528. 23, quoted by H. D.: *πλεῦμος*, Galen Lex. Hippocr. Tom. 2. p. 99 F: *ποταμός*, Arc. 60. 15; Eust. 1347. 12; Schol. Ven. Ω. 228: *πότμος*, Arc. 58. 19: *ρήμος* (?) *a peel*, in Athen. 113 C, the only place quoted for the word, *κεράμω* is now read: *σίμος* [*σίμος*], *a fish, tunny*, Eust. 906. 56; Artemid. 2. 14, was wrongly oxytone in Athen. 312 A: *σκινδαλαμός* or *σκινδαλμός*, Schol. Aristoph. Nubb. 130: *ἰδίως σκινδαλμοὺς καλοῦμεν τὰ λεπτό-τατα τῶν ξύλων καὶ τὰ τῶν καλάμων ξύσματα. τοῦτο μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς εὐθείας ὀξύνεται, ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν πλαγίων παροξύνεται*, Arc. 59. 2; 60. 24: *τίμος*, Æschyl. Choeph. 916; Eust. 1148. 37: *τόμος* = *ὁ τετμημένος*: *τομός* = *ὁ τέμνων*, Arc. 59. 24; A. G. Oxon. 1. 371. 1: *τόρμος*, Diod. Sic. 2. 8, etc., and this is the constant accent in our books, yet it is expressly made oxytone by A. G. Oxon. 1. 285. 13: *τυλιμός* (?) E. M. 773. 5: *φῖμός* is sometimes falsely *φίμος*, e. g. Sept. Eccles. 20. 29, and there is one instance of *φῖμος*: *φλώμος* is false for *φλόμος*: *φωραμός*, Schol. Ven. Ω. 228; E. M. 804. 19; A. G. Oxon. 1. 430. 14: *φωριαμός*, Arc. 60. 20; E. M. 688. 18: *φωρίαμός* is Attic, according to Herodian: *χαμός*, Lob. Par. 346: *χηραμός*, E. M. 688. 18: *χλαμός* (?) = *χλαῖνα*, Hesych.: *χῶμος* (?) = *χῶμα*, Hesych.: *χωριαμός*, Hesych.; Lob. Prol. 155: *ψάμμος*, Arc. 59. 9: *ψόμμος*, Hesych.: *ῶμος*, *shoulder*: *ῶμός*, *raw*, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35; Eust. 377. 44; Theog. Can. 63. 27.

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

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

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

-ΝΟΣ.

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

NOTE.—Arc. 66. 6; Chærob. C. 411. 13: **Ἀγωνος**, Æol. = **ἀγών**, Hesych. L. S. have **κερκόρωνος** from Ælian H. A. 15. 14, where Schneider would read with Gesner **κερκίωνας** for **κερκόρωνος**.

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

290. NOTE.—E. M. 488. 4: τὰ διὰ τοῦ **ΙΝΟΣ** πρὸ μᾶς τὸν τόνον ἔχοντα ἐκτείνουσι τὸ **Ι**, πλὴν τοῦ **ἐχίνος**, καρκίνος· πρὸ δύο δὲ τὸν τόνον ἔχοντα, συστέλλει, πλὴν τοῦ **κάμινος**, E. M. 793. 45: **γάκινος**, E. M. 219. 41, is a compound: **γρῖνος**, Eust. 1926. 55, is falsely accented **γρίνος** in Hesych.: **γύρινος**, Arc. 65. 16; E. M. 243. 49, is occasionally to be found properispomenon; St. Byz. s. v. **Βιθυνία** spells the word **γέρυνος**; Götting thinks **γυρίνος** the correct accent when the **ι** is long, and he is probably right: **ἔρινος**, a plant, Nicand. Ther. 647, and schol. ad l.: **ἐρινός** = **ἐρινεύς**, Arc. 65. 18: **ἐρυθρίνος**, Arist. H. A. 8. 13. 3, two MSS. read **ἐρυθρινός**, a wrong accent, as is **ἐρύθρινος** found elsewhere; cf. Lob. Prol. 207; who shows by many examples how very irregular the books, both manuscript and printed, are in accenting this termination: **ἰκτίνος**, Herodian ap. Eust. 1825. 12, is proparoxytone according to Theog. Can. 67. 17; E. M. 470. 35, 'Utroque modo in codd. Aristophanis, Æliani, aliorumque scriptorum scribitur;' *H. D.*: **κάμινος**, Theog. Can. 67. 17; E. M. 488. 6: **κυκλάμινος**, Theog. l. l.: **κύμινος** (?) Theog. l. l.: **μέλινος** (?) = **μελίγη**: **μύρινος**, Arist. H. A. 8. 19. 5, where one MS. has **μαρίνος**: **ἔρμινος**, Athen. 478. D, for which Pollux 6. 61 has **ἔρμενος**, and Hesych. the right (?) form **ἔρμινος**: **συκάμινος**, Theoph. H. P. 1. 1. 7; **χαλινός**, Arc. 65. 18; Chærob. E. 139. 10; E. M. 805. 16; in Æolic it was **χάλλινος**.

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

λύχνος, νάννος, οἶνος, ὄκνος, πόνος, πρίνος, ῥάμνος, ῥάφανος, στέφανος, τόνος, τύραννος, ὕμνος, ὕπνος, ὦνος; except oxytone, ἀμνός, ἀρνός βαυνός (βαδυνός, *Attic*), βουνός, γουνός, ξανός, ἔλληδανός, ἱπνός, καπνός, κεραυνός, κρημνός, κρουνός, ληνός, λιχανός, οὐρανός, παιδνός, πλυνός, ρίνος, ὠκεανός, and the paroxytones καρκίνος and παρθένος.

292. NOTE.—'Ἀκεανός, a kind of pulse, Suid, is proparoxytone in Eust. 1528. 44, but is expressly said to be oxytone in Theog. Can. 67. 2: ἀμνός, Arc. 62. 17; Eust. 541. 44: ἀραχνός, Æschyl. Supp. 886, quoted by L. S., but Ahrens reads ἀραχνος: βαυνός, ὅπερ κοινῶς μὲν ὀξύνεται, Ἀττικῶς δὲ βαρύνεται, Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. A. G. 654. 33, thus also Arc. 64. 7: βρενός, Hesych.: γονός=ὁ γεννητικός, E. M. 239. 11; but the word does not seem to be oxytone in this signification, at least in the printed books; γονός, where it does occur, appears either to be an adjective or another form of γουνός: γουνός, E. M. 12. 36: γρυνός (or γρουνός), Arc. 63. 25: δεκανοί (sc. θεοί), Stob. Ecl. vol. 1. p. 468, ed. Heeren: δελκανός, Athen. 118 B: ξανός (sc. πέπλος): ἔλινος, Nicand. Alex. 181, is oxytone in E. M. 330. 39, perhaps a mistake; both these passages are quoted by H. D.: ἔλληδανός, Arc. 64. 17: ἐχίνος, Chcerob. ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 170. 30; Theog. Can. 67. 22; E. M. 488. 5, is possibly a proper name, for ἐχίνος, *a hedgehog*, is regular: ἱπνός is sometimes paroxytone, e.g. Arist. de Part. An. 1. 5. 6.: καπνός, Arc. 62. 14: καυνός (?) Arc. 64. 6, καῦνος=κλήπος, is barytone in E. M. 267. 18, and elsewhere: κεραυνός, Arc. 64. 8: κρουνός, Arc. 64. 7: καρκίνος [ῥ], Theog. Can. 67. 22; A. G. Oxon. 2. 236. 14: Herod. π. μ. λ. 20. 8, 'καρκίνος sæpissime in codd. scriptum et inter pro-perispomena memoratum ab Arcad. p. 65. 16, si sana lectio: de qua dubitat L. Dindorfius, vol. 2. p. 833 D. Sed poetarum versus ubique καρκίνος scribendum esse arguunt. Et i breve esse annotavit Etym. M. p. 488. 5; 'H. D.: λαμνός (?) H. D.: ληνός, Arc. 63. 20: ὁ λιχανός (δάκτυλος) seems to be always oxytone, but ἡ λίχανος (sc. χορδή) varies; it is proparoxytone in Diod. Sic. 3. 59; oxytone in Plut. 2. 1029 A (quoted by H. D.), Arist. Prob. 19. 20. 1; 'Adjectivum λιχανός, Hipp. Mul. 1. 703. T. 2, Lucian. Tim. § 54, Athen. 1. 15 D, ubi substantive dicitur ἡ λίχανος, accentum ad principium rejicit,' Lob. Par. 355: μέδιμνος, Thom. Mag. p. 602, asserts that the Attics made this word paroxytone; in printed books however it seems to be always proparoxytone: 'μερμνός, ὁ, Accipiter, Ælian N. A. 12. 4; H. D.: μόρφνος varies between an adjectival and substantival accent; 'Accentu gravi Lycophr. 838: Τὸν χρυσόπατρον μόρφνον ἀρπάσας γνάθοις. Et μόρφνος ut ὕπνος scriptum τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν ferre tradit schol. ad l. Hom. [Schol. Ven. Ω. 316] testaturque Etym. M. p. 591. 25, in quo μορφνοῖο scriptum in l. Hesiodi, p. 796. 2, Atque etiam Arc. p. 62. 8: Τὸ δὲ μόρφνος, ὁ μέγας (μέλας Passov.) ἔχει τὸ ὀρ aperte hunc probat accentum, quum antea dixisset: Τὰ εἰς vos ἀπλᾶ ἔχοντα πρὸ τοῦ ἦν τι τῶν ἀντιστοιχῶν ὀξύνεται, ἐπιθετικὰ ὄντα καὶ μὴ ἔχοντα πρὸ τοῦ τέλους ὀρ, componatque cum μόρφνος barytonum ὄκνος. Gl.: 'Ο μορφνός, ἀγρικὸν ὄρνειον, Emussulus, Gl.,' H. D.; see also Lob. Par. 344: νωτιδανός, cf. H. D. T. 3. p. 1717 C; ξηνός, Suid.: ὀκορνός, Hesych.: οὐρανός (also ὠρανός and ὀρανός, ὄρανος, Æolic), Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 18; Arc. 64. 13; cf. Eust. 128. 41: παιδνός, Hom. is an adjective: πανός, a Messapian word=ἄρτος, panis: πάνος=ὁ δίφρος, Arc. 63. 10: παρθένος, Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 26: ἀειπάρθενος is properly proparoxytone, but in Dio Cass. is paroxytone, the reason being, as Fix ap. H. D. s. v. suggests, that the ancients wrote such words as two, αἰ παρθένος: πελανός, Arc. 64. 13, but the word is always proparoxytone in the books; 'πελανός oxytonum ap. Arcad. 64. 13, quod ex πεδανός corruptum videri posset, quod in loco simili memorat Herodian Π. μον. λ. p. 7. 24, nisi Eustathii verba p. 1601. 4, dubitationem injicerent; Θυσίων ἃ

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

293. Proper names in νος are extremely irregular; in general however they retract the accent, as Ἀλαινος, Δάρδανος, Ἑλενος, Ἐπίδαμνος, Εὔθοινος, Θῶνος, Κύδνος, Κύκνος, Κύρνος, Λῆμνος, Μύκονος, Μύρσινος, Νῆνος, Οὔννοι, Τῆνος, Ὠλενος; except the following classes of words, when consisting of more than two syllables: 1. Those in ānos, ηνος, ūnos, and ωnos, which are oxytone, as Ἀβασσηνοί, Ἀφρικανός, Βιθυνός, Γαληνός, Γελωνός, Ἡρωδιανός, Ἰσμηνός, Κολωνός, Λουκιανός, Μηδαβηνοί, Σειληνός; 2. Those in īnos, which are properispomena, as Ἐρυθίνοι, Ἰππαρίνιος, Λατίνος, Μαρκελλίνος, Ψευδαντωνίνος; 3. Participial forms in μενος, which are oxytone, as Ἀκουμενός, Ὀρχομενός, Στῆσαμενός, Σωζομενός. These rules are however subject to a multitude of exceptions.

294. NOTE I.—Ἀμνός, *Athen.* 173 A: Ἀπιδανός, *Arc.* 64. 18; *Herodot.* 7. 129; and Ἡπιδανός: Ἀργεννός, *H. D.*: Βασιννοί, *St. Byz.*: Γληνός, *Apollod.* 2. 7. 8, is elsewhere properispomenon, e. g. *Paus.* 4. 30. 1: Ἐδοῦοι, *Zonar.* 612, is Ἐδουοι in *Suid.*: Ἐχίνος [ι], *Theog. Can.* 67. 22; *E. M.* 488. 4: Ἡριδανός, *Strab.* 215; Θαμβοφάνος, *Alciph.* 3. 56; *Pape*: Θυνός, Θυνοί, *Strab.* 295: Θῦνος, 'ap. Hippocr. p. 1238 D: Τῷ τοῦ Θύνου si scriptura sana;' *W. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*: Ἰτανος, *Herodot.* 4. 151, is also written Ἰτανός, *St. Byz.*: Καινοί, *St. Byz.*; *Strab.* 624: Κάλανος, *Strab.* 686; 716: *Arrian Anab.* 7. 2. 4, is made oxytone by *Plut.* 1. 668. 701: Καμοῦνοι, *Strab.* 206: Κανός, *Plut.* 2. 786 C: Καταννοί, *St. Byz.*: Καῦνος, *Eust. Dion. Per.* 533: ἡ Καῦνος, ἣν Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ καθόλου προσφθίᾳ δξύνει: Κελαινός, *Strab.* 579, or Κέλαινος, *Paus.* 4. 1. 5: Κιανός, *Galen Tom.* 2. p. 363 C: Κοινός, a Macedonian king, *E. M.* 523. 38, should be Κοῖνος, *Eust.* 906. 44: Κρημνοί, *Herodot.* 4. 20: Λαπιθανός, *Anth. Pal.* 6. 307: Λιβυρνοί, *St. Byz.*: Λοθρόνος (?) *Plut.* 1. 177: Οὔλτοῦρνος, *Strab.* 238: Οὔρανός retains the accent of the corresponding appellative: Πέλιγνοι, *Strab.* 219; *Pape* has Πελιγνοί: Πλυνός, *Strab.* 838; *Herodot.* 4. 168; *Tzetz. ad. Lycoph.* 149, is Πλύνοι in *Scylax* p. 485; *H. D.*: Παδιός (?) *Pape*: Ποδανός, *Diod. Sic.* 5. 25; *Strab.* 208; *Arist. Meteor.* 1. 13. 28: Σικανός, *Arc.* 64. 14; τόπος [ποταμός?] Ἰβηρίας, *Chcerob. E.* 79. 11; a son of Briareus, *Schol. Theocr.* 1. 65, Σίκανος, a king of Sicily, is quoted by *H. D.* from *Joh. Malal.* p. 114. 21; Σικανοί, *Strab.* 270; it does not appear that the

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

295. NOTE 2.—*Exceptions in ānos.* **᾽Αδανος** [? ā], St. Byz. s. v. **᾽Αδανα**: **᾽Αδρανός** (?): **᾽Αδρανός** [? ā] Plut. 1. 241: **᾽Αρβάξανοι** in Pape seems to be a misprint; St. Byz. has the word oxytone: **᾽Αρτάβανος**, Herodot. 7. 46, etc.: **Βαγίστανος**, Diod. Sic. 2. 13, it is oxytone in St. Byz.: **Βρεταννοί** (**Βρετανοί**, Dion. Per. 284): **Κάντανος**, St. Byz.: **Κάρανος**: **Κοριολάνος** (*sic*), Plut. 1. 218: **Μαρκόμᾶνοι** (?) appears under the form **Μαρκόμαννοι** in Strab. 290: **Μεγάπανος**, Herodot. 7. 62: **Σεγοσιανοί**, Strab. 186; for which Pape has **Σεγοσίανοι**: even compounds in *anos* remain oxytone, as **᾽Ανδρονικιανός**; on this termination see Lob. Prol. 181. Lucian always has **Λουκιᾶνός**.

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

297. NOTE 4.—*Exceptions in īnos.* For **᾽Αργυρίνοι**, Suid., there also occurs the false form **᾽Αργύρινοι**, St. Byz.; Lycoph. 1017 (?): **Βουδινοί**, St. Byz., is less correct than **Βουδῖνοι**, in Herodot. 4. 21, 108, 109; *H. D.*: **Βουλινοί**, St. Byz.; according to *H. D.* the codex Vratisl. reads **Βουλῖνοι** and **Βουλῖνος**: **Βύζινος** (ῖ?) Zenob.: **Γεμινός**, Artemid. 2. 44; Pape: **᾽Ελινοι**, St. Byz.: **Καϊκινός** (?), 'Καικῖνον ex libris optimis restitutus Thucyd. 3. 103; ubi alii **Καικηνόν**, vulgo **Καῖκινόν**,' *H. D.*: **Καμαρίνοι**, Suid.: **Κάσινος**, Strab. 237 Kramer, where Meineke properly reads **Κασίνος**: **Κλουσινοί**, Plut. 1. 68, **Λαρινός**, **Λάρινος**, and **Λάρεινος**, Lob. Prol. 212: **Μορίνοί**, Strab. 194 Kramer, where Meineke reads **Μορίνοι**: **Μύρκινος**, St. Byz., etc.: **Παρθινοί** (?): **Ποίνινος** (?) Pape: **Σίκινος**, Strab. 484; St. Byz.: **Ταυρίνοι**, Strab. 204, where Kramer reads **Ταυρινοί**, a form which occurs elsewhere, e. g. Polyb. 3. 60, though it is condemned by Dindorf: **Τικίνος**, Strab. 209, where Kramer reads **Τίνινος**, which occurs in St. Byz.; Polyb. 3. 64: **Χάλινος** (?) Pape; cf. Lob. Prol. 202 sqq.

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

᾽Αντωνείνος: **Αὔγουρείνος** (?): **᾽Εραξείνος**: **᾽Ερασεῖνος**=**᾽Ερασῖνος**, which is falsely **᾽Ερασινός** in the Chron. Pasch. p. 61. 20; *H. D.*: **Καπιτωλείνος**: **Κλινα-**

τείνος: Παυλείνος (?): Ποθεινός, Luc. Rhet. Præc. c. 24; Athen. 19 E: 'Πηγείνος: Ξευηρείνος (?): Τυρτυλλείνος: Φαεινός, Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 959: Φιλείνος = Φιλίνος: Φροντείνος = Φροντίνος: Χαρείνος = Χαρίνος.

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

300. NOTE 7.—*Exceptions in ωνος*. Ἄγωνος, Eust. 1335. 59: Ἀλίζωνοι, Strab. 549: Ἀλπωνος, St. Byz.; Strab. 60: Ἄωνος. in the passage of Paus. (3. 20. 7), cited by Pape, Dindorf reads Ἄωνος: Γίγωνος, a city, Herodot. 7. 123: Ἴτωνος, Paus. 5. 1. 4: Κανωνός, Theog. Can. 68. 19, is perhaps falsely written Κάνωνος in Xen. Hell. 1. 7. 20; Aristoph. Eccles. 1089; for which Κάνωνος is another form: Κορωνός, Theog. Can. 68. 19, or Κόρωνος, Hom. Il. 2. 746; Diod. Sic. 4. 37, according to the precept of Arc. 66. 9: Ὄζωνος (?) Suid.; Dindorf thinks, and with reason, that this is a genitive case: Ὀθρωνός, Lycoph. 1027; 1034; Suid.; Theog. Can. 68. 19; is falsely Ὀθρωνος in St. Byz., and Ὀθρῶνος in Hesych.: Ὀνόχωνος, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 132; Herodot. 7. 129, 196; cf. Lob. Prol. 230.

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

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

302. NOTE 9.—The rule for the accentuation of these words is thus stated by Arcadius, 64. 23: τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΜΕΝΟΣ μετοχικὰ ὀξύτονται, εἰ μὴ πάθος τι γένηται παρὰ τὴν φωνήν, τότε γὰρ προπαροξύνεται. τὰ δὲ ὀξύτονα ταῦτα: Τισαμενός, Ἀκεσσαμενός, Φαμενός, Ἰαμενός, Σωζομενός, τὸ Ἰάλμενος προπαροξύνεται ὡς πάθος, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ Ὀρμενος, Κλύμενος, Ἰκμενος: according to this it would seem that any participial form in *μενος* is proparoxytone when it is not absolutely identical with the participle whence it is derived: e. g. ἰάλλομαι makes ἰαλλόμενος, or ἰηλάμενος, but in no case ἰάλμενος: as therefore there is no fear that the latter word should be confounded with any actual participle of ἰάλλω, it does not require the help of a special accent to distinguish it from one: in like manner κλύμενος is at least an irregular participle of κλύω; it has lost or never had a connective vowel: but why proper names which are exactly identical with participles do not receive a distinguishing accent, the grammarians do not explain; cf. Eust. 501. 8; 1228, 26; Philemon Lex. p. 6. § 16: Ἀκεσσαμενός ὡς κύριον ὀξύνεται, πρὸς διαστολὴν τῆς μετοχῆς, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ Σωζομενός καὶ Τισσαμενός. Upon this principle Ἀγαπώμενος at least ought to be oxytone; cf. Schol. Ven. Φ. 142.

-ΞΟΣ.

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

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

305. NOTE 2.—*Proper Names.* Ἄξος, St. Byz., is wrongly Ἀξός in Herodot. 4. 154: Δαοξός (?) Theog. Can. 69. 10: Κοραξός; for [ὀξύνεται] . . καὶ τὸ Καραξὸς ὡς ἔθνικόν, Arc. 66. 14; Lobeck (Par. 404, note) proposes to read καὶ τὸ Καραξὸς ὡς ἐπίθετον ὀξύνεται, βαρύνεται δὲ ὡς ἔθνικόν, and adds, 'etsi gentis nomen sæpius oxytonum est Scylac. § 76. p. 31, quam proparoxytonum, adjectivum autem non legi nisi Plutarch. Flum. 18. 8, ubi Maussacus κόρακος correxit sicut Corais Xenocr. 1. 19. 5, piscis nomen scripsit pro κόραξος (non κοραξός). Salmasius vero ad Tertull. de Pall. p. 215, non solum illic retinet κοραξός, quod parum apte cum φριξός confert, sed et aliis locis restituere conatur; 'Κόραξος occurs also in St. Byz., and Κοραξοί, or, as one MS. reads, Κορεξοί, in Aristot. Meteor. 1. 13. 27: Λιξός (?), Theog. 69. 10, should probably be Λίξος, as in St. Byz. s. v. Λίγξ: Ὀαξός, Scylax, should be Ὀαξος, St. Byz.: Παξοί, Polyb. 2. 10. 1, is better Πάξοι in Dio Cass. 50. 12: Σιξός (?) Theog. 69. 10, seems false for Σίξος, St. Byz.: Φριξός, Theog. l. l.; but the proper name is always Φρίξος (or less correctly Φρίξος) in the books.

-ΟΟΣ and -ΟΥΣ.

306. All substantives, both proper and common, in οος, retract the accent, as αἴμοος, ἀνάπλοος, ἐπέκπλοος, θρόος, πλόος, ρόος, Πείροος, Πειρίθοος, Πρόθοος, Σόος, Τιμόνοος. All *simple* words in ους of the Second Declension are perispomena, whatever may have been the accent of the forms from which they come; as νόος νοῦς, βόος βοῦς, ἀδελφιδεός ἀδελφιδουῦς (cf. § 237), θυγατριδεός θυγατριδουῦς; Θαμουῦς, Plat. Phædr. 274 D, Ἀμουῦς. The name Ἰησουῦς is perispomenon, according to this general analogy. All *compound* words in ους, on the other hand, are paroxytone, as ἀκλίνοος, εὐπλοος, εὐχροος.

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

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

-ΠΟΣ.

308. Substantives in *πος*, both proper and common, throw back the accent, as *ἄνθρωπος*, *δόρπος*, *ἵππος*, *κῆπος*, *κόλπος*, *κόμπος*, *δίη*, *κόπος*, *πάππος*, *πρόπαππος*, *ρύπος*, *ῥῶπος*, *τόπος*, *τρόπος*, *mode*, *τύπος*, *ὑσσωπος*, *Αἷσωπος*, *Ἄτροπος*, *Εὐρίπος*, *Κάμπος*, *Κάρπος*, *Κρῶπος*, *Λάμπος*, *Μελάνωπος*, *Μέλαμπος*, *Ὀλυμπος*, *Φίλιππος*; except oxytone, *ἀτραπός*, *καρπός*, *κλοπός*, *μαστροπός*, *ὀπός*, *πομπός*, *σκοπός*, *στενωπός*, *τροπός*, *a thong*, and *Ἀριμασποί*, *Ἄσσωπός*, *Ἴνωπός*, *Ὠρωπός*, oxytone.

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

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

-ΡΟΣ.

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

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

substantively : ἄφρος, Eust. 907. 3 : ἄχυρός, *Attic*, Arc. 75. 5 ; Ælius Dionysius ap. Eust. 1698. 31 : it was also proparoxytone, A. G. 7. 24 : βαλαρός, a Corsican word meaning *an exile*, Paus. 10. 17. 9 : βαλλιρός (?) Arist. H. A. 8. 20. 2 ; some MSS. have it barytone, which is more agreeable to analogy, unless indeed the word be adjectival : βδαροί, Hesych. : βορός ὁ πολλὰ ἐσθίων, Arc. 68. 24, is an adjective : δαιτρός, Arc. 74. 15 : δαρός ὁ δεδαρμένος, Arc. 69. 3, probably an adjective : δειρός, Hesych. : δορός, Hom. Odys. 2. 354 : ἐκυρός, Arc. 72. 8 : ἐταίρος, Arc. 72. 18 ; Herod. π. μ. λ. 21. 4 ; but ἔταρος : θαιρός, Chærob. E. 47. 3 : θεωρός, Arc. 72. 13 : θησαυρός, Arc. 72. 23 : θορός = *semen genitale* : θόρος = ἀφροδισιασ-
τής, Hesych. : ιατρός, E. M. 250. 29 : ιδρός, Poet = ἰδρώς : ἰωρός, Arc. 72. 14 : καιρός, *opportunity* : καῖρος = τὸ διάπλεγμα, ὃ οὐκ ἐξ τοῦς στήμονας συγκέεσθαι, Eust. 1571. 56 ; on the accent see Eust. 907. 12 ; Theog. Can. 70. 20 ; Chærob. E. 46. 35 ; 47. 2 ; Arc. 69. 17 : κέρκουρος, Arc. 73. 12, sometimes wrongly κερκούρος : κηρός, Arc. 68. 5 : λικροί, Hesych., is probably false ; he has λέκροι (?) in the same signification, i. e. *the buds or knots on stags' horns* : λῆρος, Arc. 68. 10, the accent λῆρός = *some unknown feminine ornament*, is doubtful, as the MSS. vary : L. S. have μαστρός ; it is barytone in Hesych., and Arist. ap. Harpocr. s. v. μαστή-
ρες ; H. D. also write μάστρος : μηρός, cf. Arc. 68. 5 : μολοβρός is an adjective, Arc. 74. 22 : μόρμυρος, Arist. H. A. 6. 17. 7 ; Athen. 313 E ; 136 C ; E. M. 591. 3, is paroxytone in Anth. Palat. 6. 304. 4 ; Artemid. 2. 14. p. 168 ; Eust. 1150. 33 ; 1230. 44 ; all these passages are quoted by H. D. : μυλωθρός, Athen. 168 A ; Suid. : μῶρος or μωρός is an adjective : ναιθροί, Hesych. : νεβρός, Arc. 73. 14 : νεκρός, Arc. 73. 14, really an adjective : νεφρός, 73. 15 : ξυρός, Arc. 69. 8 ; on the quantity of the penultimate, see H. D. s. v. : ὀρός (and ὀρρός, Arc. 68. 23) = ἰδατῶ-
δες τοῦ γάλακτος, A. G. 743. 11 ; Eust. 906. 59 ; but ὄρος, *a mountain*, and ὄρος, *a boundary* : οὔρος, *a trench* ; but οἶρος, *a fair wind*, Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. B. 153 ; Eust. 906. 48 ; Arc. 70. 2, 'Cum ὀλκοί conjungit Pollux 10. 148 ap. quem οἶρος scriptum ib. 134 contra præceptum Arcadii,' H. D. : περιστερός, Theog. Can. 70. 23 : πόρος, A. G. Oxon. 1. 370. 30 : πρὸς διάφορον σημασίαν διάφορον ἔχει καὶ τὸν τόνον καὶ γὰρ πόρος μὲν παροξυτόνως, τὸ πλατούμενον, πορὸς δὲ ὀξυτόνως τὸ πλατοῦν : πυρός, Arc. 69. 7 : σινδρός, an adjective sometimes used elliptically : σιρός (also σιρρός and σειρός), Arc. 68. 14 ; Ammonius ap. E. M. 714. 17 ; Theog. Can. 69. 33 : σορός, Arc. 69. 1 : σταυρός, Arc. 69. 22 : στέλεφούρος (?) Theophrast. H. P. 7. 11. 2 ; H. D. : σχερός, Hesych. : σωρός, Arc. 69. 11 ; E. M. 742. 20 : παρρός, *Attic* = παρσός : τηρός (?) Æschyl. Supp. 248 : ' τιμωρός, *cicuta*, Diosc. Notha. p. 468 (4. 79), Boissonade ap. H. D. : τυρός, Arc. 19. 1 ; Eust. 907. 10 : φηρός, Arc. 68. 6 ; Theog. Can. 69. 30 ; τὸ φῆρον is barytone : φιτρός, Arc. 74. 16 ; falsely φίτρος in Hesych. : φορός, *a favourable wind*, Arc. 68. 21, is really an adjective, as is φρουρός, Arc. 70. 3 : χονδρός, Arc. 73. 23, but in the books it is always paroxy-
tone : χορός, Arc. 68. 24 : on χλώρος or χλωρός, see Lob. Par. 341.

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

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

καὶ, he complacently adds, ἐπέισθησαν οἱ Γραμματικοί: Ἄρκτουρος, Arc. 73. 10: Ἄρος, *a river*, St. Byz. s. v. Δρῦς: Βάλακρος, Diod. Sic. 17. 27 is oxytone in St. Byz. s. v. Βέραια: Βρομερός, Thucyd. 4. 83: Βωσφόρος is paroxytone according to the analogy of compound adjectives and substantives, the last factor of which is derived from a verb: Διζήρος, St. Byz.: Ἐκατέρως (?) Plut. 2. 177 F: Ἐρυθρος, Arc. 74. 28; it is incorrectly oxytone in Eust. 267 and elsewhere: Ἐωσφόρος, Hes. Theog. 381: Καιρός, Paus. 8. 25. 9, and Eust. Opusc. p. 339, quoted by H. D.: Καλαβροί, St. Byz. s. v. Κανταβρία: Κανταβροί, St. Byz., is proparoxytone in Strab. 153; Appian Iberic. 80: Καρτερός, Galen Tom. 13. p. 547 D: Κρατερός, *Pape*, but Arrian, e. g. Anab. 7. 12. 3, has Κράτερος: Λοκρός, Hesiod ap. Strab. 322: Λοκροί, *passim*: Μηρός, Diod. Sic. 2. 38: Νευροί, Arc. 69. 26, is falsely Νεῦροι in St. Byz.: Οἰνωτρός, Arc. 75. 1; St. Byz. s. v. Οἰνωτρία, 'unde corrigenda prosodia apud Pausaniam et Dionys. A. R. I. 11-13, ubi gentis (ut ap. Steph. B. in Ἀριάνθη, Ἀρίνθη, Νίναια, Σέστιον) ducisque nomen est proparoxytonum;' H. D.: Παλαιρός, *Pape*, is Πάλαρος in Strab. 450. 459: Σεβήρος, Herodian; Suid., etc.; Σεβρός, Paus. 3. 15. 1; Σμικρός et Μικρός vitioso accentu nonnulli ap. Demosth. et Isæum, ut Μικρός scribitur ap. Diog. L. 5. 73,' L. Dindorf ap. H. D.; Lob. Par. 342; Σμίκρος is the proper accentuation: Στεφηφόρος (?): Σύρος, *the island Syrus*, but Σύροι, *the Syrians*, Arc. 69. 5: Τελεσφόρος, Athen. 616 C, has the accent of a verbal adjective: Τευκροί and Τευκρός, the ethnic noun, Arc. 74. 5, though it is occasionally properispomenon, e. g. Eust. 713. 26; but Τεύκρος, the hero, Arc. l. l.: Χόμαροι, Ptol. 6. 11. 6: Χυτροί, St. Byz.: Ψενήρος, St. Byz., but Meineke reads Ψένηρος, which seems preferable.

-ΣΟΣ.

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

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

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

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

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

Dissyllables.—1. Those consisting of two short syllables are barytone, as Θάσος, Κάσος. 2. Those with η in the penultimate are barytone, as Βῆσος, Μῆσος, Ῥῆσος. 3. Feminine nouns with ω in the penultimate are oxytone, as Κνωσός. 4. Masculines with a long dichronous vowel in the penultimate are barytone, as Ἴσος, Κῖσος, Κρίσος, Πίσος, except Λισός, and Μυσός. 5. Names of cities with a diphthong in the penultimate are oxytone, as Παισός, Λουσός, Πραισός. 6. Those with a liquid before the termination are barytone, except some with ι or α in the penultimate; hyperdissyllables with α in the penultimate are proparoxytone, as Βάργασος, Μέγαρσος, Ἀγάθυρσος. 7. Those in σσος are oxytone, as Βεσσός, Θυσσός, Ἀσός, but Νέσσος the Centaur. *Hyperdissyllables*.—1. Those in ἄσος are proparoxytone, as Ἀρπασος, Δάμασος. 2. Those in εσος are proparoxytone, as Ἐφεσος, Ἑρεσος. 3. Those in ησος are oxytone, except *paronyma* and compounds, as Ταρτησός, Λυρνησός, Λυκαβησός, except, according to some, Κάρησος, and Μάρπησος from Μάρπησσα : Μυόννησος, Χερρόνησος, etc., are compounds. 4. Those in ισσος are proparoxytone, as Μέλισσος, except Τελμισσός. 5. Those in ισος are oxytone, except those derived from feminine nouns, as Κηφισός, Ἰλισός, Κερδισός, but Ἀρκισος from Ἀρκισα, Λάρισος from Λάρισα. 6. Those in οσος are oxytone, as Μολοσσός. 7. The rule for those in υσος is wanting. 8. Those in ωσος are oxytone, as Κερωσσός. Götting's rules are even more complicated still, but, as they do not avoid a host of exceptions, it is unnecessary to quote them.

Ven. M. 20 : *Τυραννίων δξύνει τὸ Κάρησος ὡς Παρνασσός*· οὕτως γὰρ ὑπὸ Κυζικηνῶν ὀνομάζεσθαι τὸν ποταμόν. ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος βαρύνει ὡς Κάνωβος. εἶπομεν δὲ ἐν ἑτέροις ὅτι οὐ πάντως ἐπιρακτεῖ ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν ἔθνων χρήσις καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Ὀμηρικὴν ἀνάγνωσιν, ὅποτε περὶ τοῦ Γλισᾶντα (Π. 2. 504) διελάβομεν, εἶγε Διονύσιος ἱστορεῖ τοὺς ἐγχωρίους συστέλλειν τὸ Ι καὶ μὴ περισπᾶν. τὸ τε Λύκαστος ὁ αὐτὸς ἱστορεῖ δξύνεσθαι, ἡμῶν ἀναγινωσκόντων βαρυτόνως (Π. 2. 647); Arc. 77. 4, τὸ μέντοι Κάρησος (*sic*) τινὲς βαρύνουσι; the city Κάρησος is barytone, Demetrius ap. Strab. 603 : *Καρκασός* (?), Xen. Anab. 7. 8. 18 : *Καρμυλησός* (?), or *Καρμυλησός*, Strab. 665 : *Κερδισός*, Arc. 77. 17; Suid. : *Κερωσός* is false; the correct form is *Κερωσσός*, Arc. 78. 4; Apollon. Rhod. 4. 573 : *Κηφισός* (*Καφισός* Dor. Pind. Pyth. 4. 81), Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 228. 25; Arc. 77. 16; 'In codd. non raro Κηφισός duplici σ scriptum;' *H. D.* : *Κνωσός*, Diod. Sic. 5. 78; Arc. 75. 7; Theog. Can. 72. 10, who observes that Trypho wrote *Κνωσσός*, '*Κνωσός* et *Κνώσιος* in libris modo simplici modo duplici σ scripta reperiuntur: simplex ut in aliis hujusmodi nominibus, commendatur numerorum inscriptionumque auctoritate;' *H. D.* : '*Κριμισός*, ὁ, Crimisus, fluvius Siciliæ, ap. Lycoph. 961, ubi codd. nonnulli *κρημισός* vel *κριμησός*, plerique *κριμισός*, quod in *Κριμισός* recte mutavit Bachmannus, analogiam similium nominum secutus, de quibus v. Arcad. p. 77. 14 : *Κρίμησος* scribitur apud Plut. V. Timol. c. 25. 27, 28 : *Κριμισός* ap. Diodor. 19. 2; Ælian. V. H. 2. 33, aliosque, libris plerumque nonnihil discrepantibus, etiam ap. scriptores Latinos: v. Staver. ad Cornel. Nep. Timol. c. 2, et Heyn. ad Virg. Æn. 5. 38 : *Κριμισός* est ap. Dionys. A. R. 1. 52, et Suidam (eius codex Par. A. *κριμινός*, Leid. *κριμνησός*) et in Etym. Gud. p. 347. 40;' *H. D.* The passage in Arc. referred to runs as follows, τὰ εἰς ΣΟΞ ὑπερδισύλλαβα ἔχοντα τὴν πρὸ τέλους συλλαβὴν εἰς Ι ἐκτεταμένον λήγουσαν δξύνεται· εἰ δέ τι βεβαρυτόνηται, τοῦτο παρώνυμον ᾤφθη ἀπὸ θηλυκοῦ· *Κηφισός*, *Ἰλισός*, *Κερδισός*· τὸ δὲ Ἀρκισος Ἀρκισα, Λάρισος, Λάρισα ἀπὸ θηλυκῶν. Now as the feminine *Κρίμισσα* exists, and as Lycophron himself uses it (v. 913), it may be doubted whether Bachmann has 'followed the analogy of similar nouns.' It is expressly said to be barytone by Theog. Can. 73. 16; cf. Lob. Prol. 414 : *Λουσός*, Arc. 75. 16 : *Λουσοί*, St. Byz. : *Λυρνησός* is found in some books for *Λυρνησσός*, St. Byz.; Strab. 584; Arc. 77. 4 : *Μαγασός*, Arrian Anab. 2. 5. 9 : *Μαυσός*, St. Byz. : *Μοισοί* (?) Strab. 295; see *H. D.* s. v. *Μυσία* : *Μυκαλησός* (?) is properly *Μυκαλησσός* in St. Byz., Hom., etc. : *Μυσοί*, Arc. 75. 12; Theog. Can. 72. 18 : *Μυσός*, a man's name, Herodot. 1. 171 : *Ναῖσός*, St. Byz. : 'Inter utramque scripturam per simplex, et quod frequentius, duplex σ, variatur etiam ap. Byzantinos qui sæpe urbem memorant;' *L. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.* : *Παγασός* is quoted by *H. D.* from Paus. 10. 5. 8, where *Πάγασος* is rightly read in Dindorf's own edition : *Παισός*, Arc. 75. 16; Theog. Can. 72. 23 : *Πανισός* (?) *Pape* : *Παμισός*, Strab. 316, is expressly said to be *Πάμισος* in Theog. Can. 73. 16 : *Παραισός*, Theog. Can. 73. 33, where it is wrongly printed as a common substantive. St. Byz. is rather amusing, *Πάραισος* (*sic*) περὶ ἧς Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν ὁγδόῳ· τὸ μέντοι Πάραισος (*sic*) δξύνεται. ἐγένετο δὲ ὁ Πάραισος Μίνψ συγγενής, ἀφ' οὗ ἡ πόλις ἢ Πάραισος ὁμοτόνως τᾷ οἰκιστῇ. This is one out of a host of accentual blunders in the same author. Are the scribes or the modern editors to blame? According to some, *Παραισός* is only another form for *Παισός* : *Παρακαρησός* (?), Suid. : *Παρμισός*, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 132 : *Παρνασός*, the older and perhaps better form of *Παρνασσός*, Arc. 76. 24 : *Περμησός* occurs in some MSS. for *Περμησσός*, Strab. 407 : *Πιγνισός* or *Πιτνισός* (?) are read in some books of Strab. 568 for *Πιτνισός* : *Πραισός*, Theog. Can. 72. 23; Arc. 75. 16 : *Πρυμνησός*, Lob. Prol. 411 : *Ῥωσός*, Theog. Can. 72. 11; see below, § 319 : *Σαλμυδησός* for *Σαλμυδησσός* is not uncommon : *Ταμασός* or *Τάμασος*, and *Ταμασσός*; on these various forms, concerning which there is much diversity of authority and opinion, see *H. D.* s. v.; in St. Byz. it is absurdly printed *Ταμάσος* : *Ταρσός*, St. Byz.; also called *Θαρσός*, Arc. 76. 3; A. G. Paris. 4. 192. 3 : *Τάρσος*· ἡ πόλις παροξυτόνως :

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

319. NOTE 2.—*Exceptions in sos*. Ἀδόπισσος is quoted by H. D. and Pape from Ptol. 5. 9. 16, but there it is regular Ἀδοπισσός : Ἀκάρασσος, Pape, is rightly Ἀκαρασός in St. Byz. : Ἀκρόλισσος, Strab. 316 : Ἀλυσσος, Paus. 8. 19. 3, is strictly an adjective, and therefore regular : Ἀντασσος (?), Pape, is Ἀντασός in Paus. 2. 4. 4 : Ἀραίσσος (?) Pape : Ἀρχέμισσος, Theog. Can. 73. 8 : Ἄσσος, St. Byz. ; Strab. 606 : according to Arc. 76. 12 it is oxytone : Βάλισσος, Plut. 1. 557 : Βαρβάλισσος (?) St. Byz., is Βαρβαρισσός (?) Ptol. 5. 15. 17 : Βάσσος, Lucian adv. Indoct. c. 23 : Βεσσός, Arc. 76. 12, 'In libris non raro Βέσσοι scriptum,' H. D. : there can be no doubt, however, that the word is oxytone ; it is also spelled Βησσοί, Herodot. 7. 111, and, with a false accent, Βῆσσοι, Eust. 277. 35 : Βῆσος, the name of a man, Arc. 75, note, is written Βῆσσος in Arrian Anab. 3. 8. 3, etc., or Βησσός, Strab. 724, though elsewhere he has Βῆσσος, e. g. 513 ; 518 : Βόσσος, Phot. Bib. 30. 20 : Βούβασσος, St. Byz. s. v. Ὑγασσος, perhaps only another form of Βύβασσος, St. Byz. ; the codex Vratisl. has Βυβασσός : Δόρυσσος, Herodot. 7. 204 ; Paus. 3. 2. 4, both places quoted by H. D. : Ἐλασσος, 'Paus. 10. 26. 4 . . . ubi est var. Ἐλεσσον vel Ἐλεσσος, et scrib. videtur Ἐλασος quum nihili sit Ἐλασσος,' L. Dindorf ap. H. D. : Ἐρβησος (?) is mentioned by Göttling Accent. p. 213, but it is oxytone in St. Byz. ; Ptol. 3. 4. 13 ; 'Accentus verus videtur Ἐρβησσός,' L. Dindorf ap. H. D. : Εὐήνισσος, Alciph. 3. 52, Pape : Ἥλινισσος, Anthol. Palat. 12. 22 : Θάλασσος, Alciph. 1. 7, Pape : Θυσσός, Arc. 76. 12, is Θύσος in Herodot. 8. 22 ; Thucyd. 4. 109, quoted by Göttling : Ἰάλυσσος or Ἰήλυσσος, see above, § 318 : Καρύασσος, cf. Göttling Accent. p. 213 : Κίβισσος, Diog. Laert. 1. 26 : Κίσσος, a man, Strab. 481 ; Plut. 1. 689, is paroxytone ; but Κισσός, a city, Strab. 330 ; 'Montis nomen Κισσός est ap. Nicandr. Ther. 804 . . . et Lycoph. 1237 . . . ubi var. lect. Κίσσου et Κισοῦ,' H. D. : Κράσσος, Strab. 747 : Κρύασσος, St. Byz. s. v. Ὑγασσος, yet he has Κρυασσός, s. v. from Κρύασσος (Κρύασος Cod. Vratisl.), the founder : Κύβασσος is quoted by Göttling Accent. p. 213 from St. Byz., but he has it rightly oxytone : Κυπάρισσος, St. Byz. : Κύρμισσος, Theog. Can. 73. 8 : Λάρισσος is false for Λάριος, Arc. 77. 17 ; cf. H. D. s. v. : Λίσσος, a city of Dalmatia, Strab. 316 ; Diod. Sic. 15. 13, but Λισσός, a town of Crete, Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 26 ; Arc. 75. 12 (?) : also as the name of a man, Suid. s. v. Ἰδαίος : Μάρπησος, Arc. 77. 5 ; for which Μαρπησσός also occurs : Μέλισσος, Theog. Can. 73. 8 : Arc., etc. : Μούκισσος, St. Byz., or Μωκισσός, on which see H. D. s. v. : Νάρκασσος, St. Byz. : Νάρκισσος, Arc. 77. 11 : Νέσσος, Arc. 76. 14 ; Eust. 1340. 39 : Νίσσος (?), Pape, but his reference seems incorrect : Νόσσος (?) : Παροπάμισσος, St. Byz. : Πρίνασσος, St. Byz. : Πόλισσος, Theog. Can. 73. 8 : Πυτίασος, St. Byz. s. v. Ῥύτιον : Ῥωσσός, or Ῥώσος, is Ῥώσος in St. Byz. ; according to Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 27, Ῥωσός is the proper accent : Σάρδησος, St. Byz. ; according to H. D. it should be oxytone : they quote no authorities : Σύασσος, St. Byz. : Τέρτησος, Pape, is false ; the word is expressly made oxytone by Arc. 77. 3 ; Theog. Can. 72. 32 : Τίασσος, Ptol. 3. 8. 9, or Τίαςος, as some MSS. read ; for Τνύσος in St. Byz. Meineke reads Τνυσσός : Τριπόλισσοι, St. Byz. : Ὑγασσος, St. Byz. : Ὑδισσος¹ is read by Salmasius for Ὑδης, as the

¹ Supposing the emendation of Salmasius to be right, still there may be doubts as to the correctness of the accent ; for, according to Herodian, the names of cities or nations and of their founders or eponymous ancestors have the same accent ; St. Byz. s. v. Αἰμονία : Ἡρωδιανὸς δὲ φησιν, ὅτι τοῖς συνοικισταῖς συνεχῶς ὁμοφωνεῖ τὰ

name of the founder of Ἰδισσός in St. Byz.: Ἰσσοσ, Arc. 76. 13; Arrian Peripl. Pont. Eux. p. 6: Φάσσοσ, Apollod. 3. 8. 1: Ψησσοί, St. Byz.

-ΤΟΣ.

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

321. NOTE.—Αἵβητος, Hesych.: αἰετός, Eust. 1885. 10 *et alibi* is proparoxytone in Plut. 2. 289 F: ἀφυσγετός, such was the accentuation of Aristarchus, but Tyrannion wrote ἀφύσγετος, Schol. Ven. A. 495; Arc. 81. 19; E. M. 347. 22: βρούχετος (?) Hesych.: βρυχετός is proparoxytone in E. M. 216. 26: 'έμετος, ή τών περιττωμάτων κένωσις. Έμετός δὲ αὐτὸ τὸ κενωθέν, Suid. Quod discrimen observatum ap. Theodot. Jesaie 28. 13: Δεισαλία εἰς δεισαλίαν, έμετός εἰς έμετόν, . . . Arcad. novit nonnisi unum έμετος p. 81. 12;' H. D.: έργετος, Hesych.: κάθετος (sc. γραμμή, etc.); καίπετος (?) Hesych.: κάπετος, cf. Arc. 81. 13: λαιλάπετος (?) Hesych.; it is expressly made oxytone by Schol. Ven. A. 495: πάγετος, ὅπερ ὀξύνει ή συνήθεια, Arc. 81. 14, 'Distinguit Eranius Philo p. 172, Πάγετος μὲν τὸ κρύος, παγετός δὲ ὁ χειμῶν;' H. D.: ρυάχετος, Aristoph. Lys. 170: σκάπετος, Hesych.; most of these words are verbal derivatives; and it will be seen that several of the exceptions in the succeeding sections belong to the same category.

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

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

323. The rest in τος throw back the accent, as άρκτος, άρτος. άσφαλτος, βάτος, βάρβιτος, βίοςτος, δέλτος, θάνατος, κάκτος, κοίτος, κρότος, μίλτος, μίτος, νότος, οἶτος, πάτος, πλατάνιστος, πλοῦτος, σῆτος, σκότος, φόρτος; except άγοστός, άλαλητός, άμαξιτός, άτραπιτός, βουλυτός, γλουτός, γωρυτός, δειπνηστός, δορπηστός, ένιαυτός, κιβωτός, κολουρτός, κουιορτός, κοντός, κροκωτός, κωκυτός, λεπιδωτός, λιβανωτός, λωτός, μοτός, ξυστός, οἶστος, πρωκτός, σκηπτός, στρατός, στρεπτός, φορυτός, and φρυκτός, which are oxytone.

324. NOTE.—'Αβρυτοί, Hesych.: άγοστός, Arc. 83. 20: αἰητός and αἰητός = αἰστός: άλαλητός, Arc. 82. 1; and the Dor. form, άλαλατός: άλοητός, *threshing time*, 'non videtur autem distingui accentu, duplex hujus nominis signif., ut fit in άρτος, άμητος, et άροτός, άμητός. De accentu vid Reiz. De acc. incl. 112,' Schäfer ap. H. D.: άλοιτός (= άλοιτης), really an adjective: άμαξιτός (sc. ὁδός),

έθνικά, δηλονότι καὶ γραφῇ καὶ τόνῳ. τὸ Τεύκρος [?] ὡς τριγενὲς ὠξύνθη. εὐρίσκεται καὶ πόλεσιν ὁμοφωνοῦντα τὰ τῶν κτιστῶν ὑνόματα, Κάμικος καὶ ὁ κτιστῆς [?] καὶ ἡ νῆσος. ὁμοίως Τροίξην, Κολοφών, Κόρινθος, Κῶς, Σικυνών, Κύρνος, Λέσβος: St. Byz. s. vv. 'Αβαντίς, Αἰνία, Τροία. At the same time it is true that, in our editions at least, several exceptions to Herodian's rule are to be found.

Theog. Can. 75. 24; Arc. 82. 11: ἄμητος, ὁ καιρὸς τοῦ θέρους· ἄμητός, ὁ θερισμός, Theog. Can. 75. 13; Schol. Ven. T. 223; Arc. 81. 27; E. M. 83. 7; this is reversed by Ammon. p. 15; Hesych. contradicts himself, and the books vary: ἄροτος, τὸ τοῦ ἀροτρίαν ἔργον . . . καὶ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ, προπαροξυνόμενον ἀναλόγως τῷ ἄμητος; Eust. 811. 27; but ἀροτός (?) *seed-time*: ἀτραπιτός, Arc. 82. 11: βουλυτός, (sc. καιρός), Hom. II. 16. 779; Arc. 82: βρητός, Heysch.: βρότος, ὁ μολυσμός, τὸ αἷμα: βροτός, ὁ φθαρτός, Arc. 78. 22; Eust. 636. 62; 907. 9; E. M. 214. 50; 656. 19; Schol. Ven. Z. 202: γακτός, Hesych. = φακτός: γλουτός, Arc. 78. 11: γωρυτός, cf. Arc. 82: δειπνηστός (sc. καιρός); Eust. 1814. 36: δοκεῖ δὲ κρείττον εἶναι δειπνητὸς γράφειν ὁμοίως τῷ ἄμητός· ἐστὶ δὲ δειπνηστός ἢ δειπνηστος, ὁ τοῦ δείπνου καιρός, ἄλλως δὲ σαφέστερον εἰπεῖν, δειπνητὸς ὀξυτόνως, αὐτὸ φασὶ τὸ δείπνον, βαρυτόνως δέ, ἡ ὥρα τοῦ δείπνου ὃ δὴ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἄμητος καὶ ἄμητος παρατετήρηται: δορπηστός (sc. καιρός): δρυφακτός, Arc. 83. 15, 'Ubique scribitur δρύφακτος ut ξυλόφρακτος, etsi contrarium jubet Arcadius . . . qui fortasse illud, quia substantivi intellectum habet, alio atque adjectiva accentu notandum putavit,' Lob. Par. 15, note 15: ἐνιαυτός, Arc. 84. 11: ἐψητοί, Eust. 867. 49; Athen. 301 C: καρνωτός (sc. φοῖνιξ), Diod. Sic. 2. 53: κιβωτός, cf. Arc. 82, note: κολοσιρτός, Arc. 83. 8: κονιορτός, Arc. 83. 8: κοντός, Arc. 79. 13: κροκωτός (sc. χιτῶν), Lob. Par. 332: κωκυτός, Arc. 82: λεπιδωτός (sc. ἰχθύς?), Lob. Par. 344: λοπητός, Theoph. H. P. 5. 1. 1; 5. 1. 2: λυρτός, Athen. 500 B: λωτός, Arc. 78. 15: μορτός or μέρτος Theog. Can. 64. 2, really an adjective: μοτός, and also μότος (?), see H. D. s. v.: μυττός, Hesych.: μυωτός, εἶδος χιτῶνος, Arc. 82, note, is an adjective: μυττωτός (and μυσωτός?), Pollux 6. 70, etc.: νοττός (?) = νοσσός: ὄσ-τός, Arc. 83. 20, and οἰστός: πλατάνιστος, Arc. 80. 20, some wrongly made it paroxytone, E. M. 807. 9: πότος, τὸ συμπόσιον· ποτός, τὸ πινόμενον, Arc. 78. 24; E. M. 685. 4; Ammon. p. 118; the former is however sometimes oxytone: ῥυτός (?): σκαφητός, cf. Reiz. de Incl. Accent. p. 111: σκηπτός is a verbal adjective: στατός (sc. ἵππος, χιτῶν, etc.), Lob. Par. 332: στρατός, Arc. 78. 25; Schol. Ven. Z. 202; Στράτος is the name of a city: στρεπτός (sc. πλακοῦς, etc.): τρύγητος ὁ καιρὸς μονογενῶς, τρυγητός δὲ τὸ τρυγώμενον, Arc. 81. 25; but Ammon. p. 15, ὀξυτόνως . . . ὁ τρυγητός, ὁ καιρὸς τοῦ τρυγᾶν; Theog. Can. 75. 13, agrees with Arcadius; the books vary; see H. D. s. v.; but the distinction in the case of this and similar nouns is probably an idle invention of the grammarians; and some readers may be disposed to agree with Moschopulus (ad Hesiod. Op. 386), when he says, αἰτία δὲ οὐ φαίνεται δι' ἣν ἕκαστον τούτων ἐπὶ τοῦδε μὲν τοῦ σημαινομένου ὀξυτονηθήσεται, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦδε προπαροξυνθήσεται: φορυτός, Arc. 82. 20: χειριδωτός (sc. χιτῶν): χυτός, a kind of fish, Arist. H. A. 5. 9. 4: χωρυτός = γωρυτός, Hesych.: ὠτός, Arist. H. A. 8. 12. 11, is better ᾠτος, E. M. 826. 20; Eust. 1522. 56, etc.

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

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

326. NOTE.—'Αγαπητός, Suid.: 'Αετός, the old name of the Nile, Diod. Sic. 1. 19: 'Αζωτός, Strab. 759, seems to be commonly 'Αζωτος, St. Byz.; Ptol. 5. 16. 2: Αἰνετός, Apollod. 1. 9. 4: 'Ακύτος (?) St. Byz.: 'Αλλός, St. Byz.: 'Αμαξιτός, St. Byz.; Thucyd. 8. 101, etc., is sometimes paroxytone: 'Αμάραντος, Arc. 83. 5: 'Αμάραντος τὸ κύριον, τὸ δὲ ἐθνικὸν ὀξύνεται: cf. E. M. 77. 52; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 401: 'Αποδωτοί, St. Byz., is 'Απόδωτοι in Thucyd. 3. 94: 'Αραχωτοί, Strab. 513, etc.; there are several forms of this name: see Müller on Dionys. Pers. 1096: 'Αρδηττός, a place, Plut. 1. 13; but 'Αρδηττος, a man's name: 'Αριξαντοί, Herodot. 1. 101: 'Αρμάτος (?) Suid., the name of a man: Βενεβεντός, St. Byz., appears as Βενεβεντόν in Strab. 249, and Βενέβεντον or Βενουεντόν in Plut. 1. 399: Βηρυτός, Arc. 82: Βοιωτός, both as the name of a man and of the people, Arc. 82: Βουθρωτός and Βουτρωτός, St. Byz.: Βουτός, Arc. 78. 11, and Βουτοί, Hesych., is Βούτος in Strab. 802: Βροτός, E. M. 215. 37: Γαργηττός, St. Byz.: Γεραιστός, a town and promontory of Eubœa, St. Byz.; E. M. 227. 46; H. D. quote Γέραιστος from Dicæarch. Stat. Gr. 22. 34: Γέραιστος, a son of Zeus, is thus accented by St. Byz. s. v.: he also mentions Γεραιστός (*sic*), a son of Mygdon s. v. Παρθενόπολις: H. D. also mention Γέραιστος, a Cyclops, Apollod. 3. 15. 8: Γλυτός, Galen Tom. 13. p. 858 C; H. D.: Δαλμάτος (?) H. D.: Δεβελτός, or Δηβελτός, Suid.: 'Ενετοί ['Ενετοί] and 'Ενετός ['Ενετός], St. Byz., etc., 'More Rom. retracto accentu Ουενέτους dicit Polyb.' H. D.: Θεσπρωτός, Apollod. 3. 8. 1: Θεσπρωτοί, Strab. 6, etc.: 'Ιαπετός, Schol. Ven. A. 495; E. M. 347. 25: 'Ιστοί, a harbour in Icaria, Strab. 639: 'Ιστός, an island, St. Byz.: Καρδυτός, Arc. 82 (p. 94. 20; Schmidt): Κελτοί, Strab. 10, etc.: Κηττοί, Harpoc.; Κηττοί (?) Suid.; Κηττός, Phot. H. D. Κυβωτός, Strab. 569: Κλειτός, Schol. Ven. O. 445; Arc. 78. 10, yet in the face of these express declarations, Κλείτος stands in Hom. II. 15. 445, Od. 15. 249, and in Eust. 1025. 6; Arrian Anab. 1. 5. 1; 15. 8; Diod. Sic. 17. 20, etc.: the name is however oxytone in Apollod. 2. 1. 5, quoted by H. D.: Κολλυντός, on the various forms of this name, see H. D.: Κοπτός, Strab. 781: Κορνούτος, Suid.: Κραστός, St. Byz.: Λατός (?) Pape: Λαυρεντός, Arc. 83. 6: Λεωνάτος (?) Phot. Bib. 64. 41: Λομεντός (?) Arc. 83. 6: Λυκαβηττός, St. Byz. s. v. Γαργηττός: Λυκαστός, Eust. 313. 12: Λύκαστος δὲ ἀπὸ Λυκάστου, φασίν, αὐτόχθονος, ἢ παιδὸς τοῦ Μίνωος. ἔστι δὲ καὶ Ποντική Λύκαστος κατὰ τὸν γραφεὰ τῶν ἐθνικῶν, ὃς λέγει καὶ ὅτι τὴν Κρητικὴν Λύκαστον ὀξύνουσιν οἱ ἐγχώριοι· οὐκ ἐπικρατεῖ δὲ φησιν, ἢ ἐθνικὴ παράδοσις, τουτέστι παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις οὐκ ὀξύνεται: Λύκτος, St. Byz., 'Hom. II. B. 647, ubi alii male Λυκτόν, ut annotat schol., alii Λύττον,' H. D.: Λυχνιτός, Theog. Can. 75. 24; Arc. 82. 11, or Λυχνιδός, St. Byz.: Λωμεντός, St. Byz., he holds that all in εντος are oxytone; yet even he has 'Πάρεντος, as Göttling observes: add also Πόλλεντος, Σώρεντος: Μάδυτος, 'vitiösus esse accentum ap. Steph. Byz. in ultima positum constare videtur ex Theognosto Can. p. 75. 33, Μάδυτος ponente inter barytona, non inter oxytona,' H. D.: Μισητός, St. Byz.: Μολοττοί, *Attic*; Arc. 77. 21, and Μολοτός, Theog. Can. 75. 29; on which see H. D. Νωμεντός, St. Byz.: 'Ογχηστός, Strab. 410; Paus. 9. 26. 5; 'Ογχηστος, the founder of it, St. Byz. (also the place itself, Hom. II. 2. 506), is oxytone in Paus. 9. 26. 5, and Eust. 270. 13; and that would be correct according to Herodian's rule referred to above, p. 93, note: 'Ονωράτος, Suid.: Παιτοί, Arc. 78. 12, is written Παῖτοι in Herodot. 7. 110; Theog. Can. 74. 11: Πιλάτος occurs Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 400. 16; E. M. 671. 53, *et alibi*: 'Πιλάτος correptis duabus syllabis primis dixit Nonn. Jo. c. 18, 140, 156, 174, 180,' H. D.: and thus it is printed in many editions of the Testament; Πίλατος, however, seems the more correct accent: Πιστός, Phot. Bib. 532. 40, 'Joseph. in Vita c. 9 et seqq., p. 907. 28; 913. 2; 921. 23; 942. 10, ed. Huds., ubi accentu inconstanti modo Πιστός modo Πίστος scriptum: recte Πίστον ap. Phot. Bibl. p. 6. 38,' H. D.: Πλατανιστός, Strab. 669 Kramer, where Meineke reads Πλατανιστής: Πλειστός, Paus. 10. 8. 8, etc.; 'In

libris plerumque Πλείστος scriptum, de quo accentu Etym. M. p. 676. 5: 'Απολλώνιος (Arg. 2. 711), Πολλὰ δὲ Κωρύκiai νύμφαι Πλειστοῦ θύγατραι, τινὲς ἀναγινώσκουσι προπερισπωμένως, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐγχωρίων λέγεται Πλειστός ὀξυτόνως· ἔστι δὲ ποταμὸς ἐν Δελφοῖς. Ἡρωδιανὸς δὲ ἐν τῇ καθόλου Πλείστος βαρύνει,' *H. D.*: Πλεύρατος, or Πλευράτος (?) Polyb. 2. 2. 4; 10. 41. 3: Ποτίτος, Plut. 1. 131: Πυρετός, Herodot. 4. 48: Παῖτοί, Strab. 292: Πατός, a river near Eleusis, so Orus: Herodian wrote Πίτος, *E. M.* 703. 15; Chærob. *A. G.* Oxon. 2. 256. 15; in Thucyd. 4. 42 it is Πείτος: Σεβαστός = *Augustus*, Paus. 3. 11. 4: Σεβέννυτος, *St. Byz.*: Σεγμούντος, Strab. 291, or Σεμιγούντος: Σηστός, Arc. 79 (p. 91. 6, Schmidt): Σητοί, *St. Byz.*: Σιντοί, *St. Byz.* s. v. Σιντία, or Σίντοι, Thucyd. 2. 98: Σπαρτοί (sc. ἄνδρες): Στράτος, Arc. 78. 25, is falsely Στρατός, *St. Byz. et alibi*: Συνετός, Diod. Sic. 11. 2, is better written Σύνετος in Anth. Pal. 14. 123: Συπαληττός, *St. Byz.*: Σφηττός, a deme, *St. Byz.*: Σφήττος, a son of Træzen, *St. Byz.*: Τιαραντός, Herodot. 4. 48: Τουρκουάτος (*sic*) Plut. 1. 179: Τυφηστός, *St. Byz.*: Τηττός, *St. Byz.*: Τηττος, its founder, *St. Byz.*; 'Vici pariter atque viri nomen Τηττος proparoxytonum est ap. Pausan. 9. 24. 3, et 36. 6 seqq.,' *H. D.*: Τμηττός, *St. Byz.* s. v. Γαργηττός, 'proparoxytonum ap. Theoph. De sign. 1. 20 et 2. 6 . . . ut notavit Lob. Path. p. 411,' *H. D.*: Φαῖστος, the hero, but Φαιστός, a city of Crete, Schol. Ven. B. 648; *E.* 43; Eust. 313. 18: Χρήστος is also written Χρηστός: Χριστός is of course an adjective.

-ΤΟΣ.

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

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

328. Proper names in vos (avos, evos, ουος) retract the accent, as Ἀλάσνος, Ἀρευος, Αῖνος, Βεῖνος, Δρῦνος, Κάνδυνος, Κόλουοι, Πέρνος, Τίμανος, Τραῦνος; except oxytone, Ἀγανός and Τιτυός.

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

-ΦΟΣ.

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

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

-ΧΟΣ.

331. All in χος retract the accent, as ἄρριχος, βάτραχος, βόστρυχος, βρόχος, ἔλεγχος, ἦχος, κόγχος, μόσχος, δλοίτροχος, στίχος, στόμαχος, τάριχος, τοίχος; Ἀμφίλοχος, Ἰάμβλιχος, Ἰναχος, Κόλχος, Μόσχος; except those in ουχος, which are properispomena, as ῥαβδοῦχος, ἀρχираβδοῦχος, εὐνοῦχος, ἀρχιεννοῦχος, Δαοῦχος, Δημουῦχος, Καρδοῦχοι, Τιμουῦχος, Φανοῦχος, and ἀρχός, μοιχός, μοναχός, μυχός, πτωχός, ῥηχός, τροχός, a *hoor*, oxytone.

332. NOTE 1.—'Ἀμαξοτροχός (?) H. D., an accent contrary to all analogy: ἀρχός, Arc. 85. 3, is more an adjective than substantive: δόλιχος, τὸ ὄσπριον, καὶ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ δρόμου, προπαροξυτόνως δολιχός, δὲ τὸ ἐπίθετον ὁ μακρός, Suid.; Schol. Ven. K. 52; Eust. 1678. 43; Arc. 85. 6; in this sense the word is sometimes, though wrongly, oxytone, cf. Lob. Par. 341: δοχός, Hesych.: θριγγός and τριγγός = θριγγός, see H. D. s. v.: λοχός (?) ἡ λοχεύουσα; H. D. quote Dioscor. 3. 4, and Moeris p. 247, where the MS. reading is λόχος, and that would seem to be correct: λόχος, *ambush*, etc., is regular: μοιχός, Arc. 85. 3: μοναχός is an adjective used as a substantive: μυχός, Arc. 85. 2: οὐραχός = οὐραγός, cf. H. D. s. v.; Lob. Prol. 333: πτωχός, Arc. 85. 3, an adjective used substantively: ῥηχός, Hesych.; Herodot. 7. 142, also occurs as ῥήχος: σικχός, Hesych., is strictly an adjective: τρόχος, ὁ τόπος ἐν ᾧ τρέχουσι: τροχός, ὁ κύκλος, Arc. 85. 1; so E. M. 686. 10, except that τροχός is said to be ὁ τρέχων; Ammon. p. 137: Τροχοὶ δξυτόνως, καὶ Τρόχοι βαρυτόνως διαφέρουσι παρὰ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς. φησὶ Τρύφων ἐν δευτέρᾳ περὶ Ἀττικῆς προσφθίας. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ περιφέρει Τροχοὺς ὁμοίως ἡμῖν προφέρονται δξυτονοῦντες: Τρόχους δὲ βαρυτόνως λέγουσι τοὺς δρόμους.

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

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

-ΨΟΣ.

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

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

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

-ΩΟΣ and -ΩΙΟΣ.

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

339. NOTE.—δμῶος, Chærob. C. 92. 9; in E. M. 770. 35 it is written δμῶος: for the false form ἔρρωος or ἔρρωός, ἔρραος is now read in Lycoph. 1316: κλωῶος, Att. = κλοιός, E. M. 26. 36: κολῶος, Chærob. E. 118. 21; E. M. 26. 20: λαγῶος, E. M. 26. 20: λῶος, Arc. 38. 8, and λῶος: πατρῶος, E. M. 26. 23; Arc. 42. 26, is falsely πατρῶος in Artemid. 3. 26 and elsewhere: Ἀκράθωοι, St. Byz.: Ἀχελῶος, Arc. 42. 24, is sometimes oxytone, though wrongly: Ἄωος, Strab. 316, is better Ἄωος in E. M. 117. 33: Δρῶοι, Thucyd. 2. 101: Τρωῶος, *Trojan*, Eust. 541. 21, or Τρῶος, Chærob. C. 92. 9; the latter is most consonant with analogy, if the word be used substantively.

SUBSTANTIVES OF THE NEUTER GENDER.

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

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

I. Common Substantives.

341. General Rule.—Common neuter substantives retract the accent, as ἔργον, ξύλον, ὄπλον, βάλαμον, κάρδαμον, δικαστήριον, κοιμητήριον, ἀκρωτήριον, ἀνθρώπιον, ὀρνίθιον, πινάκιον, λαμπάδιον, ὄριον, ἀρχίδιον, γηῖδιον, ἐλάδιον, κρεάδιον, βασιλείδιον, λεξείδιον, ξιφίδιον, οἰκίδιον, ἱματίδιον, ἀνδράριον, γυναικάριον, κοράσιον, ἐλκῦδριον, τειχῦδριον, εἰδύλλιον, ξενύλλιον, ξυλήφιον, πολίχνιον, πτολίεθρον, σπαθάλιον, βιβλαρίδιον, βοῦδάριον, πινακίσκιον, ῥηματίσκιον, ἀμάρτιον, γυμνάσιον, ἐρείπιον, νανάγιον, εὐαγγέλιον, ἀκρομφάλιον, ἡμίμναιον, ἔλαιον, γύναιον, ἐπικεφάλαιον, σπήλαιον, προβόλαιον, προπύλαια, κᾶλον, ναῦλον, πέταλον, ῥόπαλον, κύπελλον, εἶδωλον, κειμήλιον, πέδιλον, δρέπανον, τήγανον, λείψανον, τέκνον, δίδακτρον, ἄροτρον, ἄρθρον, κλεῖθρον, στέργηθρον, ἄλευρον, δῶρον, βλέφαρον, ἔντερον, ἄλφιτον; except—

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

¹ Donaldson, Greek Grammar, p. 388.

culine form in *ός*: *δαιτρόν* (*δαιτρός*), *δεσμά* (*δεσμός*), *ἄνόν* (*ἄνός*), *ἔλεόν* (*ἔλεός*), *ἔρετμόν* (*ἔρετμός*), *ἔρινεόν* or *ἔρινόν* (*ἔρινεός*), *ζυγόν* (*ζυγός*), *κολεόν* and *κουλεόν* (*κολεός*), *μυελόν* (*μυελός*), *ξυρόν* (*ξυρός*), *πηδόν* (*πηδός*?), *πρυμνόν* (*πρυμνός* adj.), *πυρσά* (*πυρσός*), *ῥινόν* (*ῥινός*), *στελεόν* or *στελειόν* (*στελεός*?), *τροφόν* (*τροφός*); and

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

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

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

(*a*) Neuters from adjectives in *ιος*, as *ὄρκιον* (*ὄρκιος*), *αὔλιον* (*αὔλιος*), *αἷτιον* (*αἷτιος*), *δέσμιον* (*δέσμιος*), *ἰσθμιον* (*ἰσθμιος*), *φύξιον* (*φύξιος*), and—

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

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

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

344. 3. Properispomenon.—Those in *ειον*, *ων*, and *φον*, as *λυχνεῖον*, *πορθμεῖον*, *στοιχεῖον*, *ἀγγεῖον*, *γραφεῖον*, *ῥδεῖον*, *σημεῖον*, *θωρακεῖον*, *πανδοκεῖον*, *διδασκαλεῖον*, *βαλανεῖον*, *ἐλεγεῖον*, *τὰ Ἄλῳα*, *ζῶον*, *μητρῶον*, *ἡρῶον*; except *προάστειον*, *γένειον*, *γῆρειον*, *δάνειον*, *κηλῶνειον*, *κηρύκειον*, *κόπειον*, *κῶνειον*, *σκιάδειον*, *σκιράφειον*, *περίστων* (but *προστών*); *αἰδοῖον* keeps the accent of the adjective of which it is the neuter; a considerable number in *αιον* also are properispomena: see § 355.

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

those in *ειον*, the greater part of which are properispomena, as, ἀργυροπωλείον, γλωσσοκομείον, γραμματοφυλακείον, δαφνηφορείον, ἔρμογλυφείον: αὐτοζῶον seems to be always properispomenon.

346. NOTE 1.—The following list of words comprises all the exceptions to the rule above given that I have noted, and it will be seen that the greater number of them are adjectives used elliptically: Ἀβδηριτικόν (sc. πάθος or the like), Cic. ad Att. 7. 7: ἀγαρικόν, Galen de Simpl. Med. Fac. 6. 5, etc.: ἀγκυλητόν: ἀγνευτικόν (sc. θῦμα), Philo Jud. Tom. 2. p. 206.; *H. D.*: ἀγρηνόν, a net and a kind of dress, Pollux 4. 116: ἀδριανόν, Athen. 2. 68 E, Dindorf, where the common text had ἀδριανὸν σίναπν: ἀερικόν, a tax imposed by Justinian, cf. Ducange Gloss.: ἀηνά, δένδρα μικρὰ ἄκαρπα, Hesych.: αἰδοῖον (sc. μόριον): αἰηνά, Hesych.: αἰμαγωγόν, this, like several others to be mentioned, is nothing but the neuter of an adjective, and accented according to the rules laid down for compound verbal adjectives: ἀκιδωτόν, Diosc. 3. 17: ἀκοντικόν, Hesych.: ἀκρατοφόρον: ἀλειπτόν, Suid.; is ἀλειπτον, E. M. 61. 3: ἄλιακόν, ἀκάτιον ἀλειυτικόν, E. M. 63. 40, the feminine ἄλιακή has been mentioned above, §. 116: ἄλητόν, Hesych. or ἄλητον ‘sic semper scribitur apud Hippocratem v. Foes. Oec. et Eustach. ad Erotian. p. 64, quo mirabilis est ἄλιτον in Aretaei libris identidem repetitum [it is hardly to be marvelled at since by many scribes η, ι, and υ are used indiscriminately]; Cur. Acut. 1. 10. 237; 2. 2. 250. c. 5. 272; Diut. 2. 4. 534. c. 12. 340, ubi semel ἄλφιτον præbet: Ἀλητόν tamen est oxytonum ap. Hesychium ut ἀρπαστόν Athen. 1. 14 F; Artemid. 1. 55; in Athen. 7. 297 F, ἡ ἄλφιτα ἡ ἄλητα (codd. ἄλιτα) alterutrum deleūt Critici immemores Homericī ἄλφιτα τεύχουσαι καὶ ἀλείατα Odys. 20. 108, ἄλφιτον καὶ ἄλητον Hipp. de Nat. Mul. p. 544. T. 2, ἄλητον κάλφειται Athen. 11. 500 F, prius accentu eodem quo ἄητον;’ Lob. Par. 353, note 58: ἄλμενιχιακόν (sc. βιβλίον), Euseb. P. E. 3. 92 C: τὰ Ἀλῶα, Eust. 772. 25: ἄμεργον (?) a Cretan word = ἡ εἰμαρμένη, Hesych.: Ἀμμωνιακόν, Diosc. 3. 98: ἀνακτορόν, such is the accent presented by Arc. 123. 3, but the passage is corrupt, the correct form is ἀνάκτορον, cf. Theog. Can. 131. 6: ἀνδρομητόν (?) and ἀνδρομηρόν (?) Hesych.; *L. S.*: ἀπελλόν, Hesych.: ἀρακτόν, Diosc. 5. 114; *H. D.*: ἀρπαστόν, see Lob. Par. 353, note 58: ἀρρενικόν or ἀρσενικόν, Diosc. Theophr. etc.: ἀστρολαβικόν (sc. μηχανήμα or the like): ἀστρολάβον (sc. μηχανήμα): αὐαρά (κάρνα), Hesych.: βαθρικόν (?) a small staircase: βαρουύλκον is an error for βαρουουλκόν, neuter of a verbal adjective: τὰ βασιλικά and τὸ βασιλικόν: βαστά (sc. ὑποδήματα), Hesych.: βατραχιούν, the name of one of the law-courts of Athens, Paus. 1. 28. 8: βεκός, Hesych., βέκος, Hipponax ap. Strab. 340; in Herodot. 2. 2 the MSS. vary between βεκός, βεκκός, and βέκκος: τὰ βηλά (?) sandals: βλητόν (sc. ζῶον), Schol. Nicand. Ther. 760. 764; τὰ βλητά in another sense, Pollux 1. 133: βοιόν (?) = τῶν πεντήκοντα ἐτῶν ἀριθμός, Theog. Can. 130. 9: βορσόν, Hesych.: βοτόν, Arc. 123. 17: βουαγετόν, Hesych.: βρεκτόν, *H. D.*: βυτθόν (?) Hesych.: γαβαθόν (?) = τρύβλιον, Hesych.: γλοιόν (?) Theog. Can. 130. 9: γωλέον, Nicand. Ther. 125: δαιτρόν, Hom. etc.: for δακετόν the better form seems to be δάκετον: δεκανικόν, *H. D.*: δελτωτόν, Arat. Phæn. 235: δερματικόν (sc. ἀργύριον): τὰ δεσμά (δεσμός); on the accentuation of heterogenea like this, see Schol. Ven. A. 133; E. M. 585. 33; Arc. 122. 18: διαλειπτόν, Hippocr. p. 635. 17; *H. D.*: δοτόν, Chrysost. T. 5. p. 57. 2; *H. D.*: δρεπτόν (sc. φίλημα), Arc. 123. 20; E. M. 287. 27: ἐάνόν, see *L. S.* s. v.: ἐλαφόβοςσκον, Galen T. 13. p. 136; ἐλαφοβόσκον is quite wrong: ἐλέον, ἡ μαγειρική τράπεζα, Arc. 118. 26; cf. Theog. Can. 121. 5: ἐμβαδόν, area, Casii Problem. p. 331. 10. ed. Sylb.; cf. above. § 234: ἐνδυτόν, Eurip. Bacch. 138, etc.: ἐπιμανδαλωτόν (sc. φίλημα), Aristoph. Ach. 1201: ἐρετμόν, Hom. etc.: ἐρπετόν, Arc. 123. 26,

for which the Æolic form is ὄρπετον : ἐφολκόν, a verbal adjective : ζυγόν, Arc. 122. 19 : βούζυγον, Lactant. Inst. Div. 1. 21. 36 : περιζυγόν, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2. 32, where some MSS. have the better form περίζυγον : ἡμιδαρεικόν (?) Xenoph. Anab. 1. 3. 21 : ἡμικτέον (sc. μέτρον), Aristoph. Nub. 645 : θεωρικόν (sc. ἀργύριον) and θεωρικά (sc. χρήματα) : θηλυφόνον (sc. φυτόν), aconite, Hesych. : Θηραϊκόν (sc. ἱμάτιον) : θοιόν (?) Theog. Can. 20. 20. Hesych. has θοιά, ζεύγος ἡμόνων : θορικά (sc. μόρια), Arist. de Gen. Animal. 3. 5. 3 : Ἰδρωα, Galen T. 9. p. 116 B, is ἰδρῶα in Pollux 4. 202 : Ἰσθμιακόν, a kind of chaplet, Athen. 677 B : καθήκον, a participle used substantively : καπητόν (?) Hesych. : καταξωστικόν, H. D. : καρωτόν, Athen. 371 E : κηλωστά, *lyranaria*, Lycoph. 1387, for which some books have κηλωτά : Κυμβερικόν (sc. ἔνδυμα) : κολεόν, Ion. κουλεόν, Theog. Can. 121. 4 : κολχικόν (φυτόν), Diosc. 4. 84 : κοπτόν (sc. φάρμακον), Galen, but κόπτον, a kind of unguent, is paroxytone in Alex. Trall. 7. p. 117 ; H. D. : κροκωτόν (sc. ἔνδυμα) : κυμινοδόκον = κυμινοθήκη, Pollux 10. 23. 93 : κυνοκτόνον, aconite, Diosc. 4. 78 : λαγωβόλον (sc. ξύλον) : λαπαρόν, H. D. : λεκτόν and λειτά, Sext. Emp. Inst. 2. 104 ; Plut. 2. 1119 : λεοντοφόνον, Arist. Mirab. Ausc. c. 146 : λεπυρόν, Suid. : λεπτόν (sc. νόμισμα, ἔντερον, etc.) : τὰ λευκά and τὸ λευκόν, see L. S. s. v. : λιβανωτόν, H. D. : λιγυστικόν, H. D. : λογχοῦτον, Diosc. 5. 114 : λοετρόν, Herod. π. μ. λ. 37. 15 : λούτρον and λουτρόν, 'De accentu utriusque formæ acuto v. Herodian. π. μ. λέξ. p. 37. 15. 21 ; Arcad. p. 123. 10 ; 133. 17 ; Schol. Ven. Hom. II. O. 676. Significationis pro accentu barytono et oxytono discrimen faciunt schol. Lycoph. 1103 : Λουτρόν, τὸ θερμόν, λούτρον, τὸ βαλανικόν' Eust. II. p. 1037. 40 : Τὰ εἰς ΤΡΟΝ λήγοντα μονογενῇ οὐδέτερα βαρύνεται' σεσημείωται τὸ λουτρόν πρὸς διάφορον σημασίαν. Ἔστι γὰρ καὶ λούτρον Ἀττικῶς παρὰ τῷ κωμικῷ τὸ ἀπόλουμα, οἷον Κάκ τοῦ βαλανείου πίνεται τὸ λούτρον [Aristoph. Eq. 1401, where λούτριον is now read].....Od. p. 1560. 32 : Λούτρον μοναχῶς τὸ ἀπόλουμα βαρυντόνως. Minus etiam considerate Etym. M. p. 568. 47 : Λούτρον βαρύνεται' ἐπειδὴ πᾶν εἰς ΤΡΟΝ λήγον ἀπαρασχημάτιστον βαρύνεται, κέντρον, δένδρον, σείστρον' τὸ δὲ λουτρόν πρὸς διαφορὰν σημαινομένον' ἐπὶ μὲν γὰρ τοῦ τόπου βαρύνεται, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ ὕδατος ᾧ λουόμεθα ὀξύνεται. Idem. ib. 54 : Λουτρόν...δεῖ δὲ βαρύνεσθαι ὥστε παραλόγως ὀξύνεται,' H. D. : λυκοκτόνον, aconite, Galen T. 13. p. 158 D : λυκοπερσικόν (?) a kind of plant, is λυκοπέριον in Galen T. 13. p. 106 A : λυχνικόν, the time of lamp-lighting : λωτρόν (?) Hesych. : μαρυπτόν, Athen. 663 A : μεσαυλικόν (sc. κροῦμα) : μεσόλαβον (?) Vitruv. 9. 3 ; if not corrupt, should probably be μεσολάβον : μοτόν, lint, is better paroxytone, as in Hesych. : μοιόν, Arc. 121. 24 ; Theog. Can. 130. 9 : μυελόν (?) = μυελός : μυοκτόνον and μυοφόνον, aconite, are both adjectives : μυττωτόν, Hesych., etc. : ξυρόν, Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 33 ; Arc. 122. 22 ; Theog. Can. 130. 30 : ξυστόν, the compound παράξυστον, Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1150, is regular : ὀρθοπτωτόν, L. S. : ὄρπετον, Æol. = ἔρπετον, Theocr. 29. 13 ; Sappho, etc. : ὀστέον, Herod. π. μ. λ. 37. 30 ; Arc. 119. 2 : Theog. Can. 121. 8 : some wrote ὄστειον, Schol. Ven. Ω. 793 : the Attic form is ὀστούν ; Doric, ὄστιον ; Ionic, ὀστέυν : it is probable that ὀστέον, if it be a correct form at all, results from the resolution of ὀστούν, and that the latter could arise from ὄστειον is clear from such words as ἀργύρεος, ἀργυροῦς, χάλκεον, χαλκοῦν, etc. : ὀστά = ὀστέα is quoted by H. D. from Oppian. Cyn. 1. 268, a very odd form : τὰ παιδικά : παλτόν, Xenoph. Hell. 3. 4. 14, etc. : παρειόν, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35 : παστόν, Eust. 1278. 54, and πάστον, Hesych. : πεζόν (sc. στράτευμα) : πεσσόν (πεπτόν), Pollux 9. 97 : πετεηνά, πετεινά, and πτηνά (sc. ζῶα) : πηδόν, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 200 : πινικόν or πινικόν, a pearl, Salmas. ad Plin. p. 1124, 1173, quoted by H. D. : πομφολυγρόν, Paul. Ægin. 7. 17 ; H. D. : πλευρόν, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35 : ποτητά = πετεινά : ποτόν, Hom. : προηγμένα, a participle used substantively : πυρμόν, Hom. : πτερόν, Arc. 137. 13, the compound ἀκρόπτερον is regular : πυρόν, Theog. Can. 130. 30, or τὰ πυρά, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35 : πυρσά, Eurip. Rhes. 97, heteroclite plural of πυρσός : ρινόν, Soph. fr. 122 : ρυπόν = ὑποστάθμη γάλακτος,

Phot. 349. 9, *H. D.* seems to be an error, as the word is, at least in its ordinary sense, paroxytone: ῥυτόν, Arc. 123. 16: ῥυτά=πήγανα, Phot. 493. 3; *H. D.*: ῥυτρόν (?) the proper form is ῥύτρον: σαμῆον, Dor.=σημεῖον: σειρόν, Stob. Ecl. vol. 2. p. 449; *H. D.*: σιδωτόν (?): σκελετόν (sc. σώμα): σκιορόν in Arc. 123. 4 is probably corrupt: σκολιόν (sc. μέλος), our books vary between this and σκόλιον, Eust. 1574. 11: στελεόν or στελειόν, Theog. Can. 121. 3: στυρόν (?) Theog. Can. 130. 30: σκυρόν (?) the proper form is σκύρον: στυτόν, a led horse, *H. D.*: σφυρόν, Arc. 122. 22; Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 33: ταβάλα or ταβήλα, Hesych. is a Persian word: τιλτόν, Pollux 6. 9. 49, etc., also τίλτον, Athen. 113 F: τραγανόν (sc. μόριον), this also seems to be used substantively with the accent τράγανον: τριβακόν (sc. ἱμάντιον), though τρίβακον is not uncommon, cf. Lob. Prol. 314: τροφόν, Plat. Polit. 289 A: τρωκτά, Suid., etc.: ὑποταμνόν (?) Hom. H. in Cer. 288; the accent is quite contrary to analogy: φαλλικόν (sc. ἄσμα, ὄρχημα, etc.): φαρικόν (or φαριακόν?), Nicand. Alex. 398; Hesych. has φάρικον: φορβόν, Orph. Arg. 1111, for which φόρβον (φόρβα) occurs in Hesych.: φυτόν, Arc. 123. 16; the compounds ζωόφυτον, σύμφυτον are regular: χρεών (Ion. χρέον), Arc. 182. 22 hardly belongs to this declension, but is put here for want of a better place: τὰ ψευδοπανικά, Polyæn. 3. 9. 32: ῥόν, Arc. 122. 2, yet its other forms, ῥεον, ῥιον, are regular, Eust. 1686. 48; Theog. Can. 130. 19; E. M. 822. 45; Schol. Ven. A. 464: τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΟΞ λήγοντα μεταπλασσύμενα εἰς οὐδέτερον γένος τὸ εἰς ΟΝ λήγον, τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον φυλάσσει· ὁ ζυγός τὸ ζυγόν—τὰ ζυγά, δίφρος δίφραν δίφρα. ὅθεν εἰ καὶ μηρός, καὶ μηρὸν καὶ μηρά.

347. NOTE 2.—Tribrach Diminutives. A considerable number of diminutives consisting of three short syllables are found in the books paroxytone, though such an accentuation must be regarded as erroneous, since it is contrary to the express precepts of the grammarians (cf. Schol. Ven. B. 648; I. 147; N. 71; E. M. 451. 16; 520. 15). Some of these false forms have been noted, and a list of them is appended. The word *πιδίον*, *plain*, is excepted by all authorities. Βρακίον, *H. D.*: βρεφίον, *H. D.*: δοκίον, *H. D.*; but the places quoted do not warrant this accent: θρονίον, Vita Nili jun. p. 33. 2, Hase ap. *H. D.*, is false for θρόνιον: 'Eustath. ad Il. B. p. 268. 8, observari jubet τὸ κώμιον ὑποκοριστικῶς λεχθὲν καὶ προπαροξυτόνως, ὡς καὶ λύρα, λύριον· θύρα, θύριον. Paulo clarius rem totam enucleat Etymologicum Bibliothecæ Lugd. Bat. MS. in Λῆδος: ubi docet, si ὑποκοριστικὰ παραγωγαὶ sint δακτυλικαί, πρὸ μιᾶς ἔχειν τὸν τόνον, ut ψωμίον, ὠτίον, κλειδίον, παιδίον, κηρίον, δαδίον· εἰ δὲ ἐν τρισὶ βράχουσιν ὦσι, προπαροξύνονται, θρόνος, θρόνιον· πτύχος, πτύχιον· φλέβιον, τόπιον, ὄριον, μόριον, κόριον, λόγιον,' Hemsterhuis. ad Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 1098; cf. A. G. 794. 22: θυρίον, Alciph. 3. 30, should be θύριον, Eust. 268. 8; 1854. 55; Hemster. *supra*: κλαδίον (?): κλαῖνιον, Heysch.: κρῖκίον, *L. S.*, *H. D.*, but the passage quoted does not justify it: κτενίον, is expressly stated to be κτένιον, by Arc. 119. 9; Theog. Can. 122. 6: λαβίον, Strab. 540: λαγίον is false for λάγιον, Schol. Ven. N. 71; E. M. 451. 16: λιθίον is quoted by *H. D.* from Paus. 2. 25. 8, where however Dindorf properly reads λίθιον: λοφίον, Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 1109; a mistake for λόφιον, Suid.; Pollux 7. 157; Hesych.; A. G. 794. 33: μαζίον, Schol. Thucyd. 2. 13, may perhaps be right, though μάζιον occurs in Athen. 646 C: νεφίον, *L. S.*: ξιφίον, Diosc. 4. 20; Theoph. H. P. 7. 13. 2: πεδίον, a *plain* (the compound words γεοπέδιον, ὁροπέδιον are regular): πέδιον is, according to E. M. 658. 23, the diminutive of πέδη; so also Theog. Can. 122. 6; 121. 31; A. G. Oxon. I. 335. 21: πλατίον (?): ποδίον (?) Eust. 1196. 15: πῦρίον, Eust. 729. 65, a false form for πυρεῖον: πτύχιον; there does not appear to be the slightest authority for this, πτύχιον being undoubtedly the right accent, Arc. 119. 9; Theog. Can. 122. 6: ῥακίον (?) is mentioned in the lexicons, but is false for ῥάκιον, Theog. Can. 122. 7; Schol. Ven. N. 71; E. M. 375. 28: ραφίον (?): σακίον, Pollux 10. 152: συνίον, Hesych.: σκαφίον; this is the common accent, though

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

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

349. NOTE 4.—*Diminutives in Form and Accent, but not in Signification.* Αἶμιον, Suid. ; Theog. Can. 5. 33, or αἰμνίον, A. G. Oxon. 1. 81. 24, a variant of ἄμνιον, Arc. 119. 29 ; A. G. 794. 6 ; for which Manuel Moschopol. Gramm. p. 33 ed. Titze has ἄμνιον : ἄμφιον, which sometimes occurs, is false for ἄμφιον, A. G. 794. 32 : ἀντίον, τὸ τοῦ ἰστοῦ, Theog. Can. 123. 28 : ἀντλίον, in Eust. 1728. 59, is better proparoxytone, A. G. 411. 19 : ἀπτρίον (?) A. G. 794. 12 : ἄψιον = τὸ πρόσωπον, Hesych. : βιβλίον, a *book*, Theog. Can. 122. 16 : τὸ Ῥήγιον, βιβλίον, κρώσιον, ἐπὶ δυσὶ τόνοις δύο σημασίας ἐπήνεγκαν ; I do not know what is the meaning of βιβλίον : βροχίον τὸ συνεχῶς βρεχόμενον, E. M. 211. 15 : βυβλίον, Arc. 119. 20 ; Chærob. E. 143. 23 is only another form of the word βιβλίον : γαγγλίον, *H. D.* : γλαυκίον, Athen. 395 C, is quoted by *H. D.* from Galen t. 13. p. 166, as proparoxytone : γογγρίον, *H. D.* : εἶριον became in later times εἰρίον, Eust. 912. 52 ; but he denies that it is a diminutive, Eust. 743. 2 ; ἑρκίον, Eust. 233. 44 ; Schol. Ven. N. 71 ; Chærob. E. 143. 23 ; E. M. 631. 25 : Schol. Dion. Thrac. 856. 4 : ἡνίον, Hom. : ἡρίον, A. G. 794. 9 ; E. M. 437. 12 : θηρίον, Arc. 119. 19 ; Theog. Can. 122. 11 : ἱκρίον, Hesych. ; see below, § 352 ; ἰνίον, Schol. Ven. I. 147 : ἰστίον, Arc. 120. 8 ; Eust. 233. 44 : ἰσχίον, Arc. 120. 8 ; Eust. 233. 44 ; E. M. 631. 25 : ἰτρίον, Aristoph. Ach. 1092, and elsewhere, is expressly made proparoxytone by Arc. 119. 18, and such is its proper accent : ἰχνίον, Eust. 233. 44, is more correctly written ἰχνιον, E. M. 375. 28 ; 451. 16 : καυλίον, Arist. H. A. 8. 2. 29 : κεντρίον, Theod. Prodr. p. 77, *H. D.*, cf. E. M. 503. 39 ; is also κέντριον : κεσκίον (?) Hesych. : κηρίον, A. G. 794. 9 : κισσίον, A. G. 794. 11, κίσσιον, in another sense, Diosc. 3. 106 : κλανίον (?) Hesych. ; κοινίον, Hesych., is false for κοινεῖον ; cf. Arc. 121. 5 : κουρίον (?) κουρεῖον : κραμβίον, A. G. 793. 36, in Hesych. κραμβίον = τὸ κώνειον, where *H. D.* thinks κραμβεῖον the right reading, but the passage just quoted from A. G. is clear both as to spelling and to accent : κρανίον, Hom. etc. : κρωσίον, Theog. Can. 122. 16, quoted above, says that it is paroxytone in one signification, and proparoxytone in another ; but it does not seem to have two meanings : μηρίον, Theog. Can. 122. 11 : μνασίον = μέτρον τι διμέδμνον, Hesych. ; but μνάσιον, a plant, Theoph. H. P. 4. 9. 8. 2 ; *H. D.* : ξεστίον, *H. D.* : ξηρίον (sc. φάρμακον), Theog. Can. 122. 11 : this is a strange accent, as the word is nothing but the neuter of ξήριος : ὄγκιον (or ὄγκιον), Eust. 1898. 63 ; Theog. Can. 123. 28 : οἰκίον, perhaps also a dimi-

nutive in meaning: *πηγίον*, Hom.: *πυξίον*, A. G. 794. 7; perhaps hardly a fair instance: *ῥηγίον* (?) and *ῥήγιον*; cf. Theog. Can. 122. 16: *σαγίον*, A. G. 793. 36: *σαννίον*, Hesych., is false for *σάννιον*, τὸ αἰδοῖον, Theog. Can. 123. 11; it is not a diminutive: *σαννίον*, a *javelin*, Strab. 717; for which *σαύνιον*, Arrian Ind. c. 16. 10, is a better form; the word seems to be the same as *σάννιον*, mentioned above, Pollux 10. 143: *σευτλίον*; see below, *τευτλίον*: *σινίον*, Hesych.: *σιτίον*, A. G. 794. 11; Theog. Can. 122. 13: *σκαμνίον*, A. G. 794. 5: *σκαρφίον*, Constantin. de Adm. Imp. c. 9. p. 19; *H. D.*: *σμηνίον*, Hesych.: *σμηρίον* (?): *σφυρνίον* (?) and *σμήρνιον*; for which *σφυρνέιον* also occurs: *σπαρτίον*, A. G. 794. 12; for which the corrupt form *σπερτίον* occurs in Theog. Can. 122. 12: *σπληνίον*, Pollux 2. 220: *σπονδίον* (?): *σταθμίον*, Pollux 4. 173; but *στάθμιον*, Suid.: *σταμνίον*, A. G. 794. 6; perhaps this is diminutive in signification; the same remark applies to *σταυρίον*, Chærob. E. 143. 23; Theog. Can. 122. 12: *στερνίον*: *στηθίον*, Arist. Physiog. 6. 11: *στρουθίον*, Theog. Can. 122. 12: *συκίον* (?) *σύκιον* is the better form: *σφηκίον*, Arc. 119. 14, perhaps diminutive in meaning: *σφηρίον* (?) Theog. Can. 122. 11: *σφιγγίον*, Lucian pro Merc. Cond. 1: *σχοινίον*, Arc. 120. 4; Theog. Can. 122. 12: *τειχίον*, Chærob. E. 143. 23; E. M. 375. 28; Schol. Ven. I. 147; *μεσοτείχιον* is regular as a compound: *τεκνίον*: *τευτλίον* or *σευτλίον*, Athen. 621 E; but *τευτλίον* also occurs: *τυβίον* (?) A. G. 793. 36; its meaning is unknown: *φερνίον*, Pollux 6. 94, etc., should be *φέρνηιον*, Arc. 119. 28: *φορτίον*, Theog. Can. 122. 11; E. M. 451. 16: *φρουρίον*, Arc. 120. 3: *φυκίον*, E. M. 451. 16: *φωλίον*, Paus. 4. 18. 4: *χαλκίον*, Eust. 1680. 27: *χαρτίον*, Arc. 119. 14; Theog. Can. 122. 11: *χρυσίον*, Schol. Ven. N. 71; Eust. 1680. 27; Theog. Can. 122. 11 is incorrectly *χρύσιον* in Aristoph. Lys. 930: *χωρίον*, A. G. 794. 8; Theog. Can. 122. 13: *ώτιον*, E. M. 375. 28; in the case of several of the above words, it is hard to tell whether they are diminutive in meaning or not; e. g. *θηρίον* may be applied either to an elephant or a bee; *χρυσίον* may mean a little bit of gold, or merely a gold piece, without any necessary implication of smallness.

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

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

paroxytone: *ράκτριον* (?) Theog. Can. 122. 23: *ράμφιον*, A. G. 794. 33: *ράπιον* (?) : *ράριον*, E. M. 702. 37: *ρήγιον* (?) cf. Theog. Can. 122. 16: *ρίζιον* frequently occurs in MSS. for *ρίζιον*: *ρύμβιον* (?) H. D. have only *ρυμβίον*: *ρώπιον*, Dio Cass. 63. 28, a questionable instance: *σάκκιον* (?) is better *σακκίον*: *σάννιον*, τὸ αἰδοῖον, Theog. Can. 123. 11, perhaps not a diminutive: *σεύτλιον*, see above, § 349: *προσκήνιον*, *περισκήνιον*, Theog. Can. 125. 21, are regular as compounds: *σφόγγιον* (?) H. D. have only *σφογγίον*: *τέχνιον*, Arc. 119. 24, for which *τεχνίον* occurs, e. g. Athen. 55 E; Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 508: *τρύβλιον*, Arc. 119. 19, is not a diminutive in signification, though *τρυβλίον* occurs in Aristoph. Plut. 1108: *φάρτιον*, Pollux 10. 66, does not seem to be a diminutive: *φάπτιον*, Aristoph. Plut. 1011: *φόρμιον*, Hesych., is better *φορμίον* Diog. Laert. 4. 3: *φύσκιον* (?) should be paroxytone: *χηλίον*, Schol. Arati 173 = *χηλή*: *χημίον*, Oribas. T. 1. p. 119. 3; 239. 4, is *χήμιον* in Xenocr. de aquatil. p. 190 ed. Cor., H. D.: *χλαίνιον*, Anth. Pal. 12. 40, seems false for *χλαινίον*: *ψέλλιον* (?) = *ψέλιον*: *ψώθιον*, Hesych., etc.: *ώμιον*, Anth. Pal. 11. 157: *ώπιον* (?) Hesych.: *ώριον* (?)

351. NOTE 6.—The following are the principal words which are dactyls only from contraction: *βώδιον*, *βοτῖδιον*, or *βοίδιον*, Theog. Can. 121. 24: *γῆδιον*, Apoll. de Adv. 566. 12: *γράδιον* = *γραῖδιον*, Lob. Phryn. 88: *ζῶδιον* = *ζωῖδιον* Theog. l. l.: *κῶδιον*, Theog. Can. 124. 3: *μύδιον* = *μυῖδιον*, Theog. Can. 121. 25; Arc. 120. 13: *νοῖδιον* = *νοῖδιον*, Suid.; Aristoph. Eq. 100: *ροῖδιον* or *ροῦδιον* = *ροῖδιον*, A. G. 794. 17: *σκοῖδιον* (?) *σκιάδιον*, Hesych.: *στώδιον* = *στωῖδιον*, E. M. 550. 6.

352. NOTE 7.—Such words as *αἶθριον* = *atrium*: *ἄκτιον*, Ælian N. H. 13. 28: *δέμιον* Theog. Can. 123. 10; Eust. 1037. 31: *δέσμιον*, Anth. Pal. 9. 479: *ἔδριον*, Hesych.: *εῖριον*, Eust. 743. 2: *θέρμιον*: *θίνιον*, Herodian ap. Theog. Can. 125. 11: *ἱκρίον*, Theog. Can. 122. 23; Eust. 1037. 81; Schol. Ven. O. 676: *ἱχνιον*, Theog. l. l.: Eust. 233. 44; Schol. Ven. N. 71: *κήθιον* or *κήτιον*, Athen. 477 D: *κοίνιον*: *κόρσιον*, *κρώπιον*, *κράβιον*, or *κρόπιον*, Hesych.: *κώδιον*, Arc. 120, or *κῶδιον*: *λείριον*, Theog. l. l.; Eust. 743. 2: *λίντιον* or *λέντιον*: *λίστριον*: *παίγνιον*, E. M. 480. 49; Schol. Ven. N. 71; Theog. Can. 123. 10: *ποίμνιον*, Theog. l. l.; Arc. 119. 27; Eust. 743. 2: *φέρνιον*, Theog. l. l.; *φρούριον*, Theog. Can. 122. 23: *φρύγιον*: *φρύνιον*: *φύλλιον*: *χέννιον*, Hesych.: *ψύλλιον*: *ώνιον*, Theog. l. l., are not diminutives at all, and they accordingly follow the general rule.

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

¹ This part of the text in Arcadius is clearly corrupt; the words are: τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΕΙΟΝ τρισύλλαβα προπαροξύνονται, εἰ ἢ πρὸ τέλους συλλαβῇ εἰς φωνήεν λήγουσι. Ὀνειον, κόνειον, γένειον, δάνειον, τὸ δὲ κοινεῖον προπερισπᾶται καὶ λυχνεῖον καὶ πορνεῖον οὐ μόνον ἔχοντα τὸ Ν. Nor is the relative passage in Theognostus (Can. 128. 4) altogether sound: τὰ διὰ ΕΙΟΝ τρισύλλαβα καθαρεύοντα τοῦ Ν προπαροξύνονται μονογενῇ, ἀπὸ ἐνὸς φωνήεντος ἀρχόμενα, διὰ τῆς εἰ διφθόγγου γράφονται. ὄνειον, φάνειον, κράνειον, κώνειον, δάνειον, γένειον, κάνειον δὲ καὶ κάνειον, ξάνειον, κτένειον δὲ φοροῦσιν γυναῖκες ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀναδήματος. It seems obvious that *νειον* must be read for *ειον* in both places, and if the words ἢ πρὸ τέλους συλλαβῇ in Arcadius can mean 'the syllable before the ending,' the insertion of ἔν before φωνήεν, and of καθαρεύοντα after τρισύλλαβα, will make the passage somewhat more consistent with the examples, for it will then run: 'Trisyllables in *νειον* pure are proparoxytone if the syllable before that termination ends in a single vowel.' Such a rule would exclude *κοινεῖον*, because *νειον* is preceded by more than a single vowel, and *λυχνεῖον* and *πορνεῖον* as not being in *νειον* pure. But it seems highly probable that there is a deeper corruption yet in both authors.

vowel are proparoxytone, as *ῥονειον, κόνειον, γένειον, δάνειον*, but *κοινείον* is properispomenon because *ν* is preceded by a diphthong, and *λυχνείον, πορνεῖον*, because it is preceded by a consonant. 3. All other trisyllables of this ending are properispomena, as *πορθμείον, στοιχείον, ἀγγείον, γραφεῖον, ᾠδείον, σημείον*. *Hypertrisyllables*: Simple and parasynthetic words are properispomena, as *θωρακείον, πανδοκείον, διδασκαλείον, βαλανείον, ἐλεγείον*; except proper names, names of months, and synthetic compounds, all of which are proparoxytone, together with *κηρύκειον*. Neuter adjectives retain the accent of their masculines, as *Ἡράκλειον, Αἰάκειον, Διοσκούρειον*; except *Ἡφαιστείον* and *Κορυβαντείον*.

