

ANTHON'S GREEK LESSONS.—PART I.

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

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

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

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GREEK LESSONS.

I. ALPHABET.

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

A, α,	Ἄλφα,	Alpha,	a.
B, β, β,	Βῆτα,	Beta,	b.
Γ, γ, γ,	Γάμμα,	Gamma,	g.
Δ, δ,	Δέλτα,	Delta,	d.
E, ε,	Ἐ ψιλόν,	Epsilon,	ē.
Z, ζ,	Ζῆτα,	Zeta,	z.
H, η,	Ἡτα,	Eta,	ē.
Θ, θ, θ,	Θῆτα,	Theta,	th.
I, ι,	Ἰῶτα,	Iota,	i.
K, κ,	Κάππα,	Kappa,	k.
Λ, λ,	Λάμβδα,	Lambda,	l.
M, μ,	Μυ,	Mu,	m.
N, ν,	Νυ,	Nu,	n.
Ξ, ξ,	Ξι,	Xi,	x.
O, ο,	Ὅ μικρόν,	Omicron,	ō.
Π, π,	Πι,	Pi,	p.
P, ρ,	Ῥῶ,	Rho,	r.
Σ, σ (when final, ς),	Σίγμα,	Sigma,	s.
T, τ,	Ταυ,	Tau,	t.
Υ, υ,	Ὑ ψιλόν,	Upsilon,	u.
Φ, φ,	Φι,	Phi,	ph.
X, χ,	Χι,	Chi,	ch.
Ψ, ψ,	Ψι,	Psi,	ps.
Ω, ω,	Ὠ μέγα,	Omëga,	ō.

▲

II. PRONUNCIATION.

A, when long, is sounded like the English *a* in *far* ; when short, like the *a* in *fat*.

Γ, before a vowel, is sounded like the hard English *g* ; but before another gamma, and also before a κ, ξ, χ, it is sounded like *ng* in *sing*. Thus, ἄγγελος is pronounced *ang-ēlos* ; ἀγκών, *ang-kōn*, &c.

E is sounded like the short English *e* in *met*.

Z, like a soft *d* passing gently into the sound of *z*. Thus, ζάω, pronounce *d-zāo* ; μελίζω, *melid-zo*, &c.

H, like the English *a* in *cane*.

Θ, like the English *th* in *think*.

I, when long, like the English *e* in *me* ; when short, like the *i* in *pin*.

Υ, like the French *u* in *une*, or like the German *ü*.

X, like the *gh* in the interjection *ugh* ! or like the *ch* in the German *buch* ; always forming a guttural sound.

Ω, like the *o* in *throne*.

Αι, like the English adverb *aye*.

Αυ, like the syllable *ow* in *now*.

Ει, like the English word *eye*.

Ευ, like the English word *yew*.

Οι, like the syllable *oy* in *boy*.

Ου, like the *oo* in *soon*.

Υι, like the English pronoun *we*.

III. DIVISION OF THE LETTERS.

I. Seven of the letters are vowels, namely, α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω. The remaining seventeen are consonants.

II. The seven vowels are divided into three classes, namely, *short*, *long*, and *doubtful*. Thus,

ε, ο, are naturally short.

η, ω, are naturally long.

α, ι, υ, are called doubtful.

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

IV. DIPHTHONGS.

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

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

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

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

αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου.

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

V. BREATHINGS.

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

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

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

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

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

VI. EXERCISES ON THE LETTERS,¹ &c.

I. Convert the following English words into Greek characters:

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

II. Convert the following Roman letters into Greek characters:

Abakēō,	Gnōphōs,	Zōarkēs,	Historēō,	Xēnōdōkōs,
Abrōtēs,	Gnōrizō,	Hēbē,	Histourgēō,	Xēnizō,
Agalma,	Dapanē,	Hēgēmōn,	Hiērōs,	Xōanōn,
Agkura,	Dardanōs,	Hēdōnē,	Hierōpōmpōs,	Xuraō,
Anēr,	Dēchōmai,	Hēraklēs,	Hiērōphulax,	~Oktō,

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

<i>Arrhētōs,</i>	<i>Dēdrōma,</i>	<i>Ḑgmēnōs,</i>	<i>Hiknōōmai,</i>	<i>˘Ogdōōs,</i>
<i>Arithmōs,</i>	<i>Dēmōs,</i>	<i>Ḑgōūn,</i>	<i>Hilarōs,</i>	<i>˘Obrimōs,</i>
<i>Baskō,</i>	<i>Dēxis,</i>	<i>Thalamōs,</i>	<i>Kakōpathēō,</i>	<i>Paideuō,</i>
<i>Bdēlugma,</i>	<i>Diagraphō,</i>	<i>Thalassa,</i>	<i>Karadōkia,</i>	<i>Panōplōs,</i>
<i>Bēbēlōs,</i>	<i>Dwōsōs,</i>	<i>Tharrhēō,</i>	<i>Karpizō,</i>	<i>Pōlus,</i>
<i>Bēmbēx,</i>	<i>Eirōn,</i>	<i>Tharrhunō,</i>	<i>Katakoiμαō,</i>	<i>Prōthumōs,</i>
<i>Bēssa,</i>	<i>Errhō,</i>	<i>Theatrōn,</i>	<i>Katakōlumbaō,</i>	<i>Rhēuma,</i>
<i>Bibliōn,</i>	<i>Ektimōs,</i>	<i>Thēēlatōs,</i>	<i>Kērōmatikōs,</i>	<i>Rhēō,</i>
<i>Blaptō,</i>	<i>Elleipō,</i>	<i>Thēēmōsunē,</i>	<i>Kēlōdōrpōs,</i>	<i>Rhiza,</i>
<i>Bōaō,</i>	<i>Emēsia,</i>	<i>Thlibō,</i>	<i>Lambanō,</i>	<i>Sindōn,</i>
<i>Bōiōtōs,</i>	<i>Epeuchōmai,</i>	<i>Thnēsō,</i>	<i>Labanizō,</i>	<i>Skaptō,</i>
<i>Bōtrus,</i>	<i>Ephēstia,</i>	<i>Thōazō,</i>	<i>Litanēuō,</i>	<i>Skimmalizō,</i>
<i>Gala,</i>	<i>Zagreus,</i>	<i>Thorubēō,</i>	<i>Manteuōmai,</i>	<i>Huperthēn,</i>
<i>Galaxia,</i>	<i>Zēphyrōs,</i>	<i>Thrasunō,</i>	<i>Methēkō,</i>	<i>Hupōlōgōs,</i>
<i>Galēnē,</i>	<i>Zēlēmon,</i>	<i>Thrasucheir,</i>	<i>Mesoikētēs,</i>	<i>Hōplōmachōs,</i>
<i>Gaulōs,</i>	<i>Zēlēzō,</i>	<i>Thrausantuz,</i>	<i>Melastrēphō,</i>	<i>Psittakōs,</i>
<i>Gēlaō,</i>	<i>Zōphērōs,</i>	<i>Idiōtēs,</i>	<i>Nōthrōs,</i>	<i>Psithurizō,</i>
<i>Gēnēthlē,</i>	<i>Zugōn,</i>	<i>Idiōxēnōs,</i>	<i>Nuchōbōrōs,</i>	<i>Psōmiōn.</i>
<i>Glōssa,</i>	<i>Zugōulkōs,</i>	<i>Idmōsunē,</i>	<i>Nēphēlē,</i>	

VII. ACCENTUAL MARKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VIII. EXERCISES ON THE ACCENTS.

I. Name the accents in the following Greek passage :

Ἐντεῦθεν δὲ τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἡμέραν ὅλην ἐπορεύοντο, καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐβουलिμιάσαν. Ξενοφῶν δὲ ὀπισθοφυλάκων, καὶ καταλαμβάνων τοὺς πίπτοντας τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἡγνώνει ὅ τι τὸ πάθος εἴη. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ εἶπε τις αὐτῷ τῶν ἐμπείρων, ὅτι σαφῶς βουλιμῶσι, καὶ, ἐάν τι φάγωσιν, ἀναστήσονται, παρῶν ἐπὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια, εἴ που ποτὸν ἢ βρωτὸν ὀρώη, ἐδίδου, καὶ διέπεμπε διδόντας τοὺς δυναμένους παρατρέχειν τοῖς βουλιμῶσιν. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ τι ἐμφάγοιεν ἀνίσταντο καὶ ἐπορεύοντο.

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

Βούλομενος,	ἐτέλευτησε,	ἔχων τις κύνα,
ἔξελειν,	σύναντησας,	ἐκόμιζε τὶ αὐτῷ,
σύνδραμοντες,	ᾧμοσε,	αὐτόν ἡρύσαντο,
ἄπεκτεινε,	ἀπόθανοντος,	Ὁ δὲ ὄνος,
πόλεμῖους,	ἐλευθέρω,	νυκτός ἐγείρων,
φόνευετε,	ἐπισκεπτόμενος,	ἔκελευσε τοὺς στρατῶντας,
σῶμφerei,	ἐπὸννειδιστον,	κατὰ κορυφάς ὄρεων.

IX. APOSTROPHE AND OTHER MARKS.

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

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

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

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

X. EXERCISES IN APOSTROPHE.

Bring the apostrophe to bear on the following:

ἐπὶ ἐστιοῦχον,	ἔρπετε ὡς τάχιστα,
ἐπὶ ἀξίου·	ταῦτα ἄμα ἡγόρευε,
δεῦρο ἐμοῦ,	ἀνείρπε ὑπὸ αὐτήν,
ποθεῖτε ὑμεῖς,	οἱ δὲ αὖ παρὰ ἡμῶν,
οὐκ ἡγοῖτο ἄν,	λεκτοί τε ἔσποντο,
ἔτι δὲ οὐκ ἔξεις,	ἦ τε ἐκοῦσα εἶπεν,
παρὰ ἑαυτῷ,	κόλπον τε ἔδειξε στέρνα τε ὡς,
ἐστὶ οὕτως,	ἦνουν τε ὑπὸ αὐγᾶς,
διὰ ἔτους,	σημεῖα ἰδὼν τότε ἀσπίδων,
οὐκ οὐμός,	δέδοικα ἄ χρεῖζω,
ἀντὶ οὗτου,	ταῦτα αὐτὰ ἕκαστα,
θαυμάζετε ὡς,	νῦν δὲ οὔτε ὁμοῖον.

XI. PARTS OF SPEECH, &c.

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

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

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

IV. Some nouns, however, are both masculine and feminine; as, *ὁ, ἡ, κότινος*, “the wild olive-tree.” These are said to be of the common gender.

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

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

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

XII. GENERAL RULES.

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

II. The nominative and vocative plural are alike.

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

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

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

XIII. THE ARTICLE.

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

Singular.

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

Dual.

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

Plural.

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

XIV. EXERCISES ON THE ARTICLE.

Give the Greek for the following parts of the article :

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

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

XV. NOUNS.

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

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

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

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

XVI. EXERCISE ON THE DECLENSIONS.

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

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

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

XVII. FIRST DECLENSION.

Terminations.

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

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLES.

ἡ ἡμέρα, "*the day*."

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

ἡ σοφία, "wisdom."

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

ἡ δόξα, "the opinion."

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

ἡ κεφαλὴ, "the head."

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

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLES.

ὁ νεανίας, "*the youth.*"

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

ὁ τελώνης, "*the tax-gatherer.*"

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

XVIII. EXERCISES ON THE FIRST DECLENSION

PRELIMINARY RULES.¹

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

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

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

Vocabulary.

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

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

I.

In what cases and numbers are the following words found?

θύραν,	οικίας,	γλώσσης,	Αινείου,	ἀγορᾶς,
θύραιν,	οικίαν,	γλώσσαν,	Αινεῖαν,	φιλιῖαιν,
θύραις,	οικίαιν,	γλώσσαις,	Αινεῖα,	ᾠδῇ,
θύρας,	οικίαι,	γλώσση,	μονῖαι,	ταμίον,
θυρῶν,	οικίρα,	γλώσση,	μονίου,	χειροτέχνα,
θύρα,	οικίαις,	δίψαν,	μονίας,	σελήναιν,
θύρα,	οικιῶν,	δίψη,	μονιῶν,	ἀληθεία,
θύραι,	αἰτίαιν,	δίψαις,	Ἀτρείδου,	θαλασσῶν,
ἔδρας,	αἰτίαις,	κώμης,	Ἀτρείδην,	γεφύραις,
ἔδρα,	αἰτίαι,	κώμας,	ἀκινᾶκῃ,	σκίαν,
ἔδραν,	αἰτίρα,	κώμαι,	ἀκινάκης,	τιμῆς,
ἔδραις,	αἰτίας,	κώμην,	ἀκινάκα,	φώνην,
ἔδρῶν,	αἰτίαν,	κωμῶν,	ἀκινάκας,	ἀγκυρῶν.

II.

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

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

ταμίᾱς, "a steward,"	ποιητῆς, "a poet,"
ταμίᾱ,	ποιητά,
ταμίᾱ,	ποιητῇ,
ταμίῳ,	ποιητῇν,
ταμίαις,	ποιητοῦ,
ταμίαν,	ποιηταῖς,
ταμίᾱς,	ποιητάς,
ταμιαῖν.	ποιηταί.

III.

Translate the following, and show the government :

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

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

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

—οἱ κλεπταὶ ἦσαν ναυταί, καὶ ἡ ἀγέλη τοῦ ἀρότου ἦν ἡ λεία.—οἱ ὀπλιταί καὶ ἡ στρατία καὶ αἱ τῶν νεανιῶν συμφοραὶ ἦσαν ἡ τῆς λύπης αἰτία.—ὁ τῶν πολιτῶν ταμίας ἦν τῆς νίκης ἀρχή.

IV.

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

<i>Robbers in the country of Asia.</i>	Ληστῆς ἐν ὁ χώρα ὁ Ἀσία.
<i>Of soldiers in Athens.</i>	Στρατιώτης ἐν Ἀθῆναι.
<i>Days of despondency and flight.</i>	Ἡμέρα ὁ ἀθυμία καὶ φυγή.
<i>In Sellasia there was peace.</i>	Ἐν Σελλασία ἦν εἰρήνη.
<i>The tongue is the cause of conflict.</i>	Ὁ γλῶσσα ἐστὶν αἰτία μάχη.
<i>The kingdoms of the earth.</i>	Ὁ βασιλεία ὁ γῆ.
<i>The guard of Theramenes.</i>	Ὁ φρουρά ὁ Θηραμένης.
<i>Of the council and the assembly.</i>	Ὁ βουλή καὶ ὁ ἐκκλησία.
<i>The beginnings of naval commands.</i>	Ὁ ἀρχή ναυαρχία.
<i>Of the battles of the sea.</i>	Ὁ μάχη ὁ θάλαττα.
<i>For Mitylene and the promontory Malea.</i>	Ὁ Μιτυλήνη καὶ ὁ ἄκρα ὁ Μαλέα.
<i>In the battle of the Arginusæ.</i>	Ἐν ὁ μάχη αἱ Ἀργινούσαι.
<i>The two councils of the day.</i>	Ὁ βουλή ὁ ἡμέρα.
<i>The two men of Eubœa.</i>	Ὁ ἄνθρωπος Εὐβοία.
<i>Thunderings and lightning, and flights of citizens.</i>	Βροντή καὶ ἀστράπη καὶ πολίτης φυγή.
<i>Of Asia and Macedonia.</i>	Ἀσία καὶ Μακεδονία.
<i>The two satraps and the two commands.</i>	Ὁ σατράπης καὶ ὁ ἀρχή.

XIX. SECOND DECLENSION.

Terminations.

-ος, masculine, sometimes feminine.

-ον, neuter.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ λόγος, "*the discourse.*"

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

ἡ φηγός, "*the beech.*"

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

τὸ σῦκον, "*the fig.*"

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

XX. EXERCISES ON THE SECOND DECLENSION.

I.

In what cases and numbers are the following words found?

νόμω,	ἄνθρωπος,	δένδρον,	ὀργάνω,
νόμῳ,	ἀνθρώπους,	δένδρων,	στεφάνῳ,
νόμῳν,	ἄνθρωποι,	δένδρῳ,	θεόν,
νόμοι,	ἀνθρώπων,	δένδροιιν,	δμίλε,
νόμοις,	ἀνθρώπων,	δένδρα,	χρόνοιιν,
νόμοιιν,	ἄνθρωπον,	δένδρῳ,	θρόνου,
νόμει,	ἄνθρωπε,	δώροις,	ρόδα,

18 EXERCISES ON THE SECOND DECLENSION.

νόμους,	ἀγγέλουν,	δώροιν,	προδᾶτω,
νόμον,	ἀγγέλοις,	δῶρα,	ζωῶν,
ὁδοῖν,	ἀγγέλου,	μήλουν,	οἴνῳ,
ὁδέ,	ἀγγέλους,	μήλων,	σίδηρον,
ὁδῶ,	ἀγγέλοι,	μήλοις,	βαρβύτῳ.

II.

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

ἡλῖος, " <i>the sun</i> ,"	ἵππος, " <i>a horse</i> ,"
ἡλιον,	ἵπποις,
ἡλιε,	ἵππῳ,
ἡλίου,	ἵππων,
ἡλίους,	ἵππους.
ἡλίῳ,	κέντρον, " <i>a goad</i> ,"
ἡλίῳ,	κέντρῳ,
ἡλίοιν.	κέντρα,
θάνατος, " <i>death</i> ,"	κέντροις.
θάνατον,	ἀδελφός, " <i>a brother</i> ,"
θανάτου,	ἀδελφῷ,
θανάτοις,	ἀδελφούς,
θανάτῳ.	ἀδελφῶν.
υἱός, " <i>a son</i> ,"	πῶλος, " <i>a young steed</i> ,"
υἱέ,	πῶλους,
υἱοῖς,	πῶλοι,
υἱόν.	πῶλων,
ἄνεμος, " <i>a wind</i> ,"	πῶλον.
ἀνέμοις,	σφυρόν, " <i>the ankle</i> ,"
ἀνέμων,	σφυρῷ,
ἀνέμοιν,	σφυρώ,
ἀνέμῳ.	σφυρά,
τέκνον, " <i>a child</i> ,"	σφυροῖς.
τέκνα,	χρησμός, " <i>an oracle</i> ,"
τέκνων,	χρησμῷ,
τέκνοιν.	χρησμῶ.

III.

Translate the following, and show the government :

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

Ὁ λόγος τῆς ψυχῆς εἰδῶλον ἐστὶ.—Ἡ Αἴγυπτος δῶρόν
ἐστὶ τοῦ Νείλου.—ὁ ἥλιος καὶ ἡ σελήνη ἦσαν θεοὶ τῶν
Αἰγυπτίων.—οἱ πυγμαῖοι καὶ οἱ γέραννοι ἦσαν ἀντιμαχη-
ταί.—Ἡ ἀρχὴ τοῦ πλούτου ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρχὴ τῶν πονῶν.—Ὡ
ἄνθρωπε, οἶνος ἐστὶ κάτοπτρον τῆς καρδίας.—Ἰναχος ἦν
υἱὸς Ὁκεανοῦ.—Αἱ νεφέλαι τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἔχουσι¹ βροντὴν
καὶ ἀστραπὴν καὶ χαλάζαν.—Οἱ ἄνεμοι τῆς θαλάττης εἰσὶ
φόβος τοῖς ναυταῖς.—Οἱ πτωχοὶ ἔχουσι τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ
οὐρανοῦ.—Λιμὸς ἔχει τὴν γῆν Αἰγύπτου.—Ὁ κόσμος ἐστὶ
σκηνή, καὶ ὁ βίος ἐστὶ πάροδος.—Ὁ Θεὸς ἔχει τὸν βίον
καὶ τὴν τελευτὴν τῶν ἀνθρώπων.—Θάνατος καὶ ζωὴ, πόνος
καὶ ἡδονή, πλοῦτος καὶ πενία, εἰσὶν ἀνθρώποις.—Ἐχει
τυρὸν καὶ ἄρτον, οἶνον καὶ σταφύλας.—Στρατηγοὶ καὶ λο-
χαγοὶ ἦσαν ἐν ταῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων σκηναῖς.—Ἀλκιβιάδης
καὶ τὰ ἀνδράποδα ἦσαν ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, καὶ ἦν φόβος Ἀρχιδάμῳ
καὶ τοῖς στρατιώταις.—Ἐχει τόξον καὶ φαιέτραν καὶ βάρ-
βιτον καὶ ῥόδα.—Ἡ μάχη τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐν Φαρσάλῳ.—Αἰ-
ολος ἦν κύριος τῶν ἀνέμων.—Ὁ βουκόλος ἦν ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ
καὶ ὁ μόσχος ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ.—Βρέννος ἦν στρατηγὸς τῶν
Γαλατῶν.—Τοῖς κατασκόποις τῆς χώρας ἦν ὑδάτιον ἐν
πέτρᾳ.

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

IV.

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

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

XXI. ADJECTIVE.

I. The Declensions of Adjectives are *three*.

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

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

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

But,

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

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

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

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

σοφός, *σοφή*, *σοφόν*, "wise."

Singular.			Dual.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. σοφ-ός,	σοφ-ή,	σοφ-όν,	N. σοφ-ύ,	σοφ-ά,	σοφ-ύ,
G. σοφ-οῦ,	σοφ-ῆς,	σοφ-οῦ,	G. σοφ-οῖν,	σοφ-αῖν,	σοφ-οῖν,
D. σοφ-ῶ,	σοφ-ῇ,	σοφ-ῶ,	D. σοφ-οῖν,	σοφ-αῖν,	σοφ-οῖν,
A. σοφ-όν,	σοφ-ῆν,	σοφ-όν,	A. σοφ-ύ,	σοφ-ά,	σοφ-ύ,
V. σοφ-έ,	σοφ-ή,	σοφ-όν.	V. σοφ-ύ,	σοφ-ά,	σοφ-ύ.

Plural.

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

ιερός, ιερά, ιερόν, "sacred."

Singular.

Dual.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. ιερ-ός,	ιερ-ή,	ιερ-όν,	N. ιερ-ώ,	ιερ-ά,	ιερ-ώ,
G. ιερ-ου,	ιερ-ᾶς,	ιερ-ου,	G. ιερ-οῖν,	ιερ-αῖν,	ιερ-οῖν,
D. ιερ-ῷ,	ιερ-ᾷ,	ιερ-ῷ,	D. ιερ-οῖν,	ιερ-αῖν,	ιερ-οῖν,
A. ιερ-όν,	ιερ-άν,	ιερ-όν,	A. ιερ-ώ,	ιερ-ά,	ιερ-ώ,
V. ιερ-έ,	ιερ-ά,	ιερ-όν.	V. ιερ-ώ,	ιερ-ά,	ιερ-ώ.

Plural.

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

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

ἐνδοξος, ἐνδοξος, ἐνδοξον, "glorious."

Singular.

Dual.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. ἐνδοξ-ος,	ἐνδοξ-ος,	ἐνδοξ-ον,	N. ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω,
G. ἐνδόξ-ου,	ἐνδόξ-ου,	ἐνδόξ-ου,	G. ἐνδόξ-οῖν,	ἐνδόξ-οῖν,	ἐνδόξ-οῖν,
D. ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω,	D. ἐνδόξ-οῖν,	ἐνδόξ-οῖν,	ἐνδόξ-οῖν,
A. ἐνδοξ-ον,	ἐνδοξ-ον,	ἐνδοξ-ον,	A. ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω,
V. ἐνδοξ-ε,	ἐνδοξ-ε,	ἐνδοξ-ον.	V. ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω.

Plural.

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

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

PRELIMINARY RULES.

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

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

I.

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

Θανάτου αἰφνιδίου.	ἐλευθέρων συμμάχων.
δόξης μεγάλης.	ἐλευθέρα ἀγορά !
θηρία ἄγρια.	χρυσίον ἐπίσημον.
ὄνοι ἄγριοι.	χώραν ἐπιτηδεΐαν.
ἀδόξῳ τέχνῃ.	ἐχυρῷ χωρίῳ.
δημοσίων βωμῶν.	μεταβολαὶ θανατηφόροι.
δικαίῳ ἀνθρώπῳ.	λόγοι δημοσιοί.
λοιποῦ χρόνου.	ἵππασιμα χωρία !
ὁμοίῳ χωρίῳ.	καιρίῳ θανάτῳ.
οὐράνια ὁδός.	καλῆς σωτηρίας.
παντοίαν λείαν.	καλοῖς ἀνθρώποις.
ὁδοὺς πεδινάς.	καλῷ ἀνθρώπῳ !
πιστῇ ψυχῇ !	ἀγαθὰ παρθένω !
πιστῷ στρατηγῷ.	κακαῖν κεφαλαῖν.
νῦξ σκοτεινῇ.	κοινῷ βώμῳ.
σώματα σκοτεινά.	κοινῶ βώμῳ.
σπονδαίου ἔργου.	ἐμβρόντητε ἀνθρώπε !
σχολαίαν πορείαν.	στρογγύλου λίθου.
χαλεπῶν ἔργων.	ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ.
χωρίοις χαλεποῖς.	ἀληθινὴν παιδείαν.
νόσῳ χαλεπῇ.	κακοῖς τραπεζίταις.

II.

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

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

Ζωῆς πονηρᾶς θάνατος πονηρὸς ἐστὶν ἢ τελευτή.—Ἡ γλῶσσα ἀναρίθμων κακῶν ἐστὶν ἢ αἰτία.—Θησαυρὸς τῶν κακῶν ἐστὶ κακὴ ἐπιθυμία.—Εὐτακτος βίος ἐστὶν ὁ καρπὸς ἀρετῆς.—Λογισμὸς μόνος ἐστὶ τὸ τῆς λύπης φάρμακον.—Μακρὸς αἰὼν συμφορὰς πολλὰς ἔχει.—Ὁ βίος ἐστὶ ποικίλη ὁδός.—Ἐχει λόχον ὅλον ὀπλιτῶν καὶ ἀμάξας διακόσιας.—Ἄπορος ἐστὶν ὁ ποταμὸς, καὶ κίνδυνος μέγιστος ἔχει τὸν στρατὸν Ἑλληνικόν.—Ἡ πολεμικὴ ἀρετὴ ἔντιμον βίον καὶ ἐπαίνους ἐνδόξους ἔχει.—Ἡ ἐπιστολὴ ἀπορρήτους λόγους ἔχει, καὶ διαβολὰς μέγιστας.—Ἀμφιάρῃος ἔχει ὅπλα ἄσημα.—Τοὺς συμμάχους προθύμους ἔχουσι, καὶ τοὺς πολίτας ἀθύμους καὶ δειλοὺς.—Χερρόνησος ἐστὶ χώρα καλὴ καὶ ἄφθονος.—Τεκτονικὴ καὶ χαλκευτικὴ εἰσὶ πρακτικαὶ τέχναι.—Τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἔντιμος καὶ ἐλευθέριος ἐστὶν ὁ βίος, τοῖς κακοῖς ταπεινὸς καὶ ἀλγεινός.—Ἡ ψυχὴ ἐστὶν ἅμα ἀγαθὴ καὶ κακὴ.—Ἡ χώρα ἔχει ἱκανὴν φυλακὴν.—Τὼ ἀνθρώπῳ ἦσαν φιλοτιμοτάτῳ Ἀθηναίων.—Οἱ πολέμιοι ἦσαν ἐν τοῖς στενοῖς καὶ ὑπερδεξιῖς τόποις.—Ἐχει πελταστὰς δίσμυρλους, καὶ ὀπλίτας χιλίους, καὶ τοξότας, καὶ σφενδονητας Ῥοδίους.

III.

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

<i>Wisdom is always a very great good.</i>	Ὁ φρόνησις εἰμὶ ἀεὶ ἀγαθὸν μέγιστος.
<i>They have their daggers bare.</i>	Ἐχὼ ὁ ἐγχειρίδιον γυμνός.
<i>In gymnastic contests and gymnastic arms.</i>	Ἐν γυμνικὸς ἀγὼν καὶ γυμνικὸς ὅπλον.
<i>I have my hair in a squalid state.</i>	Ὁ κόμη ἀνύχηρὸς ἔχω.
<i>He has the best (men) first and last.</i>	Ἐχὼ ὁ ἀριστος πρῶτος καὶ τελευταῖος.
<i>I have five hundred foreign mercenaries.</i>	Ἐχὼ πεντακόσιοι μισθοφόρος ξένος.

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

XXIV. THIRD DECLENSION.

Terminations.

α, ι, υ, neuter.

ω, feminine.

ν, ξ, ρ, σ, ψ, of all genders.

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

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

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

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

FORMATION OF THE CASES.

I. GENERAL RULES.

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

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

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

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

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

1. Vide page 8.

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

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

boy," genitive παιδ-ός, dative plural παισί;¹ "Arab," genitive "Αραβ-ος, dative plural "Αραβι;² τυ-
 πείς, "having been struck," genitive τυπέντ-ος, dative plural
 τυπέισι;³ κτείς, "a comb," genitive κτεν-ός, dative plural
 κτεσί;⁴ &c.

II. SPECIAL RULES, WITH EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns in ν and ρ.

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

ὁ μήν, "the month."

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

ὁ ποιμήν, "the shepherd."

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

1. Primitive form παιδοί, which, on rejecting δ before σ, becomes παι-
 σί. No change takes place in the first syllable, as a diphthong (αι) is al-
 ready there.

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

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

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

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

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

2. *Nouns in ζ.*

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

3. *Nouns in ξ and ψ.*

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

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

<i>αἶξ</i> ,	"a goat,"	} resolved into	<i>αἶγς</i> ,	gen. <i>αἶγ-ός</i> .
<i>ἄλωπηξ</i> ,	"a fox,"		<i>ἄλωπηκς</i> ,	"ἄλωπεκ-ός." ¹
<i>θρίξ</i> ,	"the hair,"		<i>τρίχς</i> ,	"τριχ-ός." ²
<i>φλέψ</i> ,	"a vein,"		<i>φλέβς</i> ,	"φλεβ-ός.
<i>ὤψ</i> ,	"an eye,"		<i>ὦπς</i> ,	"ὦπ-ός.
<i>κατῆλιψ</i> ,	"a roof,"		<i>κατῆλιφς</i> ,	"κατῆλιφ-ός.
<i>φάλαγξ</i> ,	"a phalanx,"		<i>φάλαγγς</i> ,	"φάλαγγ-ός.
<i>λάρυγξ</i> ,	"the larynx,"		<i>λάρυγγς</i> ,	"λάρυγγ-ός.

EXAMPLES.

ἡ πτέρυξ, "the wing."

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

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

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

3. Primitive form *πτέρυγσι*, whence, by substituting ξ for γς, we have *πτέρυξ*.

ἡ λαῖλαψ, "the storm."

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

4. Nouns in *ās*, *εις*, and *ους*.

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

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

EXAMPLES.

ὁ γίγας, "the giant."

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

ἡ Σιμόεις, "the river Simois."

Singular.

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

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

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

ὁ ὀδούς, "the tooth."

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

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

5. Nouns in *α, ι, and υ*.

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLES.

τὸ σῶμα, "the body."

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

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

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

3. Primitive form *σώμασι*, whence, by rejecting *τ* before *σ*, we have *σώμασι*.

τὸ μέλι, "the honey."

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

τὸ γόνυ, "the knee."

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

τὸ δάκρυ, "the tear."

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

6. Nouns in *ap*.

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

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

EXAMPLES.

τὸ ἥπαρ, "the liver."

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

1. Primitive form *μέλιτσι*.

2. Primitive form *γόνατσι*.

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

4. The root of *δάμαρ* was *δάμαρτ*.

5. Primitive form *ἥπατσι*.

ὁ ψάρ, "*the starling*."

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

7. Neuters in ας.

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

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

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

8. Nouns in αυς.

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

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

9. Nouns in ης.

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

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

EXAMPLE.

ὁ πένης, "the poor man."

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

10. Nouns in ις.

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

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

II. The Attics change ιος into εως; as, ὄφεως for ὄφιος; πόλεως for πόλιος, from πόλις, "a city," &c.

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

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

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

1. Primitive form πένητσι.

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

EXAMPLES.

ἡ ἔρις, "the strife."

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

ἡ ῥίς, "the nose."

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

11. Neuters in *ος*.

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

12. Nouns in *οῦς*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLE.

ὁ ποῦς, "the foot."

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

13. Nouns in *υς*.

I. Words in *υς* make *υος* in the genitive; as, *ὀσφύς*, "the loins," genitive *ὀσφύ-ος*; *δρῦς*, "a tree," genitive *δρυός*.

II. Sometimes they form the genitive in *υδος*, *υθος*, or *υνος*; as, *χλαμύς*, "a cloak," genitive *χλαμῦδ-ος*; *κόρυς*, "a helmet," genitive *κόρυθ-ος*; *κῶμυς*, "a bundle," genitive *κῶμῦθ-ος*; *Φόρκυς*, "*Phorcys*," genitive *Φόρκυν-ος*.

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

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

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

EXAMPLE.

ἡ κόρυς, "the helmet."

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

14. Nouns in ων.

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLES.

ὁ αἰών, "the age."

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

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

2. Primitive form αἰώνσί, whence, by rejecting ν before σ, we have αἰώσι.

ὁ δαίμων, "the deity."

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

15. *Nouns in ως.*

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

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

EXAMPLES.

ὁ θῶς, "the jackal."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. ὁ θῶς,	N. τὼ θῶ-ε,	N. οἱ θῶ-ες,
G. τοῦ θῶ-ός,	G. τοῖν θῶ-οιν,	G. τῶν θῶ-ων,
D. τῷ θῶ-ι,	D. τοῖν θῶ-οιν,	D. τοῖς θῶ-σι, ²
A. τὸν θῶ-α,	A. τὼ θῶ-ε,	A. τοὺς θῶ-ας,
V. θῶς.	V. θῶ-ε.	V. θῶ-ες.

ὁ ἔρως, "the love."

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

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

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

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

D

XXX. EXERCISES ON THE THIRD DECLENSION.

I.

Give the case and number of the following nouns :

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

II.

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

(ἔρμα, "a prop"),	(χειμῶν, "a storm"),
ἔρματε,	χειμῶνα,
ἔρματι,	χειμῶνι,
ἔρμασι,	χειμῶνε.
ἔρμάτοιγ,	(λιμῆν, "a harbour"),
ἔρματος.	λιμέσι,
(ἄλς, "the sea"),	λιμένα,
ἄλα,	λιμένοιγ,
ἄλός	λιμένε.
ἄλι,	(σάλπιγξ, "a trumpet"),
ἄλοί	σάλπιγγε,

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

III.

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

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

<i>of harpers,</i>	<i>of the lights,</i>
<i>with the harpers,</i>	<i>the lights.</i>
<i>oh two harpers !</i>	<i>(ἡ πελειάς, gen. -άδος,</i>
<i>for a harper.</i>	<i>“ the dove”),</i>
<i>(τὸ φῶς, gen. φωτός,</i>	<i>of doves,</i>
<i>“ the light”),</i>	<i>with a dove,</i>
<i>the two lights,</i>	<i>with the doves,</i>
<i>with a light,</i>	<i>the two doves.</i>
<i>oh lights !</i>	

IV.

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

Ὁ ἀγὼν τοῦ λέοντος καὶ τῶν κυνῶν.—τὸ αἶμα Ἀδώνιδος,¹ καὶ τὰ ὄπλα Ἀχιλλέως,² καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ Ἀκτορος.—ἡ μάχη Θησέως, καὶ τῶν Ἀμαζόνων.³—ἡ αἰτία τῆς κινήσεως, καὶ τῶν χρημάτων τοῦ ῥήτορος.—αἱ δικαὶ Ῥαδαμάνθυος.—τὰ δῶρα τῶν Τρώων⁴ Ποσειδῶνι καὶ Ἀπόλλωνι.—τὰ ζητήματα Θέωνος.—ποιήματα μυθικὰ, καὶ ἐπιγράμματα, καὶ δράματα.—τὰ τῶν Πλειάδων⁵ ἄστρα.—τὰς Πλειάδας καὶ τὸν Ὠρίωνος μῦθον.—οἱ παῖδες Ἱπποδάμαντος⁶ καὶ οἱ τῆς χώρας σωτῆρες.—ὁ ψόφος τῶν μαστίγων, καὶ αἱ ἐλπίδες τῶν Ἑλλήνων.—τὰ τῶν Φοινίκων⁷ γράμματα καὶ ἡ τῆς Κάδμου ἀφίξεις⁸ ἱστορία.—ἀηδόνες⁹ καὶ ὄρνιθες⁹ Ἑλλάδος!—ὁ χρυσὸς τῶν ἀναθημάτων καὶ οἱ ἀνδριάντες¹⁰ τῶν Ἑσπερίδων,¹¹ καὶ οἱ λέβητες¹² χέρνιβος.¹³—ἡ πίναξ τοῦ χρυσομάλλου δέρατος.¹⁴

Αἱ Δαναΐδες καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ Αἰγύπτου, καὶ τὸ τῶν Δαναῶν ἔργον ἀνόσιον.—οἱ Ἰάπυγες, καὶ τὰ Καίσαρος μνήματα.—ἡ τῶν Νομάδων φυγὴ, καὶ ὁ Ἰάρβαντος καὶ Πυγμαλίωνος ἀγὼν.—Δωδώνη, πόλις Μολοσσίδος¹⁵ ἐν Ἡπείρῳ.—οἱ χρησμοὶ προφῆτων καὶ προφητίδων¹⁶ καὶ τῆς δρυὸς¹⁷

1. Nom. Ἀδωνις.—2. Nom. Ἀχιλλεύς.—3. Nom. Ἀμαζών.—4. Nom. Τρώς.—5. Nom. Πλειάς.—6. Nom. Ἱπποδάμας.—7. Nom. Φοῖνιξ.—8. Nom. ἀηδὼν.—9. Nom. ὄρνις.—10. Nom. ἀνδριάς.—11. Nom. pl. Ἑσπερίδες.—12. Nom. λέβης.—13. Nom. χέρνιψ.—14. Nom. δέρας.—15. Nom. Μολοσσίς.—16. Nom. προφήτις.—17. Nom. δρυς.

καὶ τοῦ λέβητος ἐν Δωδώνῃ.—τὼ λόγῳ τοῖν ῥητόροιιν.—
τοῖν τοῦ Κράττητος¹ δράματιν.—πληγαῖς καὶ μάστιγι² ἐν
τῇ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος³ ἑορτῇ.—αἱ Ἀμαζόνες ἐν τῷ τῆς Ἀρ-
τέμιδος ναῶ, καὶ τὸ πονηρὸν Λυγδάμιδος ἔργον.—Ἐλικῶ-
να καὶ τὰς τῶν Μουσῶν πτέρυγας.—τῷ Πανὸς ἀγάλματε.
—ὁ Πέλοπος⁴ παῖς καὶ ὁ Ἀγαμέμνωνος πρόγονος.—ἐν τῇ
λάρνακι⁵ Δανάης καὶ Περσέως.

Τυραννίς ἐστὶν ἡ μήτηρ ἀδικίας.—ὁ δειλὸς ἐστὶ τῆς πα-
τρίδος⁶ προδότης.—ὁ χόλος Ἀρτέμιδος ἦν ἡ αἰτία τοῦ θα-
νάτου Ἀδωνίδος καὶ τῆς λύπης Κύπριδος.—ἡ φωνὴ τῆς
ἀηδόνος ἐστὶ τὸ Πρόκνης θρήνημα.—τῷ ἐλέφαντι⁷ ἐστὶ
δράκοντος⁸ ὀρρωδία.—ἐν τῷ μέλιτος⁹ πίθῳ εἰσὶ μύρμηκες.¹⁰
—αἱ Μαινάδες ἦσαν ἡ αἰτία τοῦ θανάτου Πενθέως.—ἀγα-
θοὶ ἀνθρωποὶ εἰσὶν εἰκόνες τῶν θεῶν.—οἱ Αὔσονες ἦσαν οἱ
αὐτόχθονες¹¹ Ἰταλίας.—οἱ λέοντές εἰσιν ἄλκιμοι θῆρες.—
σταγόνες ὕδατος εἰσὶν ἐν τῇ πέτρᾳ.—Ὁρτυγές¹² εἰσὶν ἡδύ-
φωνοι καὶ μαχητικοὶ ὄρνιθες.—οἱ πέρδικες¹³ ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ
γῇ ἦσαν εὐφωνοί, ἐν δὲ Βοιωτίᾳ ἰσχνόφωνοι.—γέροντές¹⁴
εἰσὶ παλὶμπαιδες.¹⁵—οἱ Μυρμιδόνες ἦσαν ποτε μύρμηκες.—
ὁ τῶν Νομάδων ἐν Λιβύῃ ἀριθμὸς ἐστὶ θαύματος αἰτία.

Φρένες¹⁶ ἀγαθαὶ ἐν τῷ σώματι ἀνθρώπου εἰσὶ μέγιστον ἐν
ἐλαχίστῳ.—εὐωδία καὶ μῦρον γυνήν¹⁷ εἰσὶν αἰτία θανάτου.
—σιγὴ ἐστὶ κόσμος γυναιξίν.¹⁸—τὼ πόδε¹⁹ Ἡφαίστου ἦσαν
χωλῶ.—τὸ ξίφος ἐστὶν ἐν ταῖς χερσὶ²⁰ Μήδειας, καὶ τὼ
παῖδε²¹ εἰσὶν ἀφόδῳ.—ἔχει τὰ χρήματα Ἀμύντου,²² τοῦ τῶν
Μακεδόνων βασιλέως.—πλῆθος ἦν ἀρωμάτων καὶ θυωμά-
των ἐν τῇ γῇ τῶν Ἀράβων.²³—Ἄργος, ὁ πανόπτης ἔχει
ὄμματα ἐν ὄλῳ τῷ σώματι.—Αὐγέας ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἡλίδος²⁴
ἔχει βοσκομάτων ποιμένας, καὶ ἐστὶ παῖς Ποσειδῶνος.—
ἔχει τὸν ζωστήρα Ἱππολύτης, τῆς τῶν Ἀμαζόνων βα-

1. Nom. Κράτης.—2. Nom. μάστιξ.—3. Nom. Ἀρτεμις.—4. Nom. Πέλοψ.—5. Nom. λάρναξ.—6. Nom. πατρίς.—7. Nom. ἐλέφας.—8. Nom. δράκων.—9. Nom. μέλι.—10. Nom. μύρμηξ.—11. Nom. αὐτόχθων.—12. Nom. ὀρτυξ.—13. Nom. πέρδιξ.—14. Nom. γέρων.—15. Nom. παλὶμπαις.—16. Nom. φρήν.—17. Nom. γυνή.—18. Nom. πούς.—19. Nom. χεῖρ.—20. Nom. παῖς.—21. Nom. Ἀμύντας.—22. Nom. Ἀραψ.—23. Nom. Ἡλὶς.

σιλείας.—ἡ τοῦ Λαομέδοντος ὕβρις ἦν ἡ αἰτία τῆς ὀργῆς
 'Απόλλωνος καὶ Ποσειδῶνος καὶ τῆς ἀναλωσέως Τροίας.—
 τύπτει ὁ ἥρωες τὸν Βούσιριν καὶ τὸν Βουσίριδος υἱὸν, 'Αμ
 φιδάμαντα, καὶ τὸν κήρυκα Χάλδην.

V.

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

<i>The seeds, and the banquet of the ants.</i>	'Ο σπέρμα καὶ ὁ ὁ μύρμηξ δεῖπνον.
<i>The nature of the polypus is wonderful.</i>	'Ο ὁ πολύπους φύσις εἰμι θαυμαστός.
<i>The death of the serpent and elephant.</i>	'Ο θάνατος ὁ δράκων καὶ ὁ ἐλέφας.
<i>The effigies of the nightingale and swallow.</i>	'Ο εἰκὼν ὁ ἀηδὼν καὶ ὁ χελιδὼν.
<i>The ichneumon is an enemy to crocodiles and asps.</i>	'Ο ἰχνεύμων ἐχθρός εἰμι κροκόδειλος καὶ ἀσπίς.
<i>There is honour unto dogs, and abundance of sacred feeding.</i>	Τιμὴ εἰμι κύων, καὶ ἀφθονία ἱερὸς σίτισις.
<i>They have the dog, the hawk, the ibis, the ichneumon, and the mouse.</i>	*Ἐχω ὁ κύων, ὁ ἰέραξ, ὁ ἰβίς, ὁ ἰχνεύμων καὶ ὁ μῦς.
<i>The Arabians have wells, but the enemy a scarcity of water.</i>	'Ο *Αραβ ἔχω φρέαρ, ὁ δὲ πολέμιος σπάνις ὕδωρ.
<i>Here are the canals of the Euphrates and the Tigris.</i>	*Ἐνταῦθά εἰμι ὁ διώρωνξ ὁ Εὐφράτης καὶ ὁ Τίγρης.
<i>They have the effects of the king, and the attire of the boys, and the ornaments of the statues, and cloaks, and tripods, and shields.</i>	*Ἐχω ὁ χρῆμα ὁ ἀναξ, καὶ ὁ παῖς ἐσθῆς, καὶ ὁ ὁ ἀγαλμα κόσμος, καὶ χλαμῆς, καὶ τρίπους, καὶ ἀσπίς.

Here are pyramids, and tombs of kings, and statues, and other sights.

Mice and ants have a divining perception of things.

Achilles was the friend of Chiron, and Patroclus of Achilles, and Agamemnon of Nestor, and Hector of Polydamas, and Helenus of Antenor, and Polycrates of Anacreon, and Antigonius of Zeno, and Appollo-nius of Cicero.

The bees in the mouth of Plato, and the ants in the ears of Midas the Phrygian.

The madness of Meton the astronomer, when his name was in the list of the army of the Athenians.

Ἐνταῦθά εἰμι πυραμῖς, καὶ τάφος βασιλεὺς, καὶ ἀγαλμα, καὶ ἄλλος θέαμα.

Μῦς καὶ μύρμηξ ἔχω μαντικὸς πρᾶγμα αἰσθησις.

Ἀχιλλεύς εἰμι ἑταῖρος Χείρων, καὶ Πάτροκλος Ἀχιλλεύς, καὶ Ἀγαμέμνων Νέστωρ, καὶ Ἑκτώρ Πολυδάμας, καὶ Ἑλένος Ἀντήνωρ, καὶ Πολυκράτης Ἀνακρέων, καὶ Ἀντίγονος Ζήνων, καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος Κικέρων.

Ὁ μέλιττα ἐν ὁ στόμα Πλάτων, καὶ ὁ μύρμηξ ἐν ὁ οὖς Μίδας, ὁ Φρύξ.

Ὁ μανία Μέτων ἀστρονόμος, ὅτε ὁ ὄνομα εἰμι ἐν ὁ κατὰλογος ὁ στρατεύμα ὁ Ἀθηναῖος.

XXVI. ADJECTIVES.

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

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

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

I. ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS.

I. Termination in *ας*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Primitive form *τύψαν-σι*.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>			
<i>πᾶς,</i>	<i>πᾶσα,</i>	<i>πᾶν,</i>	<i>"all," "every."</i>		
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		
N. <i>πᾶς,</i>	<i>πᾶσα,</i>	<i>πᾶν,</i>	N. <i>πάντε,</i>	<i>πάσα,</i>	<i>πάντε,</i>
G. <i>παντός,</i>	<i>πάσης,</i>	<i>παντός,</i>	G. <i>πάντοιν,</i>	<i>πάσαιν,</i>	<i>πάντοιν,</i>
D. <i>παντί,</i>	<i>πάσῃ,</i>	<i>παντί,</i>	D. <i>πάντοιν,</i>	<i>πάσαιν,</i>	<i>πάντοιν,</i>
A. <i>πάντα,</i>	<i>πᾶσαν,</i>	<i>πᾶν,</i>	A. <i>πάντε,</i>	<i>πάσα,</i>	<i>πάντε,</i>
V. <i>πᾶς,</i>	<i>πᾶσα,</i>	<i>πᾶν.</i>	V. <i>πάντε,</i>	<i>πάσα,</i>	<i>πάντε.</i>
<i>Plural.</i>					
N. <i>πάντες,</i>	<i>πᾶσαι,</i>	<i>πάντα,</i>			
G. <i>πάντων,</i>	<i>πασῶν,</i>	<i>πάντων,</i>			
D. <i>πᾶσι,¹</i>	<i>πάσαις,</i>	<i>πᾶσι,</i>			
A. <i>πάντας,</i>	<i>πάσας,</i>	<i>πάντα,</i>			
V. <i>πάντες,</i>	<i>πᾶσαι,</i>	<i>πάντα.</i>			

2. Termination in *εις*.

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

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	
<i>χαρίεις,</i>	<i>χαριεσσα,</i>	<i>χαρίεν, "pleasing."</i>	
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>
N. <i>χαρί-εις,</i>	<i>-εσσα, -εν,</i>	N. <i>χαρί-εντε,</i>	<i>-έσσα, -εντε,</i>
G. <i>χαρί-εντος,</i>	<i>-έσσης, -εντος,</i>	G. <i>χαρι-έντοιν,</i>	<i>-έσσαιν, -έντοιν,</i>
D. <i>χαρί-εντι,</i>	<i>-έσση, -εντι,</i>	D. <i>χαρι-έντοιν,</i>	<i>-έσσαιν, -έντοιν,</i>
A. <i>χαρί-εντα,</i>	<i>-εσσαν, -εν,</i>	A. <i>χαρί-εντε,</i>	<i>-έσσα, -εντε,</i>
V. <i>χαρί-ει, or</i>	<i>-εσσα, -εν.</i>	V. <i>χαρί-εντε,</i>	<i>-έσσα, -εντε.</i>
<i>χαρί-εν,</i>			
<i>Plural.</i>			
N. <i>χαρί-εντες,</i>	<i>-εσαι, -εντα,</i>		
G. <i>χαρι-έντων,</i>	<i>-εσσῶν, -έντων,</i>		
D. <i>χαρί-εσι,</i>	<i>-έσσαις, -εσι,</i>		
A. <i>χαρί-εντας,</i>	<i>-έσσας, -εντα,</i>		
V. <i>χαρί-εντες,</i>	<i>-εσαι, -εντα.</i>		

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>			
<i>τυφθείς,</i>	<i>τυφθεῖσα,</i>	<i>τυφθέν,</i>	<i>"having been struck."</i>		
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		
N. <i>τυφθ-εῖς,</i>	<i>-εῖσα, -έν,</i>		N. <i>τυφθ-έντε,</i>	<i>-εῖσα, -έντε,</i>	
G. <i>τυφθ-έντος,</i>	<i>-εῖσης, -έντος,</i>		G. <i>τυφθ-έντοιν,</i>	<i>-εῖσαιν, -έντοιν,</i>	
D. <i>τυφθ-εντι,</i>	<i>-εῖσης, -έντι,</i>		D. <i>τυφθ-έντοιν,</i>	<i>-εῖσαιν, -έντοιν,</i>	
A. <i>τυφθ-έντα,</i>	<i>-εῖσαν, -έν,</i>		A. <i>τυφθ-έντε,</i>	<i>-εῖσα, -έντε,</i>	
V. <i>τυφθ-εῖς,</i>	<i>-εῖσα, -έν.</i>		V. <i>τυφθ-έντε,</i>	<i>-εῖσα, -έντε.</i>	

1. Primitive form *πᾶν-σι*.

Plural.