354. NOTE 9.—*Exceptions in εῖον*. Ἀκάτειον (?) false for ἀκάτιον: ἀκρόλειον, Suid., is a compound: ἄλειον, a Rhodian festival of the sun, Eust. 1562. 54: ἀλκυβιάδειον, Galen T. 13. p. 479 F: ἀλκύνειον (and ἀλκύνιον), Diosc. 5. 136, etc.: ἄνθειον (?) ἄρκτειον, Diosc. 4. 106; *H. D.*: αὔλειον, strictly a neuter adjective: βασίλειον (sc. δῶμα, etc.): βήτειον, Theog. Can. 128. 13: βήχειον, Theog. Can. 128. 13; *βλάστειον* (?) is written *βλαστείον* in Nicand. Alex. 609: βρένθειον, *an unguent*, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 233. 14; cf. Athen. 690 E: γάνειον is regular according to the rule of Arcadius above mentioned: γένειον, Theog. Can. 128. 7: γήρειον, *old age*, Theog. Can. 128. 7: γήτειον, E. M. 411. 44: γωλειόν (?) Nicand. Ther. 351; *H. D.*: δάνειον, Theog. Can. 128. 7: διαύλειον, Suid., is better written *διαύλιον*, Hesych.: ἐγχέλειον, Eust. 1231. 36, is really an adjective: ἐλένειον, A. G. Oxon. 2. 279. 31: ἐμβρύειον (sc. κρέας), Athen. 372 C: ἐναύλειον, *H. D.*, probably a wrong accent; the place which they quote, Eurip. Hel. 1107, proves nothing: ἐπίγειον, *H. D.*: ἐπιγόνειον (sc. ὄργανον), Pollux 9. 59, etc.: ἐπίνειον (πόλισμα or the like): ἐπίσειον (or ἐπίσιον), Pollux 2. 170: ἔχιον=ἔχιον, *a plant so called*, Nicand. Ther. 65: ζήτρειον according to Orus, but also *ζητρεῖον*, Eust. 837. 45; the latter is Chæroboscus' accent, E. M. 411. 44: ζώτειον, Theog. Can. 128. 12; E. M. 412. 40; also ζώστειον, ζώντειον, and ζωντειον (?) ἡμιπήχειον, Sext. Emp. Hist. 7. 105, is quoted for this, but it proves nothing as to the accent: ἡριγένειον, Hesych.: θέειον=θεῖον, Hom., etc.: θώρειον (?) Theog. Can. 128. 12: κάνειον (or κάνειον), Theog. 128. 12: κάρειον=κάρη (?) Athen. 684 A, where some read *καρήνοισ* for *καρείοις*: καστάνεια (sc. κάρνα), E. M. 493. 25: καστόρειον (sc. μέλος?), καταμάγειον (?) Artemid. 1. 64; *H. D.*: κελέβειον: κενταύρειον (sc. φυτόν), Diosc. 3. 6: κηλώνειον, Pollux 7. 143: κηρυκείον τὸ μονογενὲς καὶ προσηγορικόν, ὅπερ ἐπίσταται καὶ ἡ συνήθεια, τὸ γὰρ ἐπιθετικὸν προπαροξύνεται, Theog. Can. 128. 31; Arc. 121. 14: κήτειον (?) Theog. Can. 128. 14: κλιμάκειον (?) for which *κλιμάκιον* seems a better form: κόνειον (?) perhaps false for κάνειον: κούρειον (or κούριον), Attic; *κουρεῖον*, Common; Theog. Can. 128. 22; but it is usually *κουρεῖον* in Attic writers, at least in our editions: κόψειον, Hesych.: κρομμυογήτειον, Theoph. H. P. 4. 6. 2; *H. D.*: κτένειον, Theog. Can. 128. 7: κυάθειον, Nicand. Ther. 591: κυκλώπειον (δῶρον, ξένιον, etc.): κώνειον, Theog. Can. 128. 7: λεξίδειον, Theog. Can. 421. 23, for which *λεξείδιον* or *λεξίδιον* are better forms: μαλάκεια=μαλάκια or μαλάχεια, Oppian Hal. Γ. 638; *H. D.*: μονογένειον, *H. D.*: μορμουλκεῖον, Theog. Can. 129. 1; E. M. 590. 52, is in several places wrongly written as a paroxytone: νάπειον (?) Nicand. Alex. 430: ξάνειον, Theog. A. G. Oxon. 2. 128. 7: ὄνειον, Theog. A. G. Oxon. 2. 128. 7, perhaps a proper name: ὄστρειον, Theog. Can. 121. 8; Theodos. Gramm. 73. 27: παράσειον, Lucian Navig. c. 5: παρασίτειον, Athen. 235 D (or *παρασίτιον*?): πατάνειον is false for *πατάνιον*: πετάλειον, Nicand. Ther. 629: πόδειον in Phot. 436. 1 and elsewhere is false for *ποδείον*, Theog. Can. 128. 26: πράσειον, A. G. Oxon. 2. 279. 31: προάστειον (?) or *προαστείον*, Lob. Par. 253: προβαλάνειον (?) τὰ προτέλεια is strictly an adjective: σκιάδειον (?) ὕμένειον (?) or ὕμένιον, *H. D.*: φάνειον, Theog. Can. 128. 6: φοινίκειον, Theodos. Gramm. 71. 4: φυσίδειον, Theog. Can. 121. 23: φυτώρειον (?) χαράδρειον, Nicand. Ther. 389: χείλειον and

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

355. NOTE 10.—*Exceptions in αιον*. See Arc. 120. 20-28; Theog. Can. 127. 3-24: ἀγναῖον (?): ἀρχαῖον, Arc. 120. 23: ἐξαμνηαῖον, *H. D.*: εὐναῖον, Xenoph. Cyn. 5. 7, really an adjective: ἡμίμναιον, Pollux 9. 55, is sometimes written ἡμμναῖον: ἡτραῖον, *H. D.*: καναστραῖον, Suid.: κλαιόν (?) Hesych.: κορυφαῖον, *part of a net*, Pollux 5. 31: κοταῖον (?): κραταῖον (?): κραταιόν (sc. οὐδας): κρηπιδαῖον, Pollux 5. 120; 'κρηπίδαιον proparoxytonum in cod. Jungerm,' *H. D.*: λαριναῖον, Hesych.: μελιταῖον (sc. κυνίδιον, ὀθόνιον, etc.): μουσαῖον, *H. D.*: νυμφαῖον also occurs in the form νύμφαιον: ὀλκαῖον, Pollux 6. 99: ὀπαῖον, Plut. 1. 159: οὐραῖον seems in all its senses to retain the adjectival accent, though it is made proparoxytone by Theog. Can. 127. 7: σεληναῖον, *H. D.*: τριχαῖον (?): τροπαῖον, 'Arc. p. 120. 22: Τρόπαιον, καὶ τροπαῖον Ἀττικῶς; Mire Schol. Dionys. Bekk. An. p. 678. 20: 'Ἡμεῖς μὲν ἀναλόγως τρόπαιον λέγομεν ὡς σπῆλαιον, σύλαιον, ὃ δὲ Θουκυδίδης τροπαῖον Ἀττικῶς; Schol. Thucyd. 1. 30: Τροπαῖον ἢ παλαιὰ Ἀθθίς, ἥς ἐστιν Εὐπολις, Κρατῖνος, Ἀριστοφάνης, Θουκυδίδης, τρόπαιον ἢ νεὰ Ἀθθίς, ἥς ἐστι Μένανδρος καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι: Schol. Aristoph. Thesm. 697: Τροπαῖον προπερισπωμένως ἀναγνωστέον παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει καὶ παρὰ Θουκυδίδη, τρόπαιον δὲ προπαροξυτώνως παρὰ τοῖς νεωτέροις ποιηταῖς: cf. Elmsl. ad Heracl. 403,' *L. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*; to the references add E. M. 769. 14: χαλαστραῖον (sc. νίτρον), Arc. 120. 27.

356. NOTE 11.—*Exceptions in ωον*. Περίστωον, E. M. 665. 7; Arc. 122. 10; yet it is written περιστῶον in E. M. 413. 29, and is expressly said to be accented like ὑπερῶον and στῶον in A. G. Oxon. 2. 371. 26; προστῶον on the other hand is properispomenon, E. M. 665. 7; Arc. 122. 10; though Suidas has πρόστῶον.

2. Proper Names.

357. In general, neuter proper names retract the accent, as Περγάντιον, Αλάντιον, Βυζάντιον, Ἀμνηρον, Ῥήγιον, Ἰσθμιον, Ἴλιον, Δῖον, Θρόνιον, Σούνιον, Ἀκτιον, Ὀρμένιον, Ἀρτεμῖσιον, Βουπράσιον, Λιλύβαιον, Δίρκαιον, Κίρκαιον, Πήδαιον, Λήναιον, Πάγγαιον, Πείραιον, τὰ Ἀθήναια, Λήναια, Ἑστίαια, Λύκαια (sc. ἱερά), Βούδειον, Σίγειον, Χλούνειον, Λαύρειον, Γορδίλειον, Δορίλειον, Βόρειαν, Λύρκειον; except

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

2. Those in ωον, which are always properispomena, as Λητῶον, Μητρῶον, Νυκτῶον, Πτῶον (Arc. 122. 2).

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

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

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

359. NOTE 2.—*Exceptional Proper Names.* Ἀβακαῖνον (*sic*), πόλις Σικελίας οὐδετέρως καὶ παροξυτόνως, St. Byz., where we should read Ἀβάκαινον (cf. Zonar. 9) and προπαροξυτόνως: Ἀβεντῖνον = *mons Aventinus*, is strictly an adjective: Ἀδρανόν, Diod. Sic. 16. 68: Αἰγαλέον (?) a mountain so called, Strab. 359: Αἰπιόν, Polyb. 4. 77. 9: Ἀλπίον (?) Paus. 3. 18. 2, where Dindorf reads Ἀλπειόν: Ἀμανόν (*ὄρος*) varies in the books between oxytone and proparoxytone; Lobeck Prol. 181 prefers the former accent: Ἀπεννῖνον (*ὄρος*), yet Ἀπέννινον is most common, e. g. Strab. 201–2; 211; Ἀπεννινός as in Dionys. A. R. 1. 9. 14 = p. 8. 5 Sylb. is quite wrong: Ἀργυροῦν (*ὄρος*), Arist. Meteor. 1. 13. 20, is of course an adjective, as is Ἀσπορδηνόν, Strab. and Ἀσσωρόν, St. Byz.: τὰ Βατά, Strab. 496–7: Βοιόν, Arc. 121. 23; cf. Thucyd. 1. 107, for which the false forms Βοῖον and Βύιον are found: Βουθρωτόν, Strab. 324; also Βουθρωτός: Ἑλληνικόν, St. Byz.: Ἐρυθρόν, Ptol. 4. 4. 5: Ἱερόν (sc. πόλισμα), Demosth. 468. 10, etc.: Καβυλλῖνον, Strab. 192: Καινόν, Aristoph. Vesp. 120: Καλεόν, Theog. Can. 121. 3; Arc. 118. 26: Καμαρίνον, Strab. 227: Καρικόν, St. Byz.: τὰ Κασιανά, Strab. 752: Κασινάτον (?) Plut. 1. 177: Κασῖνον and Κασλῖνον, Strab. 237: Κυβανόν, Eust. Dion. Per. 830: Κροῖον (? Κλοιόν, cf. Schol. Ven. Ξ. 284), Theog. Can. 130. 9; Λαβικόν, Strab. 237: Λεκτόν, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 284: τὰ Λευκά, Strab. 281; also Λευκόν, Callim. Dian. 41; like τὰ Λευκά ὄρη, Ptol. 3. 17; λευκὸν τεῖχος, Thucyd. 1. 104, or λευκὸν πεδίον, Paus. 4. 35. 11, are all adjectives: ‘Inter Λουγδοῦνον et Λουγδουνόν variant libri Herodiani 3. 7. 5,’ *H. D.*; the commonest form seems to be Δούγδουνον: Λυπερόν (*ὄρος*), Phot. Bib. 228. 28: Μακεδόν, St. Byz.: Μεγαρικόν, St. Byz.: Μισσηνόν, Strab. 60: Νικίον, Athen. 157 A. C. ubi Νίκιον scriptum, *H. D.*: Νωρικόν, the country so called, Ptol. 2. 14; but Νάρικον, a city, Eust. Dion. Per. 521: Ὀλόκρον (*ὄρος*), Plut. 1. 266: Πεδίον, Paus. 8. 25. 12: Πελασγικόν (or Πελαργικόν), Thucyd. 2. 7: Πελτινὸν πεδίον, Strab. 629: ‘quod Πελτηνόν scribendum,’ *H. D.*: like Ταβηρόν πεδίον: Πορθμίον, St. Byz.: Πτελεόν, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 283–4, for which Πτελέον, St. Byz., is probably an error: τὰ Πτερά, St. Byz.: Ρουσσῖνον, Strab. 831: Ρύτιον, Tyrannion made this paroxytone, Schol. Ven. B. 648: Σαμικόν, St. Byz., etc.: Σεντῖνον, Strab. 227: Σιτικόν, St. Byz.: Ταλετόν (?) Paus. 3. 20. 4: Τεανόν, St. Byz.: Τειχίον, Thucyd. 3. 96, where Τείχιον also is read; Τηνερικόν πεδίον, and τὸ Τρητόν ὄρος, are adjectives: Φαλακρόν (*ἄκρον*) Ptol. 3. 4, is probably an error for Φάλακρον, St. Byz.: Φαλίσκον, Strab. 226: Φέρμον Πικηνόν, Strab. 241: Φωκικόν, Paus. 10. 5. 1: Χυτόν and Χωλόν τεῖχος, St. Byz.: Ὠρικόν, Strab. 316.

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

Dio Cass.: 'Ηραϊον, Arc. 120. 21, but it is very commonly 'Ηραϊον, e.g. Thucyd. 3. 75: Θυραϊον, St. Byz.: 'Ιμεραϊον (?) but 'Ιμέραϊον also occurs: Καναστραϊον, St. Byz. s. v. 'Αραχναϊον, but Κανάστραϊον is found: Κηναϊον (?) or Κήναϊον, Soph. Tr. 753, etc.: Κίρκαιον, Strab., is better written Κίρκαϊον, Arc. 120. 22; the books vary: Κορυφαϊον, St. Byz.: Λιλύβαϊον, Arc. 120. 6, is frequently misaccented Λιλυβαϊον: Νελοποτολεμαϊον (?) H. D.: Νησαϊον, St. Byz.: Νισαϊον πεδϊον, also Νίσαιον: Παγγαϊον ὄρος, Æschyl. Pers. 494, also Πάγγαϊον, Suid., etc.: Πισσαϊον, St. Byz.: Πτολεμαϊον is a false form for Πτολεμαεϊον: Σηταϊον (?) St. Byz.: Συρμαϊον (πεδϊον), St. Byz.: Τυριαϊον or Τυραϊον, Xen. Anab. 1. 2. 14: Τύπαιον, St. Byz., or Τυπαϊον, Paus. 5. 6. 7: Τυχαϊον (ὄρος) St. Byz.: Χαλαστραϊον, St. Byz. s. v. 'Αραχναϊον.

It is very probable that many of the foregoing words are mere mistakes of scribes and editors; the rules given by the old grammarians are tolerably clear and precise, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 308. 20: τὰ μέντοι [τοπικῶς σχηματιζόμενα] διὰ τῆς αἰ διφθόγγου ἐκφερόμενα οὐκέτι περισπᾶται, ἀλλ' ἀναβιβάζεται μόνον [?] τόνον], 'Ερμαιον, Νύμφαιον. St. Byz. s. v. 'Αγάθῃ implies that adjectives in αἰος are properispomena, substantives in αἰον, proparoxytone, but s. v. 'Αραχναϊον, he says, προπερισπαστέον δέ· τὰ γὰρ διὰ τοῦ αἰον ἀπλᾶ ὑπὲρ τρεῖς συλλαβὰς ἔχοντα τὴν τετάρτην ἀπὸ τέλους διὰ τοῦ α καὶ τὴν ἐξῆς διὰ τοῦ α ἢ διὰ τοῦ υ, προπερισπᾶται· Χαλαστραϊον, Καναστραϊον, 'Αμυκλαϊον; to which may be added from Arc. 120. 27, and Theog. Can. 127. 22, Στεφαναϊον and 'Ηλακαταϊον.

361. NOTE 4.—*Exceptions in εἰον.* 'Αμαλθεϊον, Cic. Att. 1. 16: Γαμβρεϊον, St. Byz., is Γάμβριον in Xenoph. Hell. 3. 1. 6; see Lob. Par. 26: Δασκυλεϊον (?) *Pape*; the passages which he quotes do not prove this: τὰ 'Εμπορεΐα and τὸ 'Εμπορεϊον, if correct, are hardly proper names: 'Εμποριον, in Strab. 159, is perhaps a better form: 'Ημεροσκοπεϊον, St. Byz.: Θυτεϊον, Æschin. 3. 122, *Pape*: 'Ισεϊον, St. Byz. πόλις Αἰγύπτου, ἀπὸ 'Ισιδος . . . προπερισπᾶται δέ, ὡς 'Ηρεϊον καὶ Νεμεσεϊον καὶ τῶν ὅσα μὴ τῆς γενικῆς τὸ δ' ἐφύλαξαν τεμενικῶν τοιοῦτος γὰρ ὁ τύπος: Λύκειον, Attic; Theog. Can. 127. 28, also Λυκεϊον: τὰ Μελαγγεΐα, Paus. 8. 6. 4: Μούσειον, a place near Olympus; St. Byz.: 'Ογκεϊον, χωρίον 'Αρκαδίας, St. Byz.: τὰ Πορθμεΐα (?) St. Byz. has Πορθμία and Πορθμίον (*sic*): Σχεδιεϊον (*sc. μνήμα*), Strab. 425, where some books read Σχεδιέϊον.

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

362. NOTE 5.—The accentuation of the *temenica*, as they are called, is exceedingly capricious; as they are really nothing more than the neuters of adjectives in εἰος with *ιερόν*, or some such word, understood, they ought properly to be proparoxytone, but for some reason or other they are generally properispomena. In accordance with one of the leading principles of the Greek grammarians, namely, that of marking difference of meaning by difference of accent, they were perhaps distinguished from the neuter of their adjective in order to show their quasi-substantival character. For convenience sake, it has been assumed that they are properispomena, and a list of the exceptions to this rule is appended. In order, however, that the reader may form his own judgment on the matter, the following passages from Herodian and others are quoted. Theog. Can. 129. 15: Τὰ ἐπὶ τεμενῶν διὰ τοῦ Εἰον οὐδέτερα μονογενῇ ὑπὲρ τρεῖς συλλαβὰς προπαροξύτονά τε καὶ προπερισπῶμενα διὰ τῆς Εἰ διφθόγγου γράφονται· τούτων δὲ αὐτῶν ὅσα ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΙΞ παράγονται τῆς γενικῆς καθαρὰς οὐσης, μὴ φυλαττούσης τὸ σύμφωνον τῆς γενικῆς· τὰ γοῦν προπερισπῶμενά εἰσι τοιαῦτα, οἷον πρυτανεϊον, Νεμεσεϊον, Σεραπειον· οὐ γὰρ ἐφύλαξε τὸ δ' τῆς γενικῆς τοῦ Σεράπιδος· τοιοῦτο καὶ τὸ 'Οσιρεϊον, 'Ανουβεϊον, Τεκο-

σεῖον, Βενδίδειον δὲ προπαροξύτονον· ἐφύλαξε γὰρ τὸ δ τῆς Βενδίδος γενικῆς· ὁμοίως καὶ τὸ Θετίδειον. προπερισπῶνται δ' ὁμοίως διὰ τῆς Εἰ διφθόγγου γραφόμενα καὶ ὅσα ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΟΞ καθαρῶν, τῷ Ι παραληγομένων, κύρια καὶ κτητικά, καὶ ὅσα τῇ Εἰ διφθόγγῳ παραλήγεται, οἷον Ἀσκληπίειον (Ἀσκληπίδος γάρ), Ὀλύμπιος, Ὀλυμπίειον, Καπιτώλειον, Ἀμμωνίειον (τὸ γὰρ κτητικὸν διὰ τοῦ ἰ). οὕτω δὴ καὶ τὸ προπαροξύτονα, Πλουτώνειον, Ἡράκλειον, Ποσειδώνειον, Χαρώνειον, Αἰάκειον, Διοσκόρειον, Ἑλένειον, Κλεοπάτρειον, Τιμώνειον, Μανσώλειον, Καισάρειον. οἷς ὅμοια καὶ ἐπὶ ἑορτῶν Μούσειον, Σέραπειον, Ἡράκλειον, Ὀμήρειον. In this passage some obvious corrections have been made. Herodian ap. Herm. de emend rat. Gr. gr. 19. p. 307: ἔτι ἀμαρτάνουσιν οἱ λέγοντες Σεραπίειον ὡς Ἀσκληπίειον· οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ὅμοια· ὅθεν Ἀσκληπίειον μὲν ἐροῦμεν, Σεραπίειον δὲ οὐ, ἀλλὰ Σεραπίδιον λόγῳ τοιούτῳ· ὅσα ἐπὶ τῆς γενικῆς διὰ τοῦ dos κλίνονται, ταῦτα καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ κατηχητικά¹ (sic) σχήματος τὸ δ φυλάξει. ἔστιν οὖν Σέραπισ, Σέραπιδος, διὰ τοῦτο καὶ Σεραπίδιον ἐροῦμεν· καὶ Ἰσις Ἰσιδος Ἰσίδιον οὖν ἐροῦμεν, ὡς καὶ Εὐριπίδης ἀπὸ τῆς Θετίδος Θετίδιον εἶπε·

Θετίδιον αὖδα.

Herodian ap. Herm. de emend rat. Gr. gr. 19. p. 308: ὁμοίως ἀμαρτανούσιν οἱ λέγοντες Διουνσεῖον, ὡς Ἀσκληπίειον. ὅσα ἐπὶ τῆς γενικῆς ὀνόματα περισπᾶται, ταῦτα καὶ τοπικῶς σχηματίζόμενα περισπᾶται. ἐπεὶ οὖν Ἀσκληπίος Ἀσκληπιού, Διόνυσος δὲ Διονύσου καὶ Θησεύς Θησεώς, ἐπεὶ οὐ περισπᾶται, διὰ τοῦτο οὐκ ἐροῦμεν Θησεῖον οὐδὲ Διουνσεῖον, ἀλλὰ Διονύσιον καὶ Θήσειον. τὰ μέντοι διὰ τῆς αἰ διφθόγγου ἐκφερόμενα οὐκέτι περισπᾶται, ἀλλὰ ἀναβιβάζεται μόνον [leg. τόνον] Ἑρμαῖον, Νύμφαιον. E. M. 451. 45: τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς εὐς διὰ τοῦ εἰον γινόμενα μονογενῇ, προπερισπᾶται, βαλανεῖον, βαφεῖον, πλὴν τοῦ Θησεύς Θήσειον. The books however are not accented in such a manner as to be consistent with any of these passages. The following exceptions to our rule occur.

363. NOTE 6.—*Temenica in eion*. Ἀγρίππειον, Joseph. B. J. I. 21. 1; H. D.: Ἀδριανεῖον (?) or Ἀδριάνειον, Epiphan. Panar. p. 136 B; H. D.: Αἰάκειον, Arc. 121. 17; Theog. ap. A. G. 1343; Lob. Phryn. 369: Αἰάντειον (sc. σῆμα): Ἀκαδήμειον, Suid.; Lob. Phryn. 367: Ἀμαζόνειον (ιερόν), Harpocr.; Suid.: Ἀμμωνίειον (?) or Ἀμμωνίειον, Theog. Can. 129. 28: Ἀμφεῖον or Ἀμφειον, Xenoph. Hell. 5. 4. 8; perhaps hardly a fair instance: Ἀμφιάρειον (?) or Ἀμφιαράειον, Strab. 399: Ἀνάκειον, Schol. Lucian Conviv. c. 24; Andocid. p. 7. 10, is Ἀνακεῖον in Eust. 1119. 10; Lucian Pisc. c. 42, and elsewhere: Ἀνακτόρειον, A. G. Oxon. 2. 332. 27: Ἀπολλώνειον, Eust. 270. 19: Ἀράτειον, Plut. I. 1051: Ἀσκληπίειον or Ἀσκληπίειον, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 307. 19, or Ἀσκληπιεῖον, Theog. Can. 129. 27: Ἀστάρτειον, for which Ἀσταρτέιον also occurs: Ἀχίλλειον (?): Βενδίδειον, Lucian Icaromenipp. 24: Βερνίκειον, H. D. quote Athen. 202 D, which place does not prove this to be the correct accent: Διονύσειον is un-Attic, Διονύσιον being the proper form, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 308; Lob. Phryn. 368: Διοσκούρειον (or Διοσκόρειον), A. G. 1343; Arc. 121. 18: Ἐκάτειον, (sc. θῦμα, ἄγαλμα), Suid.; Aristoph. Lys. 64: Ἑλένειον, Theog. Can. 129. 31: Ἐρέχθειον, Paus. I. 26. 5; Plut. 2. 843 F: Ἡράκλειον, Eust. 270. 19; Arc. 121. 17; Lob. Phryn. 369: Ἡρώδειον, Suid.: Ἡρώειον (sc. μνήμα), Hesych.: Ἠφαίστειον (?) is quoted, but Ἠφαιστεῖον, Arc. 121. 18, is the better form: Θετίδειον, Theog. Can. 129. 24: Θήσειον, E. M. 451. 45; Herodian ap. A. G. Oxon. 3. 252. 16; or Θησεῖον, Cheroch. A. G. Oxon. 2. 219. 13; and such is the accent in our editions: Ἰολάειον, H. D.: Ἰπποθωόντειον, Hesych.: Ἰππολύτειον, Schol. Ambros. Odys. A. 321: Ἰσειον, Plut. 2. 353 A, or Ἰσεῖον, Eust. 270. 19: Καισάρειον, Strab. 794:

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

Καπετώλειον, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 233. 25 : Καπετώλειον, ΕΙ δίφθογγος καὶ προ-
παροξύνεται : Κλεοπάτρειον, Theog. Can. 129. 31 : Λαμπέτειον (σήμα), St. Byz. :
Λύκειον, Theog. Can. 127. 28, is perhaps not to be considered a *temenicon* : Μανσώ-
λειον, Theog. Can. 129. 31 : Μενελάειον, H. D. : Μελανίππειον, Suid. : Ὀλυμ-
πείον, Theog. Can. 129. 27 ; St. Byz. s. v. Καπετώλιον ; the books vary between
Ὀλυμπίειον, Ὀλυμπίειον, Ὀλυμπεῖον, and Ὀλύμπιον : Ὀμήρειον, Theog. Can. 129.
33 : Ὀρέστειον, Eurip. Or. 1647, etc. : Πάνθειον (or Πάνθιον, Schol. Pind. Ol. 3.
60 ; 8. 12) : Πανδρόσειον (?) : Πανεῖον, temple of Pan, and an artificial hill at
Alexandria, Strab. 398 : Πλουτώνειον, A. G. 1343 : Ποσειδεῖον and Ποσειδέιον,
Eust. 270. 19, are both false for Ποσίδειον, Strab. 343, etc. : Ποσειδώνειον, A. G.
1343 : Πρωτεσιλάειον, H. D. : Σεραπίειον (or better Σαραπίειον), Zonar. 1631 ; and
this form is common enough, though condemned by A. G. Oxon. 3. 252. On Σερα-
πίειον, cf. Lob. Phryn. 372 : Τιμώνειον, Strab. 794. ; Theog. Can. 129. 31. It is
doubtful whether all the above names are really *temenica*, though every one of
them has been considered to be so by some authority or other.

II. SIMPLE ADJECTIVES.

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

-ΑΟΣ.

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

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

-ΒΟΣ.

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

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

-ΓΟΣ.

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

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

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

-ΔΟΣ.

367. Adjectives in **δος** are oxytone, as **αἰδός**, **λορδός**, **μυνδός**; except **μύδος**=**ἄφωνος**, Hesych., and **φρουδος**=**πρόδος**, which is regular as a compound, Arc. 47. 26.

-ΕΟΣ.

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

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

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

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

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

Adjectives in **εος** contract into **οὖς**, as **ἀργύρεος** **ἀργυροὺς**, **μολύβεος** **μολυβοὺς**, **χάλκεος** **χαλκοὺς**.

369. NOTE 1.—*Words in λέος.* Herod. π. μ. λ. 4. 7; Theog. A. G. Oxon. 51. 8; Arc. 38. 24: **τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΑΛΕΟΣ παράγωγα ὑπὲρ τρεῖς συλλαβάς ἐστι καὶ παροξύνεται, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ἔνδειαν ἔχη τοῦ Ι ἀπὸ κτητικοῦ ὀνόματος, οἷον· νηφαλέος αὐαλέος σμερδαλέος θαρσαλέος. πρόσκειται εἰ μὴ ἔχη ἔνδειαν τοῦ Ι ἀπὸ κτητικῆς ὀνόματος διὰ τὸ δαιδάλειος δαιδάλεος, κονισάλειος κονισάλεος: αἰθαλέος**, Philem. Lex. p. 22. § 54: **αἰθάλεος**. τοῦτο διαφέρει· πρὸ μῆς γὰρ ἔχει τὸν τόνον, καὶ πρὸ δύο. πρὸ μῆς γὰρ ὑπάρχει ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰθω, ὡς νήφω, νηφαλέος. ἡνίκα δὲ πρὸ δύο ἔχει τὸν τόνον, ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰθάλειος γέγονε, κατὰ ἀποβολὴν τοῦ ι. ὡς παρὰ Ἀπολλωνίῳ [Apollon. Rhod. 4. 777], **αἰθάλειοι πρηστήρες**; cf. E. M. 261. 50; Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 195. 18: **ἐρευθαλέος** is sometimes erroneously **ἐρευθάλεος** (**ἐρευθ-ος**); thus also **ἡθάλεος** for **ἡθαλέος**: **υάλεος** is also a mistake for **υάλεος**, of which **υέλεος** is a later form.

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

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

371. NOTE 3.—'Αγωρέος (?) Hesych., certainly a false accent: ἑός, Arc. 179. 25; cf. Arc. 38. 4: καρχαρέος, E. M. 493. 1, is certainly false for καρχάρεος or καρχαλέος: κύδεος (?) probably false for κήδεος: παλεός = παλαιός: σεός (?) and τεός, Dor. = σός: παραβέος, if it occurs, is probably false for ταρβάρεος or ταρβαλέος: ψωδαρέος, Hesych., 'ex ψωραλέον corruptum esse coniecit Ruhnken.' *H. D.*

-ΖΟΣ.

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

NOTE.—'Οβρυζος, Schol. Thucyd. 2. 13. 5: ὄλιζος, Eust. 1643. 1: ἔτι ἰστέον καὶ ὅτι τὸ ὀλίγον ὄλιζον καθ' Ἑρακλείδην Ἵωνες φασὶ οἱ νεώτεροι: Eust. 1160. 16: ἐν δὲ ῥητορικῇ λεξικῇ Αἰλίου Διονυσίου φέρεται καὶ ὄλιον τὸ ὀλίγον. φησὶ γάρ· ὀλίγον. τὸ δὲ ὄλιον ἢ βάρβαρον ἢ Ἰακόν. τοῦ δὲ ὄλιζον ἢ χρήσις καὶ παρὰ Λυκόφρονι· δοκεῖ δὲ ἡ λέξις Αἰολέων εἶναι. διὸ καὶ προπαροξύνεται τὸ ὄλιζον οὐ τονούμενον κατὰ τὸ ὀλίγον; but it is the neuter of ὀλίζων, *H. D.*: πρωῒζος (πρώζος) is false for πρωῒζός, Arc. 48. 23; both these words are made oxytone by Eust. 225. 42; Götting Accent. p. 306 remarks that πρώϊζ' ὅτ' ἐς Αὐλίδᾳ in Hom. Π. 2. 203 is false for πρώϊζ' ὅτε, and that πρώιζον and πρῶιζον are found in E. M. 691; A. G. 295. 27; though there can be no question that such accents are utterly erroneous.

-ΗΟΣ.

373. Adjectives in ηος are oxytone, as αἰζηός, 'Αχηός, εὐνηός, παληός.

NOTE.—Αἰζηός is oxytone, though αἰζήιος is proparoxytone, Herodian ap. Theog. Can. 57. 15: Παληός and 'Αχηός (or 'Αχρός, Theog. Can. 51. 18) are Boeotian forms; E. M. 32. 6: κοιρανῆος, Stob. Flor. 7. 13, is contracted from κοιρανῆιος.

-ΘΟΣ.

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

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

-ΙΟΣ.

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

ἀγώνιος, ἀτδῖος, αἰζήσιος, αἰφνίδιος, ἄλιος, ἄξιος, δῖος, ἴδιος, ἰήσιος, ἴος, νήπιος, Κιλίκιος, Ῥόδιος, Σαλαμίνιος, Χῖος; except βαλῖός, δεξιός, λαλῖός, μονιός, πελιός, πολιός, σκολιός, oxytone, and ἀντίος, μυρίοι, *countless numbers*, πλησίος, paroxytone; ἀντίος retains its accent in composition, as ἐναντίος, ὑπεναντίος, but the compounds of πλησίος are regular, as παραπλήσιος.

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

376. NOTE 1.—Oxytones. Βαλῖός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; Eust. 1190. 12: καὶ ὅρα ὅτι τὰ μὲν ἐπίθετα ξανθὸς καὶ βαλῖος δευτόνως, τὰ δὲ οἶον κύρια βαρύνεται πρὸς διαστολήν; the adjective is, however, frequently barytone in the later writers: δεξιός, Theog. Can. 58. 4: ἐψιός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 322. 25; Arc. 41. 15: Ἰλλυριός, see above, § 248: λαλῖός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; Arc. 41. 3: μονιός, ὁ ἀπαλός, E. M. 472. 46; perhaps a substantive: μονιός = μόνος, Eust. 772. 59; Theog. Can. 55. 19, 'scribitur vero μονιός oxytonῶς ap. Hesychium, Photium, Suid. et Eust. Od. p. 1409. 61, item ap. Lucian. et in Fabulis Æsopi et præcipitur a Moschop. Π. σχεδ. p. 215 fin.: μόνιος autem proparoxytonῶς apud Callim. ubi accentum mutavit Ernest. et ejus schol.,' *H. D.*; but μούνιος seems to be regular: πελιός, Eust. 869. 62; Theog. Can. 57. 32; Arc. 41. 3: πολιός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; the neuter of this is used substantively in E. M. 680. 40, but is proparoxytone to distinguish it from the adjective; cf. Nicand. Ther. 64, where the scholiast says, *τονούται δὲ καὶ πόλιον καὶ πολίων· ἄμεινον δὲ τὸ πόλιον, ἵνα μὴ ᾗ ὡς ἐπίθετον*: σκολιός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; σποδιός (?) Athen. 394 A, where formerly σποδῖος was read; σπόδιος is probably a better accent; cf. Theog. Can. 54. 20: τιός, Bæot. = τεός, Apoll. de Pron. 135 A: τροχιός, Anth. Pal. 6. 258: φαλῖός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; Arc. 41. 4, is very commonly proparoxytone.

377. NOTE 2.—Paroxytones. Ἀντίος, Theog. Can. 58. 20; Apoll. de Adv. 596. 16: παρὰ τὸ ἀγχοῦ δύναται γεγενῆσθαι τὸ ἀγχός, προσλαβὼν τὴν ἐν πρόθεσιν κατὰ παρολκὴν, ὡς ἔχει τὸ ἐναλίγκιος, ἐναντίος, ἐνέπειν· αἱ δὲ τοιαῦται τῶν προθέσεων παρελκόμενα, καθάπερ πλεονάσματα οὔσαι, οὔτε τάσιν οὔτε ἄλλο τι τῶν παρεπομένων ἐναλλάσσουσι. καὶ γὰρ τὸ ἐναντίος οὐκ ἀνεβίβαζε τὸν τόνον, ὀφείλον. εἴπερ οὖν σύνθετον, τί οὐ συμμεταβάλλει τὸ γένος; ὅπερ ἴδιον συνθέσεως: the compounds (or decompounds) κατεναντίος, ὑπεναντίος, are also paroxytone: ὀλίος, Tarent. = ὀλίγος, Herod. π. μ. λ. 19. 25; E. M. 621. 51: μύριος, Ammon. p. 96: Μύριοι, ἐπὶ ἀριθμοῦ· Μυρίοι δέ, οἱ πολλοί: Arc. 41. 21: μύριος ὁ ὠρισμένος ἀριθμός, μυρίος ὁ ἀόριστος: Theog. Can. 58. 9: Μύριος ἢ τῶν δέκα χιλιάδων ἀπαρίθμησις· ἐπὶ γὰρ τοῦ ἀορίστου παροξύνεται ὁμοίως καὶ τὸ νυμφίος καὶ νύμφιος, Herod. π. μ. λ. 19. 33: πλησίος, Arc. 41. 14, is erroneously πλήσιος in E. M. 156. 21: παραπλήσιος, E. M. 531. 50.

-ΑΙΟΣ.

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

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

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

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

-ΕΙΟΣ.

381. Adjectives in εἰος retract the accent, as Αἰάντειος, Ἀλεξάνδρειος, βασιλείος, βρότειος, γέγειος, δεσπότης, δούλειος, ἔτειος, ἡμετέρειος, θεῖος, θήρειος, Ἰππάρχειος, Κεῖλος, Κρήτειος, λείος, λύκειος, Ὀμήρειος, πλείος, Τεῖος, τέλειος, χήνειος, χρεῖος, χρύσειος; except 1. properispomenon, ἀγρεῖος, ἀνδρεῖος, ἀστεῖος, Ἀργεῖος, ἀχρεῖος, Homeric, ἄχρειος, Attic Βακχεῖος, γυναικεῖος, ἐλεγείος, ἑταιρεῖος, ἡθεῖος, Ἡλείος, θεμιστεῖος (and θεμίστειος), Καδμεῖος, λοχεῖος, μαντεῖος, μουσεῖος, νυμφεῖος, ὀθνεῖος, οἰκεῖος; 2. oxytone, ἀφνειός, φατειός, with θαμειός and ταρφεῖος.

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

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

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

-ΟΙΟΣ.

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

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

385. NOTE.—Arc. 37. 11; 45. 8; Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 678. 16; E. M. 224. 40: οῖος, Arc. 37. 11: ποίος, of some kind, is oxytone, ποῖος, of what kind? properispomenon: ἄμοιος (?) Sicilian = κακός, Hesych.: γελοίος: 'De accentu autem v. γελοίος vel γέλοιος magna est veterum magistrorum dissensio. Apollon. De pronon. p. 323: οὐκ ἐξωμάλισται τὰ τῶν διαλέκτων, μάλιστα δὲ τὰ τῶν Ἀττικῶν. Ὅμοιος καὶ γέλοιος προπαροξύνοντές φασιν, ἀλλ' οὐκέτι τὰ τούτοις παραπλήσια. Contra ap. Arcad. p. 45. 10, γελοίος simpliciter inter properispomena enumeratur. Mæris, p. 109: Γέλοιον, βαρυτόνως, Ἀττικῶς γελοῖον, προπερισπωμένως, Ἑλληνικῶς. Quocum consentit Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 6 addito, ἡ δὲ σημασία ἡ αὐτή. Contra Etym. M. p. 224. 39, postquam ostendit adjectiva trisyllaba in οιος properispomena esse, οἱ δὲ μεταγενέστεροι τῶν Ἀττικῶν, inquit, τὸ γελοίος καὶ ὁμοίος προπαροξύνουσιν, οὐκ εὔ· γέλοιος λέγεται ὁ γέλωτος ἄξιος, γελοίος δὲ ὁ γελωτοποιός. Idem discrimen statuit Ammon. p. 36 et a plerisque statui tradit Eustath. p. 205 extr. ex Ælio Dionysio, qui tamen addiderat videri omnino veteres Atticos hujusmodi adjectiva ὁμοῖον ἐτοῖμον γελοῖον pronunciasse. In Etym. autem MS. Trajectino præceptum illud sic invertitur: Γέλοιος προπαροξυτόνως μὲν λέγεται ὁ γελωποιός (sic), προπερισπωμένως δὲ ὁ γέλωτος ἄξιος, quam lectionem sequitur Thom. M. p. 185 nisi quod de neutro genere sic præcipit: Γελοῖον δὲ οὐδετέρως μόνον τὸ γέλωτος ἄξιον. Non minor in codd. scripturæ discrepantia est, modo γέλοιος modo γελοίος exhibentibus: vid. Schneid. ad Plat. de Rep. vol. 2. p. 14. Ad hæc accedit tertia τόνωσις γελοῖος cujus memoriam Eustath. servavit p. 906. 51 (ex Philopono) et p. 1967. 24: Γελοῖος μὲν ὁ καταγέλαστος προπερισπωμένως, γελοῖος δὲ δρυτόνως ὁ γελωτοποιός, et iisdem verbis Grammat. ap. Montef. in Bibl. Coisl. p. 470; qui quum pleraque omnia cum Suida communia habeat, non omittendum ap. Suidam non δρυτόνως legi sed προπαροξυτόνως, omninoque vereor ne oxytonum istud γελοίος recentiorum errore sit grammaticorum, qui negligenter ad ultimum vocabuli syllabam retulissent quod antiquior aliquis dixerat primum δρυνεσθαί: quomodo Eustathius ipse loquitur p. 205 extr.,' L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: ὀλοιός, but ὀλοῖος and ὀλώϊος are regular: ὁμοίος, old Attic: ὅμοιος, late Attic, Eust. 341. 17; 1817. 15; Theog. Can. 54. 3. In A. G. 678. 18 the latter is merely called Attic, as contrasted with the Homeric accent. According to Schweighæuser the best MSS. of Herodotus have ὁμοίος: πάριοις, Hesych.: τραπέζιοις, a Bæotian form, Theog. Can. 53. 30: ψοθοίος, ὁ ἀκάθαρτος, Theog. Can. 53. 28.

-ΥΙΟΣ.

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

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

-ΚΟΣ.

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

Πυθαγορικός, ροικός, φιλικός, φυσικός, χρονικός, ψυχικός; except 1. pronominals in *ikos*, which are paroxytone, as ἡλικός, πηλίκος, τηλίκος, ὀπηλίκος (Arc. 52. 6): 2. ἄγροικος, ἄρεσκος, σόλοικος, which are proparoxytone: and 3. θρήσκος, σῶκος properispomena.

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

-ΛΟΣ.

389. Adjectives in *λος* are oxytone, as Αἰτωλός, ἁμαρτηλός, ἀπαλός, ἀπατηλός, δειλός, ἐσθλός, Θεσσαλός, Ἰταλός, καλός, ὀλός, ὀμαλός, πολλός, σιγηλός, στρεβλός, τραυλός, τυφλός, ὑψηλός, φειδωλός, χθαμαλός, χωλός, ψωλός; except 1. αἰίδελος, ἄλλος, ἀσύφηλος, ἀτάσθαλος, βέβηλος, δαίδαλος, δείελος, δῆλος, δοῦλος, εἵκελος, (θέσκελος), ἔκηλος, ἔκπαγλος, ἐρύγμηλος, ἔωλος, ἕξαλος, κάπηλος, κίβδηλος, κόβαλος, κοῖλος, κόλος, λάλος, μάχλος, ὄλος,

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

390. NOTE 1.—'Αείδελος, Arc. 55. 7: αἶδηλος is a compound adjective, and therefore proparoxytone: αἶθαλος, Nicand. Ther. 659: αἰκόλος (?) Hesych.: ἀκαλός, E. M. 44. 29, is sometimes ἄκαλος, but wrongly: ἄλλος, Schol. Ven. Π. 234; A. G. Oxon. I. 70. 11: ἀμάνδαλος, *Æolic*, Alcæus 97; *L. S.*: ἄρδαλος (?), *L. S.*; according to Arc. 54. 17 those in αλος with a long antepenultimate are proparoxytone, except Θεσσαλός, and the rule is generally true: βέβηλος, Theog. Can. 62. 2; Schol. Ven. Σ. 580: γάγγαλος (?) Hesych.: γοιδοῦλος and γοδοῦλος (?) Hesych.: δαίδαλος, Arc. 54. 19; E. M. 33. 33: δείελος; this is the usual accent, but according to Arc. 55. 4, τὸ δειελός, τὸ δειλινὸν ὀξύνεται: δαῦλος, Eust. 274. 24: δήλος, Theog. Can. 61. 7; according to Schol. Ven. K. 466 it is a contraction of δέελος: δοῦλος, Arc. 53. 12: δύσκολος, a compound word: εἰκελος and ἱκελος, Arc. 55. 8: ἔκηλος; the grammarians say that those in ηλος with only two terminations are barytone, and they frequently are so: ἔκπαγλος is strictly a compound, and therefore regular; the same is the case with ἐξίτηλος and ἐρύμμηλος, which last Tyrannion made oxytone, but wrongly, Schol. Ven. Σ. 580; cf. E. M. 379. 20: εὔκηλος, Arc. 55. 13: ἔωλος, Arc. 57. 21; Chærob. E. 23. 15: ἥκαλος, E. M. 44. 32: ἡπιάλος (?) this is perhaps not an adjective: Θεσσαλός, St. Byz.: τὸ Θεττάλη δρᾶμα Μενάνδρου βαρύνεται παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς εἰς ιδιότητα τεθέν: ἱξαλος, Arc. 54. 19: ἴτηλος, Hesych.: καλός was paroxytone in *Æolic*, Eust. 1534. 20; and so is the barbarism καλάνι: κάπηλος, E. M. 379. 30; Arc. 55. 14: κίβδηλος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 291. 26; Schol. Ven. Σ. 580; Chærob. E. 116. 20: κόβαλος, generally used as a substantive, but in Aristophanes sometimes as an adjective: κοῖλος (*Æolic* κῶλος), Joh. Alex. 6. 23; Schol. Ven. K. 134: κόλος, cf. Arc. 52. 16: λάλος, Arc. 52. 18: νενίηλος is probably a compound: νύσταλος (?): ξύσιλος, E. M. 737. 3: ὄλος, Arc. 52. 18, who holds that all dissyllables with a short penultimate are paroxytone, except ὀλός ὁ ὀλέθριος: οὔλος, Schol. Ven. K. 134; Arc. 53. 12: παῖπαλος (?): πέμπελος ὁ παλαιός, Arc. 55. 8: πέταλος is perhaps rather a substantive than an adjective, though πετάλη may be regarded as its feminine: πέτηλος (?) Aratus 271; *H. D.*: πίαλος, Arc. 54. 24: πολός, πολλή, πολύ keep the accent throughout on the last syllable: ράκελος (?) σκληρός, Hesych.: σαῦλος, cf. Arc. 53. 10: στράβαλος or στραβάλος, Hesych., where the last editor has rightly printed στραβαλός: φαῦλος, Arc. 53. 10.

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

392. NOTE 3.—*Exceptions in ἴλος and ὕλος*. A. G. Oxon. I. 51. 17: Μύτιλος (μυτιλλός) (?) Herod. π. μ. λ. 21. 2) is apparently another and perhaps false form for μίτυλος: αἰδῦλος, Hesych., αἰδυλος, Suid., and αἰδύλος, Zonar.: αἴσυλος, Arc. 56. 12; this author strangely considers the word to be a compound of ἀ and σῦλῶ; ἀήσυλος is another form of the same: βαίκυλος (?) Hesych.: βέκυλος (?) ἱτυλος, Schol. Theocr. 3. 7, quoted by *H. D.*: κῶλος, see above, § 390: μίτυλος, a Lacedæmonian word=ἔσχατος, Arc. 55. 23, is written μυτυλός in Hesych.: παχυλός, this strange accent is amply supported by the books, but I find no distinct statement about it in the grammarians.

-ΜΟΣ.

393. Adjectives in *μος* throw back the accent, as ἀγώγιμος, αἰρέσιμος, ἄλκιμος, ἁλώσιμος, βρώσιμος, γνώριμος, διδυμος, ἔβδομος, ἐτήτυμος, νόμιμος, χρήσιμος, ὠφέλιμος; except ἄμός, θερμός, ἱταμός, μηδαμός, νεοχμός, ὁμός, οὐδαμός, σιμός, τομός, ὕμός oxytone, and ἐρήμος, ἐτοῖμος, which are properispomena in old Attic, though they are regular, ἔρημος, ἔτοιμος, in later Attic.

394. NOTE.—‘Ἄμός, Dor. = ἡμέτερος, Arc. 59. 19; Apoll. de Pron. 144 A: ἔθελιμος, Hesych. has ἐθελήμως, which implies ἐθέλιμος, but the oxytone form is decidedly the best: ἐπήτριμος, for which Ptolemæus Ascalonites wrote ἐπητριμός, Schol. Ven. Σ. 211: ἐρήμος, old Attic, ἔρημος, new Attic, Eust. 341. 12; 217. 45; 531, etc.; E. M. 374. 14; Arc. 61. 6; Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 1: ἐτοῖμος, old Attic, ἔτοιμος, new Attic, Eust. 206. 1; 341. 12; 822. 5, etc.; Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 10: θελεμός, or θελημός, E. M. 103. 48; Chærob. E. 57. 8; Arc. 61. 3: θερμός, Philop., see above, § 285: ἱταμός, Arc. 60. 15: λαίμός (?) Hesych.: μηδαμός and οὐδαμός, cf. Arc. 59. 19: νεοχμός, cf. Arc. 58. 12: ὁμός, cf. Arc. 59. 21: σαυχμός = σαχνός, Hesych.: τομός, Arc. 59. 25, see above, § 285: ὕμός = ὕμέτερος, Apoll. de Pron. 144 A: φαρυμός (?) τολμηρός, θρασύς, Hesych.

-ΝΟΣ.

395. (a) Adjectives in *νος* and *ινος* retract the accent, except such as are derived from adverbs, or involve the idea of time, which are oxytone, as ἀκάνθινος, ἀμπέλινος, ἀνθρώπινος, βύβλινος, γηθόσυνος, δεσπόσυνος, δουλόσυνος, ἐλεφάντινος, πέτρινος, ῥόδιος, ὑπέρινος; but πυκινός from πύκα, ἀδινός (ἄδην), ταχινός (τάχα), θαμινός (θαμά), μηδαμινός, οὐδαμινός, χθεσινός, ἑαρινός, τητινός, ἑσπερινός, ἡμερινός, θερινός, ὀπωρινός, περυσινός, χειμερινός, ὀψινός, all involving the notion of time: the following are also oxytone, ἀληθινός, δροσινός, πεδινός, ῥαδινός, φυζακινός.

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

397. (b) Those in *ινος* are properispomena, as *ἀγρωστίνος*, *ἀγχι-στίνος*, *λατίνος*, *προμνηστίνος*; except *λαρινός* oxytone.

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

398. (c) The remaining adjectives in *νος* are oxytone, as *ἀγανός*, *ἄϊδνός*, *Ἀσιανός*, *ἐλλεινός*, *ἐραυνός*, *ἐρυμνός*, *εὐδιανός*, *ἡπειδανός*, *ικανός*, *καινός*, *κεδνός*, *κοινός*, *κραιπνός*, *οὔτιδανός*, *πελιδνός*, *πετεινός*, *ποθεινός*, *πρυμνός*, *πυκνός*, *ρίγεδανός*, *ρικνός*, *ρόδανός*, *σεμνός*, *σκοτεινός*, *στενός*, *στρυφνός*, *συχνός*, *ταπεινός*, *τερπνός*, *τιθηνός*, *Χριστιανός*, *ψεδνός*, *ψυχεινός*; except *βάσκανος*, *γόεδνος*, *δύστηνος*, *ἔνος*, *ἱκμενος*, *κάγκανος*, *κάρβανος*, *κλύμενος*, *λάγνος*, *λίχνος*, *μόνος*, *ξένος*, *πλάνος*, which retract the accent, and the properispomna, *ἐκείνος* (*κείνος* and *κῆνος*), *χαῦνος*.

399. NOTE.—'Αγανός, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 172: *ἄϊδνός*, though oxytone, is in fact a compound word: *ἄκμηνός*, E. M. 49. 42: *ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος λέγει τὴν ἄκμηνον προπαρωξυτόνως παρὰ τὴν ἀκμήν· Θέων δὲ ὀξύνεσθαι ἀξιοῖ, ὡς ἀγαθός· ἔνιοι δὲ προπερισπῶσιν*: Eust. 1944. 38: *ἄκμηνος δὲ νῦν* [i. e. Hom. Od. 23. 191] *ὀξύνεται· φασὶ γὰρ ὅτι Ἀρίσταρχος ἐνταῦθα μὲν ἐπὶ τοῦ θάμνος ἄκμηνός, ὃ ἐστὶν ἀκμήν ἔχων τοῦ νεάζειν, ὠξυτόνησεν, ἐν δὲ Ἰλιάδι ἐπὶ τοῦ δηλοῦντος τὸν νῆστιν ἐβαρυτόνησεν. ἕτεροι δὲ φασὶ, καὶ τὰ δύο προπαρωξυτόνησαν*: *βλάνος*, Hesych.: *γόεδνος* seems to be the accent of the books, but by analogy it ought to be oxytone: *γρῶνος* (?) Lycoph. 631; 1280: *δύστηνος*, Theog. Can. 68. 1; Arc. 65. 8, is probably a compound: *ἐκείνος*, *κείνος*, and *κῆνος*, Arc. 179. 13: *ἔνος*, cf. Arc. 111. 4: *ἱκμενος*, Arc. 64. 28: *κλύμενος*, Arc. 64. 28: *λάγνος*, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 351; Arc. 62. 2: *λίτανος* (?) is read by Seidler in Æschyl. S. c. T. 102, ed. Didot: *λίχνος*, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 351; Arc. 62. 7: *Μαριάνδυνος*, such was the Æolic accent, but the common one *Μαριανδυνός*, Eust. Dion. Per. 787; cf. Arc. 66. 3, and above, § 299: *μορφνός* = *σκοτεινός*, Suid.: as a substantive it varies, see above, § 292: *νώδυνος* is regular as a compound: *ὀλίσθανος* (?) Galen.: *ξένος* (Ion. *ξείνος*, Æol. *ξέννος*), Arc. 63. 15: *πέπανος* occurs as well as *πεπανός*, but the latter seems the more correct accent: cf. Arc. 64. 10; Lob. Prol. 183: *πλάνος*, Arc. 63. 12: *σκύδμαινος* (?) = *σκυθραπός*, Hesych.: *τῆνος*, Doric for *ἐκείνος*: *τοσσήνος*, Doric for *τοσοῦτος*, Theocr. 1. 54: *χαῦνος*, Arc. 64. 8; for *βάσκανος*, *κάγκανος*, *κάρβανος*, *μόνος*, the books seem to be the only authorities.

-ΞΟΣ.

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

-ΟΟΣ.

401. Those in *οος* retract the accent, as *ὄγδοος*, *σόςος*; except *θοός*, *όλοός*, oxytone: *ἀθρόος* and the multiplicatives in *πλοος*

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

402. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. M. 26. The numerals in πλος remain paroxytone even when compounded, as πενταπλός; but this does not seem to be the case with the compounds of such forms as ἀπλός, διπλός: e. g. we have διάδιπλος, cf. Eust. 890. 51; Arc. 42. 10: ἄγνοός (?) Hesych.: ἄθρός, ὁ συνηθροισμένος is distinguished by its accent from ἄθροος, ὁ ἀθόρυβος, Eust. 1387. 11; 1788. 36; Arc. 42. 13; Aristarchus aspirated the word, Eust. 966. 10; Schol. Ven. B. 439; contrary to rule, it is contracted into ἄθρους, not ἀθρούς, Eust. 1447. 52, though Ptolemæus Ascalonites wished to write ἀθρούς, in the accusative plural: ἀκοός, E. M. 51. 24: ζός, though most wrote ζός, in which case Ptolemæus Ascalonites would have been justified in making ζῶς perispomenon; ζῶς is however condemned by Schol. Ven. E. 887; Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 31: διὸ καὶ τὸ ζός παρ' Ἐπιχάρμῃ οἱ πλείους ἐβάρυναν, cf. E. M. 413. 30: θός, Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 29: ὄγδοος, E. M. 615. 30: ὀλός, and οὐλός, Arc. 42. 21: σός, or σῶς, Schol. Ven. Σ. 887; E. M. 413. 30.

-ΠΟΣ.

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

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

-ΡΟΣ.

404. Adjectives in ρος are oxytone, as ἀκίρός, ἄβρός, ἀγαυρός, αἰσχυρός, ἀφαιρός, βδελυρός, δροσερός, ἐχθρός, ἐχυρός, θαλερός, ἱερός, ἰλαρός, ἰσχυρός, θολερός, κρυερός, λαιψηρός, λιπαρός, λυπηρός, μιαρός, νεαρός, νωθρός, ξηρός, ξυηρός, ὀτρηρός, πενιχρός, πικρός, πνιγυρός, πυρρός, σκληρός, σοβαρός, τορός, τρυφερός, φοβερός, ψυχρός; except 1. comparatives and comparative forms, possessive pronouns, and numerals, definite or indefinite, in τeros, which are proparoxytone, as ἀβέλτερος, ἀμφότερος, ἀρπαγίστερος, βέλτερος, δασύτερος, δεύτερος, δημότερος, ἐκάτερος, ἐξέτερος, ἕτερος, μετεξέτεροι, μηδέτερος, πρότερος, φέρτερος, ὕστερος; 2. the following, which retract the accent, ἄκρος, βάρβαρος, γαῦρος, γλίσχυρος, ἐλεύθερος, ἔταρος, ἡμερος, θοῦρος, κάρχαρος, κραῦρος, λάβρος, λάληθρος, λοῖδορος, μαῦρος, μέρμερος, μῶρος, Attic, νύκτερος, ὀλίγωρος, παῦρος, πέπειρος, σινάμωρος, ταλαίπωρος, ὑλακόμωρος, φλαῦρος, φλύαρος, χῆρος: in Attic πόνηρος and μόχθηρος are proparoxytone when they signify *wretched*; 3. properispomenon ἐταῖρος. Ἀείσυρος and ἀήσυρος are regular if compounds.

405. NOTE.—'Αβληχρός, Heracleides Milesius barytoned it as a compound; Eust. 705; Schol. Ven. Θ. 178: ἀγανρός is oxytone, though, according to the Greek grammarians, a compound of γανρός, Eust. 1444. 10: ἄγλανρος (?) Nicand. Ther. 441: αἶδρος, Hesych. is a compound: ἄκρος, Arc. 74. 6; but φαλακρός is oxytone, on which see below: ἀμαυρός, Eust. 1444. 11: ἀμυδρός, according to Eust. 463. 41 it ought to be ἀμυδρος, but it is always and rightly oxytone: ἀμφότερος, Arc. 71: ἀφανρός, Eust. 1444. 11: βάρβαρος, Arc. 70. 12: βδέλυρος, *Attic*, Eust. 341. 15, but it is always oxytone in the books: παμβδελυρός: Aristoph. Lys. 969, is strange: γανρός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 355. 1; cf. Arc. 69. 19: τὰ εἰς ΡΟΞ δισύλλαβα τῇ ΑΥ διφθόγγῃ παραληγόμενα ἐπὶ ἐμφύχων τιθέμενα βαρύνεται, φλανρός, σαυρός, καυρός ὁ κακός: γλίσχρος, Arc. 74. 2, is often oxytone in MSS: δαῖρος or δαιρός, *burning, caustic*; the ancients themselves were in doubt which was the proper accent, Arc. 69. 17; Theog. Can. 70. 20: δεξιτέρος, Arc. 71: δεύτερος, Arc. 70. 22: δημότερος, a comparative from δημος used adjectively, St. Byz. s. v. Δημος: δίκρος is only another form of the compound adjective δίκροος or δίκρους: ἐάρτερος, Nicand. Ther. 380: ἔλλερος, Eust. 635. 5; Arc. 123. 1: ἔτερος, Arc. 70. 27: ἐταῖρος, Theog. Can. 71. 4; Arc. 72. 18: ἡμέτερος, Arc. 179. 24: θούρος, Arc. 70. 4: ἵμερος: κάρχαρος, A. G. Oxon. 1. 55. 19: καυρός, Arc. 69. 21: κούρος, Arc. 70. 4; Schol. Ven. B. 153: λάβρος, or, as it is incorrectly written by late authors, λαυρός: λῆρος, Schol. Ven. B. 599; Arc. 68. 10; see § 312: λοιδορος, also a substantive: μαυρός = ἀμαυρός, Arc. 69. 22; μέτερρος, *Æolic* = μέτριος: μόχθηρος, *Attic*, Eust. 341. 12; Arc. 71. 16; but except in that dialect and in *Æolic*, if it has the word, it is oxytone; in the books it seems to be commonly oxytone in all senses; Ammon. p. 95: μοχθηρός μὲν γὰρ ὀξυτόνως, ὁ τὰ ἦθη πονηρός. λέγουσι δὲ ἀπλῶς τὰ φαῦλα καὶ μοχθηρὰ . . . μόχθηρος δὲ ὁ ἐπίπονός; Arc. 71. 16: ἰστέον δέ, ὅτι τὸ πόνηρος καὶ μόχθηρος [ἀεὶ] οἱ Ἀττικοὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ ὀξύνειν προπαροξύνουσιν, ὅταν τὸν ἐπίμονον [ἐπίπονον] καὶ ἐπίμοχθον σημαίνει: according to Trypho ap. Ammon. 116, the word was proparoxytone in *Attic*, because that dialect has a tendency to throw the accent back; Eust. 341. 14: πᾶν γὰρ εἰς ΡΟΞ λήγον παρώνυμον, παρεσχηματισμένον τοῖς γένεσιν, ὀξυτόνόν ἐστι καθ' Ἡρωδιανόν. διό, φησιν, εἰ καὶ πόνηρος μὲν καὶ μόχθηρος βαρυτόνως ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιπόνων καὶ ὑπομενετικῶν, πονηρός δὲ καὶ μοχθηρός ἐπὶ τῶν κατὰ ψυχὴν φαύλων, ἀλλὰ τοῦτο οὐκ εἶ. εἰ γὰρ πόνος καὶ μόχθος τὰ πρωτότυπα, εὐλόγως πονηρός καὶ μοχθηρός τὰ τούτοις παρακείμενα, κἂν διαφόρων ἔχεται σημασιῶν, ἵνα ἢ ἀνάλογα τῷ κάματος καματηρός, ὀλισθος ὀλισθηρός, βλάβη βλαβερός, κράτος κρατερός: μῶρος, afterwards μωρός, Eust. 1749. 37; Arc. 69. 13: μωρός καὶ μῶρος Ἀττικῶς, Schol. Plat. Lach. 197 A; cf. Theog. Can. 79. 9; some assigned a different meaning to each accent: 'Accentum adjectivi qui in libris modo in priori modo in altera, grammatici Atticos in illa ponere consentiunt, ut Suidas: Μῶρος παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς προπερισπᾶται: Arc. 69. 13: Μωρός καὶ μῶρος Ἀττικῶς: Eust. II. 245. 37: Μήρος μῶρος παρ' Ἀττικοῖς, ὁ παρὰ τοῖς ὕστερον ὀξυτόνως μωρός: Od. 1447. 56: Τὸ δὲ μωρός πάλοι ποτὲ ὀρθῶς εἶχε προπερισπᾶσθαι (quibus addit exx. hujus accentus) . . . ὕστερον δὲ συνεξέδραμε τῷ πυλωρός θυρωρός καὶ τοῖς ὁμοίοις, quæ repetit 1749. 39; Μωρός vero scriptum in Etym. M. p. 593. 12; Photius: Μωρός: ἔνιοι τὴν πρόσκαιρον εὐήθειαν προπερισπασμένως, τὴν δὲ κακίαν ὀξυτόνως: οἱ δὲ ἀπλῶς προπερισπᾶσι: σύγκειται δὲ κατὰ στέρησιν τῆς ὥρας.' H. D.: νέωρος, Arc. 72. 14: νωτέρος, Arc. 179. 23: ὀλίγωρος, Arc. 72. 15, belongs to the compound adjectives: ὀμηρος, said to mean *blind* in the Cumæan dialect; cf. Schol. Lycoph. 422: πέπειρος, Arc. 71. 21, fem. πέπειρα, Draco p. 79. 20: πέρπερος, Arc. 70. 13; perhaps a compound: πηρός, Schol. Ven. B. 599: πηρόν ὡς χρηστὸν κατ' ὀξείαν τάσιν παρὰ τῷ Ποιητῇ: παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς πῆρον ὡς λῆρον: according to Hesychius: πηρόν, ἑστερημένον τῆς φωνῆς. ἐνεδὸν δέ, πεπηραμένον καὶ βεβλαμμένον αὐτοῦ τὴν διάνοιαν τὸν ἐνεδὸν καὶ ἄφωνον, προπερισπασμένως δὲ τὸν τυφλόν: πονηρός, Arc. 71. 16: ἰστέον δέ, ὅτι τὸ πόνηρος καὶ μόχθηρος ἀεὶ οἱ

Ἄττικοι ἀντὶ τοῦ δξύνειν προπαροξύνουσιν, ὅταν τὸν ἐπίμονον [leg. ἐπίπονον] καὶ ἐπίμοχθον σημαίνῃ: Ammon. p. 116: Πόνηρον βαρυτονούμενον ὡς σόλοικον, καὶ Πονηρὸν δξυτονούμενον ὡς κυδοιμόν, φασὶ διαφέρειν παρὰ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς· ὁμοίως μόχθηρον καὶ μοχθηρόν. Πονηρὸς γάρ ἐστιν δξυτόνως ὁ κακοήθης· Πόνηρος δὲ ὁ ἐπίπονος: Trypho ap. eund. condemns the distinction as absurd, though, no doubt, πονηρός was proparoxytone in Attic, cf. Eust. 341. 12; A. G. Oxon. 1. 372. 29: ὁ κατὰ ψυχὴν δξυτόνως, ὁ δὲ κατὰ σῶμα προπαροξυτόνως· καὶ παρ' Εὐπόλιδι τὸ θηλυκὸν πονήρα·

καὶ μὴ πονηρούς, ᾧ πονήρα, προξένει·

τὸ μὲν πρότερον δξύνοντες, τὸ δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς προμνηστρίας τὸ δεύτερον βαρυτονοῦντες: ῥάρος, Suid. seems to make this Æolic word an adjective = ἰσχυρός, as well as a substantive, cf. Hesych. s. v. and Arc. 200. 22: σινάμωρος, probably a compound: σκόλυθρος, Suid.: στείρος, Manetho 1. 125; *H. D.*; but the feminine στείρα (sc. βοῦς) is the only common form of the word: συνάμωρος is false for σινάμωρος: σφαῖρος, Empedocles ap. Simplic. in Arist. Phys. 425 b. 2 ed. Berolin.: σφέτερος, Schol. Ven. A. 280; Arc. 179. 24: ταλαίπωρος, perhaps a compound: for τιμάορος and τιμωρός see Compound Adjectives: ὑλακόμωρος, perhaps a compound: ὑμέτερος, Arc. 179. 24: ὕστερος, Arc. 70. 22: φαλακρός, Arc. 74. 21; some consider this to be a compound, like δέιλακρος, but Lobeck, Par. 42, thinks it a simple word, and the accent confirms his view: φλαῦρος (for which φαῦρος, Hesych., seems to be a false form), Arc. 69. 21: φλύαρος, Arc. 70. 18; cf. Draco 95. 26; this is rather a substantive than an adjective, and sometimes is wrongly oxytone; thus also φλυαρῶς for φλυάρως: χείμαρρος: 'De accentu formæ trisyllabæ in casibus in os, on, vel oi exeuntibus dissenserunt grammatici, quorum opinioniones Eustath. p. 496, præeunte partim schol. vet. ad *Il. Δ.* 452, exposuit: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι γενικὸν μὲν ὄνομα τὸ ποταμοί, εἰδικὸν δὲ τὸ χείμαρροι, καὶ ὅτι τὸ χείμαρροι, ὡς ἐν τοῖς Ἀπίωνος καὶ Ἡρωδώρου φαίνεται, Πτολεμαῖος μὲν ὁ Ἀσκαλονίτης, παροξύνει ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ χεῖμαρρους, ἵνα φέρῃ τὸν τόνον τῆς ἐνικῆς εὐθείας. Νικίας δὲ προπαροξύνει πιθανώτερον ἐκ τοῦ χεῖμαρρους, ἵνα ἔχῃ συγκοπὴν ἐκ τοῦ χεῖμαρροιο . . . ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐτεροῶν τι λέγει ἐν οἷς φησὶν ὅτι χεῖμαρρους βητέον σὺν τῷ ν, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὡς τινες χεῖμαρρος· τὰ γὰρ εἰς ους ἀπλᾶ κατὰ τὴν σύνθεσιν φυλάσσει τὸ ν, οἷον νοὺς σύν-νοὺς . . . οὕτω γοῦν καὶ ῥοὺς χεῖμαρρους. "Ομηρος χεῖμαρρους κατ' ὄρεσφι καὶ πάλιν χεῖμαρροιο, ἀλλ' οὐ χεῖμαρροι ὡς οἱ πολλοὶ φασιν. 'Ὅς γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀλκίνοους ἀλκίνοοι, οὕτω καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ χεῖμαρρους· χεῖμαρροιο: quibuscum comparandæ aliæ annotationes Eustathii, p. 525. 31; 858. 38; 925. 10;' *H. D.*: χεῖμερος (?) Arat. 1084, or ῥός, Hesych.: χέρρος or χέρσος; on the latter word, see Arc. 76. 3: χήρος, Arc. 135. 20.

-ΣΟΣ.

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

NOTE.—Ἄγασός, Dor. = ἀγαθός: βάνανσος, Arc. 76. 21, usually considered to be a compound: γαυσός = κυρτός, it was not known whether this word used by Hippocrates was oxytone or properispomenon, Galen vol. 18. pars. 2^a. p. 519, ed. Kühn.: ἴσος, Attic, Arc. 75. 4: or Epic ἴσος; the later Epic poets use both forms, but prefer the Attic: μέθυσος (μέθυσος in Arc. 78. 2 is an error): μέσος and μέσσος, Arc. 75. 4: πόσος and correlatives, Arc. 75. 4: ὀπόσος: ὄσος (ὄσσος), Arc. 75. 5: τόσος (τόσσος), Arc. 75. 5: χέρσος, Arc. 76. 3.

-ΤΟΣ.

407. Adjectives in *tos* are oxytone, as ἀγητός, αἰσθητός, ἀριθμητός, βασιλευτός, Βοιωτός, γελαστός, διδακτός, δυνατός, ἐθιστός, ἐλετός, ἐλικτός, κινητός, κλειτός, λεκτός, λιτός, λυτός, μισθωτός, ὁρατός, ὀρεκτός, πεπτός, ῥητός, τριπτός, χρηστός, χυτός, χωριστός, φθιτός; except 1. ordinal numerals, superlatives and superlative forms, which retract the accent, as πρῶτος, τρίτος, πέμπτος, ἕκτος, δέκατος; ἄριστος, ἔσχατος, λῶστος, μέστος, νέστος and νῆτος, ὀλίγιστος, πλείστος, πύματος, ῥᾶστος, ὠκύτατος; numerals in *στος*, even though ordinals, are regular, as ὀλιγοστός, πολλοστός, εἰκοστός, τριακοστός, πεντηκοστός; 2. those in *κοτος*, as ἀλλόκοτος, νεόκοτος, παλίκοτος, ὑπέркоτος, together with the following, also draw back the accent, ἑκατος, ἕκατος, ἡλέματος, ἡλιβατος, κασίγνητος, λήϊτος and λῆτος, πάχετος, τηλύγετος; 3. the pronominal οὔτος and its compounds are properispomena, as τηλικούτος, τοιούτος, τοσοούτος; πόστος and ὀπόστος are paroxytone.

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

-ΥΟΣ.

409. Adjectives in *vos* (*avos*, *ouos*) are oxytone, as ἀγαυός, ἀκούός; except αὔος properispomenon, and κρήγυος proparoxytone.

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

-ΦΟΣ.

410. Those in *fos* are oxytone, as κυφός, κωφός, σκνιφός, σαρμφός, σοφός; except ἄργυφος, κοῦφος, στέριφος, φλήναφος, which retract the accent.

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

-XΟΣ.

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

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

-ΨΟΣ.

412. Adjectives in *ψos* are oxytone, as *γαμφός*, *κομφός*.

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

-ΩΟΣ and -ΩΙΟΣ.

413. Those in *φος* and *ως* are properispomena, as *ἀθῶος*, *αἰδῶος*, τὰ Ἀλῶα, *ἀνδρῶος*, *ἀρктῶος*, *ἡῶος*, *κερδῶος*, *μητρῶος*, *Μινῶος*, *ὄρεσκῶος*, *σῶος*; except *ζῶος*, *παρῶος*, and *Τρωός* oxytone.

414. NOTE.—See Arc. 38. 7; 87. 12; E. M. 26. 20; 29. 25; Chærob. E. 118. 20: *ἀθῶος*, Eust. 218. 3: Ζεὺς Ἀθῶος προπαροξυτόνως ὁ ἐν τῷ Ἀθῶ τιμώμενος μετὰ προσγραφῆς τοῦ ι̅ πρὸς διαστολὴν τοῦ ἀθῶος ὁ ἀζήμιος: Eust. 358. 41; St. Byz. s. v. Ἀθως τὸ τοπικὸν Ἀθως χωρὶς τοῦ ι̅, καὶ Ἀθῶους, τοὺς ἐνοικούντας, τὸ δὲ δηλοῦν τὸ ἀζήμιον προπερισπᾶται καὶ διὰ τοῦ ι̅, ἐκ τῆς θωῆς: cf. E. M. 26. 20: not an unfair specimen of the contradictions which are scattered broadcast over the pages of Greek grammarians; the different accent of the two words is probably their invention; as to the ι̅ subscriptum, there can be little doubt that it ought to be written, for *ἀθῶος* = *ἀθῶιος*; according to Eust. 953. 45, this was by some written *ἀθως* (sic): *ζῶος*, Arc. 38. 9: *παρῶος* also occurs in the forms *πάρως* and *παῶος*: it is difficult to say which is right: *Τρωός*, see above, § 339.

-ΟΥΣ.

415. Simple adjectives in *ous* are perispomena, as *ἀλουρ-γούς*, *ἀργυρούς*, *ἐρεοῦς*, *χρυσοῦς*.

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

III. COMPOUND SUBSTANTIVES.

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

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

417. NOTE.—Apoll. de Synt. p. 330. 4: *πᾶν μέρος λόγου συντεθὲν καὶ εἰς ἕτερον σχῆμα μεταπεσὼν ἔχει τὸ μεταπεπτωκὸς οὐκ ἐστὶ σύνθετον, παρασύνθετον δέ. ἔνθεν οὖν καὶ αἱ τάσεις τῶν τε ἀπλῶν καὶ τῶν δοκούντων συνθέτων εἶναι τὸν αὐτὸν ἐπέχουσι τόνον [τόπον?], ἐπεὶ τὰ ἀπλᾶ καὶ παρασύνθετα μιᾷς ἔχεται ἀναλογίας, ὥς δέικνυται ἐν τῷ Περὶ Σχημάτων. σύνθετον γοῦν φαμέν τὸ ἐξ ὀξύτονου εἰς βαρεῖαν τάσιν μετεληλυθός, ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς ὅς πάνσοφος, νεάοιδος. παρασύνθετον δὲ τὸ μὴ ἀναβιβάσαν τὸν τόνον καθὼς οὐδὲ συνετέθειτο, συνθέτῳ δὲ ῥήματι παρέκειτο, τῷ ἑπακούῳ τὸ ἀγορῆς ἑπακουὸν ἔοντα, τῷ λυραοιδῷ λυραοιδός, μεσφδῷ μεσφδός: Apoll. de Synt. p. 324. 23: ἰδοὺ γὰρ ἔχει τὸ ἰδίωμα τῆς παραθέσεως τὸ συντηρεῖν τοὺς τόνους: Apoll. de Synt. p. 328. 15: τό γε μὴν ἀναβιβάσειν τὸν τόνον ἰδιὸν ἐστὶ συνθέσεως: Chærob. C. 477. 21: παρασύνθετον δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ συνθέτου γιγνόμενον, ὥς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀντίγονος συνθέτου γίνεται τὸ ἀντιγονίζω παρασύνθετον: cf. Schol. Ven. K. 109; O. 309; Chærob. E. 78; E. M. 37. 11; 694. 43; 131. 32: 269. 3; Arc. 85. 21;*

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

418. Compound substantives throw the accent as far back as possible, as *ἡμίθεος* (θεός), *θεόταυρος* (ταῦρος), *ιερόδουλος* (δοῦλος), *σύνδουλος*; *ἰππίατρος*, *κτηνίατρος*, *λογίατρος* (ιατρός); *ἵπποπόταμος* (ποταμός); *λαγώπυρος*, *λευκόπυρος*; *λακκόπλουτος*, *λευκόνωτος*, *λογέμπορος*; *μαλακόκισσος*, *ὀρθόκισσος*, *ρόδοκισσος*, *χαμαίκισσος*; *μελαναίετος*, *ὑψαίετος*, *χρυσαίετος*; *μέσσανλος*, *μεσσέγγνος*, *μεσόνεοι*, *μετακόνδυλοι*, *μητροπάρθενος*; *μικρόνησος*, *χερσόνησος*; *ξυλόλωτος*, *ξυλόσπογγος*, *ὁμόγαμβροι*, *ὄναγρος*, *ὀρείχαλκος*, *παρανύμφιος*, *περίνεος*, *περίναιος*, *πρόβλαστος*, *πρόπυργος*, *πρόραχος*, *ρίγοπύρετος*, *ῥφορμος*, *πεζέταιροι*, *σύαγρος*, *βούτραγος*, *ἀνάρρους*, *ἐκπλοος*, *μέθοδος*, *Μενέλαος*, *ἀλίτυρος*, *θείονος*, *πλαγίαυλος*, *Ἑλλήσποντος*, *Προκόννησος*, *ἡμιόβολος*, *λεόπαδρος*; except 1. oxytones with a long penultimate in *μος*, which remain oxytone, as *τιναγμός*, *ἀνατιναγμός*, *αὐτοαριθμός*, *ἐπισυρμός*, *ἐπισπασμός*, *διορκισμός*, *μετασφαιρισμός*; though compounds in *δεσμος* and *σταθμος* follow the general rule, as *κατάδεσμος*, *κυνόδεσμος*, *βούσταθμος*, *ἐπίσταθμος*; 2. those in *ισκος* which remain paroxytone, as *φιλοσοφομειρακίσκος*; 3. those the last factor of which is one of the verbal terminations enumerated below under Verbal Adjectives, as *ἀγορανόμος*, *ἀρχιευνοῦχος*, *ἀσπιδοποιός*, *βουκόλος*, *γεωμόρος*, *γεωργός*, *δημιουργός*, *ἐργολάβος*, *ζωγράφος*, *ἡμεροδρόμος*, *κηπουρός*, *κυνηγός*, *μυρεψός*, *νεωκόρος*, *οἰνοχόος*, *σκυτοτόμος*, *σοροπηγός*, *στρατηγός*, *συφορβός*, *τραγωδός*, *τυμβωρύχος*. To avoid useless repetition, all such substantives are included amongst the Verbal Adjectives. *Ἄρτοπόπος* and *οἰσοφάγος* are both paroxytone, and somewhat remarkable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

424. NOTE 6.—Υπαιετός stands in some MSS. of Arist. H. A. 9. 32. 3 for ὑπαιετος or ὑπάετος: Lob. Par. 378: 'pro μελαναιετός et ὑπαιετός Bekkerus proparoxytona substituit, ut ἀλαιοετός scribitur Eur. Polyid. 1; Arist. H. A. 8. 3. p. 583. 23 [=9. 32. 4; cf. 9. 34. 6], Mirab. 60, etsi in hoc quoque libri variant, et ὑψαίετος Anton. Lib. c. 20, βυρσαίετος et γρυπαίετος apud Aristophanem sine ullo discrepantis scripturæ indicio;' to these may be added χρυσαίετος, γυπαίετος, νυκταί-

ετος, ἱππάετος: there is no valid ground for making any of these compounds oxytone: Συοβοιωτοί, Hesych., may perhaps be defended as a name applied to a nation, E. M. 215. 1: τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΟΣ ὀνόματα δισύλλαβα, ὀξύτονα, ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζει τὸν τόνον . . . χωρὶς τῶν ἐπὶ ἔθνικῶν λαμβανομένων· οἷον Ἀχαιοὺς, φιλαχαιοὺς· Βοιωτὸς φιλοβοιωτὸς; ‘Ἐλαιοτρυγητὸς, vindemia olearum, Schneid. sine test.’ H. D.: this is indefensible on any grounds.

425. NOTE 7.—Göttling (Accent. p. 228) says that ἀδελφός appears to retain its accent in composition when the compound is a substantive, but there is no authority for such an accentuation beyond an isolated instance or two, which are probably mistakes; ἀνδράδελφος is made oxytone by L. S., and γυναικάδελφος is written γυναικαδελφός in Chron. Pasch. p. 303 C; Constant. Cærem. p. 384 B; H. D.; the rest seem to be regular, ἐξάδελφος, μητράδελφος, αὐτάδελφος, ψευδάδελφος, συνάδελφος, δισεξάδελφος, πατράδελφος, ἀντάδελφος, πρωτεξάδελφος, ἀνδροεξάδελφος, τεκνάδελφος: ὀλοοίτροχος or ὀλοίτροχος, Schol. Ven. N. 137: Δημήτριος ὁ γονύπεσος δασύνει, ἵν’ ᾗ ὅλος τροχειδῆς καὶ κατὰ πᾶν μέρος ἀστήρικτος, τῷ δὲ τόνῳ ὡς κακότηροποι· ὄντως δὲ καὶ Ἑρμαπίας καὶ Νικίας καὶ Ἀριστέας καὶ Ἀριστόνικος. Κωμανὸς δὲ καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ψιλοῦσι καὶ παροξύνουσιν, ἀκούοντες τὸν ἐπὶ τὸ τρέχειν ὀλοὸν καὶ δεινόν.

IV. COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

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

Verbal Derivatives.

General rule.—Verbal derivatives retract the accent, except

Oxytone.—1. All in τος with three terminations;

2. Those with a *long* penultimate and active meaning.

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

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

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

from the following words, taken at random: ἐρίμυκος, μεγαλόμυκος, ιερόσυλος, γυμνασίαρχος¹, ὤκυμολος, αὐτόμολος, μεγαλόβρομος, μεγαλόβρυχος, μεγαλόηχος, μεγάλμυκος, νεκρόταγος, δευτερόγαμος, ὀψίγαμος, μεγαλόκομπος, ἵππόδαμος (Schol. Ven. A. 270), σακέσπαλος (the Codex Ven. of Homer, Il. E. 126, has σακεσπάλος, cf. Dindorf Præf. Hom. Il. Oxon. 8vo. 1856. p. 11), χειρότονος, πορνόφιλος, βριήπνος, Schol. Ven. N. 521, διφθεράλοιφος, πυρίβρομος, πολύκροτος, κωδωνόκροτος, πυρίτροχος, πύρπνος (not πυρπνός), ταυρόθορος, ὀξύγοος, ὀξύήκοος, ὀρείοικος (cf. L. S. s. v.), ἀερίοικος, πολύθουρος, ἀποινόδορπος, πολίπορπος (E. M. 694. 43), γαστρίμαργος, αἰσόσυλος, ἐπήορος, etc.; as far as form and meaning go, these words, and a multitude of others, are verbals in exactly the same sense as those to which the rule applies, but they are not accented as such; and this treatment is usually justified by saying that they are derived from nouns and not from verbs, which is in fact to say that the rule is by no means universal, and that it is arbitrary and capricious. Lobeck (Ajax 188 sqq.) has collected numerous instances of irregular accents; it is clear that the scribes had not the least notion how to write many of these verbal adjectives, and editors of printed books are equally at a loss.

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

(a) *Verbal Derivatives with a Long Penultimate.*

429. When the penultimate is long, those with an active meaning are oxytone, the rest proparoxytone. Decompounds, or words consisting of more than two factors, are generally proparoxytone, whether their meaning be active or passive, as στρατηγός, ἀρχιστράτηγος, συναγωγός, ἀρχισυνάγωγος. Although the rule is stated thus broadly by writers on the subject, it is only applicable to the following terminations, and a reference to the sections which follow will show that the books present many irregularities: αγος (and ηγος), αγρος, αγωγος, ακουος, αλγος (?), αμοιβος, ῥδος, αρωγος, ασκος, βοηθος, βοσκος, εργος (ουργος and ῶργος), but κακοῦργος and πανοῦργος are properispomena; ἔψος, κουρος, λοιγος, λοιχος, μολγος, οἶγος, ολκος (ουλκος and ῶλκος), οπαδος, ουρος (and ῶρος), πηγος, ποιος, words of this ending remain oxytone however compounded; πομπος, φορβος. For examples of each reference may be made to the sections which follow.

¹ On these it is observed by Arc. 90. 17: τὰ ἀπὸ δισυλλάβου ῥήματος, οὗ ἢ ἀρχουσα μακρά, συντεθειμένα προπαροξύνεται, μυκῶ, ἐρίμυκος, συλῶ, ιερόσυλος, ἄρχω, γυμνασίαρχος; he seems to have forgotten the existence of such words as βροτολοιχός from λείχω, ὕλοκυρός from κείρω, and the like; in short, his rule is absurd; though it may be accepted as evidence concerning the accent of those in μυκος, συλος, and αρχος.

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

Decomponds.—Ἀρχικύνηγος, but ἀρχικυνηγός is quoted by H. D. from Manetho 5. 289; συγκύνηγος is oxytone in Plut. 2. 749 E; in Eurip. Iph. T. 709 we have συγκυναγός, but in Bacch. 1135 ξυγκύναγος: φιλοκύνηγος: καθοδηγός is quoted by H. D. from Orph. Hymn. 7. 8; Clem. Alex. p. 102 ed. Pott.; Schol. Hom. II. B. 494, and προοδηγός from Maccab. 2. 12. 36; Orac. Sibyll. 8. p. 778, but they are both contrary to analogy: ἀστράτηγος, ἀντιχόρηγος, ἀντιστράτηγος, ἀρχιστράτηγος, ἀξιοστράτηγος, ἀποστράτηγος, μονοστράτηγος, πρωτοστράτηγος, ὑποστράτηγος are all regular, but συστράτηγος or ξυστράτηγος is often oxytone in MSS. e.g. Xenoph. Anab. 2. 6. 29: ὑπολόχαγος is also oxytone in Xenoph. Anab. 5. 2. 13; both passages are quoted by H. D., who also have ἐπιχορηγός from Epiphan. t. 1. p. 946 D.

431. -αγος (ἄγνυμι).—Ναγαγός and νανηγός are by usage oxytone, though passive in signification, Arc. 90. 3.

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

433. -αγωγος (ἄγω). *With an Active meaning.*—Ἀγκαλιδαγωγός, αἱμαγωγός, ἀναγωγός, ἐπανάγωγος, ἀπαγωγός, δημαγωγός, γερονταγωγός, γλευκαγωγός, ἐπαγωγός, ἐλεφανταγωγός, ἱππαγωγός, ἱακχαγωγός, κοπραγωγός, κυφαγωγός (?) this is the accent given by L. S. and H. D., but it seems doubtful; κυναγωγός, λοχαγωγός, μυριαγωγός, μυσταγωγός, νωταγωγός, νυμφαγωγός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 393. 26, ξεναγωγός, ὀδονταγωγός, οἰναγωγός, ὀπλιταγωγός, ὀχλαγωγός, παιδαγωγός, φορταγωγός, παραγωγός, leading alongside or together (παράγωγος, derived, superfluous, H. D. quote this as oxytone from Schol. Hom. II. Π. 635 [?]) but that accent is probably a mistake, though it is a mistake which recurs, e.g. Schol. Ven. A. 496), εὐπαράγωγος is also used in a passive sense; περιαγωγός; the decomposed συμπεριαγωγός, Plat. Rep. 533 D, is irregular; προαγωγός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 393. 27; προσαγωγός, συναγωγός (ἀσυνάγωγος, ἀρχισυνάγωγος, ἀποσυνάγωγος), σιταγωγός, σκευαγωγός, ὑπαγωγός, ὑδραγωγός, ὕλαγωγός, φωταγωγός, χειραγωγός, χολαγωγός, χρεαγωγός, ψυχαγωγός.

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

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

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

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

437. -αιδος and -φδος (αἶδω).—Arc. 86. 24: τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἄδω γινόμενα, εἰ μὲν τῇ ΩΙ διφθόγγῃ παραλήγονται, ὀξύνεται τραγῳδός, κωμῳδός, μελῳδός· εἰ δὲ τῇ

ΟΙ διφθόγγῳ, εἰ μὲν ὑπὲρ τρεῖς συλλαβὰς ᾧσι, προπαροξύνεται· λιγυράοιδος ὑπεράοιδος· εἰ δὲ τρεῖς ὁμοίως· ὕμναοιδος ἐπάοιδος λυράοιδος. τὰ δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν ὀξύνεται· ὕμνωδός, ἐπώδός, λυρῶδός. According to this, compounds in αοιδος are proparoxytone, yet ἐπάοιδος is oxytone in the Septuagint and in Philo Jud. 401 A; *H. D.*; so θεσπιαοιδός, ἱεραοιδός, Hesych., ἱμαοιδός, Pollux 4. 53: καθαροαοιδός, *H. D.*, is probably with more correctness made proparoxytone by L. S.: λυράοιδος, Arc. 86. 24; this, according to Apoll. de Synt. 330. 20, as a parasynthetic word, is oxytone, and it seems to be so accented in the books: νεάοιδος, Apoll. de Synt. 330, this is also oxytone: περιάοιδος, Hesych., is oxytone in Suid.: στιχαιοδός, Anth. Plan. 4. 316, quoted by H. D.: φιλαοιδός, Theocr. 28. 23.

Those in φδος are regular: ἀντῶδός, ἀπῶδός, ἀρνῶδός, αὐλῶδός, βαρβιτῶδός, ἐνῶδός, ἐπῶδός, θεσιπῶδός, θρηνηῶδός, ἰλαρῶδός, κιθαρωῶδός, καμῶδός, λυρῶδός, λυσιπῶδός, μαγῶδός, μελῶδός, μεσῶδός, μονῶδός, νομῶδός, παρῶδός, ποικιλῶδός, προσῶδός, ραβδῶδός, ραψῶδός (ψευδοραψῶδός, Hesych., is irregular), στιχῶδός, συνῶδός, τραγῶδός, (ἀτράγῶδός, παρατράγῶδός), τρυγῶδός, ὕμνῶδός, χρησμῶδός, ψαλμῶδός, ψαλτῶδός, yet, in the face of all this, we have ἄνῶδός in Arist. H. A. 1. 1. 29, and πρόῶδός, E. M. 691. 48.

438. -αρωγός (ἀρήγῳ).—Ἐπαρωγός, συναρωγός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 343. 4.

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

440. -αυγός (?).—Φωτανῶς is quoted by H. D. from Nicet. Dav. Paraph. Greg. Naz. p. 69. 22; Dronk. and φώτανυγός from Zonar. 1836, and elsewhere: the former accent cannot be right: cf. περιάνυγός, ὕπανυγός.

441. -βοήθος.—Συμβοήθος is irregular, though apparently well established: ἀβόήθος is passive in meaning.

442. -βοσκος (βόσκω), Arc. 87. 25.—Αἰγοβοσκός, ἀνθοβοσκός, Soph. Frag. 110. ed. Didot: βοοβοσκός, γηροβοσκός (γηρωβοσκός?): ἐλαφόβοσκος, fed on by deer, hence τὸ ἐλαφόβοσκον, a plant so called: κραιπαλόβοσκος δῖψα seems to be passive in meaning: λωτοβοσκός or λωτόβοσκος, according as it is active or passive: ὀρνιθοβοσκός (?) παιδοβοσκός, πολυβοσκός, πορνοβοσκός, Arc. 87. 25: προβοσκός, Herodot. 1. 113; some MSS. read πρόβοσκος (προβόσκων): προβατοβοσκός, ὕοβοσκός, Arc. 87. 25: χειροβοσκός, in the sense of one who supports himself by his hands, may be right: χοιροβοσκός, χηνοβοσκός, Arc. 87. 25: χιονόβοσκος, snow-fed, Æschyl. Supp. 560, should probably not be oxytone: ἱερακοβοσκός, Ælian H. A. 7. 9: καμηλοβοσκός, Strab. 768.

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

444. -εργός, -ουργός, -ωργός (ἐργῶ, ἐργάζομαι).

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

With Passive meaning: ἡμέτεργός, ἀμφιέτεργός, κάτεργός, ἀνεργός, καλλιέτεργός, πάρεργός, πρόσεργός.

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

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

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

445. -ουργος (=οεργος).—These are oxytone, as ἐλεφαντουργός, αὐτουργός, πρωτουργός, δημιουργός, ὑπουργός, ψευδουργός, αἰσχυρουργός, ἀθεμιτουργός, βαναυσουργός, παντουργός, φαυλουργός, ἀνοσιουργός, ραδιουργός, ἐθελουργός, συνιερουργός, except κακοῦργος and πανοῦργος, *Arc.* 87. 20 ; *A. G. Oxon.* 1. 305. 28.

NOTE.—There is no lack of irregularities here, e.g. ἀλουργός is oxytone, though it is not active in meaning. The following compounds deviate from the rule : συνδημιουργός, *Plat. Legg.* 671 D : βαυκοπανοῦργος, *Arist. Eth. Nic.* 4. 7. 15 : τριπανοῦργος, *Anth. Pal.* 12. 57 : *L. S.* have τριπάνουργος, which is perhaps better, and ἀπάνουργος : παγκάκουργος is παγκακοῦργος in *Hesych.*, *Schmidt* however prints it proparoxytone, φιλοκακοῦργος, *Sept.* : συλλειτουργός is quoted by *H. D.* from *Epiphanius* and other late writers : φλαυρουργός, in *Soph. Phil.* 35, is in some books φλαυρούργου, and therefore φλαυροῦργος : λαθροκακοῦργος, *H. D.*

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

Those in ωργος are regular, as γεωργός, λεωργός, λειωργός, συγγέωργος, φιλογέωργος, πανγέωργος, συγγέωργος, *Schol. Aristoph. Plut.* 223 : ξυγγέωργος βορυτόνως· σύνθετον γάρ, ὡς πάγκαλος, πάνσοφος. τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΟΞ δξύτονα συντιθέμενα βαρύνεται : yet it is falsely oxytone in *Pollux* 6. 158 : φιλογέωργος, *Schol. Apollon. Rhod.* 1. 188, is oxytone in *Diod. Sic.* 1. 15, and elsewhere.

NOTE.—The rules given by *Arcadius* for the accentuation of these words are on a par with the accentuation itself. He says (17. 18) : τὰ εἰς ΟΞ συντιθειμένα παρὰ τὸ ἔργον μὴ ὄντα κύρια δξύνεται· ἐλεφαντουργός αὐτουργός· τὸ μέντοι κακοῦργος καὶ πανοῦργος βαρύνεται, ὁμοίως καὶ τὸ ἐκάεργος περίεργος πολύεργος πάρεργος : and again, 88. 12, ὅσα πρόθεσιν ἔχει ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ προπαροξύνεται περίβολος Ἰπέρβολος . . . χωρὶς τῶν ἀπὸ κλειτός καὶ κλυτός . . . καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἔργον ὑπουργός συνεργός.

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

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

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

450. -λοιχος (λείχω), oxytone, as αἱματολοιχός, αἰσχρολοιχός, βροτολοιχός (Eust. 518. 41), κνισσολοιχός (Eust. 1817. 38), μαπτυλοιχός, ματιολοιχός (Herodian ap. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 450): τραπεζολοιχός; κνισσολοιχός (or κνισσολοιχός) is written κνισσολοῖχος in Athen. 125 B.

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

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

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

454. -οπαδος (ὀπάζω?). Συνοπαδός is regular.

455. -ουρος, -ωρος, as κηπουρός, θυρωρός, ἀρκυρός; these are commonly said to come from οὔρος, *custos*, but their accentuation, as well as the authority of the ancient grammarians, shew that their termination is of a strictly verbal character. They are regular as οἰκουρός (συνοῖκουρος), συκουρός, συκωρός, πλουρός, πυλωρός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 254. 10, πυλαωρός, Dor. πυλαρός, ἀρκυωρός, θυρωρός, ἀκτωρός, σκευωρός, Theog. Can. 72. 4, σκοπιωρός. It is more than doubtful whether the oxytone θεωρός, Doric θεαρός, belongs to this head, and the same remark applies to several other words mentioned here: ἀρχιθέωρος, E. M. 151. 32, is oxytone in Arist. Eth. Nic. 4. 2. 2, and elsewhere: πανθέωρος, συνθέωρος, (wrongly oxytone, Pollux 2. 55), φιλοθέωρος; cf. Lob. Ajax. 335, note 2; τιμωρός (L. S. derive this from τιμή, αἶρω, αἶρω), but its uncontracted form is τιμήωρος, μύλωρός, Theog. Can. 72. 4. Δύσουρος, εὔωρος, πανάωρος are passive in meaning, but ἐπίουρος (only used substantively), Schol. Ven. N. 450, ὀλίγωρος are proparoxytone. H. D. quote ἐρκοῦρος for ἐρκουρός from Anth. Palat. 12. 257. 2, where however ὀρκοῦρος stands in the text: οἰκουρός, Arc. 70. 5; 73. 5; 86. 11, was by some written οἰκοῦρος, Eust. 1423. 7: ὀδοῦρος is improperly ὀδοῦρος in Eust. 1445. 19, and ὀδοῦρος in Hesych.: μύχωρος in Lycoph. 373 can hardly be correct: οἰκόθουρος, ὁ οἰκουρός κύων, Hesych., is doubtful both as to derivation and accent: Lycoph. 345 has φρύκτωρος for φρυκτωρός: Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1227, ὕληωρος for ὕληωρός: Hesych. τεμένωρος for τεμενωρός: Etym. Gud. 30. 17, ἀκταίωρος for ἀκταιωρός. The word ἀγχοῦρος, Arc. 73. 10, = φωσφόρος has a strange accent, but it may be compared with Ἄρκτουρος, Arc. 73. 10, νυκτοῦρος, Plut. 2. 941 C, and κλαγγοῦρος ὁ κρακτικός, Arc. 73. 10: τηλουρός is accented like a verbal, and according to Göttling, Accent. 209, really is one (cf. Arc. 73. 6), though he does not mention the verb from which he supposes it to be derived: αἰλίκουροι, Suid., appears to be corrupt; cf. Lob. Prol. 147, note; 272: τετράωρος (ἄρω), τέτρωρος is proparoxytone. Those in ωρος from ὥρα are necessarily proparoxytone, as ὑπέρωρος, ἔξωρος.

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

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

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

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

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

Passive, etc.—*εὖπομπος*, *ναυσίπομπος*, *τηλέπομπος*.

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

459. -*φορβός* (*φέρβω*), Arc. 88. 3. *Active*.—*Βουφορβός* (Arc. 46. 11), *ἰπποφορβός* (Arc. 88. 3), *ὄνοφορβός*, *συφορβός*, *συοφορβός*, *ὕλοφορβός*, *ὑοφορβός*, *ὕφορβός*.

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

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

(b) Verbal Derivatives with a Short Penultimate.

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

The following are the terminations to which this rule applies: *βαφος*, *βολος*, *βορος*, *γλυφος*, *γονος*, *γραφος*, *δοκος*, *δομος*, *δονος*, *δορος*, *δοχος*, *δρομος*, *δροπος*, *ηγορος*, *θοος* (only *βοηθόος*), *θορος*, *κλοπος*, *κολος*, *κομος*, *κοος*, *κοπος*, *κορος*, *κροκος* (?), *κτονος*, *λαβος*, *λαλος*, *λογος*, *λοχος*, *μαχος*, *μορος*, *νομος*, *ξοος*, *πλαθος*, *πλοκος*, *ποκος*, *πολος*, *πονος*, *πορος*, *προπος*, *ραφος*, *ροφος*, *σκαφος*, *σκοπος*, *σοος*, *σπορος*, *στολος*, *στροφος*, *σφαγος*, *τοκος*, *τομος*, *τορος*, *τραγος*, *τροφος*, *τυπος* (*κτυπος*), *φαγος*, *φθορος*, *φοβος*, *φονος*, *φορος*, *χοος*, *ωρυχος*; for examples of each reference may be made to the following sections.

461. NOTE.—E. M. 775. 47: ὡςπερ γὰρ τὸ ὑδροφόρος, παροξυτόνως μὲν σημαίνει ἐνέργειαν· προπαροξυτόνως δὲ πάθος· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔστιν ὁ φέρων τὸ ὕδωρ· τὸ δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ ὕδατος φερόμενον. ἄρα καὶ ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς ἀπὸ ρημάτων συντιθεμένοις ταῦτόν εἶναι εὐρίσκομεν; φασὶν ὅτι ἐπίπαν. ὅτι δὲ ἔνια μόρια παραβαίνοντα τὸν λόγον, ὡς αἱ προθέσεις καὶ τὰ ἐπιτακτικά. οἷον ἐπίσκοπος καὶ ζάχρυσος, ἐνέργειαν σημαίνει, οὐ πάθος καὶ προπαροξύνεται καὶ τὰ ὅμοια· ὡςπερ τὸ ναύβατος παροξυτόνως [?] μὲν παθητικός· προπαροξυτόνως δὲ ἐνεργητικός· τὸ μὲν γὰρ δηλοῖ τὸν ἐπιβαίνοντα ἐπὶ τῇ ναυῇ· τὸ δὲ τὸν ὑπὸ τῆς νηὸς βαινόμενον. ἄρα καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον φυλάττει; λέγεται πάλιν ὡς ἐπίπαν· ἰδοὺ ἀτερπὴς μῦθος, ὁ μὴ τέρπων ὀξύνεται ἐνεργητικός, καὶ ἀνηλέης ὁ μὴ ἐλεῶν· καὶ φιλομηδής (sic) ἢ φιλοῦσα τὸν γέλωτα, καὶ ἀνεμοσκεπὴς χλαῖνα ἢ ἐκ τοῦ ἀνέμου σκέπουσα· καὶ δυσαής, ὁ δεινῶς πνέων· τοῦναντίον δὲ τριήρης ναὺς, ἢ ὑπὸ τριῶν ἐρεσσομένη· ἐν γὰρ τοῖς παροξυτόνοις ἔστι παθητικὸν ὁμοίως καὶ ἀλήρης καὶ πανώλης καὶ ἐξώλης τὸ ἀπόλλυσθαι παθητικῶς ἐγκείμενον: on the accentuation of these adjectives see Arc. 85. 21–91. 6; Schol. Ven. Γ. 354; E. M. 215. 1; 394. 46; 408. 23; 453. 2; 475. 1; 686. 10; 694. 43; Eust. 423. 20; 578. 40; 642. 42; 769. 26; 843. 55; 907. 5; 924. 28; 992. 55; 1091. 58; A. G. Oxon. I. 8. 10; 32. 6; 139. 16; 286. 6; 312. 14; 354. 16.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

466. -γλυφος (γλίφω). *Active*.—*Ἀνδριαντογλύφος*, *έρμογλύφος*, *ζωογλύφος*, *λιθογλύφος*, *πτερογλύφος*, *τυρογλύφος*, *τοκογλύφος*, *ἀγαλματογλύφος*.

Passive, etc.—*Τρίγλυφος*.

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

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

Passive, etc.—*Ἀγονος*, *ἀπόγονος*, *δίγονος*, *ἐγγονος*, *ἐκγονος*, *ἐπίγονος*, *θεόγονος*, *νεόγονος*, *ὀμόγενος*, *πυρίγονος*, *πρόγονος*, *τρίγονος*, *τηλέγονος*, *τελειόγονος*, *ἄρτίγονος*, *κεβλήγονος*, *παλαίγονος*, *πηλόγονος*, *πρωτόγονος*, *ὀψίγονος*, *ὀρνιθόγονος*, *ἐτερόγονος*, *χρυσόγονος*, *θεόγονος*, *εὐγονος*, *σιτήγονος*, *αὐτόγονος*.

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

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

Passive, etc.—*Ἀγραφος*, *ἀντίγραφος*, *ἀπόγραφος*, *αὐτόγραφος*, *ἐγγραφος*, *ἀνεπίγραφος*, *ιδιόγραφος*, *κατάγραφος*, *ὁμόγραφος*, *περίγραφος*, *πρόσγραφος*, *ιερόγραφος*, *λεπτόγραφος*, *μεσύγραφος*, *ἀγίογραφος*, *εὐπερίγραφος*, *ψευδεπίγραφος*.

469. -δοκος (δέχομαι). *Active*.—*Ἀκοντοδόκος*, *δαυροδόκος*, *ἀνθοδόκος*, *γρυτοδόκος*, *ιεροδόκος*, *ιοδόκος* (yet some wrote *ιόδοκον*, *Schol. Ven. O.* 444), *ξεινοδόκος* (*Eust.* 1024. 61; *Schol. Ven. Γ.* 354; *Arc.* 88. 7), *ὀδοιδόκος*, *πρεσβυτοδόκος*, *πληδόκος*, *σιτοδόκος*, *σμηνοδόκος*, *μελανδόκος*.

Passive, etc.—*Ἐνδοκος*, used substantively.: *μητρόδοκος*.

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

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

Passive, etc.—*Λεπτόδομος*, *ὀπισθόδομος* (sub.), *πρόδομος*, *ἀρτίδομος*, *ψευδισόδομος*, *πηλόδομος*, *ισόδομος*.

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

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

Passive, etc.—Ἀλίδονος, οἰστροδόνος, πολύδονος.

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

Passive, etc.—Ἄδορος, ἀμφίδορος, νεόδορος, ἀρτίδορος, αὐτόδορος.

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

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

474. -δρομος (δραμεῖν). *Active*.—Βοαδρόμος, βοηδρόμος, ὀρειδρόμος, ὀριδρόμος, οὐριδρόμος, ἐλικιδρόμος (not ἐλικύδρομος), οὐρανοδρόμος, ὕδροδρόμος, αἰθεροδρόμος, γυροδρόμος, νυκτιδρόμος, ἡμεροδρόμος, παταγοδρόμος, λαιψηροδρόμος, μακροδρόμος, δολιχοδρόμος, σταδιοδρόμος, διαυλοδρόμος, σταφυλοδρόμος, ὀπλιτοδρόμος, ἵπποδρόμος, one who races on horseback, ἄρματοδρόμος, σκολιοδρόμος, σκοπελοδρόμος, σκυλακοδρόμος (?), ὠκυδρόμος.

Passive, etc.—Διάδρομος, παράδρομος, κατάδρομος, μετάδρομος, ἐπίδρομος, περίδρομος, ἀμφίδρομος, ἔκδρομος, σύνδρομος, ἀπύδρομος, πρόδρομος, εὐδρομος, ὁμόδρομος, παλίνδρομος, ἀμμόδρομος (used as a substantive), ἱππύδρομος, race-course.

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

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

Passive, etc.—Νεόδροπος, ὁμόδροπος.

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

476. -ηγόρος, -αγόρος (ἀγορεύω), Arc. 89. 5. *Active*.—Δημηγόρος, ἐτυμηγόρος, θεηγόρος, βουληγόρος, δηθαγόρος, δικηγόρος, κακηγόρος (not κακήγορος, though that

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

Passive, etc.—*Εὐήγορος*, *κατήγορος*, *παρήγορος*, *προσήγορος*, *ἀπρόσηγορος*, *δυσπρόσηγορος*, *εὐπρόσηγορος*, *φιλοπρόσηγορος*, *συνήγορος*.

477. -*θοος* (θέω).—*Βοηθός* is paroxytone, though *βοηθός* is oxytone; the rest are, for some reason or other, proparoxytone, *ἀρηίθοος*, *ἱππόθοος*, *ώκύθοος*.

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

479. -*κλος* (κλέπτω). *Active*.—*Γαμοκλός*, *κυνοκλός*, *βοοκλός*, *πολυκλός*.

Passive, etc.—*Ἄκλος*, *ἐπικόλος*.

480. -*κλος* (κολέω). *Active*.—*Βουκόλος*, *θεοκόλος*: the compounds *ἐπιβουκόλος*, Schol. Ven. E. 178; *ἱπποβουκόλος*, *οἰοβουκόλος*, Æschyl. Supp. 304, and *ἀρχιβουκόλος*, Schol. Ven. A. 39, are irregular; E. M. 113. 32; Arc. 86. 5: *δύσκολος* is from *κόλον*.

481. -*κομος* (κομέω), A. G. Oxon. i. 153. 15; Schol. Ven. N. 132. *Active*.—*Ἀνθοκόμος*, *ἄλσοκόμος*, *γειοκόμος*, *γηροκόμος* (Arc. 87. 10), *γαλακτοκόμος*, *ἐλαιοκόμος*, *ἐρνοκόμος*, *εἰροκόμος*, *ἱπποκόμος* (Arc. 87. 9), *ἱεροκόμος*, *κηποκόμος*, *λεοντοκόμος*, *μελισσοκόμος*, *νοσοκόμος*, *νυμφοκόμος*, *δρειοκόμος*, *δρεοκόμος*, *δρεωκόμος*, *παιδοκόμος*, *σμηνοκόμος*, *ὑλοκόμος*, *taking care of wood* (*ὑλόκομος* from *κόμη*, *thick grown with wood*), *φυτηκόμος*, *φυτοκόμος*, *τριχοκόμος*, *τραπεζοκόμος*, *ᾠραιοκόμος*; *ἡδύκομος* seems to be irregular.

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

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

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

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

484. -*κορος* (κορέω). *Active*.—*Μυλοκόρος*, *ἱεροκόρος*, *νηοκόρος*, *νεωκόρος* (*συννεωκόρος*), *σηκηκόρος*, *σηκοκόρος*, *τραπεζοκόρος* (?).

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

Passive.—*Δινόκροκος*, *ϊανόκροκος*.

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

Passive, etc.—'Ανθρωπόκτονος, ληστικόκτονος, μητρόκτονος, νεόκτονος, πατρόκτονος, συτόκτονος, ταυρόκτονος, τραγόκτονος, χοιρόκτονος. 'Αντικτόνος is quoted by H. D. and L. S. from Æschyl. Eum. 464; the passage proves nothing, and there can be little doubt that the accent is wrong; cf. Lob. Ajax 189.