N. τυφθ-έντες,	-εῖσαι,	-έντα,
G. τυφθ-έντων,	-εισῶν,	-έντων,
D. τυφθ-εῖσι,	-εῖσαις,	-εῖσι,
A. τυφθ-έντας,	-εῖσας,	-έντα,
V. τυφθ-έντες,	-εῖσαι,	-έντα.

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

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

3. *Termination in ην.*

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

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>τέρην,</i>	<i>τέρεινα,</i>	<i>τέρεν, "tender."</i>
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	
N. <i>τέρ-ην,</i>	<i>-εινα,</i>	<i>-εν,</i>
G. <i>τέρ-ενος,</i>	<i>-είνης,</i>	<i>-ενος,</i>
D. <i>τέρ-ενι,</i>	<i>-είνῃ,</i>	<i>-ενι,</i>
A. <i>τέρ-ενα,</i>	<i>-ειναν,</i>	<i>-εν,</i>
V. <i>τέρ-εν,</i>	<i>-εινα,</i>	<i>-εν.</i>
<i>Plural.</i>		
N. <i>τέρ-ενες,</i>	<i>-ειναι,</i>	<i>-ενα,</i>
G. <i>τερ-ένων,</i>	<i>-είνων,</i>	<i>-ένων,</i>
D. <i>τέρ-εσι,¹</i>	<i>-είναις,</i>	<i>-εσι,</i>
A. <i>τέρ-ενας,</i>	<i>-είνας,</i>	<i>-ενα,</i>
V. <i>τέρ-ενες,</i>	<i>-ειναι,</i>	<i>-ενα.</i>

4. *Termination in ους.*

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

1. Primitive form *τέρεν-σι.*

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

5. Termination in *υς*.

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

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

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

6. Termination in *ων*.

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

1. Primitive form δῶν-σι.

2. Primitive form ζευγνύντ-σι.

tracted by the Attics into ἄκων. All the other forms in ὦν are participles.

<i>Masc.</i>			<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
ἐκῶν,			ἐκοῦσα,	ἐκόν, "willing."
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>	
N. ἐκ-ῶν,	-οῦσα,	-όν,	N. ἐκ-όντε,	-οῦσα, -όντε,
G. ἐκ-όντος,	-οῦσης,	-όντος,	G. ἐκ-όντοιν,	-οῦσαι, -όντοιν,
D. ἐκ-όντι,	-οῦση,	-όντι,	D. ἐκ-όντοιν,	-οῦσαι, -όντοιν,
A. ἐκ-όντα,	-οῦσαν,	-όν,	A. ἐκ-όντε,	-οῦσα, -όντε,
V. ἐκ-ῶν,	-οῦσα,	-όν.	V. ἐκ-όντε,	-οῦσα, -όντε.
<i>Plural.</i>				
N. ἐκ-όντες,	-οῦσαι,	-όντα,		
G. ἐκ-όντων,	-ουσῶν,	-όντων,		
D. ἐκ-οῦσι, ¹	-οῦσαι,	-οῦσι,		
A. ἐκ-όντας,	-οῦσας,	-όντα,		
V. ἐκ-όντες,	-οῦσαι,	-όντα.		

<i>Masc.</i>			<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
τύπτων,			τύπτουσα,	τύπτον, "striking."
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>	
N. τύπτ-ων,	-ουσα,	-ον,	N. τύπτ-οντε,	-οῦσα, -οντε,
G. τύπτ-οντος,	-οῦσης,	-οντος,	G. τυπτ-όντοιν,	-οῦσαι, -όντοιν,
D. τύπτ-οντι,	-οῦση,	-οντι,	D. τυπτ-όντοιν,	-οῦσαι, -όντοιν,
A. τύπτ-οντα,	-ουσαν,	-ον,	A. τύπτ-οντε,	-οῦσα, -οντε,
V. τύπτ-ων,	-ουσα,	-ον.	V. τύπτ-οντε,	-οῦσα, -οντε
<i>Plural.</i>				
N. τύπτ-οντες,	-οῦσαι,	-οντα,		
G. τυπτ-όντων,	-ουσῶν,	-όντων,		
D. τύπτ-ουσι, ²	-οῦσαι,	-ουσι,		
A. τύπτ-οντας,	-οῦσας,	-οντα,		
V. τύπτ-οντες,	-οῦσαι,	-οντα.		

7. Termination in ὤς.

This termination also belongs to participles. The feminine is in νῖα and the neuter in ὤς. Thus,

<i>Masc.</i>			<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
τετυφῶς,			τετυφνῖα,	τετυφός, "having struck."
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>	
N. τετυφ-ῶς,	-νῖα,	-ός,	N. τετυφ-ότε,	-νῖα, -ότε,
G. τετυφ-ότος,	-νῖας,	-ότος,	G. τετυφ-ότοιν,	-νῖαιν, -ότοιν,
D. τετυφ-ότι,	-νῖα,	-ότι,	D. τετυφ-ότοιν,	-νῖαιν, -ότοιν,
A. τετυφ-ότα,	-νῖαν,	-ός,	A. τετυφ-ότε,	-νῖα, -ότε,
V. τετυφ-ῶς,	-νῖα,	-ός.	V. τετυφ-ότε,	-νῖα, -ότε.

1. Primitive form ἐκόντ-αι.

2. Primitive form τύπαντ-αι.

Plural.

N. τετυφ-ότες,	-υῖαι,	-ότα,
G. τετυφ-ότων,	-υῖων,	-ότων,
D. τετυφ-όσι,	-υῖαις,	-όσι,
A. τετυφ-ότας,	-υῖας,	-ότα,
V. τετυφ-ότες,	-υῖαι,	-ότα.

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

<i>Masc.</i>			<i>Fem.</i>			<i>Neut.</i>		
ἐστῶς,			ἐστῶσα,			ἐστῶς, "standing."		
<i>Singular.</i>						<i>Dual.</i>		
N.	ἐστ-ῶς,	-ῶσα,	-ῶς,	N.	ἐστ-ῶτε,	-ῶσα,	-ῶτε,	
G.	ἐστ-ῶτος,	-ῶσης,	-ῶτος,	G.	ἐστ-ῶτοιιν,	-ῶσαιιν,	-ῶτοιιν,	
D.	ἐστ-ῶτι,	-ῶσιν,	-ῶτι,	D.	ἐστ-ῶτοιιν,	-ῶσαιιν,	-ῶτοιιν,	
A.	ἐστ-ῶτα,	-ῶσαν,	-ῶς,	A.	ἐστ-ῶτε,	-ῶσα,	-ῶτε,	
V.	ἐστ-ῶς,	-ῶσα,	-ῶς.	V.	ἐστ-ῶτε,	-ῶσα,	-ῶτε.	
<i>Plural.</i>								
N.	ἐστ-ῶτες,	-ῶσαι,	-ῶτα,					
G.	ἐστ-ῶτων,	-ῶσων,	-ῶτων,					
D.	ἐστ-ῶσι,	-ῶσαις,	-ῶσι,					
A.	ἐστ-ῶτας,	-ῶσας,	-ῶτα,					
V.	ἐστ-ῶτες,	-ῶσαι,	-ῶτα.					

XXVII. EXERCISES ON ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS.

I.

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

μέλανες ἵπποι,	μέλανι ἵππῳ,
μέλαινα νεφέλη,	μελαίνα νεφέλα,
μέλαν ἱμάτιον,	μελάνοιν οἴκῳιν,
μέλانا ἱμάτια,	τάλανος ἀνθρώπου,
μελάνων λίθων,	τάλανι ἀδελφῷ,
μελαίνης πτέρυγος,	τάλανε ἀδελφῷ,
μέλανος αἵματος,	τάλασι νεανίαις,
μέλανε ἀνθρώπῳ,	ταλαίναις παρθένοις,
μέλασιν ὀφθαλμοῖς,	τάλαινα παρθένε,
μελαίναις νεφέλαις,	τάλαιναν τιμῇν,
μέλανε ἵππῳ,	ταλαίναιν ἀμίλλαιν,

E

ταλαίνης ἀδελφῆς,
 ταλαίνῃ φυγῇ,
 ταλαίνα παρθένω,
 ἅπαντες κήρυκες,
 ἅπασαι θάλασσαι,
 ἅπαντα δῶρα,
 ἅπασιν ἀνέμοις,
 ἀπάντων κυρίων,
 ἅπασι σώμασι,
 ἀπάσων γεφύρων,
 ἅπαντας κήρυκας,
 ἅπασας γλώσσας,
 ἀπάσαις φωναῖς,
 ἅπαν δένδρον,
 ἅπασα θύρα,
 ἅπαντος νόμου,
 ἀπάσης ῥόδης,
 ἀπάσῃ οἰκίᾳ,
 χαρίεσσα μορφή,
 χαριέντων λιμένων,
 χαριέντα λόγον,
 χαρίεσι ῥήτορσι,
 χαρίεντε σώματε,
 χαρίεν λόγε,
 χαριέσση πελειάδι,
 χαριέσσης ὁδοῦ,
 χαρίεντι ῥόδῳ,
 χαριέσσων μορφῶν,
 χαριέσσαιν ἔδραιν,
 χαριέσαις φωναῖς,
 χαριέντοιν ἔργοιιν,
 τιμῆσσης¹ φιλίας,
 τιμήεσσα βίβλος,

τιμῆντι νόμῳ,
 τιμήεντι δώρῳ,
 τιμῆντων λόγων,
 τιμῆς νεανίας,
 τιμῆντων ἔδνων,
 τιμήεις δοῦλος,
 δενδρήεις λειμών,
 ὑλήεις τόπος,
 ποιήεσσα χῶρα,
 κήρυκος τυφθέντος,
 ἀγγέλοις τυφθεῖσι,
 δούλῳ τυφθέντι,
 παῖδε τυφθέντε,
 σωμάτων τυφθέντων,
 πτέρυγος τυφθείσης,
 οἰκήματα τυφθέντα,
 λέουσι τυφθεῖσι,
 θηροῖν τυφθέντοιν,
 πτερύγοιιν τυφθείσαιιν,
 τέρενος σώματος,
 τέρενι προβάτῳ,
 τέρεινα ποιή,
 τέρεν δάκρυ,
 τερένων παίδων,
 τέρεσι τέκνοις,
 τερείναις ῥίζαις,
 τερείναιν ῥῶδαιν,
 τερεῖνα κεφαλᾷ,
 τέρεινα κεφαλῇ,
 ἀνθρώπων δόντων,
 παρθένων δουσῶν,
 κυρίου δόντος,
 παρθένος δοῦσα,

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

ἀδελφοῖν δόντοιν,	γυνῇ ἐστῶσα,
ἀδελφαῖς δούσαις,	οἴκοις ἐστῶσι,
ταμίαν δόντα,	νόμων ἐκόντων,
τελώνης δούς,	ἵππους ἐστῶτας,
νιῶν ζευγνύντων,	πάντων παιδίων,
ἄγγελος ἄκων,	τάλασι προβάτοις,
παρθένοι δοῦσαι,	μέλανε προβάτω,
παρθένος ζεύγνῦσα,	πασῶν ἀμίλλων,
παιδίων ἀκόντων,	τερένοιον παιδίοιν,
νήσων ἀκούσων,	τιμῆντων ἵππων,
ἀδελφῇ ἄκουσα,	κύσιν ἀκοῦσι,
πολίταιν ἐκόντοιν,	τάλανας κύνας,
τεχνίτη ζευγνύντι,	νήσου χαριέσσης,
κυνὸς ἐστῶτος,	πᾶν ἱμάτιον,
λεόντων ἐστῶτων,	πᾶς πόλεμος,
κεραυνοῦ τετυφότος,	πᾶσα ῥίζα.

II.

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

1. Termination in *ας*.

Ξενοφῶν ἔχει μέλανας ἵππους, καὶ μέλανα ὄπλα, καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν ἐσθῆτα μέλαιναν.—ἄνθρωποι τάλανες ἔχουσι πάντα τάλανα.—ἅπασαι αἱ παρθένοι ἦσαν τάλαιναι.—ἅπαν τὸ σῶμά ἐστι μέλαν.—ὁ κύων ἔχει μέλανα ὦτα, καὶ πόδας μέλανας, καὶ οὐρὰν μέλαιναν.—ἐνταῦθ' αἶ εἰσιν οἱ τάφοι τῶν ταλάνων Ἑλλήνων.—τύψας τὸν ἵππον ἐστὶν ἄθλιος, καὶ πᾶν τὸ πρόσωπόν ἐστι λυπηρὸν.—τὸ μνῆμα τοῦ τύψαντος τὸν μέλανα ἵππον ἦν καλὸν, καὶ υελάνων λίθων.—τοῖς τάλασιν ἀνθρώποις καὶ ταῖς ταλαίναις παρθένοις οὐκ ἐστὶ σωτηρία.—πάντες οἱ Λίβνες ἦσαν μέλανες.—ὦ τάλανε ἀνθρώπω καὶ ταλάνων ἀνθρώπων παῖδε!—ἐνταῦθ' αἶ εἰσιν αἱ μελαίναι θεαί, αἱ Εὐμενίδες, καὶ ἅπαντα κακὰ καὶ-τιμωρήματα τοῖς τάλασιν ἀνθρώποις.—τύψαντες τὸν ἄνακτα, καὶ τὸν μέλανα εἰνοῦχον, ἅπαντες οἱ βάρβαροι

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

2. Terminations in εις, ην, and ους.

Ἔχει χαρίεντας οἴκους, καὶ δεινὰ ἀγροὺς, καὶ τιμήντας ἵππους, καὶ οἶνον ἐν μέλασιν ἀσχοῖς.—ἐλευθερία ἐστὶ τιμήσσοις, καὶ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις χαρίεν ἀγαθόν.—ὧ χαρίεσσα παρθένω, καὶ μέλανες ὀφθαλμοὶ ταῖν χαρίεσσαιν παρθένωιν.—ἡ μάζα ἔχει ὁσμὴν χαρίεσσαν.—ὧ χαρίεσσα καὶ τιμήσσοις πηγὰς, καὶ ἀγροὶ ποιήεντες καὶ δεινὰ ἀγροὶ.—οἱ χαρίεντες ἵπποι ἔχουσι χαρίεντας καὶ τιμήντας κόσμους, οἱ δὲ φαῦλοι μέλανες.—ὧ τέρενε παιδίω καὶ ἀγαθοῦ ἀνθρώπου χαρίεντε υἱῷ!—οἱ Ἕλληνες, δόντες ὁμήρους, ἦσαν μέλανες.—τὸ μνημεῖον τερείνης καὶ χαρίεσσης παρθένου.—οἱ βάρβαροι, τυφθέντες, εἰσὶ μέλανες, οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες, τοὺς βαρβάρους τύψαντες, ἔχουσιν οἰκήματα χαρίεντα.—ἡ τέρενα ποίη ἐστὶν ἀγαθὴ τέρεσιν ἔριφοις.—δοὺς σῖτον ταῖς τερείναις ἐρίφαις, Δάφνις ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ καλύβῃ χαρίεσσης τῆς τερείνης Χλόης.—τὸ μνημεῖον, τυφθὲν τῷ κεραυνῷ, ἦν ἅπαν μέλαν.—τὰ σώματα τῶν τυφθέντων ἦσαν ἐν τάφοις ποιήεσι.—ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔχει δεινὰ χωρία, καὶ ποιήντα πεδία.—ἐνταῦθά εἰσιν οἱ μέλανες Λίβυες ἐν μέλασιν ὄπλοις, καὶ τὸ θέαμά ἐστι χαρίεν καὶ καλόν.—ὧ χαρίεν Ἀδωνι καὶ χαρίεσσα Ἀφροδίτῃ!—ἡ τέρενα παρθένος δοῦσα ποίην τοῖν τερένοιν ἐρίφοιν, ἦν ἐν τῷ ἀντρῷ χαρίεντι τῶν Νυμφῶν χαρίεσσων.

3. Terminations in υς, ων, and ως.

Ἡδονὴ ἐστὶ γλυκεῖα μὲν, βραχεῖα δέ.—ἡ γέφυρά ἐστὶν εὐρεῖα, καὶ ὁ ποταμὸς βαθύς.—τὸ μὲν μέλι ἐστὶ γλυκὺ, τὸ δὲ μῆλον ὀξύ.—τὸ θέαμά ἐστὶν ἡδύ.—ὁ ἀνθρώπος, τύπτων τὸν δοῦλον, ἐστὶν ἅπασιν τραχύς.—τὸ μνημεῖον, ἐστὼς ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, ἐστὶν ἅπασιν θαυμαστόν.—Ξέρξης, ζευγνύς τὸν Ἑλ-

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

III.

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

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

<i>The two sceptres of two honoured kings.</i>	Ὁ σκῆπτρον τιμῆεις ἀναξ.
<i>Valuable mines of gold and silver.</i>	Τιμῆεις μέταλλον χρυσοῦ καὶ ἄργυρου.
<i>The pleasing temple of revered Diana.</i>	Ὁ χαρίεις ἱερὸν τιμῆεις Ἄρτεμις.
<i>All Greece, having given praise and honours, was in hope.</i>	Ἄπας ὁ Ἑλλὰς, δοὺς ἔπαινος καὶ τιμῇ, εἰμὶ ἐν ἐλπίς.
<i>The works of the two men, standing and striking in the battle.</i>	Ὁ ἔργον ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἐστὼς καὶ τύπτων ἐν ὁ μάχῃ.
<i>Unwilling slaves have punishment.</i>	Ἄκων δοῦλος ἔχω τιμωρία.
<i>Willing soldiers have rewards.</i>	Ἐκὼν στρατιώτης ἔχω ἀθλον.
<i>The wretched tears of tender maidens.</i>	Ὁ τάλας δάκρυ τέρην παρθένος.
<i>The tender tears of wretched Helen.</i>	Ὁ τέρην δάκρυ τάλας Ἑλένη.

XXVIII. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

I. Termination in *ας*.

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

1. Primitive form δείναντ-σι.

2. Termination in *ην*.

<i>Masc.</i>			<i>Fem.</i>			<i>Neut.</i>		
<i>ἄρρην,</i>			<i>ἄρρην,</i>			<i>ἄρρεν, "male."</i>		
<i>Singular.</i>						<i>Dual.</i>		
N. ἄρρ-ην,	-ην,	-εν,				N. ἄρρ-ενε,	-ενε,	-ενε,
G. ἄρρ-ενος,	-ενος,	-ενος,				G. ἄρρ-ένοιν,	-ένοιν,	-ένοιν,
D. ἄρρ-ενι,	-ενι,	-ενι,				D. ἄρρ-ένοιν,	-ένοιν,	-ένοιν,
A. ἄρρ-ενα,	-ενα,	-εν,				A. ἄρρ-ενε,	-ενε,	-ενε,
V. ἄρρ-εν,	-εν,	-εν.				V. ἄρρ-ενε,	-ενε,	-ενε.
<i>Plural.</i>								
N. ἄρρ-ενες,	-ενες,	-ενα,						
G. ἄρρ-ένων,	-ένων,	-ένων,						
D. ἄρρ-εσι, ¹	-εσι,	-εσι,						
A. ἄρρ-ενας,	-ενας,	-ενα,						
V. ἄρρ-ενες,	-ενες,	-ενα.						

3. Termination in *ής*.

Adjectives in *ής*, of two terminations, undergo contraction, changing *έος* into *ούς*, *έι* into *εἷ*, *έα* and *έε* into *ῆ*, &c. They will, therefore, be considered under the head of contracted adjectives of two terminations, where examples will be given.

4. Termination in *ις*.

<i>Masc.</i>			<i>Fem.</i>			<i>Neut.</i>		
<i>εὐχαρις,</i>			<i>εὐχαρις,</i>			<i>εὐχαρι, " acceptable."</i>		
<i>Singular.</i>						<i>Dual.</i>		
N. <i>εὐχαρ-ις,</i>	<i>-ις,</i>	<i>-ι,</i>				N. <i>εὐχάρ-ιτε,</i>	<i>-ιτε,</i>	<i>-ιτε,</i>
G. <i>εὐχάρ-ιτος,</i>	<i>-ιτος,</i>	<i>-ιτος,</i>				G. <i>εὐχαρ-ίτοιιν,</i>	<i>-ίτοιιν,</i>	<i>-ίτοιιν,</i>
D. <i>εὐχάρ-ιτι,</i>	<i>-ιτι,</i>	<i>-ιτι,</i>				D. <i>εὐχαρ-ίτοιιν,</i>	<i>-ίτοιιν,</i>	<i>-ίτοιιν,</i>
A. <i>εὐχάρ-ιτα σι</i>	<i>}-ιτα σι }</i>	<i>-ι,</i>				A. <i>εὐχάρ-ιτε,</i>	<i>-ιτε,</i>	<i>-ιτε,</i>
<i>εὐχαρ-ιν,</i>						V. <i>εὐχάρ-ιτε,</i>	<i>-ιτε,</i>	<i>-ιτε.</i>
V. <i>εὐχαρ-ι,</i>	<i>-ι,</i>	<i>-ι.</i>						
<i>Plural.</i>								
N. <i>εὐχάρ-ιτες,</i>	<i>-ιτες,</i>	<i>-ιτα,</i>						
G. <i>εὐχαρ-ίτων,</i>	<i>-ίτων,</i>	<i>-ίτων,</i>						
D. <i>εὐχάρ-ίσι,²</i>	<i>-ισι,</i>	<i>-ισι,</i>						
A. <i>εὐχάρ-ιτας,</i>	<i>-ιτας,</i>	<i>-ιτα,</i>						
V. <i>εὐχάρ-ιτες,</i>	<i>-ιτες,</i>	<i>-ιτα.</i>						

1. Primitive form *ἄρρεν-σι*.2. Primitive form *εὐχάριτ-σι*.

5. Termination in *ων*.

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

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

6. Termination in *ωρ*.

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

1. Primitive form *σώφρον-σι*.

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

7. Termination in *ως*.¹

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

8. Termination in *ους*.

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

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

XXIX. EXERCISES ON ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

I.

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

αἰνάντες ποταμοί,
 αἰνάντων πηγῶν,
 αἰνάντων πηγοῖν,
 αἰναν πῦρ !
 αἰνάντε φρέατε,
 αἰναντος ὄργης,
 αἰνᾶσιν ὕδασι,
 αἰναν ὠκεανέ !
 αἰνάντι πυρί,
 ἄρρένων παίδων,
 ἄρρενας ὀρνίθας,
 ἄρρενος στρουθοῦ,
 ἄρρεσιν ἄρκτοις,
 ἄρρενες κύνες,
 ἄρρεν ζῶον,
 ἄρρένων παίδων,
 ἄρρενε ἐλάφω,
 ἄρρενα ζῶα,
 εὐχάριτες ἄγγελοι,
 εὐχάρισι δώροις,
 εὐχαριν ἄνθρωπον,
 εὐχάριτι καιρῷ,
 εὐχάριτε καιρῷ,
 εὐχάριτος εἰρήνης,
 εὐχαρι ἡμέρα !
 εὐχαρίτων ποιημάτων,
 σωφρόνων λόγων,
 σώφροσι φιλοσόφοις,
 σῶφρον διδάσκαλε !

σώφρονος γέροντος,
 σῶφρονε παιῖδε,
 σωφρόνων παρθένων,
 σωφρόνοι ἀνθρώποι,
 σώφρονες ἀδελφοί,
 μεγαλήτορος ἀνακτος
 μεγαλήτορα νεανίαν
 μεγαλήτορα δῶρα,
 μεγαλήτορι πολεμῷ,
 μεγαλήτορε στρατηγῷ,
 μεγαλήτορσι ἥρωσι,
 εὐγεω τόπω,
 εὐγεῷ νήσῳ,
 εὐγεῷ ἀγροί,
 εὐγεω χωρίον,
 εὐγεως βουνούς,
 εὐγεως Σικελία,
 εὐγεων χώραν,
 εὐγεων νήσων,
 εὐγεων τόπων,
 εὐγεω χωρία,
 εὐγεως πεδίοις,
 δίποδος ζῶον,
 δίποδες στάθμαι,
 δίποδα ζῶα,
 δίποσι ζώοις,
 δίποδε στάθμα,
 δίποδας στάθμας,
 δίπουν ζῶον.

II.

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

1. *Terminations in ας and ην.*

Ἡ αἰνὰς πηγὴ Ἀρεθούσης ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Ὀρτυγίᾳ.
—ἡ τοῦ ποιμένος γυνὴ ἔχει τῷ παῖδι ἄρρενε τοῦ βουκόλου.
—Ἡφαιστος ἔχει ἐν Αἴτνῃ αἰνάντος πυρὸς πηγὰς καθαρὰς.—ἐν οὐρανῷ εἰσὶν αἰνάντες εὐδαιμονίας ποταμοί.—ὁ παῖς τοῦ γεωργοῦ ἔχει ἄρρενας στρουθοὺς ἐν κανισκίῳ καλῷ, καὶ κύων ἄρρην ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ θύρᾳ τῆς Ἀρτεμιδώρου οἰκίας.
—αἱ Νύμφαι τῶν αἰνάντων πηγῶν, καὶ αἱ Ὀκεανίδες αἱ τοῦ αἰνάντος Ὀκεανοῦ θυγάτερες, εὐπλόκαμοί εἰσι, καὶ πάντοτε ἐρατειναί.—Κτησιφῶν ἔχει τὸ τοῦ ἄρρενος ἐλάφου δέρμα νεόδαρτον.—τὰ τοῖν ἄρρένοιον θεοῖν ἀγάλματα, καὶ ἡ τῶν αἰνάντων πυρῶν φλὸξ οὐρανία, καὶ τὸ τῶν Ὀκεανοῦ ὑδάτων ῥεῦμα ἀκοίμητον.—θάνατος οὐκ ἐστὶν ὕπνος ἀδιάπαυστος, ἀλλ' αἰνάντος ζωῆς ἀρχὴ ἀναμφισβήτητος.—ἡ ὕλη ἔχει ἄρρενα ζῶα, καὶ πηγὰς αἰνάντας, καὶ μακρὰ δένδρα, καὶ ἄντρα σκοτεινά.—ἐριαύχενες ἀνθρωποὶ εἰσιν εὐκαταφρόνητοι.