-κτυπος, see τυπος, § 520.

487. -λαβος (λαμβάνω). *Active*.—Δεξιολάβος, ἐργολάβος, παντολάβος, σαρκολάβος, ὄξυλάβος, ἀρχολάβος, λιθολάβος.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE.—Εὐρεσιλόγος is undoubtedly incorrect, Lob. Phryn. 770. 'Αρτιλόγος is no exception, since it is not a compound of ἄρτι. On φιλόλογος H. D. remark: 'φιλόλογος, sic sæpe scriptum in codicibus Platonis aliorumque scriptorum: sed rectus accentus φιλόλογος est, quum non ut δικαιολόγος, τερατολόγος, et alia ab λέγω derivatum, sed cum λόγος compositum sit, ut monet Arcad. p. 89. 20;' ἀφιλόλογος, μισοφιλόλογος are regular. Λυπησιλόγος in Suid. and elsewhere for λυπησίλογος is obviously an error; see Lob. Phryn. 769-70. ὀλιγόλογος is doubtful; ἰδιόλογος, μαψίλογος, H. D., should probably be μαψιλόγος; on μισολόγος they say 'ceterum μισόλογος scribendum, ut φιλόλογος, παραδοξολόγος, H. D., συντομολόγος, H. D., μονολόγος, on this H. D. remark that μονόλογος is the better accent, but μονολόγος is exactly parallel to μονομάχος and μονοφάγος.

490. -λοχος (λοχάω). *Active*.—Βωμολόχος, δειπνολόχος, νυκτιλόχος, φρυνολόχος.

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

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

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

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

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

The following appear to be irregular: ἀγχέμαχος (Arc. 90. 5), or ἀγχίμαχος, ἀδικομάχος (A. G. 344. 6), ἀλκίμαχος, δορίμαχος, δορύμαχος or δουρίμαχος (there does not seem to be any good authority for this accentuation, nor for πυρίμαχος or πυρόμαχος); πρωτόμαχος is proparoxytone according to Athen. 154 E. Βιημάχος is occasionally proparoxytone, but without sufficient reason, see H. D. s. v. Μενεμάχος in Appian. Iber. 51 should be μενέμαχος. Παμμάχος, Aristoph. Lys. 1321 (where Bergk reads πάμμαχος) is πάμμαχος in Anth. Plan. 4. 52, quoted by H. D.

492. -μορος (μείρομαι).

The only paroxytones are γεωμόρος (γαμόρος, γημόρος, γειομόρος): the rest are proparoxytone, as ἰσόμορος, δύσμορος: on ἐπιγεώμοροι, E. M. 395. 53; A. G. 257. 10, H. D. observe, 'utroque loco male scriptum ἐπιγεώμοροι,' though why it is 'male scriptum' I do not see; ἐπιγεωμόροι is contrary to analogy.

493. -νομος (νέμω), Arc. 85. 25; 91. 2. *Active*.—Ἀστρονόμος, ἀγορανόμος, ἀγρονόμος, αἰγονόμος, ἀνθονόμος, ἀστυνόμος, κληρονόμος, οἰκονόμος, οἰονόμος, ὀπισθονόμος, πεζονόμος, ποιονόμος, *feeding on grass*; βουνόμος, *cattle-feeding*; νυκτινόμος, θηρονόμος, *feeding (wild) beasts*; ἐρημονόμος, πολυνόμος.

Passive, etc.—Ἄνομος, ἐπίνομος, ποιόννομος, *with grassy fields*; παράνομος, σύννομος, αὐτόνομος, βούννομος, *fed on by cattle*; ἰσόννομος, λυσίννομος, κακόννομος, ὁμόνομος, ἀρχαίννομος (these are from νομός), θηρόνομος, *fed on by beasts*.

NOTE.—The decompounds μονοκληρονόμος and συγκληρονόμος, Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1652, are irregular: μισγονόμος (γῆ) is thus accented in Hesych., but it must be an error, as also is ἀθυρονόμος, Hesych., which L. S. have correctly proparoxytone; αἰθερόνομος in H. D. and L. S. should be paroxytone: χρυσόννομος, in Æschyl. Pers. 80, can hardly mean *feeding on gold*, L. S.; see Schol. ad l.: νυκτινόμος is sometimes, though improperly, proparoxytone: ἰσοκληρονόμος (?) H. D., ὑψίννομος and ὁμόνομος are doubtful, as is πολύννομος; αὐτόνομος seems to be always proparoxytone.

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

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

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

All in οχος, whether compound or decompound, are properispomena, as ἀσπιδούχος, δαδούχος, ἐστιούχος, εὐνούχος, ἀρχιεννούχος, κλειδούχος, κληρούχος, κυνούχος, λαμπαδούχος, λυχνούχος, οὐρανούχος, ὀφειούχος, πατρουχος, πολιούχος, πρυμνούχος, ῥαβδούχος, σκηπτούχος, etc. Ἀκρηστόλουχος (?), Hesych., is very doubtful.

Those in οχος (even when active) are proparoxytone, as αἰγίοχος, ἀστυόχος, γαίόχος, δρύοχος, ἐνοχος, ἑξοχος, ἔποχος, ἡνίοχος, κάτοχος, μέτοχος, νήοχος, σύνοχος, ὑπείροχος, ὑποχος, E. M. 432. 23. Yet Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 967, distinguishes between the active and passive meanings of λιμενήοχος, ἐὰν μὲν τὴν συνεχομένην, προπαροξυτόνως· ἐὰν δὲ τὴν συνέχουσιν τὸν λιμένα, παροξυτόνως.

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

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

Æschyl. *Prom.* 577, ᾠκύπλανος; yet ἐρωτοπλάνος, *Anth. Pal.* 7. 195. 6, and ποντοπλάνος are paroxytone; why ἀλίπλανος should have a different accent from ποντοπλάνος, when the meaning of both words is similar, does not appear: λαοπλάνος is paroxytone in the places quoted by H. D.

498. -πλοκος (πλέκω). *Active.*—Γριφοπλόκος, δολοπλόκος, δικτυοπλόκος, ζωνιοπλόκος, ιοπλόκος, κεκρυφαλοπλόκος, λινοπλόκος, οἰσυοπλόκος, πυτινοπλόκος, στεφανηπλόκος, στεφηπλόκος, στεφανοπλόκος, σχοινοπλόκος, σπαρτοπλόκος, ψιαθοπλόκος, αιμυλοπλόκος.

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

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

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

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

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

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

501. -πονος (πονέω). *Active.*—Ἀριστοπόνος, ἀρουροπόνος, βιοπόνος, ἀροτροπόνος, γεωπόνος, γηπόνος, γεηπόνος, εἰροπόνος, ἐργοπόνος, ματαίοπόνος, νυμφοπόνος, ὄψοπόνος, σιτοπόνος, δαιτροπόνος.

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

502. NOTE.—Those from πόνος are of course proparoxytone, as ἀκεσίπονος, λαθίπονος, λυσίπονος, παυσίπονος, ρυσίπονος, τλησίπονος, φερέπονος, ἀφερέπονος, φιλόπονος, ἀφιλόπονος, φυγόπονος, ἀπειρόπονος, ἐθελόπονος, θρασύπονος: πολύπονος is rather passive than active in meaning, and is therefore properly proparoxytone, but ὀλιγόπονος is probably wrong.

503. -ποπος (πέπτω).—Ἄρτοπόπος appears to be paroxytone in all the places quoted by H. D., though in several of the passages, if not in all, it may be a variant of ἀρτοκόπος.

504. -πορος (πείρω). *Active.*—Ἀεροπόρος, ἀεριπόρος, ἀλιπόρος, ἀκροπόρος, βραδυπόρος (this is proparoxytone in all the passages quoted by H. D.), βουπόρος, θαλασσοπόρος, ποταμηπόρος, πρωτοπόρος, ὕπιοπορος, ὑγροπόρος, μεσοπόρος, ποντοπόρος,

οδοπόρος, παροδοιπόρος (?) συνοδοιπόρος (?) προοδοιπόρος (?) ναυσιπόρος, νυκτιπόρος, νυκτοπόρος, κελευθοπόρος, λινοπόρος, μετεωροπόρος, ιθυπόρος, λαοπόρος, παντοπόρος, πολυπόρος, πεζοπόρος, γλαυκηπόρος (?) ἐλιξοπόρος, παιδοπόρος (?).

Passive, etc.—Ἄπορος, ἀντίπορος, ἀκρόπορος, βραχύπορος, δύσπορος, εὖπορος, εὐρύπορος, Arc. 89. 27, ἔμπορος, ἐλαιέμπορος, κερδέμπορος, καμηλέμπορος, λογέμπορος (such is the accent in our books, though Eust. 1447. 40 expressly states that it is the only compound of ἔμπορος that is *paroxytone*), μεγάλέμπορος, συνέμπορος, σωματέμπορος, πεζέμπορος, ταριχέμπορος, φιλέμπορος, χριστέμπορος, ψυχέμπορος, τετράπορος, ἐπτάπορος, πεντάπορος, πανήπορος, πανάπορος, στενόπορος, πολύπορος, ναυσίπορος, ιθύπορος, δύσπορος, δίπορος, πυκνόπορος, ἀγχιπόρος, ὀξύπορος, παλίμπορος.

NOTE.—Εὐθύπορος, *straight-going*, is doubtful: τηλέπορος seems to be generally *proparoxytone*, though it is *paroxytone* in Orph. H. 17. 9, quoted by H. D.: ὑψίπορος, like most others in ὑψι, is *proparoxytone*: ὠκύπορος is *paroxytone* in Hesych., yet Arcadius, 89. 28, expressly makes it *proparoxytone*, indeed he says that all compounded with ὠκός are so, except ὠκυμάχος, but his rule is probably wrong, since we find ὠκυβόλος, ὠκυδρόμος, ὠκυτόκος: ταχυπόρος is falsely *proparoxytone* in Æschyl. Ag. 486, and Eurip. El. 451, both quoted by H. D.: ὀψίπορος should be *paroxytone*: παντοπόρος, *ad omnia callidus*, Soph. Ant. 369, is a strange accent for such a meaning: τηλέπορος (?) Aristoph. Nub. 967.

505. -προπος (πρέπω).—Θεοπρόπος appears to be the only word of this termination.

506. -ραφος (ράπτω). *Active*.—Ἰστιορράφος, δικορράφος, δολορράφος, κακορράφος, μηχανορράφος, σκηνορράφος, λινορράφος, νευρορράφος, ὑποδηματορράφος (this is falsely *proparoxytone* in Chærob. C. 623. 28), παλαιορράφος.

Passive, etc.—Ἀρραφος, κατάρραφος, πολύρραφος.

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

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

Passive, etc.—Φυτόσκαφος.

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

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

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

510. -σοος (σῶζω and σεύω). *Active*.—Βιοσός, βουσός, βοοσός, βροτοσός, δορυσός, κεμαδοσσός, κυνοσσός, λαοσός, λιθοσός, μελισσός, μηλοσσός, νεκυσσός, νηοσός, οἰνοσσός, ψυχοσός.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Passive.—Ἀδιάστροφος, βούστροφος, a *bovis aratus*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE.—Ἀμφιτόμος is so contrary to analogy that it can hardly be correct; see H. D. s. v.: the substantive βούτομος, whatever its derivation, is proparoxytone: κέρτομος is singular in its accent: the decompounds ἐπικέρτομος and φιλοκέρτομος are regular: ἐτοιμοτόμος, *ready for cutting*, is probably an error.

517. -τορος (τιτράω). *Active*.—Βουτόρος, ὀξύτορος, ῥινοτόρος, γυιοτόρος, πολυτόρος, λαοτόρος.

Passive, etc.—Διάτορος (a distinction is sometimes made between διάτορος, *pierced*, and διατόρος, *piercing*, wrongly, as the latter form does not exist).

518. -τραγος (τρώγω). *Active*.—Κριθοτράγος, κοτινοτράγος, συκοτράγος.

519. -τροφος (τρέφω). *Active*.—Ἀλεκτρυνοτρόφος, ἀνθοτρόφος, βουτρόφος, γηροτρόφος, δονακοτρόφος, ζευγοτρόφος, ζωτρόφος, ἵπποτρόφος, καρποτρόφος, κουροτρόφος, λαοτρόφος, λωτοτρόφος, μηλοτρόφος, παιδοτρόφος, τεθριπποτρόφος, χιονοτρόφος, παντοτρόφος, ὁμοτρόφος, πολυτρόφος, μονομαχοτρόφος.

Passive, etc.—Ἀπότροφος, ἄτροφος, δύστροφος, ἔντροφος, εὐτροφος, νεότροφος, ὀλιγότροφος (?) ὁμότροφος, ὁρεσίτροφος, σύντροφος, χιονότροφος.

NOTE.—Παντρόφος is quoted by H. D. from Anth. Pal. 7. 476. 9, though they condemn that accent, and πάντροφος from Orph. H. 25. 2, and Nonn. Joann. c. 9. 154.

520. -τυπος, -κτυπος (τύπτω). *Active*.—Βουτύπος, δρειτύπος, χαμαιτύπος, χειμωνοτύπος, χοιροτύπος, χοροκτύπος, ὀροκτύπος, ὀμβροκτύπος.

Passive, etc.—Ἀντίτυπος, ἄτυπος, ἔντυπος, ἔκτυπος, ἐρίκτυπος, πρόστυπος, ἀρτί-
τυπος, ἀλίκτυπος.

NOTE.—Ἀρματοκύπος, Æschyl. S. c. T. 204, is from κύπος: βαρύκτυπος (?) in an active sense: ἐπτάκτυπος (?) Pind. Pyth. 2. 70: ἑτερόκτυπος (?): ὀρίκτυπος, H. D.

521. -φαγος (ΦΑΓΩ), Arc. 89. 11; E. M. 681. 30. *Active.*—Ἀδηφάγος, αἰγο-
φάγος, ἀνδροφάγος, αὐτοφάγος, δημοφάγος, ἱαμβειοφάγος, λωτοφάγος, σαρκοφάγος,
τρυγηφάγος, ἀλληλοφάγος, δριμυφάγος, παμφάγος, καρποφάγος, κλεψιφάγος, ὀλιγο-
φάγος, πολυφάγος, μονοφάγος, νυκτιλαθραιοφάγος (?) μονοφάγος, ὀλιγοφάγος: ἐλαιο-
φιλοφάγος, for this H. D. quote Athen. 64 F, a place which does not prove that
accent to be correct.

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

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

Passive, etc.—Ἀδιάφθορος, ἐπίφθορος, πολύφθορος, ἀρηίφθορος, ἄφθορος.

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

523. -φοβος (φοβέομαι). *Active.*—Αἰμοφόβος, ὕδροφόβος, ψυχροφόβος, Galen
T. 10. p. 210 E; H. D.

Passive, etc.—Ἀφοβος, ἔκφοβος, ἔμφοβος, ἐπίφοβος, κατάφοβος, περίφοβος, ὑπέρ-
φοβος.

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

524. -φόνος (ΦΕ'ΝΩ); Arc. 91. 2. *Active.*—Ἀλληλοφόνος, ἀνδροφόνος, αὐτο-
φόνος, βουφόνος, γιγαντοφόνος, γοργοφόνος, δολοφόνος, ἔλλοφόνος, θηλυφόνος, θηρο-
φόνος, θηριοφόνος, λαγωφόνος, λαγωφόνος, λαοφόνος, λεοντοφόνος, Μηδοφόνος, μηλο-
φόνος, μητροφόνος, μυοφόνος, μυσφόνος, νεβροφόνος, νηττοφόνος (a kind of eagle),
ξеноφόνος, οὐλοφόνος, παιδοφόνος, πατροφόνος, πολυφόνος, ταυροφόνος, χιμαιροφόνος,
φασσοφόνος, ὤκυφόνος.

Passive, etc.—Ἀντίφονος, ἀπόφονος, νεόφονος.

NOTE.—The accentuation of μαιφόνος, Arc. 91. 2 (and λαιφόνος, Hesych.), is
singular; by analogy it should be proparoxytone, but it does not seem to occur
with that accent: βελοβυθοθαμβοσεισμοφόνος, quoted by H. D., is as monstrous
in accent as in composition.

525. -φορος (φέρω), Arc. 88. 9; A. G. Oxon. 1. 90. 14. *Active.*—Ἀγαλ-
ματοφόρος, ἀγγελιαφόρος, ἀγκαλιδοφόρος, ἀπειληφόρος, ἀρχιλυχνιφόρος (?) ἀσκο-
φόρος, ἀσπιδοφόρος, ἀφροφόρος, ἄωσφόρος, διφόρος, ἐνιαυτοφόρος, ἐπιγαμματοφόρος,
ὀλιγοφόρος, πολυφόρος, αἰεφόρος, παρενιαυτοφόρος (?) παντοφόρος, φιλοκαρποφόρος (?)
λεωφόρος, ὀλιγοφόρος, ὀψιφόρος.

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

NOTE.—Πάμφορος, though active, is proparoxytone in all the places quoted by
H. D.: πτηνοτοξοπυροφόρος (?) H. D.: φιλοκαρποφόρος: all three are probably
wrong.

526. -χοος (χέω), Arc. 89.—Ἀργυροχόος, θυγχόος, λοετροχόος, λουτροχόος,
λωτροχόος, οἰνοχόος (ἀρχιοινοχόος, H. D., παροινοχόος, are both suspicious), ἀρχιοι-

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

Passive, etc.—Πρόχοος, E. M. 93. 37.

NOTE.—'Ολιγόχοος, *yielding little*, is contrary to analogy, δλιγόχοος is however quite correct; perhaps the former accent has arisen from a confusion of the two forms: the same remarks apply to πολύχοος.

The compounds of χός, χούς are of course proparoxytone, as ἐξάχοος, ἡμίχοος.

527. -ωρυχος (ὀρύσσω); Arc. 91. 2. *Active*.—γεωρύχος, μιλτωρύχος, ριζωρύχος, τοιχωρύχος (Arc. 91. 4), τυμβωρύχος, φρεατωρύχος, φρεωρύχος.

Passive, etc.—Κατώρυχος, ὑποκατώρυχος.

NOTE.—'Οφθαλμώρυχος should be corrected, it is of course paroxytone; and πεδάρυχος, quoted by H. D. from Anth. Pal. 10. 101, must be an error.

528. On ὀλοοίτροχος, E. M. 622. 39 says: Πτολεμαῖος καὶ Ἀριστόνικος ψιλοῦσι παραξύνοντες, ἀκούοντες τὸν ἐπὶ τὸ τρέχειν ὀλεόν· ἐπένθεσις δὲ τοῦ υ περιττή. οἱ δὲ δασύνουσιν, ἢ ὅλος τροχοειδής, καὶ κατὰ πᾶν μέρος ἀστήρικτος; cf. Schol. Ven. N. 137. The word ὀρεσσιπάτος (*sic*) is quoted by H. D., but the passage referred to proves nothing, and I suppose it must be regarded as a misprint, as must ὠκυρρός in E. M. 821. 33, which cannot be right for several reasons. The following words in H. D. may be noticed here for want of a better place. Ἀβρογός and ἀδρογός are mere oversights, for all words in γοος are proparoxytone: ἀδρανέος is a mistake for ἀδράνεος; αἰσχροπράγος (*sic*) is a thoroughly impossible accent; ἀνθρωποφλόγος should be proparoxytone, and so should βιβλιοτάφος; εὐωδός for εὐώδης is without a parallel, and almost certainly wrong; ὀγκοτράφος should be ὀγκότραφος; lastly, ταυροθρός should be proparoxytone.

(c) Verbal Derivatives in τος.

529. Verbal derivatives in τος, compounded with a *privativum*, are proparoxytone; of the remainder, those with three terminations are generally oxytone, those with two terminations, proparoxytone. In fact, however, these words are in such a state of confusion that no rule can be depended on, and all must be left to observation.

530. NOTE I.—Arc. 83. 22: Τὰ εἰς ΣΤΟΣ ἐπιθετικά ἀπλᾶ ῥηματικά ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβὰς ὀξύνεται, ληϊστός, μεριστός, ὀνομαστός. τὰ δὲ σύνθετα προπαροξύνεται, φραστὸς ἀφραστος, ἀλίστος ἀλαστος: E. M. 269. 3: διαμετρητός· ἡ εὐθεῖα διαμετρητός, σχήματος παρασυνθέτου. Καὶ πόθεν διαχωρίζεται τὰ παρασύνθετα ἐκ τῶν συνθέτων; Ἐκ τῆς διαφορᾶς τοῦ τόνου. Τὰ μὲν γὰρ σύνθετα προπαροξύνεται, τὰ δὲ παρασύνθετα ὀξύνεται. Ταῦτα δὲ ὀξύνεται, ἐπειδὴ ἀπὸ ῥήματος ἔσχον τὴν σύνθεσιν· οἷον ἐκλέγω, ἐκλεκτός· ἐπίλεκτος δὲ προπαροξύνεται, ὅτι ἀπὸ ὀνόματος ἔσχε τὴν σύνθεσιν, ἐκ τῆς ἐπὶ προθέσεως, καὶ τοῦ λεκτός. Οὕτως οὖν καὶ διαμετρῶ διαμετρήσω, διαμετρητός: E. M. 347. 22: ἐξαίρετος· προπαροξύνεται, ἐπειδὴ τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΕΤΟΣ ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβὰς προπαροξύνεσθαι θέλουσιν, ἀριδείκετος, ἀμαιμάκετος· χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ἀπλᾶ ὄντα πρὸ τοῦ Ε τὸ Π ἔχει, διὰ τὸ Ἰαπετός· ἡ ἀπὸ ῥήματος συντεθείη, διὰ τὸ ἐπαινετός. Σεσημείωται τὸ ἀφυσγετός: E. M. 474. 18: ἱππόβοτον· Διὰ τὴν ἀνεβίβασε τὸν τόνον; Τὰ εἰς ΟΣ ὀξύτονα δισύλλαβα ἐν τῇ συνθέσει προπαροξύνεται· βατός (ἄμβατος) Ἀμβατος ἔστι πόλις. φατός, ἀρηίφατος. Χωρὶς εἰ μὴ παρασύνθετα

ᾧσι, διὰ τὸ μετρῶ μετρήσω μετρητός· καί, διαμετρητῶ ἐνὶ χώρῳ: E. M. 569. 22: Ἀπὸ μὲν οὖν τοῦ λέγω λεκτός, καὶ ἐκλεκτός, σύνθετον ἐξύτονον· ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ἐκλέγω συνθέτου παρασύνθετον, διάλεκτος βαρύνεται, Schol. Ven. Γ. 344; A. G. Oxon. I. 135. 29. Such are fair specimens of the rules given by the Greek grammarians for the accentuation of these words, and it is quite needless to quote more of them. Modern writers are not more helpful. 'Verbal adjectives,' says Göttling, Accent. p. 313, 'are in general oxytone as *parasyntheta*, barytone as *syntheta*.' Lobeck, in his dissertation, 'De motione adjectivorum minus mobilium' (printed in the *Paralipomena*, p. 455 sqq.), has accumulated, with preternatural diligence, a vast number of instances in which the printed books violate, or seem to violate, the rules of the grammarians. His researches prove that these words have been brought into such incredible confusion that it would be quite useless to attempt the construction of a more precise rule than that given above.

531. NOTE 2.—Lobeck, in the above-mentioned dissertation, lays down the rule that all compound verbal adjectives in *τος* are oxytone when they indicate possibility merely, and are proparoxytone when they denote a completed act; thus **διαλυτός**, *capable of being dissolved, dissoluble*, is oxytone, but **διάλυτος**, *dissolved*, is proparoxytone, Lob. Par. 478: Primum igitur constituimus, adjectiva, quorum significatio latinis in *illis* exeuntibus respondet, acuto sono finiri; quem canonem H. Stephanus aliquoties sequitur: **Διάλυτος**, *dissolutus*; **διαλυτός**, *dissolubilis*; **μετάπειστος**, *in aliam sententiam adductus*; **μεταπειστός**, *qui potest a sententia dimoveri*. Neque hæc novitia est doctrina sed a veteribus ipsis tradita. Suidas, Ἐξαίρετον τὸ ἐπίλεκτον (hoc ex Schol. Didymi ad Il. 2. 227) **ἐξαιρετόν** δὲ ὀξύτόνως τὸ ἐκβαλλόμενον id est τὸ ἐκβάλλεσθαι δυνάμενον, quod uno verbo **ἐξαιρέσιμον**, exemplum dicitur. And this rule holds of very many words, but the exceptions and variations are countless and bewildering. Lobeck, 498, sums up his results as follows: 'Quæstio erat de accentu verbalium. Quæ quum aut *syntheta* sint aut *parasyntheta*, veterum sententiis consultisque hæc acui statuimus, illa gravari. Sed quod caput est rei, qua ratione decomposita a compositis discerni queant, id neque illi perspexisse videntur, neque nobis scire contigit, neque omnino de omnibus sciri posse videtur. Si quis vero nos attendere jubeat ex duabus adjectivi partibus utra quoque loco prævaleat, præpositio an adjectivum, et hinc definiri velit, utri sit imponendus accentus, is parum reputaverit hanc rationem longe a nostra intelligentia remotam et a Græcis ipsis neglectam esse, qui **ἀπενκτός** quidem dixere sed **ἀπένυχτος** omniaque polysyllaba sopito præpositionis accentu pronunciare coacti sunt. Has igitur in angustias compulsi duas illas constituimus regulas de oxytonesi potentialium et contrario absolutorum tenore, quarum neutra per omnia servatur, sed apparet tamen id ordinarium esse, quod secus est extra ordinem. Idque vel hoc exemplo confirmare licet, quod in quadraginta novem, quæ collegi, adjectivis cum præpositione **ἀπό** conjunctis sex nec plus reperiuntur oxytona, **ἀπενκτός**, **ἀποδεκτός**, **ἀπαρεστός**, Simpl. in Ench. 5. p. 74; **ἀποφαντός**, Philo Legg. All. 2. 70 B: **ἀποδεικτός**, Aristot. Anal. Post. I. 10. p. 76. 33, et **ἀπωστός**, quod unum a potentiali significatione maxime sejunctum est.'

532. Those ending in **κλυτός** or **κλειτός** are somewhat irregular; when compounded with an indeclinable word of more than one syllable they are oxytone, as **ἀγακλυτός**, **ἐπικλυτός**, **παρακλυτός**, **περικλυτός**, **τηλεκλειτός** (**τηλέκλειτος** in Apollon. Rhod. 3. 1097 is probably false), **τηλεκλυτός**; when, with a declinable word, or with an indeclinable monosyllable, they are proparoxytone, as **δύσκλυτος**, **θεόκλυτος**, **πάγκλειτος**, **πάγκλυτος**, **πρόκλυτος**, **τοξόκλυ-**

τος, while parathetic compounds are oxytone, as δορικλυτός, δουρικλυτός, δουρικλειτός (but δορίκλυτος occurs in Suid.), ὀνομακλυτός, Il. 22. 51 (or according to some ὀνομάκλυτος), ναυσικλειτός, Od. 6. 22 (or, as others wrote, ναυσίκλειτος), ναυσικλυτός (or ναυσίκλυτος, Od. 15. 415), and upon this principle ποσσίκλυτος might be oxytone.

533. NOTE.—E. M. 215. 20: Τὸ δὲ κλειτὸς καὶ κλυτὸς εἰ μὲν μετὰ ἀπτώτου συντεθῇ ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβήν, φυλάσσει τὴν ὀξείαν τάσιν· οἷον κλειτὸς ἀγακλειτός· εἰ δὲ μετὰ πτωτικοῦ ἢ ἀπτώτου μονοσυλλάβου προπαροξύνηται· πρόκλειτος, ὀνομάκλυτος, τὸ δὲ δουρικλυτὸς ἐν παραθέσει.

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

S. V. X. 51: 'Ονομακλυτός, Ἀρίσταρχος ὑφ' ἐν ὡς πασιμέλουσα. ἐν δὲ Ὀδυσσεΐᾳ ὄνομα κλυτός Αἴθων κατὰ παράθεσιν. εἰ δὲ, φασιν, οὐκ ἔστιν ἐξ οὐδετέρου καὶ ἀρσενικοῦ σύνθετον, τί ἐστι τὸ Ἀστυνάξ καὶ ποιηματογράφος; κατὰ σύνθεσιν οὖν ἐστίν, ὡς τὸ τοξόκλυτος παρὰ Πινδάρῳ καὶ περίκλυτος [?]: Schol. Ambros. in Odys. H. 39; Eust. 1566. 64; Arc. 88. 16; 90. 6; A. G. Oxon. 1. 378. 12.

(d) Nominal Derivatives.

534. General Rule.—Compound adjectives, of which the second half is derived from a noun, retract the accent, as καλλίναος, παναγήραος, πολύπρασ; ἄνηβος, ἔφηβος, πάνολβος, πολύφλοισβος, χρυσεόστιλβος; ἐγχεσίμαργος, κακόψογος, καλλίφθογγος, λήθαργος, νεόφυγος, πολύπυργος; ἄναυδος, ἐκατόμποδος, ἔμπεδος, κενόσπουνδος, ὁμόσπουνδος; ἀνάπλεως, ἄνεως, ἀνίλεως, ἀξιόχρεως; ἀνάπλεος, κατὰπλεος, παγχρύσεος; βαθύρριζος, μονοτράπεζος; ὤχρόξανθος; αὐτοάγαθος (and αὐτοαγαθός), πανάγαθος, φιλάγαθος; βαρύμοχθος, δολόμυθος, εὐθυκέλευθος, μονόλιθος, ὀλιγόμισθος, ταχύρροθος; παραπλήσιος, πολλαπλήσιος; δισπόνδειος (see § 382), εὐγένειος, λεπτόγειος, παλιμβάχειος, περίθειος; δεκάβοιος, ἐπτάβοιος, παγγέλοιος, πανόμοιος, προσόμοιος; ἄδικος, δικαιάδικος, δυσάρεσκος, ἐπίορκος (Schol. Ven. Γ. 279), θυμάγροικος, παρακρουσιχοίνικος, φιλόδικος; ἀγχίαλος, αἰδήλος, ἀκόνδυλος, ἄλλοπρόσαλλος, ἄπιλος, διάγκυλος, διάδιπλος, ἔπιλλος, εὐτράπελος, κατάδηλος, λιγουροκώτιλος, μεσάγκυλος (E. M. 113. 32), παραστρόγγυλος, προδείελος, προσείκελος, σύμπολλοι, χρυσοποίκιλος; ὁμαιχμος, ῥάθυμος; ἡμίονος, νήπιοις, πάναγνος; ἀλίπλοος, ἀνεμόθροος, ἀνέμπλοος, εὐνοος; νήλωπος; ἀβέλτερος, αἶρος, γλυκύπικρος, δείλακρος (see § 542), δίαιθρος, ἐπίκηρος, ζώπυρος, λειαύστηρος, λευκόπυρρος, μεγαλοπύνης, νώθουρος, οὐδενόσωρος (Schol. Ven. Θ. 178), ὑφέσπερος; αἶσος, ἀρτιο-

πέρισσος; πάμπρωτος, περίεσχατος, ισάδελφος, σύζως, πολύζως; except oxytone, 1. ἀεργηλός, αἰδυνός, ἀκιδυνός, ἀλαός, ἀμενηνός, ἀμυσχρός, δαφοινός, ἐπηετανός, ἐπικοινωνός, εὐδεινός, εὐδιανός, καταριγηλός, νεογιλός, νεογνός, νωδός, παμβδελυρός, παμμυσαρός, ὑποχαροπός, χαροπός. 2. All in ημερινος, οπωρινος, as ἀμφημερινός, αὐθημερινός, ἐφημερινός, ἰσημερινός, καθημερινός, μεθημερινός, μετοπωρινός, φθινοπωρινός, together with δυσχήμερινός, μεσημβρινός, προπερυσινός and προχθεσινός. 3. Those in ικος, where κ does not belong to the root of the word, as ἀναθεματικός, πολεμολαμαχαϊκός, τελεσιουργικός, ὑπεραττικός, ψευδαττικός, but ἄδικ-os. 4. Those in ωπος from ὦψ, as ἀγριωπός, αἱματωπός, δεινωπός, εἰσωπός, but μέτωπος, and πρόσωπος, with their compounds, are proparoxytone, as αἰσχροπρόσωπος, ἀμφιπρόσωπος, ἀνδροπρόσωπος; ἀντιμέτωπος, εὐρυμέτωπος. The words ἀμφίωπος, ἔνωπος, and περίωπος, are also proparoxytone, 5. Ordinals in στος, as πεντηκαιεικοστός. **Paroxytone**, 1. Verbal adjectives in τεος and τεον, as διαλυτέος, διασαφητέος. 2. Compounds of ἀντίος, as αὐτεναντίος, ἐναντίος, προσαντίος. 3. Multiplicatives in πλος, as διπλός, δεκαπλός. 4. Those in ποσ=πούς, as ἀρτίπος, and the word κορυθαίολος. **Properispomena**, 1. Those in ωος, as ἀθῶος, ὄρεσκῶος, ὑπερῶος. 2. Pronominal words in ουτος, as φιλοτοιούτος.

Compound adjectives in αιος are somewhat irregular. The following are properispomena. 1. All expressing number, weight, or measure, as δεκαμναῖος, διμοιραῖος, ἑξαμηνιαῖος, ἡμιμναῖος, πεντηκονταμηνιαῖος, τετραδραχμαῖος. 2. All in ιαιος, as ἐπιπολιαῖος, ἐπωμιαῖος, κατανωτιαῖος. 3. All in δαιος, as ἐπουδαῖος, κατουδαῖος. 4. All with two consonants before the termination αιος, as ἀπενκταῖος, ἀποπομπαῖος, διανταῖος, ἐπακταῖος, Κορακοπετραῖος, παναρχαῖος. Words which fall under none of these heads are properispomena, if the removal of the first factor (or factors) of the word leaves at least four syllables; if less than four syllables, they are proparoxytone, as ἀνα-δεξιμαῖος, ἀπ-αθηναῖος (Pollux 3. 58), ἀπο-δεκαταῖος, ἑξ-ορισιμαῖος, ἐπιστολιμαῖος; ἀ-κέραιος, ἀκριβοδίκαιος, ἀκροκνέφαιος, ἀντιπέραιος, δυσόρφναιος, ἐνεύναιος, εὐέλαιος, κρουνοχυτρο-λήραιος, λεπτόγαιος, λευκόφαιος, μισο-γύναιος, παμπάλαιος, περιδέραιος, προθύραιος, προστρόπαιος, φιλορρώμαιος. Φιλαθήναιος and φιλάρχαιος are proparoxytone, and ἐμπολαῖος properispomenon.

NOTE 1.—It will be seen that the distinction between verbal and nominal derivatives is an imaginary one as far as accents are concerned. A word is not in

point of fact accented in an exceptional manner because it is derived from a verb, but conversely it is called a verbal derivative because the Greek grammarians or the Greek people accented it in a particular way. No theories of derivation, certainly no Greek theories, seem to be of any use in determining the accent of a word. No two words can be more exactly parallel than ἀποπομπαῖος and ἀποτρόπαιος are, yet their accents differ.

535. NOTE 2.—On ἀλαός see Arc. 38. 14 : χηλαργός, Soph. Elect. 861, is simply monstrous, and H. D. are quite right in saying, 'rectus accentus videtur χήλαργος, ut πόδαργος non ποδαργός'; the adverb ἐμπεδῶς is formed from ἐμπεδής, not from ἐμπεδος, which makes ἐμπέδως according to rule; for πάναιθος, approved by Euphranor, most wrote παναιθός, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 372; Eust. 992. 56 : καλοκάγαθος, Pollux 4. 11, is proparoxytone according to rule; it also occurs in the form καλός κάγαθος, see Lob. Path. 1. 563, note; on παραπλήσιος see E. M. 531. 50; Chærob. C. 526. 13 : πανδῖος and πανδία for πάνδιος and πάνδια can hardly be defended, though Dindorf thinks πανδία the best way of writing the word; the authority however for doing so is small, and analogy is against it: εὐνήος, with some more of the same termination in E. M. 32. 9, are blunders which ought to have been corrected long ago.

536. NOTE 3.—-αιος. According to the Greek grammarians compound adjectives in αιος are proparoxytone, E. M. 113. 32; Arc. 86. 13; still more distinctly by Schol. Aristoph. Achar. 142 : Τὸ φιλαθήναιος προπαροξύνειν δεῖ, ἐπεὶ τὰ εἰς ΟΞ λήγοντα προπερισπώμενα ἀπλᾶ ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζει τὸν τόνον, οἷον δήμος Ἀριστόδημος, πῶλος ἐχέπωλος. καὶ Ὅμηρος Θαλυσιάδην ἐχέπωλον κνεφαῖος ἀκροκνέφαιος, ὀμφαῖος πανόμφαιος, ἀρχαῖος φιλόρχαιος; see also Philem. Lex. p. 4. § 9 : βαθυχαῖος (?) Æschyl. Supp. 865 = 859, Didot : ἐμπολαῖος seems to be properispomenon in all the places quoted : ἐνεύναιος, for which ἐνευναῖος also occurs, e. g. Pollux 6. 10; H. D. : ἐξαπίναιος 'vel εξαπιναιός; variant enim libri inter utrumque accentum, neque ex præceptis Arcad. p. 43. 4, satis certo colligere licet uter accentus præferendus sit;' H. D. : ἐπιπόλαιος, Arc. 43. 2 : Τὸ μέντοι ἐπιπόλαιος οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐπιπολῆς παρῆκται, ἀλλὰ παρὰ τὸ ἐπιπολάζω πλὴν οἱ πλείους αὐτὸ περισπῶσιν : ἐπιτροπαῖος (?) the passage cited for this, Herodot. 3. 142, proves nothing : ἐπουραῖος (?) Hesych. : εὐδῖαιος, Pollux 1. 92, or εὐδιαῖος, Plut. 2. 699 F; H. D. : ἰσάρχαιος, Chærob. C. 526. 13 : μισορρώμαιος, Plut. 1. 941, and φιλορρώμαιος, Arc. 43. 9; Chærob. C. 526. 12, it is falsely properispomenon, Chærob. C. 516. 30, and 523. 30 : παναχαῖος, E. M. 250. 29 : πανόμφαιος, Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 142; but πανομφαῖος also is met with : φιλαθήναιος, E. M. 113. 32; Chærob. C. 526. 13 : φιλόρχαιος is prescribed by the Scholiast on Aristophanes *supra*, and is common, but the accent is not certain, for we find παναρχαῖος, Pollux 5. 150 : φιλαχαῖος, E. M. 215. 6 : εὐρυστιχαῖος (*sic*) in E. M. 180. 27, is omitted by H. D. : βαθναῖδοις, Tzetzes in Lycoph. 831 is wrongly βαθναῖδοῖος in E. M. 2. 24.

537. NOTE 4.—-ειος. Those in ειος seem to be all proparoxytone, though there is at least one trace of another accentuation, for Eustathius says (1551. 54), ἔστι δὲ παλιμβακχεῖος, ἣ προπαροξυτόνως παλιμβάκχειος.

538. NOTE 5.—-κος. Chærob. E. 77. 34 : Τὰ εἰς ΟΞ ὀνόματα ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζουσι τὸν τόνον, κακὸς ἄκακος, σεμνὸς ἄσεμνος, τερπνὸς ἄτερπνος, Ῥωμαῖκός πολυρωμαῖκος (*sic*); 'In Etym. M. p. 205. 4, ubi de accentu hujusmodi compositorum agitur, est Ῥωμαῖκός πολυρωμαῖκός, quod φιλορωμαῖκός scribendum videbatur Sylburgio, recte, nisi quis præferat Ῥωμαῖος φιλορῶμαιος,' W. Dindorf ap. H. D. : the passage from Chæroboscus seems to show that Sylburg's emendation is not required; as a matter of practice the rule about the retraction of the accent is

always disregarded, except in the word *ὑπερσυντελικός*, which is sometimes oxytone, as in Chærob. C. 745. 10. 15. 26; 746. 5, etc.: sometimes proparoxytone, as in E. M. 193. 50; 252. 56; 318. 16, etc.; the reason given by Götting, ad Theodos. Gramm. p. 220, for making the word proparoxytone is of no weight: it is, he says, a parasyntheton, and therefore proparoxytone: so are *ἀνταποδοτικός*, *δυσαναφορικός*, Hesych., *παρεκβατικός*, *παρακαθεκτικός*, and others, yet they are oxytone: *ἀνάπτικος* is said to be always proparoxytone, and such appears to be the accent of *ἀφύσικος*: it is not improbable that they were considered to fall under the rule concerning words compounded with a privativum, cf. §. 460.

539. NOTE 6.—*-los*. *Νεογίλος* is oxytone, Arc. 54. 15, so also *ἀεργήλος*, Nicand. Ther. 50: *δημεχθής*· *μισούμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου*, Hesych. is an extraordinary accent on more accounts than one: *ἐπικαμπύλος*, Hom. Hym. ad Merc. 90, a Greek grammarian might defend this as he does *ἐπιβουκόλος* by saying (what is not true) that *ἐπί* is superfluous: *καταριγήλος*, Hom. Odys. 14. 226: *κορυθαίλος* is paroxytone, Arc. 86. 4; Chærob. C. 526. 15: *Τὸ κορυθαίλος οὐκ ἔστιν ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰολος, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰολῶ, τουτέστι κινῶ*: E. M. 113. 32; 531. 47; Eust. 352. 28: *Κορυθαίλος δὲ παροξύνεται μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν παλαιῶν*: Etym. Gud. 338. 49 seems (for it is not quite clear) to make it proparoxytone: the cod. Venet. varies, but has *κορυθαίλος* in Π. X. 471, and elsewhere; see Dind. præf. ad Hom. Π. Oxon. 8vo. 1856, p. 19; the rest in *αιολος* are regular, as *παναίολος*, Arc. 86. 4: *νομοαίολος*.

540. NOTE 7.—*-vos*. *Δαφεινός*, E. M. 250. 29; Arc. 64. 3: *ἐπικοινωνός*, but *μετακοινωνος* and *συγκοινωνος* are regular: *ἐπιταπεινός* is quoted by H. D. from Oribas. Coll. 4. 14, but the accent is contrary to analogy: *μισοχριστιανός* (?) Chron. Pasch. p. 619. 21; H. D.: *νεογνός*: *περιστεγανός* (?) Hesych.: on those in *ημερινος*, *οπωρινος*, see E. M. 691. 56; A. G. Oxon. 2. 425. 23: the Doric *τοσσῆγος* for *τοσοῦτος* is also to be remarked.

541. NOTE 8.—*-oos*, *-pos*. On those in *oos* see Schol. Ven. M. 26; E. M. 453. 2: the multiplicatives in *πλοος* are regular when contracted, as *ἀπλοῦς*, *διπλοῦς*, etc.; Tzetzes ad Lycoph. 521: on the very doubtful accent *δικρόος* for *δίκροος* see Lob. Phryn. 233: *χείμαρροι*, Hom. Π. 4. 452, is right, though in antiquity there was a doubt on the matter; Schol. Ven. ad loc.: *Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης παροξύνει, ἐπεὶ τὸ ἐνικόν ἔστι χεῖμαρρους*. *Νικίας δὲ ὡς εὐζανοι, καὶ μήποτε πιθανώτερον*: *ἀμφισωπός* is proparoxytone in Hesych., together with *περίωπος*, E. M. 91. 12; cf. Lob. Ajax 340: *μόνωπα*, in Callimach. ap. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 873, should be corrected 'aut *μονῶπα* [from *μονάψ*] aut *μονωπά* scribendum'; H. D.: on the accentuation of these words see Arc. 67. 9; 86. 28; Theog. Can. 69. 20; Eust. 1389. 4; 768. 40: *ἀνθρωπος* is by the old grammarians referred to this head: *ἀελλόπος*, which properly belongs to the third declension, is used by Nonnus Paraph. Joh. p. 126 as an adjective of the second declension, and the accent varies in the books between *ἀελλόπος* and *ἀελλοπός*; *Fix* ap. H. D. rightly thinks that when it belongs to the second declension the word ought to be written *ἀέλλοπος*: *ὑποχαροπός* is oxytone in Xen. Cyneg. c. 5. 23 and elsewhere: *ἐλίκωπος*, H. D., is certainly a false accent.

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

ability be *ἐξίατρος*: *ἐπισμυγερός* is irregular; Schol. Ven. I. 456, the preposition was held to be redundant: *ζαβρός*, Hesych.; if a syncopated form of *ζάβορος*, is irregular, but may be compared with *νεόγονος*, *νεογνός*: *κολοβοῦρος*, Hesych., should be corrected, *κολόβουρος* is the proper reading; cf. *κόθουρος*, *κόλουρος*, *μείουρος*, etc.: *φαιουρός*, in Lycoph. 334, should also be emended: *παμβδελυρός* and *παμμυσαρός*, Aristoph. Lys. 969, are singular, but seem to be so accented in MSS.: *παμμίλαρος*, Aristoph. Ran. 466: *παμπόνηρος*, Aristoph. Equit. 415: *πάναισχος* is also regular, as is *ὑπομύσαρος*, yet *παγγλυκερός*, Aristoph. Lys. 970 seems to be well attested; it is possible that some grammarians may have regarded such words as mere parathetic compounds, or as two words rather than one; the correctness of *περικρνερός* may be doubted: *ποδαβρός*, E. M. 678. 1, Herodot. I. 55, should probably be proparoxytone like *πάναβρος*, Lucian Rhet. Præc. c. 11: *πολυφθονερός*, in Diog. Laert. 10. 8, has been corrected by Bake (ad Cleomed. p. 434) into *πολυφθόρους*; see H. D. s. v.: *φαλακρός* is considered to be a compound by the Greeks, e. g. E. M. 787. 1: *φαλακρός ὁ τὸ ἄκρον ἔχων φαλόν, ὃ ἐστι λευκόν· παρὰ τὸ φάος· φάλιον γὰρ τὸ λευκόν*: Arcadius, 74. 21, classes it with simple adjectives, and Lobeck, Par. 42, maintains that neither it nor *δείλακρος* is a compound at all: ‘*δείλακρος* et *φαλακρός* non composita esse, ut vulgo creditur, sed simplicia significat mobilitas ἢ δειλάκρα, Arist. Plut. 973. Athen. p. 697 C: *ἡ φαλακρά* Lucian. pro Imagg. § 5, quæ si quis oblivione originis, ut *ἀργή*, *σκυθρωπή*, declinata esse atque ideo etiam *φαλακρός* acuta ultima dici contendat, tamen nullam rationem afferre poterit, cur illa compositis potius quam simplicibus adnumeranda sint.’ But the existence of a feminine termination is no proof that the words are simple. The compounds of *φαλακρός* are regular, as *ἡμιφάλακρος*, *ὀπισθοφάλακρος*.

543. NOTE 10.—*-τος*. ‘*Ἀμφιβῶτος* for *ἀμφίβωτος* = *ἀμφιβόητος* is an error: *αὐτενιαυτός* (?) L. S.: *φιλοβωιωτός*, E. M. 215.

Attic Declension.

544. These words in *ως* and *ων* retain the accent of the common form, e. g. *ἴλαος ἴλεως*, *κάλος κάλως*, *λαός λεώς*, *ναός νεώς*, *πλέος πλέως*; *ἄλως γάλως*, *γάλως γάλως*; *ἀνώγειος ἀνώγειων*, *βαθύγειος εὐγέως*, *λεπτόγειος ὑπόγειος*; *αἰλίζεος αἰλίζως*; *ζώος ζώς*; *ἄκερως βούκερως*, *δίκηρως εὐκερως*, *πολύκερως χρυσόκερως*. Monosyllables are perispomena, as *Γλῶς*, *Κρῶς*, *Κῶς*, *σῶς*, *Τλῶς*; except *ζῶς* and *δῶς*, oxytone: *ὀρφῶς* and *λαγῶς* are said by the grammarians to be circumflexed, though the common form of the former is *ὄρφος*, and of the latter *λαγός*.

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

explicatione positæ est 'Ινάφανος' 'Ιναρος, 'Ινάρου, 'Ιναρον, ap. Ctesiam in Photii Bibl. p. 40; 'H. D. Göttling, Accent. p. 284, says that the MSS. of Herodot. 3. 15 read 'Ιναρῶς, and 'Ιναρω for the genitive, not 'Ινάρω as it is printed. Kaveῶς, A. G. 1197, in the same passage of Gaisford's edition of Chæroboscus (quoted above), is Maveῶς, perhaps one or other is a misprint: λαγῶς, Chærob. l. l.; Joh. Alex. 8. 36; E. M. 635. 32: Maveθῶς, Joh. Alex. 9. 1; on the numerous forms of the name see H. D.: ὀρφῶς, Chærob. Joh. Alex. ll. ll.; Arc. 94. 3: τὰ εἰς ΩΞ 'Αττικά ὁμοτονοῦσιν ἐκείνοις, ἀφ' ὧν ἐσχηματίσθησαν· ναός νεῶς, λαός λεῶς, ἀξιόχρεος ἀξιόχρεως. τὸ δὲ λαγῶς καὶ ὀρφῶς περισπῶνται. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 493=491: ἐν τοῖς πλείστοις ὀρφῶς, ἐν τισὶ δὲ ὀρφούς. μήποτε δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐνικόν τοῦ ἰχθύος οὕτως ἔλεγον ὀρφῶς, ὡς λαγῶς καὶ ταῶς. Chærob. C. 260. 17: ἰστέον ὅτι ταῦτα εἰς ΩΞ 'Αττικά φυλάττουσι τῆς κοινῆς εὐθείας τὸν τόνον· εἴτε γὰρ προπαροξύνεται τὸ κοινόν, εἴτε παροξύνεται, εἴτε ὀξύνεται, τὴν αὐτὴν τάσιν φυλάττει καὶ παρὰ τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις, οἷον τὸ λαὸς καὶ ναὸς ὀξυτονοῦμενα παρ' ἡμῖν φυλάττουσι τὴν ὀξείαν τάσιν καὶ παρὰ τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις· λεῶς γὰρ καὶ νεῶς λέγουσιν ὀξυτόνως· καὶ πάλιν τὸ Τάλος καὶ κάλος παροξυνόμενα παρ' ἡμῖν, καὶ παρὰ τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις παροξύνονται, οἷον Τάλως καὶ κάλως· καὶ πάλιν τὸ Μενέλαος καὶ 'Ιόλαος προπαροξυνόμενα παρ' ἡμῖν καὶ παρὰ τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις προπαροξύνονται Μενέλεως, 'Ιόλεως· Σεσημείωται τὸ ὀρφῶς καὶ λαγῶς περισπώμενα, ταῦτα γὰρ οὐκ ἐφύλαξαν τὸν τόνον τῶν κοινῶν· τοῦ[το] μὲν γὰρ ὀρφῶς τὸ κοινὸν ὄρφος ἐστὶ βαρυτόνως, τοῦ δὲ λαγῶς ὀξυτόνως λαγός. 'Ιστέον καὶ τοῦτο, ὅτι ἐπὶ πάσης πτώσεως τὰ εἰς ΩΞ 'Αττικά τῆς ἰδίας εὐθείας τὸν τόνον φυλάττουσιν. Chærob. C. 261. 20: δεῖ δὲ γινώσκειν ὅτι τὰ πολλὰ εὐρίσκονται παρὰ τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις εἰς ΩΞ μὴ ἔχοντα προῦποκείμενον κοινόν, οἷον κορώνεως, φιβάλεως, δαμερίππεως, χελιδῶνεως, ἱέρεως, προπαροξύνονται δὲ ὅλα ταῦτα, καὶ ἀποβολῇ τοῦ Ξ ποιοῦσι τὴν γενικὴν, ὁμοίως τοῖς ἄλλοις 'Αττικοῖς. 'Ἔστι δὲ τὸ μὲν κορώνεως καὶ φιβάλεως καὶ δαμαρίππεως καὶ χελιδῶνεως εἶδη φυτῶν, τὸ δὲ ἱέρεως τὸν ἱερέα σημαίνει· ἱέρεως γὰρ παρ' αὐτοῖς ὁ ἱερεύς. Athen. 315 C: 'Αριστοφάνης Σφηξίν

Ἦν μὲν ὠνήται τις ὀρφῶς, μεμβράδας δὲ μὴ θέλη.

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

546. NOTE 2.—There is some difference of opinion as to the accentuation of words in γηρως=γήραος, as ἀγήρως, βαθύγηρως, ἐσχατόγηρως, εὐγήρως, καλόγηρως, παντογήρως, πολύγηρως, σύγγηρως, ταχύγηρως, ὑπέργηρως. Hermann (De emend. rat. Gr. p. 24 sqq.) would make them all paroxytone; and such is also the opinion of Kühner, G. G. § 77. vol. I. p. 249: he thinks that words of this class can be proparoxytone only when the final ω is preceded by ε in the penultimate syllable, and that it is therefore a mistake to extend such an accentuation to words in which ω is preceded by η. But Chæroboscus, 259. 13, has εὐγήρως as an example, and he probably had good warrant for it. Kühner also observes that in Æschyl. Agam. 78, all the MSS. have ὑπεργήρων. All the manuscripts are, however, only transcripts of the Medicean, and in Dindorf's edition ὑπέργηρων is printed: ἀγήρως seems to be always paroxytone, and παντογήρως is found in Soph. Ant. 606; the rest are all proparoxytone in MSS. and printed books, though here and there instances to the contrary may be found; cf. Chærob. C. 363. 27; 365. 16; 378. 16.

547. NOTE 3.—The epenthesis of *o* which occurs in the Epic forms of these words does not of necessity produce any effect on the accent, e. g. *Ἄθως* = *Ἄθως*, genitive *Ἄθωω*. Eust. 980. 49 : τὸ δὲ Ἄθωω προπαροξύνουσιν οἱ παλαιοί, τὸν φυσικὸν τόνον φυλάσσοντες· γέγονε γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ Ἄθω, πλεονάσαντος τοῦ ἐν τῇ παραληγούσῃ *Ο* μικροῦ, ὡς καὶ ἐν τῷ φῶς φύως, καὶ Κῶς ἢ νῆσος, Κόως, οἶον Κῶων εὖ ναιομένην. καὶ ἔστι πως Ἀττικὴ καὶ ἡ Ἄθωω προπαροξύτονῃσι. Ἀθηναῖοι γὰρ ἐν πολλοῖς ὀκνοῦσι μετατιθέναι ὑποβιβαστικῶς τὰς τῶν εὐθειῶν ὀξείας. ἐν γοῦν τῷ πόλεως ὄφεως συνήψεως οὐκ ἐταπείνωσεν ἡ μακροκαταληξία τῆς γενικῆς τὴν προπαροξύτονῃσιν. So also Schol. Ven. Ξ 229. Yet Eust. 391. 44 has Ἄθῶω, and in E. M. 347. 10 it is said that Herodian so accented it. Γάλως, like many other words of this termination, is inflected in several ways, for the genitive is either γάλω or γάλως, γάλωω (?) and γάλωτος. Eust. 391. 44 has γαλόως, dative γάλω and γαλόω, but it would appear from E. M. 220. 9, who also vouches the same forms, that they would be γάλως, γάλω in Attic (see Schol. Ven. Γ. 122), if that dialect used them. Eust. 1281. 8 : καὶ ὅρα τὸ γαλόω πρὸ μιᾶς ἔχον τὸν τόνον ὡς ἐν τοῖς τοῦ Ἡροδώρου κείμεναι καὶ Ἀπίανος ; cf. Schol. Ven. X. 473. These manifold inconsistencies are perhaps to be explained from the varying quantity of the final syllable ; the termination *ews* is sometimes treated as a dissyllable, though more often as a monosyllable ; possibly the same was the case with *ows*.

V. OBLIQUE CASES.

(1) *Of the Attic Declension.*

548. The accent of the nominative singular is retained unaltered throughout all cases and numbers, as *Μενέλεως*, *Μενέλεω*, *Μενέλεω*, *Μενέλεων* ; *κάλως*, *κάλω*, *κάλω*, *κάλων* ; *ζῶς*, *ζῶ*, *ζῶ* ; *Τυφῶς*, *Τυφῶ*, *Τυφῶ* ; *λεῶς*, *λεῶ*, *λεῶ*, *λεῶν* ; *λεῶ*, *λεῶν* ; *λεῶ*, *λεῶν*, *λεῶς*.

549. NOTE 1.—Chærob. C. 260. 30 : ἰστέον καὶ τοῦτο, ὅτι ἐπὶ πάσης πτώσεως τὰ εἰς ΩΣ Ἀττικὰ τῆς ἰδίας εὐθείας τὸν τόνον φυλάττουσιν. These cases are very commonly misaccented in the grammars and elsewhere ; e. g. we find *λεῶ* and *λεῶ* for *λεῶ* and *λεῶ* : *νεῶ* for *νεῶ* : *νεῶν* for *νεῶν*, etc. in Matthiæ Gr. Gr. § 70. The old writers are however almost unanimous in maintaining the rule given above ; cf. Reg. Prosod. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. Gr. p. 452. § 138 : καὶ τὰ Ἀττικὰ τοῦ νεῶ, τοῦ λεῶ. τὸν γὰρ τόνον τῆς κοινῆς εὐθείας φυλάττουσιν Ἀττικοὶ ἐν πάσαις ταῖς πτώσεσιν : Chærob. C. 415. 24 ; 446. 5 ; 464. 24 ; 466. 29 ; Joh. Alex. 5. 10 ; 9. 26 ; 20. 11 ; Theodos. Can. 984. 31 ; A. G. 1160.

550. NOTE 2.—Ionic forms are regular in their accentuation as *Τυνδάρεος*, genitive *Τυνδαρέου* or in Ionic *Τυνδαρέω* ; such forms however sometimes puzzle the grammarians and scribes, who do not always feel sure whether they are dealing with a mere Ionic variety or with the real Attic declension. Eust. 1686. 23 : *Τυνδάρεω*, ὃν Ὅμηρος μὲν κοινῶς κλίνει, καθὰ δηλοῖ τὸ *Τυνδαρέου* παράκοιτιν, ὡς *Πανδαρέου*, καὶ τὸ ὑπὸ *Τυνδαρέω* παροξύτωνος λεχθέν. οἱ μέντοι μεθ' Ὅμηρον Ἀττικοὶ *Τυνδάρεων* προπαροξύτωνος φασίν, ὡς *Μενέλεων*. οὕτω δὲ καὶ τὸν *Πηνελέων* Ἀττικοὶ μὲν διὰ μακρᾶς ληγούσης προάγουσι καὶ προπαροξύτονουσι κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν κλίσιν, ὃ δὲ ποιητῆς κοινότερον προφέρει, ὡς δηλοῖ καὶ τὸ *Πηνελέοιο ἄνακτος* ; Schol. Hom. Odyss. A. 299 : ἡ ῥ' ὑπὸ *Τυνδάρεω*, παροξύτωνος τὸ *Τυνδάρεω*, ἀκολουθῶς τῷ οὐχ ὡς *Τυνδάρεω* κούρη κακὰ μήσατο (Od. Ω. 199), yet in the printed editions this direction is not observed. The writer of the Medicean

manuscript of Æschylus (Agam. 83) does not seem to have been quite clear in his mind whether he ought to write *Τυνδαρέω θύγατερ*, or *Τυνδάρεω* or *Τυνδαρέου*.

551. NOTE 3.—Athen. 400 A: *Τρύφων δέ φησι: Τὸν λαγὼν ἐπ' αἰτιατικῆς ἐν Δαναΐσιν Ἀριστοφάνης ὀξυτόνως καὶ μετὰ τοῦ Ν λέγει*

Λύσας ἴσως ἂν τὸν λαγὼν ξυναρπάσειεν ὑμῶν.

Καὶ ἐν Δαιταλεῦσιν

Ἀπόλωλα· τίλλων τὸν λαγὼν ὀφθήσομαι.

Ξενοφῶν δ' ἐν Κυνηγετικῷ χωρὶς τοῦ Ν λαγῷ καὶ περισπωμένως. ἐπεὶ τὸ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἐστι λαγός. ὥσπερ δὲ ναὺν λεγόντων ἡμῶν ἐκεῖνοί φασι νεῶν καὶ λαὸν λεῶν, οὕτω λαγὸν ὀνομαζόντων ἐκεῖνοι λαγὼν ἐροῦσι. τῇ δὲ τὸν λαγὸν ἐνικῇ αἰτιατικῇ ἀκόλουθός ἐστιν ἢ παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ ἐν Ἀμύκῃ σατυρικῷ πληθυντικῇ ὀνομαστικῇ

Γέραναι, χελῶναι, γλαῦκες, ἰκτῖνοι, λαγοί.

τῇ δὲ λαγὼν ἢ διὰ τοῦ Ω παραπλησίως προσαγορευομένη λαγῷ παρ' Εὐπόλιδι ἐν Κόλαξιν Ἵνα πάρα μὲν βατίδες καὶ λαγῷ καὶ γυναικες εἰλίποδες. εἰσὶ δ' οἱ καὶ ταῦτ' ἀλόγως κατὰ τὴν τελευτῶσαν συλλαβὴν περισπωμένως προφέρονται. δεῖ δὲ ὀξυτονεῖν τὴν λέξιν, ἐπειδὴ τὰ εἰς ΟΞ λήγοντα τῶν ὀνομάτων ὁμότονά ἐστι, κἂν μεταληφθῇ εἰς τὸ Ω παρ' Ἀττικοῖς· ναὸς νεῶς, κάλος κάλως. οὕτως δ' ἐχρήσατο τῷ ὀνόματι καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος καὶ Ἡρόδοτος, καὶ ὁ τοὺς Εἰλωτας ποιήσας.

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

553. NOTE.—Chærob. C. 413. 1; Eust. 1830. 59: *ἰστέον δέ, ὡς Ὅμηρος μὲν ἀναλόγως καθὰ ἥρως ἥρως, οὕτω καὶ Μίνως Μίνως ἐκκλινεν. οἱ δὲ ὕστερον καὶ ἰσοσυλλάβως ὡς Μενέλεως Μενέλεω, οὕτω καὶ Μίνως Μίνω. ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ ἄλλως ἔφασαν καινότερον, ὅτι ὥσπερ Ἀττικῶς Πετεῶς Πετεῷ καὶ πλεονασμῷ Πετεῶο ἐν Ἰλιάδι, καὶ Ἀνδρόγεως Ἀνδρόγεω καὶ Ἀνδρογέωο, οὕτω καὶ Μίνως Μίνω καὶ Μίνωο. ἦν δὲ ἂν, φασι, καὶ Ἀθως Ἀθωο, εἰ μὴ ἐκάλυε τὸ μέτρον ἐν τῷ ἔξ Ἀθῶο δ' ἐπὶ πόντον ἐδύσατο κυμαίνοντα.*

(2) Of the Common Declension.

554. The general rule holds, except that oxytone words become perispomena in the Genitive and Dative of all numbers, as *λόγος, λόγου, λόγῳ, λόγον*; *λόγω, λόγοιιν*; *λόγοι, λόγων, λόγοις, λόγους*: *ἄγγελος, ἀγγέλου, ἀγγέλῳ, ἀγγελον, ἀγγελε*; *ἀγγέλῳ, ἀγγέλοιιν*; *ἀγγελοῖ, ἀγγέλων, ἀγγέλοις, ἀγγέλους*: *κακός, κακοῦ, κακῷ, κακοῖιν, κακῶν, κακοῖς*. According to E. M. 472. 46, *ἴος, one*, makes *ἴον* in the gen., but *ἴῳ* in the dative.

555. Cases in *θε* and *φι*.—These follow the rules given above (§ 219), as *Ἀργόθεν, οὐρανόθεν*; *ἀριστερόφιν, δεξιόφιν, θεόφιν, ἱλιόφιν, ὀστεόφιν, στρατόφιν*.

Contracted nouns present some peculiarities, which are noted below.

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

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

Contracted Substantives and Adjectives.

557. The rule given above (§ 20) for the accentuation of syllables resulting from contraction is here to be applied *only to the Nominative Singular*, and not to the oblique cases. The accent of the nominative singular being determined, the word follows the rule which has just been given for the accentuation of oblique cases in the common declension, except that the nominative and accusative dual in *ω* are invariably oxytone ; e. g. *ἔκπλοος* becomes by the rule *ἔκπλους, εὔνοος εὔνους, εὔξοος εὔξους, ἀπλόος ἀπλοῦς, διπλόος διπλοῦς, Πειρίθοος Πειρίθους, νόος νοῦς, ὀστέον ὀστοῦν*, these are then treated exactly as if they were not contracted at all ; hence *ἔκπλου, ἔκπλω ; εὔνου, εὔνω, εὔνουν, εὔνοιν, εὔνοι, εὔνων, εὔνοις, εὔνους ; εὔξου, εὔξω ; ἀπλοῦ, ἀπλῶ ; διπλοῦ, διπλῶ, διπλοῦν ; Πειρίθου, Πειρίθω ; νοῦ, νῶ, νοῦν ; ὀστοῦ, ὀστῶ, ὀστοῦν, ὀστᾶ, ὀστῶν, ὀστοῖν* ; but *ἔκπλω, εὔνώ, εὔξώ, ἀπλώ, διπλώ, νῶ, ὀστώ*.

558. NOTE.—It would, one might think, puzzle the perverse ingenuity even of a Greek grammarian to justify this strange departure from the ordinary rule of contraction ; as *Πειρίθοος* makes *Πειρίθους*, so *Πειριθόου* ought to make *Πειριθοῦ, ἐκπλόου ἐκπλοῦ*, but by some unaccountable caprice they do not ; Ptolemæus Ascalonites (Schol. Ven. K. 373) did write *εὔξου = εὔξόου*, but he is condemned by the grammarians for doing so. On *δίκροος* or *δικρόος* (?) see Lob. Phryn. 233. Kühner, G. G., I. 137, observes that the adjective *ἐπίπνους* retracts the accent ; Plat. Symp. 181 C, *οἱ ἐκ τούτου τοῦ ἔρωτος ἐπιπνοί*, and so it stands in C. F. Hermann’s edition there can be no reason why this one word should have an exceptional accent.

559. The rule of contraction is also set aside in all *simple* contracted words in *ους*, which are perispomena, from whatever form they are derived, e. g. *ἀδελφιδοῦς, ἀργυροῦς* (from *ἀργύρεος*), *χρυσοῦς* (*χρύσεος*), *χαλκοῦς* (*χάλκεος*). *Κάνεον* also makes *κανοῦν*. Chærob. C. 160. 35 ; Philem. Lex. p. 30, § 79.

560. NOTE.—The modern grammarians do not agree with the ancients as to the accent of the nominative and accusative dual in contracted nouns and adjectives of the common declension. Apoll. de Pron. 118 A : *τὰ δυῖκα εἰς Ω λήγοντα οὐδέποτε περισπᾶται· οὐδὲ γὰρ θέλει τὸ πτωτικὸν Ω περισπᾶσθαι ἐπὶ τέλους*. Joh. Alex. 14. 32 : *τὰ εἰς Ω λήγοντα δυῖκα ἢ ὀξύνεται ἢ βαρύνεται ἀπείστραπται δὲ τὴν περισπωμένην. ὀξύνεται μὲν ἀπὸ περισπωμένων καὶ ὀξυνομένων, χρυσοῦς χρυσῶ,*

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

These passages seem clear enough; the dual in ω, if accented on the last syllable at all, is oxytone under all circumstances. Yet our modern grammars constantly have χρυσῶ, ἀργυρῶ, χαλκῶ, for χρυσῷ, ἀργυρῷ, χαλκῷ. Matthiæ, § 119 a; Jelf, § 126; Arnold, § 178; Donaldson, § 205.

561. The feminines of adjectives belonging to this declension follow, in the accentuation of their oblique cases, the rules laid down for nouns of the First Declension, §§ 205–218. The nominative singular has a long final α, and therefore is paroxytone when the corresponding masculine is paroxytone or proparoxytone; when the masculine is oxytone, the feminine is so likewise, hence ἀργύρεος, ἀργυρέᾱ, ἀργυρέας, ἀργυρέα, ἀργυρέαν; ἀργυρέᾱ, ἀργυρέαιν; ἀργύρεαι, ἀργυρέων, ἀργυρέαις, ἀργυρέας; or, if contracted, ἀργυρᾱ, ἀργυρᾱς, ἀργυρᾱ, etc.: καλός, καλή, καλῆς, καλῇ, καλήν: σοφός, σοφή, σοφῆς, σοφῇ, σοφήν.

562. NOTE.—It will be observed that ἀργύρεαι is proparoxytone, and as such does not follow its nominative singular ἀργυρέα; but it must not be forgotten that ἀργυρέα, et similia, are only paroxytone by the accident of a long final vowel, and as soon as that disappears the accent falls back to its proper place. The accent therefore of the masculine must always be remembered in determining that of the nominative plural; ῥᾶδιος, ῥαδιᾱ, ῥαδιαῖ, οὐράνιος, οὐρανιά, οὐρανιάι, τέλειος, τελειᾱ, τέλειαι; Chærob. C. 449. 1, see above, § 216.

CHAPTER IV.

ACCENTUATION OF WORDS BELONGING TO THE
THIRD DECLENSION.

I. SUBSTANTIVES.—(a) MONOSYLLABLES.

563. NEUTER monosyllables are perispomena, as δῶ, κρῖ, οὖς, πῦρ, σταῖς, στῆρ, φᾶρ, φῶς, ῶς; εἶ, μῦ, νῦ, ξῦ, οὔ, πῖ, ῥῶ, ταῦ, φῖ, χῖ, ψῖ, ῶ.

564. NOTE.—Arc. 124. 11; Theodos. Gramm. 198. 1. The neuter *κάρ*, which only occurs in union with prepositions, as ἐπὶ *κάρ*, ἀνά *κάρ* (or ἐπὶ *κάρ*, ἀνὰ *κάρ*), is necessarily oxytone as being short (see § 12); on the other word *κάρ*, if it be really another, which is found in the Homeric expression *τίω δέ μιν ἐν καρὸς αἴσῃ* (Il. 9. 378), see Lob. Par. 73. The same is the case with *σᾶν*, which is oxytone in Herodot. 1. 139; Athen. 453 D, etc. Both *σάν* and *σᾶν* occur in Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 23; Lob. Par. 77: ‘*Σκῶρ* oxytonum est in Edd. vett. Aristoph. Rann. 146; Plut. 305, ubi Brunckius *σκῶρ*’, tanquam masculinum esset, scripsit, in Anecd. Bekk. p. 1208, aliisque locis ad Phryn. p. 293, indicatis, sed circumflectendum esse, ut neutra, credimus antiquis v. Theodos. de Accent. p. 189; Regg. Pros. 449, exceptis qui doricē scripserunt; etenim Joannes de Ton. p. 7, [20]: *σκῶρ τοῦτο δὲ φασὶ Δωριεῖς ὀξύνειν*: quod si verum est, male nuper in Epicharmi versibus Athen. 7. 319 F, 320 C, pro oxytono e codd. successit circumflexum; Lob. Par. 88, *σταῖς* . . . estque ea usitatior hujus vocabuli tonosis sive sebum significat sive farinam maceratam; Hippocr. de Nat. Mul. p. 550, et 597, T. 2; Herodot. 2. 36; Aristot. Probl. 31. 9; Athen. 1. 32 B; 12. 548 C; 14. 645 B; Galen. Comm. in L. de Articc. 2. 41. 469; T. 18. P. 1; Stob. Flor. 85. 21. p. 491. 11; rarius oxytonum Arist. Meteor. 4. 9. 459 G, p. 386. ed. Bekk. ; ejus tot libri mirabiliter conspirant, Galen. de Antid. 1. 9. 50; de Locc. affect. 2. 9. 111; T. 8; Oribas de Fract. 2. 82; Moschopul. Sched. p. 199: et in Eupolidis versu ap. Etym. M. 422. 43; quem afferens Eustathius p. 1166. 38, *σταῖς* scribit. Sed quod Photius ait *στάς ἀνευ τοῦ ἰ ὁ Ἀττικὸς λέγει, ὁ δὲ Ἰὼν σταῖς*, hodie nusquam apparet præterquam in *στατίνης* . . . et *στατίνη*:’ φῶς = φᾶος and φῶς.

565. Monosyllables of the masculine and feminine gender are oxytone, as ἄν, δάν, πάν; Ζήν, γλήν, μήν, ῥήν, σπλήν, φρήν, χήν, ψήν; θίν, ἴν, ῥίν; κλών, πρών, ῥών, χθών, Χών; Νάρ, Ῥάρ, Πάρ, ψάρ; ἥρ, θήρ, κήρ (*fate*), σήρ; Σήρες, Τρήρες; Γίρ, Εἴρ, σείρ, φθείρ, χείρ; Νώρ, σώρ, φώρ; Ζάς, κράς, Πράς, Φθάς; Γλής, Ζής, Κρής, σής; Δίς, λῖς, ἕς, ῥίς; θῶς, Τρώς; κλείς, κτεῖς, μείς; Ζεύς,

Νεύς, Φλεύς; ἄλς, χέρς, Λέξ, πλάξ, σάρξ, στίξ, φλόξ; Πράξ, σπάξ; κρέξ; βήξ, κήξ, ῥήξ, σφήξ; θρίξ, ψίξ; νύξ, πνύξ, Στύξ, Φρύξ; δόρξ, Λίγξ, λύγξ, στράγξ, τρώξ; κυίψ, λίψ, Νίψ; κλέψ, φλέψ; γύψ, ὄψ; θώψ, σκώψ, ὦψ; δαίς; except perispomena, βούς (and βῶς), βῶξ, ναῦς, γραῦς (νεῦς, γρεῦς), Θράξ, Θῶν, λᾶς, οἷς, παῖς, Ταῦξ, φθοῖς, and those in *us*, as δρύς, Θύς, μύς, σύς.

566. NOTE 1.—Arc. 124-127; Joh. Alex. 12. 21; 7. 20; Theog. Can. 132-134; E. M. 64. 31; 770. 19: αἶξ, according to Arc. 125. 6, this was perispomenon in Attic; Joh. Alex. 7. 25 is rather more guarded: τὸ δὲ γλαῦξ καὶ αἶξ παρ' ἡμῖν [i.e. in the κοινὴ διάλεκτος] μὲν ὀξύνονται, παρὰ δὲ Ἀθηναίοις καὶ ταῦτα τινὲς περισπῶσι: of αἶξ Lobeck (Par. 99) says: 'ubicunque inveni oxytonum est,' and no doubt that is the better accent: 'βαῦς ἡ, vocabulum ignotum apud Joann. Alex. τουικ. παραγγ. p. 7. 35; eo fortasse referenda Hesychii glossa, βαῦ εἶδος ἀνθους,' W. Dindorf ap. H. D.; cf. Lob. Par. 91: may it not be a bye-form of βούς or βῶς? on the latter form see Suid. and Hesych. s. v. Schol. Ven. H. 238: Βνῶν (?) Schol. Tim. Plat. 21 E: βῶξ = βόας, Philop. de Creat. Mundi, p. 188 B; Theog. Can. 132. 25; Lob. Par. 109: γλαῦξ, Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 21; Eust. 1451. 62: παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς ἡ γλαῦξ περισπᾶται, οἱ καὶ ὀξύνεσθαι μὲν λέγουσι τὸ γλαῦξ πλὴν Δωρικῶς: Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1086 = 1081: τὸ γλαῦξ . . . Ἀττικοὶ μὲν περισπῶσιν, οἱ δὲ Δωρικεῖς ὀξύνουσιν: cf. Joh. Alex. 7. 25, quoted above; E. M. 36. 51: Γνής, St. Byz., is expressly said to be oxytone, Chcerob. C. 43. 17: δᾶς = δαίς, Schol. Hes. Scut. 275; it is sometimes falsely perispomenon: on the Syracusan ὁ δεῖν = ὁ δείνα see Lob. Par. 71: Δρύς, St. Byz.: Ζᾶς, cf. E. M. 655. 27: θεῦς = θεός, Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 8, is perispomenon in Eust. 775. 48; 1387. 29; Arc. 130. 20; H. D.: Θράξ, Arc. 125. 7; Theog. Can. 132. 29; yet according to Reg. Pros. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 423, it is oxytone, and Lobeck (Par. 99) says that he has found it 'modo perispomenon Xenoph. Anab. 7. 3. 26; Paus. 5. c. 12. 5; 26. 3: Appian. Civ. 4. 136; lege synæresis ἀπὸ τοῦ Θράξ βαρυτόνου ὀνόματος Eustath. ad Dion. 322; Regg. Pros. N. 126. p. 449; Anecd. Cram. T. 1. 25; [add E. M. 36. 51]; modo oxytonum Polyb. 5. 65. 9; Strab. 14. 611; Appian. Civ. 1. 116; Athen. 7. 272 F; 11. 489 A; Sext. c. Gramm. 3. 288; Schol. Il. O. 741; ut Bekkerus scripsit Plat. Charm. p. 156 D; et in iisdem Regg. Pros. N. 6. 423 sancitur; v. Göttling ad Aristot. Polit. p. 406: Θύς, Athen. 144 F: Θῶν, Theog. Can. 132. 2; Chcerob. C. 294. 24; E. M. 459. 55: κλείς, Lob. Par. 92: 'κλείς circumflexum habet in Aristot. Probl. 29. 14. p. 952. 21; et in codd. Laur. et Paris. Nicom. 5. 2. p. 1129. 30; contra Grammaticorum præceptum οὐδὲν εἰς ΕΙΞ μονοσύλλαβον περισπᾶται εἰ μὴ τὸ εἰς Anecd. Cram. 1. 171; Regg. Pros. N. 127. p. 450; Eusth. 857. 40; neque quod in diastasi κληῖς dicitur (κλάις Æolicum est), extra diastasin barytonum esse potest; itaque etiam Atticum κληῖς scribitur: κύρ, a very late word for κύριε, Lob. Par. 77: λῖς and κῖς were oxytoned by Aristarchus; Æschryon on the contrary wrote λῖς, κῖς, but the tradition followed Aristarchus; Schol. Ven. A. 239; 480; Eust. 841. 21: τὸ δὲ λῖς κατὰ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχον, ὡς φασιν οἱ περὶ Ἀπίωνα καὶ Ἡρόδωρον, ὀξύνεται, συνεξομοιούμενον τῷ χαρακτήρι τοῦ κῖς κῖός· ἔτι δὲ καὶ τῷ τῖς καὶ θῖς καὶ ρῖς, εἰ καὶ διαφόρως ταῦτα κλίνεται πρὸς τὸ λῖς. ὁ Αἰσχρίων δέ, φασί, περισπᾷ διὰ τὸ καὶ τὴν αἰτιατικὴν περισπᾶσθαι. ὡς γὰρ μῦς μῦν, δρύς δρῦν, οὕτω καὶ λῖς λῖν. εἰ δὲ μηδὲν τῶν εἰς ΙΞ περισπᾶται, ἀλλ' ὁ Αἰσχρίων τοῦτο ἐποίει, ἐκφεύγων θηλυκὸν ἐπιθετον ὀξύτονον τὸ λῖς πέτρη, ἐν Ὀδυσσεΐᾳ ῥηθέν. καὶ οὕτω μὲν ἐκεῖνος τὸ λῖς ὁ λέων περιέσπα ἐπὶ τοῦ λέοντος πρὸς διαστολὴν τοῦ ἐπιθετικοῦ. ἀλλ' ἡ παράδοσις, φασί, τῷ Ἀριστάρχῳ πείθεται: cf. E. M. 567. 7: μέλις is wrongly perispomenon in Stob. Ecl. 1. 27. p. 556; Lob. Par. 92: νῆϋς, if this form is resolved it is doubtful whether it should be written νηῦς or νῆϋς: there is the same difficulty with regard

to γρηῦς: Bekker, Dindorf, and Thiersch prefer γρηῦς, Buttmann and Lobeck, Path. 2. 44, are for γρηῦς and νῆῦς, rightly as I venture to think: πῆς = παῖς, Theog. Can. 134. 32: πούς, Lob. Par. 93: 'quod Buttmannus dicit Gramm. § 41. Adn. 8. multo sæpius ποῦς legi quam πούς, adeo falsum est, ut præ decem circumflexionis exemplis centum contraria proferri possint:'. Πράς, Chærob. C. 16. 15: τοῦτο δὲ κατὰ ἀκρίβειαν δέχνεται καὶ διὰ τοῦ NT κλίνεται ἰστέον ὅτι ὁ Ἑρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ Ὀνοματικῷ λέγει αὐτὸ περισπᾶσθαι καὶ διὰ τοῦ NT κλίνεσθαι, ἐν δὲ τῇ Καθόλου δέχνεσθαι, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ διὰ τοῦ NT κλίνεσθαι: it is perispomenon Reg. Pros. 57. p. 433; St. Byz. s. v.; but cf. E. M. 655. 27: προῖξ is perispomenon in Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 19, but wrongly; Arc. 125. 6; Lob. Par. 105: πρῶν is incorrectly πρῶν in Schol. Æschyl. Pers. 132, quoted by H. D.: πτώξ, Theog. Can. 132. 24; Götting Accent. p. 242: 'Nach der Stelle des Grammatikers, welche ich zu Theodos. p. 236, mitgetheilt habe, ward auch πτώξ perispomenirt; vgl. Herodian bei Herm. de emend. p. 306:'. Ταῦξ, Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 23; E. M. 36. 51: ὤλξ = αἰλαξ, Theog. Can. 132. 24, is falsely ὤλξ in Orion 120. 11; Lob. Par. 111: ὦρ = ὅαρ, Lob. Par. 78: the name of the Egyptian city Ὦν is indeclinable, though feminine: on Σῶρ, Herod. π. μ. λ. 12. 21.

567. NOTE 2.—The grammarians are not quite consistent in the account which they give of the Æolic accentuation of monosyllables; Chærob. C. 333 says: ἐπὶ τούτων γὰρ (sc. μονοσυλλάβων) φυλάττουσι τὴν ὀξεῖαν τάσιν, οἷον νύξ, Στύξ· πῶς γὰρ δύναται τὰ μονοσύλλαβα βαρύνεσθαι; on the other hand Gramm. Meerm. § 27 ed. Koen. περισπῶσιν ὡς ἐπίπαν τὰ μονοσύλλαβα ὀνόματα· ῥῶξ, πῶξ, δρῶψ, χροῦς, βοῦς, θροῦς, βοῦς, χροῦς, νοῦς, χῆν, Ζεῦς; cf. Ahrens de Græcæ ling. dialect. 1. p. 11: he does not notice the former passage at all: probably the Æolians circumflexed those monosyllables which are naturally long, and oxytoned those which were naturally short, and if so, βλήρ, Æol. = δέλεαρ, in E. M. 200. 27, and Hesych. should be corrected βλήρ: yet we have μέis declared to be Æolic by Eust. 1174. 19, and oxytone by Arc. 125.

Ahrens de Gr. ling. dial. 2. p. 27: 'monosyllaba apud Dores oxytona sunt quæ apud Lesbios perispomena, vulgo vel oxytona vel perispomena . . . Exemplo sunt σκῶρ pro vulgari σκῶρ . . . et γλαύξ pro Attico γλαῦξ . . . Quanquam Doricum βῶς pro βοῦς περισπᾶσθαι fertur:'. I can add nothing to this, though I doubt whether the learned author is justified in his assertion by ancient authorities.

568. Oblique Cases.—The dissyllabic Genitive and Dative singular and Dative plural are oxytone, as θήρ, θηρός, θηρί, θηροί; οἷς, οἰός, οἰί, οἰσί; πούς, ποδός, ποδί, ποσί; the Accusative singular in ν when long, and the Vocative singular when formed by casting off s, the Genitive and Dative dual, and the Genitive plural, are perispomena, as γραῦν, δρῦν, λῖν, κλείμ, μῦν, ναῦν, οῖν, σῦν; βοῦ, Ζεῦ; βοοῖν, δρνοῖν, μνηοῖν, σοοῖν, φρενοῖν, φωτοῖν, χειροῖν, χθονοῖν; γνητῶν, θητῶν, μνηῶν, οἰῶν, Κρητῶν, σητῶν, χηνῶν; the remaining cases are accented on the penultimate, as κλείδα, μῆνα, χῆνα, φῶτα, νίφα; δρύε, μέε, σύε; αἶγες, παῖδες, χεῖρες; Πάν is oxytone in the Genitive and Dative singular only, Πανός, Πανί, Πάνα, Πάνες, Πάνων, Πάνας, Πᾶσι and Πάνεσσι; except

1. The contracted forms ἦρος, ἦρι (for ἕαρος, ἕαρι); Θῶνος, Θῶνι (for Θόωνος), Θῶντος; κῆρος κῆρι (for κέαρος, κέαρι, but

κηρός, κηρί, from κήρ, *fate*); λᾶος, λᾶϊ (for λᾶαος, λᾶαϊ); υἱός, υἱῖ (for υἱίος, or υἱός, from υἱός); Θέτι (for Θέτι), μάστι (for μάστι), μήτι (for μήτι), σπῆι (for σπέει), together with Φθάντος Φθάντι, Ὡψ Ὡπος, and Μῆνι.

2 In the ordinary dialect the Genitive and Dative dual and the Genitive plural of the following words are paroxytone: δᾶς, δᾶδοιν, δᾶδων; δμῶς, δμῶοιν, δμῶων; θῶς, θῶοιν, θῶων; κράς, κράτων; οὔς, ὦτοιν, ὦτων; παῖς, παῖδοιν, παῖδων; σῆς, σέων; Τρώς, Τρώων; φῶς, φῶτοιν, φῶτων; φῶς, φῶδοιν, φῶδων. Λᾶων from λᾶας is also paroxytone, and the same is the case with δούρων from δόρυ.

It may be as well to say that these rules do not apply to dissyllabic cases of participles; βᾶς, or στᾶς, for instance, make βάντος, στάντος, βάντι, στάντι, στάντα, στάν; στάντε, στάντοιν; στάντες, στάντα, στάντων, στᾶσι, στάντας; ζῶν, ζῶντος, ζῶντι, and so on.

569. NOTE 1.—*Genitive Singular.* Chærob. C. 408. 10 sq.; Arc. 428. 13; Schol. Ven. E. 266: on κρέας, κέρως, etc., which do not come from monosyllabic nominatives, see below, § 679: on Ὡπος, see Chærob. C. 411. 23; Hom. Od. 1. 429: the genitive and dative of πρῶν are found falsely accented: 'πρῶνός recte δξυτόνως scriptum ap. Chærob. in Theodos. p. 294. 19; Etym. M. p. 692. 49; Zonar. p. 1575, et in epigr. Damostrati Anth. Pal. 9. 328: Οὔρείου πρῶνός: male πρῶνος et πρῶνι in libris quibusdam Pausaniæ 2. 34. 11, et 36. 1. 2, ubi nomen collis est prope Hermionen siti,' *H. D.*: those who wrote πρῶν πρῶνος, regarded the word as contracted from πρέων, gen. πρέωνος; cf. Suid. s. v. Πρῶνες: Schol. Ven. M. 462: λᾶος προπερισπαστέον ὡς κλήρος· ἀπὸ γὰρ εὐθείας πέπτωκε δισυλλάβου κατὰ τὴν τοῦ ποιητοῦ χρῆσιν, καὶ ὥφειλε τρισυλλαβεῖν ἡ γενικὴ, συναλοιφὴν δὲ λαβοῦσα βαρύνεται: Schol. Ven. E. 266: υἱός προπερισπαστέον· ἀπὸ γὰρ εὐθείας ἐστὶ μὴ εἰρημένης τῆς υἱός, ἥς γενικὴ ὥφειλεν εἶναι τρισύλλαβος ὡς μάντιος, αὕτη τοίνυν συναλοιφὴν παθοῦσα καὶ δισύλλαβος γενομένη βαρύνεται, ἥς ἀκόλουθος δοτικὴ. Νηληϊεὺς υἱὶ ἐοικῶς (Π. 2. 20) καὶ αἰτιατικὴ ἀλλ' υἱᾶ Κλυτίοιο σώσσομεν (Π. 15. 427) καὶ πληθυντικὴ εὐθεῖα υἱες ὁ μὲν Κτεάτου (Π. 2. 621) καὶ αἰτιατικὴ υἱάς τ' ὀλλυμένους (Π. 22. 62)· ἀποδείξομεν δὲ καὶ τὸ υἱάσι δὲ Πριάμοιο (Π. 2. 463) παρὰ τοῦτο κεκλίσθαι κ. τ. λ.

570. *Dative Singular.*—υἱῖ, Schol. Ven. Π. 177: Θέτι, Hom. Π. 18. 407: μάστι, Π. 23. 500: Μῆνι, Herodot. 2. 99: μήτι, Π. 23. 318: σπῆι, Π. 24. 83; Chærob. C. 417: on δᾶι or δαῖ see Schol. Ven. Ξ. 387: the heteroclite κλαδί, λιτί, ἀλκί, are oxytone like other dissyllabic datives, A. G. 1226; Schol. Ven. Σ. 352.

Accusative Singular.—Schol. Ven. A. 480: λῖν περισπαστέον κατὰ νόμον τῶν μονοσυλλάβων αἰτιατικῶν· πᾶσα γὰρ αἰτιατικὴ μονοσύλλαβος εἰς N λήγουσα περισπᾶται, ἀπέστραπται δὲ τὸν δξὺν τόνον, μῦν, μνᾶν, σὺν ὕν· ταύτη καὶ ἡ κλείδα αἰτιατικὴ γενομένη κλείν περισπᾶται, τῆς εὐθείας δξυνομένης· ταῦτα Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ πεντεκαδεκάτῳ τῆς καθόλου: Arc. 130. 17; Chærob. C. 421. 23; Schol. Ven. Θ. 441; A. 480; Σ. 352.

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

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

Genitive and Dative Dual.—The genitive and dative in *οιν* have the same accent as the genitive plural, hence *ἀνδρῶν ἀνδροῖν, χειρῶν χειροῖν* or *χεροῖν*, but *παίδων παίδοιν*, Arc. 132. 10; Chærob. C. 445. 14: the Homeric *ποδοῖν* is properispomenon Il. 15. 18.

571. NOTE 2.—*Nominative Plural.* In Doric this case was *paroxytone*. Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 2. p. 29: 'Æque in nominativo et accusativo pluralis declinationis tertiæ apud Dorienses paroxytona fuisse traduntur, quæ vulgo scripta sunt proparoxytona, vel properispomena, ut *παῖδες, γυναῖκες, πτώκας* (Chærob. Bekk. 1236 [=in Can. 427. 21] *οἱ Δωριεῖς ὀξεῖαν παρέχουσιν ἐπὶ τῶν τοιούτων· οἶον παῖδες, αἴγες, γυναῖκες· ταῦτα γὰρ ἡμεῖς περισπῶμεν, οἱ δὲ Δωριεῖς παροξύνουσιν.*—J. Gr. 243 a: *τὰ εἰς ΕΞ λήγοντα θηλυκὰ ὀνόματα πληθυντικὰ ὀρθῆς πτώσεως παροξυτονόουσι, γυναῖκες, χεῖρες, νᾶες, ὀρνίθες.*—Scholl. Theocr. 1. 109: *τοῦ δὲ πτώκας τὸ ΑΞ μακρόν. οἱ γὰρ Δωριεῖς τῶν εἰς ΕΞ ληγόντων εὐθείων τῶν πληθυντικῶν ὁμοίως παροξύνουσι καὶ μακρόν ἔχουσι τὸ Α, ὅτι τὰς παρ' ἡμῖν εἰς ΕΞ ληγούσας εὐθείας τῶν πληθυντικῶν ἐκείνοι διὰ τῆς ΑΙ προφέρουσιν.* Grammaticulus, qui recte Dorico more *πτώκας* scriptum invenit, quæ profert, inde male colligit). Quod valde mirum esset, nisi, et in Latinorum declinatione tertiâ nominativus et accusativus pluralis ultimas longas haberent, ut pedēs, et in Gothorum iis declinationibus, quæ Græcorum et Latinorum tertiæ respondent, ut a *fisks*, piscis, descendit *fiscōs* n. pl. et *fiskans* acc. pl., et apud ipsos Græcos pronomina personalia, quæ priscas formas servare amant, ut *ἡμεῖς* et *ἡμᾶς*. Inde augurari licet, antiquitus eos tertiæ declinationis casus ultimas produxisse et in Dorica dialecto accentum certe priscum hæsisse.' Kühner G. G. 1. 251 thinks all this incredible, and that the accusative has in some mysterious way been confounded by the grammarians with the nominative; a professed grammarian should have more faith.

572. NOTE 3.—*Genitive Plural* is perispomenon, as *μηνῶν, χηνῶν, Κρητῶν, θητῶν, σητῶν, γνητῶν*, except the paroxytones mentioned above, to which may be added *Κῶων, πλώων, Τλώων*; Chærob. C. 453. 15: *τὰ εἰς Σ λήγοντα μονοσύλλαβα περιττοσυλλάβως κλινόμενα ταύτην ἔχουσι τὴν διαίρεσιν· τὰ μὲν ὀξύτονα, ἂν μὲν διὰ συμφώνου κλίνωνται, περισπῶσι τὴν γενικὴν τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἶον σῆς σητὸς σῆτες σητῶν, Κρῆς Κρητὸς Κρήτες Κρητῶν, θῆς θητὸς θῆτες θητῶν (σημαίνει δὲ τὸν μισθωτόν), γνῆς γνητὸς γνητές γνητῶν· ἂν δὲ διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΟΞ κλιθῶσι, βαρύνονται κατὰ τὴν γενικὴν τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἶον Τρῶς Τρωδς Τρῶες Τρῶων, δμῶς δμωδς δμῶες δμῶων, θῶς θωδς θῶες θῶων (ἔστι δὲ εἶδος θηρίου), σεὺς σέος [sic] σέες σέων (σημαίνει δὲ τοὺς σκῶληκας)· τοῦτω γὰρ τῷ κανόνι βαρύνονται. Τὸ δὲ τίνων καὶ κράτων πρὸς διάφορον σημασίαν διάφορον ἔχουσι καὶ τὸν τόνον· τὸ γὰρ τίνων πευστικὸν μὲν ὑπάρχον βαρύνεται, ἀνταποδοτικὸν δὲ ἥγουν ἀόριστον, περισπᾶται, οἶον τίνων ἥκουσας; τινῶν. Καὶ τὸ κράτων δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ κρᾶτες (ὃ σημαίνει τὴν κεφαλὴν) ὑπάρχον βαρύνεται, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ κράτη ὑπάρχον περισπᾶται, οἶον τὰ κράτη τῶν κρατῶν. Τὸ δὲ φάδων καὶ δᾶδων ἀπὸ τοῦ φωῖδων καὶ δαῖδων γινόμενα κατὰ συναίρεσιν τὴν βαρεῖαν τάσιν ἐφύλαξαν. Ταῦτα μὲν περὶ τῶν ὀξυνομένων. Τὰ δὲ περισπώμενα ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου γίνονται· ἂν μὲν γὰρ διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΟΞ κλίνωνται, περισπῶσι τὴν γενικὴν τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἶον μῦς μυδς μύες μυῶν, βοῦς βοδς βόες βοῶν, σὺς συδς σύες συῶν, δρυς δρυδς δρυές δρυῶν, ἂν δὲ διὰ συμφώνου κλίνωνται, βαρύνονται ἐν τῇ γενικῇ τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἶον παῖς παιδς παῖδες παῖδων, πᾶς παντὸς πάντες πάντων. Τὸ δὲ λάων ἐβαρύνθη πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν τοῦ οἱ λαοὶ τῶν λάων· ἄλλως τε δὲ οὔτε τοῦτο ἀπὸ μονοσυλλάβου εὐθείας τῆς λᾶς, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ δισυλλάβου τῆς λᾶας· ἀπὸ γὰρ τοῦ λᾶς γέγονεν ἡ γενικὴ λᾶας καὶ κατὰ κρᾶσιν τῶν δύο ΑΑ εἰς ἐν Α δηλονότι μακρόν, λᾶος οἶον*

λᾶος ὑπὸ ριπῆς·

καὶ λοιπὸν ἡ εὐθεία τῶν πληθυντικῶν λᾶας λᾶες καὶ ἡ γενικὴ λαάων λάων. Yet κίς

and *λῖς* make *κίος* and *λίος*, *κιῶν*, *λιῶν*. Schol. Ven. Γ. 198: ὁ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος οἶῶν ὡς αἰγῶν, ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς οἶῶν ὡς δαῖδαν, λέγων ὡς οὐ κλίνει τὸ μονοσύλλαβον ὁ ποιητής, εἰ μὴ μέτρον κωλύσειεν. Cf. Joh. Alex. 18. 16; Arc. 134. 10; 132. 11; A. G. 1251; Theodos. Can. 1005. 29; Eust. 1425. 52; 318. 46; Schol. Ven. N. 103; Chærob. E. 50. 2 sq.

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

573. NOTE 4.—In Doric the genitive plural of all monosyllables was perisponmenon, as *παντῶν*, *παιδῶν*, *Τρωῶν*, Apoll. de Adv. 581. 21: de Pron. 33 B; Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 2. p. 32. The pronominal *τίς* was alone excepted, Apoll. de Pron. 33 B; 35 B. Pamphilus extended this to all dialects; Schol. Ven. N. 103; Eust. 922. 49.

574. NOTE 5.—*Dative Plural.* Those in *εσσι*, as *θήρεσσι*, *χείρεσσι*, retract the accent; *σπέσσι* is a syncopated form of *σπέεσσι*, Chærob. C. 462. 20. This author also presumes that the dative plural of *Φθάς*, if it had one, would be *Φθάσι*, not *Φθασί*: *Ῥιάσι* or *υῖέσι* is paroxytone, Chærob. C. 463. 19; Joh. Alex. 11. 23.

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

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

πολυπτῶκές τε Μέλαιναι.

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

Ποσειδάωνος ὑποδμῶς,

οὐκ ἀντίκειται ἡμῖν ὀξυνόμενον, ἐπειδὴ, ὡς ἐν τῷ περὶ προθέσεως εἰ θεῶ φίλον μαθησόμεθα, παρέλκουσαν ἔχει τὴν ὑπὸ πρόθεσιν, ὥστε μὴδὲ παρέχειν ἔμφασιν ὅτι σύνθεσις γέγονεν. ἀντὶ γὰρ τοῦ Ποσειδάωνος δμῶς ἐστὶ; cf. E. M. 358. 10; 435. 32; Arc. 20. 17. Ἀνακλεῖς, Pollux 7. 107, should be ἀνάκλεις, like ἀντίκλεις, Chærob. C. 206. 28 and κατάκλεις, A. G. Oxon. 2. 342. 13; 296. 2; κατακλεῖς is therefore an error, though it is so accented by H. D. in all the passages which they quote except one, E. M. 495. 19; besides this the following exceptional words occur: ἀντισφίν, Philo, Belop. p. 67 C, H. D. is contrary to all rule, and almost certainly an error: αὐτοαῆρ, αὐτοπῆρ, αὐτοεῖς are accents for which there is no authority beyond that of the scribes: ἀρχιφῶρ, Diod. Sic. 1. 80, L. S., should probably be ἀρχίφωρ: διασφάξ, Arc. 18. 22; Draco 19. 9; on this and others of the same termination see Compound Adjectives, under which head ἐπιβλήης is considered: ἐπιπλάξ (?) H. D.: ἡμικρής, Lycoph. 150 is a false accent: ἑτεοδμῶς seems to be false for ἑτεόδμωσ: κατακλῶθες, Hom. Od. 7. 197, is written κατάκλωθες in E. M. 495. 24, but the former accent is correct, since the word is not derived from a monosyllabic noun, but from the verb κλώθω: περιχθῶν for περίχθων is probably an error, cf. Lob. Par. 382: ὠμοκλεῖς, Tzetzes, Alleg. p. 107. 48, H. D. ought to be ὠμόκλεις: σαμπῖ, L. S., if such a word really exists, its accent may be defended on the ground that it is a parathetic compound. The musical writers use such words as ἡμιθῆτα, ἡμιμῦ, ἡμιφῖ; they are hardly grammatical forms, and their accents are arbitrary.

(b) WORDS OF MORE THAN ONE SYLLABLE.

Neuter Substantives.

576. All neuter substantives throw the accent back, as ἄστυ, αὐτόκαλλος, βέλος, γῆρας, δάκρυ, δέλεαρ, δέμας, δίκερας, ἔαρ, κέρας, κρέας, κυνόςαργες, μέθυ, ὄνειαρ, ὄνειδος, οὔας, πέλαγος, πῶϋ, σίνηπι, τεῖχος, ὕδωρ; except ἰῶτα properispomenon.

NOTE.—Arc. 118-124; Theog. Can. 131. 28: Αὐτομήκος is better written as two words: βουμανές, Hesych.: ἡμεροκαλλές (?) E. M. 429. 44: ἰῶτα was thus accented by Herodian, Theog. Can. 78. 11: ὄνοχειλές, Hesych.: τριχομανές, a plant: the following Proper Names retain the adjectival accent; Ἀβαρές, Joseph. Ant. 8. 48: Διαμπερές, Plut. 1. 404.

Masculine and Feminine Substantives.

577. The irregularities of these words are so great that it is impossible to give any general rule which can be depended on, but it may perhaps assist the memory to mention the main result of the special rules subjoined. Speaking then in the widest terms, and neglecting the numerous exceptions which occur, it may be said that masculine and feminine substantives of this declension throw the accent as far back as possible, except those in *av*, *as* (gen. ἄδος), *eus*, *ην*, *ηρ*, *is* (gen. ἵδος, ἶδος, and ἰνος), *us* (gen. υδος), *ws* (gen. oos) and *ω*, which are oxytone: those in *ξ* and *ψ* always take the accent on the penultimate.

-AN.

578. Those in *av* are oxytone, as Ἀγριάν, Ἀζάν, Ἀζῆνες, Ἀλκμάν, Βραχμάν, Ἰάν, παιάν, πελεκάν, Τιτάν. Compounds are paroxytone, as Αἰγίπαν, Αἰνοτίταν, Ἑρμόπαν, Εὐήπαν, εὐπαίαν, Τιτανόπαν.

579. NOTE.—Arc. 8. 4; Chærob. C. 68. 15; 270. 23: ἰστέον δὲ καὶ τοῦτο ὅτι τὰ εἰς Ν λήγοντα ἀρσενικὰ ἢ θηλυκὰ ἢ ὀξύνοινται ἢ βαρύνονται, . . . οὐδέποτε δὲ περισπῶνται, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ᾧσιν εἰς ΩΝ . . . οἶον Ξενοφῶν: Lob. Par. 189: Αἰλᾶν (?) Epiph. Panar. 618 B, H. D.: Βαραβάν (*sic*) and Βαριωνᾶν are, according to E. M. 715. 11, barbarous and indeclinable, see § 32, and Chærob. E. 83. 9: Δαρείαν, Æschyl. Pers. 663, another form for Δαρείος: Δυμᾶν, St. Byz., is probably a mistake for Δυμάν or for Δυμᾶνες: Μεγᾶν, according to E. M. 715. 11, barbarous and indeclinable: μεγιστᾶν, Apoll. de Adv. 570. 10, but such an accent cannot be defended; the proper form is μεγιστάν; thus also for νεᾶν, Apoll. de Adv. 570, νεᾶν ought to be read, and for ξυνᾶν, ξυνάν: on the Doric forms Ποσειδᾶν (?) (gen. ἄνος), Ποτιδάν, Ποτειδάν, Ποσειδάν, see Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 2. p. 243 sq.; Ποσειδαν seems to be the Æolic form of the word, but there is great confusion both

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

-HN.

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

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

-IN.

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

-TN.

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

NOTE.—Chærob. C. 70. 8; 283. 5: ἰστέον ὅτι πάντα τὰ εἰς τὴν βαρύνονται, οἶον μόσυν (sic) Φόρκυν, Γόρτυν, ἐπεὶ δὴ τὰ πολλὰ παρὰ τοῖς Αἰολεῦσιν εὐρίσκονται. καὶ λοιπὸν ὡς δοκοῦντα εἶναι Αἰολικὰ εὐλόγως βαρύνονται: Arc. 10. 5.

-ΩΝ.

584. *Common Substantives in ων, gen. ωνος or ονος. General Rule.*—Collectives, or those which indicate a quantity of any object (called by the Greeks περιεκτικά); those which signify a place, names of months, and generally all that involve the idea of space or time are oxytone, without an exception, as ἀμπελών, *a vineyard*, αὐλών, *a glen*, ἀχυρών, *a chaff-heap*, βοών, *a cow-house*, ἡϊών, *a shore*, ἰστών, *a weaver's room*, κευθμών, *a hiding place*, λειμών, *a meadow*, λουτρών, *a bath room*, πυλών, *a gateway*; δαφνών, λευκών, πλατανών, ροδών, σιτοβολών, συκών; Ἀθηναίων, Ποσειδεών, Ἐλαφβολιόν, Γαμηλιών, Παχών, names of months; αἰών, *ævum*, πλειών, *a full time, a year*, χειμών, *winter time*: the rest are paroxytone, except those in βων, γων, δων, εων, αιων, ειων, ζων, νων, υων, ψων, which are oxytone (but ἄμβων, τρίβων, πώγων, κλύδων, κώδων, σπάδων, ὀπέων, κύων, are barytone), together with χιών, ἀγκών, εἰκών, μιμαλλών, ἡγεμών, δαιτυμών, θηλαμών, κηδεμών, τελαμών, χιτών, κατηφών, κολοφών, oxytone, and ταῶν perispomenon.

NOTE.—Arc. 13. 6; 16. 7; 18. 8; Chærob. E. 73. 1; C. 295. 9; Lob. Ajax. 134-144. It will be noticed that most feminines of this termination are oxytone, and the masculines (with the exception of the collectives and some others) paroxytone.

Special Rules.

585. Those in αων are paroxytone, as διδυμών, ὀπάων, συνοπάων, τετράων; except ταῶν perispomenon, and ἰών oxytone.

NOTE.—Ἰών, Dor.=ἡϊών: ἰών, *a kind of fish*, Athen. 321 D; 327 C: ὀπάων is made oxytone by Theog. Can. 28. 23, but falsely. On ταών or ταῶν see below, § 617.

586. Those in βων are oxytone, as ἄρραβών, βουβών, ρυμβών; except ἄμβων, στίλβων, and τρίβων paroxytone.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 30. 29: ἄμβων, cf. Theog. Can. 31. 5; Arc. 10. 10: στράβων, Arc. 10. 10, or στραβών (?) Pollux 2. 51: στίλβων, Mercury, is paroxytone, as being the participle of στίλβω: τρίβων, Arc. 10. 9; A. G. Oxon. 2. 423. 30.

587. Those in γων are oxytone, as ἀγών, ἀρηγών, ἀσπιδογοργών, γοργών, θιαγών, λαγγών, λογγών, σταγών, τρυγών; except καταπύγων and πώγων paroxytone.

NOTE.—Schol. Ven. Φ. 141; Theog. Can. 31. 6; 38. 13: καταπύγων, Schol. Ven. Φ. 141; Eust. 1228. 16; Theog. Can. 31. 18; Arc. 10. 23: λύγων, Theog. Can. 31. 7, the meaning is unknown; it is written λήγων in Chærob. 74. 28: προάγων, Arc. 10. 20, but the word is often oxytone in our books, cf. Lob. Par. 201; 545: πώγων, Theog. Can. 31. 7: στίγων (?) Eust. 725. 31, or στιγών, which is quoted by H. D. from Pollux 3. 72, but it is there paroxytone in Bekker's edition: τρίγων, Chærob. C. 74. 29.

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

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

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

590. Those in ζων are oxytone, as ἀλαζών, ἀμαζών, διομειαλαζών, πτωχαλαζών, ψευδαλαζών, Arc. 11. 19.

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

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

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

593. Those in ιων are paroxytone, as ἀκανθίων, ἀμπελίων, βραχίων, θυρσίων, καρβατίων, κίων, πρίων; except ἡίων, χίων oxytone.

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

594. Those in αων and εων are oxytone, as αἰών, ἀνδρειών, βαιών, γαιών, ἐλαιών, πλειών.

NOTE.—Παίων, the measure *pace*, is not uncommonly paroxytone: with this exception, the words of this termination fall more properly under § 584; cf. Lob. Ajax 136.

595. Those in κων are paroxytone, as δόρκων, μήκων, μύκων, σαλάκων, φύσκων; except ἀγκών, εἰκών oxytone.

NOTE.—Ἄγκων (γαλιαγκών, γαλιάγκων is common in the books, γονναγκών), Theog. Can. 39. 3; Arc. 12. 12: εἰκών, Arc. 12. 13: ἐλικών, *a musical instrument so called*, Aristid. Quint. 3. p. 117; H. D.: γυναικών, δονακών, λευκών, σφηκών, φαρμακών, φοινικών, come under § 584.

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

NOTE.—Αὐλών, Theog. Can. 38. 30; Arc. 12. 24; μιμαλλών, E. M. 130. 27; Arc. 13. 5; Theog. Can. 36. 7, where it is μιμαλών: μυλών, Theog. Can. 36. 2; Arc. 12. 25, ὡς τοπικόν, for which the false form μύλων occurs in Eust. Opusc. p. 275. 6, H. D., and also χειρομύλων for χειρομυλάν (?): πυλών, Theog. Can. 36. 2: σπαταλών, Athen. 352 B: χεῖλων, *labeo*: χεῖλῶνες, τῶν ἀλεκτρυόνων τινές (?) Hesych.: χελλών or χελών, Arist. H. A. 4. 17. 3, where two MSS. read χέλλων, but χελών seems to occur without variation in H. A. 8. 2. 26: in 5. 11. 3, two MSS. have χάλλων; in Athenæus we have κόλων, κολών, χελών: ἀμπελών, μηλών, etc., are collectives, E. M. 130. 27.

597. Those in μων are paroxytone, as ἄκμων, ἀλήμων, ἀρτέμων, γνώμων, δαίμων, ἰχνεύμων; except ἀκρεμών, δαιτυμών, ἡγεμών, θηλαμών, θημών, κευθμών (§ 584), κηδεμών, λειμών (§ 584), πανηγεμών, τελαμών, χειμών (§ 584) oxytone.

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

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

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

599. Those in *ζων* are paroxytone, as ἄζων, μύζων, σμύζων.

NOTE.—Πρηξών . . . οὕτως γὰρ τοὺς ἀγοραίους καλοῦσι Σικελοί, Theog. Can. 38. 20.

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

601. Those in *ρων* are paroxytone, as ἄκρων, γάστρων, γλί-
σχωρων, εἴρων, κέντρων, μυοπάρων, σάρων, Σκείρων, τρήρων.

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

602. Those in *σων* are paroxytone, as βίσων, καύσων, μαίσων, φώσων.

NOTE.—Πετασών, *petaso*, Athen. 657 E: θιασών, χρυσών, belong to § 584.

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

NOTE.—Ἄλετών, collective: κερατών, Plut. 1. 9, but κεράτων is mentioned by Chærob. C. 79. 16: κροτών, a tick, Theog. Can. 39. 3; Arc. 16. 24; yet it is generally paroxytone: πακτών for πάκτων is a mere fancy or mistake of Salmasius: χιτών, Arc. 15. 19: κοιτών, προκοιτών, ἱστών, προβατών, § 584.

604. Those in *νων* (and *ωνων*) are oxytone, as ἀλεκτρυνών, ἀλκυών, ἱππαλεκτρυνών, μυνών, χανών; except κύων paroxytone, Arc. 15. 27.

605. Those in *φων* are paroxytone, as γνίφων, γραμματοκύφων, κύφων, ξίφων, σίφων; except κατηφών and κολοφών oxytone.

NOTE.—Κατηφών, Arc. 16. 3; Schol. Ven. Ω. 253: κολοφών, Arc. 16. 3: κύφων is certainly paroxytone, Chærob. C. 77. 30, though Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 606, says: κύφων ὁ ξύλινος δεσμός, ἐν ᾧ δεσμεύονται οἱ ἐν τῇ φρουρᾷ, δν καὶ κυφῶνα περισπωμένως λέγουσι: σκυφών, Galen 4. p. 144; *H. D.*: ψηφών, 'Calculator, Manethoni 5. 277, restitui voluit Riglerus, Φειδωλὸς ψηφών (codex ψηφών) ὁ φιλάργυρος ἥδὲ δανειστής, *H. D.*: but the reading of the MS. is more in accordance with analogy.

606. Those in *χων* are paroxytone, as ἄρχων, Βάκχων, βλήχων, γλήχων, σπέρχων.

NOTE.—Chærob. E. 73. 1; Arc. 16. 6: τὸ δὲ γλήχων ὥφειλε βαρύνεσθαι· εἰ δὲ θηλυκὸν καὶ διὰ τοῦ Β, ὀξύνεται, but βλήχων is also barytone in the books: perhaps Arc. has confused βλήχων with ἡ βληχά, gen. βληχοῦς, though Chærob. C. 77. 34 says: καὶ τὸ γλήχων γλήχωνος βαρυνόμενον ἐπὶ τῆς γενικῆς φυλάσσει τὸ Ω, εἰ καὶ παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς ὀξύνεται καὶ θηλυκῶς λέγεται: προμαχών, Lob. Phryn. 167, also προμαχεών: μυχών and τραχών belong to § 584.

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

NOTE.—*Πρῶν* becomes *πρώνες*, Schol. Ven. Θ. 557: *πρώνες** ὡς *σώφρονες*. τὸ γὰρ *πρῶνες* πληθυντικὸν διηρέθη, καὶ εἰς *ὀξείαν* καὶ *βαρεῖαν* ἢ *περισπωμένη* *μετηνέχθη*.

608. Names of men, gods, and heroes in *ων* (gen. *ονος* or *ωνος*) are paroxytone, as *Ἀγαμέμνων*, *Ἀλκμαίων*, *Ἀμμων*, *Ἀμφιτρύων*, *Ἀμφίλων*, *Δευκαλίων*, *Θέων*, *Κλέων*, *Μαχάων*, *Πανδίων*, *Πλάτων*, *Σόλων*, *Τρύφων*, *Φίλων*; except *Γηρυών*, *Κερκυών*, *Παιών*, *Σαρπηδών*, *Τελαμών*.

609. NOTE.—*Ἄβρων*, Chærob. C. 286. 14, is falsely oxytone, Chærob. C. 74. 10: *Ἀβείρων* is written *Ἀβειρών* in Suid.: *Ἀβεσαλόν*, Suid.: *Ἀγών*, Phot. Lex.: *Ἀδραμών* ὁ Ἑρμῶν παρὰ Λυδοῖς, Hesych., yet St. Byz. s. v. *Ἀδραμύττειον* says: τὸν Ἑρμῶνα Λυδοὶ Ἀδραμὺν καλοῦσι Φρυγιστί, H. D.: *Ἀμυδών*, Chærob. C. 296. 10: *Ἀτμών*, E. M. 715. 12, is barbarous: *Αὐλών*, Paus. 3. 12. 9: *Βραυρών* (?) Theog. Can. 38. 33: *Γηρυών*, Arc. 15. 17, not *Γηρύων*, as it sometimes is: *Γιγών*, *Γιγών*, *Γιγγρών*, *Γιγρών*, etc., an obscure demon, is written and accented all sorts of ways, but his name should be paroxytone: *Ἐδεκών*, Polyb. 10. 34: *Ἐλεών* is quoted from Plut. 2. 301 A, but there it is correctly paroxytone: *Ἐλικών*, Tzetz. ad Hesiod. Op. p. 30. Gaisf., H. D., is better paroxytone, as in Plut. 1. 966 A, and elsewhere: *Ἡλεκτρώων*, Arc. 15. 22; Chærob. C. 71. 14; 284. 2: but *Ἡλεκτρών* (gen. *όνος* and *ωνος*) is not uncommon, though no doubt faulty: *Ἰσαιών* (?) Suid.: *Καλυδών* (?) the hero from whom the city *Καλυδών* received its name, St. Byz.; Chærob. C. 296. 10: *Κερκυών*, Arc. 15. 17, but *Κερκύων* is very frequent in the books: *Λειμών* (?) Paus. 8. 53. 2: *Μακεδών*, the eponymous hero of the Macedonians, St. Byz.: *Μαραθών*, a hero so called, Paus. 2. 6. 5: *Μεδεών*, son of Pylades, St. Byz.; Schol. Ven. B. 717: *Μελετεών* (?): *Μυρμιδών*, Apollod. 1. 7. 3: *Ναασσών*, Chærob. E. 83. 9: *Παιών*, cf. Theog. Can. 38. 3; A. G. Oxon. 1. 276. 13: *Πηλεγών*, Eust. 1228. 13: *Πλευρών*, Apollod. 1. 7. 7: *Σαρπηδών*, gen. *όνος* or *Σαρπήδων*, gen. *όντος*, cf. Schol. Ven. M. 379; Φ. 141; Ψ. 800; Theog. Can. 32. 17 and 32; Chærob. C. 295. 2: *Σέθων*: Ἀρ. Herodot. libri consentire perhibentur in accentu *Σεθών*, quum *Σέθως* vel *Σέθος* sit ap. Eust. et Schol. Hom. Od. Ξ. 278, *Σέθω* et accus. *Σέθων* ap. Joseph. c. Apion. p. 461, 462, L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: *Σηών*, Sept., is barbarous and indeclinable: *Σιγών*, Pape: *Σιδών*, Chærob. C. 296. 20: *Σικυών*, Paus. 2. 6. 5: *Σιλοών*, Pape: *Τελαμών*, E. M. 715. 11: *Τενθρηδών*, cf. Herod. π. μ. λ. 9. 16: *Φλεών* (?) a name of Dionysus: *Χαιρών*, Theog. Can. 38. 32, but in our books it is paroxytone: *Χελιδών*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 9. 6, also as the name of a woman.

610. Names of cities, places, and rivers in *ων* (gen. *ονος*, *ωνος*) are oxytone, as *Ἀβυδών*, *Ἀγκών*, *Αἰγών*, *Ἀλαβών*, *Ἀργανθών*, *Αὐλών*, *Βαβυλών*, *Βραυρών*, *Δωδών*, *Καρχηδών*, *Κιθαιρών*, *Κολοφών*, *Μαραθών*, *Πυθών*, *Σιδών*, *Στρυμών*; but to this rule there are many exceptions, of which the more important are *Ἀσκάλων*, *Κρότων*, and *Λακεδαίμων*.

611. NOTE.—*Names of Places*. E. M. 513. 28; Arc. 16. 17; St. Byz. s. v.: *Αἰσών* . . . ὀξύτονον τὸ *Αἰσών*· τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΩΝ δισύλλαβα ἐπὶ πόλεων ὀξύνεται, εἰ μὴ διαστολὴν ἔχοι σημαινομένον, ὡς τὸ *Κρότων* βαρύνεται· ὀξυνόμενον γὰρ δηλοῖ ζῶν· φιν· ἢ χαρακτηρὶ ὑπάγοιτο, ὡς τὸ *Ἴτων*, συναπενεχθὲν τῷ *Τρίτων*, *Γείτων*, *Βίτων*· οἶον *Ἡών*, *Κρόννων*, *Γύρτων*, *Νέων* (sic), σεσημειώται τὸ *Οἶβων*, ἔστι πόλις Ἰταλίας: *Ἀγκών*, on which St. Byz. says, ἴσως δὲ βαρύνεται κατὰ τοὺς ἐγχωρίους ὡς *Ἀντρων*: *Ἀδέρκων*, St. Byz.: *Ἀδράνων*, Pape: *Ἀκκάρων*, Joseph. A. J. 5. 2. 4; H. D.: *Ἀλβίων*, St. Byz.: *Ἀλμων*, St. Byz.: *Ἀντρώων*, Eust. 324. 34: καὶ τὴν *Ἀντρώων*

δὲ τινὲς μὲν βαρύνουσιν ὡς τὴν Ἰῶνα, τινὲς δὲ Ἀντῶνα φασὶν ὡς Πυθῶνα· Ἡρωδιανὸς δὲ φησὶν ὡς Πλευρῶνα, Arc. 14. 25; 15. 4: Ἀραυσίων, Strab. 185: Ἀρβών, St. Byz., is paroxytone in Polyb. 2. 11: Ἀσκάλων, E. M. 130. 27; Theog. Can. 39. 16; Arc. 17. 4: Ἀσσάλων, Arc. 17. 5: Ἀτμών, E. M. 715. 11: Αὐενίαν, St. Byz., is false for Αὐενίων, Strab. 185: Βλησίαν (?) Strab. 224: Βραύραν, St. Byz., should be Βραυρών, Strab. 399: Γύρτων, St. Byz., a blunder for Γυρτών, Strab. 442: Δάσκων, St. Byz.: Δέρθων, Strab. 217, or Δέρτων, St. Byz., or Δερτών (?) Ptol.: Δευκαλίαν, an island so called, Strab. 435: Εὐαίμων (?) St. Byz.: Ζαβουλών, Chærob. E. 154. 34: Ἰῶν, Arc. 16. 19; Eust. 324. 23: τὴν δὲ Ἰῶνα προπαροξύνεσθαι φασὶν οἱ παλαιοὶ ὡς Μήκωνα. τινὲς δὲ ὀξύνουσι. According to St. Byz. the natives called it Ἰῶν: Κάρμων, Strab. 141: Καστάλων, St. Byz., but Κασταλῶν, Polyb. 10. 38. 7; 11. 20. 5; also Κάστλων, Plut. 1. 569; cf. H. D. s. v.: Κράνων, St. Byz., false for Κραννών, Strab. 442: Κρεμμύων, St. Byz.: Κρήστων, St. Byz., false for Κρηστών: Κρομμύων, St. Byz., or Κρομυών: Κρότων, Theog. Can. 34. 13, and this is the common accent, but Κροτών also occurs, cf. Arc. 26. 24: Κύρτων, St. Byz.: Κῶθων, St. Byz.: Λακεδαίμων, Theog. Can. 39. 17: Λάκμων, St. Byz.: Λήρων (?) Strab. 185: Λύσκων, St. Byz.: Μόθων, a rock so called, Paus. 4. 35. 1: Μόρων, Strab. 152: Μύλων, St. Byz.; Athen. 337 C: 'ubi libri optimi μυλῶνα vel. μυλῶν'; H. D.: Μύων, St. Byz.: Νάρβων, Strab. 181: Νέδων, St. Byz., this has also a genitive Νέδοντος, Chærob. C. 75. 19: Νέσσων, St. Byz.: Νέων, 'accentus autem, in quo variant etiam libri Strabonis 9. p. 439, in ultima ponendus videtur, ut diserte præcipit Steph. Byz. in Αἴσων, ubi tamen male Νέων'; L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Ὀβούλκων, Strab. 141, or Ὀβόλκων, St. Byz.: Ὀβρων, Suid.: Ὀλιζών is oxytone, not Ὀλίζων, as Nicias wrote, Schol. Ven. B. 717; Theog. Can. 38. 26: Ὀλμωνες, St. Byz.: Ὀλοοσσών, Herodian made it paroxytone, Schol. Ven. B. 739, and Ὀλόσσων, Pape: Ὀρτων, Strab. 242: Οὐάδμων, Pape: Οὐλπων (?): Οὐρσων, Strab. 141: Πάρνων, Paus. 2. 38. 7: Παρπάρων (?) St. Byz.: Πίων, false for Πρίων: Πομπέλων, Strab. 161: Πρίων, Polyb. 1. 85, the name is significant: Πριάμων (?) Strab. 315, or Πρόμων or Πρώμων: Πύρων (?) Pape: Πώγων, Strab. 373: Πίζων, St. Byz.: Πουσκίων, Strab. 182: Σάλων, St. Byz. s. v. Σαλῶνεια, Strab. 315: Σάνδων (?) St. Byz.: Σαπυσελάτων (? gen.), Paus. 2. 25. 10: Σάρων, St. Byz.: Σάσων also occurs under the form Σασών: Σατίων, Polyb. 5. 108. 8: Σισάπων, Strab. 142: Σκάρδων, Strab. 315: Σόρων, Paus. 8. 23. 8: Σούλμων, Arc. 16. 24: Ταράσκων, Strab. 178, or Ταρούσκων: Ταρράκων, St. Byz., also Ταρρακῶν and Ταρρακόν: Τέκμων, St. Byz.: Τράρων, Schol. Lycoph. 1159: Τράχων, Suid., but Τραχῶν also occurs: Χάων, St. Byz.: Χρυσονδύων, Polyb. 5. 108.

612. NOTE 2.—Names of Rivers and Streams. Ἀζων, Chærob. C. 76. 24: Αἴσων, Plut. 1. 263; Theog. Can. 33. 14: Ἀκίδων (gen. *τος* and *ωνος*), Strab. 348: Ἀλιάκμων, Strab. 330: Ἀλιζών, Theog. Can. 33. 22; in Plut. 2. 515 D, it is Ἀλιζών; Βρύχων, Theog. Can. 33. 30: Γαίσων, Herodot. 9. 97: Διάγων, Paus. 6. 21. 4: Δρίλων, Theog. Can. 35. 29: Ἐρίγων, Theog. Can. 31. 15: in the books the accent varies between Ἐρίγων and Ἐριγών, but the latter is probably right, since the passage in Theog. is by no means conclusive: Ἰων, Strab. 327: Καύκων, St. Byz., etc.: Κνακίων, Theog. Can. 38. 9; Herod. π. μ. λ. 17. 22, is falsely Κνακίων in Plut. 1. 287, H. D.; (but Sintenis has Κνακίων) and Κνηκείαν, Lycoph. 550, where W. Dindorf proposes to read Κνηκίων; another form Κνακυών occurs in Chærob. C. 296. 29: Κύνδων, Theog. Can. 31. 28: Λάδων, Strab. 343; Chærob. C. 75. 15: Λήθων, Athen. 71 B.; H. D.: Νάρων, Theog. Can. 36. 15; Chærob. C. 288. 2: Νέδων, gen. *ωνος* and *οντος*: Ὀζων, Theog. Can. 32. 11: Πρίων, St. Byz.: Πουβίκων, Strab. 217: Σαλάγγων, Schol. Ven. φ. 141: Σίρβων, a lake, St. Byz.: Τρίτων, an old name of the Nile, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 269.

613. All masculine proper names in *ων* are paroxytone, as Ἄονες, Ἰάονες, Κάων, Φάων, Χάων, Theog. Can. 30. 11; Arc. 17. 26; 18. 7.

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

615. NOTE.—Cf. Schol. Ven. Φ 141; Theog. Can. 30. 15; Chærob. C. 289. 13: Ἄγονες, Polyb. 2. 15. 8: Αἰμών, St. Byz. s. v. Αἰμονία: Ἀργείων, Theog. Can. 30. 16: Αὔσων, St. Byz. s. v. Αἰμονία: Βήρωνες, Strab. 162: Βίστονες, St. Byz. s. v. Βιστονία: τὸ ἔθνικόν Βιστών (*sic*), τῶν εἰς τὸν δισυλλάβων, βαρυνομένων, οἷον Πλάτων, Κρίτων, εἰ μὴ διαστολὴ γένοιτο σημαινομένου· χιτῶν γὰρ πρὸς διαστολὴν ὀξύνεται τοῦ κυρίου καὶ ποτάμου, καὶ τὸ κροῖων τὸ ζωύφιον πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν τοῦ τῆς πόλεως ὀνόματος, ἢ περιεκτικὸν διὰ τὸ κοιτῶν, ἰστών, ἢ ἔθνικόν διὰ τὸ Ὀ κλινόμενον, ὡς τὸ Βίστονος, Herodot. 7. 110: Ἑστίωνες, Strab. 206: Ἡδῶνες also occurs under the forms Ἡδῶνες, Ἡδωνες, but there is more authority for making it oxytone than paroxytone: Ἰῶνες, St. Byz.: Καύκωνες, Hom. etc.; Chærob. C. 289. 19: Κέλωνες, Diod. Sic. 17. 110; H. D.: Κέντρωνες, Strab. 204: Κίκωνες, Theog. Can. 30. 16; cf. Arc. 12. 10; Chærob. C. 289. 22: Κύδωνες, Hom. etc.; Chærob. C. 289. 21: Λάκων, Theog. Can. 30. 16: Λίγγωνες, Strab. 193, also Λίγγωνες and Λύγγωνες: Δούσωνες, Strab. 162: Μαίονες (Μήρονες Μηρίονες): 'accentum acutum, quem præbent libri plures paucioresve Herodoti 1. 7; 7. 74, testatur schol. Ven. Hom. II. Δ. 394, qui nom. pr. [i. e. of the founder of the nation] gravari dicit εἰς ἀποφυγὴν τοῦ ἔθνικοῦ, consentiente Etym. M. in Βαίων citato (sive grammat. in Cram. An. vol. 1. p. 276. 6), dissentiente Eustathio, L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Μακροπώγωνες, Strab. 492, may perhaps be better considered an adjective: Μάκρωνες, Arc. 14. 24; 15. 3: Μέμνωνες, Theog. Can. 30. 18; Chærob. C. 289. 29: Μέρωνες, Pape: Μύνδωνες (or Μύνδωνες), St. Byz.: Μύτωνες, Chærob. C. 289. 19: Ὀλόσσωνες (?) Lycoph. 906: Οὔασκωνες, Strab. 155: Οὔένωνες, Strab. 206: Οὔεττωνες, Strab. 162: Παίονες, Herodot. 5. 15, is said to be oxytone, A. G. Oxon. 1. 276. 9: Πανίωνες: Πίκτωνες, Strab. 190: Σάντωνες, St. Byz., also Σάντωνες: Σάξωνες, St. Byz.: Σέμνωνες, Ptol., or Σέμνωνες, Strab., but Σεμνόνες also occurs; Σέννωνες, St. Byz.; Σένωνες, Σένωνες, Σέννωνες, etc.: Σήνωνες = Σένωνες, Polyb. 2. 17. 7: Σιροπαίονες, Herodot. 5. 15: Σουεσσίωνες, Strab. 196: Συλίωνες, St. Byz.: Τεύτωνες, Strab. 196: Χαύωνες, St. Byz.: Χῶνες, Strab. 253: Ὠδωνες, St. Byz.: Ὠστίωνες, St. Byz.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE.—Ἀμνοκῶν, Chærob. C. 298. 13; Σολομῶν, gen. ὦντος, is also inflected Σολόμων, gen. ὠνος, Theog. Can. 29. 29; 37. 11; Ἐξικρών and Ἐρμοκρών in Arc. 14. 26; 15. 5, have been rightly emended by Schmidt. See also Arc. 10. 12; 12. 6; 16. 2; E. M. 513. 28; Chærob. C. 299. 32; Herod. π. μ. λ. 10. 1 sq.

-Ξ and -Ψ.

620. Nouns in ξ and ψ are all accented on the penultimate, they are therefore either properispomena or paroxytone, as ἀλώπηξ (χηναλώπηξ), ἄναξ, αὔλαξ, θώραξ, Καππάδοξ, κλίμαξ, Λέλεξ, μύρμηξ (λεοντομύρμηξ), οἶαξ, πέρδιξ; ἀγχίλωψ, καλαῦροψ, κατῆλιψ, κίκνωψ, κώνωψ, λαῖλαψ.

621. NOTE 1.—Arc. 18. 18; E. M. 109. 45. The compound words in ξ, the latter half of which consists of a monosyllabic verbal root, are occasionally used in a substantive sense, e.g. ἀπορρώξ, διασφάξ, ὑποσφάξ: their accentuation is considered below, §§ 724–728.

Ἀγριοβρόξ, Hesych.: αἰσκῶπες, Arist. H. A. 9. 28. 1, where one MS. has αἰε σκῶπες, should probably be αἰέσκωπες, as in Eust. 1524. 6; those who made it oxytone considered it to be derived from σκῶπτω: Ἀλμῶπες, Thucyd. 2. 99, is accented like an adjective: ἐρνύγας, Arist. Poet. 21. 17, cannot be right: μερτρύξ (?) Diosc. 3. 131, H. D.: πτέρυξ, Eust. 229. 37: τὸ δὲ πτέρυγος λάβεν [Π. 2. 316] ἀρέσκει τοῖς παλαιοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀριστάρχειον ἀνάγνωσιν, ὡς δ' ἄλλοι φασί, κατὰ παράδοσιν παροξύνην, ἀπὸ εὐθείας ὀξύτονου τῆς ἡ πτερύξ, δὲ δηλοῖ οὐ τὰ πτερὰ μόνον, τὸ μόριον δὲ μετὰ τῶν περικειμένων πτερῶν, καθὰ δηλοῖ καὶ Ἡρωδιανός, εἰπὼν ὅτι τὰ εἰς ΥΞ θηλυκά, μονοσύλλαβα μὲν ὄντα, ὀξύνεται· στύξ, νύξ, τρύξ· ὑπὲρ μίαν δὲ ὄντα συλλαβὴν βαρύνεται· κάλυξ, ἄντυξ, πομφόλυξ. τὸ πτερὺξ σεσημειῖται ὑπὸ Ἀριστάρχου ὀξυνθὲν διὰ τὸ ἐννοίας περιεκτικῆς εἶναι, Eust. 1334. 26; Chærob. C. 81. 15; Etym. Gud. 485. 18; E. M. 694. 20; Schol. Ven. B. 316. This arbitrary accentuation of Aristarchus is not generally followed in our books, and with reason.

622. NOTE 2.—According to the grammarians ι and υ are never long by nature before ξ in hypermonosyllabic nouns, hence they prescribe κῆρυξ, φοῖνιξ, not κήρυξ or φοῖνιξ, though both forms are to be met with. On the quantity of these dichronous vowels see Lob. Par. 411, who proves that the grammarians and their rules, manuscripts, and printed books are involved in a hideous mass of contradictions. Cf. also Chærob. C. 221. 35; 292. 25; 311. 1 sqq.; 425. 33; Draco, 44. 5; 92. 23; 93. 5. 8; 100. 3; E. M. 460. 55; Schol. Ven. K. 258; Etym. Gud. 207.

16; 320. 32; Reg. Pros. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 433, n. 63 sqq.; Priscian, p. 753, ed. Putsch.

Such forms as θῶμιγξ, ἱλιγξ, λαῖγξ, εὐλαῖγξ, μῆνιγξ, μῆριγξ, πῶϋγξ, σῆραγξ, σμῆριγξ, σμῶδιγξ, στῆριγξ, σῦριγξ, φαῦσιγξ, φῦσιγξ, φῶτιγξ, ψᾶφιγξ, ῶλιγξ, ῶριγξ, appear monstrous enough, yet they are often found thus accented; cf. Lob. Phryn. 71.

-AP.

623. Nouns in αρ retract the accent, as Αἷσαρ, Ἄραρ, δάμαρ, Ἰσαρ, Καῖσαρ, Arc. 19. 14; Chærob. C. 83. 34.

-HP.

624. Those in ηρ (gen. ηρος and ερος) as ἀήρ, αἰθήρ, ἀνήρ, ἐλατήρ, γαστήρ, γενετήρ, πατήρ, σωτήρ, στατήρ, χαρακτήρ; except paroxytone, εἰνάτηρ, θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ, φράτηρ. Proper names and those of nations are paroxytone, as Βύζηρες, Δημήτηρ, Δόβηρες, Ἐρίηρ, Ἰβηρ, Πίηρ; except Ἐλευθήρ oxytone.

625. NOTE.—Chærob. C. 85. 24; E. 6. 21; Arc. 19. 19, who says that τὰ εἰς HP θηλυκὰ μὴ μετατιθέμενα κατὰ τι ἔθος ποιητοῦ εἰς διάφορον γένος βαρύνεται . . . τὸ δὲ γαστήρ δέξνεται: and in accordance with this rule we have εἰνάτηρ, θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ: the oblique cases of these, except the vocative, are accented as if the nominative had been oxytone: φράτηρ, Chærob. C. 320. 13; A. G. Oxon. i. 346. 16: φράτηρ Ἀπτικοὶ μὲν βαρύνουσιν, οἱ δὲ Δωριεῖς δέξνουσιν: the word is not unfrequently oxytone in the books, though such an accent is certainly false, cf. A. G. 992. 11: Ἀνίηρ, Hesych.: Ἀστήρ, Arc. 20. 4, but in 19. 13 he makes it paroxytone, and the latter seems to be the proper accent, for in Eust. 1967. 22 we have Ἄστηρ, πόλις distinguished from ἀστήρ, ὃ κατ' οὐρανόν: Δημήτηρ, Arc. 19. 26: Ἰβηρ, Chærob. C. 320. 16: Πίηρ, Chærob. C. 320. 16; Ἐλευθήρ, Chærob. C. 318. 10; Arc. 20. 3.

626. Compounds in ηρ which retain η in the genitive are oxytone; while those which have ε are paroxytone, as δετήρ ἀμαλλοδετήρ, στατήρ ὀβολοστατήρ; but ἀνὴρ γυναικάνηρ λιπάνηρ, δαήρ πολυδάηρ, Arc. 28. 8, πατήρ αἰνοπάτηρ, and therefore συμπατήρ, quoted by H. D. from Joannes Damascenus, is most likely a false accent.

-EIP.

627. Substantives in ειρ are paroxytone, as Ἀλάζειρ, ἀντίχειρ, Βέχειρ, Ἐλάτειρ, Λίγειρ, Σάπειρ, χρυσοέθειρ.

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

-ΥΡ.

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

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

-ΩΡ.

629. Those in ωρ are paroxytone, as ἀφήτωρ, ἔκτωρ, ἐστιάτωρ, ἡλέκτωρ, ἵστωρ, Κάστωρ, Μήστωρ, νεμέτωρ, Νέστωρ, οἰκήτωρ; except ἰχώρ oxytone.

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

-ΑΣ.

630. (a) Those in as (gen. ādos) are oxytone, as ἄμασυκάς, δυάς, λαμπάς, μονάς, πολυδειράς, τριάς, φυγάς, Ἀρκάς, Ἑλλάς, Παλλάς.

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

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

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

632. (c) Those in as (gen. αντος) are paroxytone, as ἀδάμας, ἀλίβας, γίγας, ἐλέφας, κιλλίβας, λυκάβας, Αἷας, Ἀρνᾶς, Ἀφίας, Βίας, Βύζαντες, Γαράμαντες, Ἑλέας, Θόας, Κάλχας, Παπίας, Σατύας, Φλεγύας; except ἀνδριάς, ἰμάς oxytone.

633. NOTE.—Arc. 21. 3; Joh. Alex. 8. 22: σεσημειῶται τὸ ἰμάς καὶ ἀνδριάς ὀξυνθέντα· ἰμάντος γὰρ καὶ ἀνδριάντος, ἅπερ παρ' Ἀττικοῖς περισπᾶται; 'De nominativi accentu acuto Epim. Hom. Cram. Anecd. vol. 1. p. 217. 10; Herodian. ap. Choerob. Can. p. 98. 1, et Περὶ μον. λ. p. 34. 9; Arcad. p. 21. 3; 193. 14, et Draco, 12. 9; 41. 25, apud quem nullum nunc vestigium circumflexi ab eo, ut ab Heliodoro et Tyrannione, secundum Herodianum probati: sed dativi pluralis vitiosus accentus ἀνδριάσι pro ἀνδριάσι frequens in libris,' H. D.; cf. H. D. s. v. ἰμάς and E. M. 101. 43: ἄλλᾶς (=ἀλλᾶεις?), Herodian ap. Eust. 300. 15, gen. ἀλλάντος, Choerob. C. 426. 15, not ἀλλάντος, as Joh. Alex. 8. 18: Γαιωνᾶς (gen. Γαιωνᾶτος) is very doubtful: on Γαρίμας the following observation is made by E. M. 221. 41: Γαρίμας, ἐκ τοῦ μαρίκας· ἢ ἐκ τοῦ γαρίκας τὸ μαρίκας· βάρβαρον δὲ τὸ ὄνομα, καὶ ἡ κλίσις, καὶ ὁ τόνος. Ἡρωδιανὸς περὶ παθῶν: but it is regular if paroxytone, and that is its accent in the books: Γλίσσᾶς (gen. ἄντος, Choerob. C. 426. 15: ἄντος, Joh. Alex. 8. 17) or Γλίσσας, Γλίσσαντος, Eust. 269. 18, or Γλίσσᾶς, gen. ᾱ; cf. S. V. 504; Schol. Ven. M. 20, and H. D. s. v.: διξᾶς (gen. ἄντος), Pollux 9. 81: ἐξᾶς (gen. ἄντος), Pollux 4. 174; Arc. 21. 22: ἰλᾶς (=ἰλάεις, gen. ἄντος), Choerob. C. 43. 5; Arc. 21. 26: πελεκᾶς (gen. ἄντος, Choerob. C. 426. 15, or ἄντος, Choerob. C. 42. 28): of this word various forms occur, as πελεκάν, ἄνος: πελεκᾶς, ἄνος: πελεκᾶς, ᾱ: πελέκας (?) Schol. Aristoph. Av. 882=883: μήποτε πελέκας προενεκτέον ὡς ἀλίβας· ὁ δὲ πελεκῆνος τῷ πελεκᾶντι προσέρριπται. πελεκάν μέντοι πελεκᾶνος

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

(d) Λᾶας, gen. λᾶαος, is properispomenon, Choerob. C. 27. 30.

-HΣ.

634. (a) Those in ης (gen. ητος and ηθος) are paroxytone, as γλυκύτης, δασύτης, δριμύτης, κακότης, κοσμιότης, λέβης, λευκότης, λογιότης, μεσότης, ποιότης, ποσότης, Δάρης, Μάγνης, Μένδης, Μίλης, Πάρνης; except ἄδροτής, βραδυτής, γυμνής, δηϊοτής, ἐσθής, Κουρήτες, the Curetes (but κούρητες, young men, is regular), κουφοτής (?) ποτής, ταχυτής, τραχυτής, χερνής, ψιλής, which are oxytone.

635. NOTE 1.—Schol. Ven. E. 9; Chærob. C. 43. 10-55. 33: ἄδροτής, Arc. 28. 8, but ἄδρότης is by no means uncommon: ἀνδροτής is oxytone in Eust. 1090. 32; E. M. 103. 1, but ἀνδρότης would appear to be the correct accent, cf. Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 22: βραδυτής, Arc. 28. 8; E. M. 103. 1: 'In codd. interdum παροξυτόνας scribitur βραδυτής, ut βραδύτητος, apud Polyb. 10. 32. 12, βραδύτης apud Herodianum, Περὶ μον λέξ. p. 40. 7, contra ipsius Herodiani regulam;' W. Dindorf ap. H. D.: γυμνής is always oxytone, but I find no express declaration of its accent in the grammarians: δανοτής, Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 12: δηϊοτής, Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. Γ. 20; E. M. 103. 1; Eust. 669. 47: περὶ δὲ τοῦ τόνου τῆς δηϊοτήτος, ὥσπερ καὶ τῆς ταχυτήτος καὶ τῆς βραδυτήτος καὶ τῶν ὁμοίων προπερισπωμένων ἀμφιλογεῖται: οἱ μὲν γὰρ συνηγοροῦσιν ὀξέως τονοῦσθαι τὰς αὐτῶν εὐθείας . . . πλείους δὲ ἀντιλέγουσι γενναϊότερον, βαρυτονοῦντες καὶ αὐτὰ κατὰ τὸ φιλότης φιλότητος, κακότης κακότητος: some think that it was barytone in the nominative δηϊότης, and properispomenon in the other cases, cf. Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 8: ἐρπής, Chærob. C. 54. 35, appears to be always paroxytone in our books: ἐσθής, Arc. 28. 9: ἰσότης, Mæris 202: ἰσότης, ὡς ἀρότης, Ἀττικῶς, ἰσοτής ὡς βραβευτής, Ἑλληνικῶς: Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 7 declares for ἰότης, ἰσότης, κακότης: Κουρής, Eust. 1179. 20: ὅτι ἐν δυσὶ τόποις κούρητας οἶσοντας Ἀχιλλεὺς τὰ δῶρα, ἐνταῦθα λέγει τοὺς νέους, ὅπερ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἀναγινώσκει τῷ τόνῳ ὡς πένητας, κλίνων ὡς ἱαμβικὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ κόρος ὁ νέος, κύρης κόρητος. τὸ μέντοι ἔθνος Κουρήτας ὡς ἀδμήτας: Schol. Ven. T. 193; this accentuation is condemned by Schol. Ven. I. 529, but E. M. 534. 13 agrees with Eustathius: κουφοτής, said to be Attic by Arc. 28, and Chærob. C. 352. 11, but Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 7 has κουφότης: ποτής, Arc. 28. 9; Chærob. C. 352. 11: ταχυτής, Chærob. C. 352. 11; E. M. 103. 1: τραχυτής, Chærob. C. 352. 11, in Attic only: ψιλής, Chærob. C. 55. 4; Eust. 511. 10: χερνής, Chærob. C. 55. 4.

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

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

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

638. NOTE 1.—E. M. 435. 4: Ἀλειπῆς, a fountain at Ephesus, so called from its never failing, fluctuates between an adjectival and substantival accent, it is oxytone in E. M. 60. 47, Orion 618. 11; paroxytone in Etym. Gud. 32. 57; Ἀψευδῆς, so Aristarchus, Schol. Ven. Σ. 39; Hom. Il. 18. 46: Εὐθαλῆς (?) is so accented by H. D., but should probably be paroxytone: Ἰαμενῆς, Suid., should perhaps be Ἰαμένης: Ἰμφῆς, St. Byz.: Νημερτής, Hom. Il. 18. 46; Schol. Ven. Σ. 39; Chærob. C. 352. 18: all proper names in κλῆς = κλέης are perispomena. Eust. 583. 32: τὸ Πυλαιμένης κύριον βαρύνοντες οἱ παλαιοὶ λέγουσιν, ὅτι τὰ τοιαῦτα κύρια ὡς ἐπιπλείστον βαρύνεσθαι φιλεῖ. ἡ μέντοι συνήθεια πολλὰ παρέφθειρεν δξύτονον, ὡς τὸ Εὐτυχῆς καὶ τὸ Εὐμενῆς τὰ κύρια: πρυλῆς, Schol. Ven. E. 9: τὰ εἰς ΗΣ δισύλλαβα δξύτονα, ἐν ἔχοντα σύμφωνον, εἰς ΟΥΣ περατοῦται κατὰ τὴν γενικὴν, σαφοῦς πρηνοῦς πρυλοῦς φραδοῦς. Schol. Ven. E. 744: πρυλέεσσ' πεξοῖς ὀπλίταις, πρύλις, ὡς δαμάσω δάμαλις περύω πέρυλις καὶ πρύλις (sic); the grammarians were therefore not quite agreed as to the form of the nominative singular; πρυλέες in our books is always paroxytone, which implies a nominative πρυλῆς or πρυλίς, cf. Eust. 893. 37, who leaves the question rather undecided; Arc. 30. 19: τὸ δὲ πρύλις βαρύνεται, ἡ ἐνοπλος ὄρχησις; A. G. Oxon. I. 342. 6.

639. NOTE 2.—Ἀρης is paroxytone, Arc. 25. 5. The following forms of the genitive occur in the grammarians or elsewhere, Ἀρητος, Ἀρεως, Ἀρου, Ἀρους, Chærob. C. 46. 5, Ἀρεος, Ἀρηος, Ἀρηως, Ἀρεω, Ἀρενος; on its vocative see Eust. 518. 19.

—ΕΙΣ.

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

—ΙΣ.

641. It may be observed that in general all those which form their accusative in ν are barytone, Arc. 36. 17.

(a) Those in ις (gen. ιος and εως) retract the accent, whether simple or compound, as αἴσθησις, ἄλωσις, βάδισις, δόσις, γνώσις, ἔχισ, ζήτησις, θέσις, μάθησις, μάντις, ὄφισ, πόλις, πόσις, πρόπολις, Ἀβοτίς, Ἀτάρβηχισ, Κράμβοτις, Μέμφις, Ψέντρις. Many of these words are inflected in more than one way.

642. NOTE.—Chærob. C. 56. 33: τὰ εἰς ΙΣ ὀνόματα Αἰγύπτια ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλείστον διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΟΣ κλίνονται, οἷον Ἐύις Ἐόεως, Ἀθλίβις (sic) Ἀθλίβεως, Σύις Σόεως, Θμόις Θμόεως, Ταμίαθις Ταμιάθεως, cf. St. Byz. s. v. Κορκυρίς; Schol. Ven. A. 676; E. 387: for χατίς, Hesych., it is better to read with Dindorf χᾱτίς, as a Doric form of χῆτις: Ἀδραμύττις (?) St. Byz.; for Ἀθλίβις in Chærob. C. 56. 33: Ἀθλίβις (or Ἀθριβις), St. Byz., is alone correct: Ἀταρβίκις, St. Byz., is no doubt an error for Ἀτάρβικις, or Ἀτάρβηχισ: Θμουῖς (?) St. Byz.: Πάπρημις, Herodot. 2. 59, is falsely oxytone in St. Byz., and for Ὠφθίς in the same author Meineke reads Ὠφθις; on the accent of ἦνις see Schol. Ven. K. 292: Κραταῖς, Hom. Od. 12. 124; according to Hesych. it is proparoxytone, and it is so

accented in Apollon. Rhod. 4. 829; cf. Schol. Ven. A. 676. Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 93: τοῦ πρέσβεως προπαροξυτόνως ὡς μάντεως, ἀπὸ εὐθείας τῆς ὁ πρέσβης. οἱ δὲ παροξυτόνως ὡς χαλκείως, ἀπὸ εὐθείας τῆς ὁ πρεσβεύς. οἵτινες ἀμαρτάνουσι· οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ὁ πρεσβεύς.

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

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

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

τρισιπίθαμον δ' ἄψιν τάμνειν,

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

644. (c) Common substantives in *is* (gen. *īdos*) being feminine are oxytone, as ἀσπίς, γλυφίς, δαῖς, ἐλπίς, ἐμπίς, ἐφημερίς, κυσολαμπίς, λακίς, ξυστίς, ὀπωροβασίλις, πατρίς, πηκτίς, πυραμίς, σκελίς, τυραννίς; except 1. ἄμπωτις*, ἄμυστις*, αὐλῖς, βάκκαρις*, βᾶρις*, δάπις, ἔρις, εἴνις, θέμις*, ἱβίς*, ἰκτίς, ἱρίς, κάλπις, κάνναβις*, καρύατις, κύπρις, μῆνις*, μῆτις*, μύτις, ὄλπις, ὄπις, σίκιννις, τᾶλις, τάπις, τίγρις*, τρόπις*, φύλοπις, which retract the accent, with νεᾶνις (νεήνις, νῆνις) properispomenon. 2. Feminines formed from, or implying, paroxytone substantives in *ηs*, ending for the most part in αἰτις, ατις, ετις, ητις, ἰτις, ὕτις, ωτις, which are accented on the penultimate, as ἀνδρωνίτις, ἀνεμῶτις, ἀρθρίτις, Βορεήτις, Βρομιῶτις, γαμέτις (γαμέτης), ἰκέτις (ἰκέτης), ἱππότις, καρδιᾶτις, κασωρίτις, κλέπις (κλέπτῃς), οἰνοπότις, ὀλβιοδῶτις (ὀλβιοδῶτης) and ὀλβιοδότις, ὀνίτις, πεταλίτις, πολίτις (πολίτης), πρεσβύτις, προηγέτις, προστάτις (προστάτης), συνεργάτις (συνεργάτης), σωρῖτις (σωρίτης), ὑπηρέτις, χλοῦνις (χλούνης); except ναυτίς oxytone, and those in πωλις (πώλης) and κοιτις, which are proparoxytone, as λαχανόπωλις, ἀρόπωλις, παράκοιτις; yet βούλευτις and ὕβριστις appear to be proparoxytone. Those from oxytones in *ηs* are themselves oxy-

* Those marked with an asterisk have another genitive besides that in *dos*.

tone, as στεφανωτός; εὔρετις paroxytone forms an exception. 3. Those in ωπις from ὦψ, when not compounded with prepositions, are properispomena, as αὐλῶπις; otherwise they are regular, as προμετωπίς, προσωπίς.

It must be noticed that many of those in τισ have no actual masculine form corresponding to them in use, and also that no nouns in ις, ἴδος, are oxytone if they have an accusative in ν.

645. NOTE.—The rules given by Arcadius (28. 13–36. 18) are so confused and defective that little use can be made of them. The following list contains all the irregular words that I have noted, but probably it might be much enlarged. On these words see Lob. Prol. 455 sqq.: ἄβαλις μοχθηρὰ ἐλαία, Hesych.: ἀγλαοφώτις (?) ‘ἀγλαοφωτίς scribitur ap. Phot. Bib. 215 a. 33 Bekk. Bast. Ind. Scap. Ox. Ἀγλαοφώτιδα (?) accus. Poeta de virib. herbar. in Fabric. Bibl. Gr. T. 2. p. 654;’ Fix ap. H. D.: ἄγρωσις (gen. ιος, ἴδος), Hom. Od. 6. 90; Arc. 35. 18; cf. Lob. Par. 443: ἄγρῶσις is the feminine of ἀγρώσις: ἄμοργις, wine-lees, is said by Arc. 29. 23 to be barytone, but in all the passages quoted by H. D. it is oxytone, like ἄμοργις, *fine flax*; Bergk in his edition of Aristophanes most inconsistently writes ἄμοργιδος, Lyst. 735, and ἄμοργιν only two lines lower down: ἀμφίταπιν in Diog. Laert. 5. 72 has been corrected in some editions into ἀμφίταπον: ἀμφωτις, Eust. 308. 44, is elsewhere oxytone. On ἀνάπωτις, ἄμπωτις, or ἄμπτωσις, see Lob. Phryn. 340: for ἄρυστις, gen. ἴδος, I can find no authority; in the passage cited by L. S. the genitive is ιος: αὔλις, Arc. 31. 1: αὔλις ἢ ἑπαυλις [βαρύνεται], Αὔλις δὲ ἢ πόλις ὀξύνεται: βαύκαλις, Arc. 31. 10: βολβίτις or βολβίτις (?) Lob. Phryn. 357: βούβαλις (gen. ιος, ἴδος), Arc. 31. 9, is oxytone in Hesych. and Arist. H. A. 3. 6. 2: βούπρηστις (gen. εως, but Nicand. Alex. 335, quoted by H. D. has ἴδος) is falsely βουνήστις in Hesych: δαῖς, battle, Herodian is inclined to make this word oxytone, but whether oxytone or not, he has no doubt that the dative δαῖ should be oxytone; Ptolemæus Ascalonites consistently writes both nominative and dative paroxytone; see Schol. Ven. Ξ. 387, and such must be its accent because the accusative is δαῖν; Schol. Hom. Od. A. 428: δαῖς ὀξυτόνως ἢ λαμπάς, δαῖς δὲ βαρυντόνως ἢ μάχη: δαῖτις (?), in Galen Tom. 1. p. 88 B it is oxytone: ἔπηλις, Arc. 31. 12; Eust. 1562. 38: ἐφήλις (gen. ἴδος) also occurs as ἔφηλις (gen. ιος), see H. D. s. v.: ἔρις, Arc. 195. 5; Chærob. C. 355. 19: εὔμαρις, Arc. 34. 4, is oxytone in Eurip. Orest. 1370: εὔνις (gen. ἴδος and ιος), Arc. 32. 17: ἱασπις, L. S., H. D.: ἱβις (gen. ιος and ἴδος), ‘constans in libris accentus vitium est ἱβις, quod correxi ap. Aristoph. Av. 1296. Nam ι produci apparet ex versu Timoclis ap. Athen. 7. p. 300 A;’ W. Dindorf ap. H. D.: ἱκτις, Arc. 35. 6: Eust. 809. 56: εἰ δὲ καὶ ταῦτὸν ἱκτις αὐτῇ βαρυντόνως (i. e. the weasel), καὶ ἱκτίς ὀξυτόνως ἢ παρὰ τῇ κομικῇ [Aristoph. Ach. 845] μεμνημένῳ ἰχθυοφάγου ἱκτίδος, οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον ἄρτι ζητεῖν: ἱππουρις, A. G. 44; A. G. Oxon. 1. 210. 30; Lob. Prol. 461: ἱππότιγρις, masculine and feminine, Dio Cass. 77. 6; H. D.: ἱρις or ἱρίς, Chærob. C. 355. 19: ἱσatis is sometimes falsely ἰσάτις: κάλπις, Arc. 33. 10; A. G. Oxon. 2. 342. 23, is oxytone in Athen. 468 F, quoted by H. D.: κάναβις (gen. εως, ιος, and ἴδος), Arc. 29. 17: κάπαρις, Chærob. C. 355. 29: καπηλῖς: ‘Caupona... Aristoph. Thesm. 347, Pl. 435. 1120; κάπηλις proparoxytonum ap. Arcad. 31. 12, et hoc accentu Phantias Eresius ap. Athen. 2. p. 84 E: κάπηλις τις γυνή. Itemque Ænom. ap. Euseb. Pr. Ev. p. 259 A: μὴ πλουσίαν λαβεῖν γυναῖκα ἀλλὰ χερνήτιν τινα ἢ κάπηλιν,’ H. D.: κίθαρις (gen. ἴδος? and ιος), Chærob. C. 355. 18: κίσπηρις (gen. ἴδος and εως), Chærob. C. 355. 26; E. 132. 11: κιστίς, Arc. 35. 16, is paroxytone in Aristoph. Ach. 1103: κύβηλις (gen. ιος and ἴδος?) Arc. 31. 12: κύμιν-

dis (gen. *ews* and *idos*): *κυνοπρήστις* (?) Hesych.: *ληῖς*, Aristarchus, but *λῆις*, Menecrates, Schol. Ven. A. 676: *λινόζωστις* (gen. *idos* and *ios*) is sometimes written *λινόζωστis*: *μῆλις* for *μηλῖς* is an error, Arc. 30. 23: *μῆνις* (gen. *ios* and *idos*): 'μῆνις voluisse Glauconem Tarsensem refert Schol. Hom. Il. A. 1, et oxytonum μῆνις non dicens quid sit, ponit Draco, p. 23. 25; 45. 27: quorum Il. priori ex altero τὰ γὰρ ἄλλα vel ἅλλα πάντα, utroque autem Μινωίς corrigendum videtur pro μῆνις ex Regg. prosod. p. 447 n. 118 ult. Μῆνις præcipit Arcad. 32. 13; 196. 5;' *H. D.* It may be doubted whether the emendation is wanted: Glaucon probably meant what is reported of him: *μύτις*, Arist. H. A. 4. 1. 19, is *μυττίς* (*sic*) in Hesych.: *νεᾶνις*, Arc. 32. 20: *ξύστις*, Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 70; Schol. Theocr. 2. 74: *ξύστις* Ἀττικῶς, ξυστίς δὲ κοινῶς, but it seems to be oxytone in our editions whether of Attic writers or others: *ὄλπις*, Theocr. 18. 45: *ὄνωις*, 'ὄνωις, ὄνώ-νιδος, scriptum ap. Chærob. [C.] 354. 31, et in Etym. M. 626. 35;' *H. D.*: *οὔλις*, 'i. q. οὐλον, Alex. Trall. 8. p. 483;' *H. D.*: *πέρσις* (gen. *idos*, Paus. 10. 25. 5, *H. D.*) Arist. Poet. 18. 15; cf. Lob. Phryn. 607: *Περσίς* is from *Πέρσης*, Arc. 36. 2; Schol. Ven. Ξ. 387: *πλημμυρίς*, Eust. 1640. 55: τὸ δὲ πλημμυρίς τινὲς τῶν παλαιῶν προπαροξύνουσι, καὶ δι' ἐνὸς δὲ Μ γράφουσιν ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς πλήμης: cf. E. M. 676. 30, where *πλημμύρις* (*sic*) and *πλημμυρίς* occur; cf. A. G. Paris 3. 463. 15: *πόρπις*, Arc. 33. 10, yet *πορπίς*, a *brooch*, is oxytone in Hesych.: *πρήστις* (?) : *προκνίς* is paroxytone in Eust. 1688. 31, quoted by *H. D.*: *πτέρις* is sometimes oxytone: *ραπίς*, E. M. 702. 33, is paroxytone in Eust. 658. 58: *σέρις* (gen. *ews* and *idos*): *σίκινις* 'accentum σικιννίς in locis Luciani [Salt. c. 22 and 26; Pollux 4. 99] refellit σίκιννιν ap. Dionys. A. R. 7. 72. med. p. 1491. 4;' *H. D.*: *σίννις*, ὄρνεον ἀρπακτικόν, Zonar. 1644, *σίνις* is masculine: *σμήρις*, Diosc. 5. 166. *H. D.*: *τάλις*, Arc. 30. 25: *τάπις*, Xenoph. Anab. 7. 3. 18: *τῆλις* (gen. *ios*, *ews*, and *idos*) Arc. 30. 24: *τίγρις* (gen. *ios* and *idos*) is also masculine: *τράμπις*, Arc. 33. 9; E. M. 157. 21; Chærob. E. 150. 30: *τρόπηλις*, Arc. 31. 14, also *τρόπαλλις*, which is oxytone in Aristoph. Ach. 778: *τρόπις* (gen. *ios*, *ews*, and *idos*) Arc. 33: *τυρόκνηστις* (accus. *τυρόκνηστιν*) is falsely *τυροκνήστις* in Athen. 169 B: *ὑποκιστίς* is sometimes *proparoxytone*: *φύλοπις*, Arc. 33. 15: *χρυσομήτρις* in Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 6 is very suspicious: *ψιλόδαπις*, Athen. 255 E, where Dindorf has *ψιλόταπις*: *κόνις*, *dust*, is distinguished both by its inflexion and accent from *κόνις*, a *nit*, Arc. 37. 2; Ammon. 84.

646. *Paronyma in is from Masculines in ης*.—The following passages from the grammarians embody their general doctrine as to the accent of this class of words, which may be considered rather as adjectives than substantives, at least in very many cases: Schol. Ven. I. 571: τὰ εἰς ΙΣ παρόνυμα θηλυκά, παρακείμενα τοῖς εἰς ΗΣ ἀρσενικοῖς βαρυνομένοις προπερισπᾶται, εἰ φύσει μακρῶ παραλήγοιτο, πρωθῆβις, πολιῆτις, ἀλείτις, πλανῆτις, πρεσβῦτις· οὕτως δὴ καὶ ἡεροφοῖτις. ὅσα δὲ παρὰ τὸ πωλεῖν ἀνεβίβασε τὸν τόνον, ἀρτόπωλις, ἀλφιτόπωλις· ἀλλ' οὖν καὶ ὅσα παρὰ τὸ κοῖτος παράκοιτις, ἀκοιτις. τὸ μέντοι δολόμητις οὐκ ἔστι θηλυκόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀρσενικόν. καὶ ἴσως τὸ μῆτις ἔγκειται, ὡς τὸ πολύμητις, δολόμητις, καὶ ἔστι σύνθετον: Schol. Ven. P. 40: Φρόντιδι ὡς Ἡλιδι· οὕτως Τυραννίων, καὶ ἐπέισθη ἡ παράδοσις. ὁ μέντοι κανὼν ὀξυτονεῖ τὸ φρόντις· τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΤΙΣ λήγοντα θηλυκὰ δισύλλαβα, μὴ ὄντα ἐπιθετικά παραληγόμενα δὲ τῷ Ο, ἥτοι μόνῃ ἢ σὺν ἐτέρῳ φωνῇεντι, δέξυνεσθαι θέλει, κοιτίς Προιτίς, φροντίς, οὐτίς τὸ ζῶον πορ' Ἀλκμᾶνι. οὕτως οὖν καὶ φροντίς, εἰ μὴ ἄρα, ἐπεὶ κύριον τοῦτο, καὶ βαρυντονθήσεται. οὐ μάχεται τὸ πόρτις· καὶ γὰρ χωρὶς τοῦ Τ, πόριες περὶ β οὐδ' ἀγελαίας. μὴ ὄντα ἐπιθετικά πρόσκειται διὰ τὸ πότις ᾧ παράκειται τὸ πότης: Chærob. C. 356. 13: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι πάντα ταῦτα τὰ εἰς ΙΣ θηλυκὰ τὰ γινόμενα ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΗΣ ἀρσενικῶν, ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβὰς ὄντα, πρὸ μιᾶς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον, οἷον ὁ κυνηγέτης καὶ ἡ κυνηγέτις, ὁ δεσπότης, καὶ ἡ δεσπότης, ὁ τοξότης καὶ ἡ τοξότης, ὁ πολίτης καὶ ἡ πολίτις [πολίτις]. Σησημείωται ἐν τῷ κανόνι τὰ παρὰ τὸ κοῖτη καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ πωλῶ· ταῦτα γὰρ προπαροξύνονται ἐν τοῖς θηλυκοῖς, οἷον ἀκοιτις, παράκοιτις,

πορφυρόπωλις, ἀρτόπωλις, λαχανόπωλις. Πρόσκειται ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβάς, τῇ μήνιδι, τῇ ἔριδι, τῇ τοξότιδι, τὴν μήνιδα, τὴν ἔριδα, τὴν τοξότιδα, καὶ μῆνιν καὶ ἔριν καὶ τοξότιν : E. M. 595. 36 : μύστις παρὰ τὸ μύστης· τοῦτο παρὰ τὸ μύω. Οὐ μόνον δὲ ἀπὸ βαρυτόνου γίνεται εἰς I παρώνυμον, οἷον πλανήτης πλανήτης· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπὸ ὀξυτόνου, οἷον ὕβριστής, ὕβριστις· αἰχμητής, αἰχμητις· βουλευτής, βούλευτις. It is possible that the scribe has affixed wrong accents to these words, unless indeed they form their accusative in ιν : Arc. 35. 24 : τὰ εἰς IΣ θηλυκὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς HΣ ἀρσενικῶν γεγόμενα πρὸ μιᾶς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον· ὁ κυνηγέτης ἢ κυνηγέτις, ὁ δεσπότης ἢ δεσπότης, ὁ πολίτης ἢ πολίτις, χωρὶς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς κοίτης καὶ πωλῶν ταῦτα γὰρ προπαροξύνονται· ἄκοιτις παράκοιτις, ἀρτόπωλις, λαχανόπωλις. τὸ Σκυθίς δὲ δισυλλαβοῦν ὀξύνεται, ὡς τὸ Περσίς. It is a mistake to infer from this last passage that Σκυθίς and Περσίς are oxytone merely because they are dissyllables ; of the former word Σκύθιν occurs beside Σκυθίδα, and therefore it would seem that Σκύθις is not to be condemned as false : Schol. in Æschinem κατὰ Κτησιφώντος, 172 : Σκύθιν· ὡς ἀπ' ἐνθέλειας εἴρηται τοῦτο μάλλον βαρυτόνον· κακῶς δέ. τὰ γὰρ τοιαῦτα ἐθνικὰ ὀξύνεσθαι θέλει, ὡς Κολχίς, Περσίς, Σκυθίς, οὐκοῦν Σκυθίδα καὶ οὐ Σκύθιν, ὡς τὸ Κολχίδα, Περσίδα. τινὰ δὲ τῶν βιβλίων ἔχει κτητικῶς Σκυθικήν. *Αγροτις, St. Byz., is given as the feminine of ἀγρότης : ἄκοιτις is the feminine of ἀκοίτης : on αἰχμαλωτίς and αἰχμαλωτίς (?) Lob. Ajax 88 : αὐθεντίς from αὐθέντης is a singular deviation from rule, Arc. 35. 23 : βούλευτις, E. M. 595. 40 ; Lob. Phryn. 256 : ὀρυκτίς (ὀρύκτης), Anna Comnena 380 C. ; H. D. is a doubtful accent : λιμνήστις is probably wrong : for λινοζῶστις (gen. εως and ιδος) λινοζῶστις is also met with : μύστης makes μύστις, and πλάστης πλάστις, πλάτης πλάτις ; yet ναύτης forms ναυτίς : ὕβριστις from ὕβριστής is also remarkable, if correct, see Lob. Phryn. 256 : οἰφόλις and μαινόλις from οἰφόλης, μαινόλης are regular : σύμμυστις (?) Theophyl. Simoc. Hist. p. 79. 13. ed. Bonn ; H. D. : the passage does not prove this to be the right accent. It is not uncommon to find those in πωλις misaccented even in the best lexicons : on καρπώτις and περονήτις, see H. D. s. v.

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

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

648. Masculine proper names in ις (gen. ἴδος) retract the accent, as Ἀγέπολις, Ἀγίς, Ἀδωνίς, Ἀκίς (a river in Sicily, Theocr. i. 64), Ἀλκίς, Ἀναμίς, Ἀπίς, Γράνις, Θέσπις. Σποράκίς, Suid. is false for Σποράκης.

649. Feminine proper names and patronymics in ις (gen. ἴδος) are oxytone, as Ἀκίς, Αὐτοθαίς, Βαυκίς, Δαυλίς, Ἐλπίς, Εὐρυλεωνίς, Εὐτυχίς, Θαίς, Θηβαίς, Θεσπρωτίς ; except 1. those in τισ from paroxytone masculines in τῆς, which are accented on the penultimate, as Ἀλκέτις, Βαιῶτις, Βαρκέτις, Ἔσταισις, Ζεφυρίτις, Ζεφυριῶτις, Καρεῶτις, Καρκινίτις, Κερκινίτις, Λιβανίτις, Λιμενῶτις, Λογγάτις, Μύστις (Nonn. Dionys. 9. 99), Παγχενίτις, Σαῶτις ; 2. those in ωπις, which are properispomena, as Γοργῶπις,

'Εριώπις, 'Εσώπις, 'Ροδώπις, 'Ωπις; except Εύρωπίς, Κυκλωπίς, Προσωπίς; 3. all in πολις (gen. πολιδος) are proparoxytone; 4. the following retract the accent, *'Αλκηστis*, *'Αμαστis*, *'Αρτεmis, Βριτόμαρtis. *'Εris, *'Ηlis, Θέmis*, Θέtis, *'Iris, *'Isis, Κύπris, Παρύσαtis, Σεμίραmis, Φᾶsis, together with some others of less importance mentioned below.

650. NOTE.—Cf. Schol. Ven. A. 677; E. M. 518. 16; Lob. Prol. 512; the genitive cases of some of the following words are doubtful: 'Αβάνtis, Eust. 281. 29, is falsely 'Αβάνtis in St. Byz., though it is rightly oxytone in the next line: 'Αξιlis or 'Αξιris, St. Byz.: Αιήtis? (Αιήτης), Pape: *'Ανθis, Athen. 586 B, 'scribendum 'Ανθis;,' L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: 'Ανοῦtis (?) Athen. 609 A: *'Αρτεmis, Arc. 32. 3: 'Αρχίδαmis, Pape: Αὔlis is oxytone, Arc. 31. 2, though the accusative Αὔlin occurred in Euphorion, Schol. Ven. B. 496: Αὐλίκωmis, Pape: Βάρχis (?) Pape: Βάσιlis, St. Byz. is rightly Βασιλís in Paus. 8. 29. 5: Βῆγis, Pape: Βούlis, Paus. 10. 37. 2: Βριτόμαρtis (gen. ιδος, E. M. 214. 23; also εως): Βύβlis (?) Pape, as the name of a spring it is oxytone in Theocr. 7. 115: Γίγγis or Γίγis, Suid.; Plut. 1. 1020: Δάμαris, Act. Apost. 17. 34: Δαμόκραtis (?): Δάφnis, Paus. 10. 5. 5: *'Εris, personified, Hom.: Εὐήris, Paus. 1. 27. 4: Εὐρύθεmis, Apollod. 1. 7. 10: Εὐρύκωmis, Eumath. de Ismen. amor. p. 2: 'Εὐφράtis secund. Etym. M. p. 157. 51, dicta Assyria s. Babylonia: quod scribendum Εὐφρατίς, ut est ap. St. Byz.;' H. D.: 'Ηlis, Arc. 31. 1: Θάpis, Phot. Bib. 62. 22: Θέστulis, Theocr. 2. 69: Θέtis, E. M. 676. 32: 'Ιλάris (?) St. Byz.: 'Iris, East. 391. 33: A. G. Oxon. 2. 221. 9: 'Isis, very often falsely written 'Isis: 'Ιφis, Apollod. 2. 7. 8: Κάννtis (? gen.) St. Byz.: Κνήmis, Pape: Κορωνís: 'Nomen [pro]paroxytonum potius esse Κόρωνis videtur Göttingio De accentt. p. 271, propter Hesiod. fr. ap. schol. Pind. Pyth. 3. 14 et 48, ubi accusativus est Κόρωνin, male Κορωνίν scriptus: verum quum accusativo Κορωνίδα Pausanias utatur 2. 11. 7 et 26. 6, rectius sic statuemus, legitimam hanc esse nominis formam, ab Hesiodo solo propter metri necessitatem in Κόρωνin mutatam,' W. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Κρεῦtis (gen. ios, St. Byz. ιδος, Paus. 9. 32. 1): Κυλάβαris, Plut. 2. 817: Κύπris, E. M. 676. 32: Λάμαξis (? gen.): Μάκris, Arc. 33. 18: Μέμφis (gen. ιδος and ios), see above, § 642: Μένουθis (? gen.), Arc. 30. 5: Μεσάtis (?) Pape: Μῆtis, Apollod. 1. 2. 1: Μίsis, Anth. Append. 240: Μούζουris, Lucian de Hist. scrib. c. 31: Μούsis, Inscr.: Νέφεris (? gen.), Strab. 834: Νίκιπtis, Anth. Palat. 7. 186. 1, quoted by H. D.: Ξενέφυris (? gen.), St. Byz.: Ξύστis (? gen. ios), St. Byz.: 'Οδάtis (?) Athen. 575 B: 'Ονασίφοris (?) Inscr.: 'Ονησικράtis: 'Ορόβαtis: Οὔtis: Παρύσαtis, Xenoph. Anab. 1. 1 is paroxytone in some editions of Plut.: Περίαtis, Apollod. 3. 13. 8: Πλειστis, Inscr.: Πράκtis (?) Lycoph. 1045: Πρήmis, Strab. 820: Πρόκris, Arc. 33. 18, is falsely oxytone in Athen. 553 B: Πρόμηθis, Anth. Pal. 13. 27: Πυήnis, St. Byz.: 'Ροδώpis, Herodot. 2. 134: Σάραpis (an island), St. Byz.: Σάργανtis (? gen.), St. Byz.: Σεμίραmis, Arc. 32. 3: Σισίγυλις (?) St. Byz.: Στείris, Paus. 10. 3. 2: Σύβαris (gen. ios, ιδος, and εως): Σύρtis (gen. ios, ιδος, and εως): Τάλmis, Phot. Bib. 62. 22: Τάναís (gen. ios and ιδος): Τεῦθis, Paus. 10. 3. 2; the MSS. vary between this and Τευθís: Τεύωχis (? gen.), St. Byz.: Τίριξis (? gen.), Strab. 319: Τίsis, St. Byz.; the woman's name Τίsis in Anth. Pal. 6. 274 should be oxytone: Τοῦκκis (? gen.), Strab. 141: Τρόpis (?) St. Byz.: Τυήnis (?) St. Byz.: Τύνis, Strab. 834: Φάρξιris (?) Strab. 785: Φασηλίς, St. Byz.: 'Ηρωδιανὸς δὲ μόνος νῆσόν φησι καὶ προπαροξύνεσθαι. τὸ μέντοι ἀγγεῖον οἱ ἐπ' 'Αλεξανδρείας ὀξύνουσι; in the books it occurs sometimes with one accent and sometimes with the other: Φέris, Inscr.: Φρόνtis, Hom. Il. 17. 40: 'quod Φροντίδι potius scribendum esse comparatis aliis hujusmodi femininis recte judicat Lobeck.

Pathol. Proleg. p. 512, de quo dissenserunt grammatici, ut apparet ex scholio Herodianī [Schol. Ven. P. 40] *Φρόντιδι ὡς Ἑλιδι Τυραννίων, καὶ ἐπέισθη ἡ παράδοσις, ὁ μὲντοι κανὼν δευτονεῖ τὸ Φροντίς* (ut *Προτίς* et alia), conf. etiam Eustath. p. 907. 12 ; 1063 sq. ; *H. D.* : *Χάρμης* (?) St. Byz. : *Χίρις*, Phot. Bibl. 62. 22 : *Χλωρίς* : 'Accentus nominis proprii in libris plerumque est *Χλῶρις* rarius *Χλωρίς* quod in *χωρίς* corruptum in codicibus Apollod. 3. 5. 6 : quem accentum probat Lobeck. Pathol. Prol. p. 512, *H. D.* ; it has an accusative *Χλῶριν* as well as *Χλωρίδα* : *Χρυσόθεμις*, Arc. 32. 4.

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

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

652. (*e*) Those in *is* (gen. *ιθος*) are paroxytone, as *ἄγλις*, *βάλλις*, *βέλλις*, *γέλλις*, *δέλλις*, *ὄρνις*.

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

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

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

-ΙΝΣ and -ΥΝΣ.

654. Those in *ινς* (gen. *ινθος*) and *υνς* (gen. *υνθος*) are paroxytone, as *ἰάμινς*, *ἐλμινς*, *πείρινς*, *τίρυνς*, Chærob. C. 66. 31.

-ΕΤΣ.

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

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

-ΟΥΣ.

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

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

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

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

-ΥΣ.

658. (a) Common substantives in *vs* (gen. *vos, εως*) retract their accent, as ἀπράφα*vs*, βότρ*vs*, γέν*vs*, γήρ*vs*, ἔγγελ*vs*, πέλεκ*vs*, πῆχ*vs*, χέλ*vs*; except oxytone, 1. those in *tus*, as ἀγορατύς, γελαστός, διωκτός, καταπλαστός, κλιτός, (yet δίκτυες, Herodot. 4. 192, ἵtus, μάρπτ*vs*? μίτ*vs*? Arist. H. A. 9. 40. 10, πίtus, Arc. 92, φίtus, together with μάρτ*vs* and its compounds, as αὐτόμαρτ*vs*, ἐπίμαρτ*vs*, ὀσιόμαρτ*vs*, ψευδόμαρτ*vs*, retract the accent); and 2. ἀχλύς, δελφύς, εἰλύς and ἰλύς, Ἐρινύς, ἰγνύς, ἰθύς, ἰξύς, ἰσχύς, ἰχθύς, λιγνύς, νηδύς, οἰξύς, ὀσφύς, ὀφρύς, πληθύς, τηθύς.

659. NOTE.—E. M. 565. 9: Ἀχνύς (?) E. M. 182. 1: γρηῦς or γρηῦς, cf. H. D. s. v. γραῖα; E. M. 440. 16; A. G. Oxon. 1. 182. 25; 3. 237. 16: εἰλύς (ἰλύς), Chærob. C. 358. 26: ἑλινύες, Polyb. 21. 1. 1; H. D.: Ἐρινύς, Arc. 92. 9; E. M. 374. 9: ἰξύς, Chærob. C. 232. 26: τὸ γὰρ ἰξύς, σημαίνει δὲ καὶ αὐτὸ τὴν βάχιν, εἰ καὶ παρατίθεται ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ Ὀνοματικῷ ὡς περισπώμενον, ἀλλ' οὖν οὐ περισπᾶται ἀλλ' ὀξύνεται, ὡς φησιν ἐν τῇ Καθόλου: cf. Arc. 92. 14: ἰσχύς has *u* short in Pind. N. 11. 41; cf. L. S. s. v.: Ἰσχυς is a proper name: ἰχθύς, 'de accentu Arc. 91. 11: τὸ ἰχθύς περισπᾶσθαι ἀλόγως. Herod. π. μ. λ. 31. 5: οὐδὲν εἰς ΥΣ λῆγον ἀρσενικὸν ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν μὴ ἔχον ὑποκοριστικὴν ἔννοιαν περισπᾶσθαι θέλει ὥστε εἰ περισπᾶται τὸ ἰχθύς ἔστω θηλυκόν' εἰ δ' ἀρσενικόν ἐστίν, ὀφείλει ὁμοιον εἶναι τῷ στάχυν, βότρ*vs*:' H. D.: κλιτός, Schol. Ven. Π. 390: ἔχρῃν μὲν διὰ τὸ κλιτύας οὐρήας περισπᾶσθαι τὸ κλιτός, ἀνεγνώσθη δὲ κατ' ὀξείαν τάσιν ἐν ἐγκλίσει, ὁμοίως τῷ κνημίδας βαπτὰς δέδετο, γραπτὺς ἀλεείνων (Od. 24. 228). σχόλιον ἐν μέντοι τῇ Ὀδυσσειᾳ προσφιδία φανερώς τὸ γραπτὺς περισπᾶ, καὶ φησιν ὅτι εἴη εἰρηκὼς ὡς καὶ τὸ κλιτός δεῖ περισπᾶσθαι. ἀμφίβολος οὖν ἐφ' ἑκατέρων ὁ τόνος: εἰ γὰρ τοῖς ἐνταῦθα εἰρημένοις πεισθείημεν, ἐκείνο ἀνθέλκει, εἰ δὲ ἐκείνοις, τοῦτο πάλιν ἀντίκειται: νηδύς, Arc. 92. 10; Chærob. C. 359. 1: οἰῦς, Arc. 92. 9: οἰσύς (??): ὀσφύς: 'Accentum Herodian. π. μ. λ. 31. 16 et Jo. Alex. 8. 33, Arc. 92. 11 præcipiunt ὀσφύς: ita liber unus l. Æsch. [Prometh. 498], qui ὀφρύν, ceteri ὀσφύν;' H. D. Reg. Pros. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 450: τὰ εἰς ΥΣ εἴτε ἀρσενικὰ εἴτε θηλυκὰ, ὀξύνονται [?], ταχύς, βραδύς, ἰχθύς, χλαμύς. τὸ μέντοι ὀσφύς εὗρον παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς περισπώμενον: ἀλλὰ κατὰ συνήθειαν ὤξυνε: cf. Eust. 1859. 14: ὀφρύς: 'Accentum ὀφρὺς præcipit non solum Arc. 92. 11, sed ipse Herod. π. μ. λ. 31. 15; alterum ὀφρύς, qui non infrequens in libris, neuter videtur cognitum habuisse;' H. D.: πληθύς, Arc. 92. 9; Chærob. E. 67. 8: it will be seen that the exceptions are for the most part feminines with a long final syllable; cf. Arc. 92. 9; Chærob. C. 231. 32; 357. 18: ἔγγελ*vs* is sometimes found as ἐγγέλ*vs*; on which and the various forms of the word see H. D. s. v. and Götting, Accent, p. 261.

660. Proper names in *vs* (gen. *vos, εως*) retract, as Ἄλ*vs*, Ἐρπ*vs*, Καλαμόδρ*vs*, Λίβ*vs*, Πόλ*vs*, Ραδάμανθ*vs*; except Τηθύς oxytone.

661. NOTE.—Herod. π. μ. λ. 32. 35. The relative passage in Arc. 91. 9 stands thus in Barker's edition: τὰ εἰς ΥΣ πολυσύλλαβα κύρια ἢ προσηγορικὰ βαρύνεται, πόλ*vs*, βότρ*vs*, ἔρ*vs*, ἄλ*vs*. The Paris MS. 2603 adds ἢ ἐθνικά after the word προσηγορικά, and this Schmidt has corrected into μὴ ἐθνικά, adding

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

662. (b) Diminutives in *us* (gen. *υ*) are perispomena in all cases, as ἀπφῦς, Διονῦς, Καμμῦς, Καρδῦς, Κλαυσῦς, Λαρδῦς.

NOTE.—Arc. 92. 13; Joh. Alex. 8. 34; Herod. π. μ. λ. 31. 6; Chærob. C. 62. 27; 123. 3 (in which passage some are falsely oxytone); 225. 1; 232. 14.

663. (c) Those in *us* (gen. *υδος*) are oxytone, as δαγύς, κροκύς, πηλαμύς, χλαμύς.

NOTE.—Arc. 22. 1; Chærob. C. 358. 21; 359. 17; 232. 3: Πάλαμυς Παλάμνος· τὸ γὰρ Παλάμυδος διὰ τοῦ ΔΟΞ κλιθὲν παρὰ Αἰσχύλῳ ἡμάρτηται, ἔστι δὲ ὄνομα κύριον βασιλείως: words like ἔπηλυς, ὄμηλυς are adjectives.

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

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

-ΩΣ.

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

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

666. (b) Those in *ως* (gen. *οος*) are oxytone, as αἰδῶς, ἦώς, Arc. 94. 11. The Æolic form of ἦώς is αὔως.

667. (c) Those in *ως* (gen. *ωτος*) are paroxytone, as γέλως, ἔρως; except εὐρώς and ἰδρώς oxytone.

NOTE.—The proper name Ἀραρός retains its participial accent, cf. Arc. 93. 16: εὐρώς and ἰδρώς, Arc. 93. 16; Schol. Ven. Δ. 27: δίκερως, ῥινόκερως, φίλερως, κλαυσίγελως are incorrect when they form their genitive in *ωτος*, yet they are found with those accents; Ὀπιδιδίως, used by Aristoph. Aves 65 as the name of a bird, is, of course, nothing but a perfect participle.

-Ω.

668. Those in *ω* are oxytone, as ἦχῳ, Ἐρατῳ, Πυθῳ, Σαπφῳ.

NOTE.—Arc. 116. 1; Schol. Ven. I. 240: Ἀκениπῳ or Ἀκινιπῳ, a city in

Spain, which is quoted by Pape and H. D. from Ptol. 2. 4, 15, is printed 'Ακινίππω in Nobbe's edition; it is barbarous both in form and accent.

669. Compound Substantives.—Except in cases specially mentioned above, all compound substantives of the Third Declension retain the accent of their last factor.

Oblique Cases.

670. The general rule is observed, as εἰκών, εἰκόνας, εἰκόνη, εἰκόνα; Βαβυλών, Βαβυλώνας, Βαβυλώνη, Βαβυλώνα; Ἕλλην, Ἕλληνας, Ἕλληνη, Ἕλληνα, Ἕλληνες, Ἕλλήνων, Ἕλλησι, except—

1. *Γυνή* (or properly γύναιξ), which, in the genitive and dative of all numbers, is accented like a monosyllable, and is paroxytone in the vocative singular, hence—*Singular* γυνή, γυναικός, γυναικί, γυναικα, γύναι; *Dual*, γυναιῖκε, γυναικοῖν; *Plural*, γυναιῖκες, γυναικῶν, γυναιξί, γυναικας, γυναικες.

2. (a) The syncopated genitives and datives (except the dative plural) of ἀνήρ, γαστήρ, θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ, πατήρ, take the accent on their last syllable, as ἀνδρός, ἀνδρί, ἀνδροῖν, ἀνδρῶν; γαστρός, γαστρί, γαστρῶν, γαστέρας; θυγατρός, θυγατρί, θυγατροῖν, θυγατρῶν; μητρός, μητρί; πατρός, πατρί, πατροῖν (?) πατρῶν. This rule does not apply to their compounds, e. g. Δημήτηρ in all cases throws the accent as far back as possible, as Δημήτερος Δῆμητρος, Δημήτερα Δῆμητρα. When not syncopated, the cases of θυγάτηρ and μήτηρ are paroxytone, as θυγατέρος, θυγατέρι, θυγατέρα, θυγατέρες, θυγατέρων, θυγατέρε, θυγατέρες; μητέρος, μητέρι μητέρα, μητέρες, μητέρων, μητέρε, μητέρας.

(b) The accusatives ἄνδρα ἄνδρας, ἄρνα ἄρνας, θύγατρα θύγατρας, retract the accent, as also do the nominatives ἄνδρες ἄνδρε, ἄρνες, θύγατρες.

(c) The datives ἀνδράσι, ἀρνάσι, θυγατράσι, μητράσι, πατράσι, υἰάσι, and, according to Aristarchus, ἀστράσι, are paroxytone; those in εσσι retract their accent, as ἄρνεσσι, κύνεσσι.

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

3. The vocatives *ἄνερ*, *δᾶερ*, *Δήμητερ*, *εἵνατερ*, *θύγατερ*, *μητήρ*, *πάτερ*, and *σῶτερ* retract their accent.

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

5. Vocatives in *ον*, from compound proper names in *ων*, retract the accent, as *Ἀγάμεμνον*, *Ἀριστόγειτον*; the same is the case with *Ἀμφιον*, *Ἀπολλον*, and *Πόσειδον*. Other simple proper names, together with *Λακεδαιμον*, and those in *φρον* (from *φρην*), keep the accent on the penultimate, as *Ἰκετᾶον*, *Λυκόφρον*, *Μαχᾶον*, *Νοῆμον*, *Φιλῆμον*.

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

7. Those forms in which a contraction takes place are accented according to the general rule (§ 20); except the accusative in *ω=οα*, from nouns in *ώ*, which is *oxytone*, not *perispomenon*, as *ἡχόα ἡχώ*, *Σαπφώ Σαπφόα Σαπφώ*, and *τριήρων=τριηρέων*, for which *τριηρών* also occurs.

671. NOTE 1.—The genuine nominative of *γυναῖκος* does not occur except in the grammarians, but *ἀγύναιξ* was used by Sophocles; Chærob. C. 307. 12: *δ γύναιξ εὐθεία ἐπιλέλοιπεν*. Ἐν δὲ τῇ συνθέσει, ἐπειδὴ γίνεται ἀρσενικοῦ γένους, ἀναδέχεται τὴν εἰς ΑἰΞ κατάληξιν, οἶον

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

παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ ἐν Ἀθάμαντι.

On the cases of the word see Joh. Alex. 10. 20; 11. 26; Arc. 128. 7; Chærob. C. 329. 9; 404. 17; 417. 35; 420. 12; 445; E. M. 457. 25.

672. NOTE 2.—On the syncopated words in *ηρ* see Arc. 128. 3; Joh. Alex. 10. 21; 11. 28; Chærob. C. 318. 24; 346. 19 sqq.; E. 8. 25; 134. 24: when not syncopated, the masculines are regular; the feminines *μήτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ* are accented as if the nominative were oxytone, e. g. *μήτηρ*, *μητέρος*, *μητέρα*, *θυγατέρος*, *θυγατέρι*, etc., except that the vocative sing. retracts.

According to Eust. 1388. 50; Chærob. C. 272. 25; 431. 15; Joh. Alex. 10. 25, the genitive of *εἰνάτηρ* is *εἰνάτερος*, and therefore *εἰνατέρες* in Hom. II. 22. 473 should be *εἰνάτερες*, as it is in Eust. 1281. 2, and as it is expressly stated to be in Schol. Ven. ad loc. A comparison of the places quoted shows that this was Herodian's accent.

As to their dative plural, Chærob. C. 463. 7 remarks: *αἱ μέντοι, φησὶ [sc. Theognostus] πλεονάσασαι δοτικαὶ πληθυντικαὶ τῷ Α παροξύνονται, οἶον πατρὶ πατράσι, θυγατρὶ θυγατράσιν, ἀνδρὶ ἀνδράσιν, υἱὶ υἱάσιν. Ἔστι γὰρ υἱς υἱος υἱὶ καὶ κατὰ συναίρεσιν τοῦ Υ καὶ Ι εἰς τὴν ΥΙ δίφθογγον υἱὶ καὶ ἐπειδὴ τοῦ Σ προσερχομένου ἀσυνταξία ἤμελλε γίνεσθαι (οὐδέποτε γὰρ μετὰ τὴν ΥΙ δίφθογγον σύμφωνον εὐρίσκεται ἐπιφερόμενον, οἶον μυῖα, ἄρπυια, υἱὸς) τούτου χάριν ἐπλεόνασε τὸ Α καὶ γέγονεν*

υἰάσιν. Αἱ μέντοι μεταπεπλασμένοι δοτικαὶ πληθυντικαὶ προπαροξύνεσθαι θέλουσιν, οἷον προβάτοισι πρόβασιν, ἐγκάτοισι ἐγκασιν, ἄστροις ἄστρασιν, ὑπεσταλμένου τοῦ ἀρῶξιν ὥσπερ παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ ἐν Ἀχιλλέως Ἑρυσταῖς,

ὁ δὲ ἐνθ' ὅπλοισι ἀρῶξιν Ἡφαίστου τεχνίτον.

Schol. Ven. X. 28: πολλοῖσι μετ' ἄστρασιν· Ἀρίσταρχος ὡς πατράσιν. ἄμεινον δὲ προπαροξύνειν, ὥσπερ καὶ τοῖς πλείοσιν ἔδοξε καὶ Φιλοξένῳ, ἢν' αὐτῆς τῆς πτώσεως, λέγω δὲ τῆς δοτικῆς, μεταπλασμὸν λάβωμεν: cf. Arc. 138. 5. This amounts to saying that heteroclite datives in ασι are proparoxytone: and to those mentioned by Chærob., Eust. 677. 10 adds ονείρασι, μήλασι. But why it should be assumed that ἄστρασι is from ἄστρον, and not from ἀστήρ, I do not know; Eust. 677. 10 allows that, if it were, it would be paroxytone.

673. NOTE 3.—*Contracted Substantives.* The word Ἡρακλῆς may be taken as a good example of all the ordinary contracted forms: it is thus declined by the grammarians:—

Sing. Nom.	Ἡρακλέης	Ἡρακλῆς		
Gen.	Ἡρακλέεος	Ἡρακλέους		
	Ἡρακλέεος	Ἡρακλήος		
	Ἡρακλέος	(Ἡρακλοῦς)		
Dat.	Ἡρακλέει	Ἡρακλεί		
	Ἡρακλεί	Ἡρακλήϊ		
	Ἡρακλεί	Ἡρακλεῖ		
Accus.	Ἡρακλέα	Ἡρακλέα	Ἡρακλέη	Ἡρακλῆ
	Ἡρακλέα	Ἡρακλήα		
		Ἡρακλέην	Ἡρακλήν, Attic.	
Voc.	Ἡράκλεες (§ 676)	Ἡράκλεις		
		Ἡρακλες (§ 676)		
		Ἡρακλέη and Ἡρακλῆ, Attic.		
Dual Nom. and Accus.	Ἡρακλέεε	Ἡρακλέη	Ἡρακλῆ	
	Ἡρακλέεε	Ἡρακλήε		
	Ἡρακλέε	Ἡρακλή		
Gen. and Dat.	Ἡρακλέεοιν	Ἡρακλέοιν		
	Ἡρακλέοιν	Ἡρακλήοιν		
	Ἡρακλέοιν	Ἡρακλοῖν		
Plural Nom.	Ἡρακλέες	Ἡρακλέεις		
	Ἡρακλέες	Ἡρακλήες		
	Ἡρακλέες	Ἡρακλεῖς and Attic Ἡρακλαί		
Gen.	Ἡρακλεέων	Ἡρακλεῶν		
	Ἡρακλεέων	Ἡρακλήων		
	Ἡρακλέων	Ἡρακλῶν		
Dat.	Ἡρακλέεσι	Ἡρακλήεσι		
	Ἡρακλέσι			
Accus.	Ἡρακλέας	Ἡρακλέας	Ἡρακλᾶς	
	Ἡρακλέας	Ἡρακλήας		
	Ἡρακλέας	Ἡρακλεῖς		
Voc.	Ἡρακλέες	Ἡρακλέεις		
	Ἡρακλέες	Ἡρακλήες		
	Ἡρακλέες	Ἡρακλεῖς		

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

Such contractions as διογενέος διογενεύς, Ὀδυσσέος Ὀδυσσεύς, Ἰδομενέος Ἰδομενεύς, are perfectly regular though uncommon: Schol. Ven. I. 106; Chærob. C. 428. 15.

674. NOTE 4.—Τριήρων: although the MSS. of Thucydides generally agree in having τριήρων, the correctness of the accent may be doubted: the following passages show that Aristarchus had no very just grounds for making it, and others like it, barytone: Joh. Alex. 19. 13: αἱ δὲ εἰς ΕΙΣ εὐθεῖαι συνηρημέναι εἰσὶ καὶ περισπῶσι τὰς ἰδίας γενικάς, ὥς ἤδη εἶπομεν, Σωκράτει Σωκρατῶν, Δημοσθένει Δημοσθενῶν. Τὸ δυσῶδον καὶ εὐῶδον τῷ λόγῳ μὲν περισπασθῆσονται, φασὶ δὲ τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον ταύτας καὶ τὰς ὁμοίας βαρύνειν, ἀπατηθέντα, ὥς ὁ Ἡρωδιανός φησιν, ἐκ τοῦ οἶεσθαι τὰς ἐντελεῖς γενικάς αὐτῶν προπαροξύνεσθαι, εὐῶδεων, ὥς πόλεων, κακῶς· μόναι γὰρ αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΙΣ ὑπάρχουσιν αἱ προπαροξυνόμεναι, πόλεων, μάντεων, καὶ δύο ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΥΣ, πελέκεων, πήχεων· αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ πᾶσαι βαρύτονοι οὔσαι πρὸ μιᾶς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον: Chærob. C. 459. 15: τὸ τριηρῶν περισπωμένως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι κατ' ἀκολουθίαν ἀναγινώσκουσι· τινὲς δὲ καὶ τοῦτο παρ' αὐτοῖς βαρυτόνως ἀναγινώσκουσιν, οἷον τῶν τριήρων: Theodos. Can. 1006. 22: αἱ εἰς ΕΣ εὐθεῖαι συνηρημέναι ὅταν ἔχῃσι τὰς γενικάς συναιρεθείσας, περισπῶσιν αὐτάς, εὐγενῶν Δημοσθενῶν. τὸ δυσῶδον Ἀρίσταρχος ἀλόγως ἐβάρυνε, καὶ τριήρων φασὶ τινες Ἀττικὸς βαρυτόνως λέγειν: Arc. 136. 21: τὸ δὲ δυσῶδον παραλόγως ἐβαρένθη. καὶ τὸ τριήρων, οἱ μὲν βαρύνουσιν, οἱ δὲ περισπῶσιν: 'Ap. Thucyd. consentire videntur libri in τριήρων, qui apud alios variant, interdum etiam tertiam inferentes formam τριηρέων vel τριήρεων, ut apud Xenoph. H. Gr. 1. 4. 11; Demosth. p. 306. 22, et alibi, de qua Oudendorp ad Thom. p. 860: Τριήρεος λέγε καὶ μὴ τριήρους, τριήρων καὶ μὴ τριηρῶν, quibus addit solutas formas genit. proparoxytonas esse: τριήρεων (ut est apud Ducam Hist. p. 79 B; 123 D; 124 B) γὰρ καὶ συνήθεων καὶ κακοήθεων λέγομεν: sed recte τριηρέων scribi apud Herodot. 7. 36. 89, falsumque esse accentum proparox. animadvertit Götting ad Theodos. p. 224 sq.: genit. dual. τριήροιν Xenoph. H. Gr. 1. 5. 19, H. D.: but there does not seem to be any warrant in the grammarians for τριήροιν.

675. NOTE 5.—Though words in ω (gen. ous) make their accusative singular in ῶ contrary to rule, as Σαπφία Σαπφῶ not Σαπφῷ, they are regular in their other cases, as Σαπφός Σαπφούς, Σαπφοῖ Σαπφοῖ: those in ως (gen. oos) on the other hand are quite regular, αἰδώς, αἰδώς αἰδούς, αἰδοῖ αἰδοῖ, αἰδῶ αἰδῶ; so ἡῶ; Joh. Alex. 12. 31: ἡ δὲ ἡῶ καὶ αἰδῶ συνηρηγνται ἀπὸ τῆς ἡῶα καὶ αἰδῶα, ὅθεν περισπῶνται. ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν Λητῶ καὶ τὴν Ἐρατῶ καὶ Κλειῶ καὶ τὰς παραπλησίους ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς Ω εὐθειῶν τῆς Λητῶ Κλειῶ Ἐρατῶ, συνηρημένας ἀπὸ τῆς Λητῶα Κλειῶα Ἐρατῶα δέον περισπᾶν, ὀξύνομεν διὰ τὴν συνέμπτωσιν τῆς εὐθείας. ὅτε γὰρ πτώσις ἐτέρᾳ πτώσει συνεμπίσῃ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀριθμὸν, πάντως καὶ ὁμοτονεῖ: thus also Chærob. C. 334. 5; Schol. Ven. I. 240: and this was the practice of Aristarchus; Dionysius Sidonius, however, read αἰδῶ, while Pamphilus circumflexed all such accusatives in ω, as Λητῶ, Πυθῶ, etc.; Schol. Ven. B. 262: Ἀρίσταρχος περισπωμένως ἀναγινώσκει [sc. τὰ τ' αἰδῶ ἀμφικαλύπτει] ὁμοίως καὶ τό, ἡῶ δῖαν ἔμιμνε, καὶ ἡμεῖς δὲ αὐτῷ συγκατατιθέμεθα· Διονύσιος δὲ ὁ Σιδωνίος ὀξυτονεῖ. Πάμφιλος δὲ πάσας τὰς τοιαύτας αἰτιατικὰς περισπᾷ· Λητῶ γὰρ δ' ἥλκησε, καὶ Πυθῶδ' ἐρχομένην· ἐπεὶ, φησὶ, Λητῶα ἐστὶ καὶ Πυθῶα. Διονύσιος δὲ ὁ Θράξ φησι κακῶς ἀνεγνωκέναι τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον κατὰ τὸν περισπῶμενον τόνον, τὸ μὲν αἰδῶ καὶ ἡῶ, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα κατ' ὀξείαν τάσιν, Πυθῶ, Λητῶ· ἐχρῆν γάρ, φησιν, ὁμοίως ἀνεγνωκέναι. οὐκ εἴδ' δὲ μέμφεται τῷ Ἀριστάρχῳ, εἴγε ἤδη διάφοροι αἱ εὐθεῖαι, ἡῶς, αἰδῶς, Λητῶ δὲ καὶ Πυθῶ. ἔστιν οὖν λόγος ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἀρισταρχείου ἀναγνώσεως, καὶ τῆς κατεγνωσμένης προσφῶδιας οὗτος, ὅτι ἐχρῆν μὲν τὸ Πυθῶ περισπᾶσθαι, ἐπειδὴ περ Πυθῶα ἐστὶ, καὶ τοῦτο ἀπῆτει ἢ συνα-

λοισφῇ· ἀλλὰ πάλιν τὸ πτωτικὸν Ὡ ἀπέστραπται τὸν περισπώμενον τόνον· κατὰ τοῦτο ὤξυνετο. ταύτῃ γοῦν καὶ τοῦ χρυσοῦς περισπωμένου τὸ δυϊκὸν ὤξυνομεν. οὕτως ἀποδείκνυται ὅτι καὶ ἡ καλῶ δοτικὴ εἰς Ι λήγει, καὶ οὐκ εἰς Ω. δεύτερος δὲ λόγος ἀληθὴς ἐστίν, ὥς εὐθεῖα καὶ αἰτιατικὴ δμόφωνος οὔσα κατὰ φωνὴν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἀριθμῷ πάντως καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον ἀποφέρειται, οἱ ταχεῖς τοὺς ταχεῖς. εἰ δὲ ἡ εὐθεῖα ὤξυνεται, πάντως καὶ ἡ αἰτιατικὴ. διὰ τοῦτο οὖν ἡ μὲν αἰδῶ αἰτιατικὴ καὶ ἡῶ, μὴ κρατούμεναι ὑπὸ τῆς συνεμπτώσεως κατὰ τὴν εὐθεῖαν, περισπῶνται, κατεχόμεναι τῷ λόγῳ τῆς συναλοισφῆς, οὐχ ὑπὸ τοῦ πτωτικοῦ χαρακτήρος. ἡ δὲ Λητῶ καὶ Πυθῶ, καθάπερ κατεχόμεναι ὑπὸ τῆς συνεμπτώσεως τῆς φωνῆς, κατέχονται καὶ τῷ τόνῳ.

The Ionic accusative of these words in *οιν* or *ουν* is perispomenon, as *Λητοῦν*, *Σαπφῶν*, *Ἰοῦν*; the Æolic has *Λήτω*, *Σάπφω*, according to the constant practice of that dialect; Chærob. C. 333. 20.

676. NOTE 6.—*Vocative Case.* On the Vocatives in *ov, oi, ev*, from oxytones or perispomena, see Choerob. C. 241. 29; 250. 10; Joh. Alex. 13. 24.

Ὁν ἄνερ, πάτερ, μήτηρ, Δήμητηρ, θύγατερ, εἵνατερ, δᾶερ, σῶτερ, see Joh. Alex. 14. 4; Chærob. C. 437. 15; Schol. Ven. Z. 355; Chærob. C. 431. 26: τὸ δὲ σῶτερ ψευδαιολικόν ἐστι, καὶ τούτου χάριν συνέστειλε τὸ Η εἰς τὸ Ε ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ καὶ ἐβαρύνθη· οἱ γὰρ Αἰολεῖς ἔθος ἔχουσι πολλάκις συστέλλειν τὸ Η εἰς τὸ Ε ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ καὶ ἀναβιβάζειν τὸν τόνον οἷον ὁ τριβολέτηρ ᾧ τριβόλετερ. (ἔστι δὲ ἴδιος ἀκάνθης). Διὰ τοῦτο δὲ εἴρηται ψευδαιολικόν, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἔστι κυρίως Αἰολικόν· οἱ γὰρ Αἰολεῖς τότε συστέλλουσι τὸ Η εἰς τὸ Ε ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ, ἥνικα μὴ μακρᾷ παραλήγεται, οἷον ὁ τριβολέτηρ ᾧ τριβόλετερ· ἥνικα δὲ μακρᾷ παραλήγεται, οὐ συστέλλουσι τὸ Η ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ εἰς τὸ Ε οἷον ὁ χρηστήρ (sic).

Joh. Alex. 14. 5 mentions αἰνόπατερ (Æschyl. Choeph.) as the vocative of αἰνοπάτηρ, and adds, τὸ κυβερνᾶτερ ἀπὸ δξντόνου τοῦ κυβερνατῆρ γνόμενον προπεριεσπᾶσθῃ: the former may be compared with Δῆμητερ.

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

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

677. NOTE 7.—Apocope does not influence the accent, hence *κυκεῶνα κυκεῶ*, *ἰδρῶτα ἰδρῶ*, *αἰῶνα αἰῶ*, Ἀπόλλωνα Ἀπόλλω, Ποσειδῶνα Ποσειδῶ, ἦρωα ἦρω, ἰχῶρα ἰχῶ; Schol. Ven. A. 641; Chcerob. C. 423. 33. Some very curious examples of apocope are to be found in a place where one would hardly expect to find them, namely, in Strabo, 364.

678. NOTE 8.—In such words as *εἰκών*, *ἀηδών*, *χελιδών*, etc., which have a double inflexion, each mode of declension follows the rules given above, e. g. *εἰκών*, *εἰκόνομ*, *εἰκόνη*, *εἰκόνα* retains the accent according to § 670, but if it is declined like *Λητώ*, we have *εἰκοῦς*, accus. *εἰκῶ*, accus. plur. *εἰκοῦς*, Eust. 829. 1.

679. NOTE 9.—Some persons wished to oxytone the Attic genitive singular of such words as γῆρας, κέρας, κρέας, e. g. γῆρως, κερῶς, κρεῶς, but Herodian condemned such an accentuation as violating the law of contraction, κρέας from κρέατος, κέρασ from κέρατος can by rule only become κρεῶς, κέρως, Chærob. C. 387. 9 : κρεῶν or κρεῶν and the like are regular, the Ionic form being κρέων, Chærob. C. 387. 9 ; Schol. Ven. A. 551.

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

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

681. NOTE 11.—The genitive in *εως* pure, from nouns in *εὺς*, is constantly contracted in Attic into *ῶς*, as *Ἑρετριεύς* *Ἑρετριεύς* *Ἑρετριῶς*, *Στειριεύς* *Στειριῶς* *Πειραιεύς* *Πειραιῶς*, so also the accusatives *Ἑρετριέα*, *Πειραιέα*, *Στειριέα* become *Ἑρετριᾶ*, *Πειραιᾶ*, *Στειριᾶ*, Chærob. C. 214. 3.

682. NOTE 12.—Cases in *θε* and *φι*.—They follow rules given above, §§ 219; 555, as *ὄχεσφι*, *ναῦσφι*, *κρήθεν*.

683. NOTE 13.—*Metaplasmus*. In such forms as *ἀλκί* for *ἀλκῇ*, etc. the rules of the declensions to which they apparently belong are observed, as *θέραπες* for *θεράποντες*, *κλαδί*, *κλάδεσι*, *κρόκα*, *λιτί*, *λίτα*, *νίφα*, *ὕσμιν*, *ἀνδραπόδεσσι*, *πρόβασι*: *ἰῶκα*, Hom. II. 11. 601, forms an exception: Schol. Ven. E. 299: *ἀλκί ὡς σαρκί*, *καὶ ἔστι κατὰ μεταπλασμὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀλκῇ*. *τινὲς δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀλκίς* [*sic*] *Αἰολικοῦ αὐτό φασι*. *τοῖς γὰρ εἰς Η παράκειται τὰ εἰς ΙΣ, ὡς ἑορτή καὶ ἑορτίς καὶ ἐν ὑπερθέσει ἑροτίς. ὥφειλε δὲ ἐκτείνειν τὸ Ι. εἴτε ἀπ' εὐθείας τῆς ἄλξ πεποιήται, ὡς οἶται ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης. Τρύφων δὲ ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ περὶ τῆς ἀρχαίας ἀναγνώσεως φησιν ὅτι Ἀρίσταρχος λέγει ὅτι ἔθος αὐτοῖς ἔστι λέγειν τὴν ἰωκὴν ἰῶκα καὶ τὴν κρόκην κρόκα καὶ τὴν ἀλκὴν ἄλκα ὡς σάρκα. εἰ δὲ σάρκα ὡς ἄλκα καὶ ἀλκί ὡς σαρκί*; cf. Schol. Ven. Σ. 352; O. 320; Matthiæ Gr. Gr. § 92.

Attic Declension.

684. The *εω* in the Attic genitive singular *εως*, genitive and dative dual *εων*, and genitive plural *εων*, is reckoned as one syllable for the accent, in masculine and feminine nouns ending in *ις* (gen. *ιος*), and in *πέλεκυς*, *πήχυς*, *πρέσβυς*, as *πελέκεως*, *πελέκεων*, *πῆχεως*, *πῆχεων*, *πῆχεων*; *πόλεως*, *πόλεων*, *πόλεων*.

685. NOTE 1.—Chærob. C. 194. 16: *ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι οἱ Ἀττικοὶ ἐπὶ τῶν τοιούτων, τουτέστι τῶν εἰς ΙΣ τῶν διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΟΣ κλινομένων, τρέπουσι τὸ Ο εἰς Ω ἐν τῇ γενικῇ καὶ τὸ παραλήγον φωνῇεν εἰς Ε μεταβάλλουσιν, οἷον μάντις μάντιος μάντεως, ὅφισ ὅφιος ὅφεως, πόλις πόλιος πόλεως, καὶ φυλάττουσι τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον, τουτέστιν ὃν εἶχον πρὸ τῆς τροπῆς. Chærob. C. 196. 35: ἰστέον ὅτι τὸ μὲν ὄφρων προπαροξύνεται . . . ἢ δὲ ὀφίων οὐ προπαροξύνεται: Chærob. C. 460. 30. Joh. Alex. 19. 4: αἱ εἰς ΕΣ ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβὰς εὐθεῖαι βαρύνουσι τὰς γενικὰς, Αἴαντες Αἰάντων, ἑβδομάδες ἑβδομάδων, εὐσεβέες εὐσεβέων, στάχυες σταχύων, ὄσφύες ὄσφυν. ἐδεῖ οὖν καὶ τὸ πόλεων, μάντεων, πέλεκεων, καὶ τὰ τοῦτοις παραπλήσια πρὸ μιᾶς ἔχειν τὸν τόνον. Ἄλλ' Ἀττικούς φασι προπαροξύνειν ταῦτα, ἅπερ ἐστὶν ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΙΣ εὐθειῶν, καὶ ἔτι δύο ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΤΣ, τό τε πῆχεων καὶ πελέκεων . . . Αἱ δὲ εἰς ΕΙΣ συνηρημέναι εἰσὶ καὶ περισπῶσι τὰς ἰδίας γενικὰς, ὡς ἥδη εἵπομεν, Σακράτεϊς Σακρατῶν, Δημοσθένης Δημοσθενῶν. Τὸ δυσώδων καὶ εὐώδων τῇ λόγῳ μὲν περισπαθήσονται, φασι δὲ τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον ταύτας καὶ τὰς ὁμοίας βαρύνειν, ἀπατηθέντα, ὡς ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς φησιν, ἐκ τοῦ οἶεσθαι τὰς ἐντελεῖς γενικὰς αὐτῶν προπαροξύνεσθαι, εὐώδεων, ὡς πόλεων. κακῶς· μόναι γὰρ αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΙΣ ὑπάρχουσιν αἱ προπαροξυνόμεναι, πόλεων, μάντεων καὶ δύο ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΤΣ, πελέκεων, πῆχεων· αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ πᾶσαι βαρύτονοι οὔσαι πρὸ μιᾶς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον, ὡς πρόκειται. Mæris 260: μάντεων, τὴν πρώτην προπαροξυνόντως, Ἀττικῶς. τὴν*

δευτέραν παροξυτόνας, Ἑλληνες. Πήχεων is often, though wrongly, written πηχέων in Attic writers. On πρέσβεως, E. M. 687. 17; the nominative dual of this word πρέσβη (=πρέσβεε) is said by Chærob. C. 440. 25 to be barytone in the orators, but perispomenon in a passage of Aristophanes, ἤκετον πρεσβῇ δύο; as though from a nominative πρεσβεύς: I cannot find a passage where it occurs, and so am unable to say whether any of our editions preserve traces of so strange an accent. Joh. Alex. 14. 20: ὅτε δὲ μὴ ἔστι ρητὴ ἢ εἰς Α αἰτιατική, τότε τῇ εἰς ΟΞ γενική ὁμοτονεῖ τὸ δυνικόν, ταχέος ταχέε, πήχεος πήχεε. Τὰ δύο εε εἰς η συναιροῦσιν Ἀθηναῖοι.

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

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

τὰς εἰκοὺς τῶν ἐγγέλεων τὰς ἐμὰς μιμούμενοι,

ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἢ ἐγγέλις (sic) ἐγγέλεως; on the different forms of this variable word see H. D. Ὅρνειον for ὀρνέων (from ὄρνεον) is an error common to several grammars: 'Quod autem ad ὄρνις Buttmannus (Gramm. vol. i. p. 236) refert ὄρνεων ap. Aristoph. Av. 291 (295), 305, ipsius est error, quum ὀρνέων sit illis ceterisque locis ab nom. ὄρνεον. Eodem modo peccatum in fragmentis Callimachi ex libro Περὶ ὀρνέων p. 468-9 ed. Ern., ubi constanter scriptum ὄρνεων, quum ὀρνέων sit in locis scriptorum omnibus illis citatis; 'L. Dindorf ap. H. D.

687. NOTE 3.—Whether such forms as σινάπεως, ἄστews are rightly accented the Greek grammarians do not say: probably they are, but in the other cases the ω is long; hence ἀστέων not ἄστewν; see Kühner, G. G. i. 345.

2. SIMPLE ADJECTIVES.

(a) With a Vowel Characteristic.

688. Those which form their genitive in os pure are oxytone, as αἰπύς, ἀκριβής, ἀληθής, βραδύς, δασύς, ἡδύς, θρασύς, νεαλής, στρηνής, ψευδής, ὠκύς; except 1. those in ις (gen. ios), as αἰδρις, εὐνις, ἡνις, ἰδρις, νῆστις; and 2. ἄκις, ἡμισις, θήλυς, πλήρης, which retract their accent.