2. *Terminations in ις and ων.*

Τὸ δῶρον ἀγαθοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶν αἰ εὐχαρι, καὶ αἱ τῶν σωφρόνων συμβουλῆαι οὐ μικρὰν ὠφέλειαν ἔχουσιν.—αἱ τῶν ἀγαθῶν θυσίαι εἰσὶν αἰ τοῖς θεοῖς εὐχάριτες.—ὁ τῶν σωφρόνων νοῦς, ὥσπερ χρυσὸς, βάρος ἔχει πολύτιμον.—ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ ἀγνὴ πᾶσαι αἱ ἀρεταὶ οἴκησιν εὐχάρिता ἔχουσιν.—σώφρονες πολῖται ὠφέλιμοί εἰσιν, οἱ δ' ἄφρονες βλαβεροί.—αἱ Μοῦσαι, Μνημοσύνης καὶ Ζηνὸς Ὀλυμπίου ἀγλαὰ τέκνα, πολυῖδμονές εἰσι, καὶ φιλόφρονες, καὶ ἀθάναται.—οἱ τῶν σωφρόνων ἔπαινοί εἰσιν εὐχάριτες καὶ πολύτιμοι.—ὦ κακοδαίμον υἱὲ τοῦ κακοδαίμονος Πριάμου!—οἱ δεισιδαίμονές εἰσιν αἰ δούλοι.—ἡ ἐν Χαιρωνείᾳ μάχη Φιλίππῳ ἦν ἡ αἰτία εὐχάριτος νίκης, τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις ἀτιμίας καὶ αἰσχύνης.—τοῖς κακοδαίμοσιν αἱ τῶν φίλων παραμυθίαι

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

3. Terminations in ωρ, ως, and ους.

Ἡ εὐγεως νῆσος τοῦ μεγαλήτορος Κηφισοδώρου.—ἡ ὕλη ἔχει παντοῖα τετράποδα ζῶα.—τὰ τῶν Θεσσαλῶν εὐγεω πεδία.—μεγαλήτορ παῖ Πριάμουν, Ἔλενε, καὶ μεγαλητόρων προγόνων εἰδῶλον ἀληθινόν!—εὐγεων δάπεδον εὐγεων νήσων.—ἄνθρωπός ἐστι δίπουν ζῶον.—μεγαλήτορες ἄνθρωποι εἰσιν ἀεὶ μνήμονες δόξης καλῆς.—ἔχει μεγαλήτορα θυμόν, καὶ μεγαλητόρων ἔργων μνήμην ἀδιάλειπτον.—τῷ μεγαλήτορι ἥρωϊ τοῦτο ἦν μόρσιμον.—εὐγεως χωρίους καθάπερ ἀγαθοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἐστὶν οὐρανὸς ἀεὶ αἰσιος.—Σικελία καὶ Εὐβοία, εὐγεω νήσω!—Ἰλεω θεοὶ καὶ Ἰλεω θεαὶ εἰσιν ἐν οὐρανῷ ἀστερόεντι.

III.

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

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

were not the acceptable consolations of the inhabitants of their fertile native land.	χαρις παραμυθία ὁ δὲ εὐγεωὺς πατρὶς οἰκέτης.
O discreet son of the discreet and magnanimous Euthyphron!	Σώφρων υἱὸς ὁ σώφρων καὶ μεγαλήτωρ Εὐθύφρων!
Of the two fertile regions in the two fertile islands of Corcyra and Crete.	Ὁ εὐγεωὺς χωρίον ἐν ὁ εὐγεωὺς νήσος Κέρκυρα καὶ Κρήτη.
The queen has in her kingdom magnanimous and discreet men, fertile meads, ever-flowing rivers, mines of gold, silver, and copper, and all other acceptable things.	Ὁ βασίλισσα ἐν ὁ ἀρχὴ μεγάλητωρ καὶ σώφρων ἄνθρωπος, εὐγεωὺς λειμῶν, δαίνας ποταμός, μέταλλον χρυσός, ἄργυρος, καὶ χαλκός, καὶ πᾶς ἄλλος εὐχαρις χρῆμα ἔχω.

XXX. CONTRACTED NOUNS.

Contracted Nouns of the First Declension.

I. In forming these contractions, *έα* preceded by *ρ* becomes *ᾶ*; as, *ἐρέα*, contracted *ἐρᾶ*, “*wool*.”

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

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

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

EXAMPLES.

ῆ ἐρέα, contracted *ἐρᾶ*, “*wool*.”

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἐρέ-α ἐρ-ᾶ,	N. ἐρέ-α,	N. ἐρέ-αι ἐρ-αῖ,
G. ἐρέ-ας ἐρ-ᾶς,	G. ἐρέ-αιν,	G. ἐρε-ῶν ἐρ-ῶν,
D. ἐρέ-α ἐρ-ᾶ,	D. ἐρέ-αιν,	D. ἐρέ-αις ἐρ-αῖς,
A. ἐρέ-αν ἐρ-ᾶν,	A. ἐρέ-α,	A. ἐρέ-ας ἐρ-ᾶς,
V. ἐρέ-α ἐρ-ᾶ.	V. ἐρέ-α.	V. ἐρέ-αι ἐρ-αῖ.

γαλέη, contracted γαλή, "a weasel."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. γαλέ-η γαλ-ῆ,	N. γαλέ-α γαλ-ᾱ,	N. γαλέ-αι γαλ-αί,
G. γαλέ-ης γαλ-ῆς,	G. γαλέ-αιν γαλ-αῖν,	G. γαλε-ῶν γαλ-ῶν,
D. γαλέ-η γαλ-ῆ,	D. γαλέ-αιν γαλ-αῖν,	D. γαλέ-αις γαλ-αῖς,
A. γαλέ-ην γαλ-ῆν,	A. γαλέ-α γαλ-ᾱ,	A. γαλέ-ας γαλ-ᾱς,
V. γαλέ-η γαλ-ῆ.	V. γαλέ-α γαλ-ᾱ.	V. γαλέ-αι γαλ-αῖ.

Contracted Nouns of the Second Declension.

I. In forming these contractions, the letters *έο*, *έε*, and *όο*, become *οῦ*; as, ἀδελφιδέος, contracted ἀδελφιδοῦς; νόε, contracted νοῦ; νόος, contracted νοῦς.

II. A short vowel before a long one, or before a diphthong, is absorbed; as, πλώων, πλών; πλόοιν, πλοῖν.

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

IV. In the vocative, *εε* is not contracted; as, ἀδέλφιδεε.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ νόος, contracted νοῦς, "the mind."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. νό-ος νοῦς,	N. νό-ω νῶ,	N. νό-οι νοῖ,
G. νό-ου νοῦ,	G. νό-οιν νοῖν,	G. νό-ων νῶν,
D. νό-φ νῶ,	D. νό-οιν νοῖν,	D. νό-οις νοῖς,
A. νό-ον νοῦν,	A. νό-ω νῶ,	A. νό-ους νοῦς,
V. νό-ε νοῦ.	V. νό-ω νῶ.	V. νό-οι νοῖ.

το ὀστέον contracted ὀστοῦν, "the bone."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὀστέ-ον ὀστ-οῦν,	N. ὀστέ-ω ὀστ-ῶ,	N. ὀστέ-α ὀστ-ᾱ,
G. ὀστέ-ον ὀστ-οῦ,	G. ὀστέ-οιν ὀστ-οῖν,	G. ὀστέ-ων ὀστ-ῶν,
D. ὀστέ-φ ὀστ-ῶ,	D. ὀστέ-οιν ὀστ-οῖν,	D. ὀστέ-οις ὀστ-οῖς,
A. ὀστέ-ον ὀστ-οῦν,	A. ὀστέ-ω ὀστ-ῶ,	A. ὀστέ-α ὀστ-ᾱ,
V. ὀστέ-ον ὀστ-οῦν.	V. ὀστέ-ω ὀστ-ῶ.	V. ὀστέ-α ὀστ-ᾱ.

Contracted Adjectives in *έος* and *όος*.

1. Termination in *εος*.

I. Adjectives in *εος* are contracted throughout.

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

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

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

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

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

Plural.

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

2. Termination in $\acute{\omicron}\omicron\varsigma$.

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

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

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

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

ἀπλός, contracted ἀπλοῦς, "simple."

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Dual.</i>			
N.	ἀπλ-ός	-ή	-όν,	N.	ἀπλ-ώ	-ά	-ώ,
	οῦς	ῆ	οῦν,		ῶ	ᾶ	ῶ,
G.	ἀπλ-όου	-όης	-όου,	G.	ἀπλ-όοιν	-όαιν	-όοιν,
	οῦ	ῆς	οῦ,		οῖν	αῖν	οῖν,
D.	ἀπλ-όφ	-όη	-όφ,	D.	ἀπλ-όοιν	-όαιν	-όοιν,
	φ	ῆ	φ,		οῖν	αῖν	οῖν,
A.	ἀπλ-όον	-όην	-όον,	A.	ἀπλ-ώ	-ά	-ώ,
	οῦν	ῆν	οῦν,		ῶ	ᾶ	ῶ,
V.	ἀπλ-όε	-όη	-όον,	V.	ἀπλ-ώ	-ά	-ώ,
	οῦ	ῆ	οῦν.		ῶ	ᾶ	ῶ.

Plural.

N.	ἀπλ-όοι	-όαι	-όα,
	οῖ	αῖ	ᾶ,
G.	ἀπλ-όων	-όων	-όων,
	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν,
D.	ἀπλ-όοις	-όαις	-όοις,
	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς,
A.	ἀπλ-όους	-όας	-όα,
	οῦς	ᾶς	ᾶ,
V.	ἀπλ-όοι	-όαι	-όα,
	οῖ	αῖ	ᾶ.

3. *Termination in ων.*

The only contracted form under this termination is that of participles in ῶν, contracted from ᾶων, which make the feminine in ῶσα and the neuter in ῶν.

EXAMPLE.

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Dual.</i>			
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
N.	τιμ-ᾶων	-άουσα	-άον,	N.	τιμ-άοντε	-αούσα	-άοντε,
	ῶν	ῶσα	ῶν,		ῶντε	ῶσα	ῶντε,
G.	τιμ-άοντος	-αούσης	-άοντος,	G.	τιμ-άόντοι	-αούσαιν	-άόντοι,
	ῶντος	ῶσης	ῶντος,		ῶντοι	ῶσαιν	ῶντοι,
D.	τιμ-άοντι	-αούση	-άοντι,	D.	τιμ-άόντοι	-αούσαιν	-άόντοι,
	ῶντι	ῶση	ῶντι,		ῶντοι	ῶσαιν	ῶντοι,
A.	τιμ-άοντα	-άουσιν	-άον,	A.	τιμ-άοντε	-αούσα	-άοντε,
	ῶντα	ῶσαν	ῶν,		ῶντε	ῶσα	ῶντε,
V.	τιμ-ᾶων	-άουσα	-άον,	V.	τιμ-άοντε	-αούσα	-άοντε,
	ῶν	ῶσα	ῶν.		ῶντε	ῶσα	ῶντε.

Plural.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	τιμ-άοντες ῶντες	-άουσαι ῶσαι	-άοντα, ῶντα,
G.	τιμ-αόντων ῶντων	-αούσων ῶσων	-αόντων, ῶντων,
D.	τιμ-άουσι ῶσι	-αούσαις ῶσαις	-άουσι, ῶσι,
A.	τιμ-άοντας ῶντας	-αούσας ῶσας	-άοντα, ῶντα,
V.	τιμ-άοντες ῶντες	-άουσαι ῶσαι	-άοντα, ῶντα.

4. Termination in ης.

Adjectives in *ης* are of two terminations, and undergo contraction by changing *έος* into *ούς*, *εί* into *εἷ*, *έα* and *έε* into *ῆ*, &c. They will be given hereafter.

XXXI. EXERCISES ON CONTRACTED NOUNS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS, AND ON CONTRACTED ADJECTIVES IN *έος* AND *όος*.

I.

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

ἀνδριᾶς Ἑρμού,
χρυσοῦ ἀνδριάντος,
χρυσοῦς θώρακος,
ἀργυρᾶς ἀσπίδος,
ἀργυρᾶ μάχαιρα,
χρυσᾶ ὄπλα,
εἰκῶν γαλῆς,
χαλκοῦ εἰκόνος,
σωρὸς ἐρᾶς,
ἀργυρῶ σωρῶ,
ὑδαλῆς γῆς,
πίναξ Ἀπελλοῦ,
ἀργυροὶ ἥλοι,
ἐρεᾶ ἐσθῆς,
βωμὸς Ἀθηνᾶς,

χαλκοῦ λέβητος,
χαλκῶ δεσμῶ,
μικρὰ ὀστᾶ,
πάντων ὀστέων,
Λιβυκὴν γῆν,
Θεσσαλῇ ἐρᾷ,
πασῶν γαλῶν,
Ἄττικῇ μνᾷ,
ὑαλοῦν ποτήριον,
ὑαλοῖς κρατῆρσι,
Ἑρμῇ ἀγαθῶ,
λινᾷ στεγάσματα,
λινοῦν πτερόν,
λινῶν ἱστίων,
ὑδαλοῦς ὀφθαλμούς

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

ἀπλοῦ νοῦ,
ἀπλῷ παιδε!
ἀπλοῦ δοῦλε!
διπλοῦ δώρου,
διπλοῖν νοῖν,
τριπλῷ δεσμῷ,
τριπλῇν ἁμαρτίαν,
τετραπλοῦς ἀριθμός,
τετραπλῷ κινδύνῳ,
πενταπλοῦ θεάματος,
πενταπλοῦν δῶρον,
πενταπλῇ ἀσπίς,
ἐπταπλοῖ πόννοι.

II.

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

Ἐν τῇ νήσῳ χρυσοῖ εἰσιν ἀνδριάντες Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ Ἑρμοῦ, καὶ βωμοὶ ἀργυροῖ, οἱ δ' οἰκέται εἰσι νῶν ἀπλῶν καὶ καθαρῶν.—πάντες οἱ βάρβαροι ἔχουσιν ἐσθῆτας ἐρεᾶς, θώρακας χαλκοῦς, καὶ λόγχας σιδηρᾶς.—ἔχεις, ὦ Ἀριστόδημε, παντοῖα ἀγαθὰ, μνᾶς ἀργύρου, χαλκοῦς τρίποδας, καὶ ἵππους, καὶ ἄρματα, καὶ τιμὰς τετραπλᾶς.—πάντες οἱ ὀπλιταὶ εἰσιν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ, καὶ ἔχουσιν ἐν τῷ μέσῳ σιδηρᾶν κλίνην, καὶ χαλκοῦν Ἀρτέμιδος ἀνδριάντα, ἐν δὲ τῇ κλίνῃ εἰσὶν ἀργυροῖ ἥλοι, τριπλῇ τάξει.—ὑδαλοῖ τόποι εἰσι πολλάκις νοσηροί.—βίος πλῶ ὁμοίος ἐστι.—τό φῶς τοῦ νοῦ ἀθάνατόν ἐστι.—Ἀθηνᾶ ἦν Ἀθηνῶν ἀλεξήτειρα.—ἔχουσι πλοῦν εὐδαίμονα, καὶ ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ εἰσὶ δέκα μναὶ ἀργύρου, καὶ ἑκατὸν ὑαλαὶ ὑδρίαί, καὶ ἐρέας θύλακοι, καὶ ἐσθῆτες λιναῖ.—ὁ ὕδρωψ ἐστὶν ὑδαλῇ νόσος.—ὑαλαὶ κύλικες ὁμοίαι εἰσι τῇ τῶν δυνατῶν φιλίᾳ, καλαὶ μὲν, εὐθραυστοὶ δὲ αἰεί.—Ἑρμῇ καὶ Ἀθηνᾷ καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς θεοῖς.—ὁ πῖναξ ἐστὶν Ἀπελλοῦ ἔργον θαυμαστόν, καὶ οἱ χρυσοῖ στέφανοί εἰσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ Σώφρονος ἐργαστηρίου.

Ἐν τοῖς χαλκοῖς λέβησί εἰσι γαλαῖ, καὶ ζῶων παντο-
 δαπῶν ὄστα.—τὸ πλοῖον ἔχει λινᾶ πτερὰ.—οἶνός ἐστιν ἐν
 ὑαλοῖς ποτηρίοις.—ὁ τάλας ἄνθρωπος ἐστιν ἐν σιδηροῖς
 δεσμοῖς, καὶ πόνους ἑπταπλοῦς ἔχει.—ἦν βωμὸς Ἀθηνᾶς
 ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, καὶ ἀνδριάς ἀργυροῦς, καὶ ἐν ταῖς τῆς θεᾶς
 χερσὶν ἦσαν λόγχη καὶ ἀσπίς, ἄμφω ἀργυραῖ.—τελευτὴ ἐστὶ
 τοῦ τῶν ναύτων πλοῦ μακαρίου, καὶ πᾶσα ἡ γῆ τῶν Θεο-
 σαλῶν ἔχει τιμὴν τετραπλὴν καὶ ἑνδοξον.—ἔχει πέντε μναῖς
 ἀργύρου ἐν κιβωτῷ σιδηρᾷ, καὶ δέκα χρυσοῦς στεφάνους,
 καὶ ἀργυροῦν Ἑρμοῦ ἀγαλμάτιον.—ἀληθινοὶ φίλοι, ὥσπερ
 ἀσπίδες ἀργυραῖ, τιμοὶ τε καὶ ὠφέλιμοί εἰσι.—Ἐπίδαμνός
 ἐστὶ πόλις ἰσχυρά τε καὶ πολυάνθρωπος, καὶ θεάματα ἔχει
 καλὰ καὶ θαυμαστὰ, βωμοὺς μὲν παναγίους, ἀργυροῦς τε
 καὶ εὐποιήτους, τῶν δὲ θεῶν ἀνδριάντας χρυσοῦς, ἐν δὲ τῇ
 ἀγορᾷ τριπλοῦν, Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ Ἑρμοῦ καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος, ἱερὸν,
 καὶ τριπόδων χαλκῶν πλῆθος, καὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας ἐν ἐσθῆσιν
 ἑρεαῖς εὐσχήμονας.

III.

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

<i>They have a large number of brazen caldrons, and of silver spears and golden corslets.</i>	Ἐχω χαλκέος λέβης πλῆθος, καὶ λόγχη ἀργυρέος, καὶ θώραξ χρύσεος.
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<i>The vessel has twenty minas of silver, and a large num- ber of woollen garments, and there is in the prow a golden bow.</i>	Ὁ πλοῖον ἔχω εἴκοσι μναῖ ἄργυρος, καὶ ἐρέεος ἐσθῆς πλῆθος, εἰμὶ δὲ ἐν ὁ πρῶρα τόξον χρυσεός.
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<i>O Mercury! I have wax fruit in golden baskets, and silver birds, and seas of glass, and a quadruple number of minas of silver.</i>	ὦ Ἑρμέας καρπὸς κήρινος ἔχω ἐν κάλαθος χρυσεός, καὶ ἀργυρέος ὄρνις, καὶ ὑαλέος θάλαττα, καὶ πλῆ- θος τετραπλόος μναῖ ἄργυ- ρος.
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68 CONTRACTED NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ἑρμέας μὲν καὶ Ἀθηνάα, ἀλλ' οὐ Ζεὺς καὶ Ἀπόλλων, ἔχω.

Εἰμὶ τριπλὸς ἄνθρωπος τάξις ἐν θώραξ σιδηρέος, ἐν δὲ ὁ χεὶρ εἰμι διπλὸς δακτύλιος ἄργυρος.

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

XXXII. CONTRACTED NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1. Termination in ης.

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

EXAMPLE.

ἡ τριήρης, "the trireme."

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

Plural.

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

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

EXAMPLE.

Ἡρακλέης, "Hercules."

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

2. *Termination in ος.*

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

τὸ τεῖχος, "the wall."

Singular.

N.	τὸ	τεῖχ-ος,	
G.	τοῦ	τεῖχ-εος,	contracted -ους,
D.	τῷ	τεῖχ-εῖ,	" -ει,
A.	τὸ	τεῖχ-ος,	
V.		τεῖχ-ος.	

Dual.

N.	τῷ	τεῖχ-εε,	contracted	-η,
G.	τοῖν	τεῖχ-έοιν,	"	-οῖν,
D.	τοῖν	τεῖχ-έοιν,	"	-οῖν,
A.	τῷ	τεῖχ-εε,	"	-η,
V.		τεῖχ-εε,	"	-η.

Plural.

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

3. *Terminations in ω and ως.*

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

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

EXAMPLES.

ἡ ἠχώ, "the echo."

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
N. ἡ	ἠχώ,	N. τὰ	ἠχώ,	N. αἱ	ἠχοί,
G. τῆς	ἠχ-όος, contr. -οῦς,	G. ταῖν	ἠχ-οῖν,	G. τῶν	ἠχ-ῶν,
D. τῇ	ἠχ-οί, " -οῖ,	D. ταῖν	ἠχ-οῖν,	D. ταῖς	ἠχ-οῖς,
A. τὴν	ἠχ-όα, " -ῶ,	A. τὰ	ἠχ-ώ,	A. τὰς	ἠχ-ούς,
V.	ἠχ-οῖ.	V.	ἠχ-ώ.	V.	ἠχ-οί.

ἡ αἰδώς, "the modesty."

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
N. ἡ	αἰδ-ώς,	N. τὰ	αἰδ-ώ,	N. αἱ	αἰδ-οί,
G. τῆς	αἰδ-όος, contr. -οῦς,	G. ταῖν	αἰδ-οῖν,	G. τῶν	αἰδ-ῶν,
D. τῇ	αἰδ-οί, " -οῖ,	D. ταῖν	αἰδ-οῖν,	D. ταῖς	αἰδ-οῖς,
A. τὴν	αἰδ-όα, " -ῶ,	A. τὰ	αἰδ-ώ,	A. τὰς	αἰδ-ούς,
V.	αἰδ-οῖ.	V.	αἰδ-ώ.	V.	αἰδ-οί.

4. Terminations in ις and ι.

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

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

EXAMPLES.

ἡ πόλις, "the city."

Singular.		Dual.	
N. ἡ	πόλ-ις,	N. τὰ	πόλ-εε,
G. τῆς	πόλ-εως,	G. ταῖν	πολ-έων,
D. τῇ	πόλ-ει, contr. εἰ,	D. ταῖν	πολ-έων,
A. τὴν	πόλ-ιν,	A. τὰ	πόλ-εε,
V.	πόλ-ι.	V.	πόλ-εε.

Plural.	
N. αἱ	πόλ-εες, contracted -εις,
G. τῶν	πολ-έων,
D. ταῖς	πόλ-εσι,
A. τὰς	πόλ-εας, " -εις,
V.	πόλ-εες, " -εις.

τὸ σίνηπι, "the mustard."

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

5. Termination in ύς (genitive -ύος)

Nouns in ύς, genitive ύος, have two contractions, namely, ύες of the nominative and vocative plural into υ̃ς; and ύας of the accusative plural into υ̃ς.

EXAMPLE.

ὁ ἰχθύς, "the fish."

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

6. Terminations in ύς (genitive -έως) and εύς (genitive -έως).

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

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

EXAMPLES.

ὁ πῆχυς, "the ell."

Singular.	Dual.
N. ὁ πῆχυς,	N. τὼ πῆχ-εε, contr. -η,
G. τοῦ πῆχ-εως,	G. τοῖν πῆχ-έων,
D. τῷ πῆχ-εἰ, contr. -ει,	D. τοῖν πῆχ-έων,
A. τὸν πῆχ-υν,	A. τὼ πῆχ-εε, " -η,
V. πῆχ-υ.	V. πῆχ-εε, " -η.

Plural.
N. οἱ πῆχ-εες, contracted -εις,
G. τῶν πῆχ-έων,
D. τοῖς πῆχ-εσι,
A. τοὺς πῆχ-εας, " -εις,
V. πῆχ-εες, " -εις.

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ὁ βασιλεύς, "the king."

Singular.		Dual.	
N. ὁ	βασιλ-εύς,	N. τὼ	βασιλ-έε, contr. -ῆ,
G. τοῦ	βασιλ-έως,	G. τοῖν	βασιλ-έοιν,
D. τῷ	βασιλ-εί, contr. εἶ,	D. τοῖν	βασιλ-έοιν,
A. τὸν	βασιλ-έα,	A. τὼ	βασιλ-έε, " -ῆ,
V.	βασιλ-εὔ.	V.	βασιλ-έε, " -ῆ.

Plural.

N. οἱ	βασιλ-έες, contracted	-εἶς,
G. τῶν	βασιλ-έων,	
D. τοῖς	βασιλ-εῦσι,	
A. τοὺς	βασιλ-έας,	" -εἶς,
V.	βασιλ-έες,	" -εἶς.

7. Termination in *v*.

Neuters in *v* make the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural in *εα*, contracted into *η*. They also contract *εἶ* into *ει*, and *εε* into *η*.

EXAMPLE.

τὸ ἄστυ, "the city."

Singular.		Dual.	
N. τὸ	ἄστ-υ,	N. τὼ	ἄστ-εε, contr. -η,
G. τοῦ	ἄστ-εος,	G. τοῖν	ἄστ-έοιν,
D. τῷ	ἄστ-εἶ, contr. -ει,	D. τοῖν	ἄστ-έοιν,
A. τὸ	ἄστ-υ,	A. τὼ	ἄστ-εε, " -η,
V.	ἄστ-υ.	V.	ἄστ-εε, " -η.