689. NOTE.—Ἄκις strictly belongs to the compound adjectives: ἡμισις, Arc. 91. 15: its other cases are not unfrequently misaccented, as ἡμίσεια for ἡμισέα, Ionic=ἡμίσεια; ἡμίσειας for ἡμισέας, etc.: θήλυς, Arc. 91. 16; Schol. Ven. E. 269: it is held by some that θάλεια implies a masculine θάλυς: μῶλυς, Hesych.: νέκυς or νέκυρ, Laced., Hesych., may with more propriety be considered a substantive: πλήρης, Arc. 25. 4; 117. 14: πρᾶϋς was by some written πρᾶϋς, A. G. Oxon. i. 345. 13: πρέσβυς, Arc. 91. 16, for which the dialectic forms πρέσγυς Doric, πρεῖγυς Cretan, and σπέργυς are mentioned: on ταρφειάς or ταρφείας see E. M. 747. 20, and above § 383: τέρυς (?) Hesych.: φόλυς (?) Herod. π. μ. λ. 32. 34 is probably a substantive. The Epic χέρηϊ, χέρηα, and χέρηες have been derived by some grammarians from a supposed form χέρης, but there is no necessity for doing so; cf. H. D. s. v. χείρων: λιγύς the adjective must be distinguished from Λίγυς, Ligurian, Eust. 96. 7: ὀξυνομένου δὲ τοῦ λιγὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ ὀξέως, τὸ Λίγυς κύριον καὶ τὸ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἐθνικὸν βαρύνεται πρὸς διαστολὴν τούτου.

(b) *With a Consonantal Characteristic.*

690. Those with a genitive in *os* impure retract the accent, as ἀστερόεις, μέλας, μνήμων, πένης, τάλας, χαρίεις; except oxytone, 1. ἀργής, γυμνής, ἐκών, ψιλής; those in *as* (gen. αδος), as ἀλμάς, ἀμβολάς, ἐρημάς, θυιάς, μανιάς, πεδιάς, and 2. those in *is* (gen. dos), from masculines in *ης*, which follow the rule given for substantives above, § 644; hence ἀγυῖατις (ἀγυιάτης), αἰγιαλίτις (αἰγιαλίτης), δεσμώτις (δεσμώτης), δεσπότις (δεσπότης), ἐστιώτις, ξεφυρίτις, ἡπειρώτις, λιμενίτις, ποιμήτις, πρεσβύτις, but Περσίς and Σκυθίς are oxytone. In many cases there is no corresponding masculine form in use, while in most instances it is difficult, in some impossible, to distinguish substantives from adjectives.

NOTE 1.—Ἄργης, Arc. 23. 21: its genitive is either ἀργήτος or ἀργέτος: γυμνής, see § 635: ἐκών, Arc. 178. 7; Schol. Ven. M. 379: καρβάν, Chærob. C. 68. 18: χερνής, Chærob. C. 55. 2: ψιλής, κουρής, Chærob. C. 55. 2; cf. § 636, above.

NOTE 2.—Κεράστις, *cornuta*, Æschyl. Prom. 674, where Dindorf reads κεραστίς rightly, for Arcadius 35. 19 expressly says that it is oxytone: φαινόλις, Hom. Hym. in Cer. 51 should be φαινόλις like μαινόλις.

691. Those which suffer contraction are regular, as αἰγλήεις, αἰγλᾶς, ἀλκάεις, ἀλκᾶς, ἀργήεις, ἀργᾶς, τιμήεις τιμῆς, ἀμνοκόων, ἀμνοκῶν; Eust. 775. 45; Schol. Ven. M. 201; 360.

692. The monosyllabic *pās* is perispomenon in the nominative singular, masculine and neuter, oxytone in the genitive and dative singular of the same genders (the feminine *pāsa* follows the rules of the First Declension); in all other cases it retracts its accent, hence πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν; παντός, πάσης; παντί, πάσῃ; πάντα, πᾶσαν, πᾶν; πάντε, πάσα; πάντοι, πᾶσαι; πάντες, πᾶσαι, πάντα; πάντων, πασῶν; πᾶσι πᾶσαι; πάντας, πᾶσας, πάντα. Its compounds retract their accent, as ἅπας, ἀνάπας, σύμπας, A. G. Oxon. 1. 405. 5; 2. 406. 27.

693. The comparative and superlative degrees throw the accent as far back as possible, as βελτίων, βέλτιον; ἡδίων, ἡδιον; E. M. 235. 1; Theog. Can. 118. 34; A. G. Oxon. 1. 98. 25.

694. Oblique Cases.—The general rule is observed, except that the genitive plural feminine in adjectives of three terminations is perispomenon (see § 216), as ἥμισυς, ἡμίσεια, ἥμισυ; ἡμίσεος, ἡμισείας; ὀξύς, ὀξεῖα, ὀξύ; ὀξέος, ὀξειας; ὀξεῖ or ὀξεῖ,

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

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

On λίγεια and ἐλάχεια see Arc. 95. 23; E. M. 565. 9; Eust. 1586. 13; the name of the Siren Λίγεια is also proparoxytone.

The old grammarians are not agreed as to the accent of Αἰπύ in Hom. Il. 2. 592; Aristarchus and Apollodorus made it oxytone, Pherecydes Atheniensis understood εὔκτιτον as the name of the city and αἰπύ as the epithet; some distinguish Αἶπυ the town from αἰπύ the adjective; Ptolemæus Ascalonites took Αἰπύ for a proper name, and retained the adjectival accent; Schol. Ven. B. 592; St. Byz. s. v. has Αἶπυ, and that seems the best mode of writing the name: αἶπεια also has a substantival tone, St. Byz. s. v.: Eust. 743. 21: βαθεία on the contrary has the accent of an adjective; see above, § 105.

On ἄλθες, ἐπάναγκες, ἐπίτηδες, χάριεν, which are used adverbially, see below, § 832 note.

3. COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

(a) With a Vowel Characteristic.

696. Those from barytones remain unchanged as to the accent, perispomena therefore remain unaltered, as πλήρης, ἡμιπλήρης, φιλοσοφοκλής.

697. Those in *eus* are oxytone; those in *us* and *is* retract the accent, as ἰξοφορεύς, λιμοφορεύς, ὠμοβοεύς, ὠμοβορεύς; ἀγασταχυσ, ἀγλαόβοτρυσ, ἄδακρυσ, ἄδρυσ, ἄθηλυσ, ἄνιχθυσ, ἄτραχυσ, εὐβοτρυσ, ἰσόνεκυσ, λεύκοφρυσ, πολύδακρυσ, ὑπέρηδυσ, ἄϊδρις, πολύϊδρις.

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

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

ἀναλήθης, εὐήθης, μισαλήθης, συνήθης, φιλαλήθης; ἀήκης, νεήκης, ταυνήκης; ἀνήρης, λιχμήρης, μεσσήρης, μονήρης, τριήρης, χαλκήρης; βαθυκήτης, μεγακήτης; εὐμεγέθης, παμμεγέθης, ὑπερμεγέθης; ἑτερομήκης; πενταπήχης, τετραπήχης, τριπήχης; βραχυστελέχης, μακροστελέχης, μονοστελέχης; δεμνιοτήρης, νυκτοτήρης; ἀλσώδης, ἰνώδης, πετρώδης, στοιχειώδης; ἐξώλης, πανώλης, προώλης. Those in ετης (from ἔτος) are paroxytone in Attic, as διέτης, τριέτης, δεκέτης.

699. NOTE 1.—Chærob. C. 52. 4: τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΟΞ οὐδετέρων εἰς ΗΞ γινόμενα σύνθετα τότε βαρύνονται, ἥνικα ᾧσι κύρια, οἷον σθένος, Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους, γένος Διογένης Διογένους, νεῖκος Πολυνείκης Πολυνείκους, κλέος Ἡρακλῆς καὶ κατὰ κρᾶσιν Ἡρακλῆς Ἡρακλέους, καὶ ὅταν ᾧσιν ἀπὸ τρισυλλάβου οὐδετέρου σύνθετα, οἷον στέλεχος εὐστελέχης, μέγεθος παμμεγέθης, καὶ ὅταν ᾧσιν ἀπὸ δισυλλάβου οὐδετέρου σύνθετα ἔχοντα ἐν τῇ παραληγοσῇ τὸ Η ἐπιφερομένου ἁφώνων· ἁφωνα δὲ εἰσιν ἐννέα β, γ, δ, κ, π, τ, θ, φ, χ. Ἔστωσαν δὲ παραδείγματα τοῦ κανόνος ταῦτα, κῆτος μεγακήτης, ῥῆθος κακοήθης, μήκος ἐπιμήκης. . . . ἐὰν δὲ μηδὲν ἐκ τούτων τῶν τριῶν ἔχῃσι ὀξύνεσθαι θέλουσιν, οἷον μένος εὐμενής, γένος εὐγενής, εἶδος δυσειδής, κλέος δυσκλής, τεῖχος εὐτειχής· ἔχει γὰρ τοῦτο ἁφώνων ἐπιφερόμενον, φημί δὲ τὸ Χ, ἀλλ' οὐ παραλήγεται τῷ Η; δῆνος δυσδηνής (δῆνεα δὲ εἰσι τὰ βουλεύματα), τοῦτο γὰρ παραλήγεται τῷ Η ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔχει ἐπιφερόμενον ἁφώνων, τὸ γὰρ Ν ἡμίφωνον ἐστίν, ἔτος διετής, ταῦτα δὲ φημι παρὰ τὸ ἔτος παρ' ἡμῖν μὲν ὀξύνονται κατὰ τὸν προειρημένον κανόνα. παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις βαρύνονται; cf. E. M. 393. 6.

700. NOTE 2.—On those in -αντης see Chærob. C. 54. 25; Mæris 207: κάταντες, τὴν πρώτην ὀξυτόνως, Ἀττικῶς. τὴν τελευταίαν ὀξέως, Ἑλληνικῶς: -ηθης, Chærob. C. 177. 2: τὸ δὲ ἀληθής διὰ τοῦτο ἐν τῇ συνθέσει βαρύνεται, οἷον φιλαλήθης, μισαλήθης, ἐπειδὴ τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΗΘΗΞ σύνθετα ἀπ' ὀνόματος βαρύνεσθαι θέλουσιν, ῥῆθος εὐήθης συνήθης κακοήθης, οὕτως οὖν καὶ ἀληθής φιλαλήθης μισαλήθης; Chærob. C. 175. 24; Eust. 897. 40; Philem. Lex. p. 110. § 262; Arc. 28. 4; 27. 14; Schol. Ven. M. 164: yet παναλήθης is quoted by H. D. from Æschyl. S. c. T. 724; Plat. Rep. 583 B: it also occurs in Anth. Pal. 5. 296. 5, and the adverb in ᾧς in Æschyl. Supp. 85; Suid. s. v. Ἀτρέπτως, etc.; but παναλήθης is undoubtedly the correct accent, see E. M. 435. 57: ἐπαλήθης, Amphiloeh. p. 99 D, H. D., who rightly observe 'rectius scribitur ἐπαλήθης': those in γηθης (γηθέω) are regular, as ἐριγηθής, εὐγηθής, δαφνογηθής, λυρογηθής: so those in μηθης, as ἐπιμηθής, προμηθής: and those in πληθής, as ἐμπληθής, ἀμαξοπληθής, βουπληθής, γυναικοπληθής, ζαπληθής, θυμοπληθής, ἰσοπληθής, κενταυροπληθής, κοινοπληθής, κοσμοπληθής, λευκοπληθής, μυριοπληθής, οἰνοπληθής, ὁμοπληθής, παμπληθής, περιπληθής, πολυπληθής, ἀρσеноπληθής: H. D. have διπλήθης, and quote Nicand. Al. 153: ἡ καὶ σιραίοιο πόσιν διπληθέα (scr. διπλήθεα) τεύξαις: this seems to be a slip of the pen, for διπληθής is quite right: πυριπλήθης, H. D., is an error, the word is rightly oxytone in Eusebius: ὑπερπλήθης is quoted from Pseudo-Demosth. p. 802. 25, but it is unquestionably wrong, though MSS. do vary occasionally between χειροπληθής and χειροπλήθης, so also παμπλήθης, no doubt from a confused idea that all compound adjectives in ηθης were paroxytone, a notion which has led moderns as well as ancients into numerous errors of accentuation: those in σκηθης are regular, as ἀσκηθής, πανασκηθής.

701. NOTE 3.—ηκης, see Chærob. C. 48. 1; Schol. Ven. Π. 768; Eust. 939. 14, whence it appears that some (i. e. Ptolemæus Ascalonites, cf. Schol. Ven. N. 391) were for making νεήκης oxytone, but the tradition barytoned it and others of that termination: so some wrote πυριήκης, others πυριηκής, Eust. 1635. 64: πετράκης,

Orph. Lith. 228, is perhaps a substantive: *λεπτήκης* in Hesych. is of doubtful origin, the last editor reads *λεπτήκης*: Lob. Ajax 173 has collected several examples of false accents affixed to adjectives in *ηκης*.

-*ηρης*.—Although the adjectives in *ηρης* from *ἄρω* are paroxytone, those in *ἄρης* are oxytone: Arc. 26. 9; Schol. Ven. F. 316; I. 336; E. M. 458. 27: the inconsistency of accenting *θυμήρης* in one way and *θυμαρής* in another appears to have struck even the Greeks themselves, cf. Eust. 754. 60; 1946. 35: *χαλκοάρης* seems to be paroxytone in Pindar, but no doubt wrongly: the following exceptions occur:—*ἀπηρής*, E. M. 122. 6; A. G. Oxon. 1. 84. 10: *παναπηρής*, *ἀριηρής*, *ἀσηρής* (?) *ἀτηρής* (?) *ἀχθηρής*, *ἀχηρής*, *δυσβηρής* or *δυσβήρης*, *πενταετηρής*: they are all more or less doubtful: cf. Lob. Prol. 268.

702. NOTE 4.—*κητης*, see Chærob. C. 52. 13; Schol. Ven. N. 63; Eust. 920. 46; Arc. 117. 23: *-μεγεθης*, Schol. Ven. Π. 57; Chærob. C. 52. 13: *-μηκης*, Chærob. 52. 13: *δουρεμηκής*, Hesych., is corrupt, cf. H. D. s. v.: *-πηχης*, Arc. 27. 26: *-στελεχης*, Schol. Ven. Π. 57; L. S. have *ἀστελεχής* (?) from Theophrastus: it should be paroxytone: *-ωδης*, these are all paroxytone, whatever their derivation, as *εὐώδης*, *δυσώδης*, *πετρώδης*, *προσώδης* (*οἰδάω*), *προσώδης* (*ῥῖζω*), Arc. 25. 22; 117. 15; Schol. Ven. I. 336; E. M. 458. 29: *-ωλης*, Arc. 117. 19: *-ωρης*, Arc. 26. 1: *ἐτ ἰτὰ διὰ τοῦ ωρης* [sc. *βαρύνεται*] *Διῶρης* *Λυκώρης* *ὅπερ Καλλίμαχος ὀξύνει*: Arc. 117. 18, *νεώρης* and *αὐτῶρης* are said to be paroxytone: Chærob. C. 54. 6 adds *ἐλῳώρης*, and 436. 27, *ὕλῳρης*: *γέωρες* or *γεῶρες* in Hesych. and Suid. are false, both in form and accent, cf. H. D. s. v. *γεῶραι*: *εὐρυχωρής* is oxytone in Strab. 200; Paus. 3. 19. 1; Diod. Sic. 19. 94; 20. 29, quoted by H. D.; also in Paus. 1. 44. 6: I find no instance of this as a paroxytone: *στενοχωρής*, Arist. de Gen. An. 3. 4. 5: *κατωρής* in Hesych. is doubtful: *νεωρής* is oxytone in all the places quoted by H. D., Soph. Elect. 901; Cæd. Col. 730; Plut. Mor. 112 D; Stob. Flor. 104. 11: *ὕλῳρης* is oxytone in Nicand. Ther. 55 in all the MSS. but one: these are all the words of this termination that I have noted, and it appears that our books in every instance contradict the rules of the grammarians:—who shall decide?

703. NOTE 5.—*-ετης*: those in *ετης*, from *ἔτος*, are oxytone in the common dialect, but paroxytone in Attic, as *διετής*, *τριετής*, *δεκετής*, *πετραετής*: Attic *διέτης*, *τρίετης*, Chærob. C. 52. 25; Pollux 1. 54; E. M. 765. 21: but the Attics declined them after the first declension, not after the third, Chærob. C. 151. 32: yet the same author, 437. 3, says that the vocative singular of these compounds was oxytone in the common dialect, as *τριετής*, *τριετές*, *πενταετής*, *πενταετές*, but proparoxytone in Attic, as *πενταέτης*, *πεντάετες*, *ἑξαέτης*, *ἑξάετες*: *οἰέτης* and *ἑξέτης* in Homer are barytone, Eust. 340. 40; E. M. 617. 14; Schol. Ven. Π. 57: reference to the following passages, Philem. Lex. p. 28. § 75; Schol. Ven. B. 765; Götting, Accent. p. 324; Lob. Phryn. 407; Ammon. p. 136, will show that both the form and accent of these words is involved in almost inextricable confusion; thus much seems clear, 1. that when declined in *ης*, gen. *ου*, they are paroxytone; 2. that however declined, they are in Attic also paroxytone; and 3. that in the common dialect they are oxytone when belonging to the third declension.

704. NOTE 6.—Those in *μηδης* seem to vary, for *ἄλιμηδής*, *κακομηδής*, *πυκιμηδής* are oxytone, (though *πυκιμηδής*, Hom. Od. 1. 438 is *πυκιμήδης*, Hom. Hym. in Cererem 153, and in Hesych.), while *δολομήδης*, *θρασυμήδης*, *σκοτομήδης*, *ψοφομήδης* are paroxytone; the inconsistency perhaps arises from the different views taken as to their origin, some deriving them directly from *μῆδομαι*, others making them *paronyma* from *μῆδος*; it is however an error to say, as some do, that all derivatives from neuter nouns are paroxytone, e. g. *δολιχεγχής* is expressly made oxytone by Schol. Ven. Φ. 155, though some wrote *δολιχέγχης*: *χαλκέγχης* is probably false for *χαλκεγχής*; cf. H. D. s. v.

705. NOTE 7.—The following, if correct, are violations of the rule :—'Αβακῆς, which is quoted from Sappho by E. M. 2. 45, cannot be right in Æolic; it should be paroxytone, as it is in Hesych.: 'Apud. Theocr. 1. 27 κισσύβιον ἀμφῶες . . . unde citat Herodian. Περὶ μον. λέξ. p. 14. 33 [cf. E. M. 93. 7]. Ubi Lehrsius p. 46 ἀμφῶης ἀμφῶες scribendum videtur. 'Αμφῶεις ponit Etym. M. p. 639, 6;' H. D.: ἀνεμῶκης, Eurip. Phœn. 164, Theoc. Fistula, and elsewhere. This and ποδώκης are the only ones in ὠκῆς: ἄδρχης, Dio Cass. 75. 14, H. D.: with the exception of μόνορχις (and μονόρχης?) other words of this termination belong to the first declension, e. g. ἐνόρχης, τριόρχης, ὑποτριόρχης; the passage in Dio Cass. is suspicious: ἀπέσκης, Soph. Frag. 552=87 ed. Didot is false for ἀπεσκής: ἀρθροκήδης is quoted from Lucian Tragop. 15, where however Jacobitz has the right accent, ἀρθροκηδής, like λαθικηδής, cf. E. M. 555. 4: ἀρισκῶδης (?) Callim. Frag. 108; L. S.: αὐθάδης, Chærob. C. 54. 25; Arc. 117. 25: αὐτάρκης, Chærob. C. 54. 25; Arc. 117 25: all others are oxytone, as βιαρκῆς, διαρκῆς, ὀλιγαρκῆς, γυιαρκῆς, ἐπαρκῆς, ξεαρκῆς, etc., except ποδάρκης, on which see below: εὐρυσάκης only occurs as a proper name, as an adjective it would be oxytone, like φερεσσακῆς: εὐρυστήθης, Arist. H. A. 9. 50. 12 may be correct, see the passage from Chæroboscus quoted above, § 699: ἐλήχης is falsely paroxytone in Callim. Del. 296; all in ηχῶς (ἡχώ or ἦχος) are oxytone, as διηχῆς, δυσηχῆς, ὀξυηχῆς (not ὀξυήχης), βαρυηχῆς, γλυκυηχῆς, etc., cf. E. M. 564. 53: εὐρώγης (?) Anth. Pal. 6. 190: εὐτείχεια was by tradition proparoxytone, but Schol. Ven. II. 57 observes that it should be paroxytone; cf. A. G. Oxon. 1. 158. 20: (θεοτείχης is also paroxytone in Anth. Pal. Append. 214; αἰρεσιτείχης belongs to the first declension); but the grammarians also refer εὐτείχεια not to εὐτειχῆς, but to εὐτείχεος; εὐτειχῆς is oxytone in all the un-Homeric passages quoted by H. D. except one, Theog. 1209, πόλιν εὐτείχεια Θήβην, and there some read εὐτειχεά, like εὐτειχεά δόμον in Pind. Nem. 7. 46, and it is expressly stated to be so accented by Chærob. C. 52. 21: it appears that some grammarians wrote ζᾶης for ζαῆς, Schol. Ven. M. 157: ζαῆς ὡς ὑγῆς οὕτως καὶ ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης. παραιτητέον δὲ τοὺς βουλομένους βαρύνειν, ἴσως πλανηθέντας ἐκ τῆς αἰτιατικῆς τῆς εἰς N περατωθείσης: θεοσυλῆς, Suid., is, as H. D. observe, a false accent; the word belongs to the first declension: καταλσῆς, Strab. 238, εἰς φάραγγα βαθεῖαν καὶ καταλσῆ, where some read κατάλση: κατάρης ἀνεμος is quoted by Eust. 603. 35 from Alcæus and Sappho; as Æolic it seems to be right: μενέγχης, Anth. Pal. 7. 255: κυανέη καὶ τοῦσδε μενέγχεας ὤλεσεν ἄνδρας Μοῦσα: probably μενεγχεάς is to be read: ναυκράτης in Herodot. 5. 36 is more properly a substantive; the accusative ναυκράτην occurs in Eust. 1490. 19, where it seems to have more the character of an adjective; the other compounds, when belonging to the third declension, are oxytone, as ἀκρατῆς, ἐγκρατῆς, etc.: ναυτάρης is a barbarous word, see H. D.: πετράκης (or πετρήκης), see above, § 701: πολυδήνης, Hesych., should certainly be oxytone, like δυσδηνῆς, Chærob. C. 52. 23: ποδάρκης, Arc. 117. 26, sometimes falsely oxytone, e. g. Pind. Pyth. 5. 45; Olymp. 13. 38: ποδώκης, Apion and Herodorus, while they allowed that this as an epithet of Achilles was barytone, seem to deny that it was so in any other collocation, Eust. 340. 21; Schol. Ven. B. 764: πυρικαῖης, Anth. Pal. 6. 281, has been corrected into πυρικαῆς: τετραένης (?) 'Theocr. 7. 147: τετράενες δὲ πίθων ἀπελύετο κρατὸς ἄλειφαρ: sic enim accentus ponitur in libris et ap. Gregor. Cor. p. 273: Callimacho Apoll. 57: τετραέτης τὰ πρῶτα θεμέλια Φοῖβος ἔπηξε, Santenius refert Valckenarium restituisse τετραένης; H. D.

706. Barytones retract the accent in the vocative and neuter singular, as ἐπιμήκης, ἐπίμηκες, εὐμήκης, εὔμηκες, κακοήθης, κακότηες, παμμεγέθης, παμμέγεθες, συνήθης, σύνηθες, so μισάληθες, φιλάληθες; except those in ἡεις, ὠδης, ὠης (?) ὠλης, ὠρης, and

ήρης, which follow the general rule, as ἀμφῶες, αὐτῶρες, νεῶρες, ἐὼδες, ἐξῶλες, πανῶλες, ξιφήρες, χαλκήρες.

707. NOTE 1.—Arc. 117. 9; Joh. Alex. 13. 30; Chærob. C. 436. 28; Chærob. E. 19. 6; Schol. Ven. Σ. 519; Theog. Can. 118. 23: πᾶν εἰς ΕΣ λήγον οὐδέτερον, πλὴν τοῦ Κυνόσαργες, τὴν μονογενεῖαν οὐ προσίεται, ἀκολουθεῖ γὰρ τὰ πάντα καὶ κατὰ τόνον καὶ κατὰ γραφὴν τῇ κλητικῇ τοῦ ἀρνευτικοῦ· οἶον ὦ εὐμηκες, τὸ εὐμηκες· ὦ εὐηθες, τὸ εὐηθες· ὦ ἀσθενές, τὸ ἀσθενές: Joh. Alex. 13. 35: τὸ αὐταρκες καὶ αὐθαδες φησὶν ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς μὴ ἔχειν ἀφορμὴν προπαροξύνεσθαι: Theodos. Can. 1004. 17: ἀναβιβάζουσι δὲ τὸν τόνον ἐπὶ τῆς κλητικῆς καὶ τὰ εἰς ΗΣ κύρια σύνθετα, Διόμηδες, Ἀριστόφανες, καὶ τὰ παρ' οὐδετέρων ἐσχηματισμένα εἰς ΗΣ, εὐμηκες, κακότηες· παραλόγως γὰρ ἐβαρύνθη τὸ αὐταρκες, αὐθαδες, κάταντες: on this Chæroboscus, C. 437. 6, thus comments: δεῖ δὲ γινώσκειν ὅτι τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἀντῶ καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἀρκῶ καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἄδειν (δὲ σημαίνει τὸ ἀρέσκειν) καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἀκῆ (δὲ σημαίνει τὴν ὀξύτητα τοῦ σιδήρου), βαρυντοῦμενα κατὰ τὴν εὐθείαν, ἔχουσι τὴν κλητικὴν προπαροξύτονον, οἶον κατάντης κάταντες, προσάντης πρόσαντες, αὐτάρκης αὐταρκες, ὀλιγάρκης ὀλίγαρκες [the neuter of this is oxytone in Lucian Tim. 54], αὐθάδης αὐθαδες, ταυνήκης ταυήκης, ἀμφήκης ἄμφηκες. Οὕτω γὰρ κάλλιον ἐστὶ λέγειν ὅτι χαρακτηρί ταῦτα ὑποπίπτουσιν, καὶ μὴ σημειοῦσθαι ὡς ἐποίησεν ὁ παρὼν τεχνικός; cf. Chærob. C. 52. 5 sq.; Kühner, G. G. 1. 376, quotes ξυρήκες from Eurip. Elæct. 335, and ξυρηκές from Eurip. Phœniss. 375=372, ed. Nauck, who prints ξυρήκες, but it is doubtful whether such accents are correct.

708. NOTE 2.—According to Arc. 117. 25 the neuter of ποδάρκης is oxytone, ποδαρκές: the same thing is asserted by E. M. 678. 3, who adds that its vocative is proparoxytone, πόδαρκες; cf. A. G. Oxon. 1. 348. 16; ποδώκες in Æschylus, S. c. T. 623. ed. Didot, from ποδώκης is probably correct.

709. NOTE 3.—The words in ετης (cf. § 703), when oxytone, are also oxytone in the vocative, as τριετής, τριετές: when paroxytone, the vocative and the neuter are proparoxytone, as τριέτης, τριέτες; Chærob. C. 436. 33.

710. NOTE 4.—*Genitive Plural*. The genitive plural, when contracted, is perispomenon, as εὐμηκῶν (=εὐμηκέων), εὐσεβῶν, except those in ῶδης, which are paroxytone according to Aristarchus, though his accentuation was denounced as absurd by many, hence δυσῶδων, εὐῶδων, τριήρων (or τριηρῶν, see § 674), αὐτάρκων (and αὐταρκῶν) in Attic, together with συνήθων and κακοθήων; our books vary, but are said to be tolerably consistent in circumflexing the genitive plural of those in ῶδης; cf. Kühner, G. G. 1. 375. It does not appear that the grammarians extended this to all words in ηθης and ηρης, as Göttling, Accent. p. 327, seems to think; cf. Chærob. C. 459. 11; Joh. Alex. 19. 13; Arc. 136. 21.

711. NOTE 5.—*Neuter of Adjectives used as Substantives*. The neuter singular of adjectives in ης, when used exclusively as a substantive, loses its adjectival accent and becomes proparoxytone, as Κυνόσαργες, ὄμαργες, πεύκαες, ῥάπαες: Arc. 124. 7. For exceptions to this see § 576.

712. NOTE 6.—*Syncopated Forms*. Epic syncopated forms in εα=εεα from words in εης, keep the accent on the ε, as δυσκλέα=δυσκλεέα from δυσκλεής: so also εὐκλέας=εὐκλεέας, εὐκλέα=εὐκλεέα, εὐκλέων=εὐκλεέων. When contracted the general rule is observed, as ἀκλεέα, ἀκλεᾶ, ὑγία, ὑγιᾶ, etc.: cf. Matthiä, Gr. Gr. § 113. 1; Eust. 187. 12; Schol. Ven. B. 115; Θ. 441; K. 281. The ways in which such words are contracted must be learnt from some good Greek grammar; the accentuation is always regular, e. g. εὐκλείας=εὐκλεέας or εὐκλέας, Schol. Ven. K. 281; Lob. Path. 1. 263: heteroclitic forms, like ἔμπλεα=ἔμπλεον, Nicand. Alex. 164, are accented differently by different editors; cf. Lob. Path. 1. 266; Ἡρακλες (on which see § 675) is hardly an exception.

(b) *With a Consonantal Characteristic.*

713. Those with a consonant for their characteristic retract the accent when their second factor consists of more than one syllable, as διχόμενις, δυστάλᾱς, εὐακτιν, εὐπολις, θεοκρή-
πις, ἵππουρις, κάτηλνς, κισσοχίτων, λέυκασπις, λιπόπατρις, μισα-
λάζων, πάμμεγᾱς, πολυγλώχιν, χαλκογλώχιν; except oxytone, 1.
those in *as* (gen. *ados*), as περιδρομάς, πολυδειράς, συμπληγᾱς,
χαλκεμβολᾱς, χαμαιευνάς; 2. those in *is* which are exclusively
feminine, as ἀγγελῆς, εὐπλοκαμῆς, Παναχαῖς; 3. *perispomena*,
those in *ωπις*, as βλοσυρῶπις, δολῶπις, ἐλικῶπις, εὐρυῶπις, κοιλῶ-
πις, κυνῶπις. Those in *is* (or *τις*) derived from or implying
masculine forms in *ης* (or *της*) follow the rules given above,
§ 644, as ἡεροφοῖτις, προθήβις. Those in *ξ* are always accented
on the penultimate, according to § 620, as αἰγιδίωξ, θηριδίωξ,
κατῶρυξ, ὀμηλιξ; E. M. 451. 22.

714. *Oblique Cases.*—These are regular, except that neuters and
vocatives in *ον* retract the accent, as ἐνοσίχθων, ἐνόσιχθον, εὐδαί-
μων, εὐδᾱιμον, κυλλοποδίωv, κυλλοπόδιον, ὀλβιοδαίμων, ὀλβιόδαιμον;
but those in *φρον* follow the general rule, as δαίφρων, δαίφρον.

715. NOTE 1.—Chærob. C. 437. 35: τὰ εἰς Ω σύνθετα διὰ τοῦ Ω, δηλονότι, ὅταν
ἔχωσι τὴν κλητικὴν εἰς ON διὰ τοῦ O, προπαροξύνονται κατὰ τὴν κλητικὴν ὑπὲρ δύο συλ-
λαβὰς ἔντα οἶον . . . ὀλβιοδαίμων ᾧ ὀλβιόδαιμον, κυλλοποδίωv ᾧ κυλλοπόδιον: Chærob.
C. 438. 18: σημειοῦται δὲ ὁ τεχνικὸς καὶ λέγει χωρὶς τῶν παρὰ τὸ φρήν· ταῦτα δὲ πρὸ
μᾶς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ καὶ οὐ προπαροξύνονται, οἶον ᾧ δαίφρον, ᾧ
περίφρον: Joh. Alex. 14. 7; A. G. Oxon. I. 17. 16.

716. NOTE 2.—Eust. 26. 29: βαρύνεται δὲ τὸ εὐκνήμης κανόνι τοιούτῳ· τὰ εἰς ΙΞ
θηλυκὰ ὀξύτονα εἰ μὲν ἐν τῇ συνθέσει φυλάσσει τὸ θηλυκὸν μόνον γένος, καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν
τόνον φυλάσσει, οἶον· σκελῖς, περισκελῖς. εἰ δὲ μεταληπτικά γίνονται καὶ ἀρσενικοῦ
γένους, μεθίστανται εἰς βαρεῖαν τάσιν, οἶον· ἐλπίς δύσελπις. τοῦτο γὰρ κοινόν ἐστι τῇ
γένει. ταύτῃ τοὶ καὶ τὸ καταιγὶς ὀξύνεται ὡς μονογενές· τὸ δὲ μελάναιγος βαρύνεται.
οὕτω δὲ καὶ τὸ κληῖς εὐκλήης, κνημῖς εὐκνήμης. ὁμοίως καὶ ψηφὶς πολυψήφης: thus also
πολυκλήης, Eust. 174. 8, though some made it oxytone, Schol. Ven. B. 175; see also
E. M. 518. 32; Philem. Lex. p. 40. § 97; Eust. 1437. 50: σκοπητέον δὲ μή ποτε
φαῦλα τῶν ἀντιγράφων ἐν οἷς ὀξύνεται ἡ εὐπλοκαμῆς· δέον γάρ, ὥσπερ κρηπὶς μελαγ-
κρήπις, ψηφὶς πολυψήφης . . . κνημῖς εὐκνήμης, οὕτω καὶ πλοκαμῖς εὐπλοκάμης: Ἄλι-
κρηπὶς and εὐκρηπὶς are almost certainly wrong for ἀλικρήπις, εὐκρήπις; Schol. Ven.
T. 87; Ω. 318; E. M. 83. 53; A. G. Oxon. I. 230. 1.

717. NOTE 3.—The extreme difficulty of distinguishing substantives from
adjectives must serve as some apology for the vagueness of the rule above given:
the following real or apparent exceptions to it may be worth noting: λοξοτρόχης,
Anth. Pal. 9. 191: παμμῆτις is quoted by H. D. from Theoph. ad Autol. 2. p. 74
(108 Wolf.); but it should be πάμμητις, like πάμμηνις, for all in *μητις* are *pro-*
paroxytone, Moschop. ad Hes. Op. 23. p. 64. Gaisf.; cf. also E. M. 518: ἀπειρωδίν
in Stephanus is a mistake, as are πολυαυχῆν and πυριγλωχίν, which are all
paroxytone: λιπερνῆς, Diod. Sic. 12. 40 is *paroxytone* in Photius: φιλοκηδεμών,

Xenoph. Ages. 11. 12, ought by analogy to be paroxytone: βαθυπυθμήν, E. M. 696. 34 is incorrect, it should be βαθυπύθμην like ἀπύθμην, and ὀλιγοπύθμην, Theog. Can. 86. 14: μισοκαῖσαρ (?) Plut. 1. 987: προπρεών, Pind. Nem. 7. 126, a false accent and quite contrary to analogy, Theog. Can. 29. 8.

According to Arc. 18. 24, λητροβαστάξ (or λιτροβαστάξ) and νεκροβαστάξ are oxytone, but the latter word is paroxytone in Chærob. C. 303. 34; 304. 2. 14, and in E. M. 270. 30.

718. Those of which the last factor is *monosyllabic* fall into two classes, according as the monosyllable is derived from a substantive or from a verb.

Last Factor derived from a Substantive.—These are accented on the penultimate, as περίφρων, πρόφρων, σώφρων; μακρόχειρ, μελαινόρριν, οὐλόθριξ, μακρόρρις, μελαινόφλεψ; Αἰθίοψ, ἦνιψ, μέρονψ, νῶρονψ, οἶνονψ, στέρονψ, χάρονψ; δίπλαξ, τρίπλαξ; ἀλλόχρως, λευκόχρως, μονόχρως, ῥοδόχρως; ἀρτίπος, ἀελλόπος (Eust. 768. 48); except those in ωψ, which are oxytone, as ἀγλαώψ, αἵματώψ, ἀμβλώψ, βοώψ (also the name of a fish), γλανκώψ, γοργώψ, δεινώψ, εὐώψ, κελαινώψ, λιπαρώψ, μονώψ, ταυρώψ, χαρώψ, but ἐλίκωψ, εὐρύωψ (?), κύκλωψ, μήλωψ, μύωψ, νυκτάλωψ, and πολύωψ (?), are paroxytone.

719. NOTE.—Arc. 94. 15: τὰ εἰς Ψ πολυσύλλαβα ἔχοντα πρὸ τοῦ Ψ Ο ἢ Ε βαρύνεται. Πέλοψ, Δρύοψ, μέροψ, βούκλεψ [sic], τυρόκλεψ. Those in χρως are occasionally oxytone, e. g. κελαινοχρῶς, μελαγχρῶς, Arist. H. A. 9. 41. 1; μελαιοχρῶς, μελανοχρῶς, μολιβδοχρῶς, μολυβδοχρῶς, μολυβοχρῶς, οἰνοχρῶς, πελαργοχρῶς, Lycoph. 24, but such accents are unquestionably false; Arc. 93. 21: τὰ εἰς ΩΣ σύνθετα ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΩΣ μονοσυλλάβων παροξύνεται· ζῶς αἰείζως, χρῶς λευκόχρως. τὸ μέντοι ὑποδμῶς ὀξύνεται ὡς παρέλκουσαν ἔχον τὴν ὑπό.

Words in ωψ.—Arc. 94. 22: τὰ εἰς ΩΨ πολυσύλλαβα κύρια ὄντα ἢ προσηγορικὰ βαρύνονται. Κύκλωψ ἰωψ μῶλωψ. σεσημειώται, ὥς τινὲς φασι, τὸ εὐρώψ ὀξυνόμενον. τὰ μέντοι ἐπιθετικὰ ὀξύνεται, ὑπεσταλμένων τῶν ὑποπεπτωκότων κυρίοις, ἢ τῶν ἰδιαζόντων· μονώψ (ὁ μονόφθαλμος) κελαινώψ, τυφλώψ. τὸ δὲ ἐλίκωψ καὶ μύωψ (ὁ μύς ὀφθαλμοῦς ἔχων) βαρύνεται, ὥσπερ τὸ κύκλωψ καὶ κέκρωψ [leg. κέρκωψ] (ὁ δόλιος) καὶ ἰωψ ὁ κυνίσκος; Schol. Ven. I. 503; cf. Eust. 1279. 17; 768. 40; 1388. 64; Lob. Ajax 338: ἄζωψ (?) αἰ ξηραὶ ἐκ τῆς θεωρίας, Hesych.: αἰμάλωψ or αἰμαλώψ (?) is used both as a substantive and an adjective: κεραώψ is falsely κεράωψ in Manetho 4. 91; H. D.: μονώψ is also found paroxytone, but wrongly: νυκτάλωψ, Eust. 768. 40: πολύωψ, Anth. Pal. 6. 65. 9; 9. 765: φίλωψ (?) = φίλος, Hesych., is perhaps not an instance coming under this rule: Περιγλώξ, a variant in Hes. Scut. 398 L. S., if a genuine word, is undoubtedly false in accent, and to περιστίξ in Nonnus 2. 170 the like remark applies; concerning the latter Lobeck (Par. 280) says, 'adjectivum περιστίξ [it is περιστίξ in the passage referred to] eximitur mutata interpunctione φρουραὶ δὲ περὶ στίχες ἦσαν Ὀλύμπου;' on ὑποδμῶς see above, § 575.

720. *Last Factor derived from a Verb.*—Those the latter half of which is derived from a verb, and short by nature, take the accent on the penultimate, as κατῶβλεψ (used as a sub-

stantive); ἄζυξ, δίζυξ, ἑτερόζυξ; βοῦκλεψ, τυρόκλεψ; αἰγίλιψ, χέρνιψ (used as a substantive); ἐπίτεξ; αἰγότριψ, ἀλότριψ, ἀστύτριψ, εὔτριψ, οἰκότριψ, πεδότριψ; οἰνόφλυξ, πρόσφυξ; except those in *as* and *aξ*, which are oxytone, as ὄρειβάς, ὄροβάς; κυνοσπάς, λυκοσπάς, νεοσπάς; παραστάς, χοροστάς; ἀποφράς; ἀποσφάξ, διασφάξ (not διάσφαξ, cf. Arc. 18. 22), ὑποσφάξ.

721. NOTE.—According to Arc. 94. 13, πελεθοβάψ and πλινθοβάψ are oxytone; on κατῶβλεψ see Arc. 94. 15; Eust. 1401. 16: ἐφευροκλέψ and νακοκλέψ occur as oxytone in the text of Theog. Can. 97. 30, but they should be paroxytone; cf. Arc. 94. 16; Lob. Par. 292: βλεφαροσπάξ, for which the corrupt form βλεφαροπάξ occurs in Draco 19. 10, is also oxytone; cf. Götting, Accent. p. 333: νυμφόβας, Hesych., a false accent for νυμφοβάς: χοροστάς, St. Byz. s. v. Λίμναι. What part of speech προτύψ (*sic*), Phot. Bib. 532. 5 may be, I know not; possibly it is an adverb.

722. When the last factor is derived from a verb, and by nature long, these adjectives are oxytone, as ἀβλής, κεραυνοβλής, νιφοβλής; κυνοβλώψ, παραβλώψ, ὑποβλώψ; ἄβρως, ἡμιβρως, παιδοβρως; ἀγνώς, ἀλλογνώς; ἀδμής, νεοδμής, σιδηροδμής; ὀσφυής; εὐθήξ, νεοθήξ; δασπλής; ἡμιθνής, λιμοθνής, νεοθνής, χειμοθνής; κατακλώς; ἀκμής, δουρικμής, μεγαλοκμής; εὐκράς, μελικράς, νεοκράς; ἄρματοπήξ, κρυσταλλοπήξ; αἰνοπλήξ, ἀκανθοπλήξ, κεραυνοπλήξ; δασπλής; ἀπτήν; ἀπτώς; ἀρρώξ, διαρρώξ, καταρρώξ; ἀεισκήψ; ἀστήν; φυλλοστρώς; ἰθυτμής; ἀποτμήξ; ἀμφιτρής; θυλακοτρώξ, κναμοτρώξ, φυλλοτρώξ; ἀτρώς.

723. NOTE 1.—Lobeck (Phryn. 611) thinks that all these words are paroxytone, and on the strength of an improbable emendation which he makes in the Venetian Scholia (B. 755) claims the authority of Aristarchus for his opinion: but the following passages from the grammarians will show that he is not justified in doing so, for it is incredible that they should have conspired to teach a doctrine directly at variance with that of the arch-critic without taking more frequent notice of his theories than they have done; E. M. 358. 2: ἐπιβλής . . . τὰ εἰς ΗΞ λήγοντα ἀρσενικά σύνθετα ὑπάρχοντα, ἔχοντα ἐν τῷ τέλει μίαν συλλαβὴν τοῦ ῥήματος, καὶ διὰ τοῦ ΤΟΞ κλινόμενα, ἅπαντα ὀξύνονται· οἷον, προβλής, ἡμιθνής, ἀδμής, ἀσπιδοβλής. παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει οἱ μὲν βαρύνουσι, ὅτι δοκός ἐστιν· οἱ δὲ ποιότης δοκοῦ· οὐ γὰρ βαρύνεται. οὐ γάρ ἐστι βλής μονοσύλλαβον καθ' ἑαυτὸ ἐπὶ ταύτης τῆς ἐννοίας, ἵνα ἐν τῇ συνθέσει βαρύνεται, ὥσπερ τὸ Κρής, ἐτεόκρης: cf. Lob. Par. 82: Eust. 629. 56: ὀξύνεται δὲ (βουπλήξ) κανόνι τοιούτῳ. τὰ κατὰ παρακείμενον συντεθειμένα ὀνόματα εἰς ΗΞ ἢ εἰς Ξ λήγοντα ὀξύνονται, κἂν μίαν φυλάττῃ τοῦ ῥήματος συλλαβὴν, οἷον ἀδμής, ἀβλής, ἡμιθνής, κναμοτρώξ, βουπλήξ, σεσημείωται τὸ ὕσπληξ. ἐν δὲ ῥητορικῷ λεξικῷ εὑρήται καὶ ὀρθοπλήξ ἵππος, ὁ ὀρθὸς αἰρόμενος καὶ πλήσων. προφέρεται δὲ καὶ ἀκανθοπλήξ καὶ νωτοπλήξ καὶ οἰστροπλήξ, ὡς τό, τῆς οἰστροπλήγος ἄλσος Ἰνάχου κόρης, καὶ μεθυπλήξ, ὡς Καλλίμαχος, τοῦ μεθυπλήγος φροῖμον Ἀντιλόχου. περίεργον οὖν, φασί, λέγειν ὅτι τὰ μὲν δραστικά ὀξύνονται, τὰ δὲ παθητικά βαρύνονται, πάντα γὰρ οἱ Ἀττικοὶ ὀξύνουσι δίχα τοῦ ὕσπληξ: Eust. 1359. 8: ὀξύνεται δὲ ὁ ἐπιβλής ὡς τὸ προβλής, ἡμιθνής, ἀδμής. τὰ γὰρ εἰς Σ λήγοντα ἀρσενικά, σύνθετα ἔχοντα ἐν τῷ τέλει μίαν συλλαβὴν τοῦ ῥήματος, καὶ διὰ τοῦ ΤΟΞ κλινόμενα, ὀξύνεται.

διὸ καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει τό, ὁ μέγας οὗτος κολακάνυμος ἀσπιδανοβλήης, ὃ ἐστὶ
ρίψασπις, καίτοι ἐκ τριῶν συγκείμενον λέξεων, ὅμως ὀξύνεται. οὐ καλῶς οὖν, φασί, τὸ
ἐπιβλήης βαρύνει Ἀρίσταρχος: Eust. 1401. 11: παρὰ δὲ τραγικοῖς καὶ κωμικοῖς παρ-
οξυτόνως εὐρῆται χερνίβα. Εὐριπίδης, εἰς χερνίβος βάψειν Ἀλκμήνης γόνος . . . χρή
μέντοι φησὶ [? φασί] προπαροξυτόνως προφέρεσθαι. τὰ γὰρ τοιάδε ῥηματικά σύνθετα
εἰς Ψ λήγοντα φυλάττοντα παραλήγουσαν παρακειμένου παθητικοῦ δηλαδὴ λεγομένου
διὰ τῶν δύο Μ ἐξ οὗ καὶ γεγόνασιν βαρύνονται. λέλειμμαι λέλειψαι, αἰγίλιψ, τέτριμμαι
τέτριψαι οἰκότριψ, κέκλεμμαι βοόκληψ. βέβλεμμαι κατώβλεψ (sic) οὕτως οὖν καὶ
νένιμμαι χέρνιψ: Epicharmus used χειρόνιψ, Eust. 1401. 11; Chærob. C. 49. 5: τὰ
εἰς Σ λήγοντα ὀξύτονα σύνθετα ἀπὸ ῥημάτων, μίαν συλλαβὴν φυλάττοντα τοῦ παθητι-
κοῦ παρακειμένου, διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΤΟΞ κλίνονται, οἷον κέκραται, χαλκοκράς χαλκοκρά-
τος, νεοκράς νεοκράτος, ὁ νεωστὶ κεκραμένος, ὁ χαλκῷ κεκραμένος, βέβληται, ἀβλήης
ἀβλήτος, προβλήης προβλήτος, τέθηκα, ἡμιθνής, ἡμιθνήτος. Τοῦτο δέ, φημὶ δὴ τὸ
τέθηκα τῇ μὲν φωνῇ ἐστὶν ἐνεργητικόν, τῷ δὲ σημασιολογικῷ παθητικόν, πάθος γὰρ
σημαίνει τοιοῦτον ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ πέπτωκα, ἐξ οὗ γίνεται τὸ ἀπτῶς ἀπτῶτος, πάλιν,
τέτρωμαι, ἀτρώς ἀτρώτος ἰδοὺ γὰρ ταῦτα πάντα μίαν συλλαβὴν ἐφύλαξαν τοῦ παθη-
τικοῦ παρακειμένου, καὶ διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΤΟΞ ἔχουσι τὴν γενικήν; cf. Philem. Lex.
p. 3. § 1; p. 27. § 72; Arc. 24. 28; 18. 18; 19. 5; 95. 19, etc.

724. NOTE 2.—βλης, E. M. 358. 2: -βλως, ἀγχιβλώς ἄρτι παρών, E. M. 15. 36,
is a strange form, but the accent is in accordance with analogy: -βλώψ, Eust. 768.
39; Schol. Ven. I. 503: -βριξ, ἀβρίξ ἐργηγορός, Hesych.: -βρως, τριχοβρώς seems
to have fluctuated between an adjectival and substantival accent, for it is observed
by Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 1176 = 1110: τριχόβρωτες, σῆτες θρίψ σκώλης κατεσθίων
τὰς τρίχας καὶ προπερισπωμένως δὲ λέγεται τριχοβρώτες: both accents occur in the
books. All the rest in βρως are oxytone: -γνως, ἀριγνῶς is paroxytone in Pind.
Nem. 5. 21, but wrongly, cf. ἀγνῶς, ἀλλογνῶς, and Lob. Par. 181: ἀβρόδαις,
Athen. 4. E, is probably not a verbal derivative: -δμης, E. M. 358. 2: -δρας,
-δρης, ὑποδράς and ὑποδρῆς are of somewhat doubtful origin, see H. D. s. v.
ὑπόδρα.

725. NOTE 3.—θηξ, εὐθήξ and φιλοθήξ, Theog. Can. 40. 24: νεοθήξ, Anth.
Pal. 7. 181, are sometimes made paroxytone by modern writers, e.g. by Lobeck
Phryn. 611; Par. 279 and others, but without authority, and contrary to analogy:
-θλιψ, χοιρόθλιψ, Aristoph. Vesp. 1364, is probably a wrong accent; it is difficult
to determine whether this word is intended by Chærob. C. 88. 16, who writes
χοιρόθριψ, and by Theog. Can. 98. 2, or a different one: -θνης, Chærob. C. 49. 5:
-κλως, the only word of this termination of which I have any note is κατακλώθες,
Hom. Od. 7. 197: -κλωψ, βαιοκλώψ is oxytone in Lycoph. 548, though γυναικό-
κλωψ is paroxytone in the same author, 771: ἀρχικλώψ and ὀψικλώψ are also
paroxytone in the books, but according to Arcadius 94. 22 they ought to be
oxytone if really adjectives: -κμης, E. M. 49. 27: -κρας, according to Eust. 1559.
50, ἀλίκρας is barytone, and in the same passage he mentions χαλκόκρας, but
the latter is expressly stated to be oxytone in several passages of Chæroboscus,
e.g. C. 49. 6; 141. 17: thus also νεοκράς, εὐκράς (for which εὐκρας sometimes
occurs), μελικράς, μελισσοκράς (or μελισσόκρας? Hesych.); on the whole there
seems to be more authority for making words of this termination oxytone than
paroxytone, Chærob. C. 416. 13: καὶ πάλιν ἔστι τὸ μελίκρατον καὶ τὸ χαλκόκρατον,
τοῦ μελικράτου καὶ τοῦ χαλκοκράτου, τῷ μελικράτῳ καὶ τῷ χαλκοκράτῳ καὶ γίνεται
κατὰ μεταπλασμὸν τῷ μελίκρατι καὶ τῷ χαλκόκρατι, καὶ προπαροξύνονται: ἐὰν δὲ
εὐρεθῶσι προπερισπωμένως αἱ δοτικαὶ αὗται, τῷ μελικράτι καὶ τῷ χαλκοκράτι, γινώθι
ὅτι ἀπὸ τοῦ ὁ μελικράς καὶ ὁ χαλκοκράς γίνονται, καὶ οὐ κατὰ μεταπλασμὸν γεγόνασιν
ἀλλὰ κατὰ ἀκόλουθον κλίσιν, οἷον μελικράς μελικράτος μελικράτι, χαλκοκράς χαλκο-
κράτος χαλκοκράτι.

726. NOTE 4.—*πηξ*, substantives in *πηξ* appear to be generally paroxytone, adjectives oxytone, as *ἀντίπηξ*, *διάπηξ*, *ἐπίπηξ*, *κάπηξ*, *κατάπηξ* (?) but *ἀρματοπήξ*, *κλινοπήξ*, *κρυσταλλοπήξ*, *ξυμπήξ*, Theog. Can. 40. 22: *-πληξ*, in those ending with *πληξ* (as perhaps with other words similarly formed) some grammarians distinguished the active and passive significations by a difference of accent, thus in Philem. Lex. p. 27. § 72, *βουπλήξ* is oxytone, *παράπληξ*, *κατάπληξ* paroxytone: Phavorinus also distinguishes *βουπλήγες*, *οἱ πλήσσοντες τοὺς βύας* from *βούπληγες*, *οἱ πληγέντες ὑπὸ τῶν βοῶν*, but Chæroboscus (C. 308. 26), a much better authority, makes them oxytone, *εἰ δὲ εἰσι σύνθετα, ἀπὸ ῥήματος δηλονότι, διὰ τοῦ Γ κλίνονται, καὶ φυλάττουσι μίαν συλλαβὴν τοῦ ῥήματος ἔξ οὗ γίνονται, οἷον πλήξω, οἰστροπλήξ . . . παραπλήξ . . . λαοπλήξ . . . ἀκανθοπλήξ . . . βουπλήξ. Ταῦτα δὲ πάντα σύνθετα ἀπὸ ῥήματος, ὀξύτονα εἰσι καὶ ἐπίθετα καὶ κοινὰ τῷ γένει . . . τὸ μέντοι ὕσπληξ καὶ ἀντίπληξ βαρύνονται, ἐπειδὴ προσηγορικὰ εἰσι, καὶ μόνου θηλυκοῦ γένους εἰσί:* in accordance with this rule we find *ἀντιπλήξ*, Soph. Ant. 592: *ἀπλήξ* (though that is sometimes wrongly paroxytone) and *λινοπλήξ*, Theog. Can. 40. 21: *κυματοπλήξ*, *μεθυπλήξ*: in Eust. 1837. 39 we have *γαστερόπληξ*, which, if not an adjective, may be correct: so also *καταπλήξ* may perhaps be paroxytone when a substantive; cf. Arc. 19. 5: *-πιτην*, *ἀπτήν*, E. M. 133. 38; Arc. 8. 19: *-πτωξ*, *ἀπτῶξ*, *πολυπτῶξ*, Theog. Can. 41. 11; Chærob. C. 176. 5: *-πτως*, *ἀπτῶς*, Arc. 93. 20; Chærob. C. 49. 13; 65. 7.

727. NOTE 5.—*-ρῆξ*, *μονορῆξ*, Hesych.; *-ρῶξ*, there seems to have been some difference of opinion as to the accent of *ἀπορῶξ*, for we read in Schol. Ven. B. 755: *ἀπορῶξ δέ, ὀξύτόνως μὲν, ἢ ἀπορροή· βαρυτόνως δὲ τὸ ἀπόρρηγμα:* but in another scholium, *Ἀρίσταρχος ὀξύτόνως, ὡς θυλακοτῶξ. καὶ ἡ σύνθεσις δὲ τοῦτο ἀπαιτεῖ, ὃ τι ἂν σημαίνει, εἴτε πάθος, εἴτε ἐνέργειαν,* where for *ὀξύτόνως* Lobeck (Phryn. 611) would read *παροξύτόνως*: but I find no authority declaring that Aristarchus barytoned these adjectives as Lobeck seems to think he did: at any rate, Herodian considered both *ἀπορῶξ* and *θυλακοτῶξ* oxytone, cf. Arc. 19. 10, and those in *ρῶξ* from *ῥήγνυμι* are regularly oxytone in the books, as *ἀμφιρῶξ*, *ἄρῶξ*, A. G. Paris. 1. 396. 26, *διαρῶξ*, *καταρῶξ*, *λοφορῶξ*, *περιρῶξ*, *ὑπορῶξ*, while those formed from *ῥῶξ*, a *grape* or *olive*, are paroxytone, as *κυκλόρῶξ*, *μεγαλόρῶξ*, *μικρόρῶξ*, *πυκνόρῶξ*, though *φιλόρῶξ* is falsely oxytone in Anth. Pal. 7. 22: *πνευμόρῶξ* from *ῥήγνυμι* is regular, being a substantive: *-σκῶψ*, *ἄεισκῶψ*, Arist. H. A. 9. 28. 1 (where one MS. has *ἀεὶ σκῶπες*), if genuine, is an adjective used as a substantive: 'in Aristotele ed. Schneider. *ἄεισκῶπες* properispomene, ut *ἀειναῦται* [this is of course not a parallel case] et *ἄεισκῶπων* perispomene: in Athenæo et Eustathio proparoxytone *ἄεισκῶπες*, et paroxytone *ἄεισκῶπων* editum, et ita Schneider in Lex. et Ælian,' *Fix* ap. H. D.: *-στην*, on *ἄστην* see Lob. Phryn. 466: *-στρως*, *φυλλοστρως*, Anth. Pal. 9. 338.

728. NOTE 6.—*τηξ*, *μολιβδοτήξ*, Chærob. C. 309. 11: *τὸ μολιβδοτήξ, ὡς φησιν Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐπὶ τῇ Καθόλου, τινὲς δὲ βαρύνουσι παραλόγως:* no trace of this word remains in the epitome of Arcadius, though it occurs, together with *κεραμοτήξ*, in Theog. Can. 40. 23: *-τμης*, *ἰθυτμής*, Schol. Ven. Π. 44: *-τρήξ*, *ἀμφιτρήξ*, *ἡμιτρήξ*, Chærob. C. 174. 7: *-τρῶξ*, Eust. 1922. 10; Chærob. C. 83. 26: *-τρως*, Chærob. C. 49. 13.

Barbarous Words.

729. In general those barbarous or un-Hellenic nouns which exhibit a termination identical with that of any true Greek substantive or adjective, follow the rules already given for them,

as *Βαγράδας*, Ptol. 4. 3. 16-18, *Βουζάρα*, *Κίρνα*, *Μάμψαρον*, *Σισάρα*, though there are numerous examples to the contrary. Those, on the other hand, which have an utterly un-Hellenic form are for the most part oxytone, as *Ἀβέλ* (or *Ἀβελ*, Theodos. Gramm. 92. 19), *Ἀβραάμ*, *Ἀδάμ*, *Ἀλιλάτ*, *Ἀσμάχ*, *Δαβίδ*, *Ἐλιφάτζ*, *Θαμύζ*, *Ιωσήφ*, *Ἰσαάκ*, *Λώτ*, *Μελχισεδέκ*, *Μιχαήλ*, *Μωϋθ*, *Νηϋθ*, *Νεούτ*, *Νεσόγ*, *οἶορ*, *Οὔροτάλ*. *Πνούψ* *Ῥιούρ*, *Σαβαώθ*; but there are a large number of exceptions, e. g. *Πατένεϊτ*, Schol. Plat. Tim. 22 B; *Ζυφᾶ* or *Ζίφαρ*, Ptol. 4. 9. 6; *Σούβουρ*, Ptol. 4. 1. 13; *Ἰγίλγίλι*, *Ἰγίλγίλει*, or *Ἰγίλγίλεϊ*; *Ἀσισάραθ* or *Ἀσσαράθ*, Ptol. 4. 2. 11; *Τουσιατάθ* or *Τουσιάγαθ*, Ptol. 4. 2. 31; *Θεῦθ*, Plat. Phædr. 274 B, but *Φθούθ*, Ptol. 4. 1. 3. It would be a waste of time and space to catalogue the vagaries of Greek scribes; they show a general disposition to write barbarous words oxytone, but it is only a disposition, which is often checked by their learning or their ignorance.

CHAPTER V.

ACCENTUATION OF PRONOUNS AND NUMERALS.

730. Personal Pronouns.—In Attic the personal pronouns are oxytone in the Nominative, Dative, and Accusative singular (except *οἷ* perispomenon), and in the Nominative dual; perispomenon in the Genitive singular, Genitive and Dative dual; except *σφωῖν* oxytone, and in all cases of the plural, except *σφέα* and *σφίσι* paroxytone, hence—

SINGULAR.					
Nom. ..	ἐγώ		σύ		ἔ
Gen. ..	ἐμοῦ	μοῦ	σοῦ		οῦ
Dat. ..	ἐμοί	μοί	σοί		οἷ
Accus. ..	ἐμέ	μέ	σέ		ἐ
DUAL.					
Nom. Accus. νώ			σφώ		σφώε
Gen. Dat. νῶν			σφῶν		σφωῖν
PLURAL.					
Nom. ..	ἡμεῖς		ὑμεῖς	σφεῖς	Neut. σφέα.
Gen. ..	ἡμῶν		ὑμῶν	σφῶν	
Dat. ..	ἡμῖν		ὑμῖν	σφίσι	
Accus. ..	ἡμᾶς		ὑμᾶς	σφᾶς	Neut. σφέα.

Νίν, μίν, and σφέ are oxytone. Those printed in thick type are enclitics.

When γε is added to the Nominative or Dative of ἐγώ the accent is thrown upon the first syllable, as ἔγωγε, ἔμοιγε; if written as two words, the general rule for enclitics holds, hence ἐγώ γε, ἐμοί γε, ἐμέ γε.

731. NOTE.—For the accent of several of the dialectic forms mentioned below there is no authority except the practice of the books. In the text of Apollonius some are left without any accent.

Singular: Nominative.—Ἐγώ, Attic; ἐγών Doric; ἰών (or ἰάν) Bœotian, σύ, ἱ, τύ, τοῦ, τούν, are oxytone, Arc. 178. 19; Apoll. Pron. 63. 64; Greg. Cor. p. 263, Schäf. ἐγώνη, ἐγώνγα, ἐγάγα, ἰάγα, τούγα, ἰώνγα, ἰώνει, τύνη are paroxytone. According to Greg. Cor. p. 261 Schäf. the Æolians said ἐγών, but he is probably mistaken, ἔγω or ἔγων being the form proper to their dialect.

Genitive.—Perispomena: ἐμοῦ τεοῦ ἐοῦ (or ἔου (?) Apoll. Synt. 130, cf. Pron. 107) μοῦ σοῦ οῦ, ἐμεῦ σεῦ εὔ μεῦ τεῦ, ποῦ, ἐοῦ, ἐμεῦς τεῦς, ἐμοῦς τεοῦς τιοῦς ἐοῦς, ἐμῶς; properispomena, ἐμοῖο τεοῖο ἐῖο, ἐμέο σεῖο εῖο; paroxytone, ἐμέο σεό τέο ἔο, ἐμέθεν μέθεν σέθεν ἔθεν, ἐμέος τέος, ἐμέως ἐμείω τίως τίος: Apoll. Pron. 94 sq.; Joh. Alex. 23. 14; Arc. 179. 19.

Dative.—Oxytone, ἐμοί σοί μοί τοί, ἐμίν τίν ἱν or ἱν σφίν, τεῖν ἱν, ἐμύ: in Æolic ἔμοι was barytone, Apoll. Pron. 104; paroxytone, ἐμίνη τίνη ἐμίνγα. Οἱ is perispomenon, Joh. Alex. 23. 9; Schol. Ven. I. 392; A. 201; Arc. 178. 20; Apoll. Pron. 103: ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ ἧ ὀλίγον οἱ παῖδα περισπῶμεν. ὅθεν ὡς παράλογον ὁ Σιδώνιος ὤξυνεν, ἧ αἱ ὁμοιοκατάληκτοι καὶ ὁμότονοι κατὰ πᾶν πρόσωπον.

Accusative.—Oxytone, ἐμέ μέ σέ τέ ἔ, ἐμεῖ τεῖ, τίν μίν νίν, τύ, σφέ. Ἐέ is also oxytone, Schol. Ven. Ω. 134, though some wrote ἔε, Apoll. Pron. 107; Synt. 134.

732. Dual: Nominative and Accusative.—Oxytone, νώ σφά, σφωέ; properispomena, νῶϊ νῶε, σφῶϊ, Arc. 178. 23; 179. 5; Joh. Alex. 23. 24; Schol. Ven. E. 219; K. 546; S. V. A. 574.

Genitive and Dative.—Perispomena, νῶν σφῶν; properispomena, νῶϊν σφῶϊν, Joh. Alex. 23. 34: αἱ τοῦ τρίτου προσώπου δέξινονται πᾶσαι, καὶ ἐγκλίνονται πᾶσαι, αἰτιατικῆς μὲν σφωέ.

τίς γάρ σφωε θεῶν ἔριδι ξυνέηκε μάχεσθαι;

εὐθεῖα γὰρ τούτου οὐκ ἔστι· διότι οὐδὲ μία [εὐθεῖα ἐστίν?] ἀντωνυμίας ἐγκλινομένης. γενικῆς δὲ καὶ δοτικῆς σφωῖν.

καὶ σφωιν δὸς ἄγειν.

τόνῃ μὲν γὰρ μόνῃ τῆς τοῦ δευτέρου διήνεγκεν. ὥστε ὅτε μὲν περὶ Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ Ἥρας Ζεὺς πρὸς τὴν Ἴριν φησίν, ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀναγινώσκομεν.

γυῖώσω μὲν σφωῖν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὠκέας ἵππους.

Τρίτου γὰρ προσώπου. ὅτε (δὲ) πρὸς αὐτὰς ἡ Ἴρις, ὀρθο[τονεῖται καὶ] προπερισπᾶνται [προπερισπᾶται?].

γυῖώσειν μὲν σφῶϊν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὠκέας ἵππους.

cf. Apoll. Pron. 115; Arc. 179. 5; Joannes Charax ap. A. G. 1153: ἐγκλίνονται δὲ ἀεὶ αἱ τοῦ τρίτου δυϊκαί,

ἀλλ' εἴπ' εἴ σφωῖν καταλύσομεν ὠκέας ἵππους.

καὶ

τίς γάρ σφωε θεῶν ἔριδι;

Σφωίν therefore of the Third person must be distinguished from σφωίν of the Second.

733. Plural : Nominative.—Perispomena, ἡμεῖς ὑμεῖς σφεῖς; paroxytone, ἡμέες ὑμέες, ἄμμες ὕμμες, σφέα; oxytone, ἀμές ὑμές, Greg. Cor. p. 238, ed. Schäf., but in two MSS. it is ὕμες; οὕμές; Arc. 179. 6; Joh. Alex. 24. 12; Apoll. Pron. 119.

Genitive.—Perispomena, ἡμῶν ἀμῶν ὑμῶν σφῶν; paroxytone, ἡμέων ὑμέων σφέων, ἡμείων ὑμείων σφείων, ἀμείων ὑμείων, ἀμίων, Arc. 179. 7; Joh. Alex. 24. 13; Apoll. Pron. 121.

Dative.—Perispomena, ἡμῖν ἀμῖν ὑμῖν οὐμῖν; oxytone, σφί σφίν φίν ψίν; paroxytone, ἄμμι ὕμμι, ἀμμέσι, σφίσι ἄσφι: when enclitic the Doric ἀμῖν shortens the ι and becomes properispomenon or oxytone ἀμίν, E. M. 84. 15; Apoll. Pron. 123: the enclitic ἡμιν is also properispomenon, E. M. 84. 15; cf. Joh. Alex. 24. 19; Arc. 179. 7; A. G. Oxon. 1. 188. 1.

Accusative.—Perispomena, ἡμᾶς ὑμᾶς σφᾶς (or σφάς, Arc. 179. 8); paroxytone, ἡμέας ὑμέας σφέας, σφέα, ἄμμε ὕμμε, ἄσφε; oxytone, ἀμέ ὑμέ σφέ ψέ, νίν; Arc. 179. 11; Joh. Alex. 24. 13; Apoll. Pron. 126 sq.

Besides those here mentioned there are sundry other forms of very rare occurrence, and more or less doubtful accentuation, which, it was thought, might be omitted; see Ahrens de Gr. ling. Dialect. 1. p. 123 sq.; 2. p. 287 sq.; Kühner, G. G. 1. 446-460.

734. NOTE.—On ἔγωγε and ἔμοιγε, see Joh. Alex. 23. 6; Schol. Ven. A. 173, 174; Ξ. 396; E. M. 613. 50; Apoll. de Adv. 594. 7.

According to the grammarians the oblique cases of ἡμεῖς and ὑμεῖς are under certain conditions enclitic; for these, together with the other enclitic pronouns, see Chap. 9.

735. Reflexive and Reciprocal Pronouns.—The reflexive pronouns are accented exactly like αὐτός, e. g. ἐμαντοῦ, -ῆς; ἐμαντῶ, -ῆ; ἐμαντόν, -ῆν; σεαντοῦ, etc. The reciprocal ἀλλήλω is paroxytone in all cases and numbers.

736. Possessive Pronouns.—They are all oxytone, as ἐμός, ἀμός, σός, τός, ἄμός, ὑμός, ἐός, ὅς; except those in ρος, which are proparoxytone, as ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος, σφωίτερος, νωίτερος, σφέτερος. In the oblique cases they follow nouns of the Second Declension.

NOTE.—Arc. 179. 22; Joh. Alex. 25. 13: the Æolic forms ἄμμος and ὕμμος are barytone; cf. Apoll. de Pron. 144.

737. The pronominal adjectives in δαπος are oxytone, as ἡμεδαπός, ὑμεδαπός (ἀλλοδαπός, παντοδαπός, τηλεδαπός), Joh. Alex. 25. 27; Arc. 179. 19. See above, § 403.

738. Relative Pronoun and Article.—The relative ὅς is oxytone in the nominative and accusative of all numbers, and perispomenon in other cases: the article is accented in the same manner, except that the nominative of the masculine and feminine, singular and plural, has no accent at all, as ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ: the dual is oxytone, as τῷ τά.

739. NOTE.—The Epic *δου* and *ἐης* for *οὔ* and *ἦς* are paroxytone, E. M. 614. 5; Lob. Path. 1. 61: the Doric forms *τός*, *τή*, *τοί*, *ταί* are oxytone. According to the grammarians *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *οἱ* and *αἱ* of the prepositive article are also oxytone, e. g. Arc. 178. 12: *αἱ εὐθεῖαι καὶ αἰτιατικαὶ τῶν ἄρθρων ὀξύνονται*, *ὁ*, *τόν*, *οἷ*, *τούς*, *ἦ*: Joh. Alex. 22. 26: *πάν ἄρθρον ὀξύνεται, χωρὶς τῶν γενικῶν καὶ δοτικῶν· αὗται γὰρ περισπῶνται*: A. G. 1153, but the printed books (and, I suppose, MSS. also) leave these four words unaccented. The dialectic varieties of both relative and article in the masculine and neuter are accented like the corresponding forms of the Second Declension, those of the feminine like the parallel forms of the First, as *τοῖο*, *τεῦ*, *τάων*, *τοῖσι*.

740. *Demonstrative Pronouns.*—Of these, *αὐτός* is oxytone and *ἐκαστος* proparoxytone (see above, § 407), the rest take the accent on the penultimate, as *ἄλλος*, *ἐκείνος*, *κεῖνος*, *οὗτος*, *τόσος*: the compound *ὅδε* is accented on the penultimate, and like the relative, as *ὅδε ἥδε τόδε*, *τοῦδε τῆσδε τῶδε*. The compounds in *ουτος* are all perispomena in the Nominative singular, as *τηλικούτος*, *τοιοῦτος*, *τοσοῦτος*, *τυννοῦτος*.

741. NOTE.—Cf. Chærob. E. 76. 8; Arc. 179. 10; Joh. Alex. 24. 22. It is to be noted that some grammarians wrote *οἶδε* for *οἷδε*, *τῶδε* for *τῷδε*, and *τοῦσδε* for *τούσδε*, but as these words are mere parathetic compounds, such an accentuation is contrary to analogy, nor has it been followed; Schol. Ven. I. 167; Herodian ap. Schol. Ven. Θ. 109; A. G. 1236. The Epic *τοῖσδεσι* or *τοῖσδεσσι* is circumflexed contrary to rule (§ 12); Eust. 818. 37; 1433. 61; 1902. 55: yet Schol. Odys. N. 258: *προπαροξυτονητέον τὸ τοῖσδεσσι*: cf. Lob. Path. 2. 242, who shows that editors and editions are very inconsistent.

742. The indefinite *δεῖν*, Attic *δεῖνα*, is accented on the penultimate in all cases, as *δεῖνος*, *δεῖνι*, *δεῖνα*, *δεῖνες*, *δεῖνων*, *δεῖνας*, Joh. Alex. 25. 9; another form, *δείνατος*, *δείνατι*, was also in use, see Trypho ap. Apoll. Pron. 76. *Τίς*, *some one*, is enclitic; when orthotone it is oxytone in all cases, except that the genitive dual and plural, *τινοῖν*, *τινῶν*, are circumflexed; for further details, see Chap. 9. The dialectic form *τέων* is paroxytone, *τίς*, *who?* keeps the accent on *ι* through all cases and numbers, as *τίς τί*, *τίνος*, *τίνι*, *τίνα*, etc., A. G. Oxon. 1. 405. 9. The other indefinite pronominals are oxytone, as *ποιός*, *ποσός*; except *πηλίκος* paroxytone, the correlative forms of these are all accented on the penultimate, as *πόσος*, *τόσος*, *ὅσος*; *ποῖος*, *τοῖος*, *οἷος*; *πηλίκος*, *τηλίκος*, *ἡλίκος*. *Πότερος* (*ὀπότερος*), *ἐκάτερος* and *ἐκαστος* are proparoxytone.

743. The prefix *ὁ* causes no alteration in the accent, hence *ἡλίκος ὀπηλίκος*, *ποῖος ὀποῖος*, *πόσος ὀπόσος*, *πότερος ὀπότερος*. In the parathetic compound *ὅστις* the former part of the word is alone accented, and is identical with *ὅς* ἢ *ὃ* throughout with

an unaccented *τις, τινος*, etc. appended, hence *ὅστις, ἥτις, ὃ τι, οὗτινος ἥστινος, ὅτινι ἥτινι, οὗτινα ἥτινα ὃ τι, ὥτινε ἄτινε, οἷν-τινοι αἷντινοι, οἷτινες αἷτινες ἄτινα, ὠντινων, οἷστισι αἷστισι, οὔστινας ἄστινας*: the contracted forms *ὄτου, ὄτω, ὄτων, ὄτοις*, and *ἄττα* are all paroxytone.

The Suffixes γέ, δή, ή, οὖν, δέ, πέρ, and ί.

744. *γέ*. With the Personal Pronouns of the first and second person this enclitic may form one word, and when it does, *ἐγώ* and *ἐμοί* become (as already noticed) proparoxytone; in all other cases the accent remains unaltered, as *ἐμοῦγε, ἐμέγε, σοῦγε, σοίγε*. The Spartan *ἐγωγα* also appears to have been proparoxytone, but the Boeotian *ἐγώνγα* and *ἰώνγα* are paroxytone.

745. NOTE.—E. M. 613. 50; Schol. Ven. Ξ. 396: *οὔτε πυρὸς τόσσος γε πέλει βρόμος αἰθόμενιοι. Ἀρίσταρχος φυλάσσει τὴν ὀξεῖαν ἐπὶ τῆς ΤΟΞ συλλαβῆς· ὁ δὲ Τυραννίαν, τοσσός γε ἀνέγνω, τὴν ΣΟΞ συλλαβὴν ὀξύνων, οὐκ εὖ· ὁ γὰρ γε οὐκ ἀλλάσσει τὸν τόνον τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ λέξεων. εἰ δέ τις λέγοι ἐπέκτασιν εἶναι μὴ σύνδεσμον, ἴστω ὅτι τὸ ἐναντίον χωρήσει· ἡ γὰρ διὰ τοῦ γε ἐπέκτασις τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἐποίει τὴν ὀξεῖαν, ἐγωγε, ἐμοιγε.*

746. *δή*. All pronouns compounded with *δή* are oxytone, with *δήποτε* proparoxytone, and with *οὖν* perispomena, as *ὅστιςδή, ὅστιςδήποτε, ὅτισοῦν ἥτισοῦν ὀτιοῦν, οὗτινοςοῦν ὄτουοῦν ἥστινοςοῦν, ὅτινιοῦν ὀτωοῦν, ὅποσοςδή, ὅποσοςοῦν ὄσοςδήποτε ὀπηλικοοῦν*. It will be seen that these words follow the general rule for the accentuation of parathetic compound particles, see below, Chap. 7.

747. *ή* and *ί*. Those in *η* and *ι* are oxytone, as *ὅτιή, δηλονοτιή, τιή, οὔτοσί τουτί, ἐκειωνί τουτουί ὀδί τουτοδί ταυταγί οὔτοι αὔταιί*, Arc. 179. 15.

748. *δέ*. All those compounded with the enclitic *δε* are accented on the penultimate, as *ὄδε, ἥδε, τόδε, τοιόςδε τοσσόςδε τηλικόςδε*, Joh. Alex. 34. 15; Apoll. de Adv. 590; *τοιούδε, τοιῶδε*, Apoll. de Adv. 591. 617; E. M. 341. 35; 613. 50; the parathetic compound *τῶδε* is paroxytone.

749. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. B. 346: *ἐν ἔστι τὸ τοῦσδε· διὸ προπερισπαστέον*, modern editors write *τούσδε*; Schol. Ven. Θ. 109: *τῶδε· παροξύνεται τὸ τῶδε παρὰ λόγως· ἀληθὲς γὰρ ὡς ὅτι τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΔΕ ἐπεκτεταμένα, εἰ ἔχοι πρὸ τέλους φύσει μακράν, προπερισπᾶται. ὕπερ ὥφειλε κατὰ τοῦ τῶδε δὲ νῶϊ εἶναι, ἀλλ' ὅμως πάλιν ἐπεκράτει καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου πρὸ τέλους ἡ ὀξεῖα. ταῦτα ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ Ζ, ὅπου περὶ τοῦ ἰῶ διαλαμβάνει: cf. Schol. Ven. Λ. 432.*

750. *περ* follows the rule for enclitics, hence *ὅσπερ ἤπερ ὅπερ, οὐπερ ἥσπερ, ὅσοςπερ, οἶόσπερ* (see Chap. 9).

NOTE.—*Μήτις* and *οὔτις*, *μήτι* and *οὔτι* obey the general rule for parathetic compounds. The compounds of *πᾶς* retract the accent, as *σύμπας, ἅπας, πρόπας, παντάπασι*. The Doric circumflexed the genitive plural of all barytone pronouns, as *τηνῶν, ἀλλῶν*, Apoll. de Pron. 41.

Numerals.

751. DEFINITE NUMERALS.—*Substantives* are oxytone, as *μονάς, δυνάς, τριάς*, see § 630.

752. *Adjectives*. (a) *Cardinals*.—Monosyllables, when long, are perispomena, when short, oxytone, as *εἷς, τρεῖς, ἔν, ἕξ*. Those consisting of more than one syllable draw the accent as far back as possible; except *ἐπτά, ὀκτώ*, and *ἐκατόν* oxytone, and *ἐννέα* paroxytone, as *δύο, τέσσαρες, πέντε, δέκα, ἔνδεκα, δώδεκα, εἴκοσι, τριάκοντα, διακόσιοι, χίλιοι, τετρακισχίλιοι, μύριοι*.

In compounds with *καί* the accent is placed as near that word as possible; without *καί* the accent of the last number is alone retained, as *τρισκαίδεκα, τεσσαρακαίδεκα*, but *δεκατρεῖς, δεκατέσσαρες, δεκαπέντε, εἰκοσιέξ, εἰκοσιοκτώ, δεκατρία, εἰκοσιεννέα*; *ἐνδεκα* and *δώδεκα* are excepted.

Compounds with prepositions seem to retract the accent, as *διάπεντε, σύνδυο, σύντρεις, σύμπεντε*.

753. *Declension of the first four Numerals*.—*Εἷς* (or Epic *ἕις*) is declined in the singular like a monosyllabic substantive of the Third Declension, *εἷς, ἔν, ἐνός, ἐνί, ἔνα, ἔν*: the same is the case with the compounds *οὐδείς μηδείς*; except that in the nominative masculine the acute is substituted for the circumflex, *οὐδέν μηδέν, οὐδενός μηδενός, οὐδενί μηδενί; οὐδένα μηδένα*; but the genitive and dative plural are *οὐδένων μηδένων, οὐδέσι μηδέσι*, not *οὐδενῶν οὐδεσί*, though it appears that some preferred the latter forms.

NOTE.—Arc. 134. 6; E. M. 305. 10; 639. 30; A. G. 1267; Theog. Can. 134. 14; Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 30; Apoll. de Adv. 557. 26; A. G. Oxon. 1. 134. 26.

754. The feminine *μία* (*οὐδεμία μηδεμία*), *ἴα*, and *ἴη*, are perispomena in the genitive and dative singular, *μιᾶς μιᾷ, οὐδεμιᾶς οὐδεμιᾷ, ἰᾶς ἰᾷ, ἰῆς ἰῇ*; the Epic *ἴος* is perispomenon in the dative masculine *ἰῷ*.

755. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. Z. 422: *ἰῷ ὡς σοφῷ Ἀρίσταρχος· καὶ ἐπεκράτησεν αὐτοῦ ἡ ἀναγνώσις. ἐκείνο μέντοι ἀναγκαῖον προσθεῖναι, ὅτι τὸ ἴα βαρυτόνως ἀνέγνω*

ὁ ἀνὴρ καὶ τὸ μία· οὐδ' ἴα γῆρυς (Π. 4. 437) καὶ μία δ' οἷη (Π. 18. 565) τὰς μέντοι δοτικὰς περιέσπασεν ἢ ἄρα γινόμεθ' αἴση (Π. 22. 477) καὶ ἢ δ' ἐν νυκτὶ γέγοντο (Π. 18. 251), καὶ φασὶ γε τὸ τοιοῦτο εἶδος Ἰώνων εἶναι. τινὲς δὲ ἐτόλμησαν λέγειν αὐτὸ Ἀττικόν, λέγω δὲ τὸ ἐπὶ τῶν τοιούτων θηλυκῶν καταβιβασμὸν γίνεσθαι τόνου: Schol. Ven. Π. 173; A. G. Oxon. 1. 134. 20; Joh. Alex. 10. 32; E. M. 472. 46.

756. Δύο and τρεῖς, τρία, together with ἄμφω, are accented, in the genitive and dative plural, like monosyllabic substantives, hence ἀμφοῖν, δυοῖν δυεῖν δυσί, τριῶν τρισί, Arc. 132. 6; δυοῖσι and τριοῖσι are properispomena; τέσσαρες is quite regular.

757. NOTE.—The following observation occurs in E. M. 754. 32: τέτρασι· τὸ παροξύτονον, ἐντελές, οἷον τετράσιν. ἡ ἐκ τοῦ τέσσαρσι, τέταρσι· ἀποβολῇ καὶ ὑπερθέσει, τέτρασι: the meaning is not clear to me; τετράσι would be the regular dative plural of τετράς; and τέτρασι from τέτταρες or τέσσαρες is quoted by Matthiæ Gr. Gr. § 140, from Pind. Ol. 10. 83; Nem. 8. 117: μύριοι, *ten thousand*, is proparoxytone: μύριοι, *an indefinite multitude*, prooxytone; cf. § 377.

It is said that χιλίων, the genitive plural of χίλιοι, was perispomenon in Attic, Joh. Alex. 18. 6; the later Attic circumflexed the genitive plural of numerals in *as*, as χιλιαδῶν, μυριαδῶν, which in the common dialect were χιλιάδων, μυριάδων: Chærob. C. 458. 26; Arc. 136. 3: 'Genitivus pluralis χιλιαδέων vulgo scriptus est ap. Herodot. 7. 28, quod χιλιάδων scribendum ex libris melioribus ostendi in Comment. De dialecto, p. 14;' H. D.

758. (b) *Ordinals*.—Those in *στος* are oxytone, whether compound or simple, the rest retract the accent, as πρῶτος, δεύτερος, τρίτος, ὄγδοος, ἐνδέκατος, ὀκτωκαιδέκατος, but εἰκοστός, ἐπτακισχιλιοστός, τεσσαρακοντακαιπεντακισχιλιοστός, Arc. 84. 1; Chærob. E. 133. 4.

759. (c) *Multiplicatives* in *oos* are prooxytone, as ἀπλόος ἀπλοῦς, δεκαπλόος δεκαπλοῦς; see above, § 401.

760. (d) *Proportionals* in *ιος* are proparoxytone, as διπλάσιος; see above, § 375.

761. (e) Numeral adjectives in *aios* are properispomena, as δευτεραῖος, τριταῖος, see above, § 378.

762. *Indefinite Numerals*.—These are all discussed under other heads: ἄλλος, § 390; ἀμφοτέροι, §§ 405, 742; ἕκαστος, § 408; ἐκάτερος, §§ 404, 742; ἕτερος, § 405; ἔνιοι, § 375; ὀλίγος, § 366; οὐδεὶς μηδεὶς, § 753; οὐδέτερος μηδέτερος, § 404; οὗτις μήτις, § 750; πᾶς, § 692; παῦρος, § 404; πολὺς, § 688; πότερος, §§ 404, 742; τις τινες § 742.

For the accentuation of Numeral Adverbs see Chap. 7.

CHAPTER VI.

ACCENTUATION OF VERBS AND PARTICIPLES.

763. IN general, verbs throw the accent as far back as possible, and most of the exceptions to this rule may be satisfactorily accounted for by keeping in mind the assumed origin of the several verbal forms. It cannot be too strongly insisted on that all rules for the accentuation of verbs are likely to mislead, unless constant attention is paid to the various, and sometimes puzzling, changes to which such forms are liable. For information on this point recourse must be had to some good Greek grammar.

NOTE.—Chærob. 493. 27 : πάντα τὰ ῥήματα ἀποστρέφονται τὴν ὀξεῖαν τάσιν, καὶ πάντα βαρύνονται ἢ δυνάμει ἢ ἐνεργείᾳ, ἐνεργείᾳ μὲν οἶον λέγω, γράφω, τύπτω, δυνάμει δέ, ὡς πάντα τὰ περισπωμένα οἶον ποιῶ, βοῶ, χρυσῶ, νοῶ, ταυτὰ γὰρ δυνάμει βαρύτενα εἰσί. Herodian devoted a considerable part of the 16th book of the *Καθολικὴ Προσφῶδια* to determining the accent of the present indicative of verbs, that is, in settling which were, and which were not, barytone; but it has been thought unadvisable to increase the bulk of the present volume by doing so, especially as a comparatively superficial knowledge of the language necessarily implies an acquaintance with the fact. It may however be noticed that the different dialects varied, e.g. ἀλέξω, ἔψω, αὔξω, ἔθω, ῥόφω were barytone in Attic, but perispomena in the Common dialect, Chærob. C. 483. 15; 490. 32. So some grammarians wrote *βαρυστεναχῶν*, though Aristarchus, with more reason, considered it to be barytone, Schol. Ven. A. 364 : *γεγώνειν* was the accent of Ptolemæus Ascalonites, but *γεγωνεῖν* that of Aristarchus; in later Greek it occurs in both forms, Schol. Ven. M. 337.

764. The accent given in the following rules is for *Tenses*, that of the First Person Singular, or, in the case of the Imperative, the Second Person Singular; for *Participles*, that of the Nominative Singular Masculine, and it is to be understood that the accent remains unchanged on the same syllable, counting from the beginning of the word, throughout all inflexions, subject to the general laws; unless it is said to be retracted, when in all forms it recedes as far from the end as possible, irrespective of the place which it holds in the first or second person singular, e.g. the Aorist Passive Subjunctive is perispomenon, as *τυφθῶ*, hence *τυφθῆς*, *τυφθῇ*, *τυφθῆτον*, *τυφθῶμεν*, *τυφθῆτε*, *τυφθῶσι*, where it will be noticed that the accent remains on the second syllable

from the beginning of the word: again, the Perfect Participle Active is oxytone, *τετυφώς*, hence *τετυφυῖα* (§ 13), *τετυφός*, *τετυφότης*, *τετυφύας*, *τετυφότης*, *τετυφύα*, *τετυφότες*, *τετυφύαι*. The Imperfect passive retracts, as *ἐτυπτόμην*, *ἐτύπτεσο*, *ἐτύπτεο* or *ἐτύπτου*, *ἐτύπτετο*, *ἐτυπτόμεθον*, etc., except that the Feminine Genitive Plural in *ων* or *ων* from participles is always perispomenon, as *τύψας*, *τύψασα*, *τύψαν*, *τυψασῶν*, not *τυψάσων*, *τετυφυῶν*, not *τετυφύων*.

It must also be remembered that the final *αι* and *οι* of the Optative are considered long for the accent, as *ἀκούσαι*, *ποιήσαι*, but *ἀκούσαι*, *ποιῆσαι* are infinitives, Schol. Ven. H. 129; Chærob. C. 764. 17 sq.; and above, § 16.

SIMPLE VERBS.

765. All uncontracted monosyllabic participles are oxytone, as *βάς*, *δύς*, *πλώς*, *πτάς*, *σβείς*, *σχών*, *φθάς*, *φύς*: those contracted, like *δοῦν* for *δέον*, do not come under this rule.

766. All monosyllabic verbs are oxytone when naturally short, and perispomena when naturally long, as *βάν*, *σταν*, *φθάν*; *ἔς*, *θές*, *σχές*, *φρές*, *δός*; *βῆς*, *βῆ*, *στῆ*, *φθῆ*; *σχῶ*; except oxytone *χρή*, *it behoves*; *φῆς*, *thou sayest* (*φῆς* is the Indicative Aorist for *ἔφης*), and *φή* for *φησί*, *he says* (*φή* is Indicative Aorist for *ἔφη*).

767. All other forms of the simple verb retract the accent, as *τύπτω*, *τύπτετον*, *ἐτυψάμην*, *ἐτύψασο*, *ἐτύψαο*, *ἐτύψω*, *τύψᾱς*, *τύψασᾶ*, *τυψάσαιν* (*τυψασῶν* § 216), *τυπτόμενος*, *τυπτομένη*, *τυπτόμενον*, *τυπτομένων* (masculine, feminine, and neuter), *τίθημι*, *τίθεμαι*; except

Oxytone:—

1. The Present Indicative of *εἰμί*, *I am*; *φημί*, *I say*, and *ἡμί* (but *εἶ* or *εἷς* and *φῆσθα* are regular), as *εἰμί* *ἐμμί*, *ἐσσί* *ἐστί* *ἐντί*, *ἐστόν*, *ἐσμέν* *εἰμέν* *εἰμές* *ἐμέν*, *ἐστέ*, *εἰσί* *ἐντί* (but *ἔασι* and *ἔοντι* are proparoxytone); *φημί* *φῆς* *φησί*, *φατόν*, *φαμέν*, *φατέ*, *φασί*.

2. The Imperative Second Person Singular of *φημί*, *φασί*: the other persons are regular.

3. Aorist Participles in *ων*, as *βαλόν*, *λαβόν*.

4. Perfect Participles in *ως*, as *τετυφώς* (*υῖα*, *ός*), *πεπλεχώς* (*υῖα*, *ός*).

5. The Active Present and Second Aorist Participles of verbs in *μι* and all Passive Aorist Participles in *εις*, as *τιθείς*, *θείς*; *ιστάς*, *στάς*; *διδούς*, *δούς*; *δεικνύς*; *πείσθεις*, *πλακείς*, *τυφθείς*.

6. The Imperatives *εἰπέ*, *ἐλθέ*, *εὖρέ* in the Common dialect, and *ἰδέ* and *λαβέ* in Attic.

7. The Participles in *έών*, *ών*, *ίών*, *κίών*, and *χρεών*.

Perispomenon :—

1. The contracted Future in *ω* (that of verbs with a liquid characteristic, and the so-called Attic Future), together with its Active Participle and Infinitive, as *σκεδῶ*, *σκεδῶν*, *σκεδεῖν*; *σπερῶ*, *σπερῶν*, *σπερεῖν*; *τυψῶ*, *τυψῶν*, *τυψεῖν*. The Optative of such futures is properispomenon, as *σπερῶ* *σπεροῖμι*, *φανῶ* *φανοῖμι*; the Attic forms in *οιην* are regular, as *φανοίην* *φανοίης*, but the syncopated forms *φανοῖτον*, *φανοῖμεν*, *φανοῖτε*, *φανοῖεν* are properispomena.

2. The Active Subjunctive of Verbs in *μι*, and the Subjunctive of Passive Aorists, as *διδῶ*, *ιστῶ*, *στῶ*, *τιθῶ*, *τυπῶ*, *τυφθῶ*, except *ῖω*, *ῖης*, *ῖη*, etc., from *εἶμι*. When resolved, these forms follow the general rule, as *ἔω* *ἔης* *ἔη* *εῖη*, *ιστέω* *ιστέης*, *τυφθέω* *τυφθέης*.

3. The Second Person Singular of the Aorist Imperative in *ου*, as *βαλοῦ*, *λαβοῦ*; the remaining persons are regular, as *λαβέσθω*, *λαβέσθων*, *λάβεσθε*, *λαβέσθωσαν*, *λαβέσθων*. Ἴδού is oxytone when used as an interjection.

4. The Second Aorist Infinitive in *ειν*, as *βαλεῖν*, *λαβεῖν*, together with the anomalous *ἐχρῆν*, and *χρῆν*.

The following take the accent on the penultimate, and are consequently either

Paroxytone or Properispomenon :—

1. The Third Person Plural Present Indicative of verbs in *μι* when contracted, as *τιθέασι* *τιθείσι*, *ιστάασι* *ιστᾶσι*, *διδάασι* *διδούσι*, *δεικνύασι* *δεικνύσι*.

2. The Third Person Plural of the Syncopated Perfect in *ασι*, as *βεβάασι* *βεβᾶσι*, *τεθνάασι* *τεθνᾶσι*.

3. The contracted and Doric Future in *ουμαι*, with its Infinitive, as *πесоῦμαι*, *πλευσοῦμαι*, *κομιοῦμαι* *κομιεῖσθαι*, *τυφοῦμαι* *τυφείσθαι*.

4. The Subjunctive and Optative of the Perfect Passive, as *βεβλῶμαι, κεκλήμην* (*κεκλήῃο, κεκλήῃτο*), *κεκτῶμαι κεκτῶμην, κεκτῆμην*; *μεμνῶμαι μεμνήμην*; *τετμῶμαι*. When resolved they follow the general rule, as *μεμνέωτο*.

5. The Passive and Middle Subjunctive and Optative of verbs in *μι*, as *ιστῶμαι ισταίμην, (ιστῇ ιστηται, ιστώμεθον ιστήσθον, ιστώμεθα ιστήσθε ιστώνται)*; except *δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, κρέμαμαι*, and those in *οιμην*, which retract the accent, as *δύνωμαι, δύνῃται, ἐπισταίμην ἐπίσταιο, τιθόμην τίθοιο*.

6. The syncopated plural of the Optative Passive Aorist, as *τυφθεῖμεν, τυφθεῖτε, τυφθεῖεν*; and the syncopated plural of the Active Optative of verbs in *μι*, as *ισταῖμεν, ισταῖτε, ισταῖεν*.

7. The First Aorist Active Participle in *ας*, as *ποιήσας* (*ποιήσασα, ποιήσᾱν*), *τύψας*.

8. The Perfect Passive Participle, as *τετυμμένος τετυμμένη, τετυμμένον, τετυμμένοι, τετυμμένα, τετυμμένα*. Several old forms are excepted, as *ἀλαλήμενος, ἀλιτήμενος*. *Ἐσσύμενος, ἥμενος, κείμενος* are present in signification. For *ἀκαχήμενος, ἀκάχμενος*, and others (on which, see § 788), we also find the regularly accented forms.

9. The Infinitive of the First Aorist Active, as *πεῖσαι, πλέξαι, ποιῆσαι, σπεῖραι, τύψαι*.

10. All Infinitives in *ναι* and *μεν* (but not those in *μεναι*), as *δεικνύναι, διδόναι, δοῦναι, ιστάναι, στῆναι, πεισθῆναι, τετυφέναι, τυφθῆναι, τραπῆναι, τιθέναι, θείναι, ἐλθέμεν*.

11. The Aorist Infinitive in *εσθαι*, as *γενέσθαι, πιθέσθαι*.

12. The Perfect Infinitive in *θαι*, as *πεπαῖσθαι, πεπεῖσθαι, πεπλέχθαι, τετύφθαι, δέχθαι*, together with the anomalous forms *ῆσθαι* and *κείσθαι*.

13. The Second Aorist Infinitive Middle of verbs in *μι*, as *δόσθαι, θέσθαι, στάσθαι*. This rule is only important in respect to compound verbs.

768. Verbs in *ω* pure, when uncontracted, are accented exactly like those in *ω* impure, but when contracted, the general rule (§§ 20, 21) must be observed; hence *τιμάω τιμῶ, τιμάεις τιμᾶς, ἐτίμας ἐτίμα*. When any of these contracted syllables are resolved, the accent recedes, as *χρῆται, χρέεται, χρῶνται, χρέωνται*.

The Epic epenthesis of α , o , or ω , also causes the accent to fall back, as $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\alpha\varsigma$, $\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\omega\sigma\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{o}\omega\sigma\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon\chi\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}$ $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\omega}$ $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\delta\iota\delta\acute{\omega}$ $\delta\iota\delta\acute{\omega}\omega$, $\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}$ $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega$, $\theta\acute{\omega}$ $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega$, $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\eta\varsigma$ $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\eta$, $\theta\acute{\eta}\eta\varsigma$ $\theta\acute{\eta}\eta$, $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\tau\omega$ $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\tau\omega$.

VERBS IN ω .—Active Voice.

769. NOTE 1.—*Monosyllabic Forms.* The old grammarians consider $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}$ to be rather an adverb than a verb. It must not be confounded with $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}$ Ionic for $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\acute{\eta}$, nor with $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}$ or $\chi\rho\acute{\alpha}$ from $\chi\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, Arc. 174. 3; Chærob. C. 494. 29; Schol. Ven. A. 216–17; E. M. 128. 15; Apoll. Synt. 238. 16; de Adv. 538. 13 sq.: $\phi\eta\varsigma$ is remarkable both for its accent and for the ι subscriptum, E. M. 792. 14: cf. Chærob. C. 497. 16, where it is falsely written $\phi\eta\varsigma$: $\phi\acute{\eta}$, Joh. Alex. 21. 14: $\phi\eta\sigma\acute{\iota}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\rho$, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\nu$ $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\kappa\omicron\pi\epsilon\nu$ $\acute{\delta}\xi\upsilon\nu\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$: $\tau\acute{o}$ $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$ $\phi\acute{\eta}$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\phi\eta\sigma\acute{\iota}$: Apoll. Synt. 238. 25; de Adv. 543 (by an error this page is printed 553 in Bekker's edition). On the accentuation of monosyllabic verbal forms generally see Arc. 148. 18; 149. 3; 166. 23; 172. 21; Chærob. C. 494. 8, who asserts that there are only thirty-two verbal oxytones in the language.

770. NOTE 2.—*Indicative Mood. Present.* In the second person singular the Doric frequently has $\epsilon\varsigma$ for $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, as $\sigma\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ for $\sigma\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, and such forms probably keep the accent on the penultimate, but I am not aware that any of the ancient grammarians assert as much; cf. Kühner, G. G. I. 555.

771. NOTE 3.—*Imperfect and Aorists.* According to the general rule the accent will be placed as near the augment as possible; in Doric, however, the third person plural in $\omicron\nu$ and $\alpha\nu$ was *paroxytone*: Greg. Cor. p. 316, Schäf.: $\pi\alpha\rho\omicron\chi\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ (sc. the Dorians) $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\tau\alpha$ $\pi\rho\acute{o}\sigma\omega\pi\alpha$ $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ $\pi\lambda\eta\theta\upsilon\nu\tau\iota\kappa\acute{\omega}\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota$ $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota\sigma\tau\omega\nu$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\lambda\acute{\eta}\gamma\omicron\nu\tau\alpha$ $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ AN , $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\sigma\alpha\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\alpha\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\xi\alpha\nu$ $\acute{\omega}\sigma\alpha\upsilon\tau\omega\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ON $\lambda\acute{\eta}\gamma\omicron\nu\tau\alpha$ $\pi\alpha\rho\omicron\chi\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\beta\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omicron\nu$: Joh. Alex. 3. 16. The same thing is also asserted by other grammarians. Götting, when speaking of this rule (Accent. p. 47), writes $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\alpha\nu$ perhaps from inadvertence, but contrary as $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\alpha\nu$ is to ordinary rules, it may be correct, since it is remarked by Chærob. C. 651. 15: $\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\iota\varsigma$ $\omicron\acute{\iota}$ $\Delta\omega\rho\iota\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\pi\omicron\iota\omicron\upsilon\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ $\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu\omega\nu$ $\pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ $\tau\acute{\eta}\nu$ $\kappa\omicron\iota\nu\eta\eta\nu$ $\delta\acute{\iota}\alpha\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tau\omicron\nu$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\pi\alpha\rho'$ $\acute{\eta}\mu\iota\nu$ $\pi\rho\omicron\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\sigma\pi\omega\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\varsigma$ $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota$ $\pi\alpha\rho\omicron\chi\upsilon\nu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$, $\omicron\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu$ $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\varsigma$, $\alpha\acute{\iota}\gamma\epsilon\varsigma$ $\alpha\acute{\iota}\gamma\epsilon\varsigma$, $\phi\acute{\omega}\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ $\phi\acute{\omega}\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\nu$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\pi\alpha\rho'$ $\acute{\eta}\mu\iota\nu$ $\beta\alpha\rho\upsilon\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota$ $\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\iota\varsigma$ $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\sigma\pi\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota$ $\tau\acute{o}$ $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$ $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omega\nu$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\nu$ $\pi\alpha\nu\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\nu$ $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\sigma\pi\omega\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega\varsigma$.

772. NOTE 4.— $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$ is perispomenon, Arc. 169. 2: cf. Kühner, G. G. I. 667: modern grammarians do not appear to have quite made up their minds about this form. Götting, Accent. p. 46, regards it as an infinitive; Kühner, as the union of the substantive $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}$ and $\acute{\eta}\nu$: $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$ is also perispomenon, according to the general rule.

773. NOTE 5.—*Future.* On those from verbs with a liquid characteristic, see Arc. 166. 10; Chærob. C. 635. 20; 643. 17; on the Attic in $\acute{\omega}$ = $\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$ from verbs in $\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, Chærob. C. 647. 3; E. M. 51. 30; Greg. Cor. p. 173, Schäf. The other Attic contracted futures follow the same rule, as $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\acute{\omega}$, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ $\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}$ ($\acute{\omicron}\mu\acute{\omicron}\sigma\omega$ $\acute{\omicron}\mu\acute{\omega}$).

The Doric future is always perispomenon, as $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\xi}\acute{\omega}$, $\pi\omicron\iota\eta\sigma\acute{\omega}$, Chærob. C. 540. 31: $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha\varsigma$ $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\acute{\omicron}\rho\iota\sigma\tau\iota\kappa\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\varsigma$ $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\sigma\pi\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota\nu$ $\omicron\acute{\iota}$ $\Delta\omega\rho\iota\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\omicron\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu$ $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\acute{\omega}$, Chærob. C. 651. 9; Arc. 166. 13; Greg. Cor. p. 235. 276, Schäf. 'This contraction seems to have originated in an old future in $\sigma\iota\omega$ and $\sigma\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, which is found in some forms, as

πραξίomes for πράξομεν, χαριζιόμεθα for χαριούμεεθα, προλειψίω for προλειψω,' Donaldson, Greek Grammar, p. 252.

The Æolic future is barytone, as κέρσω = κερῶ, φθέρσω = φθερῶ, Chærob. C. 545. 21.

It would appear from Schol. Ven. A. 454 that the futures in ω = ύσω were occasionally circumflexed; thus Alexion wrote ἐρνούσιν in the above passage, but Aristarchus ἐρύουσιν, remarking that it is a present used for a future.

774. NOTE 6.—Imperative Mood. The words ἐλθέ, εὔρέ, εἰπέ are oxytone in the Common dialect (Göttling says in *all* dialects), and ἰδέ, λαβέ only in Attic: Schol. Ven. A. 85: τρία εἰσι τὰ ἐν τῇ κοινῇ ὀξυνόμενα, ἐλθέ, εὔρέ, εἰπέ. ἰδίας δὲ καὶ μακρᾷ παραλήγονται. Ἀττικοὶ δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ βραχυπαραλήκτων ὀξύνουσι τὸ ἰδέ καὶ λαβέ: Arc. 148. 26: τὸ δὲ λάβε καὶ ἰδε παρ' ἡμῖν μὲν βαρύνονται, παρὰ δὲ Ἀττικοῖς ὀξύνονται: so also Chærob. C. 495. 29: in composition, however, the accent recedes, as κάτελθε, ἔξειπε, ἔφευρε, Joh. Alex. 21. 10; Arc. 173. 29; Apoll. Synt. 329. 5: the remaining persons are regular, ἐλθέτω, ἔλθετον, etc.: Chærob. C. 754. 23: λέγουσι δὲ τινες ὅτι καὶ τὸ φάγε καὶ πῖε οἱ Ἀττικοὶ φαγέ καὶ πῖε λέγουσιν ὀξυτόνας, ὅπερ οὐκ ἐπεκράτησεν: Schol. Plat. Rep. 514 A; Phædon. 72 A.

775. NOTE 7.—There is some doubt as to the accent of εἶπον = εἰπέ: according to Arc. 169. 18 it is properispomenon; according to Joannes Charax ap. Varini Eclog. p. 172. 30 it is a Doric second aorist and oxytone; cf. Lob. Phryn. 348; E. M. 302. 32; Chærob. C. 747. 10 sq.; 755. 9: on the whole εἶπον seems the better way of writing it: Chærob. C. 752. 7: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι οἱ Συρρακοῦσιοι μεταποιούντες εἰς ON τὰ προστακτικὰ τοῦ β' ᾠρίστου, τὸν τόνον φυλάττουσι τῶν κοινῶν προστακτικῶν, οἷον λάβε λάβον, νύγε νύγον, ἄνελε ἄνελον· ὅθεν δηλονότι τὸ εἶπον προστακτικόν, ὡς παρὰ Μενάνδρῳ,

εἶπον δὲ τί ποιεῖν μέλλετε,

ἀντὶ τοῦ εἶπε, ᾠρίστου τοῦ εἶπα προστακτικόν ἐστιν, ὥσπερ ἔτυψα τύψον, ἔλουσα λούσον. Εἰ γὰρ ἦν β' ᾠρίστου Συρρακουσίων ἔθει, ὀξυτονεῖσθαι εἶχε ὁμοίως τῷ κοινῷ προστακτικῷ τῷ εἰπέ.

776. NOTE 8.—Optative Mood. The optative of circumflexed futures is properispomenon, as σπερῶ σπεροῖμι, φανῶ φανοῖμι: the Attic forms in οῖην are regular, as φανοίην, φανοίης, φανοίη, φανοίητον, φανοίητην, φανοίημεν, φανοίητε φανοίησαν, but the syncopated forms φανοίτον, φανοίμεν, φανοίτε, φανοίεν are properispomena; Chærob. 780. 15.

777. NOTE 9.—Infinitive Mood. The infinitive of the circumflexed future is perispomenon, as σπερῶ, σπερεῖν, φανῶ, φανεῖν, κομῶ, κομεῖν: τυψεῖν, Doric, Arc. 166. 11.

The infinitive of the First Aorist active is always accented on the penultimate, as ποιῆσαι, πειρῆσαι, διαπέρσαι, ἀκούσαι, ἀγγεῖλαι, κῆαι: Schol. Ven. A. 302; Δ. 53; O. 159; T. 81; Φ. 336: hence may be distinguished ποιῆσαι, Infinitive First Aorist: ποίησαι, Imperative First Aorist middle: ποιήσαι, third person singular First Aorist Optative active: in dissyllabic forms the Infinitive and Imperative cannot be thus distinguished, e.g. λύσαι may be either one or the other, but λύσαι is the Optative, because there αι is long; Chærob. C. 763. 31: in E. M. 391. 16 we have ποίηαι (*sic*) given as a dialectic (Argivæ, Lacedæmonian, Pamphylian, etc.) form of ποιῆσαι.