Plural.

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

8. Neuters in *ας* and *ρας*.

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

EXAMPLES.

τὸ κρέας, "the flesh."

Singular.

N.	τὸ κρέ-ας,			
G.	τοῦ κρέ-ατος, by syncope κρέ-ας, by crasis κρέ-ως,			
D.	τῷ κρέ-ατι,	"	κρέ-αι,	" κρέ-α,
A.	τὸ κρέ-ας,			
V.	κρέ-ας.			

Dual.

N.	τῷ κρέ-ατε,	"	κρέ-αε,	" κρέ-α,
G.	τοῖν κρε-άτοιιν,	"	κρε-άοιν,	" κρε-ῶν,
D.	τοῖν κρε-άτοιιν,	"	κρε-άοιν,	" κρε-ῶν,
A.	τῷ κρέ-ατε,	"	κρέ-αε,	" κρέ-α,
V.	κρέ-ατε,	"	κρέ-αε,	" κρέ-α.

Plural.

N.	τὰ κρέ-ατα,	"	κρέ-αα,	" κρέ-α,
G.	τῶν κρε-άτων,	"	κρε-άων,	" κρε-ῶν,
D.	τοῖς κρέ-ασι,			
A.	τὰ κρέ-ατα,	"	κρέ-αα,	" κρέ-α,
V.	κρέ-ατα,	"	κρέ-αα,	" κρέ-α.

τὸ κέρας, "the horn."

Singular.

N.	τὸ κέρ-ας,			
G.	τοῦ κέρ-ατος, by syncope κέρ-ας, by crasis κέρ-ως,			
D.	τῷ κέρ-ατι,	"	κέρ-αι,	" κέρ-α,
A.	τὸ κέρ-ας,			
V.	κέρ-ας.			

Dual.

N.	τῷ κέρ-ατε,	"	κέρ-αε,	" κέρ-α,
G.	τοῖν κερ-άτοιιν,	"	κερ-άοιν,	" κερ-ῶν,
D.	τοῖν κερ-άτοιιν,	"	κερ-άοιν,	" κερ-ῶν,
A.	τῷ κέρ-ατε,	"	κέρ-αε,	" κέρ-α,
V.	κέρ-ατε,	"	κέρ-αε,	" κέρ-α.

Plural.

N.	τὰ κέρ-ατα,	"	κέρ-αα,	" κέρ-α,
G.	τῶν κερ-άτων,	"	κερ-άων,	" κερ-ῶν,
D.	τοῖς κέρ-ασι,			
A.	τὰ κέρ-ατα,	"	κέρ-αα,	" κέρ-α,
V.	κέρ-ατα,	"	κέρ-αα,	" κέρ-α.

9. Termination in ηρ (genitive -ερος).

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

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

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

EXAMPLES.

ὁ πατήρ, "the father."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ πατήρ,	N. τὸ πατέρε,	N. οἱ πατέρες,
G. τοῦ πατέρος, -ρός,	G. τοῖν πατέροιν,	G. τῶν πατέρων, -ρῶν,
D. τῷ πατέρι, -ρί,	D. τοῖν πατέροιν,	D. τοῖς πατέράσι,
A. τὸν πατέρα,	A. τὸ πατέρε,	A. τοὺς πατέρας,
V. πάτερ.	V. πατέρε.	V. πατέρες.

ὁ άνήρ, "the man."

Singular.	Dual.
N. ὁ άνήρ,	N. τὸ άνέρε, -δρε,
G. τοῦ άνέρος, -δρός,	G. τοῖν άνέροιν, -δροῖν,
D. τῷ άνέρι, -δρί,	D. τοῖν άνέροιν, -δροῖν,
A. τὸν άνέρα, -δρα,	A. τὸ άνέρε, -δρε,
V. άνερ.	V. άνέρε, -δρε.

Plural.

N. οἱ άνέρες, -δρες,
G. τῶν άνέρων, -δρῶν,
D. τοῖς άνδράσι,
A. τοὺς άνέρας, -δρας,
V. άνέρες, -δρες.

10. Special Contractions.

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

EXAMPLES.

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

Singular.	Singular.
N. τὸ ἔαρ contr. ἦρ,	N. ὁ κενε-ών, contr. κεν-ών,
G. τοῦ ἔαρ-ος, " ἦρ-ος,	G. τοῦ κενε-ώνος, " κεν-ώνος,
D. τῷ ἔαρ-ι, " ἦρ-ι, &c.	D. τῷ κενε-ώνι, " κεν-ώνι, &c.

XXXIII. CONTRACTED ADJECTIVES, FOLLOWING IN THE GENITIVE THE ANALOGY OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1. Termination in *οῖς*, contracted *οῦς*.

μελιτοῖς, contracted *μελιτοῦς*, "made of honey."

Singular.			Dual.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>μελιτ-οῖς</i> , οῦς	-όεσσα, οὔσσα	-όεν, οὔν,	N. <i>μελιτ-όεντε</i> οὔντε	-οέσσα ούσσα	-όεντε, οὔντε,
G. <i>μελιτ-όεντος</i> οὔντος	-οέσσης ούσσης	-όεντος, οὔντος,	G. <i>μελιτ-οέντων</i> οὔντων	-οέσσαιν ούσσαιν	-οέντων, οὔντων,
D. <i>μελιτ-όεντι</i> οὔντι	-οέσση ούσση	-όεντι, οὔντι,	D. <i>μελιτ-οέντων</i> οὔντων	-οέσσαιν ούσσαιν	-οέντων, οὔντων,
A. <i>μελιτ-όεντα</i> οὔντα	-όέσσαν ούσσαν	-όεν, οὔν,	A. <i>μελιτ-όεντε</i> οὔντε	-οέσσα ούσσα	-όεντε, οὔντε,
V. <i>μελιτ-όεν</i> οὔν	-όεσσα οὔσσα	-όεν, οὔν.	V. <i>μελιτ-όεντε</i> οὔντε	-οέσσα ούσσα	-όεντε, οὔντε

Plural.

M.	F.	N.
N. <i>μελιτ-όεντες</i> οὔντες	-όέσσαι οὔσαι	-όεντα, οὔντα,
G. <i>μελιτ-οέντων</i> οὔντων	-οέσσων οὔσων	-οέντων, οὔντων,
D. <i>μελιτ-όεσι</i> οὔσι	-οέσαις οὔσαις	-όεσι, οὔσι,
A. <i>μελιτ-όεντας</i> οὔντας	-οέσσας οὔσσας	-όεντα, οὔντα,
V. <i>μελιτ-όέντες</i> οὔντες	-όέσσαι οὔσαι	-όεντα, οὔντα.

2. Termination in *ύς*.

Adjectives in *ύς* make the feminine in *εῖα*, and the neuter in *ύ*. They contract *εῖ* into *εῖ*, and *έες* and *έας* into *εῖς*.

EXAMPLE.

ἡδύς, "sweet."

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>ἡδ-ύς</i>	-εῖα	-ύ,	N. <i>ἡδ-έε</i>	-εῖα	-έε,	N. <i>ἡδ-έες</i>	-εῖαι	-έα,
G. <i>ἡδ-έος</i>	-εῖας	-έος,	G. <i>ἡδ-έοιν</i>	-εῖαιν	-έοιν,		εῖς,	
D. <i>ἡδ-εῖ</i>	-εῖα	-εῖ,	D. <i>ἡδ-έοιν</i>	-εῖαιν	-έοιν,	G. <i>ἡδ-έων</i>	-εῖων	-έων,
	εῖ		A. <i>ἡδ-έε</i>	-εῖα	-έε,	D. <i>ἡδ-έσι</i>	-εῖαις	-έσι,
A. <i>ἡδ-ύν</i>	-εῖαν	-ύ,				A. <i>ἡδ-έας</i>	-εῖας	-έα,
V. <i>ἡδ-ύ</i>	-εῖα	-ύ.	V. <i>ἡδ-έε</i>	-εῖα	-έε.		εῖς,	
						V. <i>ἡδ-έες</i>	-εῖαι	-έα,
							εῖς.	

3. Termination in *ής*.

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

EXAMPLE.

ἀληθής, "true."

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

Plural.

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

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

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

EXAMPLE.

ἄδακρυς, "tearless."

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

Plural.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	ἀδάκρ- <i>υες</i> <i>υς</i>	- <i>υες</i> <i>υς</i>	- <i>υα</i> ,
G.	ἀδάκρ- <i>ύων</i>	- <i>ύων</i>	- <i>ύων</i> ,
D.	ἀδάκρ- <i>υσι</i>	- <i>υσι</i>	- <i>υσι</i> ,
A.	ἀδάκρ- <i>υας</i> <i>υς</i>	- <i>υας</i> <i>υς</i>	- <i>υα</i> ,
V.	ἀδάκρ- <i>υες</i> <i>υς</i>	- <i>υες</i> <i>υς</i>	- <i>υα</i> ,

5. *Termination in ων.*

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

EXAMPLE.

μείζων, "greater."

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>μείζ-ων</i>	- <i>ων</i>	- <i>ον</i> ,	N. <i>μείζ-όνε</i>	- <i>όνε</i>	- <i>όνε</i> ,
G. <i>μείζ-ονος</i>	- <i>ονος</i>	- <i>ονος</i> ,	G. <i>μείζ-όνοιν</i>	- <i>όνοιν</i>	- <i>όνοιν</i> ,
D. <i>μείζ-ονι</i>	- <i>ονι</i>	- <i>ονι</i> ,	D. <i>μείζ-όνοιν</i>	- <i>όνοιν</i>	- <i>όνοιν</i> ,
A. <i>μείζ-ονα</i>	- <i>ονα</i>	- <i>ον</i> ,	A. <i>μείζ-όνε</i>	- <i>όνε</i>	- <i>όνε</i> ,
- <i>οα</i> syncope	- <i>οα</i>				
- <i>ω</i> crasis	- <i>ω</i>				
V. <i>μείζ-ον</i>	- <i>ον</i>	- <i>ον</i> .	V. <i>μείζ-όνε</i>	- <i>όνε</i>	- <i>όνε</i> .

Plural.

	M	F.	N.
N.	<i>μείζ-ονες</i> - <i>οες</i> syncope - <i>ους</i> crasis	- <i>ονες</i> - <i>οες</i> - <i>ους</i>	- <i>ονα</i> , - <i>οα</i> , - <i>ω</i> ,
G.	<i>μείζ-όνων</i>	- <i>όνων</i>	- <i>όνων</i> ,
D.	<i>μείζ-οσι</i>	- <i>οσι</i>	- <i>οσι</i> ,
A.	<i>μείζ-ονας</i> - <i>οας</i> syncope - <i>ους</i> crasis	- <i>ονας</i> - <i>οας</i> - <i>ους</i>	- <i>ονα</i> , - <i>οα</i> , - <i>ω</i> ,
V.	<i>μείζ-ονες</i> - <i>οες</i> syncope - <i>ους</i> crasis	- <i>ονες</i> - <i>οες</i> - <i>ους</i>	- <i>ονα</i> , - <i>οα</i> , - <i>ω</i> .

XXXIV. ANOMALOUS ADJECTIVES.

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

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

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

EXAMPLES.

μέγας, "great."

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

Plural.

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

πόλυσ, "much."

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

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

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

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

I.

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

πολλαὶ τριήρεις,
 εὐγενοῦς Ἡρακλοῦς,
 βαθεῖ πένθει,
 εὐρὺ τεῖχος,
 εὐσεβῇ γένῃ,
 γλυκέσιν ἄνθεσι,
 βαθέων πελαγῶν,
 μείζω ὄρη,
 πολλὰ μέρη,
 μακροῖς σκέλεσι,
 ἡδέος φέγγους,
 γλυκεῖα πειθοῖ,
 γλυκὺν βότρυν,
 θηλείας αἰδοῦς,
 ἡδεῖα ἡώς,
 ἀσθενέσι πόλεσι,
 εὐσεβῇ μάντιν,
 ἀσεβοῖν φυσέων,
 ἀκριβεῖς τάξεις,
 μεγᾶλης πράξεως,
 ὀξείαις ὄψεσι,
 μεγάλους ὄφεις,
 πολλῇ ὕβρει,

μεγάλα κέρα,
 πολλῶν τεραῶν,
 ἀσεβὲς γῆρας,
 γλυκέσι γέρασι,
 πολλῷ κρέα,
 εὐσεβεῖς πατέρας,
 γλυκεῖα μητρί,
 εὐγενέσι θυγατράσι,
 γλυκεῖα ἄνθη,
 ἡμῖσιν βότρυν,
 θῆλυ γένος,
 μελιτοῦντα ἄρτον,
 δριμέος πεπέρεος,
 μείζουσιν ἰχθύσι,
 πολλαὶ πίτυς,
 ἄδακρυ πάθος,
 τιμῶντι ἀνθρώπῳ,
 μεγάλα ὄρη,
 ἀσθενέσι σκέλεσι,
 πολυμᾶθῇ πόσει,
 ἀκριβοῖν μαντέων,
 πολλοὶ ἰχθύς,
 ἀσθeneῖ ὄψει,

εὐγενοῦς πόσεως,
 ὁξὺ σίνηπι,
 μείζονι βότρυϊ,
 ἀδάκρυς ὀφθαλμοί,
 μεγάλοιν νεκύοιν,
 πολλαῖς χέλυσι,
 μείζοντας δυνάμεις,
 ὕξει πελέκει,
 ἡμίσεος πήχεως,
 μεγάλῳ ἰχθύε,
 ἀσεβέσι φονεῦσι,
 εὐσεβῇ ἱερέα,
 εὐγενῶν ἱππέων,
 πολυμᾶθεϊ συγγραφεῖ,
 ἀκριβεῖς βραβεῖς,
 ἀληθοῦς βασιλέως,
 ἀσθενῇ ἄστη,
 μέγα πῶν,

πολλῶν ἱππέων,
 μεγάλην ὕβριν,
 ἀσεβεῖς πράξεις,
 θήλεια φύσις,
 γλυκείας ἡοῦς,
 πολλῇ αἰδοῖ,
 μεγάλης Δητοῦς,
 ὁξεῖα ἥχοι,
 πλήρεσι βότρυσι,
 μείζονε φέγγη,
 εὐρέων ὀρῶν,
 ἡδείας θυγαῖτρος,
 ἀσθενοῖν κερῶν,
 πλήρη γέρα,
 πλακοῦς ἄρτος,
 τιμῶσα πόλις,
 τιμώντοιν πατέροιν,
 τιμῶσι παισί.

II.

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

Ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως παῖς ἔχει πολλὰς τριήρεις.—εὐγενὲς παῖ εὐγενῶν γονέων!—τὸ τοῦ ἄστεος τεῖχος ἐστὶ μέγα καὶ ἰσχυρόν.—ἡ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐν ἡρὶ ὁσμὴ γλυκεῖα ἐστὶ.—βαθὺ πένθος ἔχεις ὦ παῖ τοῦ εὐσεβοῦς ἱερέως.—πολυμαθεῖς συγγραφεῖς εἰσὶν ἀεὶ ἐν τιμῇ μεγάλῃ.—ἔχουσι τὸν ὁξὺν πέλεκυν τῶν ἀσεβῶν φονέων.—νῦν ἡδὺ φέγγος ἔχεις, καὶ τὴν ἡδεῖαν ἀρχὴν μειζόνων ἀγαθῶν.—οἱ βραβεῖς ἔχουσι νοῦς δικαίους καὶ ἀληθεῖς.—ὁ τοῦ ῥήτορος λόγος πλήρης ἐστὶ γλυκείας πειθοῦς.—οἱ Δημοσθένους λόγοι ἦσαν ἀληθῆς ἐλπίδος ἀρχὴ τῇ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀσθενεῖ καὶ δυσθύμῳ πόλει.—ἔχεις ἐριαύχενά ὕβριν, ὦ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ, καὶ μείζω δύναμιν ἢ τῇ πόλει ἀγαθόν ἐστι.—μείζους πίτυς εἰσὶν ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσι ἢ ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις.—οἱ νέκυς εἰσὶν ἐν τάφῳ μεγάλῳ καὶ βαθεῖ.—

εἰσὶ μεγάλοι ὄφεις ἐν ταῖς τῶν Ἰνδῶν ὕλαις.—ἔχεις ὀξεῖαν ὄψιν, ὦ Λυγκεῦ.—οἱ τοῦ πελάγους ἰχθῦς μείζους εἰσιν ἢ οἱ ἐν τοῖς ποταμοῖς.—ἡ γλυκεῖα ἡὼς, ὥσπερ εἰ θηλεία αἰδοῖ, πολλὰ ἐρυθήματα ἔχει.

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

Οἱ νόμοι εἰσὶν ἡ πόλεως ψυχὴ.—ἡ ὑδραυλὶς ἐστὶν εὖρημα Κτησιβίου, τοῦ κουρέως.—χρόνος ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις ὁ ἦθους βάσανος.—ὄφεις τὸν ἰδὸν ἐν τοῖς ὁδοῦσιν ἔχουσιν.—Ὁ Νεῖλος ἔχει παντοῖα γένη ἰχθύων.—τὸ γήρως βάρος ἐστὶ χαλεπὸν ἀνθρώποις.—Ἰναχος, Ὁκεανοῦ καὶ Τηθύος παῖς, ἦν βασιλεὺς ἐν Ἀργεῖ.—βραχεῖά ἐστὶν ἡ τέρψις ἡδονῆς κακῆς.—Ἐπαμινώνδας ἦν ὁ υἱὸς πατρὸς ἀφανοῦς.—τὰ ὄρη πόρρωθεν ἀεροειδῆ τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς καὶ λεία ἐστὶ,¹ ἐγγύθεν δὲ τραχέα.—ἐκάστῳ ζῳῷ ὄπλα ἐστὶ, ταύροις κέρα, μελίσσοις κέντρα, ἀνδρὶ λόγος καὶ σοφία.—παιδεία ἔχει ρίζας μὲν πικράς, καρποὺς δὲ γλυκεῖς καὶ ὑγιεινοὺς.—βότρυς

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

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

III.

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

The seamen of the triremes were quick, and full of courage and hope.

Many parts of the mountains are rugged, and there are sharp stones in the roads.

Ah! daughter of sweet persuasion! the light of female modesty is ever pleasing.

The maiden has tearless eyes, for her sorrow is deep and piercing.

The two armies have swift and brave horsemen in the wings.

Many pieces of flesh are in the brazen caldron, and large fishes, and an abundance of pungent pepper and sharp mustard.

Euripides holds the female race in disesteem.

Memnon, the son of Tithonus and Aurora, was the leader of a large force in the Trojan war.

The contests of the elephants and snakes in India are dreadful and sharp.

Ὁ ὁ τριήρης ναύτης ταχὺς εἰμι, καὶ θύμος καὶ ἐλπὶς πλήρης.

Πολὺς μέρος ὁ ὄρος τραχὺς εἰμι, καὶ ἐν ὁ ὁδὸς εἰμι ὀξὺς λίθος.

Γλυκὺς πειθῶ θυγάτηρ, ὁ θηλὺς αἰδῶς φέγγος εἰμι αἰεὶ ἡδὺς.

Ὁ κόρη ὀφθαλμοὺς ἄδακρυς ἔχω, ὁ γὰρ λύπη βαθὺς καὶ ὀξὺς εἰμι.

Ὁ στρατὸς ταχὺς καὶ ἀνδρείος ἵππεὺς ἐν ὁ κέρας ἔχω.

Πολὺς κρέας ἐν ὁ χαλκίος λέβης εἰμι, καὶ μέγας ἰχθυος, καὶ ὀσμὴς πέπερι ὀξὺς δὲ σίνηπι ἀφθονία.

Εὐριπίδης ὁ θῆλυς γεγεὰ ἐν ἀτιμία ἔχω.

Μέμνων, ὁ παῖς Τιθωνὸς καὶ Ἥως, ἡγεμὼν εἰμι μέγας δύναμις ἐν ὁ Τρωϊκὸς πόλεμος.

Ὁ ὁ ἐλέφας καὶ ὄφεις ἐν Ἰνδία μάχη δεινὸς εἰμι καὶ ὀξὺς.

<i>The net contains large fishes, but larger tortoises.</i>	Ὁ δίκτυον μέγας ἰχθυς, μείζων δὲ χέλυσ ἔχω.
<i>Ah unfortunate husband of a wicked woman!</i>	Κακοδαίμων πόσις ἀσεβῆς γυνῇ!
<i>Two large corpses were in the house, and many priests and divines were near.</i>	Μέγας νέκυσ ἐν δόμος εἰμι, πολὺς δὲ ἱερεὺς καὶ μάντις πέλας εἰμι.
<i>The two horns of the stag were broad and long.</i>	Ὁ ὄξλαφος κέρας εἰμι πλα- τὺς καὶ μακρὸς.
<i>The female race is ever friv- olous.</i>	Ὁ θηλὺς γένος ἀεὶ φλυα- ρωδὴς εἰμι.

XXXVI. ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION.

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

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

1. Adjectives compounded of substantives which remain unchanged; as, μακρόχειρ, “long-handed,” from μακρός, “long,” and χεῖρ, “a hand;” μακράυχην, “long-necked,” from μακρός, “long,” and αὐχὴν, “a neck;” εὖριν, “having an acute sense of smell,” from εὖ, “well,” and ῥίν, “a nostril,” &c. An exception to this rule, however, is found in those compounded of ποῦς and πόλις, which have two terminations.
2. Adjectives in ὤρ, which are partly derived from πατήρ and μήτηρ; as, ἀπάτωρ, “fatherless;” ἀμήτωρ, “motherless;” and partly from verbs; as, παιδολέτωρ, “a slayer of children,” from παῖς, “a boy,” and ὀλλυνμι, “to destroy;” μιάστωρ, “one who pollutes,” from μαινώ, “to pollute.”

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

XXXVII. ANOMALOUS NOUNS.

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

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

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

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

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

ἡ ναῦς, "*the ship*."

	<i>Attic.</i>		<i>Epic and Ionic.</i>		<i>Doric.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	N. <i>ναῦς</i> ,	<i>Sing.</i>	N. <i>ναῦς</i> ,	<i>Sing.</i>	N. <i>νᾶς</i> ,
	G. <i>νεώς</i> ,		G. <i>νηός</i> and <i>νεός</i> ,		G. <i>ναός</i> ,
	D. <i>νηί</i> ,		D. <i>νηί</i> ,		D. <i>ναί</i> ,
	A. <i>ναῦν</i> ,		A. <i>νῆα</i> and <i>νέα</i> ,		A. <i>ναῦν</i> and <i>ναν</i> ,
	V. <i>ναῦς</i> .		V. <i>ναῦς</i> .		V. <i>νᾶς</i> .

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

VI. The noun βούς, "an ox," makes βοός in the genitive, βούν in the accusative, and in the plural, nom. βόες, contracted βούς; dative βουσί; accusative βόας, contracted βούς.

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

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

XXXVIII. ATTIC FORM OF DECLENSION.

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

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

III. The declension is as follows:

ὁ λαγώς, "the hare."

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

H

τὸ ἀνώγειον, "the dining-room."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ ἀνώγειον,	N. τὰ ἀνώγει-ω,	N. τὰ ἀνώγει-ω,
G. τοῦ ἀνώγει-ω,	G. τοῖν ἀνώγει-ων,	G. τῶν ἀνώγει-ων,
D. τῷ ἀνώγει-ω,	D. τοῖν ἀνώγει-ων,	D. τοῖς ἀνώγει-φς,
A. τὸ ἀνώγειον,	A. τὰ ἀνώγει-ω,	A. τὰ ἀνώγει-ω,
V. ἀνώγει-ων.	V. ἀνώγει-ω.	V. ἀνώγει-ω.

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

XXXIX. EXERCISES ON THE ATTIC FORM OF DECLENSION.

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

(ὁ νεώς, "the temple"),	(ὁ ταώς, "the peacock"),
to the temple,	O peacock!
of the temples,	O peacocks!
the two temples,	the peacocks,
for the temples,	the two peacocks,
O temples!	to the peacock,
of the two temples,	to the two peacocks,
of the temple.	to the peacocks,
(ὁ λεώς, "the people"),	of the peacocks,
of the people,	of the peacock.
O people!	(ἡ ἄλως, "the halo"),
for the people.	of the halo,
(ὁ κάλως, "the cable"),	of the halos,
the two cables,	of the two halos,
the cables,	the two halos,
to the cable,	O halo!
O cable!	(τὸ χρέως, "the debt"),
of the two cables,	of the debt,
of the cable,	the debts,
for the cables.	the two debts.

XL. DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

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

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

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

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

XLI. INDECLINABLE NOUNS.

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

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

III. The neuter participle *τὸ χρεών*, from the impersonal *χρή*.

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

XLII. PATRONYMIC NOUNS.

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

II. The MASCULINE PATRONYMICS are of two classes. The first class end in either *ίδης*, *άδης*, or *ιάδης*, and form the genitive in *ου*. The second end in *ίων*, and make the genitive in *ωνος*, rarely *ονος*.

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

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

V. Patronymics in *ᾰδης* come from nouns in *ης* and *ας* of the first declension. Thus, from *Ἰππότης* comes *Ἰπποτάδης*; from *Ἀλεύας*, *Ἀλευάδης*.

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

VII. Nouns in *εύς*, which in Ionic have the genitive in *-ηος*, give rise to the patronymic form *ηϊάδης*. Thus, from *Πηλεύς*, gen. *-ῆος*, comes *Πηληϊάδης*; from *Περσεύς*, gen. *-ῆος*, comes *Περσηϊάδης*. But since these nouns in *εύς* have also the termination *έως* in the genitive, which continued to be the prevailing one in the Attic and common dialects, hence arose, from *Περσεύς*, gen. *Περσέως*, the patronymic form *Περσείδης*; from *Ἀτρεύς*, gen. *Ἀτρέως*, the form *Ἀτρείδης*.

VIII. The FEMALE PATRONYMICS have four terminations, namely, either *ιάς*, *ίς*, *ίνη*, or *ιώνη*. Thus, from *Βρισεύς* comes *Βρισηίς*; from *Ἄτλας*, *Ἀτλαντίς*; from *Ἄδρηστος*, *Ἀδρηστινή*; from *Ἀκρίσιος*, *Ἀκρισιώνη*.

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

XLIII. EXERCISE ON PATRONYMICS.

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

Εὐμηλος,
Ὑλλος,

Νικήτας, gen. *-ου*,
Πίττακος,

Μελάνιππος,		Πρίαμος,	
Πρόξενος,		Καύκων,	gen. -ωνος,
Σόσιος,		Λάχης,	" -ητος,
Κτησίβιος,		Παρθένιος,	
Ναύπλιος,		Πενκέτιος,	
Φύσιος,		Φορμίων,	gen. -ωνος,
Διοφάνης,	gen. -ου,	Γηρυών,	" -όνος,
Διαγόρας,	" -ου,	Ίέραξ,	" -ᾱκος,
Ἀλήτης,	" -ου,	Ἵλλιας,	" -ου,
Πρωτέας,	" -ου,	Κύκνος,	
Χείλων,	" -ωνος,	Δάβδακος,	
Ίάσων,	" -ονος,	Μαιόνιος,	
Ακάμας,	" -αντος,	Μνεσθεύς,	
Ἀνθεύς,		Νικάνωρ,	gen. -ορος,
Εὐρυσθεύς,		Παρμενίων,	" -ωνος,
Καπανεύς,		Φυλεύς,	
Κηφεύς,		Τειρεσίας,	" -ου.

XLIV. DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

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

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

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

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

Formation of the Degrees of Comparison.

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

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

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

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

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

9. Adjectives in -ξ append -ίστερος and -ίστατος to the root, and sometimes -έστερος and -έστατος; as, *ἄρπαξ*, genitive *ἄρπαγ-ος*, comparative *ἄρπαγίστερος*, superlative *ἄρπαγίστατος*; and, on the other hand, *ἀφήλιξ*, genitive *ἀφήλικ-ος*, comparative *ἀφηλικέστερος*, superlative *ἀφηλικέστατος*.
10. Some dissyllabic adjectives in -ύς and -ρός reject these terminations, and use in their stead -ίων (neuter *ιον*) for the comparative, and -ιστος for the superlative. Thus, *γλυκύς*, *γλυκίων*, *γλύκιστος*; *αἰσχύρος*, *αἰσχίων*, *αἰσχιστος*.

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

Exceptions to the Preceding Rules.

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

<i>μέσος</i> ,	<i>μεσαίτερος</i> ,	<i>μεσαίτατος</i> .
<i>ίδιος</i> ,	<i>idiaίτερος</i> ,	<i>idiaίτατος</i> .
<i>πρώϊος</i> ,	<i>πρωϊαίτερος</i> ,	<i>πρωϊαίτατος</i> .
<i>ἐρρώμενος</i> ,	<i>ἐρρώμενέστερος</i> ,	<i>ἐρρώμενέστατος</i> .

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

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

XLV. EXERCISES ON COMPARISON.

Preliminary Rules.

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

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

I.

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

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

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

II.

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

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

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

θάσσον, εὐδαιμονία ταχίστη.—τὸ τοῦ Ἀδώνιδος αἷμα ἦν πορφυρώτατον.—ἐνταῦθα οἶνος ἦν ἀφθονέστερος ὕδατος.

Οὐδέν ἐστιν ὀργῆς ἀδικώτερον.—πόλεμος ἐνδοξος εἰρήνης αἰσχροῦς αἰρέτῶτερός ἐστιν.—οὐδὲν κτῆμα σοφίας τιμωτέρον ἐστιν.—σοφία πλούτου κτῆμα ἡδιόν ἐστιν.—οὐδέν ἐστι μέλιτος γλυκύτερον.—δόξα ἐστὶν ἀσθενῆς ἄγκυρα, πλουῖτος ἔτι ἀσθενεστέρα, κάλλος δὲ ἡ ἀσθενεστάτη.—ἀρετῆς οὐδὲν χρήμα σεμνότερόν ἐστι.—οὐδέν ἐστι μητρὸς ἡδιον.—ὁ μέλας οἶνός ἐστι θρεπτικώτατος, ὁ δὲ λευκὸς λεπτότατος.—ἡ Βακτριανὴ χώρα εὐδαιμονεστάτη ἐστὶ καὶ εὐφορωτάτη.—ὁ πονηρὸς τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ κακοδαιμονέστερός ἐστιν.—λόγος πολλάκις ἰσχυρότερός ἐστι χρυσοῦ.—τὸ τῆς ὠτίδος κρέας ἦν τοῖς στρατιώταις ἡδιστον.—τὸ τῶν ἀγρίων ὄνων κρέας ἦν ἀπαλώτερον τοῦ τῶν ἐλάφων.

III.

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

<i>A wound from a sword is lighter than an evil tongue.</i>	Πληγὴ ἀπὸ ξίφος κοῦφός εἰμι κακὸς γλῶσσα.
<i>The Deity has not a more suitable place on earth than a pure spirit.</i>	Ψυχὴ ἄγνος τόπος οἰκεῖος ἐπὶ γῇ (gen.) οὐκ ἔχω ὁ Θεός.
<i>Virtue is the shortest, as well as safest and fairest road of all.</i>	Ἀρετὴ εἰμὶ ὁ σύντομός τε καὶ ἀσφαλὴς καὶ καλὸς ὁδὸς ἅπας.
<i>The elder men are more pious and discreet than the younger ones.</i>	Ὁ γεραιὸς εὐσεβὴς καὶ σώφρων ὁ νέος εἰμί.
<i>He has more useful, and pleasing, and valuable possessions.</i>	Ὁφέλιμος, καὶ ἡδὺς, καὶ ἐντίμος κτῆμα ἔχω.
<i>The two most renowned and ambitious men of all the Athenians.</i>	Ὁ ὀνομαστός καὶ φιλότιμος (dual number) πᾶς ὁ Ἀθηναῖος.

<i>The Muses are sweeter than the Sirens, and instruction is more useful than idleness and pleasure.</i>	Ὁ Μοῦσα ὁ Σειρὴν ἡδύς εἰμι, καὶ παιδεία ὠφέλιμος εἰμι ἀεργία καὶ ἡδονή.
<i>Nothing is more useful than a good friend, nothing more hurtful than a bad one.</i>	Οὐδεὶς ἀγαθὸς φίλος ὠφέλιμος εἰμι, οὐδεὶς κακὸς βλαβερός.
<i>Socrates was a most wise and just man, most temperate as well as most enduring.</i>	Σωκράτης εἰμι φρόνιμος καὶ δίκαιος ἀνὴρ, ἐγκρατής τε καὶ καρτερικός.

XLVI. IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

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

<i>Good. ἀγαθός,</i>	ἀμείνων,	}	ἄριστος.
	ἀρείων,		βέλτιστος.
	βελτίων,	}	βέλτατος.
	βέλτερος,		
	κρείσσων,	}	κράτιστος.
	κρείττων,		
<i>Bad. κακός,</i>	κάρῳων,	}	λῳίςτος.
	λῳίων,		λῳόςτος.
	λῳών,	}	φέρτατος.
	φέρτερος,		φέριστος.
		}	φέρτιστος.
	κακώτερος,		κακώτατος.
<i>Long. μακρός,</i>	κακίων,	}	κάκιστος.
	χερείων,		χέριστος.
	χείρων,	}	χείριστος.
	μακρότερος,		μακρότατος.
	μάσσων,	}	μήκιστος.
	μέσσων,		
<i>Great. μέγας,</i>	μέζων,	}	μέγιστος.
	μείζων,		

<i>Small.</i> μικρός, (ἐλαχύς),	{	μικρότερος,	μικρότατος.
		μειότερος,	μειότατος.
		μείων,	μείστος.
		ἐλάσσων,	ἐλάχιστος.
<i>Much.</i> πολύς,	{	ἥσσω,	ἥκιστος.
		πλέων,	πλείστος.
<i>Easy.</i> ῥάδιος,		πλείων,	
		ῥᾶων,	ῥᾶστος.

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

<i>Compar.</i>	<i>Superl.</i>		
πρότερος,	πρώτος,	from	πρό.
ὑπέρτερος,	ὑπέρτατος,	"	ὑπέρ.
άνώτερος,	άνώτατος,	"	άνω.
ὔστερος,	ὔστατος,	"	ὑπό.
κλεπτίστερος,	κλεπτίστατος,	"	κλέπττης.
	ἐταιρότατος,	"	ἐταῖρος.
δουλότερος,		"	δοῦλος.
βασιλεύτερος,		"	βασιλεύς.

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

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Compar.</i>	<i>Superl.</i>
άνω,	άνωτέρω,	άνωτάτω.
κάτω,	κατωτέρω,	κατωτάτω.
ἐξω,	ἐξωτέρω,	ἐξωτάτω.
ἐσω,	ἐσωτέρω,	ἐσωτάτω.
πόρρω,	πορρώτέρω,	πορρώτάτω.

XLVII. EXERCISES ON IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

I.

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

ἀμείνωνος πατρός,	κακωτέρων φίλων,
ἀμείνονες άνδρες,	κακώτατοι κλέπτων,
ἀμεινόνων θεῶν,	χερείονος ἀσπίδος,

ἀμείνους δέσποται,¹
 ἄμεινον δῶρον,
 ἀμείνω δῶρα,
 ἀμείνονα πράγματα,
 ἀμείνοσιν ἀνθρώποις,
 ἀμείνω ἄνδρα.
 ἀμείνονε ἀνθρώπῳ,
 ἀμεινόνοιον ἵπποιον,
 βελτίονες στρατιῶται,
 βελτίους φρένας,
 βελτίονα τέκνα,
 βέλτιστοι φίλων,
 βέλτιστα δώρων,
 βελτίῳ δώματα,
 βελτίῳ ἀνθρωπον,
 βελτίῳ γυναιῖκα,
 βελτίοσιν ὅπλοις,
 βελτίονι παιδί,
 κρείσσονα θεάματα,
 κρείσσω λόγον,
 κρείσσονε ἄνδρε,
 κρείσσω ὁμιλίαν,
 κρειττόνων ἔργων,
 κράτιστοι ὀπλίτων,
 κρατίστη γυναικῶν,
 κρείσσω πάλτα,
 λῶον κέαρ,
 λῶονος πατρός,
 λῶόνων ἡμέρων,
 λῶστοι φίλων,
 λῶστε πάντων,
 φερτέρου ἀδελφοῦ,
 φερίστη παρθένων,
 φέρτατε ποταμῶν,

κακίστη ὁδῶν,
 χείριστος δούλων,
 κακίωνων ἔργων,
 κακίῳ πράγματα,
 χείρῳ δώματα,
 μικρότερος ποδός,
 μῖσσε ποταμῶν,
 μάσσονα δώματα,
 μακρόταται ῥάβδων,
 μάσσονι πάλτῳ,
 μειζῶν ἀδελφός,
 μείζονε κύνη,
 μέγιστε γιγάντων,
 μείζῳ ὅπλα,
 μείζῳ ἄνδρα,
 μείζῳ παρθένον,
 μεγίστων παίδων,
 μειόνων ἔργων,
 μείῳ δῶρα,
 ἔλασσον πλοῖον,
 ἥσσονα νάματα,
 μικροτέρων πηγῶν,
 ἐλάχιστος ἀνθρώπων,
 ἡκίστη φυλῶν,
 ἐλάσσω ἀγάλματα,
 πλείονων στρατιώτων,
 πλείους ἀνθρωποι,
 πλείους δούλους,
 πλείῳ ὅπλα,
 πλείστοι παίδων,
 πλέον δακρύματος,
 ῥαόνων μόχθων,
 ῥᾶον πρᾶγμα,
 ῥᾶστοι πόνων,

1. Both the contracted and uncontracted forms are given.

φερτέρων πλοίων,	ῥάονα πηδήματα,
φερτίστη πατρίδων,	ῥάστων ὁδῶν,
φερτέροιον λόγων,	ῥήων λόγος.

II.

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

Δικαία πενία ἀμείνων ἐστὶ κέρδων ἀδίκων.—τὸ ὦν τοῦ κροκοδείλου μεῖζόν ἐστιν ὦοῦ χηνείου.—ὁ τῶν πλείστων βίος ἐστὶ λυπηρὸς.—θάνατος κοινὸς τοῖς χειρίστοις καὶ τοῖς βελτίστοις.—ἡ Ἀντιμάχου θυγάτηρ ἔχει ἀμείνονα τύχην.—Ζεὺς ἐστὶν ὁ λῶστος τῶν θεῶν.—ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔχει τὴν τῆς Χερσονήσου ἀρίστην πλάκα.—οὐδέν ἐστι κρεῖσσον ἀνάγκης.—χρυσὸς κρεῖσσων ἐστὶ μυρίων λόγων.—οἱ πλείστοι τῶν στρατιώτων ἦσαν Ἑλλήνες.—ἡ Πτολεμαίου ναὺς ἐστὶ θαῦμα μέγιστον.—ἄριστός ἐστιν ἀθλητῆς, καὶ μεγίστων ἐπαίνων ἄξιος.—ἡ ὁδὸς ἐστὶ μακροτέρα τῆς παλαιᾶς ὁδοῦ.—ἡ σάρισσα ἦν μακροτάτη τῶν Μακεδόνων λόγχη.—νῦν ἐστὶν ὁ ἀγώνων μέγιστος, καὶ μεγίστου θαύματος ἀξιώτατος.—ἔχουσι πόλιν ἐλάσσονα Κλεωνῶν.—λόγοι ἐλάσσονες ἔργων εἰσί.—οἱ ἥσσονές εἰσι πολλάκις τοῖς κρείσσοσι δοῦλοι.—οἱ βάρβαροι ἦσαν φέριστοι, οἱ δὲ Ἑλλήνες χεῖριστοι.

Ἀρετὴ πλούτου κρείττων ἐστὶ, χρησιμωτέρα δὲ εὐγενείας.—εὐτυχία ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις κράτιστον τῶν θεῶν δῶρον.—πολλῶν χρημάτων κρείττων ἐστὶν ὁ παρὰ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔπαινος.—νοῦς ἀγαθὸς, ἐν ἀνθρώπῳ σώματί, ἐστὶ μέγιστον χρῆμα ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ περιδῶλφ.—πλεονεξία ἐστὶ μέγιστον ἀνθρώποις κακόν.—οὐδέν ἐστι κρεῖσσον ἀγαθοῦ φίλου.—οὐδέν ἐστὶ κάκιον δουλείας.—Μενέλαος, ὃ Πυλάδης, ἐστὶν ὁ κάκιοςτος ἀνθρώπων.—κάκιστός ἐστι πασῶν αἰσχρῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν δοῦλος.—πλείους ἦσαν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἢ ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει.—οἱ πλείστοι τῶν ξένων ἦσαν Καππαδόκες.—Ὁμηρος ἦν ὁ λῶστος ποιητῶν, Δημόσθενης δὲ ῥητόρων.—οὐδέν ἐστὶ χεῖρον γήρως λυπηροῦ.—τὰ χείρονα πλείω βροτοῖς ἐστὶ τῶν ἀμεινόνων.

III.

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

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

XLVIII. NUMERALS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}$, 1415.	$\gamma\omega\mu\varsigma'$, 3846.
$\theta\sigma\acute{\xi}\acute{\epsilon}$, 9265.	$\kappa\alpha\phi\acute{\epsilon}$, 21,505.
$\gamma\phi\pi\theta'$, 3589.	$\rho\nu\epsilon\sigma\gamma'$, 155,203.
$\zeta\omega\lambda\theta'$, 7832.	$\pi\theta\delta'$, 89,004.

Declension of the first four Numerals.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
$\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, "one."			$\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omicron$, "two."		
N. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$,	$\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha$,	$\acute{\epsilon}\nu$,	N. $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omicron$ and $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$,		N. ———.
G. $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$,	$\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$,	$\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$,	G. $\delta\upsilon\omicron\iota\nu$ and $\delta\upsilon\epsilon\iota\nu$,		G. $\delta\upsilon\omega\nu$,
D. $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\iota}$,	$\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha$,	$\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\iota}$,	D. $\delta\upsilon\omicron\iota\nu$,		D. $\delta\upsilon\sigma\acute{\iota}$,
A. $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha$,	$\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha\nu$,	$\acute{\epsilon}\nu$.	A. $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omicron$.		A. ———.
<i>Plural.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
$\tau\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, "three."			$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\alpha\rho\epsilon\varsigma$, "four."		
N. $\tau\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$,	$\tau\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$,	$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$,	N. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\alpha\rho\epsilon\varsigma$,	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\alpha\rho\epsilon\varsigma$,	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\alpha\rho\alpha$,
G. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$,	$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$,	$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$,	G. $\tau\epsilon\sigma\sigma\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega\nu$,	$\tau\epsilon\sigma\sigma\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega\nu$,	$\tau\epsilon\sigma\sigma\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega\nu$,
D. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\acute{\iota}$,	$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\acute{\iota}$,	$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\acute{\iota}$,	D. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\alpha\rho\sigma\acute{\iota}$,	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\alpha\rho\sigma\acute{\iota}$,	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\alpha\rho\sigma\acute{\iota}$,
A. $\tau\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$,	$\tau\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$,	$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$.	A. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\alpha\rho\alpha\varsigma$,	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\alpha\rho\alpha\varsigma$,	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\alpha\rho\alpha$.

Synopsis of Numerals.

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

REMARKS ON THE NUMERALS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

XLIX. EXERCISES ON THE NUMERALS.

Preliminary Rules.

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

II. Time *how long*, or continuance of time, is put in the accusative ; as, *τὴν δοῦλος τρεῖς ἡμέρας*, “*he was a slave for three days.*”

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

1. *Cardinal Numbers.*

I.

Convert the following numbers into Greek characters.

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

II.

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

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

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

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

III.

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

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

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

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

IV.

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

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

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

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

V.

Translate the following sentences :

Πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ διακόσιοι καὶ δισχίλιοι.—ἐπτὰ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ ἑξακόσιοι καὶ δισμύριοι.—ὀκτὼ καὶ ἑνενήκοντα.—ἑξακισχίλιοι καὶ ἑπτὰ μυριάδες.—τρεῖς καὶ ἑξήκοντα καὶ ὀκτακόσιοι καὶ ἑννακισχίλιοι καὶ εἴκοσι μυριάδες.—ἐννέα καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ ὀκτακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι.—ἕξ καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ ἑπτακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι.—ἐννέα καὶ ἑνενήκοντα καὶ ἑνακόσιοι καὶ ἑννακισχίλιοι.—ὀκτὼ μυριάδες.—τριάκοντα μυριάδες.—ἑκατὸν μυριάδες.

Πρόξενος ἔχει πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους ὀπλίτας.—ἦσαν ὀπλῖται μὲν μύριοι, πελτασταὶ δὲ τεσσαρακόσιοι.—Κῦρος ἦν ἐνταῦθα τρεῖς μῆνας καὶ ἡμέρας τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα.—ἡ πόλις ἀπέχει σταθμὸν ἕνα, παρασάγγας ὀκτὼ.—Κλέαρχος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἔχει ὀπλίτας χιλίους, καὶ πελταστὰς Θρᾷκας ὀκτακοσίους, καὶ τοξότας Κρητὰς διακοσίους.—ἦσαν ὀπλῖται μὲν μύριοι καὶ χίλιοι, πελτασταὶ δὲ δισχίλιοι.—ὁ ἀριθμὸς πάσης τῆς ὁδοῦ ἦν σταθμοὶ διακόσιοι δεκαπέντε, παρασάγγαι χίλιοι ἑκατὸν πενήτηκοντα πέντε, στάδια τρισμύρια τετρακισχίλια ἑξακόσια πενήτηκοντα.

Ordinal Numbers.

Translate the following sentences :

Τῷ τοῦ πολέμου δεκάτῳ ἔτει.—τῇ ἑκατοστῇ ἡμέρᾳ.—τῷ πέμπτῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει.—ἡ τρίτῃ καὶ ἑνενηκοστῇ Ὀλυμπιάδι.—Θράσυλλος ἦν ὁ τῶν στρατιωτῶν εἰκοστὸς δεύτερος, Ἑρμοκράτης δὲ ὁ ἑπτακαίδεκατος.—ὁ ἕκτος στρατιώτης, ἐν τῇ τῶν πολεμίων τρίτῃ τάξει, ἐστὶν ὁ ἐνδέκατος υἱὸς Ἑυρυπτολέμου.—ἡ ἑκατοστῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἦν μεγάλη ἑορτὴ, καὶ ὁμοίως ἡ ἑκατοστῇ καὶ εἰκοστῇ.—ἐν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, πρῶτος ἦν ὁ βασιλεὺς, δεύτερος ὁ πολέμαρχος, τρίτος ὁ λοχαγὸς, τέταρτος ὁ πεντηκοντῆρ.—τὸ τρίτον κῦμά ἐστι τὸ τῶν τριῶν μέγιστον.—τὸ τοῦ κόσμου ἔτος πεντακισχίλιοστόν.—τῷ τρίτῳ ἔτει τῆς ὀγδόης καὶ ἑνενηκοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος.—ἡ πρώτη τῶν Μούσων ἦν Καλλιόπη, ἡ δευ-

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

L. PRONOUNS.

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

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

ἐγώ,	I.
σύ,	thou.
οὗ,	of him.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ἐμαντοῦ,	ἐμαντῆς,	of myself.
σεαντοῦ,	} σαυτῆς,	of thyself.
or		
σαντοῦ,	} αὐτῆς, αὐτοῦ,	of himself, &c.
ἐαντοῦ,		
or		
αὐτοῦ,		

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

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

οὗτος,	αὕτη,	τοῦτο,	} this. ¹
ὅδε,	ἥδε,	τόδε,	
ἐκεῖν-ος,	-η,	-ο,	

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

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

ὅς,	ἥ,	ὅ,	who.
ὅστις,	ἥτις,	ὅτι,	whoever.

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

τίς, (enclitic),	τίς,	τί,	any.
δεῖνα,	δεῖνα,	δεῖνα,	some one.

8. *Interrogative Pronoun*; as,

τίς,	τίς,	τί,	who? what?
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9. *Reciprocal Pronoun*, which designates the mutual action of different persons upon each other; as, ἀλλήλοιν, dual; ἀλλήλων, plural, "of each other."

INFLEXION OF PRONOUNS.

1. *Personal.*

Ἐγώ, *I.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>	
N. ἐγώ	<i>I,</i>	N. νῶϊ, contr. νῶ,	<i>we two,</i>
G. ἐμοῦ or μοῦ	<i>of me,</i>	G. νῶϊν, " νῶν,	<i>of us two,</i>
D. ἐμοί or μοί	<i>to me,</i>	D. νῶϊν, " νῶν,	<i>to us two,</i>
A. ἐμέ or μέ	<i>me.</i>	A. νῶϊ, " νῶ,	<i>us two.</i>

Plural.

N. ἡμεῖς	<i>we,</i>
G. ἡμῶν	<i>of us,</i>
D. ἡμῖν	<i>to us,</i>
A. ἡμᾶς	<i>us.</i>

Σύ, *thou.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>	
N. σύ	<i>thou,</i>	N. σφῶϊ, contr. σφῶ,	<i>you two,</i>
G. σοῦ	<i>of thee,</i>	G. σφῶϊν, " σφῶν,	<i>of you two,</i>
D. σοί	<i>to thee,</i>	D. σφῶϊν, " σφῶν,	<i>to you two,</i>
A. σέ	<i>thee.</i>	A. σφῶϊ, " σφῶ,	<i>you two.</i>

Plural.

N. ὑμεῖς	<i>you,</i>
G. ὑμῶν	<i>of you,</i>
D. ὑμῖν	<i>to you,</i>
A. ὑμᾶς	<i>you.</i>

Οὐ, of him.

Singular.		Dual.	
N. Wanting.		N. σφέ . . .	they two,
G. οὐ . . .	of him,	G. σφωίν . . .	of them two,
D. οὐ . . .	to him,	D. σφωίν . . .	to them two,
A. ἐ . . .	him.	A. σφέ . . .	them two.

Plural.

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

2. Reflexive.

Ἐμαντοῦ, of myself.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. (ἐγὼ αὐτός), (ἐγὼ αὐτή),		N. ἡμεῖς αὐτοί, ἡμεῖς αὐταί,	
G. ἐμαντοῦ, ἐμαντῆς,		G. ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, ἡμῶν αὐτῶν,	
D. ἐμαντῷ, ἐμαντῇ,		D. ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, ἡμῖν αὐταῖς,	
A. ἐμαντόν, ἐμαντήν.		A. ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, ἡμᾶς αὐτάς.	

Σεαυτοῦ, of thyself.

Singular.

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

Plural.

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

Ἐαυτοῦ, of himself.

Singular.

N. (αὐτός), (αὐτή), (αὐτό),	
G. ἐαυτοῦ or αὐτοῦ, ἐαυτῆς or αὐτῆς, ἐαυτοῦ or αὐτοῦ,	
D. ἐαυτῷ or αὐτῷ, ἐαυτῇ or αὐτῇ, ἐαυτῷ or αὐτῷ,	
A. ἐαυτόν or αὐτόν, ἐαυτήν or αὐτήν, ἐαυτό or αὐτό.	

Plural.