The Perfect Active is paroxytone, as τετυφέναι: Arc. 173. 23.

The Second Aorist Infinitive Active in εῖν is perispomenon, as βαλεῖν, ἀγαγεῖν, θανεῖν, ἐλεῖν, ἐλθεῖν, δραμεῖν, εἰπεῖν, πεπιθεῖν: (when resolved into εεῖν it

becomes paroxytone, as $\text{ιδέειν} = \text{ιδεῖν}$, Schol. Ven. Γ. 236); Arc. 173. 29; Schol. Ven. I. 184.

Several of these forms were regarded by some of the old grammarians as presents and not as aorists, and accordingly they make them paroxytone instead of perispomenon, e. g. θίγειν for θιγεῖν , ὄφλειν for ὀφλεῖν ; cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 507: πέφνειν , Aristarchus and Herodian; but Tyrannion with more reason considered it a Second Aorist, and wrote πεφνείν , Schol. Ven. Π. 827; E. M. 187. 9; Arc. 173. 22; Chærob. C. 730. 9: πίτνειν or πιτνείν ; cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 541: σχέθειν , Arc. 155. 27; 156. 24: Götting, Accent. p. 57, denies the existence of a present σχέθω , Arcadius, however, 156. 24, distinctly asserts it: ἐνισπείν (Schol. Ven. H. 52) and ἐνειπεῖν according to Götting are paroxytone in a few good MSS: Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 38: καταδαρθεῖν οἱ Ἀττικοὶ $\text{παροξύνουσι καταδάρθειν}$, but Götting is of opinion that the scholiast has confounded καταδαρθεῖν with καταδάρθαι .

778. NOTE 10.—In Doric these infinitives end either in $\eta\eta$ or $\epsilon\eta$, as ιδῆν δραμῆν for ιδεῖν δραμεῖν : λαβέν ἐλθέν for λαβεῖν ἐλθεῖν : but it is not clear how they accented them, but as they certainly oxytoned the present in $\epsilon\eta = \epsilon\epsilon\eta$, it is probable that they did so in this tense, Chærob. C. 495. 32: $\text{πολλὰ εὐρίσκομεν, καὶ μάλιστα παρὰ τοῖς Δωριεῦσι, κατὰ πάθος ὀξυνόμενα: τὸ γὰρ δασμοφορεῖν ἀποβάλλει τὸ I παρὰ τοῖς Δωριεῦσι, καὶ γίνεται ἐν ὀξείᾳ τάσει δασμηφορέν}$: so also $\text{ποιέν} = \text{ποιεῖν}$, Chærob. C. 651. 23; Arc. 148. 15; cf. Greg. Cor. p. 299, Schäf.: Greg. also has ἐλθῆν , λαβῆν , ιδῆν as Æolic (p. 587), which are probably wrong.

779. NOTE 11.—*Participles.* That of the First Aorist Active in $\alpha\varsigma$ is quite regular, as $\text{τελέσας, τύψας, ἐλάσας, ποιήσας}$, Arc. 176. 26; Joh. Alex. 22. 11.

The Doric forms in $\alpha\iota\varsigma$ are also regular, as $\text{ἐλάσαις} = \text{ἐλάσας}$, though that dialect sometimes shortens the last syllable, and when that happens it is uncertain whether a change of accent took place or not; they may have written δῆσας for δήσας : δῆσας occurs in A. G. 1182.

The Perfect Active Participle is oxytone, as $\text{τετυφώς, τετυφυῖα, τετυφός, τεπνυώς, ἐστώς, βεβώς, εἰδώς}$, Arc. 177. 1; Chærob. C. 565. 9; 826. 16; Greg. Cor. p. 581, Schäf. has absurdly enough $\text{πεποιηώς, τεθνηώς, τετιηώς}$ as Æolic, though he says, p. 621: $\text{ὅσαι δὲ μετοχαὶ ὀξύτονοι εἰς ΩΞ καταλήγουσι, διὰ τοῦ Ν παρ' ἐκείνοις ἐκφέρονται: εἰρηκώς εἰρήκων, νενοηκώς νενοήκων}$.

The proper name Ἀραρῶς retains its participial accent: the Schol. Ven. B. 316 remarks that ἀμφιαχνῖα is properispomenon, as though there were some who thought otherwise.

The Second Aorist Active Participle is oxytone, as $\text{λαβών, τυπών, φαγών, δραμών}$, Arc. 176. 22; Joh. Alex. 22. 8; Chærob. C. 561. 6; 619. 10: of course those who held that $\text{ἐπεφνον, ἐπιτνον, ὤφλον, ἔθιγον, ἔσχεθον}$ were not aorists (see above, § 777), wrote $\text{πέφνων, Chærob. C. 620. 29; E. M. 356. 4, πίτνων, ὄφλων, θίγων, σχέθων}$ for πεφνών , etc.: there was a difference of opinion concerning the following:— ἀπαφών was by some written ἀπάφων as a present: βιβάσθων , Tyrannion considered this to come from a pure verb, and therefore accented it βιβασθῶν , while others equally mistaken thought it a second aorist, and wrote βιβασθών , Schol. Ven. N. 809: ἐρυγών , Schol. Ven. Γ. 406, not ἐρύγων : ιάχων , Tyrannion made this ιαχῶν , Schol. Ven. E. 302; Ξ. 421, and others ιαχών (?): ἰσχων , or, as others thought, ισχών , but wrongly, Schol. Ven. E. 798: κελάδων seems to have been considered an aorist by some grammarians, Schol. Ven. Φ. 16.

Ἔων and ὦν, ἰών, κιών, and ἐκών are oxytone, though not aorists, Chærob. E. 149. 25; C. 819. 7.

The Second Future Participle is contracted and circumflexed, as $\tau\upsilon\pi\hat{\omega}\nu$, and also those from liquid verbs, as $\mu\alpha\nu\hat{\omega}\nu$, Chærob. C. 823. 8.

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICE.

780. NOTE 12.—*Indicative Mood. Future.* The future middle in $\sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ is always properispomenon, as $\pi\epsilon\sigma\sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, $\theta\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, $\lambda\omega\beta\eta\sigma\sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ *Doric, Greg. Cor.* p. 276, Schäf. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha\iota = \acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$, Schol. Ven. B. 393; cf. *Apoll. Synt.* 274. 18.

781. NOTE 13.—*Perfect and Pluperfect.* When contracted, such forms as $\epsilon\iota\lambda\upsilon\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ become properispomena according to rule, $\epsilon\iota\lambda\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota$, though by some this was written $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota$, as if from $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\upsilon\mu\iota$, Schol. Ven. M. 286; so $\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\tau\omicron$ was written $\epsilon\iota\rho\upsilon\tau\omicron$ by Tyrannion, but $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\upsilon\tau\omicron$ by Aristarchus, and the latter is pronounced correct by Schol. Ven. Π. 542; E. M. 304. 12.

782. NOTE 14.—*Aorist Passive.* According to the Schol. Theocr. 7. 60, Callimachus made the short forms in $\epsilon\nu = \eta\sigma\alpha\nu$ *paroxytone*: $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\alpha\theta\epsilon\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$ η $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\upsilon\eta\tau\alpha\iota$. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota$ δὲ Αἰολικόν , $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ καὶ τὸ $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omicron\sigma\mu\eta\theta\epsilon\nu$. $\text{Καλλίμαχος δὲ τοῦτο παροξύνει}$. $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\alpha\theta\epsilon\nu$ appears strange, but might be correct, cf. above, § 771. Götting (Accent. p. 70) thinks he may refer to $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\iota}\phi\theta\epsilon\nu$ or $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\phi\theta\epsilon\nu$, Hymn. in Cer. 93, but considers any deviation from the ordinary accent as an error, and accordingly he blames Wolf for writing $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\epsilon\nu$ in Hom. Od. 10. 417, adding, 'it is true the Schol. Ven. Φ. 279 says $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ ἐνθάδε γ' ἔτραφ' ἄριστος· παροξυτονητέον. τὸ γὰρ τέλειόν ἐστιν ἐτράφη καὶ μένηται αὐτοῦ ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ τῆς ξ' ὅπου διαλαμβάνει περὶ τοῦ διχθάδι' ἢ μεθ' ὁμίλον, καὶ λέγει ὅτι συναλοιφὴν πέπονθε διὰ τοῦ η'· δεῖ οὖν διὰ τοῦ γ γράφειν ὅς ἐνθάδε, εἴτα ἐτράφετ' ἄριστος, οὐχ ὡς οἱ πολλοὶ τέτραφ' ἄριστος ἀπὸ τοῦ τ ποιοῦντες τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ ῥήματος καὶ προπαροξύνοντες. But the Schol. Ven. seem to have read ἐνθάδε γε τράφ' ἄριστος in this passage.' Cf. Kühner, G. G. I. 532.

783. NOTE 15.—*Imperative Mood. Second Aorist.* The second person singular of the Aorist Middle in $\sigma\upsilon$ (or $\epsilon\nu$), whether simple or compound, is perispomenon in Attic and in the common dialect (?); when resolved the general rule comes into operation, as $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\beta\alpha\lambda\omicron\upsilon$, $\kappa\alpha\theta\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon$, A. G. 470, $\pi\upsilon\theta\omicron\upsilon$, $\pi\upsilon\theta\epsilon\upsilon$, $\gamma\epsilon\nu\omicron\upsilon$, but $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\theta\epsilon\omicron$, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\omicron$, not $\pi\upsilon\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omicron$ and $\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron$, as they are sometimes written. All the other persons of this tense are regular, as $\gamma\epsilon\nu\omicron\upsilon$, $\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\omega$, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$. 'The accentuation of $\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\epsilon$, which Blomfield and Wellauer on *Æsch. Pers.* 176 give as undoubtedly correct, is wrong. For $\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\epsilon$, $\lambda\alpha\beta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\epsilon$, as Tyrannio Π. 18. 266, wrote them, belong according to the Schol. Ven. [i. e. S. V.] only to the later Ionic.' Götting, Accent. p. 55. The grammarians frequently remark on the strangeness of the Attic accent. Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 103; Suid. s. v. $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\beta\alpha\lambda\omicron\upsilon$; Chærob. C. 756. 8; 767. 5; Theodos. Can. 1030. 22.

Traces of an older and more regular accentuation are to be found. Götting mentions the following:— $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\nu$, Hesiod. Theog. 549: $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\theta\epsilon\nu$, Herodot. 3. 68: $\acute{\alpha}\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\nu$, Theocr. 10. 22: $\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\upsilon$, Aristoph. Ran. 1246; this is noted as a special exception, together with $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\lambda\alpha\theta\omicron\nu$ and $\acute{\alpha}\phi\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\upsilon$ by Phavorinus 1144. 10; 1152. 17: $\acute{\alpha}\phi\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\nu$, Theocr. 11. 42: $\acute{\alpha}\phi\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\upsilon$, Aristoph. Eq. 584: $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\kappa\omicron\upsilon$, Soph. El. 178; Œdip. Col. 470 ($\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\gamma\kappa\omicron\upsilon$ is printed by E. A. I. Ahrens and by Dindorf): $\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\upsilon$, Eurip. Orest. 1230; Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1626; to which Kühner, G. G. I. 554 adds $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\pi\omicron\nu$, Plat. Theæt. 169 A, which is hardly an example of the rule, for in every example quoted by the grammarians the verb is dissyllabic, never monosyllabic, and it is likely enough that when the verb is monosyllabic, like $\sigma\pi\omicron\upsilon$, its compounds retract the accent when united to a dissyllabic preposition after the analogy of similar forms from verbs in $\mu\iota$; see § 819: in Soph. Œd. Col. 1495 , Hermann and Bothe have $\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\upsilon$, Dindorf and others $\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\upsilon$. Götting would read $\tau\rho\alpha\pi\omicron\upsilon$, $\acute{\alpha}\phi\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\upsilon$, $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\gamma\kappa\omicron\upsilon$, and $\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\upsilon$, but $\acute{\alpha}\phi\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\nu$ is doubtless correct in Theocritus.

784. NOTE 16.—'Ἰδοῦ, when used as an interjection, is oxytone, Arc. 183. 25; Chærob. E. 10. 14; 109. 9. According to Herodian ap. Chærob. C. 628. 27, as the imperative of εἰδόμην it is *barytone*: λέγει γὰρ ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ὅτι τὰ προστακτικὰ τοῦ δευτέρου ἀορίστου οὐ πάντῃ περισπῶνται, καὶ παρατίθεται τὸ ἀφίκου βαρυνόμενον καὶ τὸ ἴδον. There can be no doubt that ἴδοῦ, which Götting and others give, is a false form.

785. NOTE 17.—*Subjunctive Mood.* Passive Aorists. On their accent see Arc. 167. 12; Chærob. C. 795. 32; 811. 30.

Passive Perfect.—The Subjunctive (and Optative) of the Perfect Passive as special forms only occur in 'certain trisyllabic perfects, particularly of those which have a present signification,' Donaldson, Greek Grammar, p. 261; when contracted they take the accent on the contracted syllable, Arc. 170. 24, as κεκτῶμαι, βεβλῶμαι, τετμῶμαι, μεμνῶμαι, and probably καθῶμαι (see § 813). Of κείμει, the resolved or uncontracted forms like κέωμαι, κήται, seem to be the only ones that occur; κῶμαι and κῆται are doubtful; cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 359.

The other tenses of the subjunctive follow the general rule, such forms therefore as ἀρχῶμαι for ἀρχωμαι, or βουλῶμαι for βούλωμαι are barbarisms, and as such they are condemned in the tract Περὶ βαρβαρισμοῦ ap. Valcken. Ammon. p. 196. Thus also, though perhaps with more reason, some wrote ἐπαυρῆαι for ἐπαύρηαι, Schol. Ven. O. 17, and ἰκῶμαι for ἴκωμαι, Schol. Ven. X. 123.

786. NOTE 18.—*Optative Mood.* Passive Aorists. These are regular, except that the syncopated forms of the plural are properispomenon, as τυφθείην, τυφθείης, τυφθείη—τυφθειήτην—τυφθείημεν and τυφθείμεν, τυφθείητε and τυφθείτε (τυφθείησαν), τυφθείεν; τυπείμεν, τυπείτε, τυπείεν, Schol. Ven. Γ. 102; on the mistaken form ἐπίσχοις = ἐπισχοίης see Dindorf's note on Schol. Ven. Ξ. 241.

Perfect Passive.—These, like their Subjunctives, take the accent on the contracted syllable; when resolved, they are regular, as κεκτῶμην, κεκτῶ, κεκτῶτο—κεκτῶμεθον, κεκτῶσθον, κεκτῶσθην—κεκτῶμεθα, κεκτῶσθε, κεκτῶνται: so also κεκλήμην, μεμνήμην, but μεμνέωμην, μεμνέωτο, E. M. 578. 56, μεμνέοιτο, μεμνῶτο, Schol. Ven. Ψ. 361, and probably καθήμην, καθῆτο, etc.; cf. Arc. 170. 24; 172. 6; Chærob. C. 806. 26; Theodos. Can. 1033. 17; A. G. Paris. 3. 292. 22. Buttmann, recognising no contraction, would write κέκλητο and μέμνητο, but the ancients are clear upon the point; Suidas, s. v. μεμνήτο· οὕτω προπερισπωμένως ὡς Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ Ὀμηρικῇ προσφθιά· καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης Πλούτῳ· ἵνα τοῦ μὲν ἰμάτιον φορῶν μεμνήτῳ μου. Götting observes that in some MSS. of Plato Legg. 776 B; 931 D, κέκτητο is found without *ι subscript*, and at p. 920 [?] in one MS. κέκτηται.

'The same rule is to be applied to other words besides the three already mentioned; at least δέδημαι δεδήμην is quoted by Theodos. Alex. p. 1033 Bekk. Anecd. The Optative of κάθημαι occurs in Aristoph. Ran. 947, 1073, accented and formed thus, καθοίτο, ἐπικαθοίτο, which however may just as well be a Second Aorist. Without noticing these passages Buttmann (Ausf. Gr. gr. 1. 546) has accented it κάθοιτο. If we compare Aristoph. Lys. 149, where εἰ γὰρ καθήμεθα is certainly correct, the conjecture of Dobree on Aristoph. Plut. 992 might be accepted, to write καθῆτο and ἐπικαθῆτο in the passages quoted from Aristophanes if these forms are really Perfects and not Aorists. Most of the MSS. of Plat. Theag. 130 also read καθήμην (καθήμην?) for καθοίμην. The form μεμνέωτο (Π. 23. 362) has changed its characteristic *a* into the Ionic *ε*, and lengthened the connective vowel *o* into *ω*, which, though regular in μεμνέωμεθα (Herodot. 7. 47), is exceptional in the Optative;' Götting, Accent. p. 66.

787. NOTE 19.—*Infinitive Mood.* Future Middle in $\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ is properispomenon, as $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$.

Passive Aorists are properispomena, as $\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\eta\eta\alpha\iota$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\eta\eta\alpha\iota$, Arc. 173. 13: thus also the Doric infinitives in $\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$, as $\alpha\upsilon\zeta\eta\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$.

The accentuation of the Æolic forms like $\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi\alpha\nu\omega\theta\eta\nu$, $\epsilon\iota\sigma\epsilon\nu\epsilon\chi\theta\eta\nu$, $\epsilon\nu\tau\alpha\phi\eta\nu$ is doubtful; some write $\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi\alpha\nu\acute{\omega}\theta\eta\nu$, others $\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi\alpha\nu\acute{\omega}\theta\eta\nu$.

Second Aorist Middle in $\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ is always paroxytone, as $\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\pi\tau\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\sigma\chi\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\pi\epsilon\phi\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\sigma\pi\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$; Schol. Ven. A. 19; Δ. 126; H. 282; Π. 47. 88; Φ. 101; Chærob. C. 734. 16: the following verbs are differently accented by different grammarians, according as they were deemed presents or aorists: $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, Tyrannion, but wrongly, for it is certainly a present, Schol. Ven. O. 698: $\delta\acute{\iota}\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ is also obviously wrong for $\delta\acute{\iota}\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, Schol. Ven. M. 276: $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, Chærob. C. 732. 9: $\sigma\epsilon\sigma\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\omega\tau\alpha\iota$ τὸ $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ δευτέρου μέσου ἀορίστου ὃν καὶ προπαροξυνόμενον, περὶ οὗ ἐστὶν εἰπεῖν ὅτι ἐξηκολούθησε τῷ $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ καὶ $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ καὶ $\sigma\acute{\tau}\epsilon\rho\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, ἅτινά εἰσιν ἐνεστῶτος καὶ παρατατικοῦ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου δὲ $\sigma\epsilon\sigma\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\omega\tau\alpha\iota$ τὸ $\lambda\acute{\iota}\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ἐνεστῶτος καὶ παρατατικοῦ ὃν καὶ ποροξυνόμενον Κάλλιον δὲ φησιν Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ Καθόλου ἡκολούθησε τῷ $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ἅτινά εἰσι δευτέρου μέσου ἀορίστου: $\lambda\acute{\iota}\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ was thus accented according to the tradition, but Ptolemæus Ascalonites wrote $\lambda\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, Schol. Ven. Π. 47: it would appear from the special directions given in Schol. Ven. A. 19; Π. 88, for the accentuation of $\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ and $\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ that some were inclined to look upon them as presents.

The Perfect Passive Infinitive always takes the accent on the penultimate, as $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\alpha\iota$, $\pi\epsilon\pi\omega\iota\eta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\alpha\iota$, $\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho\theta\alpha\iota$, $\pi\epsilon\pi\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, Chærob. C. 732. 2.

$\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ and $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ are accented as perfects, e. g. $\pi\alpha\rho\eta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$.

It seems that the Æolic followed the general rule, and made this infinitive proparoxytone, an accentuation which has been retained in some of the older verbs, especially those in $\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$; the following examples occur: $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\chi\eta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ and $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, which, according to Arc. 170. 4, are Æolic presents, but $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\chi\eta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ was also written Schol. Ven. T. 335: $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\rho\eta\gamma\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ was Herodian's accent, Chærob. C. 732. 22; cf. E. M. 312. 45, where the following are also mentioned: $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\sigma\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$; Schol. Ven. K. 67.

788. NOTE 20.—*Participles.* Passive Aorists are oxytone, as $\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ $\tau\upsilon\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, Arc. 177. 5.

Perfect Passive. On their accent see Arc. 177. 10; Joh. Alex. 22. 17: several, however, which are perfect passive participles in form are *proparoxytone*, and this is particularly the case when the perfect signification has disappeared, e. g. $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\chi\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$, Arc. 177. 10; E. M. 56. 25 (or $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\chi\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\sigma$, Chærob. C. 837. 17): $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\chi\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$, E. M. 45. 51 (or $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\chi\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\sigma$, Chærob. C. 837. 17), and $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\eta\chi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ (?): $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$, E. M. 56. 25: $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\tau\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$, Hom. Od. 4. 807: $\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\acute{\rho}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$, Apollon. Rhod. 3. 382: $\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\sigma$ and $\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\sigma$ seem equally correct, Eust. 1838. 15: $\acute{\eta}\rho\eta\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$, which is mentioned by Phavorinus, 273. 47, as another form of the same word is questionable, and perhaps only a typographical error: $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$, Arc. 177. 15: $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$, Apoll. de Conj. 500. 19; de Adv. 545. 549; E. M. 45. 51; Apollon. Rhod. 2. 231, yet $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\lambda\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\sigma$ is said to occur, and we have $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\lambda\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha$ in Herodot. 7. 84: $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ and $\acute{\sigma}\acute{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$, $\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$, though perfect in form, are present in meaning: $\pi\epsilon\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$, Apollon. Rhod. 2. 407; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 1274; $\pi\epsilon\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ Ἡρωδιανὸς παροξύνει.

789. NOTE 21.—The words $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$, $\beta\lambda\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ (Chærob. C. 837. 14; E. 44. 16, $\delta\epsilon\delta\epsilon\gamma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\sigma$ however is paroxytone), $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$, $\delta\acute{\rho}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$,

κτάμενος, οὐτάμενος, though sometimes called perfects, should rather be regarded as aorists; see Joh. Alex. 22. 19: Pamphilus made οὐτάμενος paroxytone, but Aristarchus and most others proparoxytone, Schol. Ven. A. 658, on the ground that when *σ* is omitted before the termination of a word the accent recedes, hence οὐτασμένος, but οὐτάμενος, δεσποστής δεσπότης, ἐργαστής ἐργάτης, or, on the more general principle still, that syncope causes a recession of the accent, as *θυγατέρα* *θύγατρα*, ἀρμόσαντες ἄρσαντες, ὁμόπατροι ὕπατροι, E. M. 457. 25; Choerob. C. 836. 32: according to Herodian οὐτάμενος and ἐληλάμενος are present participles from the verbs οὐτῆμι, ἐλήλημι, E. M. 45. 51; 330. 42; 644. 50: Apoll. de Adv. 545; 549; de Conj. 500; Chærob. C. 837. 19.

790. NOTE 22.—The accent remains on the same syllable, counting from the beginning of the word, as long as the general laws permit, except that 1. the feminine genitive plural in *σων* and *ων* is perispomenon, 2. the feminine nominative plural in *μεναι* is proparoxytone (except that of the perfect, which is paroxytone); e. g. *τύφας* *τύφασα* *τύφαι*, *τύφαντος* *τυφάσης*, *τύφαντι* *τυφάση*, *τύφαντα* *τύφασαν* *τύφαι*; *τύφαντε* *τυφάσᾱ*, *τυφάντοι* *τυφάσαι*; *τύφαντες* *τύφασαι* *τύφαντα*, *τυφάντων* *τυφασῶν*, etc.: *τετυφῶς* *τετυφυῖα* *τετυφός*, *τετυφότης* *τετυφίας*; *τετυφότες* *τετυφυῖαι* *τετυφότα*, *τετυφότης* *τετυφύων*; *τυπτόμενος* *τυπτομένη* *τυπτόμενον*, *τυπτομένης*, *τυπτομένων*, as the genitive plural, may be either masculine, feminine, or neuter. In Doric, however, all feminines in *αν*=*ων* from masculines in *ος* are circumflexed, as *φαινομένων* for *φαινόμενων*, A. G. 1261; the participles in *αν*=*άων* are also perispomena, as *γελᾶν*=*γελάων*, *ῶν*, *σιγᾶν*, *ἐλᾶν*, Greg. Cor. p. 315, Schäf.

791. NOTE 23.—*Epic Forms.* The Epic parenthesis of *α*, *ο*, or *ω* also causes the accent to fall back, as *ὄρας* *ὄρας*, *μενοινᾶ* *μενοινάα*, *δρῶ* *δρώω*, *δρᾶσι* *δρώωσι*, *ἡβῶντα* *ἡβῶντα*, *ἡβῶμι* *ἡβῶοιμι*, *ἀρούσι* *ἀρόωσι*, *δηϊοῖεν* *δηϊόφεν*, *εὐχετᾶσθαι* *εὐχετάασθαι*, Schol. Ven. Z. 268, though some would write *εὐχεταᾶσθαι*, which is wrong, because the second of the two *α*'s is short; at least such was the opinion of Aristarchus and Ptolemæus Ascalonites, *μηχανάσθαι*, *αἰτιάσθαι*, *ἐδριάσθαι*, *μνάσθαι*. On the theory of these parenthetic letters, if indeed such be their true nature, see Götting, Accent. p. 97 sq.; Lob. Rhem. 173 sqq. It is mentioned in Schol. Ven. I. 393, that Tyrannion accented *σοῶσι* for *σῶσι*, and *νοῶσι* for *νόσι*: *ἔα* in Hom. II. 5. 256 was written *ἔα* by some of the grammarians (cf. Schol. Ven. ad loc.), who regarded it as an apocope of *ἐάα*: *οὐτᾶ* and *ἐκτᾶ* are regular in accent, though somewhat strange in form.

792. NOTE 24.—The forms in which the characteristic and connective vowels are contracted and the ending left unaltered are accented differently by different grammarians, some throwing the accent back and others following the general rule, e. g. *νέει* would, according to the general rule of contraction, become *νέη*, but in the Epic dialect it contracts the characteristic and connective vowels *εε*, *νέει*, *μυθέει* *μυθέει*, *μυθέη* or *μυθῆ*, Epic *μυθείαι*, *αἰδέο* *αἰδέο*, *ὄραει* *ὄρηαι*, *ὄραετο* *ὄρητο*: and supposing this to be the true account of their origin, such an accentuation appears to be the best: but even in antiquity some wrote them *μύθειαι* *αἰδέο* *ὄρηαι*: Eust. 1361. 35: τὸ δὲ αἰδέο θεός, ὃ ἐστὶν αἰδέσθητι, ὡς εὐκτικὸν μὲν οὐκ εὐχερῶς ἀν συμβιβασθείη, τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΜΗΝ περισπώμενα εὐκτικὰ οὐ τοιαύτη διφθόγγῳ παραλήγονται, ὡς δὴλον ἐκ τοῦ ποιοῖμην ποιοῖο, χρυσοῖμην χρυσοῖο, βοῶμην βοῶο, οἷς ἀναλόγως ὥφειλεν εἶναι καὶ αἰδοῖμην αἰδοῖο, ἢ γοῦν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰδῶ βαρυτόνου ἐχρῆν αἰδοῖμην αἰδοῖο εἶναι, ὡς τυπτοῖμην τύπτοιο· ἴσως οὖν ἐκ προστακτικοῦ τοῦ αἰδέο, οἷον τάδε τ' αἰδέο καὶ μ' ἐλέησον, γέρονε τὸ αἰδέο ἐπενθέσει τοῦ I, καὶ ἅμα καταβιβασμῷ τοῦ τόνου πρὸς τινα ἔμφασιν εὐκτικοῦ, ἄλλως γὰρ οὐκ ἦν ἀνάλογος οὐδὲ ἡ τοῦ αἰδέο προπαροξυτόνησις: cf. E. M. 621. 32; Lob. Path. I. 274.

VERBS IN μι.

793. NOTE 1.—*Indicative.* Present: on the accent of the third person plural see Schol. Ven. B. 255; Γ. 152; Δ. 270; Π. 262; Chærob. C. 860-1: on *φασί* see Schol. Ven. Δ. 270: on *ἔασι*, A. G. Oxon. I. 381. 34, this is said to be enclitic and *oxytone*, A. G. Oxon. I. 186. 27, no doubt the word there is a false reading for *ἔσσι*.

The Doric forms in *ντι* are accented in the books in different ways, e. g. *ἀνιέντι* *διδόντι*, *ἐπιτίθεντι* *ἐξιστάντι* *ἐγκρινάντι*; they should probably be proparoxytone, though it does not seem that the grammarians give any express rules about them: from Eust. 1557. 44 it might perhaps be inferred that they keep the accent on the same syllable as the corresponding form in *εισι*, as *ἰέντι* *ἰείσι*, *τιθέντι* *τιθείσι*, but in Æolic they would naturally retract the accent, and therefore *ἐντί* for *ἐντι*, which he mentions as an Æolic form, is probably a mistake.

Ἄεισι, in Hesiod. Theog. 875, is right, if it be a singular, but, if plural, it should be *ἀείσι*: cf. Phav. 42. 30: *τὸ τρίτον τῶν πληθυντικῶν, ἄεισιν Αἰολικώτερον, ἐχρῆν ἀείσιν, ὥσπερ εἰσίν*: it is to be observed that *ἴασι* is from *εἶμι* and *ἰᾶσι* = *ἰέασι* from *ἵημι*, thus also *ἐξίασι* (*ἐξείμι*), *ἐξιάσι* (*ἐξίημι*): Chærob. C. 860. 2; 861. 5: *ἴασι* (Doric *ἴσαντι*), the third person plural of *οἶδα*, is proparoxytone.

On *φῆσθα*, Schol. Ven. Φ. 186; S. V. Φ. 186: *προπερισπαστέον τὸ φῆσθα παρατακικοῦ γὰρ ἔστι· ὁ δὲ Τυραννίαν βαρύνει ὡς ἐνεστῶτος*: on *διδοῖσθα* for *διδοῖς* = *δίδως* it is noted by S. V. T. 270: *οἱ μὲν βαρύνουσιν [sc. τὸ δίδοις] ὡς Αἰολικόν, ἀπὸ τοῦ δίδοιμι, δίδοις δίδοισθα ὡς τίθησθα· οἱ δὲ περισπῶσιν, ἐπέκτασιν εἶναι οἰόμενοι ἀπὸ τοῦ δίδοις*.

The Æolic verbs *ἐλευθερῶμι* and *δοκιμῶμι* are thus accented in the text of Chærob. C. 843. 31, and *γελαῖμι*, Chærob. C. 844. 2.

Syncopated forms like *μέθιεν* = *μεθίεσαν*, Third Person Plural Imperfect Active, retract the accent in accordance with a principle generally observed in Greek: A. G. Oxon. 2. 346. 27: *αἱ ἐκθλίψεις καὶ αἱ συγκοπαὶ ἀναβιβάζουσι τοὺς τόνους· μεθίεν* therefore, as some write it in Hom. Od. 21. 377, is an error.

Syncopated perfects and pluperfects are regular and retract the accent, as *τέθναμεν*, *τέθνατε*: the third person plural from roots in *αω* ending in *άσι* (Ionic *έσι*) is contracted into *άσι*, as *βεβάάσι* *βεβᾶσι*, *ἑστάάσι* *ἑστάσι*, *τεθνάάσι* *τεθνάσι*.

794. NOTE 2.—*Subjunctive Mood.* The Subjunctive Active is perispomenon in the singular, and properispomenon in the dual and plural when contracted: when resolved they throw back the accent; those in *υμι* being in general incapable of contraction are accented like the forms in *ω*: hence *ιστῶ* *ιστῆς* *ιστῇ*, *ιστῆτον*, *ιστῶμεν*, *ιστῆτε* *ιστῶσι*, *ιστέω* *ιστέης* *ιστέη*, *τιθῶ* *τιθέω*, *διδῶ* *διδῶω*, *στῶ* *στέω* *στέωω*, *θῶ* *θέω* *θείω*, *δῶ* *δῶω*, *στήης* *θήης*, but *δεικνύω* *δεικνύης* *δεικνύη*, etc.: Chærob. C. 795. 13; Theodos. Can. 1057. 23.

The Subjunctive Active of *ἵημι* and its compounds is occasionally found in MSS. with a false accent, e. g. *ἀφιῶ* for *ἀφιῶ* (*ἀφιέω*), *ἀφίωμεν* for *ἀφιῶμεν*, *ἀφίωσι* for *ἀφιῶσι* (Aristoph. Lys. 157; Plat. Phædo 90 E), *ἴω* for *ἰῶ* = *ιέω*: cf. E. M. 467. 42: *ἔστι τὸ ῥῆμα ἰέω ἰῶ πρώτης τῶν περισπωμένων*.

Ἐῶμεν in Hom. II. 19. 402 is strange: if the Second Aorist Subjunctive of *ἵημι*, it should be *ἔωμεν*: if from *ἑάω*, *ἔῶμεν*, both of which are unsatisfactory: Dr. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 121 thinks that it may be a Second Aorist of *ἄημι* = *ἄω*: in some editions it is printed *ἔωμεν*.

Εἰδῶ was circumflexed by Aristarchus, and such was the prevailing accentuation, Schol. Ven. Z. 150; Arc. 167. 10; Chærob. C. 796. 32, but *εἶδω*, *εἶδωμεν*

frequently occur in the MSS. of Aristotle: this variation in the accent arose from a difference of opinion amongst grammarians, some thinking that εἶδω was a mute verb, while others held it to be a pure one; cf. Choerob. C. 878. 10.

The shortened forms of the Subjunctive retract the accent, as εἶδομεν, Choerob. C. 797. 30, though it is said that Pamphilus wrote εἰδομεν, Schol. Ven. A. 363.

The Subjunctive, Passive and Middle, is properispomenon, except the second person singular perispomenon, and the first person dual and plural proparoxytone, as ἰστώμαι ἰστῇ ἰστῆται, ἰστώμεθον ἰστῆσθον, ἰστώμεθα ἰστῆσθε ἰστώνται, θῶμαι θῇ θῆται, θώμεθον θῆσθον, θώμεθα θῆσθε θῶνται: but δύνωμαι and ἐπίστωμαι retract the accent: so δύνηαι, for which however Tyrannion wrote δυνῆαι, Schol. Ven. Z. 229: and this is not unfrequently the case with other verbs, especially in Attic: Choerob. C. 806. 29: τὰ εἰς MI δὲ κατὰ τὸν ἐνεστῶτα καὶ παρατακτικὸν τῶν ὑποτακτικῶν τῶν παθητικῶν προπερισπῶνται οἷον ἐὰν τιθῶμαι, ἐὰν ἰστώμαι, ἐὰν διδῶμαι· χωρὶς εἰ μήπω εὗρεθῇ τὸ ἐνεργητικὸν ὀριστικὸν ἐν χρήσει, τότε παθητικὸν τὸ ὑποτακτικὸν προπαροξύνεται, οἷον ἐὰν δύνωμαι, ἐὰν κρέμωμαι, ἐὰν ἐπίστωμαι, δὲ σημαίνει τὸ γινώσκω· οὐκ ἔστι γὰρ τὸ δύνημι ἐν χρήσει, ἢ τὸ κρέμῃμι, ἢ τὸ ἐπίστημι: the same rule is given by Arc. 171. 3 and others: the following instances of a retracted accent are quoted by Götting: κέρωνται, Hom. II. 4. 260, an accent attested by Schol. Ven. ad loc.: ἵστωμαι, cf. Schäf. App. ad Demosth. 5. p. 180: ἵσσηται in one MS. of Thucyd. 2. 97.

795. NOTE 3.—Optative Mood. The optative first person singular is prooxytone, and the accent is retained on the same syllable, subject, of course, to the general rules; hence ἰσταῖν ἰσταῖς ἰσταῖ—ἰσταίτην or ἰσταίτην—ἰσταίημεν or ἰσταίμεν, ἰσταίητε or ἰσταίτε, ἰσταῖεν· θείν θείης θείη—θειήτην or θείτην—θείημεν or θείμεν, θείητε or θεῖτε, θεῖεν, and in the passive ἰσταίμην ἰσταῖο ἰσταίτο—ἰσταίμεθον ἰσταίσθην ἰσταίμεθα ἰσταίσθε ἰσταίντο—θείμην θεῖο θεῖτο—θείμεθον θείσθην—θείμεθα θείσθε θείντο; except δυνάμην and ἐπισταίμην, which throw the accent as far back as possible, as δυνάμην δύναιο δύναιτο—δυναίμεθον δυνάισθην—δυναίμεθα δύναισθε δύναιτο (Arc. 171. 20–172. 13), together with ὀνάμην ὄναιο ὄναιτο, etc., and those in οἰμην, as τιθείμην τίθοιο τίθοιτο, διδοίμην δίδοιτο, ὀνοίμην ὀνοιο ὀνοιτο, Eust. 932. 23.

The contracted forms of verbs in μι are accented in precisely the same manner: as δαινύμην δαινύτο, Schol. Ven. Ω. 665: λελύτο (?) or λελύντο, Hom. Od. 18. 238 (for which Eust. 1845. 6 has λέλντο), φθίμην, φύην, δύνην.

796. NOTE 4.—Imperative Mood. The Imperative is regular, τίθει, τίθει, τιθέτω—τίθετον, τιθέτων—τίθετε, τιθέτωσαν or τιθέντων: στήθι (or -στα), στήτω—στήτον, στήτων—στήτε, στήτωσαν or στάντων: Passive, ἵστασο or ἵστω, ἰστάσθω—ἵστασθον, ἰστάσθων—ἵστασθε, ἰστάσθωσαν or ἰστάσθων: θέσο or θοῦ, θέσθω—θέσθων, θέσθων—θέσθε, θέσθωσαν or θέσθων: but in Attic φαθί is oxytone, Arc. 172. 27; Joh. Alex. 21. 13; Varin. Eclog. 436. 29, and such was its usual accent, though it was considered by Herodian to be contrary to analogy, cf. Schol. Aristoph. Equit. 22; Apoll. Synt. 264. 3; A. G. Oxon. 2. 468. 9: the form φάθι, mentioned by Draco 58. 1, is very strange, for in Attic the α is short.

Ἔστε, the second person plural Imperative of εἰμί, would almost appear to have been oxytoned by some grammarians, Apoll. Synt. 263. 5: but there is no warrant whatever for such an accent, Choerob. C. 744. 3: μάρτυροι ἔστε therefore in some editions of Hom. II. 3. 280 is false for μάρτυροι ἔστε or μάρτυροί ἔστε; cf. Schol. Ven. ad loc.

797. NOTE 5.—Infinitive Mood. The active infinitives in ναι and μεν (except those in μεναι) take the accent on the penultimate, as τιθέναι τιθέμεν, διδόναι διδόμεν, θεῖναι θέμεν, δοῦναι δόμεν, στήναι στήμεν, ἐξήμεν, δύναι δύμεν (ἐκδύμεν,

Schol. Ven. Π. 99), δεικνύναι, διδοῦναι; but ἰστάμεναι, διδόμεναι, τιθέμεναι, δεικνύμεναι, θέμεναι, δόμεναι, στήμεναι, δύμεναι; εἶναι, ἔμεν, εἶμεν, ἔμμεναι, ἡμεναι, λέναι, ἱμεν, ἱμεναι; thus also the perfects βεβάναι, γεγάμεν, δεδιέναι, τεθνάναι, ἐστάναι, τετλάναι, Chærob. C. 735. 15; those with a short penultimate are sometimes found perispomena, wrongly of course, as μεθεστᾶναι: τεθνᾶναι (?) in Æschyl. Ag. 539 ed. Didot may be a contraction for τεθναέναι.

The Passive and Middle Infinitives retract the accent, except that of the Second Aorist middle, which is paroxytone, as στάσθαι, θέσθαι, δόσθαι; yet πρίασθαι is proparoxytone, see Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 563: for φάσθαι Heraclides wrote φᾶσθαι, holding the α to be naturally long, Varin. Eclog. 437. 29.

798. NOTE 6.—Participles. The participles of the Present and Second Aorist Active are oxytone in the masculine and neuter, and properispomena in the feminine, as τιθείς τιθείσα τιθέν, στάς στάσα στᾶν, διδούς διδοῦσα διδόν, Arc. 177. 3; Chærob. C. 736. 4: ἴσας from ἴσῃμι is barytone, Arc. 176. 27; E. M. 447. 12; Apoll. de Adv. 587. 9.

Ὦν ἑών (οῦσα), ὄν ἑόν from εἰμί, and ἰών (ιοῦσα) ἰόν from εἶμι are also oxytone, Chærob. C. 798. 12. The dialectic forms of ὦν seem to be properispomena in the feminine, as ἐοῦσα, ἐοῖσα, εὔσα, but the Doric ἑασσα is proparoxytone. For ἑᾶσα Timæus Locr., Götting Accent. p. 95 considers ἑασσα to be the correct accent, but his reasons are not satisfactory. Βιούς and διδούς are said to make their neuters in οὖν, βιοῦν, διδοῦν, Reg. Pros. ap. Herm. de emend rat. Gr. gr. No. 161. p. 457, and they also declare that the oblique cases of ζευγνύς and δεικνύς are properispomena.

On the monosyllabic forms see above, § 769.

799. Syncopated Forms.—In Ionic and Epic εο for έεο, and εαι for έεαι, are paroxytone according to some authors, as ἀνακοινέο = ἀνακοινέεο, μυθείαι = μυθέεαι, Eust. 1441. 35, ἐποιέο = ἐποιέεο, φοβέαι = φοβέεαι, φιλέο = φιλέεο, but it is highly probable that others made them proparoxytone, e.g. ἔκλεο, which however was accented ἐκλέο by Ptolemæus Ascalonites, Schol. Ven. Ω. 202: τὴν ΚΛΕ συλλαβὴν ὀξυτονεῖ ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἡγούμενος τὸ πλήρες εἶναι ἐκλέου. οὐκ ἔστι δὲ, ἀλλ' ἐκλέεο τετρασυλλάβως. καὶ δῆλον ὅτι εἴτε συγκέκοπται ἢ ὀξεῖα εἴτε ἢ βαρεῖα ἢ μετὰ τὴν ὀξεῖαν, ὀφείλει πάλιν τρίτη ἀπὸ τέλους ἢ ὀξεῖα φυλάττεσθαι. οὐδὲ γὰρ ὁ χαρακτήρ κωλύει. τὸ μέντοι σὺ δ' αἶδεο καὶ μ' ἐλέησον καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα πρώτης ὄντα συζυγίας τῶν περισπωμένων ἄλλης ἀναλογίας ἔχεται. Eust. 1518. 54: τὸ δὲ πωλέαθ'.....παροξύνεται,...εἰ μή τις ἴσως καὶ τοῦτο καὶ ἐκείνο [sc. μυθείαι] προπαροξύνειν ἐθέλει, ὥς ἀναδραμόντα εἰς ὁμοιότητα τοῦ τύπτεται λείβεται καὶ τῶν ὁμοίων.

800. NOTE 1.—Lobeck, Path. I. 273, in commenting on the passage from the Venetian Scholia quoted above, says: 'certissimum vero syncopæ documentum est imperativi χρέο, quo scriptores ionici utuntur sæpius. Nec aliter conformati sunt imperativi verborum circumflexorum φοβέο, ἀκέο, ἐξηγέο, quorum in accentu Herodoti libri plerumque concordant v. Bredov. p. 375. His simile est αἰδέο Theogn. 1334, dissimile vero ἥγεο in Chærii versu apud Aristot. Rhet. 3. 14. p.

1414. 16, codicum consensione summa munitum, idemque in duobus Anthologiæ locis 9. 403 et 12. 119, ubi Jacobsius ex Schaeferi decreto ἡγέο edidit; ὑφάγεο, Theocr. 2. 101, Ahrensius in ἀφαγέο mutavit, sed intactum mansit μίμεο in versibus Simonidi adscriptis p. 57. ed. Schneidew. His non cliticam vocalem subductam esse sed eam quæ in substantia verbi continetur, cognoscitur ex imperativo tertiæ conjugationis ἀνακρίνεο, quem Buttmannus Gramm. § 105. 8, tacite paroxytonon fecit.

801. NOTE 2.—The Doric Infinitives in $\epsilon\nu = \epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ from pure verbs are oxytone, see above, § 778, those in $\epsilon\nu = \epsilon\iota\nu$ are said to be paroxytone, as $\sigmaυ\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\delta\epsilon\nu = \sigmaυ\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\epsilon\iota\nu$, which amounts to saying that they elided ι and suffered the accent to stand where it was before the elision; thus also the second person singular, as $\sigmaυ\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\delta\epsilon\varsigma = \sigmaυ\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\piο\acute{\iota}\epsilon\varsigma = \piο\acute{\iota}\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, Apoll. de Pron. 119 A.

802. NOTE 3.—*Æolic Forms.* There are several Æolic verbs concerning the accent of which there is a difference of opinion. Beyond the general statement that all verbs are barytone in this dialect there is little or nothing to be found in the old grammarians on the subject. Modern writers have accented them in accordance with the theories which they entertain of their origin. Göttling (ad Theodos. Gramm. 227), for instance, explains $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\varsigma$ as a contraction of $\gamma\epsilon\lambda-\alpha-\epsilon-\epsilon\varsigma$, where α is the characteristic and ϵ the connective vowel, accordingly he considered the final syllable $\iota\varsigma$ to be long, and wrote $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$; $\betaο\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$. In his treatise on Accentuation (p. 107) he assents to Neue's opinion, and holds that the Æolic conjugated these verbs, $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\mu\ \gamma\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\varsigma\ \gamma\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota$. But there is no proof that this dialect regulated the accent of its verbs by any consideration of characteristic or connective vowels; it is quite possible that the accent might be at variance with any theory, even with a true one, if such could be found.

The infinitives in $\eta\nu = \epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ are all barytone, e.g. $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\nu = \kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\nu = \phi\iota\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$: Greg. Cor. p. 619, ed Schäf.: $\tau\acute{\alpha}\ \acute{\alpha}\pi\alpha\rho\epsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\tau\alpha\ \beta\acute{\eta}\mu\alpha\tau\alpha\ \tau\acute{\alpha}\ \epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma\ \epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\ \kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}\gamma\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\ \alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tauο\iota$ (sc. Æolians) $\delta\acute{\iota}\alpha\ \tauο\upsilon\ \eta\eta\ \acute{\epsilon}\kappa\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rhoο\upsilon\varsigma\ \beta\alpha\rho\upsilon\tauο\nuο\acute{\upsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$, $\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\ \phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\nu$, $\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\ \kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\nu$, $\phi\rho\nu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\ \phi\rho\nu\acute{\eta}\nu$; the infinitives in $\iota\varsigma$ are paroxytone in the text of Greg. Cor. p. 619, as $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma = \gamma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\pi\epsilon\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma = \pi\epsilon\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\psi\acute{\upsilon}\delta\iota\varsigma = \psi\acute{\upsilon}\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu$, $\delta\rho\theta\acute{\upsilon}\iota\varsigma = \delta\rho\theta\acute{\upsilon}\acute{\upsilon}\nu$, $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\iota\varsigma = \chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\acute{\upsilon}\nu$; and also the participles in $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, as $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma = \kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu$.

803. NOTE 4.—In Attic the connective vowel is rejected in the third person singular of $\acute{\epsilon}\sigmaο\mu\alpha\iota$ from $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\iota}$, as $\acute{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$; all such forms are paroxytone; Lob. Path. 1. 275. According to Schol. Ambros. in Odyss. T. 311, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\lambda\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu$ first person plural is *paroxytone*, but in the books it is *proparoxytone*. $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\nu\tauο$ Dor. = $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\nu\epsilon\tauο$, Greg. Cor. p. 203, ed. Schäf.

COMPOUND VERBS.

804. Composition does not affect the accent of Infinitives, Participles, the Perfect Passive, the Passive Aorist, or of the Second Person Singular of the Second Aorist Middle, as $\beta\alpha\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\ \kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\beta\alpha\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, $\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota\ \acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\beta\epsilon\beta\lambda\eta\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota\ \kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\beta\epsilon\beta\lambda\eta\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$, $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota\ \sigma\upsilon\nu\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$; $\acute{\alpha}\piο\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega\nu\ \acute{\alpha}\piο\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\piου\sigma\alpha\ \acute{\alpha}\piο\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\piου$, $\acute{\alpha}\piο\tau\rho\alpha\pi\acute{\omega}\nu\ \acute{\alpha}\piο\tau\rho\alpha\piο\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha\ \acute{\alpha}\piο\tau\rho\alpha\pi\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\piο\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\mu\acute{\mu}\acute{\epsilon}\nuος$, $\acute{\alpha}\piο\tau\rho\epsilon\phi\theta\acute{\omega}\ \acute{\alpha}\piο\tau\rho\epsilon\phi\theta\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\alpha}\piο\tau\rho\alpha\piο\acute{\upsilon}$; $\sigma\upsilon\nu\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$.

805. Monosyllabic oxytones become paroxytone, as $\delta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma\ \acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\omicron}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma\ \sigma\upsilon\mu\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma\ \acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\varsigma$, $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma\ \pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\varsigma\ \acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\varsigma$, $\sigma\chi\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma\ \acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\chi\epsilon\varsigma$, $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}\ \acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\omicron}\chi\rho\eta$.

806. The Second Person Singular of the Second Aorist Middle of verbs in *μι* is perispomenon if it forms a dissyllable, and retracts the accent if it consists of more syllables than two, as *ἐνθοῦ*, *προδοῦ*, *προοῦ*, but *ἀπόθεσο* *ἀπόθεο* *ἀπόθου*, *ἐνθεο*, *κατάθεσο* *κατάθεο* *κατάθου*, *πρόδοσο*, *πρόεσο* *πρόεο*; the other persons of this tense throw the accent back, as *πρόεσθω*, *πρόεσθον*.

807. The accent of the simple verb is retained in the Subjunctive and Optative of verbs in *μι*, as *ἀναβῇ*, *ἀνίης*, *ἀποδιδῶ*, *ἀποθελίμην*, *ἀποθείο*, *ξυνῶ* *ξυνῆς*; except the Second Aorist Middle, which retracts the accent, as *δῶμαι* *ἀπόδωμαι*, *θῆται* *ἐπίθεται*, *θῶμαι* *ἐπίθωμαι*: yet the Aorist of *ἵημι* retains the accent of the simple verb, as *προῶμαι*, *προῆται*.

808. Dissyllabic Imperfects, Aorists, Perfects, and Pluperfects retain their accent in the Indicative Mood, when they are augmented, and retract it when they are not, as *εἶπε* *κατεῖπε* *ἔξειπε*, *εἶλον* *ἀνείλον*, *ἦκε* *ἀνῆκε*, *ἔβαν* *ἐπέβαν*; trisyllables necessarily remain unaltered, as *ἔειπε* *ἔξέειπε*, *ἔηκε* *συνέηκε*, *ἔαξα* *κατέαξα*, *ἔωξα* *ἀνεῴξα*, *ἀνῴξα*, *ἐνῆσαν*, but *ἔνεσαν*. The grammarians except from this rule *ὑπόεικον*, *ὑπόειξεν*, and the compounds of *οἶδα*, as *σύνοιδα*.

809. With these exceptions, compound verbs throw the accent as far back as possible, as *ἔφευρε*, *κάτειπε* (Imperative), *κάθευδε*, *σύμφημι*, *σύνεσμεν*, *σύνεισι*, *πάρεισι*, yet the Third Person Plural of the Active Present of verbs in *μι* is properispomenon when contracted, as *ἀποδιδούσι*, *ἀφιστάσι*.

810. The anomalous perfects *κείμει* and *ἤμαι*, when compounded, deviate from the rule given above. The Infinitives *κείσθαι* and *ῆσθαι* are always properispomena, but in all other forms the accent is retracted, as *κατακείσθαι*, *κατάκειμαι*, *κατάκεισο*. In the Present Indicative, and in the Imperative of *ἤμαι*, the accent recedes, as *κάθημαι*, *κάθηται*, *κάθησο*, *κάθου*. This is also the case with the Imperfect (Pluperfect) when it has the syllabic augment, as *ἐκαθήμην*, *ἐκάθητο*; but when it has not, *η* seems to be regarded as a temporal augment, and the accent does not recede beyond it, as *καθήμην*, *καθήσο*. In the Subjunctive *καθῶμαι*, *καθήται*, *καθήσθε*, *καθῶνται* seem to be better attested than *κάθωμαι*, *κάθηται*, etc.

811. NOTE 1.—Chærob. C. 732. 31: οὐδέποτε ἀπαρέμματα συντιθέμενα τοὺς

τόνους ἀναβιβάζουσιν, οἷον ἰδεῖν συνιδεῖν, πλεῖν συμπλεῖν, σπᾶν περισπᾶν, χεῖσθαι συγχεῖσθαι, τετύφθαι προτετύχθαι [leg. προτετύφθαι] ἵκεσθαι (sic) ἀφίκεσθαι . . . ἀποχέσθαι, ὀλέσθαι ἀπολέσθαι, δόσθαι ἀποδύσθαι, σχεῖν ἐπισχεῖν, σπεῖν ἐπισπεῖν, θῆσθαι [leg. ῆσθαι] καθῆσθαι, κατακεῖσθαι, διακεῖσθαι, παρακεῖσθαι, περικεῖσθαι : Chærob. C. 733. 10 : αἱ δὲ μετοχαὶ συντεθειμένοι οὐκ ἀναβιβάζουσι τοὺς τόνους, οἷον πτάς ἀποπτάς, δοὺς ἀποδούς· ἐὰν γὰρ ἀναβιβάσωσι τοὺς τόνους οὐκέτι μένουσι μετοχαί, ἀλλὰ γίνονται ὀνόματα, οἷον τλάς Ἄτλας, βάς Ἄβας, φάς Περίφας, χωρὶς τῆς ἀεκῶν [leg. ἐκῶν] ἀέκων, αὕτη γὰρ καὶ τὸν τόνον ἀνεβίβασε καὶ ἔμεινε μετοχή· ἦτις καὶ ἄκων γίνεται, κράσει τοῦ Α καὶ Ε εἰς Α μακρόν : and the reason assigned is that participles are not synthetic but parasynthetic compounds ; cf. Chærob. C. 817. 34 ; Arc. 178. 3 : E. M. 92. 3 ; Apoll. Synt. 330. 4 ; Schol. Ven. P. 190.

812. NOTE 2.—Schol. Ven. Ω. 388 : ἔνισπες ὡς ἔδραμες· ἔστι γὰρ ὀριστικὸν ἐκ τοῦ ἦνισπες τὴν ἀρχουσάν συστείλαντος. τὸ μέντοι προστακτικὸν πρὸ τέλους ἔχει τὴν ὀξεῖαν σὺν δ' ἀληθῶς ἐνίσπες ὁμοίως τῷ ἐπίσχες, καὶ δῆλον ὅτι ὅπου μὲν τὸ Ι ἐστι τῆς προθέσεως, ὅπου δὲ τοῦ ῥήματος. τὸ μέντοι ἀνεν τοῦ Ξ προστακτικὸν προπαροξύνεται, λέγω δὲ τὸ νημερτές μοι ἐνισπε. The imperatives κάτασχε and πάρασχε are proparoxytone, there being no form σχέ. 'There can be no doubt that ἐπίσχε in Hes. Scut. 446 ought to be accented ἐπίσχε, since it must be derived from ἐπίσχω, and not from ἐπέχω ;' Götting, Accent. p. 45 ; A. G. Oxon. 2. 405. 20 ; Lob. Path. 2. 208.

813. NOTE 3.—Compounds of κεῖμαι and ἦμαι. The anomalous perfects κεῖμαι and ἦμαι, when compounded, deviate from the rule given above. The infinitive κεῖσθαι is always properispomenon in composition, as κατακεῖσθαι, ἐπικεῖσθαι, Chærob. C. 732. 31, but in all other forms it retracts the accent, as κατάκειμαι, κατάκεισαι, κατάκειται ; κατακέηται, κατακῶνται ; κατάκεισο, κατακείμενος, E. M. 483. 32 ; Arc. 170. 8 ; Chærob. C. 591. 23 ; A. G. Oxon. 2. 382. 5.

In the present indicative and in the imperative of ἦμαι the accent recedes, as κάθημαι, κάθησται, κάθηται ; κάθησο or κάθου, καθήσθω, E. M. 483. 32 ; Chærob. C. 591. 32 : and this is also the case with the imperfect (pluperfect) when it has the syllabic augment, as ἐκάθημην, ἐκάθησο, ἐκάθητο, ἐκάθηστο (?), ἐκάθησθε, ἐκάθηντο, but when it has not, ἦ seems to be regarded as a temporal augment, and the accent, according to the general rule, does not recede beyond it, as καθήμην, καθήσο (κάθησο is the imperative, Schol. Ven. A. 565), καθήτο or κάθητο (?), καθήστο, E. M. 483. 50 ; Schol. Ven. A. 569, καθήμεθον, καθήμεθα, καθήσθε (κάθησθε is the present), καθήσθε, καθήντο ; the books present sundry instances in which this rule is violated.

In the Subjunctive καθῶμαι, καθῆται, καθῆσθε, καθῶνται seem to be better attested than κάθωμαι, etc., cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 347. On the Optative, see § 786. The Infinitive is always properispomenon, and the participle proparoxytone, as καθῆσθαι, E. M. 483. 44, καθήμενος.

814. NOTE 4.—Subjunctive and Imperative Middle Aorist. The accent is retained unchanged in the subjunctive of the passive aorists for obvious reasons, the termination being -θέω, -θέης, -θέη, etc., contracted into -θῶ, -θῆς, -θῇ.

The second person singular of the Second Aorist Middle Imperative retains its accent, though probably only in Attic, as παραβαλοῦ, καθελοῦ, ἀφελοῦ, A. G. 470. 8.

815. NOTE 5.—Every monosyllabic subjunctive in ω from a tense having a participle in ων retracts the accent in composition, as σχῶ (σχών), κατάσχω, κατάσχωμεν, σπῶ (σπών), ἐπίσπω, Arc. 174. 10 ; E. M. 495. 2 ; Chærob. C. 798. 24 ; E. 92. 26 ; Götting observes that ἀντισχῇ in Thucyd. 1. 65, ed. Bekk. Berol. 1821 is false.

816. NOTE 6.—Chærob. C. 591. 6: πᾶς παρῳχημένος ὀριστικὸς ἀπὸ φωνήεντος ἀρχόμενος καὶ ἀπὸ φύσει μακρᾶς τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον φυλάττει ἐν τῇ συνθέσει χωρὶς τοῦ ὑπέειξεν . . . καὶ τοῦ εἰκὼν ὑπέεικον . . . Ἔστωσαν δὲ παραδείγματα τοῦ κανόνος ταῦτα· εἶχον κατεῖχον, εἶπον προσεῖπον, ἦλθον συνῆλθον, εὗρον ἐφεύρον, ἦψα συνῆψα, εἶδον συνεῖδον, ἴγμαι ἀφίγμαι, εἰκὼν ὑπέεικον, εἰξεν ὑπέειξεν· οὕτως οὖν καὶ οἶδα συνοῖδα ὤφειλεν εἶναι, ἀλλ' ὥς εἴρηται Διολικῶς ἀνεβίβασε τὸν τόνον καὶ γέγονε σύνοιδα προπαροξύτως, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ δεύτερον τοῦτο πρόσωπον τοῦ οἶδα κάτοισθα, yet κατοῖσθα properispomenon is given as the Attic form in A. G. Oxon. i. 220. 13; but κάτοισθα, A. G. Paris. 3. 365. 35, and that is the accent of the books; E. M. 483. 50; 484; Schol. Ven. A. 611; Φ. 244; Arc. 174. 21; E. M. 778. 30: πᾶς παρῳχημένος χρόνος τὸν προσγιγνόμενον αὐτῷ χρόνον ἀποβαλὼν, ἐν τῇ συνθέσει προπαροξύνεται· οἶον εἶχον κάτεχον: Schol. Ven. Γ. 426: κάθιζ'· συστέλλειν δεῖ τὸ I, καὶ προπαροξύνειν τὸ κάθιζε. ὅσα γὰρ παρῳχημένου χρόνου ῥήματα βραχυκατάληκτα ἐνέλειψε χρόνῳ κατὰ τὸ ἄρχον, ταῦτα συντιθέμενα, ἀναδίδωσι τὸν τόνον· εἶχον συνεῖχον· ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἐγένετο ἔχε, ἀνεδόθη ὁ τόνος· νύξ δὲ μάλα στυγερὴ κάτεχ' οὐρανόν. οὕτως ἔξε κάθιζε· Νέστωρ τ' αὖ τοι' ἐφίξεται. On κάθηρεν and ἐκάθηρε, see Schol. Ven. Ξ. 171.

Göttling mentions the following instances in which this rule is violated:—'Ἀνέλκεν, Hom. Π. 13. 583 (ἀνελκεν, Dind.): ἐπάλτο, Hom. Π. 13. 643; 21. 140, this is hardly to be considered an exception: ἐπίεσται, Herodot. i. 47, is, according to Göttling, an Ionic perfect from ἐφέννυμι, and should therefore be ἐπίεσται; cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 252: ἐσίδον for ἔσιδον is not uncommon in MSS.: κατέχε, Hom. Π. 3. 243 (κάτεχεν, Dind.); Od. 13. 269, and elsewhere, is false for κάτεχε: μεθίεν, Hom. Od. 21. 377, cf. § 793: περιχεύειν is undoubtedly wrong, though it stands so accented in Hom. Od. 3. 437, cf. ἐπέχευεν, Chærob. C. 591. 23.

817. NOTE 7.—Καθίζω, καθεύδω, et similia. The compounds of verbs beginning with a long vowel or diphthong, which sometimes take the augment before the preposition and sometimes after it, as καθίζω, ἐφίζω, καθεύδω, are in appearance at least somewhat irregular: where the augment is evident, and placed *after* the preposition, there can be no doubt that they obey the general rule, as καθηῦδον, and whenever the penultimate of such forms is naturally long, it accords best with the statements of the old grammarians to place the circumflex upon it, of course only in the past tenses of the indicative mood, as καθεῦδον, E. M. 483. 44, or as Zenodotus wrote, ἐκαθεῦδον, Schol. Ven. A. 611: at the same time it must be observed that κάθευδον and ἐκάθευδον are frequently found in the books, though the former is expressly condemned by E. M. 484.

The compounds of ἵζω differ on account, as it is said, of the variation in quantity to which the penultimate is liable, for instance, Chæroboscus (C. 591. 25), after enunciating the rule quoted above, § 816, adds: ἀπὸ φύσει δὲ μακρᾶς πρόσκειται διὰ τὸ ἵξε ἐφίξε

Νέστωρ αὖτις ἔφισε,

τοῦτο δὲ τὸ ἔφισε κοινῶς μὲν φύσει μακρὸν ἔχει τὸ I, ἔξ οὗ ἐφίξε προπερισπωμένως, Ἰωνικῶς δὲ ἡ ποιητικῶς συστέλλει αὐτό, τουτέστιν θέσει μακρὸν αὐτὸ ἔχει ἔξ οὗ τὸ ἔφισε προπαροξύτως: and in accordance with this we have κάθιζε made proparoxytone by Schol. Ven. Γ. 426, and E. M. 484. 13 adds that ἔφισε is Attic as well as poetic.

COMPOUND VERBS IN μι,

818. NOTE 1.—All oxytone verbs become barytone in composition, E. M. 128. 15; Schol. Ven. A. 577; E. 477; H. 362; Arc. 175. 24; Lob. Ajax 168: 'Anabibasmum toni in hoc verbo [sc. φημί] et cognatis παράφημι, ἀπόφημι, legitimum et

ubique servatum mirum est a Grammaticis identidem præscribi: Schol. Ven. I. 577; 7. 362; Arcad. p. 173; E. M. s. Ἀπόχρη et s. Ἐνειμεν, nihil autem præcipi de secunda persona, cujus accentus fluctuat: ξύμφης, Plat. Hipparch. 232 B; Soph. 236 D; 237 D, quibus in locis codd. complures aut συμφῆς aut συμφῆς exhibent: ξυμφῆς legitur Lach. 199 A: σύμφης, Hipparch. 232 A: ἀντιφῆς, Gorg. 501 C: οὐδὲ σὺ φῆς (cod. σύμφης) οὔτε ἀπόφης, Protag. 360 D, tres codd. ἀποφῆς: Anecd. p. 409, ἀντιφῆς ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀντιλέγεις, pro quo rectius ἀντιφῆς legitur apud Suidam: σύμφαθι, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5. 34; Plato Gorg. p. 500 E; Rep. 7. 523 A, cujus simplex acui vult Joannes p. 21. 17, quanquam non magis inclinatur, quam persona indicativi secunda: the passages quoted by Lobeck merely prove that the scribes did not know how to accent their own language in all cases.

819. NOTE 2.—*Imperative Mood.* Chærob. C. 494. 21; E. M. 99. 34; Chærob. E. 102. 9; Etym. Gud. s. v. ἀνάστηθι; Arc. 174. 1.

On the accent of the second person singular Imperative Second Aorist Middle, see Phav. 1571. 1; E. M. 688. 38: προοῦ . . . περισπᾶται· ἥνικα γὰρ συντεθῇ μετὰ μονοσυλλάβου προθέσεως, περισπᾶται, οἷον προοῦ· ἥνικα δὲ μετὰ δισυλλάβου βαρύνεται, ἀπόθου, κατάθου: this singular rule is sometimes violated in the books, and Götting Accent. p. 90 mentions the following examples:—ἐνθου, Aristoph. Eq. 51: πρόσθου, Soph. Trach. 1224: περιδοῦ, Aristoph. Eccles. 121, for which the correct form, περίδου, occurs in the same author, Nub. 634; Ach. 737; Suid. s. v.

820. NOTE 3.—*Subjunctive Mood.* E. M. 495. 2; Chærob. E. 92. 26; A. G. Oxon. 2. 334. 20: it has been observed above, § 794, that the subjunctive of compounds from ἵημι is occasionally found misaccented: πρόσθῃτε for προσθῆτε, Eurip. Heracl. 476 (cf. Elmsley ad loc.) is another instance of a similar error.

Πρώμαι or πρόηται for προῶμαι and προῆται (ἵημι) are almost certainly errors: cf. Phav. 1397. 57; Götting Accent. p. 82: on συνῶ, παρῶ, cf. Chærob. C. 798. 26.

As to the Second Aorist Middle, there seems to have been a difference of opinion: according to E. M. 459. 48: πᾶν ὑπερτρίσυλλαβον εἰς MAI λῆγον ἐπὶ τοῦ δευτέρου μέσου ἀορίστου, ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζουσι [leg. ἀναβιβάζεις] τὸν τόνον· δῶμαι ἀπόδωμαι, σχῶμαι ἀπόσχωμαι: A. G. Oxon. 2. 344. 29: πᾶν ὑποτακτικὸν εἰς MAI λῆγον ἐπὶ δευτέρου μέσου ἀορίστου ἐν τῇ συνθέσει προπαροξύνεται· οἷον θῶμαι ἀπόθωμαι καὶ διάθωμαι: 2. 376. 22: πᾶν ὑποτακτικὸν δισύλλαβον εἰς MAI λῆγον ἐπὶ δευτέρου ἀορίστου, ἐν τῇ συνθέσει προπαροξύνεται· οἷον δῶμαι ἀπόδωμαι· σχῶμαι κατὰσχωμαι· θῶμαι διάθωμαι

φέρει τέκνον διάθωμαι

σχῶμαι, ἀπόσχωμαι καὶ

ἀπόσχωνται πολλοί:

but MSS, though they sometimes exhibit this accentuation, are said more generally to retain the accent of the simple word: Götting mentions ἐπιθήται, Thucyd. 4. 71 (where however some books have ἐπίθηται), Demosth. Phil. 4. 33; [Herodian 2. 15. 3]: προσθῇ, Herodot. 6. 109: [προσθῆται, Æschyl. Pers. 531, ed. Didot]: ἀποδῶμαι, Aristoph. Aves 585, and others.

821. NOTE 4.—*Infinitive Mood.* On the accent of infinitives used as imperatives, see Schol. Ven. A. 302.

CHAPTER VII.

ACCENTUATION OF INDECLINABLE WORDS.

Prepositions.

822. PREPOSITIONS, whether compound or simple, are oxytone, as ἀντί, ἀπό, πρό; σύν; ἀνά; διά, κατὰ, μετὰ, ὑπέρ; ἀμφί, ἐπί, παρά, περί, πρὸς, ὑπό; ὑπέκ, ἀποπρό, ἐπιπρό, ἀπέκ, ἀπέξ, διαπρό, καταί, ὑπαί, ὑπεκπρό, ἄμ=ἀνά; except ἐκ or ἐξ, ἐν, εἰς or ἐς and ὥς, which are usually unaccented.

NOTE.—Arc. 179. 26; Chærob. E. 14. 29. On the Anastrophe of prepositions, and on the modern practice of leaving ἐκ ἐν εἰς ὥς unaccented, see Chaps. 8 and 9. When the preposition is conjoined with the word following it, it is unaccented, as καδδύναμιν, ἀμβωμοῖσι, cf. Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. Θ. 441. In some editions ἀμ βωμοῖσι, ἀμ πεδίον, etc. are found; cf. Kühner, G. G. 1. 259.

Conjunctions and Adverbs.

823. *Monosyllables*.—Monosyllabic particles (conjunctions and adverbs) are oxytone, as ἄψ, μάψ; δάξ, λάξ, πύξ; δίς, τρίς; πρίν, μά, νή, πλήν, δήν, γάρ, μέν, δέ, ἄν, καί, μήν; ναί, οὔ, μή; δαί, τῶς, ἦ, or, except ἦ, truly, αὖ, εὔ, οὖν and ὦν (γοῦν, μῶν) νῦν, λῖ=λίαν, Strabo 364, and the interrogatives πῆ, ποῖ, ποῦ, πῶς, which are perispomena. Οὐ is unaccented, unless it means *No*, or stands at the end of a sentence: ὥς is also generally proclitic in our editions, see below, § 934.

824. The indefinite particles πῶς, ποί, πῆ, πού, ποθί, ποθέν, ποτέ, πῶ, together with γέ, κέ, or κέν, νύ and νύν, πέρ, ῥά, τέ, θήν, θέ, δέ, τοί and τίς τί are enclitics, on which see Chap. 9.

825. The indefinite adverbs ποθί, πού, ποθέν, ποί, ποτέ, ὁτέ, πῶς, πῶ, πῆ are enclitic and oxytone, the corresponding interrogatives, dependent interrogatives, demonstratives and relatives are all orthotone, monosyllables being perispomena, with the exception of τῶς oxytone, and ὥς unaccented; the rest take

the accent on the penultimate, as ποῦ, ποῖ, πῶς, πῇ, οὐ, οἶ, ἦ, πόθεν, πότε, πηνίκα, τότε, τηνικάδε, τηνικαῦτα, οὕτω, τῇδε, ταύτη, ᾧδε, ὅθεν, ὅτε, ἡνίκα, ὅπου, ὁπόθεν, ὅποι, ὁπότε, ὁπηνίκα, ὅπως, ὅπη, ὁπόσε, τόθεν, τόθι, Joh. Alex. 31. 2; 34. 3. On ὥς see below, § 934.

826. NOTE.—Arc. 184. 15 sqq. : αὖ, Arc. 185. 2; Joh. Alex. 40. 11 : μᾶν, E. M. 596. 26; Joh. Alex. 40. 26 : οὖν, Arc. 185. 7; Joh. Alex. 40. 11 : ἦ and ἦ, E. M. 415. 43 : ὅτι τὸν Ἡ σύνδεσμον ἐξ διαφόρως σημαίνει φησὶν Ἡρωδιανός· περισπῶμενον, τρία· καὶ βαρυνόμενον τρία. περισπῶμενος μὲν γὰρ, ἔστι παραπληρωματικός, βεβαιωτικός, διαπορητικός· βαρυνόμενος δὲ, ἔστι διαξενκτικός, παραδιαξενκτικός, διασαφητικός : in other words, ἦ, or, is oxytone; ἦ, verily, perispomenon, cf. Arc. 185. 8; Schol. Ven. Ven. A. 77; 190; 219; 229; 232; B. 272; 368; Joh. Alex. 40. 35 sq. : οὐ, and οὐκ, Schol. Ven. Δ. 539; Arc. 183. 26; Joh. Alex. 32. 21; see Chap. 9 : ἐπεὶ ἦ, E. M. 356. 18 : περισπᾶται τὸ Ἡ ἀντὶ τοῦ δὴ παραπληρωματικοῦ. ὁ Ἡ σύνδεσμος μετὰ τοῦ ἐπεὶ, περισπᾶται ἐν μέσῃ φράσει. τὸ δὲ τίη εὐθύνεται [leg. τιή δέγνεται], cf. E. M. 414. 54; Joh. Alex. 42. 16; Schol. Ven. A. 156, ἐπειῇ· περισπαστέον τὸ Ἡ· ἔστι γὰρ βεβαιωτικός : Schol. Ven. Γ. 251; Eust. 73. 18; in modern editions, however, when the two words are written as one it is usual to make it oxytone, ἐπειή, though there does not seem to be any ancient authority for doing so : τίη or τιή, Eust. 118. 36 : σημείωσαι δὲ ὅτι οἱ παλαιοὶ ἐν μὲν τῷ ἐπειῇ . . . περισπῶσι τὸ Ἡ τῆς ληγούσης, ἐνταῦθα δὲ βαρύνουσιν ἐγκλίνοντες, ὥς ἐν τοῖς Ἀπίωνος καὶ Ἡροδώρου φέρεται. οἱ δὲ Ἀττικοὶ δέγνόντως λέγουσι τιή καὶ ὀτιή : νῦν, and νῦν, νῦν is a temporal adverb, now, at this time, and has the ν long : νῦν generally with a short ν is an inferential particle, then or now, therefore, and is by the Greek grammarians considered an enclitic, Schol. Ven. A. 421 : ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν νηυσὶ παρήμενος· τὸ νῦν ἀντὶ τοῦ δὴ, διὸ καὶ Τυραννίων ἡξίου δέγνεν αὐτό, οὐκ εὔ : Schol. Ven. Γ. 97 : τὸ νῦν περισπαστέον, κἂν παρέλκη παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ : S. V. Φ. 428 : αἰεὶ τὸ νῦν φυλάσσειν τὸν χρόνον καὶ τόνον φυλάσσει· εἴ που δὲ συσταλῇ διὰ μέτρον, ἐγκλίνεται : Arc. 182. 8 : περισπᾶται δὲ καὶ ὅσα ἔχει δίχρονον ἐκτεταμένον, ᾧ, νῦν, γρῦ, κρῖ, ὁπότε ἐκτείνεται ὁπότε δὲ συστέλλεται, δέγνεται : cf. Joh. Alex. 31. 10; Charax ap. A. G. 1155 : τὸ νῦν ἐπίρρημα ὃν περισπᾶται, σύνδεσμος δὲ ὢν καὶ συστέλλεται καὶ ἐγκλίνεται : S. V. Γ. 251 : ὁ Ἡ τῷ μὲν ΤΙ ὑποτασσόμενος δέγνεται, τῷ δὲ ἐπεὶ περισπᾶται : ὅταν, cf. Schol. Ven. A. 519, when not written as one word, it is ὅτ' ἄν, according to rule.

827. NOTE 2.—Οὐκοῦν, Ammon. p. 105 : οὐκουν παροξυτόνως μὲν, ἀποφαντικόν, ἴσον τῷ οὐχιοῦν. οἶον, οὐκουν ἀπιστεῖν [εἰκός]. περισπωμένως δὲ, συλλογιστικός ἔστι σύνδεσμος, καὶ σημαίνει κατάφασιν. A. G. 57. 10; Apoll. de Conj. 525. 28 : in other words, οὐκουν is paroxytone when it means *certainly not, therefore not, or nonne*, and perispomenon when it means *ergo, therefore*, the accent being placed on that part of the word which is emphasised; cf. Joh. Alex. 40. 30. Kühner (Excursus 3. ad Xenoph. Memorab. p. 513 sq.), after an elaborate examination of the various senses in which this particle is used, concludes with the words 'ut igitur disputationis nostræ summam paucis complectamur, οὐκουν particula scribenda est οὐκοῦν, ubi significat 1. nonne igitur? nonne ergo? 2. ergo, igitur;—οὐκουν contra ubi significat 1. non ergo, non igitur in conclusione negativa;—2. nullo modo, neutiquam, nequaquam, haudquaquam in responsione fortiter negante;—3. non igitur? in interrogationibus affectus plenius.'

828. Conjunctions consisting of more than one syllable generally throw the accent as far back as possible, as ἄρα, ἄρα, ἄχρι,

δη̄τα, εἴτα, ἔνεκα, ἔνθα, ἥδη, ἵνα, ὄφρα, τόφρα; except ἀλλά, the indefinite ποθί, ποθέν, ὅτε, τοτέ, and αὐτάρ, ἀτάρ oxytone.

829. NOTE.—'Αλλά, Chærob. E. 63. 22, is so accented to distinguish it from the adjective ἄλλα: ὅτε, Schol. Ven. A. 493: ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἐκ τοῖο· 'Αρίσταρχος ὅτεδὴ ὡς δηλαδὴ παραλόγως. Πάμφιλος δὲ τὸ ὅτε κατ' ἴδιαν ἀναφορικόν, ἀναλόγως· διαφέρει γὰρ τὸ ὅτε ὀξυνόμενον κατὰ τὴν πρῶτην τοῦ ὅτε ἀορίστου· ὥστε ἐὰν θελήσῃ ὁ 'Αρίσταρχος ἀναγινώσκειν ὅτεδὴ ὡς δηλαδὴ, πρῶτον τὴν μὴ οὖσαν χρῆσιν παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ παραλήψεται· δεύτερον, τὸ σημαίνονμενον παραφθείρει—τὸ δὲ τοῖο προπερισπαστέον· τὸ γὰρ τοῦ Θεσσαλικῶς παρανηθέν, ἐγένετο τοῖο, ὡς καλοῦ καλοῖο. ἀποφήνασθαι δεῖ ὅτι ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ Ἰλιακῇ προσφθίγα διαλαμβάνων περὶ τοῦ ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἐκ τοῖο λέγει ὅτι τοῦ ὅτε ὀξυτόνου ἀορίστου οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ χρῆσις παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ· ἐν μέντοι τῷ ἐννεακαιδεκάτῳ τῆς Καθόλου τὸ ὡς Ἔκτωρ ὅτε μὲν μετὰ πρῶτοις φάνεσκειν, ὀξυτόνως δὲ ἐν φησὶν ἀναγινώσκεισθαι: αὐτάρ, Schol. Ven. Γ. 1: ζητεῖται δὲ πῶς δεῖ τὸν αὐτὰρ σύνδεσμον προφέρεσθαι, πότερον ὀξυτόνως ἢ βαρυτόνως; οἱ μὲν οὖν ὀξυτόνως ἀνεγνώκασιν, ὡς Καλλίμαχος· οἱ δὲ βαρυτόνως λόγῳ τῷδε· πᾶσα λέξις εἰς AP λήγουσα βαρύνεται, οἷον ἄφαρ, εἶθαρ, μάκαρ, δάμαρ, στέαρ, οὔθαρ. ῥητέον δὲ ὅτι οὐδεὶς συμπλεκτικὸς, ἢ περισπᾶται, ἢ βαρύνεται πάντες δὲ ὀξύνονται: so E. M. 172. 29; Chærob. C. 134. 25.

General Rule for the Accentuation of Compound Particles.

830. By far the greater number of compound particles are formed by the simple juxtaposition of their parts. The accent of the last factor (when not an enclitic) is retained, as ἀπό-δῖς, δι-ὅτι, ἐπί-δὴν, ἐπί-το-πλέον, ἐπί-τρίς, ἐσ-ἄρτι, ἦ-μὲν, καθ-ὅτι, μηδ-ὄλως, οὐκ-ἔτι, οὐκ-οὔν, πρόσ-ἔτι, τά-νῦν, τοί-γάρ-οὔν, become ἀποδῖς, διότι, ἐπιδὴν, ἐπιτοπλέον, ἐπιτρίς, ἐσάρτι, ἡμὲν, καθότι, μηδόλως, οὐκέτι, οὐκοῦν, προσέτι, τανῦν, τοιγαροῦν; ὀπητιοῦν; ἡγουν=ἦ γε οὔν is slightly irregular in appearance; except ἐπειή not ἐπειῆ, ὅταν not ὅτάν, though ἐπάν, ἐπειδάν, etc., are regular. When the last factor is an enclitic, the accent of the former part of the word is retained, as αἰ-τέ, εἰ-τέ, δὴ-πού, εὐ-τέ, ἦ-τοί, μή-τίς, τοί-νύν, ὦσ-πέρ, ὦσ-τε, become αἶτε, εἶτε, δήπου, εὐτε, ἦτοι, μήτις, τοίνυν, ὥσπερ, ὥστε; thus also ἀμηγέπη, ἀμηγέπου, δήπουθεν, οὔτιπω, τοιγάρτοι. As these are mere parathetic compounds, the law respecting the circumflex (§ 12) is not observed. Reference to the succeeding sections will show that this rule is not unfrequently violated.

831. NOTE.—Eust. 118. 34: σημείωσαι δὲ ὅτι οἱ παλαιοὶ ἐν μὲν τῷ, ἐπειῆ, καθὰ καὶ προεῖρηται, περισπῶσι τὸ ἦ τῆς ληγούσης. ἐνταῦθα δὲ βαρύνουσιν ἐγκλίνοντες, ὡς ἐν τοῖς Ἀπίωνος καὶ Ἡροδώρου φέρεται. οἱ δὲ Ἀττικοὶ ὀξυτόνως λέγουσι τὴν καὶ ὀτιή. Nothing can be more capricious than the way in which words thus compounded are written; see Lobeck's dissertation De Parthesi, in Lob. Path. 1. 566 sqq.

832. Cases of substantives or adjectives in common use, when used adverbially, generally retain their substantival or adjectival accent, as ἀκὴν, ἀκμήν, ἐθελοντήν, ἐκοντήν, πεζῇ, πυκινά, πυκνά, σαφέα, ταχέα, ὠκέα; and compounds with prepositions generally retain the accent of their last factor according to the rule given above, § 830, as ἐκπαντός, ἐξαρχῆς, ἐξίσης, ἐπανάγκης, ἐπίσης, ἐσύτερον, καθαυτό, καθείς, μεταύριον, etc. But there are exceptions, as, for instance, ἄλθες, ἀλλά, χάριεν, and many others.

NOTE.—E. M. 358. 49 : κανὼν γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ λέγων, ὅτι τὰ ἀπὸ ὀνόματος εἰς ἐπιρρηματικὴν σύνταξιν μετενηνεγμένα, ὁμοτονοῦσιν· οἷον ἐπικιές, ὡς ἐπικιές· συνεχές, διαμπερές, ἀτρεκές. τὸ δὲ ἄλθες ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀληθῶς παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς, οὐχ ὁμότονον. ὁμοίως καὶ τὸ ἐπάναγκες· καὶ τὸ χάριεν, ἀντὶ τοῦ χαριέντως. Thus also ἐπίτηδες, E. M. 366. 26; though that accent is declared to be false by S. V. A. 142. Editors are very inconsistent in writing these words, καθ' ὅλου and καθόλου, διακενῆς and διὰ κενῆς, ἐπίσης and ἐπ' ἴσης and the like are constantly to be met with; see Lob. Path. 1. 600.

Adverbs.

-A.

833. The final syllable is generally, though not always, short, and the accent is, with comparatively few exceptions, thrown back, see Apoll. de Adv. 560. 22–563.

834. (*a*) Those in *ea* and *ra* are paroxytone, as λιγέα, ῥέα, σαφέα, ταχέα, ὠκέα; λάθρα, σφόδρα, ὑπόδρα; except τήμερα and ὑπέρμορα proparoxytone.

NOTE.—See Eust. 88. 31; Apoll. de Adv. 563. 4 : κατωκάρα, Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 153 : κατωκάρα λέγεται Ἀττικῶς, οὐ διηρημένως ἀλλ' ὑφ' ἑν . . . ἐπιβρῆμά ἐστι σύνθετον καὶ σὺν τῷ Ι γράφει Ἡρωδιανός : in Joh. Alex. 29. 24 it is written as two words κάτω κάρα; cf. Lob. Path. 1. 589 : ἀντιπέρα is a spurious form, which has no existence in genuine Greek : ποθέσπερα and ὑπέρμορα are cases of the adjectives ποθέσπερος (προσέσπερος) and ὑπέρμορος; on ὑπόδρα see Apoll. de Adv. 548. 1; Joh. Alex. 33. 24.

835. (*b*) Those in *da*, with corresponding forms in *δου*, are oxytone, as ἀναφανδά, αὐτοσχεδόν αὐτοσχεδά, καναχηδόν καναχηδά, ῥοιζηδά, χανδόν χανδά; names of games in *ινδα* are paroxytone, as βασιλίνδα, ληκίνδα, μυίνδα, ὀστρακίνδα; the rest in *δα* retract the accent, as ἀνάμιγδα, ἄπριγδα, κρύβδα, κύβδα, μίγδα, φύγδα.

NOTE.—See Apoll. de Adv. 562. 10, he mentions that some persons thought that μίγδα should be oxytone, but condemns their opinion : Joh. Alex. 33. 6 : τὰ γύδα [χύδα, Dind.] οἱ μὲν ᾤξυναν, οἱ δὲ ἐβάρυναν, ὅπερ καὶ ἐπεκράτησεν. On those in *ινδα*, cf. Philem. Lex. § 133. p. 50; Joh. Alex. 32. 35; A. G. 1353.

836. (*c*) Numerals in *θα* are oxytone, as διχθά, τετραχθά,

τριχθά; the rest in θα retract the accent, as ἔμπροσθα, ἐνθα, ἡλιθα, λάθα, μίνυθα, ὀλίγυνυθα, πρόσθα, ὑπόγυνυθα; except δηθά, καθά (καθάπερ) oxytone, and ἐνταῦθα properispomenon.

NOTE.—On those in χθα, see Etym. Gud. 535. 44; Joh. Alex. 33. 7; E. M. 768. 36: on the rest, Apoll. de Adv. 563. 24 sq.; E. M. 341. 40: on ἐνταῦθα, Joh. Alex. 33. 10.

837. (d) Those in μα and ξα are oxytone, as μά, θαμά, Joh. Alex. 29. 4, μηδαμά, οὐδαμά, διξά, πενταξά, τριξά; except the paroxytones, ἀτρέμα, ἡρέμα, ὑπνρέμα, and ἄμα, σύναμα, εὔστομα, which retract the accent.

NOTE.—Ἄμα, Arc. 184. 6; Chærob. E. 123. 18; in Doric it is perispomenon, Schol. Pind. Pyth. 3. 36: τὸ ἄμᾱ, ὡς Ἡρωδιανὸς φησιν ἐν τῇ ιθ', οἱ Δαριεῖς περισπῶσι, καὶ τὸ παντᾶ, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ κρυφᾶ παρὰ Πινδάρῳ. Τοιοῦτον δὲ ἐστὶ τὸ ἄμᾱ περισπῶμενον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀμῆ γινόμενον. Ζητεῖται δὲ ἐν τῷ περισπωμένῳ ἄμᾱ εἰ προστεθήσεται τὸ ι: 'Callim. Lav. Min. 75: Τειρεσίας δ' ἐτι μῶνος ἄμαι κυσίν, quod ἄμᾱ scribendum animadvertit Ahrens. Dial. vol. 2. p. 372, ubi rectius addi disputat, quam omitti;' L. Dindorf ap. H. D. The compound σύναμα is also written divisim σύν ἄμα, and sometimes συνάμα: ἀτρέμα, Apoll. de Adv. 570. 33; Joh. Alex. 30. 22; 33. 23: εὔστομα is a mere adjective: ἡρέμα, Apoll. de Adv. 562. 4; Joh. Alex. 30. 21: ὑπνρέμα is somewhat doubtful, in Dion. Per. 1122 at least, ὑπ' ἡρέμα is as good: θαμά, Joh. Alex. 29. 4: μά, Arc. 181. 24: μηδαμά and οὐδαμά are frequently perispomena in the books, but wrongly, see Apoll. de Adv. 565. 6: ὁμᾱ = ὁμοῦ, Hesych.: παραχρήμα, cf. § 832: on those in ξα, see Eust. 22. 10.

838. (e) The rest throw the accent back, as σύρβα; λίγα, μίγα (σύμμιγα, ἄμμιγα), σίγα; ἔμπεδα, μίγδα, περίχυδα; διχάδεια, καταλοφαδία, κρυφάδεια, ρέϊα, τροπάδεια; ἄνασκα, ἔνεκα, ὀθούνεκα, ἦκα, προῖκα, πύκα, ὦκα; κατακέφαλα, μάλα (πώμαλα); ἐξάπινα, ἐπέκεινα, πρόπρυμνα; ἐπίσκοπα; ἅντα (but εἷσαντα, ἔσαντα, ἐσάντα or *divisim* ἐς ἅντα, ἅναντα, κάταντα, πάραντα are proparoxytone, Joh. Alex. 32. 34), κάρτα, νέωτα, ὦκιστα; κρύφα, μέσφα, ῥίμφα, σάφα; διάτριχα, ἔξοχα, ἔπταχα, ἥσυχα, νύχα, τάχα, τέτραχα; αἶψα: except ἀντία, and all in ικα, which are paroxytone, as ἡνίκα, τηνίκα, πηνίκα, ὀπηνίκα, αὐνίκα, μετανίκα; ἀλλά, θαμινά, πυκινά, πυκνά, χθιζά oxytone; and ἐνταῦθα, ἐνθαῦτα, τηνικαῦτα properispomena.

839. NOTE 1.—E. M. 75. 18; 768. 36; 821. 14; Schol. Ven. B. 655; Joh. Alex. 29. 2; 32. 34; 33. 19: Ἀνόπαια, Schol. Hom. Od. 1. 320: ὁ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος ἀνόπαια προπαροξυτονῶς ἀναγινώσκει ὄνομα ὄρνιθος λέγων, ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἀνοπαῖα ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀοράτως, ἔν' ἢ οὐδὲτερον πληθυντικόν, ὡς τὸ πυκνὰ μάλα στενάχων (Π. σ. 318) διὸ καὶ προπερισπαστέον φησίν: ἀκᾱ, Pind. Pyth. 4. 277: ἀλλά, Joh. Alex. 40. 2: ἐνθαῦτα, *Ionice* = ἐνταῦθα: ἐνιόκα, *Doric* = ἐνιότε: ἐτά and ἑτέα, Joh. Alex. 29. 5: καταπόδα is better written as two words, κατὰ πόδα: for κατένωπα, which was the accent of Alexion and Herodian, Aristarchus wrote κατενώπα, Schol. Ven. O. 320, others κατ' ἐνώπα: cf. Lob. Par. 169; A. G. Paris. 3. 20. 28: πεσδᾱ, *Dor.* = πεζῇ: προσχρῶτα, συγχρῶτα, Lob. Phryn. 414: συμπρῶτα, ταπρῶτα, cf. above, § 832: πυκινά and πυκνά, like θαμινά, χθιζά, etc., are cases of adjectives: τρῶπα,

Joh. Alex. 32. 32: καὶ τὸ τροπάδε (*sic*) ὀφείλει βαρύνεσθαι, ἔστι δὲ παιδιά. τινὲς δὲ ὤξυναν: on ὀψιχᾶ, Byzantine for ὀψέ, Hesych., see Lob. Phryn. 51: on those in ικα, Joh. Alex. 33. 25: in εια, A. G. 1364; Joh. Alex. 33. 19.

Doric varies from the common dialect in the accentuation of some of these adverbs, e. g. παντᾶ, ἀλλᾶ = πάντη, ἄλλῃ, Apoll. de Adv. 586, ἀμᾶ for ἄμα, see above, § 837, διχᾶ, τριχᾶ for διχῇ and τριχῇ, κρυᾶ for κρύφα: Ahrens (De dialect. Gr. ling. 2. p. 34) seems to go beyond the evidence when he asserts that 'adverbia in α locum in quem significantia vel modum, quæ a pronomibus derivantur, perispomena sunt, ut ἀλλᾶ, παντᾶ, quanquam vulgo paroxytona ἄλλῃ πάντῃ;' cf. Ahrens De Dial. Gr. ling. 2. p. 372.

-E.

840. Adverbs in ε retract the accent, as τῆλε (ἀποτῆλε), κείσε, πόσε, ὧδε, ὅτε, *whēn*, ἐνίστε, ἄλλοτε, πάντοτε, ἀπάντοτε, ἐκάστοτε, μηδέποτε, μήποτε, μήκοτε, εὖτε, αἶδε, εἴθε; except ὀψέ (ἀποψέ, ἐποψέ, εἰσοψέ), and the Doric ἀέ=αεί oxytone, ἥεπερ paroxytone, and those in δε, θε or θεν, ζε and σε, which require special rules.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 33. 27: ὀψέ, Joh. Alex. 33. 36; E. M. 646.8: ἀποψέ, Apoll. de Synt. 336. 27: on εὔτε or ἡὔτε, see Apoll. de Adv. 558. 5: the latter is written ἡὔτε in Joh. Alex. 33. 29: αἶθε and εἴθε, Joh. Alex. 33. 33: τὸ δὲ εἴθε καὶ αἶθε βαρύνεται μέν, οὐ προπερισπᾶται δέ, ὡς τὸ τῆλε καὶ ὧδε, ἀλλὰ παροξύνεται, ὅτι περιττὴ ἐστὶν ἡ θε συλλαβή: cf. Schol. Ven. K. 292: ἐξότε, εἰσότε (εἰσόκε) and δηλονότε should rather be written as two words, see Lob. Phryn. 46: οἶόντε is also better οἶόν τε.

841. Adverbs in θεν, θε, θι, φι, φιν.—As they are governed by the same rules, it will be convenient to include those in φι, φιν and θι with the rest.

(a) All with a naturally short penultimate are paroxytone, as Ἀβυδόθεν, αὐτόθεν, ἐγγύθεν, Κυπρόθεν, Μεγαρόθεν, μηκόθεν, ὄθεν, οὐρανόθεν, πατρόθεν Πλαταιόθεν, πόθεν, Τιθραντόθεν, τόθεν, τριχόθεν, Φηγουντόθεν, χαμόθεν; ἀγρόθι, ἀγχόθι; ἐσχαρόφι, οὐρανόφι, πτυόφι; νηδυιόφιν: except proparoxytone, ἄλλοθεν, ἀνέκαθεν (ἄγκαθεν ἔκαθεν), ἄποθεν, ἐκάστοθεν (but ἐκασταχόθεν), ἔκτοθεν, ἐνδοθεν, ἐντοθεν, ἐξοθεν, οἴκοθεν, ὄπιθεν (ἐξόπιθεν), πάντοθεν (or παντόθεν), πάροθεν (προπάροιθεν), πρόσσοθεν; ἐνδοθι, οἴκοθι.

842. NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 34. 30; Apoll. de Adv. 605. 10; Schol. Ven. B. 75; A. G. Oxon. I. 318. 4; Eust. 174. 16: τὸ δὲ ἄλλοθεν σημειῶδες ἐστὶ τοῖς παλαιοῖς ὡς προπαροξυνόμενον, οἱ καὶ λέγουσι κανόνα τοιοῦτον· τὰ εἰς ΘΕΝ ἐπιρρήματα τῷ Ο μόνῃ παραληγόμενα παροξύνονται, Κυπρόθεν, Ἰλιόθεν, Αἰνóθεν, Ἀβυδόθεν. τὸ ἄλλοθεν, πάντοθεν, οἴκοθεν προπαροξύνονται, διότι ἀόριστά εἰσι καὶ κοινὴν τόπου σημασίαν ἀναδέχονται, ἕτεροι δὲ φασιν ἀπλῶς ὡς πάντα τὰ εἰς ΘΕΝ [leg. θεν] παροξύνονται χωρὶς τῶν ρηθέντων τριῶν ὡς σεσημειωμένων: but in 918. 41 he excepts οἴκοθεν, ἐνδοθεν, ἄλλοθεν, ἐκάστοθεν, ἀπόπροθεν, ἔκτοσθεν (leg. ἔκτοθεν) πάντοθεν: Schol. Ven. N. 28: ταῦτά εἰσι τὰ εἰς ΘΕΝ τῷ Ο παραληγόμενα καὶ προπαροξυνόμενα ἐπιρρή-

ματα, οἶκοθεν, ἄλλοθεν, ἔνδοθεν, ἔκτοθεν, ἐκάστοθεν, ἀπόπροθεν, πάντοθεν : Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 945. 22 : τὰ εἰς ΘΕΝ τῷ Ο παραληγόμενα παροξύνεται, οἷον οὐρανόθεν, Ἰλιόθεν, εἰ μὴ παρὰ πρόθεσιν γένοιτο, οἷον παρὰ πάροθεν καὶ πλεονασμῷ τοῦ Ἰ πάροιθεν ἢ ἀπὸ ἐπιρρήματος ἐκ προθέσεως γενομένου, οἷον ἔνδοθεν, ἔξοθεν παρὰ Σησιχάρη, πρόσσοθεν παρ' Ὀμήρῳ—τούτων δὲ τῶν δύο τὰ ἀνάλογα διὰ τοῦ Ω—ἔκτοθεν, ἔντοθεν, ἃ καὶ ἐν τῷ Σ λέγεται ἢ ἀπὸ ὀνομάτων ἐπιμεριζομένων, ἄλλοθεν, ἐκάστοθεν. Σεσημείωται τὸ οἶκοθεν, πάντοθεν, ὅτι μηδεμίαν τοιαύτην ἔχει παρατήρησιν : οἱ πάντοθεν οἱ παντόθεν, see Apoll. de Adv. 605. 16 : ἔκαθεν and ἀνέκαθεν, Joh. Alex. 35. 26 : οἶκοθεν and οἶκοθι, E. M. 25. 12 : besides these several others occur in the books proparoxytone, but some of them are not improbably mistakes, e.g. ἄκροθεν, Nicand. Ther. 337, should be ἀκρόθεν, as it is in Arist. Physiog. 6. 20, like ἀκρόθι in Arat. 308 : διάπροθι, Nicand. Alex. 3, where one MS. has διὰ προθι (*sic*), but ἀπόπροθι and ἀπόπροθεν in Homer are proparoxytone, as are ἔκπροθεν and ἔμπροθεν : πρέμνοθεν can hardly be defended : and ἄντροθε should be ἀντρόθε : the Doric ἔμποθεν = ἔμπροσθεν is proparoxytone in Greg. Cor. p. 263, ed. Schäf.

843. (b) Those with a penultimate long either by nature or position throw the accent back, except such as are derived from words accented on their last syllable, which are properispomena, as ἀπάνευθε, ἀπάτερθε, ἔκτοσθε, νέρθε, ὑπερθε ; ἀμφοτέρωθεν, ἔνθεν, ἔξωθεν, ἐπόπισθεν, ἔωθεν, θύραθεν, κείμεν, κρήθεν, ξένηθεν, ὀπισθεν, πρόσθεν, πρόωραθεν ; κείθι, ὀποτέρωθι ; ἴφι, νόσφι, ὄρεσφι ; Ἀθήνηθεν, Θήβηθεν, Λυκίαθεν, Ὀλυμπίαθεν ; but ἀγορή ἀγορήθεν, ἀρχή ἀρχήθεν, Πλαταιαί Πλαταιάθεν ; Ἀγρυλῆθεν, γῆθεν, ἐκείθεν, Θεσπιάθεν. Ἐντεῦθεν and ἀπεντεῦθεν also are properispomena.

844. NOTE 1.—E. M. 13. 4 ; Joh. Alex. 34. 30 ; Apoll. de Adv. 574. 7 ; 604 : Ἀπονόσφι is also written ἀπὸ νόσφι : κατακρήθεν, on which see E. M. 387. 20 ; Schol. Ven. Π. 548, and ἀποκρήθεν are dubious forms from κατὰ κρήθεν, ἀπὸ κρήθεν : the following false accentuations in Stephanus Byz. are noted by Götting p. 350 : Ἀμφισσῆθεν, Ἀρπινῆθεν, Ἀσκήθεν, Θόραθεν (Θοραί), Μουνυχιάθεν, Νεμεῆθεν, Πλωθείαθεν (Πλωθείαθεν might be correct from Πλωθεία, see above, § 98), Πρασίαθεν (this may be right if from Πρασία, see above, § 98), Πτελεάθεν : he also quotes Κρητῆθεν from Plut. Thes. 19 (where it does not occur) for Κρήτηθεν, Hom. Π. 3. 223 : Κεφάληθεν for Κεφαλῆθεν, as a reading of some MSS. in Demosth. in Neær. p. 1368, and Οἰῆθεν from Suidas.

St. Byz. s. v. Αἰγιλία : ὁ δημότης Αἰγυλιεύς, τὰ τοπικά Αἰγυλιάθεν, Αἰγυλιάδε Αἰγυλιοῖ : Ἀχαρνῆθεν is well established, though irregular : St. Byz. s. v. Ἀχάρνα : Ἡρωδιανὸς Ἀχάρνεις βαρύτονον τὰ τοπικά ὡς ἀπὸ ὀξύτονου Ἀχαρνῆθεν : μήποτε δ' ἀπὸ Ἀχαρνέως ἢ παραγωγῇ : Δεκελειάθεν, St. Byz., or Δεκελεῆθεν, Herodot. 9. 73 : Κριῶθεν for Κριάαθεν is regular, Theog. Can. 157. 10 ; St. Byz.

845. NOTE 2.—There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the proper accentuation of the Doric forms τηλωθεν, τουτωθεν, τηνωθεν, and ἄλλωθεν : Götting Accent. p. 351 makes them proparoxytone : τηνώ is circumflexed in the best MSS. of Theocritus 3. 10, though some have τήνω, and τηνώθεν (*sic*) : in Theocr. 3. 25 one MS. has τήνω, another τηνώ, and the rest τήνα : ἄλλωθεν has now given way to the MS. reading ἄλλοτε : cf. Ahrens de Dial. Gr. ling. 2. p. 374 : on the whole I am inclined to think that Götting is mistaken, and that these words ought to be properispomena : but there is no decisive evidence on the point.

Χαμάθεν (or χαμαῖθεν), Apoll. de Adv. 600. 4 ; Eust. 999. 22, from χαμαί, is

not uncommonly found paroxytone, though such an accent is false, as the penultimate is long.

846. *Adverbs in δε and ζε.* A considerable number of adverbs are formed by adding the particle δε to nouns.

(a) When the subtraction of δε does not leave an actual accusative case, those in αδε are proparoxytone, as Ἀνακαῖα-δε Ἀνακαῖαδε, οἰκα-δε οἰκαδε, ἄγραδε, φύγαδε, Αἰξώναδε, Θήβαδε, Παλλήναδε.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 34. 5; Apoll. de Adv. 594. 25; 616. 19; Schol. Ven. Π. 697: φύγαδε· τοῦτο οὐκ ἰσοδυναμεῖ τῷ εἰς φυγὴν, ὡς τὸ ἦ καὶ ὁ μὲν φύγαδ' αὐθις ὑποστρέψας (Π. ΙΙ. 446)· ἀντὶ γὰρ αἰτιατικῆς, οὐ μετὰ τῆς εἰς. διδὲ καὶ τινες ὑπέλαβον μὴ καὶ δύο μέρη λόγου ἔστιν, ἥτοι κατὰ μεταπλάσμων γενομένης τῆς αἰτιατικῆς ποιητικῶς, ὡς σκέπην σκέπα, φυγὴν φύγα, ἥ ὡς οἶεται ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἀπ' εὐθείας τῆς φύξ, ὡς Στύξ Στύγα, τοῦ ΔΕ ἐνθάδε παρέλκοντος. ἡ ἐπίρρημά ἐστι ταῦτ' σημαῖνον τῇ αἰτιατικῇ ὡς καὶ ἄλλα παραγωγὰ ἐπὶ ῥήματα ἰσοδυναμοῦντα τοῖς πρωτοτύποις, Ἰδθθεν μεδέων (Π. 3. 276)· δόρυ δ' ἐκβαλεν ἔκτοσε χειρός (Od. Ι4. 277)· ἀλλ' οὖν γε ὡς ἂν ἔξη, οὐκ ἐναντιοῦται τὸ τοῦ τόνου· ἥτοι γὰρ δύο τόνοι ἔσονται φύγαδέ, ὡς Οὐλυμπόνδε, ἡ εἰς, ὡς ἄγραδε. τὸ γοῦν ἄλαδ' ἐλκομενάων (Π. Ι4. 100), δύναται καὶ δύο μέρη λόγου εἶναι, ὡς οἰκόνδε, ἐντελοῦς οὔσης τῆς αἰτιατικῆς, ἡ πάλιν κατὰ παραγωγὴν, ὡς ἄγραδε, ἄλαδε. ταῦτα ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ ιθ' τῆς Καθόλου: cf. Schol. Ven. Θ. 157.

847. (b) When the subtraction of δε leaves an actual accusative or genitive case, the particle merely acts as an enclitic (see Chap. 9.), and the former accent, if there should happen to be two, is dispensed with, as ἄλα-δε, πόλιν-δε, Βραυρωνά-δε Βραυρωνάδε, Μέγαρά-δε Μεγαράδε, οἰκόν-δε οἰκόνδε, Ὀλυμπόν-δε Ὀλυμπόνδε, ὄρθιά-δε ὄρθιάδε, Αἰδῶσδε, Πυθῶδε, not Πυθῶδε, since the word is a mere parathetic compound.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 34. 4: τὰ εἰς ΔΕ ἐπὶ ῥήματα, τὴν εἰς τόπον σχέσιν σημαίνοντα, τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἔχει τὴν ὀξεῖαν, οἰκαδε, ἄγραδε, ἄλαδε, Παλίναδε [Παλλήναδε?] φύγαδε. τὸ οἰκον δέ, ἀγρόν δέ, δύο μέρη λόγου, τὴν ἰδίαν ἕκαστον ἔχον προσφθίαν, ἰσοδυναμοῦντα τοῖς ἐπὶ ῥήμασι, τὸ ἀγρόνδε τῷ ἄγραδε, τὸ οἰκόνδε τῷ οἰκαδε: but οἰκον δέ seems to be an error, οἰκόνδε or οἰκόνδε being the only correct forms: see Apoll. de Adv. 592. 16, who discusses this and similar combinations at considerable length.

848. Those in ζε are proparoxytone, unless derived from oxytone nouns, when they are properispomena, as Ἀθήναζε, ἔραζε, θύραζε, Οἰνότηζε, Ὀλυμπίαζε, Ἀχαρνῆζε, Κεφαλῆζε, χαμάζε.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 34. 17: τὰ εἰς ΖΕ, εἰ μὲν ἔχει πρὸ τέλους βραχὺ τὸ Α, τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἔχει τὴν ὀξεῖαν οἷον ἔραζε, θύραζε, Ἀθήναζε, Ὀλυμπίαζε. τὰ δὲ φύσει μακρὰ παραληγόμενα προπαροξύνεται ἢ προπερισπᾶται· προπαροξύνεται μὲν ὅσα ἔχει βαρύτονον τὸ πρωτότυπον, ὡς παρὰ τὸ Οἰνότη τὸ Οἰνότηζε, προπερισπᾶται δὲ τὰ ἀπὸ ὀξυτόνων ὡς παρὰ τὸ Ἀχαρνὲς (sic) τὸ Ἀχαρνῆζε, Κεφαλὴ Κεφαλῆζε, χαμαὶ χαμάζε: Schol. Ven. Γ. 29; A. G. Oxon. 3. 293. 2; 3. 297. 18: τὸ χαμάζε δὲ προπερισπῶμενον εἶρον, ἀλλ' ἡ συνήθεια παροξύνει: cf. E. M. 806. 9;

Schol. Ven. Γ. 29: Ἀθμονήζε and Ἀθμονήσι, from Ἀθμόνη, St. Byz.: Θριῶζε (and Θριῶθεν), Joh. Alex. 34. 27; St. Byz. s. v. Θριά, with Κριῶζε, St. Byz., form apparent exceptions, which Göttling explains by supposing an old genitive case Θριῶς and Κριῶς from Θριῶ and Κριῶ, and hence Θριῶσ-δε, Κριῶσ-δε: Ἀληθένδε, St. Byz. s. v. Ἀλαί Ἀραφηνίδες is a very strange form, if genuine: Göttling's explanation of it (Accent. p. 359) is not satisfactory.

849. All other adverbials in δε are accented on the penultimate, as διχάδε, ἐνθάδε, ἐνθένδε, τεῖνδε, τημόσδε, τηνικάδε, τοιῆδε, τοιόνδε, τοσόνδε, τυῖδε, ᾧδε. The conjunctions μηδέ, οὐδέ are oxytone.

NOTE.—Πηνικάδε is twice written πηνικάδε in Joh. Alex. 34. 12, but wrongly: E. M. 341. 35: on ἐνθάδε see Schol. Ven. Υ. 390; E. M. 416. 20; ἐπίταδε for ἐπιτάδε or ἐπὶ τάδε is doubtful.

850. Adverbs in σε are accented like the corresponding forms in θε, as αὐτόσε, ἐτέρωσε (ἐτέρωθεν), ἐκείσε (ἐκείθεν), κείσε, κυκλόσε (κυκλόθε), μηδαμόσε, ὀποτέρωσε (ὀποτέρωθε), οὐδαμόσε, πανταχόσε, πεδιόσε, πόσε, Ἐρμόσε, Ὀθριῶσε; but ἄλλοσε (ἄλλοθεν), ἔκτοσε (ἔκτοθεν), πάντοσε (πάντοθεν).

NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 620. 17; Joh. Alex. 34. 24; Schol. Ven. Π. 515.

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851. Those in η or η retain the accent of the word from which they are derived, as ἄλλη, ἀμῆ (or ἀμῆ), διπλῆ, ἐνωπῆ, ὁμῆ, πάντῃ, πεζῇ, ταύτῃ, τριπλῇ; all in χη are perispomena, as ἀλλαχῇ, ἀπανταχῇ, πενταχῇ, πολλαχῇ.

852. NOTE 1.—It may perhaps be found more convenient to remember that all proper adverbs in η or η are perispomena, except ἀπάντῃ, πάντῃ, ἄλλῃ, ἐτέρῃ, λάθρῃ, πανσυνδίῃ or πασσυνδίῃ, and ταύτῃ. The monosyllabic conjunctions are oxytone, as νή, μή, δῆ (δηλαδή ἐπειδή, see above, § 830), ἦ, but ἦ, verily: conjunctions not monosyllabic are paroxytone, as ἦδη: πῇ (κῇ), πῇ, ὅπῃ, etc., have been already noticed above, § 825: Joh. Alex. 31. 11: τὰ μέντοι τὸ ἑχόντα μονοσύλλαβα, μὴ προσκειμένου τοῦ Ι, ὀξύνεται, ὡς καὶ ἦδη εἶπον, νή, μή· πλὴν τοῦ δῆ καὶ τοῦ ἦ ἰσοδυναμοῦντος τῷ ὡς, ἦ Θέμις ἔστι· φηὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ καθάπερ,

φηὶ νέος οὐκ ἀπάλαμνος,

but what he means by saying that δῆ is not oxytone I cannot imagine. On ἀμῇ-γῇ see Joh. Alex. 29. 13: on those in χῇ, Joh. Alex. 30. 23: on ὁμῇ, Schol. Ven. O. 209.

853. NOTE 2.—For ἀμαρτῇ, which was the accentuation of Herodian, of Ptolemæus Ascalonites, and most other grammarians, Aristarchus wrote ἀμαρτή without *subscriptum* and oxytone. He thought it a shortened form from ἀμαρτήδην, but both it and ὁμαρτῇ were usually, and as it seems correctly, made perispomena; Schol. Ven. E. 656; Φ. 162; E. M. 78. 22; Eust. 592. 16; 1229. 18; Joh. Alex. 29. 12; Arc. 183. 6: for ἡσυχῇ some grammarians wrote ἡσύχῃ, on the principle that these adverbs correspond in accent with the genitive plural of the words from which they are derived, and as ἡσυχος makes ἡσύχων the adverb,

ἡσύχως, would be barytone, and consequently ἡσύχῃ. But in this case at least the analogy does not hold good, for ἡσυχῶς is usually circumflexed like other adverbs in χως (Theog. Can. 164), and therefore ἡσυχῇ would be the better form; cf. Apoll. de Adv. 586. 19; Joh. Alex. 30. 23: on παντῇ Doric = πάντῃ, see § 839: χρῇ, which the Greek grammarians consider to be an adverb, see Apoll. de Adv. 538. 13, and above, § 769.

-I (AI, EI, OI).

854. Monosyllables are oxytone, as δαί, καί, ναί (on οἶ, ποῖ, etc., (see § 825): dissyllables and their compounds are accented on the penultimate, as ἄρτι, ἀπάρτι, ἐσάρτι; αὐθι, καταῦθι; ἔτι, εἰσέτι, ἐξέτι, μηκέτι, οὐκέτι, προσέτι; ὅτι, δηλονότι, διότι, καθότι; ἄγχι, ἄχρι, ἦρι, ἦχι, μέχρι, οἴκει, ὅψι, πάγχι, χῶρι; ἄμαι, πάλαι, the compounds of which retract the accent, as πρόπαλαι, τρίπαλαι; except αἰ, ἐπεί (see above, § 830), πρωί in Attic, χαμαί oxytone, and ἐκεῖ perispomenon. On those in οι, see below, § 858.

855. NOTE 1.—Joh. Alex. 32. 15: τὸ εἰ δέχνηται ὁμοίως τῷ συνδέσμῳ, εἴγ' ὠφέλες· τὸ γὰρ στοιχεῖον περισπᾶται: it is, however, like the Doric αἰ, left unaccented in our editions, though οἶονεῖ, ὠσανεῖ, ὠσπερεῖ, ὠσεῖ, and the like are oxytone: αἰ, Æolic = αἰέ, is paroxytone, Theog. Can. 3. 8: ἀπάρτι, or ἀπ' ἄρτι = ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν, must be distinguished from ἀπαρτί = ἀπηρτισμένως, τελείως, ἀκριβῶς, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 388; Joh. Alex. 37. 10: τὸ δὲ ἀπαρτί παρ' Ἀθηναίοις δέχνηται: cf. Lob. Phryn. 21: on πάλαι and its compounds see Joh. Alex. 36. 22; Chærob. C. 402. 3: Theog. Can. 158. 31: on ὅψι, E. M. 646. 8: οἴκει and χαμαί, Joh. Alex. 36. 21–32: χῶρι is perispomenon, though χωρίς is oxytone, Apoll. de Adv. 548. 31: πρωί, E. M. 607. 21: καὶ τὸ πρωί ἀναλογώτερόν ἐστι παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ βαρυνόμενον, πρωῒ δ' ὑπ' ἡοῖ: E. M. 692. 12: πρωῒ ὅπερ οἱ μὲν ποιηταὶ βαρύνουσιν· οἶον, Πρωῒ δ' ὑπ' ἡοῖ—οἱ δὲ κοινοὶ καὶ Ἀττικοὶ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι δέχνηνται: cf. Theog. Can. 159. 26: ὅψι, Schol. Ven. N. 140: ὅψι ὡς οἴκοι[?] καὶ ἄγχι ὡς φησι Πτολεμαῖος· τινὲς δὲ τοῦτο δέχνηνται, ὑψί: cf. Apoll. de Adv. 545. 18: ἀκαῖ (?) is a doubtful form.

856. NOTE 2.—Doric adverbs of place in ει are perispomena, as τηνεῖ, τουτεῖ, πεῖ, αὐτεῖ, Joh. Alex. 36. 33; Theog. Can. 159. 7, who includes ἐκεῖ among them; Apoll. de Adv. 542. 30; Synt. 238. 8.

857. *Iota paragogicum* always takes the accent, as δευρί, εἰνί, ἐνθαδί, ἐνί, ἐντεῦθεν, ἐντευθενί, νῦν, νυνί, νυνμενί, οὐκί, οὐχί, οὐτωςί, τουτί, ὧδί; except ναίχι paroxytone.

NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 571. 4; E. M. 607. 20; 646. 10: ναίχι, Joh. Alex. 37. 5; Arc. 183. 11; A. G. 1161; Matthiä (Gr. Gr. T. 1. § 261 d. p. 454) denies that either οὐχί or ναίχι, which he wrongly accents ναίχι (cf. Schol. Ven. K. 292), is a case of ι *paragogicum*: μήχι, A. G. 108. 14, and νήχι, are both doubtful.

858. Those in οι are perispomena, as ἄρμοι, βυθοῖ, ἐντανθοῖ, οὐδαμοῖ, Ἀθμονοῖ, Ἰσθμοῖ, Μεγαροῖ, Παιανιοῖ, Σφιγγοῖ, Φρεαρροῖ; except dissyllables from barytone primitives, which are paroxytone, as ἐνδον ἐνδοι, ἔξω ἔξοι, μέσοι μέσσοι, οἶκος οἶκοι, ὅποι, πέδον πέδοι.

NOTE.—A. G. 944. 30; Schol. Ven. Φ. 122; Joh. Alex. 36. 1; Arc. 183. 16: ἔνδοι, Apoll. de Adv. 610. 25, some wrote ἐνδοί, E. M. 663. 30; Eust. 140. 15; 722. 62: ἔξοι, E. M. 663. 32, is written ἐξοί, Eust. 140. 15: οἴκοι, Arc. 183. 16: οἴκοι δὲ ἀντὶ τοῦ εἰς τὸν οἶκον παροξύνεται: Apoll. de Adv. 588. 21: ὄποι, Arc. 182. 8: πέδοι, A. G. 945. 2; Joh. Alex. 36. 8: μέσοι, Æolic, Apoll. de Adv. 610. 31: μέσσοι, Æolic, Apoll. de Adv. 589. 3.

859. Those in *σι* retain the accent of their primitives, as θύρᾱ-σι, Ἀθήνη-σι, Ὀλυμπιά-σι, Πρασιᾶ-σι become θύρασι, Ἀθήνησι, Ὀλυμπίασι, Πρασιᾶσι (§ 98), παντάπασι (ἅπασι), ὥρασι (ὥρα), Ἐλαιοῦσι (Ἐλαιούς), Ἐλευσινίσι (Ἐλευσινίς).

860. NOTE 1.—Joh. Alex. 35. 28: τὰ εἰς ΘΙ καὶ εἰς ΣΙ τὸν τῶν εἰς ΘΕΝ ἐπιρρημάτων ἔχει τόνον, οἷον οἴκοθεν οἴκοθι, ἀγρόθεν ἀγρόθι, Ὀλυμπιάθεν, Ὀλυμπιάσιν [leg. Ὀλυμπιάθεν, Ὀλυμπιάσιν, cf. 35. 14], Ἀλωπήκηθεν Ἀλωπήκησιν [? leg. Ἀλωπεκῆθεν Ἀλωπεκῆσι]: Ὀλυμπίασι, Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1382: νῦν προπαροξύνεται λέγεται γὰρ περὶ τόπον. ἐὰν περὶ πράγματος ἢ δηλοῦσα ἢ λέξις, οἷον ὡς εἰ λέγοι τις δέκα Ὀλυμπιάσιν ἐφεξῆς ἐνίκησεν ὁ δεῖνα προπερισπᾶται. γίνεται γὰρ τὸ μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπία Ὀλυμπίασι, τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπιάς Ὀλυμπιάσι; but has the dative plural of Ὀλυμπιάς a long penultimate? cf. A. G. Oxon. 1. 388. 8; Lob. Path. 2. 251.

861. NOTE 2.—Many adverbs of this termination are found in the books wrongly accented: Göttling mentions Μουνυχιάσι or Μουνυχιᾶσι for ἰασι, Πρασίησι, St. Byz. for Πρασιᾶσι (but Πρασιάσι may be correct, cf. § 98): Πλαταιᾶσι, Paus. 3. 5 (where Dindorf has the correct form Πλαταιᾶσι), Θριάσι for Θριάσι; Δεκελειᾶσι from Δεκέλεια: on this St. Byz. says, Δεκέλεια . . . ὁ δημότης Δεκελειεύς, τὸ τοπικὸν Δεκελειᾶθεν· τὰ γὰρ ἀπὸ ὀξυτόνων εἰς Α ἢ εἰς Η γινόμενα διὰ τοῦ ΗΘΕΝ ἢ ΑΘΕΝ προπερισπᾶται. παρὰ δὲ Καλλιμάχῳ Δεκελειόθεν Δεκελειάζε Δεκελειᾶσι. But it is questionable whether any such form as Δεκελειᾶ exists; there is Δεκελή, which might be contracted Δεκελῆ, from which we should get Δεκελῆθεν and Δεκελῆσι. Ἀμαξαντεῖᾶσιν from Ἀμαξάντεια, St. Byz., and in the same author, Ἐρικεῖᾶσι, Πτελεᾶσι, Ἐρχιᾶσι, Ἐκαλῆσι, Ἐρεχθιάσι, Κρωπιᾶσι, Τρινεμεᾶσι, Ἀνακαίᾶσιν, Suid. Κριῶσι (perhaps for Κριῶσσε, cf. A. G. 1423), St. Byz., and Ἀραφηνῆσι (Göttling conjectures Ἀραφηνίσι) are doubtful.

862. Those in *ακι* for *akis* are paroxytone, as θαυμάκι, Joh. Alex. 37. 13, πολλάκι (πολλάκis), τουτάκι.

For those in *φι* and *θι*, see above § 841.

The remaining adverbs in *ι* are oxytone, as ἀθρηνί, ἀκραί, ἀμεταστρεπτί, ἀμυθητί, ἀνοιμωκτί, αὐτοεθνεί, αὐτοχειρεί, ἄωρί, νεωστί, πανοικεῖ, προταινί, παγγυναικί, Δωριστί, Ἑλληνιστί, Ἰαστί, Συριστί; except ἀμέλει, ὁσημέραι paroxytone, ὁσῶραι properispomenon, and ἔκητι, ἀέκητι, ἔναντι, ἀπέναντι, κατέναντι, πέρυσι, προπέρυσι proparoxytone.

863. NOTE.—A. G. Oxon. 1. 124. 21: Ἀμέλει, though used as an adverb, is the imperative of ἀμελέω, Theog. Can. 165. 11: ἔκητι, ἀέκητι, Apoll. de Conj. 498. 31; de Adv. 553. 17; Joh. Alex. 37. 10: ἔμπαλι=ἐμπαλιν: ὁσημέραι and ὁσῶραι=ὅσαι ἡμέραι, ὅσαι ὥραι: πέρυσι, Schol. Ven. Π. 324.

The Æolic adverbs in *νι* are barytone, as *τηλύϊ*, *ἀλύει*, *ἀτερύει*, Theog. Can. 160. 7.

Ἀλιμοῦντι, St. Byz., Ἀναγυροῦντι, St. Byz., and Μαραθῶνι, Aristoph. Eq. 781, are mere dative cases, and as such they naturally retain their proper accent.

-N.

864. On those in *θεν*, *φιν*, see above, § 841.

(a) Adverbs in *ν* throw the accent back, as *ἄγαν*, *ἄγδην*, *ἀτγδην*, *ἀκέων*, *ἄντην*, *ἀπριάτην*, *ἄσσον*, *αὔριον*, *ἐπαύριον*, *σήμερον*, *βύζην*, *ἐξάπινον*, *ἐπίκλην*, *λίαν*, *ὑπερλίαν*, *μάτην*, *πάλιν*, *ἐμπαλιν*, *πέραν*, *ἀντιπέραν*, *πρώην*; except oxytone, those in *δον* and *δων*, and those from oxytone primitives, as *ἀκτινηδόν*, *ἐθνηδόν*, *κριδόν*, *διακριδόν*, *κυνηδόν*, *λυκηδόν*, *σχεδόν* (but *ἐμπεδον* and *ἐνδον* are barytone), *δηρόν*, *ἐλεόν*, *ἐτεόν*; *ἐκποδόν*, *ἐμποδόν*, *προποδόν*; *ἀκήν* (*ἀκή*), *ἀκμήν* (*ἀκμή*), *ἐθελοντήν* (*ἐθελοντής*), *ἐκοντήν* (*ἐκοντής*). The word *αἰέν* (*ἔσαιέν*) is also oxytone.

865. (b) Cases of substantives and adjectives, when used adverbially, retain the accent of the original word, as *ἀκήν*, *ἀκμήν*, *ἄλλην*, *ἀντίον*, *ἀπαντίον*, *ἀρχήν*, *ἰθείαν*, *δωρεάν*, *ἰμονιάν*, *κάλλιον*, *μακράν*, *νέιον*, *πασυδίην*, *πλησίον*, *προφθαδίην*, *σχεδίην*, *τυχόν*, *ὑπέρμορον*; except *χάριεν* Attic, proparoxytone, and *αὐθημερόν* oxytone.

866. (c) Those consisting of a preposition or article and an accusative case retain the accent of the last factor (see above, § 832), as *ὑφέν*; *ἀνόπιν*, *εἰσόπιν*, *κατόπιν*, *μετόπιν*, *ἐξόπιν*, *κατάντησιν*, *κατάντηστιν*, *ἐπιπλείον*, *ἐπιπλέον*, *ἐπιτοπλέον*, *ἐπιτοπλείστον*, *ἐσύστερον*, *ἐφόσον*, *καθαντόν*, *κατεναντίον*, *παρᾶσσον*, *τοαρχαῖον*, *τοπλέον*, *τοπρώτον*; but compounds with *παν* are paroxytone, except those in *πάμπαν*, which are proparoxytone, as *εἰσάπαν*, *ἐπίπαν*, *καθάπαν*, *παράπαν*, *περίπαμπαν*, *τοεπίπαν*; *τοπάν* (or *τὸ πᾶν*) is oxytone. These words are frequently written separately, and in some cases at least it is far better to do so.

867. NOTE.—On adverbs in *δόν*, see Apoll. de Adv. 550. 6; 609. 28; 611. 1; Eust. 1062. 31; Herod. π. μ. λ. 46. 7; they retain their accent in composition, as *παρακλιδόν*, *αὐτοσχεδόν*, S. V. H. 273: *ἡμερολεγδόν*, Arist. H. A. 6. 21. 3, not *ἡμερόλεγδον*, as in E. M. 429. 40, and in some editions of Æschyl. Pers. 63: *ἄδεμάν*, *ὅταν*, *Κρήτες*, Hesych.: on *ἐνδον* and *ἐμπεδον*, see Theog. Can. 162. 8; Herod. π. μ. λ. 25. 14; Joh. Alex. 38. 3; E. M. 204. 52; on those in *δην*, Joh. Alex. 37. 33; Apoll. de Adv. 611. 23; Götting, Accent. p. 344, notes that *ἐκοντήν* and *ἐθελοντήν*, on which see Joh. Alex. 37. 36, are falsely paroxytone in A. G. 1368: on *ἀκμήν*, Joh. Alex. 29. 23: *αἰέν*, Theog. Can. 161. 29; Joh. Alex. 33. 36: *ἐξόν*, Chærob. E. 89. 27: *αὐθωρόν* seems to be oxytone in all the places quoted in

H. D. : εὐθυωρόν in Suidas is probably incorrect; H. D. quote it from Procop. Goth. 4. p. 665 A, but it is rightly proparoxytone in Ælian, H. A. 7. 5 : αὐθημερόν is oxytone, Joh. Alex. 50. 24; Chærob. E. 89. 27 : on πάμπαν and παντάπασι, see Joh. Alex. 30. 27 : πανημερόν is also oxytone in Herodot. 7. 183 : on πέραν and ἀντιπέραν, Joh. Alex. 29. 28 : on the Doric form δοάν = δῆν, which is oxytone contrary to rule, see Joh. Alex. 37. 31 : πρῶϊν, Joh. Alex. 32. 7 : τὸ μέντοι πρῶ μονοσύλλαβον παρ' Ἀττικοῖς ὀξύνεται ἐπεὶ ἐκ τοῦ πρῶτ' δισυλλάβου ὀξυνομένου κατὰ συναίρεσιν γέγονε. τὸ δὲ πρῶϊν προπερισπᾶται . . . ἐπεὶ ἐκ τοῦ πρῶην.

On χάριεν, which the Attic distinguished from the neuter singular χαρίεν, see Joh. Alex. 30. 17; Apoll. de Adv. 570. 27; Ammon. p. 117; E. M. 358. 55; 807. 15, but the distinction is sometimes neglected, cf. H. D. s. v.

Κραγόν, Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 485 : Ἀρίσταρχος ὀξυτόνως ἀντὶ τοῦ κραυγαστικῶς, καὶ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν Ἀττικῇ προσωδία.

-Ξ.

868. Adverbs in ξ are oxytone, as ἀλλάξ, ἀπαλλάξ, ἐναλλάξ, παραλλάξ, αὐτοδάξ, διαμπάξ, ἐπιτάξ, εὐράξ, λάξ, μονάξ, ὀκλάξ; ἀβρίξ, ἀναμίξ, ἀπρίξ, ἐπιμίξ, κουρίξ, μεταμίξ, πλίξ; γνύξ, ἐπιβλύξ, προνύξ, πύξ; except ἄπαξ (εἰσάπαξ, ἐφάπαξ, καθάπαξ, προσάπαξ), and περίξ paroxytone.

NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 544. 32; 548. 9; E. M. 781. 47; S. V. A. 148; Schol. Ven. A. 251; Ξ. 60; Eust. 249. 33; 842. 43; 966. 63. Besides ἄπαξ and περίξ, Joh. Alex. 38. 9 mentions πάρεξ (πάραξ cod.): Herod. π. μ. λ. 25. 20 : οὐδὲν εἰς ΕΞ ἐπίρρημα βαρυνόμενον ἐκ δύο προθέσεων συνεστηκός, ὅπερ καὶ γενικῇ θέλει συντάττεσθαι, ἀλλὰ μόνον τὸ πάρεξ. καὶ γὰρ ἡ συνήθεια οὕτως ἔσθ' ὅτε φησὶ, πάρεξ Ἀπολλωνίου· ὃν τρόπον καὶ Ἡρόδοτος ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ ἔφη, πάρεξ τοῦ τε Σκυθίου ἔθνους. παρὰ μέντοι τῷ ποιητῇ ἕτερόν ἐστι τὸ ὀξυνομένον. ἀλλὰ παρὲς τὴν νῆσον ἐλαύνετε· παρὲς περιμήκεα δῶρα. εἴρηται δὲ περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ Ὀμηρικῇ προσωδία : Schol. Ven. I. 7 : Τυραννίων δὲ ἐν μέρος λόγου ἤκουσεν, ἔν' ἣ ἐπίρρημα καὶ βαρύνει· καὶ ἔχει λόγον, ὥς Ἡρόδοτος ἐν δ' (c. 46) πάρεξ τοῦ Σκυθικοῦ ἔθνους. παρὰ δὲ τῷ ποιητῇ τὸ παρὲς δύο μέρη λόγου εἰσὶ καὶ ἐγκλίνονται αἱ δύο προθέσεις : cf. Apion and Herodorus ap. Eust. 732. 39. Apparently Herodian wrote παρ ἐξ in Homer, later editors have been content with παρὲξ. In A. G. 1428 the adverb ὕρραξ (?) is barytone.

-Ο.

869. All particles in ο (there are no proper adverbs), both simple and compound, are oxytone, as διό, καθό, καθαντό, πρό, ἀποπρό, διαπρό, προπρό; except δεῦρο properispomenon.

NOTE.—Apoll. de Synt. 332. 19 : on δεῦρο and its various forms, Herod. π. μ. λ. 26. 31; the barbarism ἐξόπιστο = ἐξόπισθεν is proparoxytone.

-Ρ.

870. Those in ρ take the accent on the penultimate, as αὐτήμαρ, ἐννήμαρ, ἐξήμαρ, πανήμαρ, ἄφαρ, εἴθαρ, ἐπίκαρ, ἱκταρ, πρόπαρ, ὕπαρ; νύκτωρ; except αὐτάρ and ἀτάρ oxytone.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 30. 27; 38. 10; Arc. 184. 9; E. M. 172. 30; 343. 50; Schol. Ven. Γ. 1; Ω. 657; Chærob. E. 134. 25; A. G. Paris. 3. 8. 15 : ζητεῖται δὲ πάλιν πῶς τὸν ἀτὰρ σύνδεσμον δεῖ προφέρεσθαι, πότερον ὀξυτόνως ἢ βαρυτόνως, οἱ μὲν γάρ

φῆσιν ὀξυτόνως ἀνεγνώκασι ὡς Καλλίμαχος, οἱ δὲ βαρυτόνως, λόγῳ τῷδε· πᾶσα λέξις εἰς AP λήγουσα βαρυτονεῖται, οἷον ἄφαρ, εἴθαρ, δάμαρ, στέαρ, οἴθαρ· ῥητέον δὲ ὅτι οὐδεὶς συμπλεκτικὸς ἢ βαρύνεται ἢ περισπᾶται, πάντες δὲ ὀξύνονται.

-Σ.

871. (a) *as*. Those in *as* are oxytone, as ἀγκάς, ἀνδρακάς, ἐκάς, ἀνεκάς, ἐντυπάς; except ἀντιπéρας, καταντιπéρας, ἀτρέμας, ἔμπας, πέλας paroxytone.

NOTE.—**Aas*; *cras*, a Bæotian word, Hesych.; according to Schol. Ven. ad loc. Zenodotus wrote *ἄας* δὴ καὶ μᾶλλον in Il. 8. 470: ἄλιας=ἄλις in Hipponax, Joh. Alex. 38. 14; E. M. 63. 18: ἀτρέμας, Joh. Alex. 38. 14; E. M. 63. 18: πέλας, Joh. Alex. 38. 14; according to E. M. 63. 21 ἔμπας is oxytone, but it never occurs with that accent in our books: κατάκρας is perhaps better written κατ' ἄκρας: καταμόνας and παραπόδας are better written as two words; Apoll. de Adv. 570. 25: καὶ τὸ ἐντυπάς, ἐκάς, ἀνεκάς, ἀπερ' Ἀττικοὶ οὐ δεόντως ἀναβιβάζουσιν.

872. (b) *es*. Ἀές and αἰές=αἰέ, χθές, ἐχθές, προχθές (not πρόχθες), προυχθές, are oxytone; τῆτες (σῆτες, σᾶτες) barytone. The rest are merely adjectives of the Third Declension used adverbially, and retain their adjectival accent, as αἰεκές, ἐπιεικές, ἀκλέες=ἀκλεέες, ἀμπερές, ἀμφίετες, αὐτόετες (see above, § 709), ἀσπερχές, διαμπερές, νωλεμές. The Homeric εἰνάνυχες is only another form of ἐννεά νύχες or ἐννεάνυχες. In Attic the adverbs ἄληθες, ἐπάναγκες, ἐπίτηδες, and ἐξεπίτηδες are proparoxytone.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 30. 1; A. G. 376. 7; Herod. π. μ. λ. 47. 3; E. M. 62. 51; 358. 53; 366. 26; Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 89; yet we find S. V. A. 142 saying, τὸ ἐπιτηδές ὀξυντέον· ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐπιτηδεῖς γάρ. τὰ δὲ ὀνομαστικὰ ἐπιρρήματα τὸν αὐτὸν τοῖς ὀνόμασι φυλάσσει τόνον: Göttling, Accent. p. 348, mentions βιόπλανε, but it seems to be an error on his part, the word is oxytone; cf. Callimachus ap. Choerob. C. 447. 13.

873. (c) *ης*. Adverbs in *ης* are, with the exception of ἔμπη (and ἐξῆς, ἐφεξῆς, ἐπεξῆς, παρεξῆς), genitive cases of nouns belonging to the First Declension; they retain the accent of the words from which they are derived, as αἰφνης, ἐξαίφνης, ἀπαρχῆς, διακενῆς, ἐξαπίνης, ἐξαυτῆς, ἐξείης, ἐφεξείης, ἐξίσης, ἐπανάγκης, ἐπικουινῆς.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 163. 3: ἐξείης ἀφ' οὗ τὸ ἐξῆς περισπώμενον: Joh. Alex. 38. 16: on ἔμπη, Apoll. de Adv. 564. 23.

874. (d) *is*. *General Rule*.—All simple adverbs in *is* are oxytone, except dissyllables, those in ἀκίς, ἀδίς, υδίς and ἀνδίς, which are barytone: compounds keep the accent of the simple words from which they are derived.

Special Rules.—Monosyllables in *is* with their compounds are

oxytone, as *δῖς, ἀποδῖς; τρίς, ἀποτρίς, ἐπιτρίς, ἑστρίς.* *Καθεῖς* is remarkable.

875. Dissyllables and their compounds are accented on the penultimate, as *ἄλις, ἄνις, αὔθις, εἰσαὔθις, ἐξαὔθις, μεταὔθις, ἄχρις, λέχρις, μεταὔτις, μέχρις, μόγις, μόλις;* except *ἀμφίς* and *χωρίς* oxytone.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 38. 19; E. M. 114. 35; 607. 22; Schol. Ven. Π. 324.

876. Those in *akis* are paroxytone, as *δεκάκις, ὀλιγάκις, πλειστάκις, πλεονάκις, πολλάκις, τοσαυτάκις,* Joh. Alex. 38. 24; Theog. Can. 163. 13; *ἄμακισ' ἅπαξ* *Κρήτες,* Heschy. is proparoxytone.

877. Trisyllables in *ādis* are paroxytone, as *ἐσχάδης, κρυφάδης, μιγάδης, ὀκλάδης, πατακάδης, φυγάδης, χαμάδης;* except *οἰκαδης* proparoxytone, and *ῶμαδης* oxytone. The Doric adverbs in *andis* are also paroxytone, as *ἀγράνδης, Ὀλυμπιάνδης, χαμάνδης.*

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 38. 25; A. G. 1303; 1317; Theog. Can. 163. 20: *ῶμαδης* is spelled *όμαδης* in E. M. 806. 7.

878. Those in *udis* are proparoxytone, as *ἄλλυδης, ἄμυδης.*

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 38. 31; Eust. 732. 30; Schol. Ven. I. 6; T. 114; Theog. Can. 163. 28.

879. Those in *dis*, when consisting of more than three syllables, or with a long penultimate, and all other adverbs in *is*, are oxytone, as *αἰφνυδῖς, ἀκροπουδῖς, ἀμοιβαδῖς, ἀμφιουδῖς, ἐβολαδῖς, ἐπιουδῖς, κατωμαδῖς, κλωπηδῖς, λαθρηδῖς, στοιχηδῖς, ἀμφικελεμνῖς, αὐτουυχῖς, ἐγκοιτῖς, κραταιῖς, λικριφῖς, παμπηδονῖς, σολικρῖς;* except *πέρυτις.*

NOTE.—Schol. Ven. Ξ. 463; Joh. Alex. 38. 28; A. G. 1310; 1319; Theog. Can. 163. 13: in Herod. π. μ. λ. 46. 15 *ἀμφουδῖς* is proparoxytone: *κραταιῖς*, Schol. Hom. Odys. 11. 597: *ὁ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ Ἡρακλῆς δὲ ξυτόνως κατὰ συστολήν, ὡς λικριφῖς, ἀμφουδῖς, ἐπιρρηματικῶς, ὁ δὲ Ἀσκαλωνίτης τὸ πλήρες κραταιὰ ἴς, οἶον ἰσχυρὰ δύναμις. ᾗ ἐπέισθη καὶ ἡ συνήθεια.*

880. (e) *os.* Those in *os* are accented on the penultimate, as *ἦμος, πῆμος, ὀπῆμος, ὀππῆμος, τῆμος, κῆγχος* or *κῆχος, πάρος, τημοῦτος* (*τημόσδε*, see above, § 849); except oxytone, *εἰκός* (which is really a participle), *ἐκτός* (*παρεκτός*), *ἐντός, ἐτός, προικός;* and proparoxytone *ἐναγχος* (*προσέναγχος*) and *μέταυτος* (?) = *μετά.*

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 164. 1: *τὰ εἰς ΟΞ ἐπιρρήματα ἀπὸ προθέσεως παρηγμένα διὰ τοῦ Ο μικροῦ γράφονται, καὶ ὀξύνονται, καὶ σχέσιν τοπικὴν δηλοῖ μετὰ τῆς εἰς ΟΞ καταλήξεως. οἶον ἐντός, ἐκτός· ὅσα δὲ τοπικῆς ἀπήλακται σχέσεως, καὶ χρόνον, ἢ ἄλλο τι δηλοῖ μετὰ τῆς εἰς ΟΞ καταλήξεως, τὴν βαρύτονον τάσιν ἐπιζητεῖ· οἶον, πάρος ἐπὶ χρόνον, ἦμος ὁμοίως, τῆμος, ὀπῆμος, κῆχος· τὸ ἐναγχος προπαροξύνεται· τὸ εἰκὸς ὀξύνόμενον οὐδέτερον ἢν μετοχὴ οὐδέτερον γένους εἰς σύνταξιν ἐπιρρηματικὴν ἔλθοῦσα·*

τὸ γοῦν ἔνδος, ἔξος, βαρύτονα Δώρια: Joh. Alex. 38. 32. Apollonius (de Adv. 595. 5) thinks that ἔναγχος and the Ionic κήγχος should be oxytone. Ἐκπαντός and παράχρεος are better written as two words.

881. (*f*) *us*. Those in *us* are oxytone, as ἐγγύς, εὐθύς, ἰθύς, μεσσηγύς; except such as begin with a preposition, which are proparoxytone, as ἀντικρυσ, ἐνεγγυς, πάρεγγυς, πρόσεγγυς, σύνεγγυς.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 164. 10: τὰ εἰς ΤΞ ἐπιρρήματα ὀξύτονα διὰ βραχὺ τοῦ Υ γράφεται ἀπλᾶ ὄντα· τὰ γὰρ παρὰ πρόθεσιν συγκείμενα προπαροξύνονται· οἷον, ἐγγύς, εὐθύς, ἰθύς, μεσσηγύς· τὸ ἀντικρυσ, σύνεγγυς, παρὰ πρόθεσιν συγκείμενα προπαροξύνονται· τὸ ἀντικρὺς ὀξυνόμενον ἐκτείνει τὸ Υ· τὸ ἀλλῷς μακρὸν ἔχον τὸ Υ περισπᾶται. Thus also the Doric πῦς is perispomenon, Ammon. 121: καπιθύς (?), κατευθύς, Anna Comn. p. 350 D, H. D., and παρευθύς, quoted from Dio Cass., are probably erroneous; cf. Lob. Phryn. 145. On ἀντικρυσ see E. M. 114. 35; Schol. Ven. Γ. 359; E. 100; Joh. Alex. 38. 35.

882. (*g*) *ws*. Adverbs in *ws* have the same accent as the genitive plural of the word from which they are derived, as ἀκρονυγῶς, ἀληθῶς (ἀληθῶν), ἁμῶς, ἀπαξαπλῶς, ἀπλῶς (ἀπλῶν), ἀποχώντως, ἀρκούντως, αὐθάδως, αὐτάρκως, ἀφειδείως, βαρέως, γλυκέως, διαψευστῶς, εὖνως (εὖνων § 557), ἡδέως, καλῶς (καλῶν), λεληθότως, μεγάλως, μηδαμῶς, μηδόλως, οἰκότως, οἷως, ὄντως, ὀρθίως (ὀρθίων), πάντως, ποτέρως, πραόνως, πρεπόντως, ῥαόνως, τηνάλλως. Adverbs of quantity in *ws* are perispomena, as διχῶς, τριχῶς, πολλαχῶς, together with ζαφελῶς (ἐπιζαφελῶς) from ζάφελος, and ἀνακῶς from ἄναξ. Αὐτως, ἔως, λέως, ὅμως, nevertheless, ὅπως, τείως, τέως, ὡσαύτως, are paroxytone; ὁμῶς, equally, is perispomenon. Καθῶς, τῶς, ὥς, thus, are oxytone; ὥς, as, is proclitic, see Chap. 9.

883. NOTE 1.—Joh. Alex. 39. 5; Apoll. de Adv. 580. 30 sq.; Theog. Can. 164. 16; Choerob. C. 459. 17: καὶ τὸ αὐταρκῶν δὲ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις βαρύνεται κατὰ τὴν ἀκρίβειαν, οἷον αὐτάρκων· καὶ τὸ ἐπίρρημα δὲ τὸ ἐξ αὐτοῦ γινόμενον αὐτάρκως βαρυντόνως ἀναγινώσκεται· καὶ λέγουσι τινες τῶν τεχνικῶν περισπωμένως αὐτὸ ἀναγινώσκειν καὶ τὸ συνήθων δὲ καὶ κακοήθων βαρυντόνως ἐπεκράτησεν ἀναγινώσκεσθαι, οἷον συνήθως καὶ κακοήθως: Joh. Alex. 39. 12: τὸ δὲ αὐταρκῶς, εὐδῶς περισπᾷ Ἡρωδιανὸς, ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰς γενικὰς αὐτῶν τὴν δὲ κακοήθων γενικὴν καὶ αὐθάδων βαρύνειν μεμελετήκασιν παραλόγως, αἷς συμβαρύνουσι καὶ τὰ ἐπιρρήματα, κακοήθως, αὐθάδως· ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ τὸ νοσῶδων ἐβάρυνεν ἀλόγως; Arc. 136. 23.

On those in *ws*, see Apoll. de Adv. 585. 31; Theog. Can. 164. 20; Joh. Alex. 39. 2. Concerning ἡσύχως, there was a doubt whether it should be paroxytone or perispomenon; there is authority for both accents, but perhaps ἡσυχῶς is the better of the two, cf. Apoll. de Adv. 587. 11.

884. NOTE 2.—On ἐπιζαφελῶς, see Joh. Alex. 39. 18; Schol. Ven. I. 516; E. M. 408. 23: ἀτεχνῶς is from ἀτεχνής, and ἀτέχνως from ἀτεχνος, E. M. 163. 1: on ἔως, τέως, see Joh. Alex. 39. 25: ὅπως, above, § 825: ὅμως, Schol. Ven. M. 393.

885. NOTE 3.—Doric Accentuation of Adverbs in *-ws*. Concerning the accent

of these adverbs in Doric, I cannot do better than quote the words of Ahrens De dialect. Gr. ling. 2. p. 32: 'De adverbiorum in ΩΣ exeuntium accentu mira præcipiuntur apud Joannem Grammaticum et qui hunc exscripserunt¹, ea, quæ vulgo sunt perispomena, Doriensibus barytona esse, contra quæ vulgo barytona, in Dorica dialecto circumflexum in ultima habere, ut *κάλως*, *σόφως*, et *οὐτῶς*, *παντῶς*, *αὐτοματῶς*. Alterum præceptum quatenus verum sit doctissimus Grammaticus Apollonius² aperit, eorum errorem castigans, qui in universum adverbia vulgo barytona circumflecti apud Dorienses dixerint. Adverbiorum enim in ΩΣ accentum eundem esse, quem Genitivorum pluralium; itaque Dorienses *παντῶς*, *ἀλλῶς*, *τηνῶς* pronuntiare ut *παντῶν*, *ἀλλῶν*, *τηνῶν*, non *φιλῶς* vel *κουφῶς*. Ergo Joannes non recte præcipit de *αὐτοματῶς*, melius de *οὐτῶς*, quum *τουτῶν* Doricum sit, accedente præterea Eustathii testimonio, qui *οὐτῶς* ut Doricum affert e Theocr. 10. 47³. In adverbio *ὅπως* iudice Apollonio utraque accentus ratio, *ὅπως* et *ὁπῶς* defendi potest⁴. Quid vero de priore illius regulæ parte judicandum est? Optimi auctores docent, nonnulla adverbia apud Dorienses acutum in ultima habuisse, ut *καλῶς*, *σοφῶς*⁵, et apud ipsum Joannem in ea regula, cui hæc adnexa est, pro *βαρυτονοῦσι* restituendum esse *ὀξυτονοῦσι* supra monuimus not. 4, quod jam certissime confirmatum vides. Neque tamen omnia adverbia vulgo circumflexa vel, quod Theognostus docet, ab adjectivis *ὀξυνομένοις* derivata apud Dorienses acutum in fine habuisse, Apollonius significat. Nam et eam regulam, quam proponit, adverbia genitivorum pluralium accentum sequi, ad Doricum dialectum adhibet, vid. not. 14, et nonnulla tantum adverbia, quum enclitica fiant, acutum assumere docet. Itaque pauca quædam, quarum vis ita debilitari posset, ut encliticæ fierent, eo præcepto tangi arbitramur, ut *καλῶς*, *σοφῶς*. Non credimus Joanni de *κόμφως* et *ἄπλως*.'

-Υ.

886. (a) Adverbs in *v* from adjectives in *vs* retain the accent of the latter, as *εὐθύς* *εὐθύ*, *εὐρύ* *μεσσηγύ*; of the remainder, the dissyllables and their compounds are accented on the penultimate, as *ἄνευ*, *πάγχυ*, *ἐπιπάγχυ* (?), *πάνυ*, *πρόχυν*, *τῆλυ*, while those which consist of more than two syllables are oxytone, as *ἀντικρύ*, *καταντικρύ*, *μεταξύ*.

¹ J. Gr. 243 a; Meerm. 657; Gr. C. 311: *ὁμοίως δὲ* (i.e. *βαρυτονοῦσιν*) *τὰ ποιότητος δηλωτικὰ ἐπιρρήματα*, *κάλως*, *σόφως*, *κόμφως*, *ἄπλως*. *τὰ δὲ ὑφ' ἡμῶν βαρύτονα περισπῶσιν*. *οὐτῶς*, *παντῶς*, *αὐτοματῶς*.

² Apoll. de Adv. p. 581: *τὰ προκείμενα τῶν ἐπιρρημάτων . . . περισπᾶται ἢ βαρύνεται καθὼς πᾶσα γενικὴ πληθυντικὴ ἤτοι περισπᾶται ἢ βαρύνεται*, deinde *ἐκ τοῦ Δωριεῖς συμπερισπᾶν τὸ ἐπίρρημα (παντῶς) ἐπεὶ καὶ τὴν γενικὴν παντῶν φασίν*. *οὕτως ἔχει καὶ τὸ ἀλλῶς καὶ τηνῶς*. *τοῦτο γὰρ καὶ ἐνίους ἡπάτησεν ἀποφῆναι ὡς τὰ παρ' ἡμῖν βαρύτονα τῶν ἐπιρρημάτων περισπῶσι Δωριεῖς*. *ὅπερ οὐκ ἦν ἀληθές*. *οὔτε γὰρ τὸ κούφως οὔτε τὸ φίλως οὔτε τὰ τοιαῦτα περισπῶσι*.

³ Eustath. 630. 29: *Δωριεῖς κατὰ τὸ καλῶς, σοφῶς, δυνατῶς φασὶ καὶ οὐτῶς, οἷον παίνεται ὁ στάχυς οὐτῶς*. In bono Theocriti libro (Ben. 2) est *οὐτῶς*.

⁴ Apoll. de Adv. 584. 19: *δοκεῖ μοι καὶ κατὰ τὴν Δωρίδα διάλεκτον τῷ μὲν προκατειλεγμένῳ λόγῳ ὅπως ἀναγινώσκειν, οὐδ' ὅπως ἀρίστα*. *τῷ μὲντοι μάλλον αὐτοὺς συγκαταβιβάζειν τὰ ἐπιρρήματα ὁπῶς, ὥστε ἀμφοτέρας τὰς ἀναγνώσεις λόγον ἔχεισθαι*.

⁵ Apoll. de Adv. 580. 33: *παρὰ Δωριεῦσιν ἔνια (adverbia in ΩΣ) ὀξύνεται ὥστε (num ὅτε?) κατ' ἐγκλίσιν ἀνεγνώσθη*. *ἢ βα κάλως (corr. καλῶς) ἀποκαθάρασα ἐξελεπύρωσεν*, unde nonnulli *ὡς* Doricum esse putarunt, vid. p. 581. 3 et 583. 20.—Theog. Oxx. 164. 18 (Ann. Bekk. p. 1123): *Δωριεῖς τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΩΣ ὀξυτόνων ἐπιρρήματα ὀξύνουσιν, οἷον σοφὸς σοφῶς, καλὸς καλῶς*: Herod. π. μ. λ. 25. 29: *οὐδὲν εἰς ΩΣ λήγον ἐπίρρημα ὀξυνόμενον ὑπεσταλμένης Δωρίδος διαλέκτου*.

(b) Those in *ou* are perispomena, as ἀγχοῦ, ἀμοῦ, αὐτοῦ, διχοῦ, μηδαμοῦ, μοναχοῦ, μυριαχοῦ, ὁμοῦ, πανταχοῦ, πηλοῦ, ὑψοῦ.

887. NOTE.—Theog. Can. 161. 6; Apoll. de Adv. 587. 30; 614. 9; Joh. Alex. 37. 14. On ἀντικρύ see E. M. 114. 35; Schol. Ven. E. 100; Lob. Phryn. 443: ἔμβραχυ is proparoxytone, not oxytone as it is falsely printed in Joh. Alex. 37. 21; so too in πρόβραχυ: ἐπιβραχύ, καταβραχύ, παραβραχύ, κατευθύ, ἐπιπολύ, ἐπιτοπολύ, καταπολύ, παρπολύ, and the like, should probably be written ἐπὶ βραχύ, κατὰ βραχύ, etc.: on the latter word Lobeck (Phryn. 540) thus writes: 'Καταβραχύς agnoscere videtur Schol. Thucyd. 7. 2. 170. Sed prius verba Thucydidis ponam ipsa: ἡδὴ ἐπετετέλεστο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὸν μέγα λιμένα διπλοῦν τεῖχος πλὴν κατὰ βραχύ τι τὸ πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν' ad quæ hæc annotat Scholiographus: κατὰ βραχύ τι βαρυτόνως τινὲς ἀναγιγνώσκουσι, ὡς μὴ τὸ ὀλίγον, ἀλλὰ τὸ πετρῶδες ἀκούηται' de quo quæ Bauerus scripsit, nugatoria sunt. Mihi illud significari videtur, aliquos, utroque conjuncto, πλὴν κατὰβραχύ τι scripsisse, *excepto loco quodam vadoso eodemque scruposo* (nisi pro πετρῶδες ille πηλῶδες scripsit). Πάμπαν in Dio Cass. is probably false.

On those in *ou* see Chærob. C. 429. 22; Joh. Alex. 32. 20: Καθόλου, προύργου, ἄλλου, ὑπερεκπερισσοῦ are hardly to be considered as coming under this rule: on ὄτου (ἐξότου), see above, § 743, and Joh. Alex. 32. 22: on ὄπου, ποῦ, οὐ, οὔ, above, § 825: on ἔϋ=εὔ, Apoll. de Adv. 614. 11: ὑπέρειν is paroxytone: κόχῃ and κοχύ both occur in Hesych., but it is doubtful whether the word is an adverb.

-Ω.

888. Those in *ω* are paroxytone, as ἄνω, κάτω, ἔξω, πρόσω, ἐκατέρω, πορρωτέρω, ἐκαστάτω, ἀνωτέρω, ἄφνω, ὀπίσω, οὔτω; except ἄνω or ἄνεψ proparoxytone, and πρῶ, ἐπισχερώ, ἐνσχερώ oxytone.

889. NOTE 1.—Theog. Can. 161. 15; Joh. Alex. 37. 22; Apoll. de Adv. 576. 12; E. M. 114. 35: ἄβῳ πρῶι Λάκωνες, Hesych.: ἄνεω, Apoll. de Adv. 577. 9: ἐτι τὰ εἰς Ω λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα παροξύνεται, καθὼς ἔχει τὰ προκατειλεγμένα, πρόσω, ἔσω, κάτω, ἐγγυτέρω. σαφὲς οὖν ὅτι, καθὼς προείπομεν, εἰ ἐπίρρημα τὸ ἌΝΕΩΙ, σεσημειώσεται. καὶ εἰ παρεστήσαμεν ὡς τὰ συνεμπίπτοντα ὀνοματικῇ πτώσει ἐπιρρήματα τὴν τάσιν τῶν ὀνομάτων φυλάσσει, σαφὲς ὅτι προπαροξυνόμενον ἔνεκα τοῦ τόνου κατάρθωται. ἐδείκνυτο γὰρ τὸ προκείμενον, ὡς ἀπὸ Ἀττικῆς γραφῆς τῆς ἄνεως ἐσχημάτιστο· ἦν δὲ τὸ παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς ἄνεως τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἔχον τὴν ὀξείαν: cf. also Joh. Alex. 37. 24: ἐπισχερώ, Schol. Ven. Σ. 68; E. M. 365. 14; Apoll. de Adv. 576. 12: πρῶ, Joh. Alex. 32. 7: τὸ μέντοι πρῶ μονοσύλλαβον παρ' Ἀττικοῖς ὀξύνεται· ἐπεὶ ἐκ τοῦ πρῶι δυσύλλαβον ὀξυνομένου κατὰ συναίρεσιν γέγονε. It is sometimes however written πρῶ, but wrongly.

890. NOTE 2.—The Doric adverbs in *ω*=οθεν or ωθεν are perispomena, as πῶ, τουτῶ, αὐτῶ, τηνῶ, Apoll. de Adv. 598. 9; 604. 3. It is asserted in E. M. 773. 18 that Apollonius oxytoned τουτῶ, but the place is corrupt: see Ahrens, de Dial. Gr. ling. 2. p. 134, and the authorities there quoted.

Interjections.

891. As might naturally be expected, Interjections are hardly reducible to any rule. The following sections comprise all that

I have noted. Suidas, s. v. ἐποποιί, mentions a large number of Aristophanic interjections.

-A.

892. Ἄππα, πάππα, ἄττα, ἄττατα, ἔα, εἶα, ἴσσα, σίττα, τήνελλα, ψίττα, ψύττα, ὤεα retract the accent, ταττά, οὐά (or οὐᾶ), δά (or δᾶ), and ὡσαννᾶ are oxytone, and ᾶ, βᾶ, παπαπᾶ, or πᾶ πᾶ πᾶ, perispomena.

893. NOTE.—ᾶ, Joh. Alex. 31. 8: τὰ ἔχοντα δίχρονον ἐκτεταμένον περισπᾶται· ᾶ δειλὲ πάντων· καὶ τὸ βᾶ ἐν τῇ συνηθείᾳ παρὰ ἀρχαίοις ἐκπληξιν δηλοῦν. Suidas draws a distinction between ᾶ and ᾷ: ᾶ ᾶ παρ' Ἀριστοφάνει ἐπίρρημα μετ' ἐκπλήξεως καὶ παρακελεύσεως· ᾶ ᾶ τὴν δᾶδα μὴ μοι πρόσφερε (Plut. 1052). τὸ ᾶ ἔκκατὰ διαίρεσιν ἀναγνωστέον, οὐ καθ' ἔνωσιν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ψιλωτέον ἀμφότερα· εἰ γὰρ ἐν μέρος λόγου ἦν καὶ κατὰ σύναψιν ἀνεγινώσκετο, οὐ χρεῖαν εἶχε τῶν δύο τόνων ἥτοι τῶν δύο ὀξεῶν· καὶ τοῦτο μὲν ἐκπλήξεως ὃν ψιλοῦται· τὸ δὲ ᾶ ᾷ θαυμαστικὸν δασύνεται, ὡς ἐν ἐπιγράμματι φησιν Ἀγαθίας (A. P. 1. 34) ᾶ μέγα τολμήεις κηρὸς ἀνεπλάσαστο· Schol. Plat. Hipp. maj. 295 A: ᾶ περισπασθὲν δηλοῖ εἶθε· Καλλιμάχος·

ᾶ πάντως ἵνα γῆρας.

καὶ τὸ ᾷ κλητικόν· Ὅμηρός·

ᾶ δειλοί, τί κακῶν;

σημαίνει δὲ καὶ τὸ πολὺ καὶ μέγα παρ' Ἀρχιλόχῳ·

ᾶ ἕαδ' εἷς τε ταύρους.

τό τε ἐν ἴσῳ τῷ ναί, καὶ εἶθε. καὶ ἔτι σχετλιαστικὸν ἀντὶ τοῦ φεῦ ἐπιρρήματος . . . εἰ δὲ ψιλωθεῖν περισπασθὲν, τὸ νῦν σημαίνει. The books vary considerably: εἶα, Eust. 107. 25: δοκεῖ δὲ τὸ ῥηθὲν εἶα παροξύνεσθαι, ὡς κατ' ἐπέκτασιν ἔχον τὸ A, ὁποῖόν τι καὶ ἐν τῷ ναίχῃ γίνεται. ὅτι δὲ τὸ εἶα συνεσταλμένην ἔχει τὴν λήγουσαν, ἡ τραγωδία δηλοῖ ἐν τῷ, ἀλλ' εἶα, τέκνον· καὶ, ἀλλ' εἶα, χώρει· καὶ, ἀλλ' εἶα, φέιδου μηδέν. ἐξ ἱαμβικῶν δὲ στίχων ταῦτα εἰσὶ. σημειῶσαι δὲ ὅτι κατὰ τὴν τέχνην τοῦ Γεωργίου προπερισπᾶται τὸ ῥηθὲν εἶα, εἰπόντος, ὅτι τε παρακελευσματικὸν ἐπίρρημά ἐστι, καὶ ὅτι, ὡς ῥέω ῥέα καὶ πλεονασμῷ τοῦ I ῥεῖα, οὕτως ἔω τὸ ἐκπέμπω, ἔα, καὶ πλεονασμῷ, εἶα. φέρει δὲ καὶ χρῆσιν τῆς λέξεως κειμένην, φησὶ, παρ' Εὐριπίδῃ ἐν Σολεῖ ταύτην. εἶα δὴ, φίλον ξύλον, ἔκτεινέ μοι σεαυτὸ καὶ γίνου θρασύ. In our books it is in almost every instance properispomenon: ὤεα = ᾧ εἶα or εἶα, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 18: τὸ ὤεα μίμημα βαρβάρων ἐλκόντων τι: ταττά, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 14: εὐά, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 24, Suid., is sometimes written εῦα.

-E.

894. Ἀβάλε = ᾶ βάλε, ἄγε, βάλε, ἡνίδε, σίττε, φέρε, are paroxytone, δεῦτε, εὔγε properispomena, ὑπέρευγε proparoxytone, ἐέ, ἔ, ἔ, ἰδέ oxytone.

NOTE.—ιδέ, 'Atticum esse ιδέ, non ἰδε, tradunt Schol. Hom. II. A. 85; Eust. II. p. 341. 22; Mæris, p. 193. In libris scriptis ιδέ vix reperitur, sed ἰδε; H. D.

-H.

895. Ἰή and ὦή are oxytone, βῆ, βλή (?) perispomena.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 29. 18 : καὶ τὰ καθαρεύοντα, μὴ δηλοῦντα χρόνον, ὀξύνεται οἷον ἰή, ὤή, ἰωή : Arc. 183. 7 ; Eust. 751. 59 : γάρφουσι γὰρ οἱ παλαιοὶ δίχα παραδειγμάτων, ὅτι πᾶσα λέξις δυσύλλαβος ἐν ῥήμασιν, εἰ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς πάθῃ ἀποκοπὴν, περισπᾷ τὴν καταλειπομένην· εἰ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ τέλους, ὀξύνει αὐτὴν ἐπιρρηματικῶς δηλαδὴ κατὰ τὸ ὤή, ὅτι· Both ἰή and ὤή are falsely paroxytone in Theog. Can. 160. 27 : βῆ, Eust. 592. 18 (yet it is βή Eust. 768. 13) ; Suid. βλῆ [?] βῆ], Theog. Can. 155. 19 : Βλῆ μίμημα φωνῆς ἀλόγου ἰσοδυναμοῦν τὸ βλιχᾶσθαι (sic) δ καὶ περισπᾶται . . . καὶ τὸ φνῆ [sic φνεῖ?] παρ' Ἀριστοφάνει· ἔστι δὲ καὶ αὐτὸ μίμημα φωνῆς ὀρνέου.

-AI.

896. Ἀτταταῖ, ἀταταταῖ, αἰαῖ, παπαῖ, ῥυπαπαῖ are perispomena, βαβαί, εὐαί, ἱατταταῖ, οὐαί, ὦαia oxytone ; αἶ and αῖ seem to be equally good.

897. NOTE.—Schol. in Dion. Thrac. 946. 31 : τὰ σχετλιαστικὰ περισπᾶται, τῶν εἰς AI περισπωμένων, οἷον ἀτταταῖ, οἷ οἷ, αἰοῖμοι, οἷμοι. τὸ ὦ πόποι σημειῶδες—παπαῖ γὰρ περισπᾶται—ἐνομήσθη γὰρ ὡς ὄνομα εἶναι· διδὸ καὶ ὀνομαστικὴν ἔλαβε τάσιν· ὡς γὰρ ὦ φίλοι, οὕτως ὦ πόποι ὦ θεοί. ἔστι δὲ δύο σχετλιαστικὰ ἐπιρρήματα : Theog. Can. 158. 25 : τὰ εἰς AI λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν ὦν καὶ τὰ σχετλιαστικὰ τὰ πλείω ἔστι, διὰ τῆς AI διφθόγγου γράφεται· οἷον, αἰαῖ· ἀτταταῖ· παπαῖ (sic) ὃ δὲ περὶ ταῦτα τόνοις ἀμφίβολος. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ὀξύνουσιν αὐτὰ, οἱ δὲ περισπῶσιν· ἄλλοι γὰρ αὐτῶν λυπουμένων ἢ μεθυόντων φωναί, καθὼς εἴρηται· χαμαί· τοῦτο ὀξύνεται, ὡς καὶ τὸ νυμαί· ὑμαί· . . . σημειώτεον δὲ ὅτι τὰ μὲν χρονικὰ βαρύνεται ὡς τοπάλαι· ὕπαι· τὰ δὲ σχετλιαστικὰ περισπᾶται· τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ ὀξύνεται : Αἶ, Joh. Alex. 32. 24 : τὰ τὴν AI διφθογγὸν ἔχοντα ὀξύνεται, οἷον αἶ τάλας, ναί. ταῦτα ἔστι μονοσύλλαβα : Theog. Can. 155. 30 : τὰ εἰς AI λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα μονοσύλλαβα, τρία ἔστιν· αἶ τὸ δασυνόμενον, ὡς ὅταν λέγομεν (sic), αἶ τάλας· καὶ αἶ τὸ εὐκτικὸν . . . καὶ τὸ ναί . . . : A. G. 353. 18 : αἶ· ψιλούμενον καὶ περισπώμενον τὸ ὄφελον σημαίνει, κατ' ἀποκοπὴν τοῦ αἶθε. δασυνόμενον δὲ ἄρθρον θηλυκὸν ἀναφορικόν. σημαίνει δὲ ἐπίρρημα θρηνητικὸν περισπώμενον καὶ ψιλούμενον, ὃ καὶ διπλασιάζεται. αἶ αἶ τάλαινα : thus also Suidas, Tzetzes in Lycoph. 31 : αἶ αἶ, ἐπίρρημα θρηνητικόν, ὃ πάντες οἱ νῦν βαρύνουσι. Στέφανος δὲ καὶ Μελάμπους περισπᾶν ἀξιοῦσι, λέγοντες τουτοῦν τὸν κανόνα. Τὰ εἰς AI διφθογγὸν λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα, ἂν ἐπὶ τέλους ἔχωσι τὸν τόνον, περισπῶνται. ἱατταταῖ, παπαῖ, αἶ καὶ τὰ ὅμοια. πλὴν τοῦ βαβαί, καὶ τὸ ναί· ἐγὼ δέ φημι καὶ τοῦ οὐαί. Our books vary, and no wonder : ἀτταταῖ (and ἀταταταῖ), Joh. Alex. 36. 12 : τὰ δὲ σχετλιαστικὰ τῶν εἰς OI καὶ εἰς AI ἄλογον ἔχει τὸν τόνον ἃ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν περισπᾶται, ὡς τὸ ὀττοῖ ἔχον συμπαρακείμενον καὶ τὸ ἀτταταῖ, καὶ τὸ οἰοῖ καὶ αἰαῖ σαβοῖ τε, καὶ τὸ αἰβοῖ καὶ τὸ σαβαῖ παρ' Εὐπόλιδι ἐν Βάπταις. τὸ δὲ εὐαῖ παρὰ τῷ αὐτῷ ὀξύνεται, εὐαῖ σαβαῖ. βαρύνεται δὲ τὸ οἷμοι. τὸ δὲ ὦ πόποι δυσὶ τόνοις χρῆται. ἔδει δὲ αὐτὸ δύο περισπωμένας ἔχειν, ἐπεὶ καὶ παράκειται καὶ τὸ παπαῖ : Herod. π. μ. λ. 27. 11 : οὐδὲν εἰς AI λήγον ἐπίρρημα ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν ὀξύνεται· λέγω δὴ τὸ χαμαί· τὰ δὲ τοιαῦτα περισπᾶται, ἀταταῖ, αἰαῖ, παπαῖ : yet ἀτταταῖ occurs as well as αἰαῖ : βαί (?) Eust. 768. 13 : βαβαῖ, Arc. 183. 18 : τὰ εἰς OI καὶ εἰς AI σχετλιαστικὰ παραλόγως περισπῶνται· ὅττοτοῖ, εὐοῖ, παπαῖ, ἀταταῖ, πλὴν τοῦ αἶ, οὐαῖ, βαβαῖ. παροξύνεται δὲ τὸ οἷμοι, ὦμοι· ἢ δὲ συνήθεια ὀξύνει τὸ παπαῖ καὶ ἀταταῖ : Etym. Gud. 451. 19 ; but βαβαῖ is found in the Cod. Clark. of Plato : εὐαῖ, Joh. Alex. above : ἰαῖ, Aristoph. Eccl. 1179 : ἱατταταῖ (?) : οὐαῖ, Arc. 183. 18 : παπαῖ, A. G. ; Arc. ; Joh. Alex. above, or παπαῖ, E. M. 823. 25 ; Theog. Can. 158. 25 : παπαπαῖ or παπαπαῖ : ῥυπαπαῖ, or ῥυπαπαῖ, also occurs as proparoxytone and oxytone : ὦαia, Apoll. de Adv. 537. 32 : καθάπερ οὖν τῷ πόποι τὸ παπαῖ (sic) παράκειται καὶ τῷ ὀτοτοῖ τὸ ἀταταῖ (sic), οὕτως καὶ τῷ ὠοιοῖ τὸ ὠαia, ὅπερ συναλειφθὲν καὶ ἐν βαρείᾳ τάσει γινόμενον παρ' Αἰολεῦσιν ἔστιν ὦα.

-EI.

898. Φνεί is oxytone, ἄγρει paroxytone.

NOTE.—Ἄγρει is of course only the imperative of ἀγρέω, Joh. Alex. 36. 29; Theog. Can. 159. 6.

-OI.

899. These are generally perispomena, as αἰβοῖ, γοῖ, οἰοιοῖ, οἰμοιοῖ, εὐοῖ, λαιβοῖ, οἰοῖ, ὄτοτοῖ; except κοῖ, οῖ oxytone, and πόποι paroxytone. Of the rest in ι, ἦνι and ὀτ are oxytone, ἴθι paroxytone.

NOTE.—Αἰβοῖ, Joh. Alex. 36. 15; βοῖ, Aristoph. Pac. 1031; γοῖ, Jacobs ad Anthol. T. 12. p. 476; ἐποποῖ, Schol. Aristoph. Av. 58; Σύμμαχος καὶ Δίδυμος προπαροξύνουσιν· οἱ δὲ περισπῶσιν ἔν' ἣ ἐπίρρημα, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐποπιστί; Schol. Aristoph. Av. 227 = 228: τὸ δὲ ἐποποί καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα δεῖ δξυτόνως προφέρεσθαι, ὥστε ἦχον ὀρνέου προφέρεσθαι κατὰ μίμῃσιν, so also Theodos. Gramm. p. 79. 2: εὐοῖ, Apoll. de Adv. 588. 24: καὶ γὰρ τὰ πρωτότυπα θέλει ὀπωσδήποτε περισπᾶσθαι, ὡς ἔχει τὸ οἰμοιοῖ καὶ τὸ ὄτοτοῖ καὶ τὸ οἰοιοῖ. Φαίνεται ὅτι καὶ τὸ εὐοῖ κατὰ τοῦτο σεσημειώσεται; Arc. 183. 19, but it is oxytone in Theog. Can. 158. 23, and elsewhere: κοῖ, E. M. 607. 24; Joh. Alex. 36. 36: οῖ ought seemingly to be οῖ according to the passage just quoted from Apollonius: οἶμοι, Arc. 183. 21; Apoll. de Adv. 537. 22, and πανοῖμοι: πόποι, E. M. 823. 25; Theog. Can. 158. 10; Joh. Alex. 36. 18; ποποῖ also occurs: σαβοῖ, Joh. Alex. 36. 16: ὦμοι, Theog. Can. 159. 14; Apoll. de Adv. 537. 22: the books vary considerably in the accentuation of many of these words.

-N.

900. Those in ν are oxytone, as ἀμήν, εὐάν, ἦν; except αῖν, βρῦν (and βρῦ) perispomena.

NOTE.—Εὐάν, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 24; E. M. 391. 15; Draco, 9. 19; yet it is paroxytone according to Joh. Alex. 37. 27: it appears from Theog. Can. 161. 30 that the verb εἶν was made oxytone by some writers: on εὐέν, εὐᾶν (εὐοῖ), and the like, see H. D. s. vv.

-Ξ, -O, -Π, -Σ, -Τ.

901. Those in ξ, ο, and π are oxytone, as βαβαϊάξ, βομβάξ, λαταταιάξ, λατταταιάξ, ἱπαπαϊάξ, πάξ, παπαϊάξ, πατάξ, πυππάξ (and πύππαξ), βρεκεκέξ, κόγξ, τοροτίξ, τοτοβρίξ, τυροτίγξ; θρετ-τανελό, ποποπό, τιο, τορό, τριοτό, ψό (Herod. π. μ. λ. 46. 16); ὅπ, ὠόπ, ὦ ὀπόπ. Φλαττόθρατ and φλαττοθραττόφλατ are paroxytone; ἔξ or ἔξ is oxytone.

-Υ, -Ω.

902. Those in ν are perispomena, as αῖν αῖν, βδεῦ, βῦ, γρῦ, ἐλελεῦ, εῦ, ιαῦ, ιεῦ, κικκαβαῦ, σοῦ, φῦ, μῦ, φεῦ; except ἰδοῦ, ἰού, ἰῦ oxytone, and κόκκν paroxytone; those in ω are oxytone, as ἰτώ, ἰώ, ἰωτώ, ὦ = alas! but ὦ κλητικόν is perispomenon.

903. NOTE I.—Theog. Can. 161. 6, where ἀρν, ἰν are mentioned, but they are

not accented in the MS: 'Αλεῦ or ἄλεν is a verb: αὖ αὖ (?) Theodos. Gramm. 79. 20: βαύ, Joh. Alex. 32. 23: τὸ βαὺ κατὰ μίμησιν κυνὸς δξύνεται, βαὺ βαύ: γρύ, Arc. 182. 9; Chærob. E. 95. 9; Theog. Can. 155. 29, for which γρύ is a false form: ἐλελεῦ, Joh. Alex. 36. 25; Arc. 183. 23: εὔ, E. M. 388. 17; Joh. Alex. 36. 25; ὑπέρεν is paroxytone, ὑπέρευγε proparoxytone: ἰδού, Joh. Alex. 32. 21, and above, § 784: ἰύ, Joh. Alex. 37. 16: ἰού, Joh. Alex. 32. 21: ἰοὺ . . . δξύνεται: Theodos. Gramm. 79. 27: ἰοὺ ἰοὺ ἐπὶ λύπης, τὸ ἰοὺ δὲ ἐπὶ χαρᾶς: Chærob. C. 429. 9: σημειούμεθα τρία τινὰ εἰς τὸ γ καταλήγοντα ἐν διφθόγγῳ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς τελευταίας συλλαβῆς ἔχοντα τὸν τόνον, καὶ ὅμως μὴ περισπώμενα ἀλλ' δξυνόμενα: ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα τὸ ἰδού δεικτικὸν καὶ τὸ ἰοὺ σχετλιαστικόν, καὶ τὸ οὐ ἀρνήσεως δηλωτικόν: cf. Chærob. E. 10. 14; 109. 9: μῦ, Theog. Can. 155. 29, is falsely μύ in Theodos. Gramm. 79: φεῦ, Joh. Alex. 32. 18; 36. 24: ὑπέρφευ is paroxytone, Joh. Alex. 36. 25.

904. NOTE 2.—'Ιώ, E. M. 365. 14; 481. 12; Schol. Ven. Σ. 68; Joh. Alex. 32. 3; Apoll. de Adv. 576. 12: ἰωτώ, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 3: ὦ, 'Etym. M. p. 79. 13: τὸ ὦ ἥνίκα θαυμαστικὸν λαμβάνεται, δξύνεται καὶ χωρεῖ εἰς ἐπιρρηματικὴν σύνταξιν, οἷον ὦ 'Ηράκλεις: Etym. Gud. p. 576. 40: ὦ κλητικὸν ἐπίρρημα: ὦ δξυνόμενον σχετλιαστικόν, ὦ τοῦ ἰδίου, ὦ ἐγώ. Explicatius Thom. M. p. 930 (408 Ritsch.): τὸ ὦ μετὰ τῆς κλητικῆς οὐδέποτε δξύνεται, εἰ καὶ ἔκπληξιν ὁ λόγος ἔχει καὶ θαῦμα, οἷον ὦ 'Ηράκλεις, ὦ θαῦμα θαυμάτων. Οὐ γὰρ τὸ ὦ μόνον ἐν τούτοις ἐμφαίνει τὴν ἔκπληξιν καὶ τὸ θαῦμα, ἀλλὰ μετὰ τῶν κλητικῶν. "Οτε δὲ ἐπάγεται γενικὴ, ἐξ ἀνάγκης δξύνεται: τότε γὰρ πάντως ἡ σχετλιαστικὸν ἐστίν, οἷον ὦ τῆς ἐμῆς ἀθλιότητος, ἡ θαυμαστικόν, οἷον ὦ τοῦ ξένου μετάλλου. Διδὸ καὶ τὴν γενικὴν ἔχει ἐπαγομένην λαμβανομένου ἔξωθεν τοῦ ἔνεκα. Oxytonum ὦ sæpissime servatum in quorumvis scriptorum codicibus, sed ab editoribus non raro in ὦ mutatum: v. Brunck. ad Aristoph. Lys. 836, et Bast. ad Aristæen. p. 209, qui longa experientia edoctum se esse scribit libros MSS. exacte servare discrimen grammaticorum inter ὦ et ὦ; ' H. D.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ACCENTUATION OF WORDS WHEN STANDING IN A SENTENCE; MODIFICATIONS OF ACCENT ARISING FROM ELISION, ANASTROPHE, AND CRASIS.

905. WHEN words are combined in a sentence their accent becomes liable to certain modifications, which are governed by the following rules:—

Oxytones become barytone, except before a colon, a full stop, a break in the sense, or an enclitic, as

αἰὲν ἐγὼ τεύχοιμι διαμπερὲς, εἰσόκ' Ἀχαιοὶ

Ἰλιον αἰπὺν ἔλοιεν Ἀθηναίης διὰ βουλὰς.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος, προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς
θαρσύνσας μάλα εἰπὲ θεοπρόπιον ὃ τι οἶσθα.

Here it will be observed that the oxytones αἶν, ἐγώ, διαμπερές, Ἀχαιοί, αἰπύ, διά receive the grave instead of the acute accent; βουλάς, being followed by a full stop, remains oxytone. In the second example the accent of Ἀχιλλεύς is not inclined, because of the pause in the sense. To this rule there is but one exception, the interrogative τίς, τί, which is always oxytone, as

τίς δ' ὅδε Ναυσικάα, ἔπεται καλός τε μέγας τε
ξείνος;

906. NOTE 1.—Chærob. ap. A. G. 707. 24: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι πᾶσα λέξις ὀξύτονος ἐν τῇ συνεπείᾳ, ἥγουν ἐν τῇ φράσει, κοιμίζει τὴν ὀξείαν εἰς βαρεῖαν, χωρὶς τοῦ τίς: Joh. Alex. 6. 5: πᾶσα ὀξεῖα ἐπὶ τέλους λέξεως οὔσα εἰ μὴ ἐπιφέροιτο μετ' αὐτὴν στιγμή, πάντως ἐν τῇ συμφράσει κοιμίζεται εἰς βαρεῖαν· οἶον

Ζεὺς δ' ἐπὶ οὖν Τρῳάς τε καὶ Ἑκτορα,

τό τε Ζεὺς καὶ ἐπὶ βαρύνεται, ὅτι στιγμή μετὰ ταῦτα οὐ τίθεται: Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 690. 15: ἔστιν οὖν εἰπεῖν ὅτι ἡ στιγμή καὶ ἡ ἀνάπαυσις τῆς φωνῆς οὐκ ἔα βαρεῖαν τεθῆναι ἀλλὰ κρουστικωτέραν, ἔν' οὕτως εἶπω, τὴν λέξιν ἀπεργαζομένη ὀξύνεσθαι ταύτην βιάζεται: Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 689. 23; cf. Arc. 140. 8; Apoll. de Pron. 34 C.

907. NOTE 2.—Reiz (de Accent. inclinat. p. 56) asks the question, 'An dictio acuta recte gravetur ante comma?' adding, 'loquor de commatibus iis, quibus pronuntiatio sola regitur; non de iis, quæ plerique hodie solent in libris Græcis et Latinis edendis nimium crebra ponere ut imperitiis construendi negotium facilius reddant:' he is of opinion that commas which mark off real parts in a proposition affect, or ought to affect, the accent like other stops; printed books vary a good deal, and each editor does that which is right in his own eyes.

908. *Elision*.—When, in a word of more than one syllable, an accented final vowel is elided, an acute accent is placed on the preceding syllable, as κείν' ὄχρα κροτάλιζον ἀνὰ πτολέμοιο γεφύρας for κεινὰ ὄχρα: ᾧ δειλ' οὐδέ τί τοι θάνατος καταθύμιός ἐστιν for ᾧ δειλέ: ὦμ' ἀποταμνόμενον for ὦμὰ ἀποταμνόμενον: κῆφ' ὅτι for καὶ εἰπὲ ὅτι: κάκ' ὀσσόμενος: ἀγλά' ἄποινα: πόλλ' ἐμόγησα: πάντ' ἀγορεύω. From this rule however the particles ἀλλά, οὐδέ, μηδέ, ἡδέ, the enclitics τινά and ποτέ and dissyllabic prepositions are excepted, which lose their accent altogether when their final vowel is elided, as ἀλλ' οὐκ: ἐπ' ὤμων: οὐδ' ἀναθλησεί: ἄτιν' οὐ πείσεσθαι ὅτω: ἡδ' ἔτι: παρ' αὐτόν: ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖσιν: ἀπ' ἀθανάτοιο: μηδ' ἐπαγαλλόμενος.

909. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. A. 160: λέγει ὁ τεχνικὸς ἐν τῷ ὑπομνήματι τοῦ περὶ παθῶν Διδύμου· τὰ ὀξύτονα ἥνικα ἐκθλίβηται τὴν ὀξυνομένην συλλαβὴν, ἀναπέμπει τὴν ὀξείαν ἐπὶ τὴν ὀπίσω συλλαβὴν, καὶ ἐὰν ᾗ ἡ ἐκθλιβείσα συλλαβὴ ἡ ἔχουσα τὴν ὀξείαν βραχεῖα, ἡ δὲ ὀπίσω συλλαβὴ φύσει μακρά, τῷ τονικῷ παραγγέλματι γίνεταί περισπώμενον· περισπᾷ γοῦν τὸ δειλ', ἐν δὲ τῇ Ὀμηρικῇ προσῳδίᾳ ἐναντιοῦται τούτῳ: Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 143: φήμ' ἐγώ· ὅτε ἀναβιβάζεται ὀξεῖα, πάλιν ὀξεῖα ὀφείλει τίθεσθαι· οὐ μὴν περισπωμένη ἀποπον γὰρ, ὥσπερ ἐνταῦθα τὸ φήμ' ἐγώ· καὶ τὸ χρήστ' ἔδρασε· καὶ τὸ δειν' ἄττα· καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα: Schol. Ven. P. 201: ζητεῖ

ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ Α' ὑπομνήματι τῷ περὶ παθῶν Διδύμου περὶ τοῦ α̃ δειλ', πῶς δὲ τονίζειν αὐτὸ, καὶ φησί, πολλὸν δὲ πρότερον παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ ἐστὶ τὸ τῆς ἀναγνώσεως, α̃ δειλ', οὐδὲ τι τοῦ θάνατος, ἢ α̃ δειλ' οὐδὲ τι τοῦ θάνατος. τὸ γὰρ πλήρὲς ἐστίν; α̃ δειλέ· οὐ γάρ, ὡς οἱ ἐξηγησάμενοι, τοῦ δέλαιε ἀποκοπῇ· ἐν ἑτέροις γὰρ αὐτὸς λέγει, α̃ δειλῶ, τί νυ δάκρυ κατεΐβετον; περιγέγραπται οὖν ἡ ὀξεῖα, εἴτα καὶ ἀνάπαυσις γέγονεν. ἀρά γε οὖν φυλαχθήσεται ἡ ὀξεῖα, ἢ ἐπεὶ περιγέγραπται τὸ φωνῆεν τῆς ὀξεῖας, περιγέγραπται καὶ ὁ τόνος; τὸ κρινόμενον ἐκεῖνο, ἵνα ἐπιστάμενοι ἀναγνώμεν' ἔν ἐστιν εἰπεῖν, εἰ ἅπαρ περιγέγραπται τὸ φωνῆεν τὸ ἔχον τὴν ὀξεῖαν, ὁ τόνος γενέσθω τῆς προτέρας συλλαβῆς, οὐχὶ τῆς ἐπὶ τέλους: Schol. Ven. A. 441: α̃ δειλ'. ἐπεὶ μετὰ τὰς προσαγορευτικὰς ἀνάγκη στίζειν, ὡς καὶ ἡ συνήθεια μαρτυρεῖ στίζουσα μετὰ τὴν δευτέραν λέξιν, οὐκ ἔστι δὲ πλήρης, ἀλλὰ συνείληπται, οὕτως δὲ ἡμῶν ἀναγινωσκόντων πεπονθυῖαν τὴν λέξιν βαρβαρισμὸς γίνεται, εἴτε ὀξύνοιμεν εἴτε περισπάσοιμεν, ἀναγκαίως ἐκ πλήρους γράφειν τὴν λέξιν, α̃ δειλέ, δει', ἵνα καὶ ἡ στιγμὴ καὶ ὁ τόνος ἀναλόγως καὶ Ἑλληνικῶς ἔχῃ· οὕτως δὲ καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ἔγραφεν ἐκ πλήρους, ὡς Δίδυμος μαρτυρεῖ· τὸ μὲν γὰρ μέτρον οὐκ ἂν δόξαι βλάπτεσθαι τοῦ στοιχείου προστεθέντος, ἐπεὶ ὅταν δέη ὑγιὲς αὐτὸ παριστάναι, πάλιν ἀφαιρεθήσεται, ὡς βουκόλε ἐπεὶ οὔτε κακῶ (Od. 20. 227)· ἢ οὐ μέμνη ὅτε τ' ἐκρέμω (Il. 15. 18)· οὕτως δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἐξῆς α̃ δειλέ, οὐ μὲν σοί γε (452): it will be seen from these passages that the ancient grammarians were not absolutely unanimous.

According to Schol. Ven. A. 269 Aristarchus retained the accent in μέθ' ὀμίλειον (οὕτως Ἀρίσταρχος τὴν μετὰ φυλάσσειν τὸν τόνον) where others read μεθομίλειον: Aristarchus probably accented the preposition to obviate an ambiguity, which was however hardly likely to arise: cf. below, § 920.

910. Anastrophe.—All prepositions consisting of two short syllables, except ἀνά and διὰ, are paroxytone when placed *immediately* after the noun or verb to which they belong, as Ἰθάκην κάτα for κατὰ Ἰθάκην: ἀκροτάτῃ δὲ ποδῶν ὑπο σείετο ὕλη: μάχη ἐνὶ κυδιανείρῃ: νηὶ πάρα πρύμνῃ: νεῶν ἅπο καὶ κλισιάων: ᾧ ἔπι πόλλ' ἐμόγησα.

If any word is interposed between the preposition and the word which it governs the accent is not retracted unless the preposition finishes a sentence, as τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Τυδείης ἦλθε κρατερὸς Διομήδης: ἦλθε δ' ἐπὶ πτωχὸς πανδήμιος, not τῷ δ' ἔπι nor ἦλθε δ' ἔπι. But τῶν πάντων δ' ἔπτυσσε πολὺ κάτα, because here κατὰ finishes the sentence.

911. NOTE 1.—On the Anastrophe of prepositions see Arc. 180. 1; Joh. Alex. 26. 16 sqq.; Chærob. E. 14; Apoll. de Synt. 304–305: Ptolemæus Ascalonites anastrophised prepositions even when separated by some intervening word from the noun or verb, as ὤσε δ' ἅπο ρινὸν τρηχὺς λίθος, Hom. Il. 5. 308, on which Schol. Ven. ad loc. observes: οὐχ ὡς οἶεται ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἀναστραφήσεται ἢ πρόθεσις, ἐπεὶ τὸ ἐξῆς ἐστὶν ἀπῶσε· μετὰ γὰρ πέπτωκεν ὁ δέ: Hermann and Götting agree with Ptolemæus, but the old grammarians generally adhere to the rule given above: Schol. Ven. E. 283; Ψ. 377; S. V. E. 405; E. M. 342. 8, and Joh. Alex. 27. 24 adds: διδ σημειοῦνται τὴν παρὰ Πλάτωνι ἀνάγνωσιν, ἀρετῆς δ' αὖ περί διότι ἀνεστράφη ἢ πρόθεσις, μεσοσυλλαβοῦντος τοῦ δὲ συνδέσμου καὶ τοῦ αὖ. What shocks this ancient grammarian does not shock many modern editors; C. F. Hermann prints ταύτης δὴ περί, Plat. de Legg. 676 C: οὐ δὴ καὶ νῦν ἐφέστηκε περί τὸ λεγόμε-

μενον, Plat. de Legg. 780 D : Nauck has αἰδοῦς δὲ καὶ τοὺς δυσκρίτως ἔχω πέρι, Eurip. Frag. 367, and such instances might easily be multiplied.

912. NOTE 2.—Διά is not susceptible of anastrophe, because it might be confounded with Δία accusative of Ζεύς, Joh. Alex. 27. 31 ; Arc. 180. 4 ; S. V. P. 522 : nor is ἀνά, which might be confused with ἀνα the vocative of ἀναξ, or with ἀνα for ἀνάστηθι : this was the doctrine (foolish enough, no doubt) of Aristarchus, Schol. Ven. E. 824, Chærob. E. 14, although it was not universally admitted to be correct, at least as far as regards ἀνά.

Prepositions of three *moræ* are not subject to anastrophe, as ἐνί, προτί, Apoll. de Synt. 309. 15, but ἐνί is, as μάχη ἐνι κυδιανείρῃ : so κατά, ὑπαί (cf. Schol. Ven. O. 4), ἀντί, ἀμφί, παραί, ὑπείρ, διαί, ἀπαί, πορτί : Joh. Alex. 27. 30 ; Schol. Ven. Θ. 125.

The passage in E. M. 123. 30, in which it is asserted that κατά and περί are not capable of anastrophe, is corrupt, indeed a farrago of contradictory statements. In Chærob. E. 14. 12 it is gravely stated that κατά is not anastrophised, lest it should be confounded with κῆτα !

The shortened forms of prepositions like πάρ for παρά are not liable to anastrophe ; Schol. Ven. Σ. 191 : παροισέμεν Ἀρίσταρχος ἀναστρέφει τὴν πρόθεσιν πρὸς τὸ μὴ ἀμφιβάλλεσθαι τὸν λόγον, καίτοι τῶν συναλοιφομένων μὴ ἀναστρεφομένων, ὥς καὶ Ἀπολλωνίως φησιν. ἐπέισθη δὲ ἡ παράδοσις Ἀριστάρχῳ.

913. The monosyllables ἐκ ἐξ, ἐν εἰν, ἐς εἰς and ὥς, when standing after the word which they govern, *and at the end of a verse*, take the acute, as

ἦ ρ' οὐχ οὗτος ἀνὴρ Προβοήνορος ἀντὶ πεφάσθαι
ἄξιος ; οὐ μὲν μοι κακὸς εἶδεται οὐδὲ κακῶν ἔξ.

ὥς δ' ὅτ' αἰοιδὸν ἀνὴρ ποτιδέρεται, ὅστε θεῶν ἔξ
αἰεῖδαι δεδαῶς ἔπε' ἱμερόεντα βροτοῖσιν.

ἀλλ' ἄγε μηκέτι ταῦτα λεγώμεθα νηπύτιοι ὥς.

τῷ ὅγε οἶνοποτάζει ἐφήμενος ἀθάνατος ὥς.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 27. 34 ; E. M. 342. 8. It would appear that some considered such an accentuation to be correct, even when the preposition did not conclude a line, for Schol. Ambros. in Odys. 3. 137 (καλεσσαμένῳ ἀγορὴν ἐς πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς) says, βούλονται τῆς ἐς προθέσεως βωννύναι τὸν τόνον τινὲς, ἵνα δυνάμει ἀναστροφῇ γένηται κατὰ τὸ ὀρνιθες ὥς : and this is also the opinion of Göttling, Accent. p. 381, and of Hermann, De emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 102 : W. Christ writes τὰν δ' ἐπειτ' ἀνδρῶν μαχᾶν ἐκ παγκρατίου, Pind. Olymp. 8. 59, but it is a doubtful accent ; Kühner, G. G. 1. 259, rejects the doctrine of the old grammarians as irrational, as though that were a good reason to give.

914. When a preposition capable of anastrophe stands between a substantive and its epithet or apposition, the accent is generally thrown back, as ποταμοῦ ἀπο Σελλήεντος : Ξάνθου ἀπο δινηέντος : ἀνθρώπων πέρι μαιομένων, Pind. Olymp. 8. 4 ; γῆν πέρι πᾶσαν, Herodot. 2. 22, cf. 4. 8 ; χρόνον ἔπι πολλόν, Herodot. 2. 133 ; οἱ δὲ μάλ' αἰεὶ Νίκης ἰέσθην, τρίποδος πέρι ποιητοῖο, Hom. Il. 23. 718,

where Ptolemæus Ascalonites wrote *περί*, cf. Schol. Ven. ad loc. ; ὑψηλῶν ὁρέων κορυφὰς ἐπι δευδροκόμους, Aristoph. Nub. 278.

915. NOTE 1.—The grammarians are guilty of several unnecessary refinements in this case. Schol. Ven. B. 877: *πᾶσα πρόθεσις μεταξὺ κυρίου καὶ ἐπιθετικοῦ τῷ κυρίῳ ἔπεται κατὰ Ἀρίσταρχον* κατὰ δὲ Πτολεμαῖον, τῷ προσηγορικῷ· κατὰ δὲ Ἀπολλώνιον, πάντως ἀναστρέφεται: Schol. Ven. Γ. 240: *Νέεσσ' ἐνὶ ποντοπόροισι· Νικίας ἀναστρέφει*· οὐ συμφωνεῖ δὲ τὰ τῆς ἱστορίας αὐτῷ· φασὶ γὰρ Ἀρίσταρχον τοῖς κυριωτέροις συντάσσειν τὰς προθέσεις. Herodian's opinion coincided with that of Apollonius; cf. Schol. Ven. B. 523; 839; Δ. 423; Joh. Alex. 26. 25: *εἰ δὲ μεταξὺ πέση δύο ὀνομάτων ἢ πρόθεσις, τοῦ μὲν κυρίου ὄντος, τοῦ δὲ προσηγορικοῦ, ἢ ἐπιθετικοῦ καὶ προσηγορικοῦ ἐν πᾶσι τούτοις ἀναστρέφειν δεῖ τὴν πρόθεσιν, ἵνα τῆς ὅλης συντάξεως προηγήσῃται*· ποταμοῦ ἀπο Σελλήεντος: cf. Chcerob. E. 14: Tyrannion seems to have carried the principle further still, Schol. Ven. M. 462: *λᾶος ὑπὸ ῥιπῆς· τὴν δὲ πρόθεσιν Τυραννίων ἀναστρέφει, ἵνα τὸ ἐξῆς ὑπάρχη ὑπὸ λίθου ῥιπῆς· οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον δέ· τί γὰρ καλύει φυλάσσεσθαι τὸν τόνον τῆς προθέσεως, καὶ εἶναι ὑπὸ ῥιπῆς λίθου*; A. G. Paris. 3. 314. 8; C. F. Hermann prints *πολεμικοῦ περὶ βίου* in Plat. de Legg. 943 A, where *πολεμικοῦ περὶ βίου* is probably more correct, and yet he has *τοῦ γυναικείου περὶ νόμου*, Plat. Rep. 457 B.

916. NOTE 2.—When the preposition stands between a genitive case and a substantive governing or governed by it, anastrophe does not take place, as in the instance just quoted, *λᾶος ὑπὸ ῥιπῆς*, or *βοῶν ὑπὸ πόσσ' ἐριμύκων*, Hom. Il. 21. 497, where Schol. Ven. says: *οὐκ ἀναστρεπτέον τὴν πρόθεσιν· ἔχει γὰρ σύνταξιν πρὸς τὴν ἐπιφερομένην δοτικὴν τὴν ποσσίν, ὁμοίως τῷ ᾧς ἄρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ κονίσσαλος ὦρνυτ' ἀελλῆς* (Il. 3. 13): Schol. Ven. B. 162: *φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἴης· οὐκ ἀναστρεπτέον τὴν πρόθεσιν, ὥς Τυραννίων καὶ Πτολεμαῖος· ὁπότε γὰρ γενικῇ συντάττεται ἢ ἀπὸ, τηρεῖ τὸν τόνον· καὶ γὰρ τις θ' ἔνα μῆνα μένων ἀπὸ ἧς ἀλόχοιο*: Δ. 67: *τινὲς ἀναστρέφουσι τὴν παρά, κακῶς· οὐδέποτε γὰρ ἀναστρέφεται πρόθεσις γενικῇ συντασσομένη πτώσει· ἔστι γὰρ τὸ ἐξῆς παραφέροιο*.

917. Prepositions used elliptically for verbs are barytone, as *ἄνα* for *ἀνάστηθι*, *ἄπο* for *ἄπεστι*, *ἐνι* for *ἐνεστι*, *ἐπι* for *ἐπεστι*, *πάρα* for *πάρεστι*, *μέτα* for *μέτεστι*, *ὑπο* for *ὑπεστι*.

918. NOTE 1.—Joh. Alex. 28. 5: *πᾶσα δὲ πρόθεσις ῥῆμα σημαίνουσα βαρύνεται*

ἐνθ' ἐνι μὲν φιλότης·

πάρα δ' ἀνὴρ, ὃς καταθήσει.

Cf. Schol. Ven. E. 824; A. 174; E. M. 123. 30; 342. 8; S. V. Φ. 110: *ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοι καὶ ἐμοὶ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταιή· οὐκ ἀναστρεπτέον τὴν ἐπὶ· τὸ γὰρ ἐξῆς ἐστιν ἐπὶ σοι καὶ ἐμοί*.

According to the old grammarians, a preposition when used in the sense proper to some other preposition, does not suffer anastrophe: Schol. Ven. E. 824: *ὅταν πρόθεσις ἀντὶ ἐτέρας προθέσεως παραλαμβάνηται οὐκ ἀντιστρέφεται*: Schol. Ven. A. 258: *πρόθεσις ἀντὶ ἐτέρας προθέσεως παραλαμβάνομένη, τὸν ἴδιον τόνον φυλάττει*: Schol. Ven. B. 831; E. 325; but modern editors pay little or no attention to this rule, e. g. Dindorf reads *οἷον δὴ καὶ ὃδ' ἦλθε φυγῶν ὑπο νηλεὲς ἡμαρ*, Hom. Il. 21. 57, where the Schol. Ven. bids us write *φυγῶν ὑπὸ νηλεὲς ἡμαρ*.

919. NOTE 2.—Some paroxytoned *ἀπὸ* and *περί* when they stood for *ἄποθεν* and *περισσῶς*: Schol. Ven. Σ. 64: *Ἀρίσταρχος φυλάττει τὸν τόνον τῆς προθέσεως· ἔφαμεν δὲ ἐν ἐτέροις ὅτι ἢ ἀπὸ, ἢ ἀν συντάσσεται τῇ γενικῇ μὴ μεταξὺ πιπτουσῶν*

λέξεων καὶ σημαίνει τὸ ἀπῶθεν, φυλάσσει τὸν τόνον. οὕτως γοῦν ἀνέγνωμεν ἀπὸ πατρίδος ἄνδρα κατακτάς (Il. 13. 696), καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλεσκε μάχην ἀπὸ τείχεος (Il. 9. 353), καὶ γὰρ τίς θ' εἶνα μῆνα μένων ἀπὸ ἧς ἀλόχοιο (Il. 2. 292): προσέθηκα δὲ μὴ μεταξὺ πιπτουσῶν λέξεων διὰ τὸ ἀποπλυνοί εἰσι πόλῃος (Od. 6. 40): οὐ γὰρ ἐπλησίασε τῇ πόλῃος γενικῇ, ἀλλὰ μεταξὺ ἀνεδέξατο λέξεις: Schol. Ven. A. 258; B. 292; Δ. 46. 75; I. 353; Ψ. 718: Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 931. 19, and in such phrases as περί κῆρι modern editors frequently obey the directions of the older writers: Kühner, G. G. I. 261, and others, write περί whenever the word is used adverbially, as

καὶ πάντων Τρώων, περί δ' αὖ Πριάμοιό γε παίδων.

Hom. Il. 21. 105.

οὐνέκά τοι περί δῶκε θεὸς πολεμήϊα ἔργα.

Hom. Il. 13. 727.

He also maintains that unaccented prepositions are oxytone when used as adverbs, as ἐν (= ἔνδον) δέ μιν αὐτὸν Εὐρ', Il. 24. 472; ἐν δὲ λιμὴν εὐορμος, Hom. Od. 4. 358; in both places Dindorf and others leave the preposition unaccented.

920. If the last syllable of a preposition capable of anastrophe, and standing after the word to which it belongs, be elided, it is not accented at all unless it is followed by a stop, or any ambiguity is likely to arise, as

τῇσι παρ' εἰνάετες χάλκεον δαίδαλα πολλά.

Hom. Il. 18. 400.

δῶκε δ' ἄγειν ἐτάροισιν ὑπερθύμοισι γυναῖκα,
καὶ τρίποδ' ὠτῶεντα φέρειν· ὁ δ' ἔλυσεν ὑφ' ἵππους.
τῷ δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' Ἀντίλοχος Νηληϊῶς ἥλασεν ἵππους.

Hom. Il. 23. 512.

But

τῷ κέ τοι ἀγλαΐας γε διασκεδάσειεν ἀπάσας,
τὰς νῦν ὑβρίζων φορέεις, ἀλαλήμενος αἰεὶ
ἄστυ κάτ'· αὐτὰρ μῆλα κακοὶ φθείρουσι νομῆες.

Hom. Od. 17. 244.

Here κατ' receives the acute because of the stop after it. In the line στεῦτο γὰρ Ἑφαιστοιο πάρ' οἰσέμεν (Hom. Il. 18. 191) the elided preposition is accented, ἵνα ἦ παρὰ τοῦ Ἑφαιστου οἰσέμεν, καὶ μὴ νομίζεται τοῦ Ἑφαιστου ὅπλα παροισέμεν, Joh. Alex. 28. 8; Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. Σ. 191. 244. 400; B. 150, and above, § 909.

Those used in the place of verbs, however, seem always to retain their accent, as

οὐδέ σ' ἔγωγε

λίσσομαι εἵνεκ' ἐμείῳ μένειν· πάρ' ἔμοιγε καὶ ἄλλοι
οἳ κέ με τιμήσουσι.

Modern editors are, however, not unfrequently neglectful of these rules; for instance Bergk prints

ταυτὶ παθόντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπο
 δηοῦτε χώραν, ἧς ὑπ' εὖ πεπόνθατε;

Aristoph. Lysist. 1145.

921. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. A. 174: παρ' ἔμοιγε τὴν παρὰ πρόθεσιν κατὰ τὴν ἄρχουσαν ὀξυτονητέον. καὶ καθόλου ὅποτε σημαντικαὶ εἰσι ρημάτων αἱ προθέσεις, τοῦτον τὸν τόνον ἀναδέχονται.

Aristophanes Byzantius even oxytoned prepositions in Æolic, contrary to the genius of that dialect, in order to make them capable of anastrophe; a proceeding on his part which probably shows that his zeal for grammatical propriety outran his respect for philological fact. Apoll. de Synt. 309. 15: διὰ τοῦτο οὐδ' οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀριστοφάνη ἠξίωσαν βαρύνειν τὰ μόρια κατὰ τὴν Αἰολίδα διάλεκτον, ἵνα μὴ τὸ ἴδιον τῆς προθέσεως ἀποστήσωσι, λέγω τὴν ἀναστροφὴν: De Pron. 93 B: ἀδύνατον πρόθεσιν βαρύνεσθαι, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ἀναστρέφοιτο· οὐδὲ γὰρ Αἰολεῖς τὸν ἐπὶ ταύταις τόνον ἀναβιβάζουσιν.

922. A preposition separated from its verb by *tmesis* retains its accent if it precedes the verb, as

νήπιοι οἱ κατὰ βοῦς Ὑπερίονος ἠελίοιο ἥσθιον.
 ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι.

If the preposition follows its verb the accent is thrown back, as

τῶν αὖ Πρωτεσίλαος Ἀρήϊος ἠγεμόνευεν,
 ζῶδς ἐών· τότε δ' ἤδη ἔχεν κάτα γαῖα μέλαινα.

Hom. Il. 2. 699.

923. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. A. 67; 258; B. 699: some grammarians, however, left the preposition unaccented, as πρίν γ' ἀπο πατρὶ φίλῳ δόμεναι: Villoison, Anecdota Græca, T. 2. p. 130: 'nec prætermittendum in eximio illo Codice Homérico S. Marci cujus infra recensionem dabimus, quique diligentissime ex antiquissimis exemplaribus descriptus fuit, fere semper, et recte quidem, præpositionem, cum a verbo suo disjuncta est, vocabulo quodam interposito, carere accentu, ut in πρίν γ' ἀπο πατρὶ φίλῳ δόμεναι, ubi ἀπο quod vides sine accentu expressum, sic ad verbum suum δόμεναι pertinere indicatur, ut sit ἀποδόμεναι.

Others refined still further, Schol. Ven. Γ. 440: πάρα γὰρ θεοὶ εἰσι καὶ ἡμῖν ὀξυτονητέον τὴν πάρα πρόθεσιν κατὰ τὴν ἄρχουσαν. ἔστι δὲ οὐκ ἀναστροφή, ἀλλὰ καθ' ὑπέρβατον κείται, διαλελυμένου τοῦ πάρεισιν· εἰκότως τινὲς φασιν ὅτι οἱ προθέσεις ὅταν κατὰ διάλυσιν λέγωνται πρὸς τὰ ἐπιφερόμενα φυλάσσουνσι τοὺς τόνους· κατὰ ταῦρον ἐδηδώς, κατὰ βοῦς Ὑπερίονος ἥσθιον, ἀνὰ δ' ὁ πτολίπορθος Ὀδυσσεὺς ἔστη. ἐχρῆν οὖν καὶ τῆς παρὰ ἐνθάδε, εἰ πρὸς τὸ ἐπιφερόμενον συντάττεται, φυλάσσεσθαι τὸν τόνον· πρὸς οὓς πιθανῶς ὑπαντητέον, ὅτι ἐκεῖνα μὲν ἄπερ ἐτίθειντο, καὶ ἐν τῇ συνθέσει φυλακτικὰ ἐγένετο τοῦ τόνου τῶν προθέσεων, οἷον κατήσθιον, κατεδηδώς. οὐ γάρ τις τῶν προθέσεων τούτων ἐπὶ τὴν ἄρχουσαν συλλαβὴν ἐαυτῆς μετεβίβαζε τὸν τόνον· τὸ δὲ πάρεισι μετεβίβαζεν· ἔνθεν καὶ τὸ κατὰ διάλυσιν οὕτως ἀναγινώσκομεν: according to this only such prepositions retain their accent in elision as were accented on the first syllable when connected with their verb;

cf. Schol. Ven. E. 178: Ἰρῶν μηνίσας, χαλεπή δὲ θεοῦ ἐπὶ μῆνις· Ἀρίσταρχος παρολκῆν οἶεται τῆς ἐπὶ ὁμοίως τῷ ἐπισμυγερώς, καὶ βοῶν ἐπιβουκόλος ἀνὴρ. ὅταν δὲ παρέλκη ἢ πρόθεσις, οὐ ποιεῖται ἐξαλλαγὴν τόνου. εἰσι δὲ οἱ ἀνεγνώκασιν ὁμοίως τῷ, ἐπεὶ οὗτοι ἐπὶ δέος, ἵνα τὸ ἔπεστι σημαίνηται. ἄλλοι δὲ ἐπίμηνις, ἐν μέρος λόγου ποιοῦντες. ἄμεινον δὲ τῷ Ἀριστάρχῳ συγκατατίθεσθαι.

924. *Crisis*.—In *Crisis* proper the first word loses its accent, and that of the second is retained, but if the *crisis* results in a trochee with an accented penultimate, the word is properispomenon, as καὶ ἀγαθός becomes κἀγαθός, καὶ ἀρπάσαι χάρπάσαι, τὰ ἀρκοῦντα τὰρκοῦντα, ὁ ἄριστος ὦριστος, τὸ ὄνομα τοῦνομα, ἡ ἀλήθεια ἀλήθεια, τῇ ἀγορᾷ τᾶγορᾷ, ἐγὼ οἶμαι ἐγῶμαι, ἐγὼ οἶδα ἐγῶδα, ἐγὼ ἔτασσον ἐγῶτασσον, but τὸ ὄναρ τοῦναρ not τοῦναρ, τὸ ἔργον τοῦργον, καὶ ὅσοι χῶσοι, τὰ ἔνδον τᾶνδον, καὶ ἅμα χᾶμα, καὶ ἔτι κᾶτι.

Parathetic compounds form an apparent exception to the rule, e. g. καὶ ὅστις being nothing more than καὶ ὅς τις, the two first words coalesce, χῶς, and the addition of τις makes no alteration in the accent χῶστις, in like manner καὶ ὅτι=καὶ ὅ τι becomes χῶτι not χῶτι, καὶ ὥσπερ=καὶ ὥς περ, χῶσπερ.

925. NOTE 1.—Schol. Ven. A. 277: Πηλείδ' ἤθελε· Ἀρίσταρχος ἀποφαίνεται ὡς κατὰ τὴν Ὀμηρικὴν συνήθειαν τὸ ῥῆμα κατὰ τὸν ἐνεστώτα ἀπὸ τοῦ Ε ἄρχεται· ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ἡ κίνησις ἢ τοῦ παρατατικοῦ· ἀλλ' ὅδ' ἀνὴρ ἐθέλει· ἤθελε Μηριόνης. καὶ ἐνθάδε οὖν ἄμεινον τῇ συνηθεστέρᾳ ἀναγνώσει προσέχοντας, ἐπὶ τὴν ΔΗ συλλαβὴν ὀξεῖαν παραλαμβάνειν, ἵνα κῶσις ἢ τοῦ ἔθελε τρισυλλάβου γενομένου, ὡς καὶ συνήθης ἐστὶν ὁ ποιητής. τὸ μέντοι ῥῆμα τῶν παραλόγων κατὰ τόνον ἐστὶ τρισύλλαβον ὄν, ὡς δέδεικται ἐν τοῖς περὶ ῥημάτων: in other words, Aristarchus read Πηλείδῃθελε' for Πηλείδῃ ἔθελ'.

926. NOTE 2.—Kühner, G. G. I. 258, asserts that, in cases of *aphæresis*, if the accented syllable of the second word is cut off, the preceding word is to be marked with the acute, not with the grave, accent, as ἀ μή 'θιγες, Soph. Ant. 546; μή 'ξω, Soph. Aj. 742; ὅτε δὴ 'γνων, Aristoph. Equit. 632; for this rule he quotes no ancient authority, nor is there any: he has seemingly evolved the precept from his sense of the general fitness of things—an unsafe guide in the matter of Greek accents.