N. (σφεῖς αὐτοί), (σφεῖς αὐταί), (σφέα αὐτά),	
G. ἐαυτῶν or αὐτῶν, ἐαυτῶν or αὐτῶν, ἐαυτῶν or αὐτῶν,	
D. ἐαυτοῖς or αὐτοῖς, ἐαυταῖς or αὐταῖς, ἐαυτοῖς or αὐτοῖς,	
A. ἐαυτούς or αὐτούς, ἐαυτάς or αὐτάς, ἐαυτά or αὐτά.	

K

3. *Demonstrative.*Οὗτος, *this.*

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		
N. οὗτος,	αὕτη,	τοῦτο,	N. τούτω,	ταῦτα,	τούτω,
G. τούτου,	ταύτης,	τούτου,	G. τούτοις,	ταύταις,	τούτοις,
D. τούτῳ,	ταύτῃ,	τούτῳ,	D. τούτοις,	ταύταις,	τούτοις,
A. τοῦτον,	ταύτην,	τοῦτο.	A. τούτω,	ταῦτα,	τούτω.

<i>Plural.</i>		
N. οὗτοι,	αὗται,	ταῦτα,
G. τούτων,	τούτων,	τούτων,
D. τούτοις,	ταύταις,	τούτοις,
A. τούτους,	ταύτας,	ταῦτα.

4. *Relative.*Ὅς, *who, which, what.*

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. ὅς,	ἥ,	ὃ,	N. ὧ,	ᾗ,	ὧ,	N. οἱ,	αἱ,	ᾗ,
G. οὗ,	ἧς,	οὗ,	G. οἷν,	αἷν,	οἷν,	G. ὧν,	ᾧν,	ᾧν,
D. ᾧ,	ᾗ,	ᾧ,	D. οἷν,	αἷν,	οἷν,	D. οἷς,	αἷς,	οἷς,
A. ὃν,	ἥν,	ὃ.	A. ὧ,	ᾗ,	ὧ.	A. οὓς,	ᾗς,	ᾗ.

ὅστις, *whoever.*

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		
N. ὅστις,	ἥτις,	ὅτι,	N. ὧτις,	ᾗτις,	ὧτις,
G. οὗτινος,	ἧτινος,	οὗτινος,	G. οἷντινοι,	αἷντινοι,	οἷντινοι,
D. ᾧτινι,	ᾗτινι,	ᾧτινι,	D. οἷντινοι,	αἷντινοι,	οἷντινοι,
A. ὃντινα,	ἥντινα,	ὅτι.	A. ὧτις,	ᾗτις,	ὧτις

<i>Plural.</i>		
N. οἷτινες,	αἷτινες,	ᾗτινα,
G. ὧντινων,	ᾧντινων,	ᾧντινων,
D. οἷσσι,	αἷσσι,	οἷσσι,
A. οὓσιν,	ᾗσιν,	ᾗσιν.

5. *Indefinite.*τις, *any.*

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

Δεῖνα, a certain one.

Singular.

N.	ὁ,	ἡ,	τὸ,	δεῖνα,
G.	τοῦ,	τῆς,	τοῦ,	δεῖνος,
D.	τῷ,	τῇ,	τῷ,	δεῖνι,
A.	τόν,	τήν,	τὸ,	δεῖνα.

Dual.

N.	τῶ,	τᾶ,	τῶ,	δεῖνε,
G.	τοῖν,	ταῖν,	τοῖν,	δεῖνοιν,
D.	τοῖν,	ταῖν,	τοῖν,	δεῖνοιν,
A.	τῶ,	τᾶ,	τῶ,	δεῖνε.

Plural.

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

6. Interrogative.

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

τίς, who?

Singular.

N.	τίς,	τίς,	τί,
G.	τίνος,	τίνος,	τίνος,
D.	τίνι,	τίνι,	τίνι,
A.	τίνα,	τίνα,	τί.

Dual.

N.	τίνε,	τίνε,	τίνε,
G.	τίνοιν,	τίνοιν,	τίνοιν,
D.	τίνοιν,	τίνοιν,	τίνοιν,
A.	τίνε,	τίνε,	τίνε.

Plural.

N.	τίνες,	τίνες,	τίνα,
G.	τίνων,	τίνων,	τίνων,
D.	τίσι,	τίσι,	τίσι,
A.	τίνας,	τίνας,	τίνα.

7. Reciprocal.

Dual.

N.	Wanting.	_____	_____
G.	ἀλλήλοιν,	ἀλλήλαιν,	ἀλλήλοιν,
D.	ἀλλήλοιν,	ἀλλήλαιν,	ἀλλήλοιν,
A.	ἀλλήλω,	ἀλλήλα,	ἀλλήλω.

Plural.

N.	_____	_____	_____
G.	ἀλλήλων,	ἀλλήλων,	ἀλλήλων,
D.	ἀλλήλοις,	ἀλλήλαις,	ἀλλήλοις,
A.	ἀλλήλους,	ἀλλήλας,	ἀλλήλα. ¹

LI. VERB.

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

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

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

consonant before ω ; as, $\tauύπτω$, “ *I strike* ;” $λέγω$, “ *I say* ;” and, 2. Those which have a vowel, α , ϵ , $\omicron$, before it ; as, $τιμάω$, “ *I honour* ;” $φιλέω$, “ *I love* ;” $χρυσόω$, “ *I gild*.”

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

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

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

PARTS OF THE VERB.

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

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

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

LII. THE VERB Εἰμί, to be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing. εἰμί, <i>I am</i> ,	εἷς or εἶ, <i>thou art</i> ,	ἐστί, <i>he is</i> .
Dual. ἐστόν, <i>you two are</i> ,	ἐστέ, <i>ye are</i> ,	ἐστόν, <i>they two are</i> .
Plur. ἐσμέν, <i>we are</i> ,		εἰσὶ, <i>they are</i> .

IMPERFECT, ἦν, *I was*.

S. ἦν,	ἦς,	ἦ or ἦν,
D. ἦτον,	ἦτην,	
P. ἦμεν,	ἦτε,	ἦσαν.

FUTURE, *ἔσομαι, I will be.*

S. ἔσομαι,	ἔσει, ¹	ἔσεται, ²
D. ἐσόμεθον,	ἔσεσθον,	ἔσεσθον,
P. ἐσόμεθα,	ἔσεσθε,	ἔσονται.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT, *ἴσθι, be thou.*

S. ἴσθι	οἱ ἔσο,	ἔστω,
D. ἔστων,		ἔστων,
P. ἔστωτε,		ἔστωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

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

S. εἴην,	εἴης,	εἴη,
D. εἴητον,		εἴήτην,
P. εἴημεν,	εἴητε,	εἴησαν οἱ εἴεν.

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

S. ἔσοίμην,	ἔσοιο,	ἔσοιτο,
D. ἔσοίμεθον,	ἔσοίσθον,	ἔσοίσθην,
P. ἔσοίμεθα,	ἔσοισθε,	ἔσονται.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT, *ὦ, I may be.*

S. ὦ,	ῥς,	ῥ,
D. ῥτον,		ῥτον,
P. ὦμεν,	ῥτε,	ὦσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT.

εἶναι, to be.

FUTURE.

ἔσεσθαι, to be about to be.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

N. ὢν,	οὔσα,	ὄν,
G. ὄντος,	οὔσης,	όντος, &c. ³

FUTURE.

N. ἐσόμενος,	ἐσομένη,	ἐσόμενον,
G. ἐσομένου,	ἐσομένης,	ἐσομένου, &c.

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

2. Most commonly contracted into *ἔσται*.

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

LIII. EXERCISES ON THE PRONOUNS AND THE VERB *εἰμί.*

Preliminary Rules.

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

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

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

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

1. *Personal and Possessive Pronouns.*¹

I.

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

Ἦμεν ἐν τῷ τοῦ θεοῦ ἱερῷ, καὶ ὁ σὸς πατὴρ ἦν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.—ἐσμεν περίλυποι ὧ βασιλεῦ ἡμέτερε.—ὑμέτεροι παῖδες εἰσιν ἀγαθοί, ἡμέτεροι δὲ κακοί.—σφωττερον δῶρόν ἐστιν ἡδιστον.—ἐγὼ εἰμι ναύτης, σύ δὲ ῥήτωρ.—σφέτεροι οἴκοι εἰσιν ἐν τῇ εὐρείᾳ ὁδῷ, καὶ ὁ ἐμὸς πατὴρ ἔχει αὐτόθι ἐδὸν ἐργαστήριον.—τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶν

1. Consult the remarks on pages 106 and 107.

ἀθέμιστα.—ἡμέτερος ἀδελφός ἐστὶ σοφώτατος, ὑμέτερος δὲ ἀνούστατος.—οἱ ἡμῶν πρόγονοι ἦσαν ἀνίκητοι.—αὐτός ἐστιν ὁ τῶν ἀνθρώπων σωτὴρ ἀληθέστατος.—ἔχουσιν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ αὐτῷ ἡμέτερα ὑποζύγια, καὶ σφωίτερον θησανρόν.—ὁ ἐμὸς ἵππος ἔσται αὐριον ἐν τῷ ἵπποδρόμῳ, σὸς δὲ ἵπποκόμος ἐν τῷ δεσμωτηρίῳ.—ἔχουσιν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ τὰ αὐτὰ ὦνια ὥσπερ ἐγὼ ἔχω.—νωϊτέρα νίκη ἐστὶν ἐνδοξοτάτη.—αὐτὸν ἔχουσιν, οὐκ ἐμὲ οὐδὲ σε.—ἔχουσιν αὐτὸν καὶ τὸν ἐμὸν ἀδελφόν, αὐτὸς δὲ εἰμι ἐν μεγάλῳ κινδύνῳ.

2. Reflexive and Demonstrative Pronouns.

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

3. Relative and Indefinite Pronouns.

Ὁδε ἐστὶν ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου δν ἔχουσιν ἐν δεσμοῖς.—οὗτός ἐστιν ἐκεῖνος ὁ φιλόσοφος οὗ ἡ γυνή ἐστὶ Ξανθίπη.—σὺ εἰς ἐκεῖνος ὃ πάντα δυνατά ἐστιν ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.—ἡμεῖς ἐσμὲν Ἀθηναῖοι, ὧν ἡ πατρίς ἐστὶν αἰεὶ ἐλευθερωτάτη.—ὕμεῖς ἐστε δοῦλοι, οἷς ἐλευθερία οὐδὲν ἡδὺ καὶ μέλιφρον ἔχει.—τινὲς ἦσαν ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ οἷς οὐδεμία ἐλπίς ἦν ἔτι τῆς ἑαυτῶν σωτηρίας.—ἀνθρωπὸς τις ἔχει πεντακόσια τάλαντα.—τῶν Ἀθηναίων τινὲς εἰσιν οἷς πάντα ἐστὶ βελτίῳ δουλοσύνης.—κλέπται τινὲς τὸν ἐμὸν δούλον ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσιν ἔχουσι.—βουκόλος τις, ὃ Ἄργος ἐστὶν ὄνομα, τὴν Ἰνάχου παῖδα ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς αὐτοῦ ἀκαταπαύστως ἔχει, πολυνύμματος γάρ ἐστι.

4. Interrogative and other Pronouns.

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

II.

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

<i>But I and thou are foes to the wicked, and to those who have nothing pure in their own bosoms.</i>	Ἄλλ' ἐγὼ τε καὶ σὺ ἐχθροὶ εἰμι ὁ πονηρὸς, καὶ ἐκεῖνος ὃς οὐδεὶς καθαρὸς ἐν ὁ στήθος αὐτὸς ἔχω.
<i>These are the actions of a man, for whom there will be all that praise which the good have from the good.</i>	Οὗτός εἰμι ὁ ἔργον ἀνὴρ, ὃς εἰμι πᾶς ἐκεῖνος εὐφημία ὃς ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἔχω ἀπὸ ὁ ἀγαθός.
<i>Whom have they in the forum? Demosthenes.—What persons have they in the government? Those whose courage is weak.—What confidence have they in one another? None.—What will be the end of these things? Slavery, and the disgraceful toils of slavery.</i>	Τίς ἐν ὁ ἀγορὰ ἔχω; Δημοσθένης.—τίς ἐν ὁ ἀρχὴ ἔχω; ἐκεῖνος ὃς ὁ ἀρετὴ εἰμι ἀσθενής.—τίς θάρσος ἐν ἀλλήλων ἔχω; οὐδεὶς.—τίς ὁδε ὁ τέλος εἰμι; δουλεία, καὶ ὁ αἰσχροὺς ὁ δουλεία πόνος.

<i>Oh our father, we will ever be thy true and faithful children.</i>	ὦ πατήρ ἐγὼ, ἀεὶ εἰμι ὁ σὸς ἀληθῆς καὶ πιστὸς τέκνον.
<i>Thou hast certain soldiers in thy army, unto whom death is more pleasing than disgraceful flight.</i>	Ἔχω τὶς στρατιώτης ἐν ὁ στρατεύμα σὺ, ὃς θάνατος αἰσχροῦς φυγῇ αἰρετός εἰμι.

LIV. VERBS IN ω.

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

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

The Second “ “ in ξω; as, λέγω, λέξω.

The Third “ “ in σω; as, τίω, τίσω.

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

GENERAL REMARKS.

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

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

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

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

AUGMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IX. The Attics retained this old augment in the following cases: 1. In such words as ἔαξα, ἐάγην, ἐαγώς, from ἄγω, "to break;" to distinguish them from ἦξα, ἦχα, &c., from ἄγω, "to carry." 2. In ἐάλωκα, ἐάλω; ἔοικα, ἔολπα, ἔοργα, in which the characteristic of the perfect middle (οι and ο) could not be effaced. 3. In verbs which begin with a vowel not capable of being lengthened; as, ἐώθουν, from ὠθέω; ἔωσμαι, from the same; ἐωνούμην, from ὠνέομαι; ἐούρον, from ούρέω.

RULES FOR THE SYLLABIC AUGMENT.

I. The augment of the imperfect and the two aorists, in verbs beginning with a consonant, is formed by merely prefixing ϵ ; as, $\epsilon\tau\nu\pi\tau\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\nu\psi\alpha$, $\epsilon\tau\nu\pi\omicron\nu$. If, however, the verb begin with ρ , the ρ is doubled after the augment; as, $\epsilon\rho\rho\iota\pi\tau\omicron\nu$, from $\rho\iota\pi\tau\omega$; $\epsilon\rho\rho\epsilon\omicron\nu$, from $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$.

II. The augment of the perfect is formed by repeating the initial consonant of the verb, and annexing to it an ϵ ; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\nu\psi\alpha$, $\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\nu\psi\alpha$; $\acute{\lambda}\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\iota\psi\alpha$, &c.

III. This repetition of the initial consonant is called by the grammarians *Reduplication* ($\delta\iota\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\iota\alpha\sigma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$), and is subject to the following rules:

(A.) If the verb begins with an aspirated consonant, then in the reduplication the corresponding smooth or *lenis* is put; as, $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, perfect $\pi\epsilon\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\kappa\alpha$; $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\omega}$, perfect $\kappa\epsilon\chi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega\kappa\alpha$.

(B.) If the verb begins with ρ , the perfect does not take the reduplication, but the ρ is doubled and ϵ prefixed; as, $\rho\iota\pi\tau\omega$, perfect $\epsilon\rho\rho\iota\psi\alpha$.

(C.) If the verb begins with a double consonant, ζ , ξ , ψ , or with two consonants, the latter of which is not a liquid, the perfect does not receive the reduplication, but only the augment ϵ ; as, $\zeta\eta\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, perfect $\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\acute{\eta}\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$; $\xi\upsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, perfect $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\upsilon\rho\acute{\eta}\kappa\alpha$; $\psi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$, perfect $\acute{\epsilon}\psi\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$; $\sigma\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$, perfect $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\alpha\rho\kappa\alpha$; $\sigma\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$, perfect $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$.

To this rule, however, there are the following exceptions: 1. The syncopated forms which begin with $\pi\tau$; as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ (for $\pi\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$); but not so the other verbs in $\pi\tau$; as, $\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\acute{\omega}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\acute{\omega}\kappa\alpha$; $\pi\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\eta\chi\alpha$. 2. The verb $\kappa\acute{\tau}\alpha\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, of which the perfect $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ is more used by the Attics, and $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ by the Ionians and older Attics.

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

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

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

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

RULES FOR THE TEMPORAL AUGMENT.

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

α	becomes	η;	as,	ἀκούω,	imp.	ἤκουον.
ε	“	η;	“	ἐγείρω,	“	ἤγειρον.
ι	“	ι;	“	ἱκάνω,	“	ἱκανον.
ο	“	ω;	“	ὀνομάζω,	“	ὠνόμαζον.
υ	“	υ;	“	ὑβρίζω,	“	ὑβριζον.
αι	“	η;	“	αἰρω,	“	ἤρον.
αυ	“	ηυ;	“	αὐξάνω,	“	ἠύξανον.
ευ	“	ηυ;	“	εὐχομαι,	“	ἠυχόμεην.
οι	“	ω;	“	οἰκίζω,	“	ᾠκίζον.

II. In some verbs, however, ε becomes ει; as, ἔχω, εἶχον; ἐάω, εἶων; ἔλω, εἶλον, &c.

III. When a verb or verbal form begins with εο, the second vowel takes the augment; as, ἐορτάζω, ἐώρταζον. So, also, in the pluperfects formed from the three perfects ἔοικα, ἔολπα, and ἔοργα, namely, ἐώκειν, ἐώλπειν, and ἐώργειν.

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

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

REMARKS ON THE TWO AUGMENTS.

1. Syllabic.

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

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

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

2. Temporal.

I. Many verbs beginning with a diphthong neglect the augment. Those in ου never take it ; as, οὐτάζω, οὐταζον. Those in ει also have no augment ; as, εἰκω, εἰκον, εἰξα, with the single exception of εἰκάζω, which is now and then augmented by the Attics ; as, εἰκάζω, εἰκασα, εἰκασμαι, Attic ἤκασα, ἤκασμαι. Verbs in ευ have the augment ην with the Attics, though the usage is variable. Thus we have πύχόμεν and εὐχόμεν ; εὐρέθην, and very rarely ηῦρέθην.

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

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

ATTIC REDUPLICATION.

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

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

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ἀγείρω,	ἤγερκα,	Att. Red.	ἀγήγερκα.
ἐμέω,	ἤμεκα,	“	ἐμήμεκα.
ὀλλυμι,	ὠλεκα,	“	ὀλώλεκα.
ἔρχομαι,	ἤλυθα,	“	ἐλήλυθα.
ὀζω,	ὠδα,	“	ὀδωδα.

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

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

AUGMENT OF COMPOUND VERBS.

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

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

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

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

REMARKS ON THE AUGMENT OF COMPOUND VERBS.

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

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

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

FORMATION OF THE ACTIVE TENSES.

The Imperfect

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

The First Future

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

First conjugation into ψω; as, τύπτω, τύψω;

Second conjugation “ ξω; “ λέγω, λέξω;

Third conjugation “ σω; “ τίω, τίσω;

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

Verbs in άω and έω generally change α and ε into η, and verbs in όω change ο into ω; as, τιμάω, τιμήσω; φιλέω, φιλήσω; δηλόω, δηλώσω.

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

ἔχω,	ἔξω.	τρέχω,	θρέξω.
τρέφω,	θρέψω.	τύφω,	θύψω. ¹

The First Aorist

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

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

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

<i>a</i>	into <i>η</i> ;	as	<i>ψάλλω</i> ,	<i>ψᾶλῶ</i> ,	<i>ἔψηλα</i> .
		"	<i>φαίνω</i> ,	<i>φᾶνῶ</i> ,	<i>ἔφηνα</i> .
<i>ε</i>	" <i>ει</i> ;	"	<i>στέλλω</i> ,	<i>στελῶ</i> ,	<i>ἔστειλα</i> .
<i>ι</i>	" <i>ι</i> ;	"	<i>κρίνω</i> ,	<i>κρίνῶ</i> ,	<i>ἔκρινα</i> .
<i>υ</i>	" <i>υ</i> ;	"	<i>ἀμύνω</i> ,	<i>ἀμύνῶ</i> ,	<i>ἤμυνα</i> .

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

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

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

The Perfect

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

First conjugation, *ψω* into *φα* ; as, *τύψω*, *τέτυφα*.

Second conjugation, *ξω* " *χα* ; " *λέξω*, *λέλοχα*.

Third conjugation, *σω* " *κα* ; " *τίσω*, *τέτικα*.

Fourth conjugation, *ῶ* " *κα* ; " *ψαλῶ*, *ἔψαλκα*.

Dissyllables in *-λω* and *-ρω* change the *ε* of the first future into *a* ; as, *στέλλω*, *στελῶ*, *ἔσταλκα* ; *σπείρω*, *σπερῶ*, *ἔσπαρκα*. But polysyllables, on the contrary, retain the *ε* ; as, *ἀγγέλλω*, *ἀγγελῶ*, *ἤγγελκα*.

Verbs in *-ίνω*, *-ύνω*, and *-είνω* reject *ν* before *κ*, and retain the short vowel of the future ; as, *κρίνω*, *κρίνῶ*, *κέκρικα* ; *πλύνω*, *πλύνῶ*, *πέπλυκα* ; but those in *είνω* change the *ε* of the first future into *ᾱ* ; as, *τείνω*, *τενῶ*, *τέτακα*.

Verbs in *-αίνω* change *ν* before *κ* into *γ* ; as, *φαίνω*, *φᾶνῶ*, *πέφαγκα* ; *μιαίνω*, *μιᾶνῶ*, *μεμίαγκα*.

In some verbs the ϵ is changed into $\omicron$; as, τρέφω, θρέψω, τέτροφα; κλέπτω, κλέψω, κέκλοφα; λέγω, λέξω, λέλοχα, &c., and even before two consonants; as, πέμπω, πέμψω, πέπομφα.

The Pluperfect

is formed from the perfect by prefixing ϵ to the continued augment, if there be a reduplication, and changing the termination α into $\epsilon\iota\nu$; as, τέτυφα, ἐτετύφειν.

The Second Aorist

is formed from the present by prefixing the augment, shortening the penult, and changing ω into $\omicron\nu$; as, τύπτω, ἐτύπον; λείπω, ἔλιπον; κάμνω, ἔκᾱμον.

The penult of the present is shortened for this purpose by the following changes:

Vowels.

αι	into	ᾶ;	as,	πταίρω,	ἐπταῖρον.
η	"	ᾶ;	"	λήθω,	ἐλαῖθον.
ε	"	ᾶ;	"	τρέπω,	ἐτραῖπον.
ευ	"	ῦ;	"	φεύγω,	ἐφῦγον.
ει	{	ῖ;	"	λείπω,	ἐλίπον.
		ε or α,	in verbs ending in λω, μω, νω, ρω.		

Consonants.

λλ	into	λ;	as,	βάλλω,	ἐβαῖλον.
πτ	{	π;	"	τύπτω,	ἐτύπον.
		β;	"	κρύπτω,	ἐκρῦθον.
		φ;	"	ράπτω,	ἐρῤῥᾶφον.
σσ, ττ,	"	γ;	"	τάσσω,	ἐταῖγον.
ζ	{	δ;	"	φράζω,	ἐφραῖδον.
		γ;	"	κράζω,	ἐκραῖγον.
χ	"	γ;	"	σμύχω,	ἔσμῡγον.

Verbs in -ζω and -σσω of the second conjugation form the second aorist in γον; as, κράζω, ἐκραῖγον; πράσσω,

ἐπράγον; but those of the third conjugation form it in *δον*; as, φράζω, ἐφράδον.

The verb πλῆσσω makes ἐπλήγον in the second aorist; but the *a* appears in the compounds that signify "to frighten;" as, κατέπλαγον, ἐξέπλαγον.

The Second Future

is formed from the second aorist by dropping the augment, and changing *ον* into circumflexed *ῶ*; as, ἔτυπον, τυπῶ.

The Attic Future

is formed by throwing out *σ* in -ᾶσω, -έσω, ἴσω, -όσω, of the future, and then contracting the vowels thus brought into contact; as, ἐξελῶ for ἐξελάσω; ἐλῶ for ἐλάσω; διασκεδῶ for διασκεδάσω; κομιῶ for κομίσω; ὁμοῦμαι for ὁμόσομαι; μαχεῖσθαι for μαχέσεσθαι, &c.

LIV. CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN *ω*.

I. To *conjugate a verb*, in a general sense, is to carry it through all the moods, tenses, numbers, and persons of the three voices, or of as many voices as it may chance to have.

II. To *conjugate* in a special sense, is, whenever a verb is named, to give the present, first future, and perfect; or, in place of the perfect, the first aorist.

ACTIVE VOICE.

τύπτω, "*I strike*."

PRESENT, τύπτω; FIRST FUTURE, τύψω; PERFECT, τέτυφα.¹

A Synopsis of Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Present,	τύπτ-ω,	τύπτ-ε,	-οιμι,	-ω,	-ειν,	-ων,
Imperfect,	ἔτυπ-ον,					
First Future,	τύψ-ω,	τύψ-ον,	-οιμι,	-ω,	-ειν,	-ων,
First Aorist,	ἔτυψ-α,					
Perfect,	τέτυφ-α,	τέτυφ-ε,	-οιμι,	-ω,	-έναι,	-ώς,
Pluperfect,	ἔτετύφ-ειν,					
Second Aorist,	ἔτυπ-ον,	τύπ-ε,	-οιμι,	-ω,	-εἶν,	-ών,
Second Future,	τυπ-ῶ,					

1. The special form of conjugating. The pupil should give this whenever a verb is named.

Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *I strike.*

Sing. τύπτ-ω,	τύπτ-εις,	τύπτ-ει,
Dual.	τύπτ-ετον,	τύπτ-ετον,
Plur. τύπτ-ομεν,	τύπτ-ετε,	τύπτ-ουσι.