927. NOTE 3.—There is much difference of opinion and of practice among modern grammarians and editors as to the accent of words affected by *crisis*; what *crisis* is does not seem to be quite clearly determined; H. L. Ahrens has written a learned and somewhat dogmatical tract, 'De Crasi et Aphæresi,' which is only known to me from the reprint of it in Gaisford's *Hephæstion*, ed. 2. vol. 2. pp. 235-279: the reader may consult it, but it is doubtful whether he will find in it full satisfaction. A clear description of the different forms of *synalœphe* is contained in Donaldson's *Greek Grammar*, § 121 sqq.: a more elaborate discussion of the matter will be found in Kühner, G. G. § 50 sqq.: but perhaps the best account is that given by an ancient grammarian (possibly Trypho) in the valuable *Ἐπιμερισμοὶ* published by Cramer in the A. G. Oxon. I. 371. 20: cf. *Draco* 157; *Chærob.* C. 846. 6: some obvious corrections have been made in the passage, which is as

follows: *ιστέον* ὅτι ἡ *Συναλοιφή* γένος ἐστίν· ἔχει δὲ εἶδη ἑπτὰ· τρία μὲν ἀπλᾶ· τέσσαρα δὲ σύνθετα· καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀπλᾶ ταῦτα· **Ἐκθλιψις*, *Κράσις*, *Συναίρεσις*. καὶ *ἔκθλιψις* μὲν ἐστὶν ἡνίκα εὐρέθῃ λέξις εἰς φωνήεντα ἢ εἰς φωνήεντα [leg. εἰς φωνήεν ἢ εἰς φωνήεντα] καταλήγουσα, τῆς ἐπιφερομένης λέξεως ἀπὸ φωνήεντων [leg. φωνήεντος] ἀρχομένης· τότε γὰρ τὸ χασμῶδες καὶ κεχηρῶδες ἐκθλίβεται [ἐκθλίβει τὸ] τέλος τῆς προηγουμένης λέξεως· καὶ ἡνίκα μὲν ὧσιν ἐν παραθέσει δέχονται ἀπόστροφον· οἷον κατὰ ἐμοῦ, κατ' ἐμοῦ· βούλομαι ἐγώ, βούλομ' ἐγώ· κατὰ εὐεργέτου, κατ' εὐεργέτου· ἡνίκα δὲ ὧσιν ἐν συνθέσει οὐ δέχονται ἀπόστροφον· καταέγραφον, κατέγραφον· ἀναέβην, ἀνέβην· καταέρχομαι, κατέρχομαι. διαφέρει δὲ ἡ συναίρεσις [τῆς] κράσεως κατὰ τούτους τοὺς τρόπους· (1) ἡ συναίρεσις περὶ τοῦ Ι καὶ Υ καταγίνεται προηγουμένη [leg. προηγουμένου] προτακτικοῦ φωνήεντος· οἷον, πᾶς παῖς· αὖω αὖω, Δημοσθένης· Δημοσθένης· διαστέλλεται δὲ τὸ συνηρημένον ἐκ τοῦ ἐντελοῦς, ἐκ τοῦ μὴ περιστίζεσθαι τὸ Ι καὶ Υ ἐν τῇ συναιρέσει· δεῖ γὰρ γινώσκειν ὅτι τότε τὸ Ι καὶ Υ περιστίζεται ἡνίκα προηγείται προτακτικὸν φωνήεν κατὰ διάστασιν· οἷον αὖω, πᾶις, Δημοσθένης· ἐπεὶ ὅτε μὴ προηγείται προτακτικὸν οὐ δεῖ περιστίζειν αὐτά· οἷον, ἰαχὴ ὑπόπτερος· ἡ δὲ κράσις περὶ πάντα τὰ φωνήεντα καταγίνεται· οἷον Δημοσθένης· Δημοσθένους· τὸ ἐμὸν τοῦμόν· ἱερεὺς ἱερέυς· ἰχθύς ἰχθύς [leg. ἰχθὺς]· βότρυν βότρυν· καὶ ἡνίκα μὲν γένηται κράσις ἐν ἀρμογῇ δύο λέξεων τίθεται κορωνίς· οἷον τὸ ἐμὸν τοῦμόν· τὰ ἐμά τὰμά· πρόσθετη προῦστη· ἡνίκα δὲ μὴ γένηται ἐν ἀρμογῇ δύο λέξεων ἡ κράσις, οὐ τίθεται κορωνίς· οἷον νόος νοῦς, Δημοσθένης· Δημοσθένους. (2) ἄλλως τε δὲ ἡ συναίρεσις φυλακτικὴ ἐστὶ τῶν αὐτῶν φωνήεντων· οἷον πᾶς παῖς· Ἀχιλλεῖ Ἀχιλλεῖ· ἡ δὲ κράσις πάντως ἀλλοίωσιν κατεργάζεται· οἷον, Δημοσθένης· Δημοσθένους· τὸ ἐμὸν τοῦμόν· τὰ ἐμά τὰμά. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν εἰς τὰ ἀπλᾶ εἶδη τῆς συναλιφῆς [leg. συναλοιφῆς]· τὰ δὲ σύνθετα εἰς τὰ ταῦτα· (1) *ἔκθλιψις* καὶ *κράσις*, καὶ [dele] (2). *συναίρεσις* [καὶ] *ἔκθλιψις*, καὶ [dele] (3) *κράσις* καὶ *συναίρεσις*, (4) [*ἔκθλιψις* καὶ *κράσις* καὶ *συναίρεσις*]. καὶ **Ἐκθλιψις* μὲν καὶ *κράσις* ἐστὶν ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ, καὶ ἐγώ κἀγώ· *ἔκθλιβεται* γὰρ τὸ Ι τοῦ καὶ συνδέσμου, καὶ κινᾶται τὸ Α καὶ Ε εἰς Α μακρόν. *ἔκθλιψις* δὲ καὶ *συναίρεσις*, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ, ἐμοὶ ὑποδύμη ἐμὸνυποδύνη [leg. ἐμὸνυποδύνει]· *ἔκθλιβεται* τὸ ἰῶτα τῆς ἐμοὶ ἀντωνυμίας καὶ συναίρεται τὸ Ο καὶ Υ εἰς τὴν ΟΥ δίφθογγον· *κράσις* δὲ καὶ *συναίρεσις*, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ ὁ αἰπόλος φῑπόλος· κινᾶται γὰρ τὸ Ο καὶ Α εἰς Ω μέγα, καὶ συναίρεται τὸ Ο καὶ Ι εἰς τὴν Ω [leg. ΩΙ] δίφθογγον· *ἔκθλιψις* δὲ καὶ *κράσις* καὶ *συναίρεσις*, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ οἱ αἰπόλοι φῑπόλοι· *ἔκθλιβεται* γὰρ τὸ Ι τῆς ΟΙ, καὶ κινᾶται τὸ Ο καὶ Α εἰς Ω καὶ συναίρεται τὸ Ω καὶ τὸ ἰῶτα εἰς τὸ Ω [leg. ΩΙ] δίφθογγον.

928. NOTE 4.—How far written speech, especially how far written verse, should express actual pronunciation, is a hard question, which neither ancients nor moderns are able to answer to everyone's satisfaction: many verses now-a-days, both Greek and Latin, are troublesome to read, because fussy editors have a craze for exhibiting the scansion to the eye; Aristarchus had generally more common sense, and valued legibility above most things; forms like *διοσημίᾱστι*, *χρεῖᾱστι*, even if they were diplomatically correct, only confuse and worry: *διοσημίᾱ ᾽στι*, *χρεῖᾱ ᾽στι*, are better because clearer: but it is to be hoped that a time will come when all such oddities will be left for the exclusive use of irreclaimable pedants, and then we shall read in comfort *χρεῖᾱ ἐστί*, dictum est, not dictumst, nor will verse or rhythm suffer in the least by it. *Μὴ ᾽χειν*, *μὴ ᾽νοια*, for *μὴ ᾽χειν* and *μὴ ᾽νοια*, are upon any theory monstrous and impossible.

929. NOTE 5.—The accents proper to crisis cannot be authoritatively determined: the old grammarians give us no information on the subject; the scholiast on Tzetzæ Epistolæ ap. A. G. Oxon. 3. 360. 10 says: *ᾔσυνε τ' ἄλλα, μὴ περίσπα δυστέχνης*, and argues that the circumflex can only arise from the acute followed by the grave accent: the scribe of the Bodleian Plato, written A.D. 896, accents this very combination *τάλλα* (see Wattenbach's 3rd plate); the accents which we find in printed books are sometimes perhaps a reproduction of those

found in manuscripts, but more often they are the products of modern theories. The rule given in the text represents the practice of some of the most industrious editors, but I must leave others to determine whether industry and diplomatic fidelity generally go together, or whether strict diplomatic fidelity would bring us sensibly nearer to such accents as would have approved themselves to an Aristarchus or an Herodian.

930. NOTE 6.—Wolf, Litter. Analekt. 1. (2). p. 434, maintains that trochees resulting from crasis, having the accent on the penultimate, should be *paroxytone* when no new diphthongal sound arises, or when the second word is not properispomenon; hence he prefers *τάργα*, *χάρμα* to *τᾶργα* and *χᾶμα*. The point is a doubtful one, but a general analogy and, as it is said, manuscript authority, are against Wolf's view. The full discussion of his opinion would necessitate the introduction of much that is too purely theoretical to find an appropriate place here. See, however, Götting ad Theodos. Gramm. p. 221; Schol. Ven. A. 126.

931. NOTE 7.—Götting, Accent. p. 385, affirms that an enclitic, when it forms a crasis with a word following it, no longer affects the accent of that which precedes it, as *δαινά τοι ἄρα* becomes *δαινὰ τᾶρα*, not *δαινά τᾶρα*, *τριώματος τᾶν Γηρῶν*, not *τριώματος τᾶν*, *ὀξυγλύκειαν τᾶρα*. He argues that *τοί* in *τᾶρα* can no more influence the accent of the preceding word than it can in *τοίγαρ*; but all editors are not of his opinion; for instance, Bergk prints *βοάσομαί τᾶρα*, Aristoph. Nub. 1154; *ἀπέλαυσά τᾶρ' ἂν νῆ Δί' ἔλθων ἐνθαδί*, Aristoph. Aves 1364: Dindorf has *τριώματος τᾶν Γηρῶν*, Æschyl. Agam. 870; *ἐμοί τε καὶ σοί τᾶρ' ἐπέξωμαι τάδε*, Æschyl. Choeph. 112: Bergk *δαινά τᾶρα πείσομαι*, Aristoph. Achar. 323; and Bekker reads *ὀξυγλύκειάν τᾶρα κοκκιεῖς ῥόαν*, Pollux 6. 80: E. A. J. Ahrens does the same, Æschyl. Frag. 362=318 Dindorf. Each one settles the question according to his own fancies, for no ancient authority says a word on the matter: it is probable that Götting is mistaken, and that his argument is fallacious.

CHAPTER IX.

PROCLITICS AND ENCLITICS.

932. IN conformity with the best Greek manuscripts, though contrary to the express precepts of the ancient grammarians, the following monosyllables are unaccented when they precede the words to which they belong; *ὁ ἦ, οἱ αἱ* of the prepositive article (*ὅ=ὄς, ἦ, οἷ, αἷ, ὅ* of the postpositive article or relative pronoun are accented), the relative adverb *ὥς*, the negative *οὐ* *οὐκ* or *οὐχ*, the conjunction *εἰ* or *αἶ*, and the prepositions *ἐκ* *ἐξ*, *ἐν* *εἰν*, *ἐς* *εἰς* *ὥς*, as *ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐς πόδας*: *ὁ μάντις ἦν ἐν τῇ τέχνῃ*: *εἰν Αἰδου*: *σάφα οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ θεός ἐστιν*: *ὥς ἐκ κακῶν ἐχάρη*: *εἰς Φωκέας ὥς πρὸς συμμάχους ἐπορεύετο*: *ἡ οὐ διάλυσις*: *οἱ ἄνδρες καὶ αἱ γυναῖκες*.

ὦς, *as*, is oxytone when it follows the word to which it belongs, as θεὸς δ' ὦς τίετο δῆμω. When it stands for οὕτως some make it oxytone, but there seems more authority for writing ὦς, as ὦς or ὦς εἰπών.

Οὐ (or οὐκ), when it means *No*, or stands at the end of a sentence, is oxytone, as

P. Ζεὺς δ' ἔστ' ἐκεῖ τις, ὃς νέους τίκτει θεούς;

D. οὐκ, ἀλλ' ὁ Σεμέλην ἐνθάδε ζεύξας γάμοις.

Eurip. Bacch. 467.

B. νῆ τὸν Δί', αὕτη ποὺ 'στί σοί γ' ἡ Δαρδανίς.

P. οὐκ, ἀλλ' ἐν ἀγορᾷ τοῖς θεοῖς δᾶς κάεται.

Aristoph. Vesp. 1371.

S. 1. αἰβοῖ · φέρ' ἄλλην, χατέραν μοι χατέραν,
καὶ τριῖβ' ἔθ' ἐτέρας. S. 2. μὰ τὸν Ἀπόλλω γω μὲν οὐ.

Aristoph. Pax 15.

δίδωμ' ἔκουσα τοῖσδ' ἀναγκασθεῖσα δ' οὐ.

Eurip. Heraclid. 551.

The prepositions are also oxytone under the conditions mentioned above, § 913.

933. NOTE 1.—There are in Greek, as in other languages, words so unimportant of themselves that they have no accent of their own, but are associated by the speaker with the really accented word to which they belong, in the same way as if the two formed one word. In Greek, however, a distinction is observed in such words: (1) those which stand *before*, and (2) those which stand *after*, the word that they refer to. The former of these unaccented words are called *proclitics* [by Hermann, not by any ancient authority], and are not furnished by the Greeks with a sign of accent: the others are called *enclitics*. They differ from each other merely by position; for e. g. *τοι* belongs to both in *τοιγάροι*, the first *τοι* being proclitic, the second enclitic; Götting, Greek Accent. p. 99. This passage expresses the common doctrine concerning the nature of proclitics and enclitics. The Greek grammarians know nothing whatever about proclitics. Ὁ, ἦ, οἶ, and αἶ are oxytone, Joh. Alex. 22. 26; Apoll. de Pron. 62; Arc. 178. 12; Charax, ap. A. G. 1153: so too is εἶ, Arc. 185. 6; Joh. Alex. 40. 17; and οὐ, Arc. 183. 26; Joh. Alex. 32. 21; Chærob. E. 10. 14; 109. 9; and the prepositions, Arc. 179. 26; Joh. Alex. 25. 31: on the whole subject, see Götting, Accent. pp. 388–9; Reiz, de Inclin. Accent. p. 43. Dindorf, in his edition of Sophocles, Lips. 1863, reads in Œd. Tyr. 182, ἐν δ' ἄλοχοι, where others leave ἐν unaccented; one cannot help wishing that editors would once for all make up their minds as to the principles on which they mean to accent their Greek.

934. NOTE 2.—ὦς. A. G. Oxon. 1. 448. 26: καὶ πότε δξύνεται καὶ βαρύνεται τὸ ὦς; ὅτε ἐπὶ τέλους στίχου κεῖται, δξύνεται,

ῥηνιθος ὦς (Π. Γ. 2),

καὶ ὅτε προηγείται ἐγκλιτικὸν, ἔαντε ἀρχὴ φράσεως, ἔαντε μέσον εἴη,
 ὥς μοι καλὰ τὸν οἶτον ἀπότμου παιδὸς ἐνίσποις (Π. Ω. 388).
 ὥστε γὰρ ἡ παῖδες νεαροὶ, χῆραί τε γυναῖκες (Π. Β. 289).
 ἀλλ' ὥς τις τούτων τε βέλος καὶ οἴκοθι πέμπει (Π. Θ. 513).

βαρυτονεῖται δὲ ἐν ἀρχῇ τασσόμενον, μὴ ἐπιφερομένου ἐγκλιτικοῦ,

ὥς εἰπὼν πυλέων (Π. Η. 1).
 ὥς δὲ λέων μήλοισιν (Π. Κ. 485).
 ὥς ἐχάρη Μενέλαος (Π. Γ. 27).

καὶ ἐν μέσῃ φράσει μὴ ἐπιφερομένου ἐγκλιτικοῦ, εἰ μὴ σημαίνει τὸ ὁμῶς ἢ τὸ οὕτως· ὅποτε γε οὕτως ὑποτάσσοιτο συνδέσμφ,

ὥς αἰεὶ τὸν ὁμοῖον ἄγει θεὸς ὥς τὸν ὁμοῖον (Od. P. 218).

καὶ

Ἐκτωρ δ' ὥς εἶδε Τεύκρου βλαφθέντα βέλεμνα (Π. Ο. 484).
 Ἐκτωρ δ' ὥς οὐκ ἔνδον ἀμύμονα τέτμεν ἄκοιτιν (Π. Ζ. 374).

Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ παρήνει καὶ Τυραννίων, τὸ ὥς ἐν μέσῃ φράσει περισπᾶν εἰ μὴ ὑποτάσσοιτο συνδέσμφ, ὥς τὸ καὶ

ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἐθέλω ἐπεὶ ὥς ἄγε νεῖκος Ἀθήνη (Π. Α. 721).
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἱππεῦσι μετέσσομαι (Π. Δ. 322).
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἐθέλω δόμεναι πάλιν εἰ τόγ' ἄμεινον (Π. Α. 116).
 ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὥς σε ξολπα ὀνήσεσθαι κακότητος (Od. E. 379).

The last four examples are curious, for in two of them ὥς is preceded by a conjunction, and yet the scribe circumflexes it. Herod. π. μ. λ. 25. 29: ὥς, τῶς. οὐδὲν εἰς ΩΣ λήγον ἐπίρρημα ὀξυνόμενον, ὑπεσταλμένης Δαυρίδος διαλέκτου, ἀλλὰ μόνον τὸ ὥς, καὶ τῶς ἀναποδοτικὸν αὐτοῦ ὑπάρχον. οὐκ ἄγνωῶ μέντοι, ὅτι ἐν διαφόρῃ σημειωμένῃ καὶ διαφόρῃ συντάξει, ἔσθ' ὅτε περισπᾶται: Joh. Alex. 31. 21: τὸ ὥς αἰεὶ ὀξύνεται, κἂν ἐν ἀρχῇ, κἂν ἐν μέσῳ, κἂν ἐν τέλει ἦ, πλὴν μόνον ὅτε σημαίνει τὸ οὕτως καὶ τὸ ὁμῶς· τότε γὰρ περισπᾶται: Arc. 182. 18: καὶ ὥς ἀντὶ τοῦ οὕτως ὀξύνεται, which passage is probably corrupt; Schol. Ven. A. 116: τὸ ὥς ὅποτε σημαντικόν ἐστι τοῦ ὅμως, περισπᾶται: Schol. Ven. Γ. 159; H. 31; A. 720; Eust. 61. 46: ὅτι ἐν τῷ ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἐθέλω δόμεναι πάλιν, περισπᾶται παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς τὸ ὥς. φέρεται γὰρ ἐν τοῖς Ἡροδώρου καὶ Ἀπίωνος, ὅτι τὸ ὥς ὅτε δηλοῖ τὸ ὅμως περισπᾶται: Apoll. de Conj. 523; de Adv. 581, makes some remarks on the accent of this word which are not very intelligible.

935. For present purposes Enclitics may be described as words which, under certain conditions, affect the accent of those which immediately precede them in the same sentence, and frequently lose their own accent altogether. The following is a list of them:—

(a) *Verbs*.—The Present Indicative of εἰμί and φημί, except φῆς and εἶ; εἰς and ἐσσί are enclitic.

(b) *Pronouns*.—The indefinite τίς τί in all its forms, including the Attic τοῦ and τῷ; the personal pronouns μοῦ, μεῦ, μέθεν, μοί, μέ, τοί, μίν, σφωέ, σφίν, σφέ are always enclitic; the following are enclitic except under the conditions mentioned below, § 945, ἡμῶν, ἡμῖν, ἡμᾶς, σοῦ σέο σεῦ τέος, σοί, σέ, τῷ (but τῷ=σύ is

orthotone) ὑμῶν, ὑμῖν, ὑμᾶς, οὗ ἔο εὔ ἔθεν, οἷ, ἔ μίν νίν, σφῶ σφῶν, σφῶν σφέων, σφίσι σφί, σφᾶς σφέας.

(c) *Particles*.—The indefinites ποτέ, ποθέν, ποθί, πῶς, ποί, πῆ, πού, πῶ; the conjunctives τέ, νύ νύν=δή (νύν, now, is orthotone, see above, § 826), τοί, θήν, πέρ, γέ, κέ, κέν, ῥά. Δε, θε orθεν, when united with the word to which they belong, may also be included.

936. NOTE 1.—The above description does not attempt to express the true nature of an enclitic, but merely marks it off from other words by a property, which is about as much as is done by the older writers: thus Apollonius (de Synt. 97. 26): καλοῦνται οὖν αἱ ἐντελεῖς κατὰ τὴν φωνὴν καὶ τὸν διεγρηγμένον τόνον ὀρθοτονοῦμεναι, τάχα συνωνυμοῦντος τοῦ ὀρθοῦ καὶ τοῦ ὑγιούς· αἱ δὲ τὸν τόνον μετατιθεῖσαι, ὥσπερ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐγκλινόντων τὰ βάρη ἐφ' ἕτερον σῶμα ἐγκλιτικάι: and Herodian (ap. A. G. 1142), ἐγκλιτικὸν δὲ ἐστὶ μόριον, ὃ τὴν ἰδίαν ὀξείαν κοιμίζον τὴν προκειμένην βαρεῖαν εἰς ὀξείαν μεθέστησιν, ᾧ ἡ δυνάμει ἡ φύσει ἑτέρα βαρεῖα ὑπέκειται, δυνάμει μὲν ὡς τὸ δῶματά μοι, φύσει δὲ καθάπερ Ἀρκεσίλαός τε. A. G. Oxon. i. 186. 16 is one of the best passages on enclitics anywhere to be found, but it contains a ludicrous error; 187. 6: εἰ δὲ ἐστὶ λέξις προπαροξύτονος τότε πίπτουσι δύο τόνοι εἰς τὴν λέξιν εἰς μὲν ὁ Κύριος τόνος: here the grammarian is made to say 'the Lord is one,' whereas what he wrote was εἰς μὲν ὁ κύριος τόνος, ἕτερος δὲ ὁ τῆς ἐγκλίσεως, 'the word receives two accents, one the accent proper to the word, the other that of the enclisis; κύριος τόνος is one of the commonest of technical terms. On the theory of enclitics see Götting, Accent. p. 390.

937. NOTE 2.—*Enclitic Verbs*. Arc. 142. 6: ἐν δὲ ῥήμασιν ἐγκλίνεται τὸ φημί καὶ εἰμί. περὶ δ' ἑνδεκά φημι, τόσσον ἐγὼ φημι. τοῦτου τὸ δεύτερον φῆς (sic) ἀνέγκλιτον. τὸ δὲ τρίτον ἐγκλίνεται· τί φησιν οὗτος; ἔσθ' ὅτε καὶ τὰ πληθυντικά ἐγκλίνεται. ἔτι καὶ τὸ εἰμί· Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι. τὸ δὲ εἰ ἀνέγκλιτον. τὸ δὲ . . . ἐστὶν ἐγκλίνεται· αἵματος ἐστὶν ἀγαθοῦ. τοῦτο δὲ τὸ ἐστὶν ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς τῶν λόγων βαρύνεται· ἐστὶ πόλις Ἐφύρη, καὶ μετὰ τῆς οὐ ἀποφάσεως οὐκ ἐστὶν ἀγαθόν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦ καὶ καὶ ὡς παροξύνεται· καὶ ἐστὶν ἰδεῖν, ὡς ἐστὶν εἰπεῖν. ὁμοίως καὶ τὰ διτικά καὶ τὰ πληθυντικά ἐγκλίνονται. καὶ ἐσσι δεύτερον ἐνικὸν ἐγκλίνεται· [cf. Herod. π. ε. μ. 1144] σχέτλιός ἐσσι γεραιέ. On φῆς see Charax, 1152, A. G. 1158, Schol. Ven. P. 174: φῆ for φησί is also enclitic, Apoll. de Adv. 543. 11; Joh. Alex. 21. 15. The best grammarians made φαμεν, φατε, φασι enclitic, Charax, 1152: τὰ δὲ πληθυντικά οὐκ ἐξωμάλιστα, ἀλλὰ παρὰ μὲν τοῖς πολλοῖς καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς ἀκριβέσις ἐγκλίνεται, ἀνθρωπὸν φαμεν, ἀνθρωπὸν φατε, ἀνθρωπὸν φασι, παρὰ τισι δ' οὐ, οἷς ἡ ἀκριβὴς ἀνάγνωσις οὐκ ἐπέσθη: cf. Schol. Ven. O. 735: ἡ τινὰς φαμεν εἶναι ἀοσσητήρας ὀπίσω· τὸ φαμὲν ἐντελές ἐστὶ καὶ ἐνεστώτα χρόνον σημαίνει· διὰ τὰς δύο συλλαβὰς βαρυτονητέον. When orthotone the dissyllabic forms of φημί and εἰμί in the Indicative Mood are oxytone, Apoll. de Synt. 134. 24, and above, § 767: φημί was considered to be an Æolic form of φῶ, hence Tyrannion barytoned it, e. g. φῆμι γάρ οὖν κατανεύσαι, Eust. 1613. 18, and Telephus Pergamenus denied that φημί and ἐστών were enclitic, Charax, 1152: ἡμί is never enclitic, Charax, 1152.

On the enclitics εἰς (or εἰς or ἥς) and ἐσσί see Herod. π. ε. μ. 1144, Charax, 1151, Joh. Alex. 21. 17: ἔασι is not enclitic; on the other persons of the dual and plural see Arc. 142. 6, Herod. π. ε. μ. 1144. Some grammarians considered their enclisis a mistake, e. g. Heraclides. Eust. 1457. 46: ἡμάρτηται δὲ καθ'

Ἡρακλείδην τὸ ἐστέ. ὡς γὰρ οὐ λέγομεν δείκνυστε ἢ φάστε, οὕτως οὐδὲ ἔτι ἐστέ. ἔτι δὲ καὶ καθότι δέχνεται, οὐδὲν γὰρ τῶν εἰς ΤΕ ληγόντων δέχτονεῖται, ἡμαρτημένου τοῦ φατέ· καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ἁμαρτάνει φησὶν ἐγκλίνας ἐν Ἰλιάδι τὸ, ὑμεῖς μάρτυροί ἐστε. οὐ γὰρ ἀνήρηται τι μὴ πρότερον δέχτονονόμενον. εἰ δὲ ἀνήρηται τὸ δέχτονονόμενον, ἀτοπὸς φησὶ καὶ ἡ ἐγκλισις. οὕτω δὲ καὶ περὶ τούτων γράψας, ἐτέρωθι λέγει ὅτι τὸ ἐσμεν ἐστὲ εἰσὶν εἰ καὶ ἡμαρτῆται δέχτονονόμενα, ὅμως ἔπαθον τοῦτο, διὰ τὰ ἐνικὰ οἷς δέχονται ὁμοτονεῖν.

938. Ἐστί is paroxytone when it begins a sentence, or when it is immediately preceded by οὐκ, μή, εἰ, ὡς, ἀλλά, καί, or τοῦτο, as ἔστι θεός, ἔστι πόλις Ἐφύρη, οὐκ ἔστιν ἀγαθός, εἰ ἔστι κακός, τοῦτ' ἔστιν ἁμαρτημα, ὡς ἔστι κακὸν ἁμαθία, ἀλλ' ἔστιν εἰπεῖν.

Many modern scholars make ἔστι paroxytone whenever it affirms existence or possibility, as ἔστι δ' ὅπη νῦν ἔστι, Æschyl. Agam. 67; κείσε μὲν ἔστι (= ἔξεστι) καὶ ὕστερον ὁρμηθῆναι, Hom. Il. 14. 313. It is also usual to write ἔστι whenever it is followed by any relative particles, as ἔστιν οἷ, ἔστιν ὡς, ἔστιν ὅπου: in many editions ἔστι, even when a mere copula, is paroxytone if it begins a verse, as

πέπλον δ', ὅστις τοι χαριέστατος ἦδὲ μέγιστος
ἔστιν ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ, καὶ τοι πολὺ φίλτατος αὐτῇ.

Il. 6. 271.

939. NOTE.—Herod. π. ε. μ. 1148: τὸ ἔστιν ἡνίκα ἄρχει λόγον, ἢ ὅτε ὑποτάσσεται τῇ οὐ ἀποφάσει ἢ τῷ καὶ ἢ εἰ ἢ ἄλλῃ συνδέσμῳ ἢ τῷ ὡς ἐπιρρήματι ἢ τῷ τοῦτο, τῇ καὶ τὴν δέξιν ἔχει ἐπὶ τοῦ Ε: Arg. 142. 13; 147. 23; E. M. 301. 2; S. V. A. 63. According to Hermann (de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 84) ἐστί is enclitic when it is merely the copula, where consequently it might be omitted, and orthotone whenever it predicates existence or possibility, as κείσε μὲν ἔστι (= ἔξεστι) καὶ ὕστερον ὁρμηθῆναι, Il. 14. 313; ἀλλ' ἔπεν· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἔστιν ἀποσταδὸν Ἀργείοισι μάρνασθαι, Il. 15. 556, in which cases it could not be omitted. Hermann's rule seems reasonable, squares pretty well with what the older grammarians say, and has been followed by several modern editors.

940. The enclitic forms of εἰμί are generally orthotone in modern books when, 1. they begin a sentence or a verse, as ξείνος φίλος Ἀργεῖ μέσσω Εἰμί, Il. 6. 224; 2. when they are separated by a stop from the words to which they belong, as σκολιὸς δὲ ταῦτη, κατάπερ ὁ Μαίανδρος, ἐστὶ ὁ Νεῖλος, Herod. 2. 29; ἐγὼ τοι, μήτερ, εἰμί παῖς σέθεν, Eurip. Bacch. 1118, and, 3. in elisions, as τοῦτ' ἐστίν, Demosth. 701; 851; τί ποτ' ἐστίν, Demosth. 724; ἀγαθὸς δ' ἐστίν, but ἀγαθὸς δέ ἐστιν.

941. The enclitic forms of φημί are oxytone in modern editions when they begin a sentence or verse, and when they are separated by a stop from the preceding words, as φασὶν ἀλλήλαις ξυνελθεῖν τὰς τριήρεις εἰς λόγον, Aristoph. Eqq. 1300; πολλοὶ

γάρ, φημί, οὐκ ἀγαπῶντες, Lucian. Deor. Concil. 2; ἔα, φημί, τὰ περὶ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων, Lucian. Deor. Concil. 11. But editions and editors differ much as to the accentuation of such combinations. Dindorf and others print καὶ φημί καπόφημι κοῦκ ἔχω τι φῶ, Soph. Œd. Col. 317.

942. Contrary to the statements of the old grammarians, the indefinite *τις* is orthotone in modern editions, 1. when it begins a clause, as οὐκ ἡ αὐτὴ ἀρετὴ ἀπλῶς ἂν εἴη πολίτου καὶ ἀνδρός, τινὸς μέντοι πολίτου, Arist. Polit. 3. 4. 9; ἀναγκαῖον δ' ἦτοι πᾶσι τοῖς πολίταις ἀποδεδόσθαι πάσας παύτας τὰς κρίσεις ἢ τισὶ πάσας, οἷον ἀρχῇ τινὶ μιᾷ ἢ πλείοσιν, ἢ ἐτέραις ἐτέρας, ἢ τινὰς μὲν αὐτῶν πᾶσι, τινὰς δὲ τίσιν, Arist. Polit. 4. 14. 3; τίς ἔνδον, ᾧ παῖ, παῖ, μάλ' αὖθις, ἐν δόμοις; Æschyl. Choeph. 654; 2. when it begins a verse, as

οὐδέ τι Νηλεὺς

τῷ ἐδίδου, ὃς μὴ ἔλικας βόας εὐρυμετώπους

ἐκ Φυλάκης ἐλάσεις

Hom. Od. 11. 288;

3. when preceded by the article, in the singular number, as ὁ τις ἄνθρωπος, Arist. Cat. 5. 2; ἡ τις γραμματική, Arist. Cat. 2. 2, where Bekker notes that cod. B reads ἡ τίς; 4. after a stop, and therefore after a vocative case, as πῶς γὰρ ἂν, ἔφην ἐγώ, ᾧ βέλτιστε, τίς ἀποκρίναιτο; 5. in the combination τινὲς μὲν . . . τινὲς δὲ: lastly, 6. when emphatic, as τὸ χρῶμα ἐν σώματι· οὐκοῦν καὶ ἐν τινὶ σώματι· εἰ γὰρ μὴ ἐν τινὶ τῶν καθ' ἕκαστα, οὐδὲ ἐν σώματι ὅλως, Arist. Cat. 5. 7; but, when *τις* or *τι* are equivalent to *somebody*, or *something of importance*, they are enclitic, as εἰ μὲν γὰρ τὰ ἀνόητα ὠρέγετο αὐτῶν, ἦν ἂν τι τὸ λεγόμενον, εἰ δὲ καὶ τὰ φρόνιμα, πῶς λέγοιεν ἂν τι; Arist. Eth. Nic. 7. 2. 4; yet C. F. Hermann prints οὔτοι ἀπόβλητον ἔπος εἶναι δεῖ, ᾧ Φαῖδρε, δ' ἂν εἴπωσι σοφοί, ἀλλὰ σκοπεῖν μὴ τι λέγωσι, Plat. Phædr. 260 A, where others have μή τι. In all other circumstances *τις*, whether it precedes or follows the word to which it belongs, is enclitic, as

οὐδέ τις οὖν μοι

νηῶν πημάνθη, ἀλλ' ἀσκηθέες καὶ ἄνουσοι.

Hom. Od. 14. 254.

οὐκ οἶδ'· οὐ γάρ πώ τις ἐδν γόνον αὐτὸς ἀνέγνω,
ὥς δὴ ἔγωγ' ὄφελον μάκαρός νῦ τευ ἔμμεναι υἱός.

Hom. Od. 1. 216.

ἦ γάρ οἱ ζώῃ γ' ἦν ἄσπετος· οὗτινι τόσση.

Hom. Od. 14. 96.

κλαῖ' ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄνυσίν τινα δῆομεν· ἀλλὰ τάχιστα.

Hom. Od. 4. 544.

εἰ μὲν τις τὸν ὄνειρον—οὗτινι κοσμηθεῖσα—καὶ τινα Τρωϊάδων—οὓς τινας μεθιέντας ἴδοι—ἀπαιτῶν γὰρ παρὰ τινος τῶν μαθητῶν τὸν μισθὸν ἡγανάκτει. It will be found, however, that editors are capricious and inconsistent.

943. NOTE 1.—See Kühner, G. G. I. 269; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Charax, 1151. Τευ, like του and τῷ for τινός and τινί, is enclitic, as ἀλλ' οὗτε σοὶ οὐτέ τῳ ἄλλῳ, Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Arc. 142. 2; S. V. Φ. 252: αἰετοῦ οἶματ' ἔχων μέλανος τοῦ θηρητῆρος· Ἀρίσταρχος μέλανός του· ἀγνοεῖ δὲ ὅτι ὁ ποιητὴς τῷ ἐγκλιτικῷ ΤΟΥ οὐ χρῆται. ἄμεινον οὖν ἄρθρον αὐτὸ ἐκδέχεσθαι. There can, I think, be very little doubt that many of these modern accents are wrong: ὁ τις ἄνθρωπος for any individual man, and all similar combinations, ought to be written ὁ τις ἄνθρωπος. The modern device of writing τὶς with a grave accent finds no warrant among the old grammarians, and, even if ὁ τὶς is found in a manuscript of the ninth or tenth century, it is probable that it only represents the pronunciation of the scribe's age, not that of Apollonius or Herodian.

944. NOTE 2.—*Enclitic Pronouns.* On μου, μοι, με see Arc. 142. 26: on μεν, Eust. 32. 45: on με, Schol. Ven. Γ. 400; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1144: ἐκ δὲ ἀντανυμῶν αἱ μὲν ἐγείρουσαι τὴν ὀξεῖαν τὴν πρὸ αὐτῶν ἐγκλιματικά καλοῦνται, αἱ δὲ μὴ ἐγείρουσαι ὀρθοτονούμεναι, αἱ μὲν οὖν αἰὲν ἐγείρουσαι τὴν πρὸ αὐτῶν ὀξεῖαν εἰσιν αἶδε, μεῦ μου, μοί τοί, μέ μιν, σφίν σφε, σφῳέ, . . . αἱ δὲ ποτὲ μὲν ἐγείρουσαι τὴν πρὸ αὐτῶν ποτὲ δὲ μὴ, σεῦ σέο σοῦ σοί σέ, εὖ οἷ ἔθεν, σφί σφῳ σφίσι σφέας: on μεθέν, Apoll. de Pron. 98 A: σοῦ σοί σέ, Arc. 143. 3; Apoll. de Pron. 105 A: τοί, Apoll. de Pron. 105 A: ὀρθοτονεῖται δὲ καὶ παρ' Ἀλκμᾶνι, συνηθῶς Δαριεῦσιν· ἄδοι Διδος δόμῳ ὁ χορὸς ἀμὸς καὶ τοί, φάναξ: it seems from the same passage that τίνι is also enclitic as οὗ γάρ τινι ὁ φθονερὸς δαίμων: τύ=σέ, as τί τυ ἐγὼν ποίω, Apoll. de Pron. 68 B; de Synt. 120. 12: 131. 25; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1145: τέος, Apoll. de Pron. 95 C: ἔτι τῇ ἐμέος ἡ τέος κατ' ἐγκλισιν σύζυγος, ἐκ πεφῆναντί τεος αἱ δυσθαλῖαι, Σώφρων· τὸ γὰρ ὀρθοτονούμενον κτητικὴν σημαίνει: on οἷ ἔ and μίν see Arc. 143. 4; Apoll. de Pron. 49 A: μόνως ἐγκλίνονται αἱ τοῦ τρίτου δυϊκαί, καὶ ἡ μίν, αἱ τε μονοσύλλαβοι σφίν καὶ σφέ, ἥ τε διὰ τοῦ τ τοί, Apoll. de Pron. 107 C: on ἔθεν, Schol. Ven. A. 114; Γ. 128; Arc. 143. 23, some made it always orthotone, Apoll. de Pron. 98 A: οἷ, Schol. Ven. B. 665; I. 392; Ψ. 387: ἔ, Schol. Ven. Δ. 534; Arc. 143. 4: σφέ and ψέ, Apoll. de Pron. 49 A; 128 A: on σφῳέ and σφῳίν, Schol. Ven. Θ. 402: γυῖώσω μὲν σφῳίν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὠκέας ἵππους· ἐγκλιτικὴ νῦν ἐστὶν ἡ ἀντανυμία· τρίτου γὰρ προσώπου. τὰ δὲ τρίτα δυϊκὰ τό τε σφῳέ καὶ σφῳίν ἐγκλιτικά ἐστίν. ὅτε μέντοι δευτέρου γίνεται τὸ σφῳίν προπερισπᾶται ὀρθοτονεῖται γὰρ τὸ γυῖώσειν μὲν σφῳίν: Schol. Ven. O. 155; Ψ. 281; Arc. 143. 10; Joh. Alex. 23. 34; Apoll. de Pron. 114 A sq.; 141 B; de Synt. 167. 15: νῳίν and σφῳίν are never enclitic, Arc. 143. 8: on σφῳν, σφίν, σφῳάς see Apoll. de Pron. 49 A; 125 A; 128 A; Arc. 143. 17; Schol. Ven. Z. 367; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1146 sq.; Kühner, G. G. I. 263, asserts that τεῖν, φίν, ψίν, and ψέ are enclitic, but he quotes no authority for the statement.

945. The pronouns above mentioned are not always enclitic. They are orthotone,

1. When they begin a sentence, clause, or verse, as

χωρῶ πρὸς ἔργον· σοὶ δ' ἐφίεμαι, θεὰ,
τοιάνδ' αἶ μοι σύμμαχον παρεστάναι.

Soph. Ajax 116.

σὲ μὲν εὖ πράσσοντ' ἐπιχαίρω.

Soph. Ajax 136.

οὗτος, σὲ φωνῶ τόνδε τὸν νεκρὸν χεροῖν
μὴ συγκομίζειν.

Soph. Ajax 1047.

πορεύσομαι,

σοῦ μὲν τυχὼν ἀγνώτος, ἐν δὲ τοῖσδ' ἴσος.

Soph. Œd. Tyr. 676.

2. When they are emphatic, or imply a contrast between one person and another, as

δαιμόνι', ἀτρέμας ἦσο, καὶ ἄλλων μῦθον ἄκουε,
οἷ σέο φέρτεροί εἰσι· σὺ δ' ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἀναλκίς.

Hom. Il. 2. 200.

Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι,
ὃς σεῦ, ἀνευθεν ἐὼν, μέγα κήδεται ἧδ' ἐλεαίρει.

Hom. Il. 2. 26.

ὥς σοὶ ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἀτάρβητος νόος ἐστίν.

Hom. Il. 3. 63.

ἐπεὶ οὕτινά φησιν ὁμοῖον
οἱ ἔμεναι Δανάων, οὓς ἐνθάδε νῆες ἔνεικαν.

Hom. Il. 9. 305.

But ὥς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι καὶ με γλυκὺς ἡμέρος αἰρεῖ,

Hom. Il. 3. 446,

because Paris is not contrasting Helen with any other woman. After ἐπεὶ, however, enclitic pronouns remain enclitic, even when emphatic, as

δᾶερ ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστα πόνος φρένας ἀμφιβέβηκεν.

Hom. Il. 6. 355.

3. When preceded by a preposition, as

καὶ τὰ μὲν εὖ δάσσαντο μετὰ σφίσιν υἷες Ἀχαιῶν.

Hom. Il. 1. 368.

διὰ σέ: περὶ σοῦ: ἐπὶ σοί, and after ἔνεκα, as ἔνεκα σοῦ: *tis*, however, forms an exception, as ἔνεκά του, ἔνεκά τινος: μέχρι του.

4. When they are joined with any case of αὐτός, as

ἐν πρύμνῃ δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα καθέζετο· παρ δὲ οἱ αὐτῷ
εἶσε Θεοκλύμενον. Hom. Od. 15. 285.

σοὶ δ' αὐτῷ μελέτω, καὶ ἐμῶν ἐμπάξω μύθων.
Hom. Od. 1. 305.

ἔο δ' αὐτοῦ πάντα κολούει. Hom. Od. 8. 211.

οὐρῇ δὲ πλευράς τε καὶ ἰσχία ἀμφοτέρωθεν
μαστιέται, ἔε δ' αὐτὸν ἐποτρύνει μαχέσασθαι.
Hom. Il. 20. 170.

5. When οὖ, οἶ, ἔ, ἔο, εὔ, ἔθεν, σφέων, σφίσι, σφέας are resolvable into ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῆς, ἑαυτόν, etc., that is, when they are used in a reflexive sense, as

Δηῖφοβος δὲ
ἀσπίδα ταυρεῖνν σχέθ' ἀπὸ ἔο=ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ.
Hom. Il. 13. 162.

ἦ ὀλίγον οἶ (=ἑαυτῷ) παῖδα ἐοικότα γείνατο Τυδεύς.
Hom. Il. 5. 800.

But οἶ δέ οἱ (=αὐτῷ) ἐβλάφθησαν, ἄνευ κέντροιο θέοντες.
Hom. Il. 23. 387.

καὶ γάρ ῥα Κλυταιμνήστρης προβέβουλα
κουριδίης ἀλόχου· ἐπεὶ οὗ ἔθεν (αὐτῆς) ἐστὶ χερσίων.
Hom. Il. 1. 113.

Θρήϊκες ἀκρόκομοι, δολίχ' ἔγχεα χερσὶν ἔχοντες,
οἷ ἔ (=αὐτόν) μέγαν περ ἔοντα καὶ ἵφθιμον καὶ ἀγανὸν
ᾤσαν ἀπὸ σφείων.
Hom. Il. 4. 533.

The ancient critics differed considerably in their opinions about the accentuation of such passages as these, and modern editors do not seem to be always quite sure of their own theories.

According to the grammarians αὐτός is enclitic in Hom. Il. 12. 204,

κόψε γὰρ αὐτὸν ἔχοντα κατὰ στήθος παρὰ δειρὴν,
ἰδνωθεὶς ὀπίσω,

but Dindorf and others read, as Trypho did, κόψε γὰρ αὐτόν.

946. NOTE 1.—Kühner, G. G. 1. 271, asserts that in Homer when αὐτός is

added to a personal pronoun three cases are to be distinguished: 1. both pronouns have a reflexive sense, *αὐτός* generally following, the personal pronoun is orthotone, as *σέο αὐτοῦ*, *ἐξ αὐτοῦ*, *ἐξ αὐτόν*: 2. the personal pronoun reflexive, and *αὐτός* precedes and is emphatic, the personal pronoun is enclitic, as *αὐτὸν μὲν σε πρῶτα σάω*, *αὐτόν . . . μιν δαμάσσας*: 3. the personal pronoun not reflexive, in which case, if emphatic, it precedes and is orthotone, as *ἀλλὰ τὸδ' ἡμὲν ἐμοὶ πολὺ κέρδιον ἢ δὲ οἱ αὐτῷ*, or it is enclitic, and *αὐτός* sometimes precedes, sometimes follows, if the personal pronoun is not emphatic, as *αὐτόν με*, *σε αὐτόν*.

947. NOTE 2.—Kühner, G. G. I. 271, quotes *πρὸς σε* from Xen. Sympos. 5. 8, where, however, L. Dindorf rightly has *πρὸς σέ*: he also declares that, when one preposition is opposed to another, 'the preposition is naturally accented, and the pronoun enclitic, as Xen. Anab. 7. 7. 32: *πολὺν ἂν προθυμότερον ἵοιεν ἐπὶ σε ἢ σὺν σοι*,' and so L. Dindorf prints it, but there is no ancient authority for it; only one passage occurs to me where an old grammarian seems to deny that pronouns after a preposition are always orthotone, and that is Schol. Ven. Φ. 174: *ἄλτ' ἐπὶ οἱ ἢ οἱ ἀντωνυμία ἀπόλυτός ἐστι καὶ ἐγκλιτική διὰ τῆς ἐπὶ προθέσεως τὸ τέλος ὀξύνουσιν*: in many modern editions this is printed *ἐπὶ οἱ* according to rule; it is a case where two rules are in conflict, for *ἐπὶ οἱ* would properly mean *against himself*, whereas it here means *against him*, hence it was natural that some should prefer to break another rule and write *ἐπὶ οἱ*.

948. NOTE 3.—Kühner, G. G. I. 172, declares that the unaccented prepositions are united with enclitics, as *ἐκ μου*, *ἐν μοι*, *εἰς σε*, *ἐν σοι*: he quotes no authority for such an accentuation as this, nor could he do so; were we strictly to follow the precepts of the old grammarians, all such combinations would be written *ἐκ μου*, *ἐν μοι*, *εἰς σέ*, *ἐν σοί*, and so on; but in our editions the preposition is left unaccented, and the pronoun is orthotone, e.g. *ἐς σέ*, Soph. Elect. 954; Philoct. 500: *εἰς σέ*, Eurip. Androm. 63; Iphig. Aul. 480; 877; Heraclid. 147; Phœniss. 435; 569; Hec. 802: *εἰς ἐ*, Hom. Od. 22. 436; Il. 23. 203; Apollon. Rhod. 2. 467, ed. Hoelzlin: *ἐν σοί*, Soph. Œd. Rex 314; Œd. Col. 392; Trachin. 621; Eurip. Alcest. 278; Helena 1425; Rhes. 859: *ἐκ σοῦ*, Eurip. Androm. 1235; Hippolyt. 1177: *σὺν σοί*, Hom. Il. 10. 290; Od. 3. 85; 13. 391: *σὺν σοί τε καί*, Il. 9. 346: at least, so they stand in Dindorf's editions of Homer and Sophocles, and Nauck's edition of Euripides.

949. NOTE 4.—Apoll. de Pron. 54 A: *αἱ ἐγκλιτικαὶ . . . ἀρκτικαὶ γινόμεναι, ὀρθοτονοῦνται, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐμὲ δ' ἔγνω καὶ προσέειπεν καὶ τῶν παραπλησίων*: Apoll. de Pron. 49 B; Apoll. de Synt. 166. 17: *αἱ ἀρκτικαὶ ἀντωνυμίαι φυσικῶς ὀρθοτονοῦνται: τὸ οὖν σέο δ' ὁστέα πύσει ἄρουρα ἀπανάγνωσμα, εἰ δύναται ἐγκλιθῆναι καὶ μὴ ἐγκέκλειται. ὁμοίως ὅτι καὶ αἱ προθέσεις ὀρθοτονοῦσι τὰς ἀντωνυμίας οὐκ ἄλλην ἄρα τάσιν ἀναδέχεται τὸ ἐξ ἐμεῦ ἢ τὴν ὀρθήν*: Arg. 144. 13; Schol. Ven. E. 64.

950. NOTE 5.—Arg. 143. 24: *αἱ μὲν οὖν ἐγκλινόμεναι τῶν ἀντωνυμιῶν αὐταὶ εἰσιν, αἵτινες ὀρθοτονοῦνται μὲν ἀντιδιαστολὴν ἔχουσιν ἐτέρου προσώπου: ἐμοῦ ἡκουσας οὐκ ἄλλου: ἐμοὶ ἔδωκας, οὐκ ἄλλω: ἐμὲ ἐδίδαξας, οὐκ ἄλλον. ἐγκλινόμεναι δὲ ἀπόλυτα πρόσωπα δηλοῦσιν: ἡκουσά σου, ἔδωκά σοι: καὶ ἡ μὲν γενικωτάτη αἰτία τῆς ὀρθῆς τάσεως ἡ ἀντιδιαστολὴ τοῦ προσώπου: αὕτη δὲ διαιρεῖται εἰς πλείονα εἶδη: αἱ τε γὰρ διεξενγόμεναι ὀρθοτονοῦνται: καὶ ἐμοὶ καὶ Ἀπολλωνίῳ, ἢ ἐμοὶ ἢ Ἀπολλωνίῳ. καὶ μετὰ τοῦ ἔνεκα συνδέσμον: ἔνεκα σοῦ ἔνεκα μου: Schol. Ven. A. 214; 294; B. 27: ὅς σε. ὀρθοτονητέον τὴν σεῦ: ἀντιδιέσταλται γὰρ πρὸς τὸν Ἀχιλλέα: ἡ ὅτι πρόκειται τοῦ ῥήματος ἡ ἀντωνυμία: Schol. Ven. B. 201: οἱ σέο φέρτεροί εἰσι: οὕτως ὀρθοτονητέον τὴν σέο: ἀντιδιασταλτικὴ γὰρ ἐστίν: Schol. Ven. Γ. 63. 160. 446; I. 494: ἀλλὰ σὲ παῖδα, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ, ποιεύμεν: ἐνθάδε ὀρθοτονητέον, ἔμφασιν*

γὰρ δείξῃς: Schol. Ven. T. 105; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1145; Apoll. de Synt. 125. 21; 143. 18; de Pron. 44 A.

951. NOTE 6.—When Paris (II. 3. 446) says to Helen, *ὥς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι καὶ με γλυκὺς ἡμερος αἰρεῖ*, the pronoun *σέο* is enclitic, because he is not contrasting his love for her with that for any other woman, but the same words in the mouth of Zeus (II. 14. 328) are written *ὥς σέο*, because he tells Hera that he feels more charmed with her at present than he ever was with Danaë, Semele, and the rest of his favourites; cf. Schol. Ven. ad loc.; Charax, 1152: *καὶ τὸ σέο δὲ παρὰ τὸ σοῦ ἐνεκλίθη, ὥς ἐπὶ τοῦ Πάριδος ὥς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι, ἐπὶ γὰρ τοῦ Διὸς, ὀρθοτονεῖται· ἀντιδιαστολὴν γὰρ ἔχει πρὸς ἄλλας γενικάς, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ Πάριδος οὐκ ἔστι διαστολὴ πρὸς ἄλλην*: cf. Apoll. de Synt. 166. 1. As might be expected, there are passages where the grammarians differ, e. g. II. 9. 614, *οὐδὲ τί σε χρὴ τὸν φιλέειν, ἵνα μὴ μοι ἀπέχθαι φιλέοντι*: Schol. Ven. I. 614: *ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἀναγινώσκει ἵνα μὴ μοι, τὰς δύο βαρυτόνως· οἶον ἵνα μὴ ἐμοί κατ' ὀρθὴν τάσιν. συγκριτικὴ γὰρ ἔστι, φησὶν, ὥς πρὸς τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα· καὶ ὑγιῶς φησὶν. ἡ μέντοι παράδοσις ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀνέγνω, ἐπὶ τὴν μὴ τὴν ὀξείαν τιθεῖσα, ὁμοίως τῷ, μὴ μοι οἶνον ἄειρε, τῷ μὴ εἶναι ἐν τῇ ἀντωνυμίᾳ τὸ Ε, ἀλλ' ἀποβεβλήσθαι. καὶ ὁμοιά ἐστιν ἡ πλάνη τῷ ἢ μ' ἀνάειρε τῷ ἢ ἐγὼ σέ καὶ τῷ τὰ χα δὴ με διαρραΐσουσιν καὶ αὐτόν. εἴ γε ἐχρῆν καὶ ταῦτα ὀρθοτονεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ τῷ μὴ ὀρᾶσθαι κατ' ἀρχὴν τὸ Ε' οὕτως ἀνέγνωσαν· τοῦτο γὰρ ἐπακολουθεῖ ταῖς πρωτοτύποις. ἐχρῆν δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐπιγνῶναι ὅτι κρᾶσις δύναται ἐπακολουθεῖν, καὶ οὕτως ῥῶσαι τὴν ὑγιῇ ἀνάγνωσιν. And again, II. 1. 396: *πολλάκι γὰρ σεο πατρός ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἄκουσα*, where S. V. says, *Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ τὴν σέο ἐγκλίνει λέγων ἀπλὴν τε εἶναι αὐτὴν, καὶ ἀντιδιαστολὴν οὐκ ἔχειν. ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς καίτοι, φησὶν, ὀφείλουσα ὀρθοτονεῖσθαι, ἵνα λέγῃ σοῦ καὶ οὐκ ἄλλης ἀκήκοα, ὅμως πεπεῖσθαι φησι κατὰ τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν Ἀριστάρχῳ. Ptolemæus made it enclitic, though for a different reason. And again, II. 5. 252, *ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ σὲ πεισμένον οἶω*: Schol. Ven. ad loc., *ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης τὸν δὲ ὀξύνει, ἵνα ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀνάγνω. οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον δὲ, ἀλλ' ὀρθοτονεῖν· καὶ γὰρ δύναται συνδεδέσθαι.***

952. NOTE 7.—Custom is the main reason assigned for making an emphatic pronoun enclitic after *ἐπεὶ*: Schol. Ven. Z. 355: *τὴν δὲ σὲ ἀντωνυμίαν ὀξυτονοῦσι, τουτέστιν ὀρθοτονοῦσιν, ἐπεὶ πρὸς τί ἐστιν. ἔστι μὲν οὖν ἀληθὲς, ὅτι ἀντιδιασταλτικὴ ἔστι νῦν ἡ ἀντωνυμία· ἡ μέντοι κοινὴ ἀνάγνωσις ἀνέγνω ἐγκλιτικῶς αἰετὴν τοιαύτην σύνταξιν· ὁ δὲ λέγω τοιοῦτόν ἐστι, τὸ ἐπεὶ σε εὐρέθῃ συνεχῶς οὕτως ἀνεγνωσμένον ἐγκλιτικῶς αἰετὴν, μὴ ἐπιφερομένον συνδέσμον, ἐπεὶ σ' εἶασεν Ἀχιλλεύς, ἐπεὶ σ' ἐπρωτὰ καὶ χάνω, ἐπεὶ σ' ἐφυγὼν ἱκετεύσα, ἐπεὶ σ' ἐλέοντα. οὕτως δὲ καὶ, ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστ' ἀπὸ πόνου φρένας. καὶ μοι δοκοῦσι τῷ πρώτῳ προσώπῳ ἀκολουθεῖν οἱ οὕτως ἀνεγνωκότες, πιθανῶς πάνν· διὰ γὰρ τῆς φωνῆς τὸ πρῶτον πρόσωπον ἐπιδείκνυται τό τε ὀρθοτονούμενον, καὶ τὸ ἐγκλιτικόν. εἴ γε ἡ ἐμὲ αἰτιατικῇ, ὅτε φυλάσσει τὸ Ε ὀρθοτονεῖται, εἰ δὲ ἀποβάλοι, ἐγκλιτικὴ ἔστιν. εὐρέθῃ τοίνυν μετὰ τοῦ ἐπεὶ συνδέσμου παρὰ τῷ Ποιητῇ, κατὰ ταύτην σύνταξιν ἀποβάλλουσα τὸ Ε, Ἐκτορ, ἐπεὶ με κατ' αἶσαν, ἐπεὶ μ' ἀφέλεσθέ γε δόντες. τοῦτ' αὖτε τοίνυν τῷ λόγῳ πιθανὸν ἂν εἴη κατακολουθήσαντας ἡμᾶς ἀναγινώσκειν ἐγκλιτικῶς, ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστ': Schol. Ven. K. 574.*

953. NOTE 8.—Arc. 144. 5: *καὶ αἱ μετὰ προθέσεως δὲ αἰετὶ ὀρθοτονοῦνται, διὰ σέ, περὶ σοῦ, κατ' ἐμέ, ἐπὶ σοί*: Apoll. de Pron. 52 C: *ὁμοίως αἱ προθέσεις παρατιθέμεναι ὀρθοτονοῦσι, κατ' ἐμέ, δι' ἐμέ, περὶ ἐμοῦ. Διὸ καὶ τοῖς ἀξιοῦσιν ὀρθοτονεῖν τὸ*

... σὺν καὶ τρίτος ἄμιν Ἀμύντας

παρὰ Θεοκρίτῳ συγκαταθετόν. τὰ γὰρ ἐν ὑπερβατῷ κείμενα ὀφείλει τὸν λόγον ἀναδέχεσθαι τῆς κατὰ φύσιν ἀκολουθίας, εἴγε πάλιν τὸ καὶ μοι καὶ με ἐνεκλίναμεν, καθὼ οὐ συμπλέκεται: Apoll. de Synt. 127. 7; Schol. Ven. A. 368: *τοῦ σφίσι τὴν πρώτην ὀξυτονητέον, ἐπειδὴ περ εἰς σύνθετον ἢ μετάληψιν, εἰ καὶ οὐκέτι διηνεκὴς ὁ λόγος. ἔστι γὰρ τίνα ἐναντιούμενα, τοὺς δ' ἀναγὼν ζωοὺς σφίσιν ἐργάζεσθαι*

ἀνάγκη, καὶ σφίσι δ' αὐτοῖς δαῖτα πένεσθαι. καὶ ὅτι μετὰ προθέσεως ἔστιν· ὅταν γὰρ πρόθεσις ἢ μετ' ἀντωνυμίας, ὀρθοτονεῖται ἢ ἀντωνυμία· σὺν σοὶ διὰ θεά, προτὶ οἱ δ' ἔλαβον ἔντεα· κατὰ σφέας γὰρ μαχέοντο· ἀπὸ τοῦ κάβαλεν· ἀμφὶ ἔπαπτήνας, τοῦ Ἄλτης ἐπὶ οἱ μεμαῶς, ζήτησιν ἔχοντος: cf. Schol. Ven. Δ. 2; X. 474; Ψ. 698. 703; Λ. 413; Υ. 152; Charax, 1154: πολλοὶ δὲ τρόποι εἰσὶν ὀρθοτονοῦντες καὶ προηγουμένης τῆς ὀφειλούσης δέξασθαι τὴν ἔγκλισιν, οἷον αἱ προθέσεις ὀξύνονται, καὶ ὅμως αἱ μετὰ τούτων ἀντωνυμίαι ὀρθοτονοῦνται, περὶ ἐμοῦ, κατ' ἐμοῦ, σὺν ἐμοί, ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ. ὅθεν παρὰ Μενάνδρῳ σημειοῦνται τὸ πρὸς με ἐγκλιθέν. οἱ δὲ ἐξηγηταὶ μετὰ τοῦ Ε προφέρονται αὐτό, πρὸς ἐμέ. αἱ μετὰ τῶν συμπλεκτικῶν καὶ διαζευκτικῶν ὀρθοτονοῦνται. τὸ γὰρ ἡ με ἀνάειρε [Π. 23. 724] τὸ Ε συνεκράσθη μετὰ τοῦ Η, ἡ ἐμέ—ἡ μέ [?] ἡ 'μέ] καὶ τὴν ὀξείαν εἰς τὸ Ε φυλάττομεν. τὸ δὲ καὶ μοι ὑποστήτω [Π. 9. 160] ὑπερβατόν ἐστι, καὶ ὑποστήτω μοι, ὡς δείκνυμεν ἐν τῇ ἀντωνυμίᾳ. καὶ εὐλόγως ὀρθοτονοῦνται, ἐπειδὴ ἀντιδιαστολὴν πάντως εἰσφέρουσιν αὐταὶ αἱ συντάξεις. καὶ μετὰ τοῦ οὐνεκα καὶ ἔνεκα ὀρθοτονοῦνται, ἔνεκα σοῦ, οὐνεκα σοῦ, ἔνεκεν σοῦ· κακῶς γὰρ ἐγκλίνουσιν: Apoll. de Synt. 125. 22: ἀνάπαλιν οὖν ὁ ἔνεκα σύνδεσμος, φερόμενος πάντοτε ἐπὶ γενικῇν, μόνως ὀρθοτονεῖ τὴν ἀντωνυμίαν, ἡνίκα τὰς τούτων γενικὰς συνδεῖ, εἴνεκεν ἐμεῖο κυνὸς τίς γὰρ ἂν θαρρήσειεν Ἑλλήνων ἐγκλίνειν τὸ ἔνεκά μου; καὶ δῆλον ὡς μόνως πάλιν ὀρθοτονοῦνται, καθὼς συνδεθεῖσαι πρὸς τι πτωτικὸν τὸν λόγον ἀνέχουσι.

954. NOTE 9.—Hermann (de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 76) denies that the purely enclitic forms of pronouns are ever governed by prepositions, and adds, 'etenim ubi illæ pronominum formæ subjunguntur, quæ necessario encliticæ sunt, non reguntur a præpositionibus, nec si conjunctio præcedit, ad ipsas pertinet consociatio vel disjunctio, sed aliunde pendent, atque deponunt in præpositione vel conjunctione accentum suum, ut ὑπέρ μου πατρίδος. Quod in *Odyssea* est, lib. 8. 488,

ἡ σέγε Μοῦσ' ἐδίδαξε, Διὸς παῖς ἡ σέγ' Ἀπόλλων,

in eo σὲ non acuitur propter præcedens ἡ, sed quia adjuncto γέ nunquam encliticum est. Quod si σὲ sine γέ dixisset, deposuisset accentum, quia ἡ non ad pronomē, sed ad Musam et Apollinem refertur.'

955. NOTE 10.—Charax, 1153: πάλιν αἱ ἔχουσαι ἐπιφορὰν τὴν ἐπιταγματικὴν ὀρθοτονοῦνται, σὲ αὐτόν, σὲ δὲ αὐτὴν παντί, ἀλλὰ σὲ αὐτόν, εἰ μὴ που ποιητικῶς ἐγκλιθῶσιν, ἀλλὰ οἱ αὐτῷ. οὐκ ὀφείλειεν ἢ οἱ ἐγκλιθῆναι· ἔχει γὰρ τὴν ἐπιταγματικὴν. τινὲς δὲ φασὶ καὶ ἵνα μὴ νομισθῇ ἄρθρον· ὕπερ ψευδές· ἀντωνυμία γὰρ οὔσα περισπᾶται, ἄρθρον δὲ ὃν ὀξύνεται· ὥστε ποιητικῶς ἐνεκλήθη: Arc. 144. 7: αἱ μετὰ τῆς ἐπιταγματικῆς ἀντωνυμίας τῆς αὐτοῦ δὲ ὀρθοτονοῦνται· αὐτόν ἐμέ, αὐτῷ ἐμοί. ὑπεξαίρεισθωσαν δὲ αἱ παρὰ τοῖς ποιηταῖς μετὰ τῆς ἐπιταγματικῆς παραλόγως ἐγκλινόμεναι. ἀλλὰ οἱ αὐτῷ Ζεὺς ὀλέσειε βίην, καὶ Εὐρύαλος δέ ἐ αὐτόν, καὶ εἴ τινες ἄλλαι μετὰ προθέσεων ἢ συνδέσμων ἐνεγκλήθησαν παραλόγως: Apoll. de Synt. 137. 2: ὀρθοτονοῦνται καὶ ὅσαι συντάσσονται τῇ αὐτὸς ἐπιταγματικῇ,

ἥε τι Μυρμιδόνεσσι πιφάσκειαι ἡ ἐμοὶ αὐτῷ,
σοὶ δ' αὐτῷ,
οὐδὲ σεῦ αὐτῆς,

οὐδ' ἐμοὶ αὐτῷ

θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι σιδήρεος.

τὰ γε μὴν τοῦ τρίτου οὐκ ἐξωμάλισται, καθότι οὐδ' ἀληθὲς λόγος παρεδείχθη τὸ τὰς κατὰ τὸ τρίτον πρόσωπον ὀρθοτονῆσας πάντως μεταλαμβάνεσθαι εἰς συνθέτους. ὡς γὰρ ἔστι ψευδὴς ὑπόληψις καὶ ὡς οὐκ ἐξωμαλίσθη καὶ ὡς οὐ τόνου ἐναλλαγῇ αἰτία γίνεται συνθέτου μεταλήψεως, εἰρήσεται κατὰ τὸ ἐξῆς· ἐντεῦθεν οὖν ἐνεκλήθη τὸ

καὶ τὸ
 ἀλλὰ οἱ αὐτῷ
 Ζεὺς ὀλέσειε βίην πρὶν ἡμῖν πῆμα γενέσθαι,

Εὐρύαλος δέ ἐ αὐτὸν ἀρεσσάσθω ἐπέεσσιν,
 ὀρθοτονήθη δὲ τὸ

ἀμφὶ ἐ παπτήνας·

ἀλογόν τε δοκεῖ τὸ οἱ τ' αὐτῷ, διήκοντος τοῦ λόγου ἐπὶ ἀπάντων ὁμοίως. ἔσται μέν-
 τοι ἡ σύνταξις εἰς ἔμφασιν πλείονα διαστολῆς παραλαμβανομένη, ἐ μὲ αὐτὸν ἐτί-
 μησε, σὲ αὐτὸν ἐμέψατο. ἐν προτάξει γοῦν ἀπάντοτε εἰσιν αἱ ἀντωνυμίαι,
 καθὼς ἔχονται τοῦ ὀρθοῦ τόνου, ὥς γε ἐδείχθη κὰν τοῖς προκειμένοις. εἰ μέντοι τὰ τῆς
 συντάξεως ἀναστραφείη, οἷον τέ ἐστι καὶ ἐγκλίνεσθαι τὴν ἀντωνυμίαν,

αὐτῷ τοι μετόπισθ' ἄχος ἔσσεται,
 αὐτόν σε φράζεσθαι ἄμ' Ἀργείοισιν ἄνωγεν.

οὐ τοῦτο δέ φημι, ὥς οὐχ οἷον τε καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς τοιαύτης συντάξεως ὀρθοτονεῖν, ἀλλ' ὥς
 ἀφορμὴν ἔχει ἐγκλίσεως ἢ τοιαύτῃ σύνταξις,

αὐτόν με πρώτιστα συνοικιστήρα γαίης
 ἔς δέξαι τεμενοῦχον.

But for αὐτῷ τοι, Π. 9. 249, Dindorf reads αὐτῷ σοι, and for αὐτόν σε, Π. 9. 680, αὐτόν σέ; cf. also Apoll. de Pron. 52 A sq.; 57 A; 79 A; 82 A; 147 C; de Synt. 143 sq.; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1145; Schol. Ven. A. 114; Δ. 534; E. 64; I. 392; Ψ. 387: from which passages it appears that, according to many grammarians, the pronoun of the third person, when not used in a reflexive sense, is enclitic, even though αὐτός is joined to it; but without entering upon matters of theory it would be impossible to discuss the correctness of their practice. This difference in their opinions however has left its traces in several passages in our books, e. g. ἡ ὀλίγον οἱ παῖδα ἐοικότα γείνατο Τυδεύς (Π. 5. 800), where Schol. Ven. says, τὴν δὲ ἀντωνυμίαν ὀρθοτονοῦσιν, ἐπεὶ εἰς σύνθετον μεταλαμβάνεται: and it is so accented in Apoll. de Pron. 52 B; 53 A: but ἡ ὀλίγον οἱ in Apoll. de Synt. 143. 28, and elsewhere. In the words πέπλον ὅς οἱ δοκεῖ χαρίε-
 στατος ἡ δὲ μέγιστος (Π. 6. 90; cf. 6. 271) the pronoun is enclitic according to Schol. Ven. ad loc., but it seems a doubtful case. The following are also dis-
 puted: Π. 9. 680: αὐτόν σὲ φράζεσθαι ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἄνωγεν: Schol. Ven. ad loc.: ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ὀρθοτονεῖ τὴν σέ, ἐπεὶ φησιν, ἀεὶ μετὰ τῆς ἐπι-
 ταγματικῆς αἱ πρωτότυποι φιλοῦσιν ὀρθοτονεῖσθαι. ἐχρῆν δὲ αὐτόν ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου
 καὶ δευτέρου προσώπου ὀρίσασθαι, παραιτήσασθαι δὲ τινὰ Ὅμηρικὰ ἄλλως ἀνεγνώ-
 σμένα δι' αἰτίαν τινά. κελεύετε μ' αὐτόν ἐλέσθαι. εἰ μὴ τις σ' αὐτόν.
 ἄλλως τε αἱ πρὸ τῆς αὐτός εἰσιν αἱ ὀρθοτονούμεναι, οὐχ αἱ μετὰ τὴν αὐτός. ἐγκλιτι-
 κῶς οὖν ἀναγνωστέον: Schol. Ven. K. 242: εἰ μὲν δὴ ἔταρόν γε κελεύετε
 μ' αὐτόν ἐλέσθαι. Ἀλεξίων τὸ Ε τῇ ἀντωνυμίᾳ δίδωσιν οὐ τῷ ῥήματι τελικόν
 [i. e. he read κελεύετε' ἔμ' αὐτόν] καὶ δοκεῖ ὀρθοτονεῖν, ὥς εἰ καὶ συνθέτως ἐλέγετο
 ἔμαυτόν· καὶ τοῦτό γε ἐχρῆν εἶναι· ἀεὶ γὰρ αἱ τοῦ πρώτου προσώπου ἀντανυμίαι
 προτασσόμεναι τῆς αὐτός, ὀρθοτονοῦνται. ὁ μέντοι Ἀσκαλωνίτης καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος
 ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀνεγνώκασιν, ἐπὶ τὴν ΤΕ συλλαβὴν ποιοῦντες τὴν ὀξεῖαν, ἵνα μὴ ὡς ἀκα-
 τάλληλον φανῇ τὸ ἔμαυτόν ἐλέσθαι: Schol. Ven. O. 226: ἀλλὰ τόδ' ἡ μὲν
 ἐμοὶ πολὺ κέρδιον ἢ δὲ οἱ αὐτῷ. ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἀξιοῖ ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀναγινώ-
 σκειν, ἐπεὶ ἀπὸ προσώπου ἐπὶ πρόσωπον ἢ ἀναφορὰ, καὶ εἰς ἀπλὴν ἢ μετὰλληψιν· ἀντὶ γὰρ
 τῆς αὐτῷ δισυλλάβου. ἄμεινον δὲ πείθεσθαι τοῖς περισπῶσι, διὰ τὸ ἥδη διαστολὴν γεγενή-
 σθαι διὰ τῆς ἐμοί· τὸ γὰρ ἐξῆς τοιοῦτόν ἐστιν, ἐμοὶ καὶ αὐτῷ ἔπλετο, ὥστε ἀπὸ κοινοῦ
 λαμβάνεσθαι τὸ ἔπλετο ῥήμα· ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἐπ' ἐκείνου κατ' ὀρθὸν τόνον ἀνεγνώμεν
 τὴν οἱ· Μέντορ, μὴ σ' ἐπέεσσι παραιπεσίθῃσιν Ὀδυσσεὺς μνηστήρεσσι μάχεσθαι, ἀμυ-
 νέμεναι δὲ οἱ αὐτῷ· καὶ τὸ ἐξῆς ἐστὶ τοιοῦτον· μὴ πεισάτω σε Ὀδυσσεὺς ἡμῖν μάχε-

σθαι, αὐτῷ δὲ ἀμύνειν. καὶ καθόλου ἡ οἷ ὁπότε προηγείται τῆς αὐτὸς ἀντωνυμίας κατὰ δοτικὴν πτῶσιν ὀρθοτονεῖσθαι θέλει, εἴτε εἰς ἀπλὴν εἴη ἢ μετάληψις, εἴτε καὶ εἰς σύνθετον· διδὲ μεμπτέον ἐκείνην τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν, ἀλλὰ οἱ αὐτῷ Ζεὺς ὀλέσση· ἐχρῆν γὰρ διὰ τὴν ἐπιφερομένην ἀντιδιαστολὴν κατ' ὀρθὸν τόνον ἀναγινώσκεισθαι. Passages of this kind might easily be multiplied, but enough have been quoted to show that there is ample warrant for the rule which has been given above.

956. NOTE II.—According to the grammarians the pronouns of the first and second person are enclitic in the oblique cases of the plural when they are not emphatic, and when enclitic they take the accent on their first syllable, as ἔδωκεν ἡμιν, ἤρπασεν ἡμῶν: Arc. 139. 15: ἰστέον δέ, ὅτι, ἡνίκα ἔστι λέξις τετράχρονος, οὐκ ἀναπέμπει τῇ προηγούμενῃ λέξει τὸν τόνον, ἀλλὰ τῇ προηγούμενῃ συλλαβῇ· ἄνθρωπος ἡμῶν, ἔτυψας ἡμᾶς. ἐπειδὴ οὐδέποτε πρὸ τεσσάρων χρόνων τόνος πίπτει: Arc. 143. 11: καὶ τὰ πληθυντικὰ τοῦ τε πρώτου προσώπου καὶ δευτέρου ἡμῶν ὑμῶν ἡμῖν ὑμῖν ἡμᾶς ὑμᾶς τετράχρονοι οὔσαι, ἐπειδὴ ἐγκλινῶνται τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν ὀξύνουσιν· ἤκουσεν ἡμῶν, ἔδωκεν ἡμιν καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ὁμοίως: Arc. 145. 7; Schol. Ven. O. 494: ἀλλὰ μάχεσθ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶν ἀολλέες· ὅς δέ κεν ὕμειον. ἡ ὕμειον ἀντωνυμία ἀπόλυτός ἐστι, καὶ οὐκ ἔχουσα ἀντιδιαστολήν· διδὲ τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἔχει τὴν ὀξείαν: Schol. Ven. A. 147: ὅφρ' ἡμιν ἐκάεργον ἱλάσσεαι ἱερὰ ῥέξας. ἡμιν ἀντὶ τοῦ ἡμῖν ἀντωνυμίας. ἔστι γὰρ διαλέκτου ἴδιον Δωριέων. αἱ δὲ ἀντωνυμίας ἡνίκα ὀρισμὸν δηλοῦσι, μένουσιν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τόνῳ, οἷον ἡμῖν τόδ' ἔφηνε, καὶ ὑμῖν μὲν νεμεσσωμαί περὶ κῆρι. ὅτε δὲ ἀπόλυτον ἔχουσι τὸ σημαίνον ἐγκλινῶνται· εἰ δ' ὕμιν δοκέει τόδε λωῖτερον· σὺν δ' ἡμιν δαῖτα τάρῃ, καὶ ὡς ἐνταῦθα: cf. Schol. Ven. A. 214. 579; Γ. 160; Eust. 1112. 34: ἰστέον δὲ καὶ ὡς τὸ οὐ μὴν ἡμῖν· ἐκλεές, δακτυλικῶς ποδιζόμενον μετὰ τὸ οὐ μὴν, γράφουσι μὲν τινες, οὐ μὴν ἡμῖν εὐκλεές. ἀρέσκει δὲ τοῖς παλαιοῖς ἡ πρώτη γραφή, παρ' οἷς κεῖται ταῦτα· τὸ ἡμῖν ἄμμι λέγουσιν οἱ Αἰολεῖς, βαρύνοντες αὐτὸ καὶ συστέλλοντες τὴν λήγουσαν, Ἀπολλώνιος ἄμμι γεμῖν, νόος ἔνδον ἀτύζεται. Δωριεῖς δὲ ἄμιν συστέλλοντες τὸ I καὶ ὀξύνοντες. Θεόκριτος· πολλαὶ δ' ἄμιν ὑπερθε κατὰ κρατὸς δονέοντο. Ἴωνες δὲ, πολλάκις δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι προπερισπῶσιν ἐν συστολῇ τοῦ I. Ὅμηρος· ὦ φίλοι, οὐ μὴν ἡμιν εὐκλεές ἀπονέεσθαι. Σοφοκλῆς Οἰδίποδι· ὅπως λύσιν τιν' ἡμιν εὐαγὴ πόροις. Φρύνιχος Μύστη· ἐβουλόμην ἂν ἡμιν ὥσπερ καὶ προτοῦ. Ἀττικὰ δὲ παραδείγματα ταῦτα τὰ δύο. οἱ δ' αὐτοὶ παλαιοὶ φασὶ καὶ ὅτι τὸ ἡμεῖς ἄμες λέγουσιν οἱ Δωριεῖς, ἄμμες δὲ οἱ Αἰολεῖς. χρῆσις δὲ τοῦ ῥηθέντος ἡμιν καὶ ἐν Ὀδυσσεΐα: Eust. 1611. 3; 1670. 4; 1690. 13; Apoll. de Pron. 123 A: ἡμῖν Ἴωνες ἦ καὶ Ἀττικοί. τὸ ἐγκλινόμενον παρ' Ἴωσι συστέλλει τὸ I. σημειῶδες καθὼ αἱ ἐγκλινόμεναι τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον φυλάττουσι ταῖς ὀρθοτονουμέναις. ἡ ἡμῖν Δωρικὴ ἐγκλινόμενη συστέλλει τὸ I, ἐν οἷς προπερισπᾶται,

αἶ γὰρ ἄμιν τούτων μέλοι·

ὀξύνόμεν τε

ἄμιν δ' ὑπαυλήσει μέλος,

Ἀλκμάν· οἰκεῖος ὁ χρόνος πληθυντικῇ διὰ τοῦ I ἐκφερομένη: Apoll. de Pron. 124 B: ὑμῖν, πάλιν παρ' Ἴωσι προπερισπᾶται ἐγκλινόμενη, καθὼ συστέλλει τὸ I. καὶ ἔτι παρὰ Δωριεῦσιν. ὅσαις ὕμιν αἰνέσω, Σώφρων. καὶ ἐν ὀρθῇ τάσει· οὐ μὴν τοι δίφρον ἐπημμένον ὑμῖν: Apoll. de Pron. 127 A: τὸ μὴ δ' ἡμᾶς ὑπεκφύγοι Ἴωνων ἔθει φασὶ συνεστάλθαι κατὰ τὴν ἀπόλυτον σημασίαν: cf. Apoll. de Pron. 79 A; Apoll. de Synt. 135. 22; 166. 11; Charax, 1150: according to a rule given below, § 968, ἡμῶν ἡμιν and the like cannot stand after a paroxytone or perispomenon: see Hermann de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 78 sq., and Kühner, G. G. 1. 264, who assent to the doctrine of the older writers; W. Dindorf however (Præf. ad Hom. Iliad. 8vo. Oxon. 1856. p. 21) rejects what he calls the 'inanis subtilitas grammaticorum,' and in Homer makes all such pronouns orthotone, writing ἡμῖν ὑμῖν, where a trochee is required: his practice is certainly convenient; but if we are to reject all that is, or all that seems to be, absurd, in the grammarians, it is to be feared

that very little will be left: as they testify, however, in this instance to a fact of which they must have been cognizant, it is difficult to see upon what principle we can refuse to believe them.

957. NOTE 12.—On the enclitic accusative αὐτόν in Hom. Il. 12. 204, κόψε γὰρ αὐτόν ἔχοντα, see Charax, 1153; Apoll. de Pron. 41 C; Herodian ap. Schol. Ven. M. 204; Hermann de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 82: Trypho sensibly wrote the passage κόψε γὰρ αὐτόν, Apoll. de Pron. 77 C.

958. NOTE 13.—On the enclitic indefinite particles πού, ποτέ, ποθί, πῆ, ποθέν, πῶς, πῶ, see Arc. 144. 18; Schol. Ven. B. 565; Γ. 400; Υ. 464; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1147; Charax, 1154; Joh. Alex. 31. 2: the form πῶποτε mentioned by Arc. 146. 9 is strange, and perhaps corrupt: as an indefinite it is πῶποτε in Attic, Apoll. de Pron. 48 B: καὶ καθὼ ἀδύνατον ἐγκλιτικὸν συντεθῆναι, διδὼ καὶ παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς τὸ πῶποτε ἐσημειοῦτο: Joh. Alex. 31. 6: ἐκ δὲ τοῦ πω καὶ τοῦ μάλα τὸ πῶμαλα προ-παροξύνουσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ἔτι τὸ πῶποτε ἐκ τοῦ πω καὶ τοῦ πότε: cf. A. G. Paris. 3. 186. 6; Lob. Path. 2. 296.

959. Ποτέ rarely begins a clause or sentence, but when it does it is oxytone; in Demosth. 959, Dindorf prints ποτ' εἶχεν ἀγρόν, εἶτα γε νῦν πολλοί; others write πότ' εἶχεν. In such expressions as ποτὲ μὲν . . . ποτὲ δὲ, ποτὲ μὲν . . . αὖτις δὲ, and the like, ποτέ is orthotone in our books, as πότερον ἀληθῆ φῶμεν αἰὲν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους δοξάζειν, ἢ ποτὲ μὲν ἀληθῆ, ποτὲ δὲ ψευδῆ; Plat. Theaet. 170 C.

960. NOTE 1.—On the particles τέ, κέ, see Arc. 144. 28; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1147; Schol. Ven. B. 223: γέ, Arc. 144. 28; 139. 14; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1147; Schol. Ven. E. 396: οὔτε πυρὸς τόσος γε πέλει βρόμος αἰθομένοιο. Ἀρίσταρχος φυλάσσει τὴν ὀξεῖαν ἐπὶ τῆς ΤΟΞ συλλαβῆς· ὁ δὲ Τυραννίων, τόσσός γε ἀνέγνω, τὴν ΣΟΞ συλλαβὴν ὀξύνων, οὐκ εἶ. ὁ γὰρ ΓΕ οὐκ ἀλλάσσει τὸν τόνον τῶν πρὸ ξαυτοῦ λέξεων. εἰ δέ τις λέγοι ἐπέκτασιν εἶναι μὴ σύνδεσμον, ἴστω ὅτι τὸ ἐναντίον χωρήσει· ἡ γὰρ διὰ τοῦ ΓΕ ἐπέκτασις τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἐποίει τὴν ὀξεῖαν ἔγωγε, ἔμοιγε: perhaps Tyrannion wrote τόσσός γε in accordance with the rule mentioned below, § 964: νῦν, νύ, Herod. π. ε. μ. 1147; Schol. Ven. A. 421; Φ. 428; Arc. 139. 13; Apoll. de Conj. 525. 19: it must be distinguished from the temporal adverb νῦν, see above, § 826: περ, Arc. 139. 13; Schol. Ven. Θ. 125: θῆν, Apoll. de Conj. 525. 19 is printed θῆν in Herod. π. ε. μ. 1148; Charax, 1155: ῥά, Herod. π. ε. μ. 1148; Apoll. de Conj. 525. 19; Schol. Ven. A. 249; τοί, Arc. 139. 13; Charax, 1155.

961. NOTE 2.—Besides these, some consider the particle τάρ to be an enclitic, Schol. Ven. A. 93: οὕταρ. οὕτως ὀξεῖαν ἐπὶ τοῦ ΟΥ· ὁ γὰρ τάρ ἐστι σύνδεσμος ἐπιφερόμενος ἐγκλιτικῶς, ὥς καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ εἴτα ρ ὅ γ' εὐχολῆς. οὐ γὰρ ἐστιν ὅ τε συμπλεκτικός· εἰ γὰρ ἦν, ἐπεφέρετο ἂν πάλιν ὁ τέ μετὰ ἀποφάσεως: Schol. Ven. A. 65; Apoll. de Conj. 522. 4; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1147; Joh. Alex. 23. 36, and H. D. s. v.

962. NOTE 3.—The following assertion is made by a grammarian in A. G. 1156: σύνδεσμοι δὲ ἐγκλίνονται μέν δέ τέ γάρ, οἷον ἐγώ μεν, σύ δε, αὐτός τε, ἄλλοι γαρ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα: but I know of no other passage in which anything of the kind is said; that it had a foundation in fact is certain: 'δε saepe est encliticum in libris scriptis et edd. vetustis, velut Tzetz. Hist. 3. 308: οὐ συναφθῆς λοιπὸν δε τῇ Ἑλένῃ: 6. 687: Ῥᾶδε καὶ πόνου δίχα δέ· scr. ῤᾶ δέ: 16. 712 sec. cod.: τινές

λωτόν δε λέγουσι: MS. ap. Lambec. Bibl. Caes. 1. 8. vol. 8. p. 232 A; 234 B: "Ωσδε: Chærobose. Aldi Hort. fol. 229 verso: Σύνδεσμοι δὲ ἐγκλίνονται μὲν δὲ τὲ γάρ, ὅλον ἐγὼ μὲν, σύ δε . . . ' H. D. 2. p. 929 D; that some of the grammarians considered δὴ as an enclitic, is clear from Eust. 143. 26: οὐκ ἄδηλον δὲ ὅτι τὸ ἦ δὴ λοίγια, τινὲς μὲν ἤδη ἔγραψαν παροξυτόνως, ὡς καὶ προεδηλώθη. τινὲς δὲ τὸ μὲν ἦ ἀντὶ τοῦ ὄντως φασί, τὸ δὲ δὴ, ἄνευ τόνου προφέρουσιν ὁμοίως τῷ ἐπιδητούτοις: this combination we should now-a-days write ἐπὶ δὴ τούτοις: there is also evidence that μὲν in some circumstances at least was an enclitic; 'εἰ γέμεν εἰδείης, e textu Pal. [i. e. the Heidelberg MS. of the 14th century, catalogue of Wilkenius, p. 277]: hoc lemma sumo: simulque observo hanc sollemnem esse in codd. (etiam Arati) scripturam formulæ γὰρ μὲν quoties vicem gerit particulæ δέ: ' Buttmann ad Schol. Hom. Od. E. 206. p. 193: in the Oxford reprint, edited by Dindorf, the whole point of this note is lost by printing εἴ γε μὲν; all these peculiarities of the grammarians are neglected by modern scholars, to the great comfort of those who accent their Greek.

Some are also of opinion that οὖν in οὐκουν, γοῦν in ἤγουν, and μάλα in πώμαλα are in some sense enclitics: Apoll. de Conj. 526. 17: δισσοῦς οὖν ἐστὶν ὁ οὖν, περισπωμένως μὲν ἐν συλλογιστικῇ ἐκφορᾷ, ὀξυνόμενος δὲ ὅτε ἐστὶ παραπληρωματικός, καὶ δῆλον ὅτι καὶ τῶν ἐγκλιτικῶν, ἵνα καὶ ὁ τόνος τῆς ἀποφάσεως: on the Attic πώμαλα see Joh. Alex. 31. 6, quoted above, § 958.

963. NOTE 4.—One peculiarity in Æolic deserves mention: 'memorabili grammaticorum de dialectis testimonio¹ doceri videtur, eo extensam esse accentus apud Æoles retractionem, ut etiam articulus, cum aliis quibusdam vocibus junctus, harum quasi encliticarum accentum in se reciperet, cujus rei exempla tradunt ὃ σος, τό σον pro ὁ σός, τὸ σόν: accuratiora nunc non licet explorare: ' Ahrens de Græcæ ling. dialect. 1. p. 18.

964. Enclitics affect the accent of the word which immediately precedes them in a sentence, according to the following rules:—

An oxytone word followed by an enclitic remains oxytone, the enclitic losing its accent, as ἀγαθός ἐστι, not ἀγαθὸς ἐστι,—αὐτός μοι,—καὶ σφεας φωνήσας,—πᾶρ δέ οἱ ἐστήκει,—ἀπὸ κρατός τε καὶ ὦμων. The so-called proclitics become oxytone, as ὡς φάσαν οἱ μιν ἴδοντο,—ἀλλ' ἐκ τοι ἐρέω.

NOTE.—Arc. 140. 3; 145. 7; 146. 6; Charax, 1149. 1151. 1157; Aristarchus and Herodian ap. S. V. B. 330.

965. After a paroxytone word a monosyllabic enclitic loses its accent, the paroxytone remains unaltered, as οὕτω που Διὶ μέλλει ὑπερμενεί φίλον εἶναι: ἤδη τις εἶπεν: φίλος τις.

According to the older writers, 1. a paroxytone word with a

¹ J. Gr. 244 a; Greg. C. 616; Meerm. 662: βαρυτονούσι δὲ οὐ μόνον τὰ ὀνόματα, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ ἄρθρα, ὅταν ὀνομάτων τάξιν ἐπέχη, ὁ σὸς ὃ σος, ἡ σὴ ἦ σῃ, τὸ σὸν τό σον, quibus J. Gr. addit τῆς σῆς τῆς σῃς: num forte eodem spectat Apoll. de Synt. 51. 26, ὧ non esse vocativum articuli docens: τί δέ, εἰ περισπᾶται, οὐκ ἐνεκλίθη κατὰ τὰς Διοικτικὰς ἀναγνώσεις ὑπ' Ἀριστάρχου, καθὼ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα τῶν περισπωμένων ἄρθρων?

trochaic ending, when followed by an enclitic, takes the acute on its last syllable, as *λάμπε τε: φύλλά τε καὶ φλοιόν: ὅττι μιν: ἄλλός τις: τυφθέντά τε:* 2. a paroxytone word of any form takes the acute on its last syllable when followed by an enclitic pronoun beginning with the letters σφ, as *ἐνθά σφεας: ἵνα σφισι δῶκ' Ἑνοσίχθων: πολλάκις σφεας: τόξά σφεων.* Modern editors, however, seem to pay no attention to these directions, for they uniformly write *λάμπε τε, φύλλα τε,* and so on.

966. NOTE 1.—*ARC.* 141. 3; 145. 11; *HEROD.* π. ε. μ. 1143: ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν παροξυτόνων (sc. ἀναπέμπει ἐγκλιτικὸν τὴν ὀξεῖαν ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπερκειμένην βαρεῖαν ἐν τῇ συντάξει) μόνων τῶν τροχαίων, *λάμπε τε, φύλλά τε καὶ φλοιόν.* οὐδέποτε δὲ τοῦτο ἐν σπονδείῳ παρακολουθεῖ, ὥς δὴ ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἀτρεΐδης τε ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν, Φοίβῳ θ' ἱερῇν ἐκατόμβην. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἐν ἰάμβῳ, πάρος γε μὲν οὔτι θαμίξεις. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἐν τῷ πυρριχίῳ, ὅτι οἱ συμφράσσατο βουλάς. ἔαν δέ ποτε τροχαῖος γένηται διπλασιασθέντος τοῦ Τ, ἔσονται ἐπ' ἀλλήλοι ὀξεῖαι, οἷον ὅττι μιν ὡς ὑπέδεκτο. πλὴν εἰ μὴ τὸ ἐπιφερόμενον μόριον δυσύλλαβον εἴη ἀπὸ τοῦ ΣΦ ἀρχόμενον· ἀκολουθήσει γὰρ τοῖς παροξυνομένοις οὐκ ἐν μόνῳ τροχαίῳ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις ποσίν, οἷον ἵνα σφιν δῶκ' Ἑνοσίχθων, ἐνθά σφεας ἐκίχανεν υἱὸς Δολίοιο Μελανθεύς, τόξά σφεῶν τις ἄριστα Κυδωνίῳ. *ARC.* 139. 29; 146. 4; *Schol. Ven. H.* 199; *Charax*, 1149: ἐν μᾶ λέγει κατὰ συνέχειαν δύο ὀξεῖαι οἱ παλαιοὶ οὐκ ἐτίθουν· κακοφωνίαν γὰρ ποιοῦσι . . . ὅθεν μέμφονται οἱ ἀκριβεῖς τὸν θέσει τροχαῖκὸν ἔχοντα δύο ὀξεῖαι ἐφεξῆς, ἄλλός τις· καὶ εὐλόγως εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς Ὀδυσσεΐας ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος οὐκ ἐβουλήθη δοῦναι εἰς τὸ ἄνδρα μοι δύο ὀξεῖαι, ἀλλὰ μίαν εἰς τὸ ΑΝ, φάσκων ἐν ἀρχῇ ποιήσεως παράλογον οὐ μὴ ποιήσω: *Charax*, 1157.

967. NOTE 2.—*S. V. B.* 255: ὅτι οἱ μάλα πολλά· τοῦτο οἱ ἐν μᾶ ὀξεῖα προενεκτέον ὀξεῖα. πᾶσα γὰρ δίβραχυς λέξις πρὸ ἐγκλιτικοῦ, οὐκ ἐπιδέχεται ἐπ' ἀλλήλων ὀξεῖαν, εἰ μὴ ἀντωνυμία ἐπιφέροιο διὰ τοῦ ΣΦ, σεσημειωμένου τοῦ, ἐνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι. *ARC.* 140. 24; 141. 2; 145. 19; *Charax*, 1157; *HEROD.* π. ε. μ. 1143; *Schol. Ven. Z.* 367: οὐ γὰρ τ' οἷδ' εἰ ἐτι σφιν ὑπότροπος ἵξομαι αὐτῆς· οὕτως εἰ ἐτι σφιν εἰς τόνος, καίτοι ἐχρῆν δύο, διὰ τὸ ἐπιφέρεσθαι ἀντωνυμίαν ἀπὸ τοῦ ΣΦ ἀρχομένην, ὁμοίως τῷ ὅθι σφισι πέφραδ' Ἀχιλλεύς, ἦρχε δ' ἄρα σφιν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων. σεσημειῶται οὖν αὕτη ἡ ἀνάγνωσις μόνῃ ὡς ἐν ἄλλοις ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς λέγει: *Charax*, 1154: ὀλίγαι δὲ παρέβησαν τὸν λόγον, οἷον τὸ ἔσαν,

ἐνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι.

καὶ πάλιν ἐνταῦθα, ἵνα μὴ νομισθῇ τὸ οἱ ἄρθρον, ὅπερ ἄκαιρον· ὡς εἵπομεν γάρ, ὁ τόνος διέσπειλε. καὶ πάλιν

ἵνα σφισιν ἀγορή τε θέμις τε.

καὶ πάλιν

ὅτε σφεας εἰσαφίκεται,
ἦρχε δ' ἄρα σφιν.

αὗται παραλόγως ἐνεκλήθησαν, μὴ προηγούμενων ἢ ὀξυτόνων ἢ τροχαϊκῶν. καὶ παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ τόξου σφεῶν τις ἄριστα Κυδωνίου· σπονδεῖος γὰρ βαρύτονος προηγείται· παραλόγως οὖν ἐπὶ τούτων ἐπεκράτησεν ἡ ἐγκλισις.

968. NOTE 3.—The grammarians note that these rules are not invariably observed under all circumstances, e. g. ἔλπομαι ἐν Σαλαμῖνι γενέσθαι τε τραφέν τε, *Hom. Π.* 7. 199, was written γενέσθαι τε: *Schol. Ven. H.* 199: ἅλλεπ' ἀλλήλοι ὀξεῖαι, καί τοι σπονδεῖα κόν' ἔστιν, ἀλλ' ἴσως ἵνα ἐκφύγωμεν τὸν διπλασιασμὸν τοῦ ῥήματος, λέγα

δὲ τοῦ τετραφέμεν τε, ὡς καὶ ἐν τῇ Τ τῆς Ὀδυσσεΐας (320) παραλόγως ἐνεκλίναμεν ἐν τῷ ἡῶθεν δὲ μάλ' ἦρι λοέσσαι τε χρίσαι τε. The passage ἐνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι, II. 6. 289, is noted as a remarkable deviation from rule by Schol. Ven. ad loc., Arc. 145. 16; Charax, 1154. 1157. In modern editions it is printed ἔσαν οἱ.

969. A dissyllabic enclitic after a paroxytone word is oxytone, as Ἀτρείδης ἐστί: πολλάκις εἰσί: οὐπω ποτέ: ἤδη φαμέν: φίλοι εἰσίν: but τινοῖν or τινων is perispomenon, ἀνθρώπων τινῶν, ἀνθρώποιν τινούιν.

NOTE.—Arc. 134. 15; 140. 22; 145. 23; 147. 13.

970. A proparoxytone word followed by an enclitic receives the acute on its last syllable, as ἄγγελός εἰμι: ἤκουσέ μου: ἀνθρωποί εἰσι: κάκιστοί εἰσιν: ἐλάλησέ τις.

NOTE.—Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Arc. 145. 23; Schol. Ven. B. 26; Charax, 1157.

971. A properispomenon followed by an enclitic receives the acute on its last syllable, as οἶκός τε: Σκῶλόν τε Κνῆμόν τε: ταῦτά με, but dissyllabic enclitics after properispomena ending in ξ or ψ are oxytone, as φοῖνιξ ἐστί: κῆρυξ ἐστί.

NOTE.—Arc. 146. 2; 140. 1; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1149; Schol. Ven. B. 28; II. 207. When followed by a monosyllabic enclitic, such words as φοῖνιξ κῆρυξ probably remain unaffected, as φοῖνιξ τε, κῆρυξ τε, not φοῖνιξ τε, though I find no clear direction in the grammarians to that effect.

972. After a perispomenon enclitics lose their accent, as ἦς-τινος: ὦντινων: φῶς ἐστι: Ἑρμῆς ἐστι.

NOTE.—Apoll. de Pron. 54 A; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Charax, 1150: ἄλλοι δέ τινες συγχέουσιν, ὡς καὶ Ῥωμανὸς λέγων, εἰ περισπωμένη προηγείται, οὐ παρέχουσι τὸν τόνον αὐτῇ, οἷον καλοῦ μοῦ· εἰ δὲ ἄλλος τόνος εἴη, παρέχουσι τὸν τόνον, οἷον πόθεν τις, ὅθεν με. ψευδὲς δὲ λίαν ἐστίν: Charax, 1157. Hermann, de emend. rat. Gr. Gr. p. 71, contends that φῶς μοῦ, οἷον τινῶν are alone correct. They may be so, but our only authorities, the native grammarians, say that they are not.

973. When several enclitics follow each other they are all oxytone except the last, which is unaccented, as ἢ νύ σέ που δέος ἴσχει: εἴ πέρ τις σέ μοί φησί ποτε.

974. NOTE I.—Apoll. de Conj. 517. 5: πάμπολλοι δὲ εἰσιν οἱ παραπληρωματικοὶ ἐν ἐγκλίσει, ὡς ὁ γέ, ὁ ρά, ὁ θήν, ὁ νύ. δύο λέξεων ἢ τριῶν οὐσῶν ἀκώλυτον τὸ ἐπάλληλον τῆς ὀξείας· καὶ κατὰ τοῦτο οὖν λέξεις τὰ προκείμενα μόρια· ἰδοὺ γὰρ ἐν τῷ

ἢ νύ σέ που δέος ἴσχει

κάθ' ἐν ἑκαστον μέρος λόγου ἢ ὀξεῖα ἀνέστη: Herod. π. ε. μ. 1142: συνεγκλιτικὸν δὲ ἐστι σύνταξις δυοῖν ἢ πλειόνων μορίων ἐγκλιτικῶν ἐπαλλήλων ὀξυνομένων, ὡς ἔχει τὰ τοιαῦτα

ἢ νύ σέ που δέος ἴσχει

ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἢ ὀξύνεται διὰ τὸ νύ ἐγκλιτικόν, τὸ δὲ νύ διὰ τὴν ἀντωνυμίαν τὴν σέ, ἢ

δὲ σέ ἀντανυμία διὰ τὸν ποῦ παραπληρωματικὸν σύνδεσμον. εἴρηται δὲ συνεγκλιτικὸν διὰ τὸ σὺν ἐγκλιτικῷ παραλαμβάνοντον διεγείρειν τὴν ὑπερκειμένην ἐν τῷ τέλει τῆς λέξεως ὀξεῖαν: Charax, 1157: ἐὰν οὖν πλείονα συμβῇ ἐφεξῆς ἐγκλιτικὰ εἶναι πολλαὶ ἔσσονται καὶ αἱ ὀξεῖαι, ἥ νύ σέ που δέος ἴσχει ἀκήρων· τρεῖς εἰσὶν ἐφεξῆς αἱ ὀξεῖαι. δύνατον δὲ καὶ πλείονας ἐπινοῆσαι, εἰ πέρ τις σέ μοί φησί ποτε· τὸ μὲν γὰρ εἰ οἰκνύεται διὰ τὴν ἐπιφορὰν τοῦ ἐγκλιτικοῦ πέρ, τὸ δὲ πέρ διὰ τὸ τίς, τὸ δὲ τίς διὰ τὸ σέ, τὸ δὲ σέ διὰ τὸ μοί, τὸ δὲ μοί διὰ τὸ φησί, τὸ δὲ φησί διὰ τὸ ποτέ, ὥστε ἐφεξῆς ὀξεῖαι ἔξ καὶ σπάνιον διὰ τὴν τοῦ πνεύματος συνέχειαν. These same words, with one or two unimportant variations, are also found in Arc. 146. 10; Schol. Ven. E. 812: ἡ νύ σε· ὁ ἡ οἰκνύεται διασκευτικὸς γάρ· φυλάσσεται δὲ ἡ ὀξεῖα διὰ τὸ ἐπιφερόμενον νύ ἐγκλιτικόν, ὃ καὶ αὐτὸ ἔσχειν ὀξεῖαν διὰ τὴν σέ ἐγκλιτικὴν οὖσαν: Schol. Ven. N. 15: ἐνθ' ἄρ' ὄγ'. τρεῖς παράλληλοι ὀξεῖαι, μία μὲν ἡ ἀρχουσα, δευτέρα ἡ τοῦ ἄρα, τρίτη δὲ ἡ τοῦ ὄγε: Schol. Ven. Y. 464: ἡ εὐ ἀντανυμία ἐν τῇ συντάξει ἐνέκλινε τὸν τόνον· ἔστι γὰρ ἀπόλυτος, οὐχ ὃν τρόπον δ' οἴεται ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης τὸ πῶς πάντως ὀξυτονηθήσεται, ἐπεὶ ἤδη ἐμελέτησε καὶ ἄλλων ἐγκλιτικῶν ἐπιφερομένων τὸ πῶ καὶ τὸ πῶς τοῦτο μὴ πᾶσχειν· οὐ πῶς ἔστ', Ἀγέλαε διοτρεφές (Od. 22. 136)· μή πως με προὔδων (Od. 4. 396)· μή πως μὲ ἐς θρόνον ἵξει, διοτρεφές (Il. 24. 553)· οὐ πῶς μὲν φασὶ φαγέμεν (Od. 16. 143). οὕτως οὖν καὶ τὸ εἴ πως εὐ πεφίδοιτο οὐκ ἀναγκαστικὴν ἔξει τὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ πῶς ὀξεῖαν. ὁ μὲντοι Ἀρίσταρχος γενόμενος κατὰ ταύτην τὴν προσφθίαν τοῦτο μόνον ἀπεφώνητο, ἐγκλίνοντα δεῖν τῷ τόνῳ καὶ δασύνοντα λέγειν τὴν τρίτην συλλαβὴν· σημαίνει γὰρ εἴ πως αὐτοῦ: E. M. 638. 15: οὐ θήν μιν· πόσοι τόνοι; Δύο. Διατί; Ἡνίκα εὐρεθῇ ἐγκλιτικὰ ἐφεξῆς ἀλλήλων κείμενα, πολλαὶ ἔσσονται καὶ παράλληλοι αἱ ὀξεῖαι, Ἡ ρὰ νύ μοί τι πίθοιο (*sic*), where the printed accents contradict the written rule; they should be ἡ ρὰ νύ μοί τι πίθοιο, as in A. G. Oxon. i. 323. 26.

975. NOTE 2.—Though this rule regarding the accentuation of a succession of enclitics is enunciated by all the native grammarians, from Apollonius downwards, several modern writers reject it as absurd; for instance, Hermann, de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 74; Götting, Accent. p. 405; Kühner, G. G. i. 267, who all determine to accent two or more successive enclitics after a fashion of their own devising. Kühner declares that this new-fangled way is not new, that it is justified by the manner in which such combinations are accented in the Codex Venetus B of the Iliad, a manuscript written by a learned scribe of the eleventh century, and he quotes from it six instances, in which the old rule is not observed: they are δέ τε μιν Il. x. 94; οὐδέ τε μιν, φ. 322; μή ποτέ τις, χ. 106; ἄρα πῶ τι, 279; ὄφρα τί μιν, 329; οὐδέ νυ πῶ με. Of these two (μή ποτέ τις and ἄρα πῶ τι) are not in point. If I rightly understand Kühner, he maintains that the scribe of Codex B objected to write two or more oxytone monosyllables in succession; but in the leaf photographed for Dindorf's edition, containing Il. H. 395-443, we find μή τ' ἄρ τις, and that he has no objection to two acute accents on successive syllables is clear from the same page, where we have οἱ δ' ἄρα (*sic*) twice running. But Kühner further urges that manuscripts and old editions of the Bible also depart from the ancient rule. Even if all these statements were strictly accurate, I fail to see how the practice of a scribe of the eleventh century can be evidence against the clear and express words of Apollonius and Herodian. The writer of Codex B was as far from Apollonius as we are from King Canute; the pronunciation of English has changed a good deal since his day.

976. NOTE 3.—The new-fashioned rule is thus stated by Dr. Donaldson, Greek Grammar, p. 43: 'If two or more *enclitics* occur in succession, an accent may be added for every three syllables: as εἰ περ τίς σε μοί φησὶν ποτέ, where εἰ περ τις and τίς σε μοί are considered to be successive *proparoxytona*.' Götting, Greek Accent. p. 104, expresses it thus: 'If several enclitics follow one another

they must all be regarded as forming *one* word with the preceding orthotone, and the accentuation must be proceeded with according to III [a rule stating that “two syllables standing immediately next each other in the same word cannot be accented”]. Thus e. g. *πλούσιος τις ἐστίν*; here *τις* unites to *πλούσιος* *πλούσιόστις*; this word obtains now as paroxytone; hence *ἐστίν* must be accented on the last syllable, *πλούσιός τις ἐστίν*, or *ἡ νυ σε που δέος ἴσχει*; here *νυ* and *σε* are joined to the now oxytone *ἡ*: *ἡνυσε*; but *σε* as the third syllable of *ἡνυσε*, which now obtains as a proparoxytone, receives the acute, because *που* follows it: *ἡ νυ σέ που δέος ἴσχει*. This very example Kühner G. G. I. 267 insists upon writing *ἡ νυ σε ποῦ*, and appeals to Götting, Accent. 405, to bear him out, which Götting by no means does. Thus it appears that the new rule is one which its inventors find hard to manage: modern editors generally disobey the old rule, and follow their grammatical instincts;—the result is what might be expected.

977. All the rules laid down by the ancient grammarians, for the accentuation of words when standing in a sentence, have been either quoted or referred to in the preceding sections. That they fully provide for all the combinations which actually occur can hardly be asserted. To mention a simple matter which perpetually meets us, there are difficulties arising from punctuation, from crasis and other forms of synalœphe, for which the extant rules of the grammarians appear to be insufficient. For instance, it may be asked how *φησι* is to be accented in such passages as *ἦκω γὰρ εἰς γῆν, φησι, καὶ κατέρχομαι*, or *τὸ πρᾶγμα αὐτό, φησι, δείξει*. Is a mere parenthetic *inquit* to be treated, as it is here written, strictly according to the old rules, or is it not more reasonable to write *φησὶ* or *φησί* in such passages? How is *μοι* to be accented in such a position as *ἐρμαιον τὸ βιβλίον, ἔφη, μοι γέγονε*? Are we obliged to write *μοὶ*, or may we say that a real enclitic actually begins a clause and write *μοί*? Or consider a verse which is divided between two speakers, e. g. Eurip. Orest. 1345, where Hermione speaks one half and Electra the other:

Herm. σάθηθ' ὅσον γε τοῦτ' ἐμ'. *Elect.* ᾧ κατὰ στέγας.

To exhibit the scansion to the eye editors so write it; but can anything be more absurd than to suppose, as the grammarians must, that Hermione's prophetic soul knows that Electra will begin her reply with a vowel, and therefore, to accommodate her sister, she gracefully elides the last letter of her personal pronoun and alters her accent accordingly? Editors do as well as they can in such awkward cases. Sometimes perhaps they reproduce the accents of a manuscript, and when they do, they

print what may be the faint echo of a tradition going back to the best ages of classical antiquity, but which probably represents no more than the practice of the scribe's own times. The oldest manuscript of any classical author continuously accented is comparatively modern. When manuscripts are not followed, theories of what the Greek accents must have been are generally acted on, and the result is an amount of variety in the accentuation of printed books which could hardly have been reached in any other manner. The curious reader should by all means peruse Lobeck's unfinished essay, 'De interpunctione cum enclisi et synalœphe conjuncta,' in the *Pathologiæ Græci Sermonis Elementa*. Pars posterior, pp. 321-337.

Ἄν τ' εἴπῃ τις ἀξιῶν προπερισπᾶν, ὥς ἂν ἐκεῖνος ἐθελήσῃ καὶ σὺ φθέγγου, καὶ πάλιν ἂν ἐτέρῳ συντύχῃς ὀξυτονεῖν ἐθέλοντι, καὶ αὐτὸς οὕτως πρᾶττε καταφρονῶν καὶ τόνων καὶ ὀνομάτων, ὥς οὔτε πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν συντελούντων, πολὺ γε μᾶλλον οὔτε πρὸς γεωμετρίαν ἢ ἀριθμητικὴν ἢ μουσικὴν ἢ ἀστρονομικὴν, ὥστε εἰ μηδεμία τέχνη δέεται πρὸς τὸ ἑαυτῆς τέλος τῆς τῶν ἐπιτρίπτων τούτων ὀνομάτων μακρολογίας, οὐ μόνον οὐ χρὴ προσίεσθαι τὸ ἐπιτήδευμα τῶν ἀνδρῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ καταγελᾶν ὥς μάλιστα.

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