IMPERFECT, *I was striking.*

S. ἐτυπτ-ον,	ἐτυπτ-ες,	ἐτυπτ-ε,
D.	ἐτύπτ-ετον,	ἐτυπτ-έτην,
P. ἐτύπτ-ομεν,	ἐτύπτ-ετε,	ἐτυπτ-ον.

FIRST FUTURE, *I shall or will strike.*

S. τύψ-ω,	τύψ-εις,	τύψ-ει,
D.	τύψ-ετον,	τύψ-ετον,
P. τύψ-ομεν,	τύψ-ετε,	τύψ-ουσι.

FIRST AORIST, *I (once) struck.*¹

S. ἐτυψ-α,	ἐτυψ-ας,	ἐτυψ-ε,
D.	ἐτύψ-ατον,	ἐτυψ-άτην,
P. ἐτύψ-αμεν,	ἐτύψ-ατε,	ἐτυψ-αν.

PERFECT, *I have struck.*

S. τέτυφ-α,	τέτυφ-ας,	τέτυφ-ε,
D.	τετύφ-ατον,	τετύφ-ατον,
P. τετύφ-αμεν,	τετύφ-ατε,	τετύφ-ασι.

PLUPERFECT, *I had struck.*

S. ἐτετύφ-ειν,	ἐτετύφ-εις,	ἐτετύφ-ει,
D.	ἐτετύφ-ειτον,	ἐτετυφ-είτην,
P. ἐτετύφ-ειμεν,	ἐτετύφ-ειτε,	ἐτετύφ-εισαν.

SECOND AORIST, *I (once) struck.*

S. ἐτύπ-ον,	ἐτύπ-ες,	ἐτύπ-ε,
D.	ἐτύπ-ετον,	ἐτυπ-έτην,
P. ἐτύπ-ομεν,	ἐτύπ-ετε,	ἐτύπ-ον.

SECOND FUTURE, *I shall or will strike.*

S. τυπ-ῶ,	τυπ-εῖς,	τυπ-εῖ,
D.	τυπ-εῖτον,	τυπ-εῖτον,
P. τυπ-οῦμεν,	τυπ-εῖτε,	τυπ-οῦσι.

1. This is the ordinary meaning of the Aorist. It has others besides.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *be striking.*

S. τύπτ-ε,	τυπτ-έτω,
D. τύπτ-ετον,	τυπτ-έτων,
P. τύπτ-ετε,	τυπτ-έτωσαν

FIRST AORIST, *strike.*

S. τύψ-ον,	τυψ-άτω,
D. τύψ-άτον,	τυψ-άτων,
P. τύψ-ατε,	τυψ-άτωσαν.

PERFECT, *have struck.*

S. τέτυφ-ε,	τετυφ-έτω,
D. τετύφ-ετον,	τετυφ-έτων,
P. τετύφ-ετε,	τετυφ-έτωσαν.

SECOND AORIST, *strike.*

S. τύπ-ε,	τυπ-έτω,
D. τύπ-ετον,	τυπ-έτων,
P. τύπ-ετε,	τυπ-έτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.¹PRESENT, *may I be striking.*

S. τύπτ-οιμι,	τύπτ-οις,	τύπτ-οι,
D. τύπτ-οιτον,	τύπτ-οιτε,	τύπτ-οιεν.
P. τύπτ-οιμεν,	τύπτ-οιτε,	τύπτ-οιεν.

FIRST FUTURE, *may I hereafter strike.*

S. τύψ-οιμι,	τύψ-οις,	τύψ-οι,
D. τύψ-οιτον,	τύψ-οιτε,	τύψ-οιεν.
P. τύψ-οιμεν,	τύψ-οιτε,	τύψ-οιεν.

FIRST AORIST, *may I have struck.*

S. τύψ-αιμι,	τύψ-αις,	τύψ-αι,
D. τύψ-αιτον,	τύψ-αιτε,	τύψ-αιεν.
P. τύψ-αιμεν,	τύψ-αιτε,	τύψ-αιεν.

ÆOLIC FIRST AORIST.

S. τύψ-εια,	τύψ-ειας,	τύψ-ειε,
D. τυψ-είατον,	τυψ-είατε,	τυψ-είαεν.
P. τυψ-είαμεν,	τυψ-είατε,	τυψ-είαεν.

1. We have here given to the optative its genuine meaning, as indicating a wish. The other meanings, "might," "could," "would," &c., are only attached to it when connected with the particle *ὅν*, &c.

PERFECT, may I have struck.

S. τετύφ-οιμι,	τετύφ-οις,	τετύφ-οι,
D. τετύφ-οιτον,	τετύφ-οιτε,	τετυφ-οίτην,
P. τετύφ-οιμεν,	τετύφ-οιτε,	τετύφ-οιεν

SECOND AORIST, may I have been striking.

S. τύπ-οιμι,	τύπ-οις,	τύπ-οι,
D. τύπ-οιτον,	τύπ-οιτε,	τυπ-οίτην,
P. τύπ-οιμεν,	τύπ-οιτε,	τύπ-οιεν.

SECOND FUTURE, may I hereafter strike.

S. τυπ-οῖμι,	τυπ-οῖς,	τυπ-οῖ,
D. τυπ-οῖτον,	τυπ-οῖτε,	τυπ-οίτην,
P. τυπ-οῖμεν,	τυπ-οῖτε,	τυπ-οῖεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, I may strike.

S. τύπτ-ω,	τύπτ-ης,	τύπτ-η,
D. τύπτ-ητον,	τύπτ-ητε,	τύπτ-ησι.
P. τόπτ-ωμεν,	τόπτ-ητε,	τόπτ-ωσι.

FIRST AORIST, I may have struck.

S. τύψ-ω,	τύψ-ης,	τύψ-η,
D. τύψ-ητον,	τύψ-ητε,	τύψ-ησι.
P. τύψ-ωμεν,	τύψ-ητε,	τύψ-ωσι.

PERFECT, I may have been striking.

S. τετύφ-ω,	τετύφ-ης,	τετύφ-η,
D. τετύφ-ητον,	τετύφ-ητε,	τετύφ-ησι.
P. τετύφ-ωμεν,	τετύφ-ητε,	τετύφ-ωσι.

SECOND AORIST, I may have struck.

S. τύπ-ω,	τύπ-ης,	τύπ-η,
D. τύπ-ητον,	τύπ-ητε,	τύπ-ησι.
P. τύπ-ωμεν,	τύπ-ητε,	τύπ-ωσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, τύπτ-ειν, to strike.

FIRST FUTURE, τύψ-ειν, to be going to strike.

FIRST AORIST, τύψ-αι, to have struck.

PERFECT, τετυφ-έναι, to have been striking.

SECOND AORIST, τυπ-εῖν, to have struck.

SECOND FUTURE, τυπ-εῖν, to be going to strike.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT, *striking*.

N. τύπτων,	τύπτουσα,	τύπτον,
G. τύπτοντος,	τυπτούσης,	τύπτοντος, &c.

FIRST FUTURE, *going to strike*.

N. τύψων,	τύψουσα,	τύψον,
G. τύψοντος,	τυψούσης,	τύψοντος.

FIRST AORIST, *having struck*.

N. τύψ-ας,	τύψασα,	τύψαν,
G. τύψαντος,	τυψάσης,	τύψαντος.

PERFECT, *who has been striking*.

N. τετυφώς,	τετυφύια,	τετυφός,
G. τετυφότες,	τετυφύας,	τετυφότες.

SECOND AORIST, *having struck*.

N. τυπών,	τυπούσα,	τυπόν,
G. τυπόντος,	τυπούσης,	τυπόντος.

SECOND FUTURE, *going to strike*.

N. τυπῶν,	τυποῦσα,	τυποῦν,
G. τυπούντος,	τυπούσης,	τυπούντος.

LV EXERCISES ON THE ACTIVE VOICE OF VERBS

IN ω.¹

I.

Translate the following :

I. Βραχεῖα ἡδονὴ πολλάκις τίκτει¹ μακρὰν λύπην.—σταγόνες ὕδατος πέτρας κοιλαίνουσιν.²—γυναιξὶ³ κόσμον σιγῇ φέρει.⁴—ξίφος τιτρώσκει τὸ σῶμα, τὸν δὲ νοῦν λόγος.—Ἡρακλῆς τῇ χολῇ τῆς Λερναίας ὕδρας τοὺς⁵ δῖστοὺς ἔβαψεν.⁶—Ἀκρίσιος τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρα Δανάην, μετὰ τοῦ⁷ παιδὸς Περσέως, ἐν λάρνακι, εἰς θάλασσαν ἔρριπεν.⁸

II. Χείρων, ὁ Κένταυρος, Ἀχιλλέα, παῖδα¹ ἔτι ὄντα,² ἔτρεφε³ τοῖς σπλάγχχνοις λεόντων⁴ καὶ συῶν ἀγρίων, καὶ τῷ μυελῷ ἄρκτων.—ἡ μυῖα, ἐξάπους οὔσα, τέσσαροι⁵ μὲν ποσὶ βαδίζει μόνον, τοὺς δὲ προσθίους δύο⁶ ὡς χεῖρας ἔχει.

1. The numbers in the Greek text refer to the notes at the end of the volume, before the Lexicon.

—Φιλήμων, ὁ κωμικός, ἔγραψε⁷ δράματα ἑπτὰ καὶ ἐνενήκοντα.—Ζεὺς Ἀθηναῖν ἔφυσεν⁸ ἐκ τῆς ἐαυτοῦ κεφαλῆς.—οἱ πονηροὶ πρὸς κέρδος μόνον ἀποβλέπουσιν.⁴

III. Πᾶσα δύναμις καὶ πᾶς πλοῦτος ὑπέκει¹ ἀρετῇ.—εὐθνήσκει², ὅταν θάνατος ἔλθῃ.³—θάπτουσιν⁴ οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι τοὺς νεκροὺς ταριχεύοντες⁵ αὐτούς.—Φίλιππος τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἴκαζε⁶ τοῖς Ἑρμαῖς,⁷ στόμα μόνον ἔχουσιν.⁸—Θεμιστοκλῆς καὶ Ἀριστείδης ἐστασιαζέτην⁹ ἔτι παῖδε ὄντε.¹⁰—Θησεὺς Ἀριάδην ἐν Νάξῳ κατέλιπε,¹¹ καὶ ἐξέπλευσε.¹²—ἡ γλῶσσα πολλοὺς εἰς ὄλεθρον ἤγαγεν.¹³

IV. Ἐπρώτευσεν¹ Λακεδαίμων Ἑλλάδος χρόνον² ἐτῶν πεντακοσίων.—κύνες τοὺς³ ἐχθροὺς δάκνουσιν,⁴ ἐγὼ⁵ δὲ τοὺς φίλους, ἵνα σώσω.⁶—οὐπώποτε ἐγὼ ὑπέμεινα⁷ τοσοῦτον χρεμῶνα.—Κάδμος ἀποκτείνει τὸν δράκοντα,⁸ τὸν τῆς Ἀρεος⁹ κρήνης φύλακα,¹⁰ καὶ τοὺς ὀδόντας αὐτοῦ σπείρει, ἐκ δὲ τῆς γῆς ἀνέτειλαν¹¹ ἄνδρες ἔνοπλοι.—οὔτε πῦρ ἱματίῳ περιστεῖλαι¹² δυνατόν ἐστι, οὔτε αἰσχροὺς ἀμάρτημα χρόνῳ.

V. Ἡρακλῆς τὸ ῥόπαλον, ὃ ἔφερε,¹ αὐτὸς ἔτεμεν² ἐκ Νεμέας.—Ἀταλάντη ἐπεφύκει³ ὠκίστη⁴ τοὺς πόδας.⁵—Δαίδαλος, ἀρχιτέκτων ὢν, ἐν Κρήτῃ κατεσκεύασεν⁶ Λαβύρινθον, πεφευγὼς⁷ ἐξ Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ⁸ φόνῳ.—ὁ κροκόδειλος ἔχει ὀφθαλμοὺς μὲν ὕψος, ὀδόντας δὲ μεγάλους καὶ χαυλιόδοντας.⁹—οἱ θεοὶ οὔτε σῖτον ἔδουσιν, οὔτε πίνουσιν οἶνον.—θυσίας ἄλλοι ἄλλας¹⁰ τοῖς θεοῖς προσάγουσι, βοῦν μὲν ὁ γεωργός,¹¹ ἄρνα δὲ ὁ ποιμήν, καὶ αἶλα ὁ αἰπόλος.

II.

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

Juno sent two serpents to destroy Hercules.

Ἡρα δύο δράκων ἀποστέλλω (1st aor.) ἀναλίσκω (fut. part.) Ἡρακλῆς.

In this same battle Epaminondas fell.

Ἐν οὗτος ὁ μάχῃ Ἐπαμινώνδας πίπτω (2d aor.).

What pestilence or earthquake destroyed cities of so large a size?

The two sons of Aloeus, being impious, suffered punishment.

Solon, having lost a son, wept.

Hercules endured great toils and dangers.

Medea slew the children whom she had by Jason, and fled to Athens.

Herodotus wrote a general history of Grecian and Barbarian transactions.

The kings of the Egyptians built the pyramids.

The rose blooms for a little while, and then you will find, not a rose, but a bramble.

The Romans sent ambassadors to Carthage bearing both peace and war.

Orpheus by singing led stones and trees. The same man persuaded Pluto to send back Eurydice from Hades.

Τίς λοιμὸς ἢ σεισμὸς τοσοῦτος πόλιν ἀφανίζω; (1st aor.).

Ὁ Ἀλωεύς παῖς, ἀτάσθαλος ὢν, δίκη (plural) τίω (1st aor.).

Σόλων, ἀποβάλλω (2d aor. part.) υἱός, κλαίω (1st aor.).

Ἡρακλῆς ὑπομένω μέγας πόνος καὶ κίνδυνος.

Μήδεια ὁ παῖς δς ἔχω (imp.) ἐξ Ἰάσων ἀποκτείνω (1st aor.), καὶ εἰς Ἀθῆναι φεύγω (2d aor.).

Ἡρόδοτος κοινὸς Ἑλληνικὸς καὶ Βάρβαρος πρᾶξις ἱστορία γράφω (1st aor.).

Ὁ ὁ Αἰγύπτιος βασιλεὺς ὁ πυραμῖς κτίζω (1st aor.).

Ὁ ῥόδον ἀκμάζω βαιὸς χρόνος (accus.), καὶ ἔπειτα εὐρίσκω οὐ ῥόδον, ἀλλὰ βάτος.

Ὁ Ῥωμαῖος πρέσβυς εἰς Καρχηδὼν πέμπω (1st aor.), καὶ ὁ εἰρήνη καὶ ὁ πόλεμος φέρω.

Ὁρφεὺς ᾄδω (pres. part.) λίθος τε καὶ δένδρον ἄγω (2d aor.). Ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ Πλούτων πείθω (1st aor.) Εὐρυδίκη ἐξ ᾄδης ἀναπέμπω (1st aor.).

LVI. PASSIVE VOICE OF VERBS IN ω .

Synopsis of Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imper.	Oplat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Present,	τύπτομαι,	τύπτ-ου,	-οίμην,	-ωμαι,	-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
Imperfect,	ἐτυπτόμην,					
Perfect,	τέτυμμαι,	τέτυ-ψο,	-μμένος εἶην,	-μμένος ῶ,	-φθαι,	-μμένος,
Pluperfect,	ἐτετύμμην,					
1st Aorist,	ἐτύφθην,	τύφ-θητι,	-θείην,	-θῶ,	-θῆναι,	-θείς,
1st Future,	τυφθήσ-ομαι,	τύπ-ηθι,	-οίμην,	-ῶ,	-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
2d Aorist,	ἐτύπην,		-εἶην,		-ῆναι,	-εἰς,
2d Future,	τυπήσ-ομαι,	τετύψ-ομαι,	-οίμην,		-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
3d Future,	τετύψ-ομαι,		-οίμην,		-εσθαι,	-όμενος.

Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *I am struck.*

S. τύπτ-ομαι,	τύπτ-ει, ¹	τύπτ-εται,
D. τυπτ-όμεθον,	τύπτ-εσθον,	τύπτ-εσθον,
P. τυπτ-όμεθα,	τύπτ-εσθε,	τύπτ-ονται.

IMPERFECT, *I was in the act of being struck.*

S. ἐτυπτ-όμην,	ἐτύπτ-ου,	ἐτύπτ-ετο,
D. ἐτυπτ-όμεθον,	ἐτύπτ-εσθον,	ἐτυπτ-έσθον,
P. ἐτυπτ-όμεθα,	ἐτύπτ-εσθε,	ἐτύπτ-οντο.

PERFECT, *I have been struck.*

S. τέτυμ-μαι,	τέτυψ-αι,	τέτυπ-αι,
D. τετύμ-μεθον,	τέτυφ-θον,	τέτυφ-θον,
P. τετύμ-μεθα,	τέτυφ-θε,	τετυμ-μένοι εἰσί.

PLUPERFECT, *I had been struck.*

S. ἐτετύμ-μην,	ἐτέτυψ-ο,	ἐτέτυπ-ο,
D. ἐτετύμ-μεθον,	ἐτέτυφ-θον,	ἐτετύφ-θην,
P. ἐτετύμ-μεθα,	ἐτέτυφ-θε,	τετυμ-μένοι ἦσαν.

FIRST AORIST, *I was struck.*

S. ἐτύφ-θην,	ἐτύφ-θης,	ἐτύφ-θη,
D. ἐτύφ-θητον,	ἐτύφ-θητον,	ἐτύφ-θήτην,
P. ἐτύφ-θημεν,	ἐτύφ-θητε,	ἐτύφ-θησαν.

1. We have given in this, and the other second persons, the Attic termination in *ει*, as more correct than the common termination in *η*.

FIRST FUTURE, *I shall be struck.*

S. τυφ-θήσομαι,	τυφ-θήσει,	τυφ-θήσεται,
D. τυφ-θησόμεθον,	τυφ-θήσεσθον,	τυφ-θήσεσθον,
P. τυφ-θησόμεθα,	τυφ-θήσεσθε,	τυφ-θήσονται.

SECOND AORIST, *I was struck.*

S. ἐτύπ-ην,	ἐτύπ-ης,	ἐτύπ-η,
D. ἐτύπ-ητον,	ἐτύπ-ητον,	ἐτυπ-ήτην,
P. ἐτύπ-ημεν,	ἐτύπ-ητε,	ἐτύπ-ησαν.

SECOND FUTURE, *I shall be struck.*

S. τυπ-ήσομαι,	τυπ-ήσει,	τυπ-ήσεται,
D. τυπ-ησόμεθον,	τυπ-ήσεσθον,	τυπ-ήσεσθον,
P. τυπ-ησόμεθα,	τυπ-ήσεσθε,	τυπ-ήσονται.

THIRD FUTURE, *I shall continue to be struck.*

S. τετύψ-ομαι,	τετύψ-ει,	τετύψ-εται,
D. τετυψ-όμεθον,	τετύψ-εσθον,	τετύψ-εσθον,
P. τετυψ-όμεθα,	τετύψ-εσθε,	τετύψ-ονται.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *be struck.*

S. τύπτ-ου,	τυπτ-έσθω,
D. τύπτ-εσθον,	τυπτ-έσθων,
P. τύπτ-εσθε,	τυπτ-έσθωσαν.

PERFECT, *have been struck.*

S. τέτυψ-ο,	τετύφ-θω,
D. τέτυψ-θον,	τετύφ-θων,
P. τέτυψ-θε,	τετύφ-θωσαν.

FIRST AORIST, *be struck.*

S. τύφ-θητι,	τυφ-θήτω,
D. τύφ-θητον,	τυφ-θήτων,
P. τύφ-θητε,	τυφ-θήτωσαν.

SECOND AORIST, *be struck.*

S. τύπ-ηθι,	τυπ-ήτω,
D. τύπ-ητον,	τυπ-ήτων,
P. τύπ-ητε,	τυπ-ήτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *may I be in the act of being struck.*

S. τυπτ-οίμην,	τύπτ-οιο,	τύπτ-οιτο,
D. τυπτ-οίμεθον,	τύπτ-οισθον,	τυπτ-οίσθην,
P. τυπτ-οίμεθα,	τύπτ-οισθε,	τύπτ-οιντο.

PERFECT, may I have been struck.

S. τετυμ-μένος εἶην,	εἶης,	εἶη,
D. τετυμ-μένω,	εἶητον,	εἶήτην,
P. τετυμ-μένοι εἴμεν,	εἴητε,	εἴησαν.

FIRST AORIST, may I have been struck.

S. τυφ-θείην,	τυφ-θείης,	τυφ-θείη,
D. τυφ-θείητον,	τυφ-θείητον,	τυφ-θείήτην,
P. τυφ-θείημεν,	τυφ-θείητε,	τυφ-θείησαν.

FIRST FUTURE, may I be struck hereafter.

S. τυφ-θησοίμην,	τυφ-θήσοιο,	τυφ-θήσοιτο,
D. τυφ-θησοίμεθον,	τυφ-θήσοισθον,	τυφ-θησοίσθην,
P. τυφ-θησοίμεθα,	τυφ-θήσοισθε,	τυφ-θήσονται.

SECOND AORIST, may I have been struck.

S. τυπ-είην,	τυπ-είης,	τυπ-είη,
D. τυπ-είητον,	τυπ-είητον,	τυπ-είήτην,
P. τυπ-είημεν,	τυπ-είητε,	τυπ-είησαν.

SECOND FUTURE, may I be struck hereafter.

S. τυπ-ησοίμην,	τυπ-ήσοιο,	τυπ-ήσοιτο,
D. τυπ-ησοίμεθον,	τυπ-ήσοισθον,	τυπ-ησοίσθην,
P. τυπ-ησοίμεθα,	τυπ-ήσοισθε,	τυπ-ήσονται.

THIRD FUTURE, may I continue to be struck hereafter.

S. τετύψ-οίμην,	τετύψ-οιο,	τετύψ-οιτο,
D. τετύψ-οίμεθον,	τετύψ-οισθον,	τετύψ-οίσθην,
P. τετύψ-οίμεθα,	τετύψ-οισθε,	τετύψ-οιντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, I may be struck.

S. τύπ-τωμαι,	τύπ-τη,	τύπ-ηται,
D. τυπ-τώμεθον,	τύπ-τησθον,	τύπ-ησθον,
P. τυπ-τώμεθα,	τύπ-τησθε,	τύπ-ωνται.

PERFECT, I may have been struck.

S. τετυμ-μένος ὦ,	ῆς,	ῆ,
D. τετυμ-μένω,	ῆτον,	ῆτον,
P. τετυμ-μένοι ὦμεν,	ῆτε,	ῶσι.

FIRST AORIST, I may have been struck.

S. τυφ-θῶ,	τυφ-θῆς,	τυφ-θῆ,
D. τυφ-θῆτον,	τυφ-θῆτον,	τυφ-θῆτον,
P. τυφ-θῶμεν,	τυφ-θῆτε,	τυφ-θῶσι.

SECOND AORIST, *I may have been struck.*

S. τυπ-ῶ,	τυπ-ῆς,	τυπ-ῆ,
D. τυπ-ῆτον,	τυπ-ῆτον,	τυπ-ῆτον,
P. τυπ-ῶμεν,	τυπ-ῆτε,	τυπ-ῶσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, τύπτ-εσθαι, *to be struck.*PERFECT, τετύφ-θαι, *to have been struck.*FIRST AORIST, τυφ-θῆναι, *to have been struck.*FIRST FUTURE, τυφ-θήσεσθαι, *to be going to be struck.*SECOND AORIST, τυπ-ῆναι, *to have been struck.*SECOND FUTURE, τυπ-ήσεσθαι, *to be going to be struck.*THIRD FUTURE, τετύψ-εσθαι, *to be going to be continually struck*

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT, *being struck.*

N. τυπτ-όμενος,	τυπτ-ομένη,	τυπτ-όμενον,
G. τυπτ-ομένου,	τυπτ-ομένης,	τυπτ-ομένου.

PERFECT, *having been struck.*

N. τετυμ-μένος,	τετυμ-μένη,	τετυμ-μένον,
G. τετυμ-μένου,	τετυμ-μένης,	τετυμ-μένου.

FIRST AORIST, *having been struck.*

N. τυφ-θείς,	τυφ-θεῖσα,	τυφ-θέν,
G. τυφ-θέντος,	τυφ-θείσης,	τυφ-θέντος.

FIRST FUTURE, *going to be struck.*

N. τυφ-θησόμενος,	τυφ-θησομένη,	τυφ-θησόμενον,
G. τυφ-θησομένου,	τυφ-θησομένης,	τυφ-θησομένου.

SECOND AORIST, *having been struck.*

N. τυπ-είς,	τυπ-εῖσα,	τυπ-έν,
G. τυπ-έντος,	τυπ-εΐσης,	τυπ-έντος.

SECOND FUTURE, *going to be struck.*

N. τυπ-ησόμενος,	τυπ-ησομένη,	τυπ-ησομένον,
G. τυπ-ησομένου,	τυπ-ησομένης,	τυπ-ησομένου.

THIRD FUTURE, *going to be continually struck.*

N. τετυψ-όμενος,	τετυψ-ομένη,	τετυψ-όμενον,
G. τετυψ-ομένου,	τετυψ-ομένης,	τετυψ-ομένου

FORMATION OF THE PASSIVE TENSES.

The Present

is formed from the present active, by changing ω into $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

The Imperfect

is formed from the imperfect active, by changing $\sigma\nu$ into $\delta\mu\eta\nu$; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\sigma\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\delta\mu\eta\nu$.

The Perfect

is formed from the perfect active, by changing, in the

First conjugation, {	$\phi\alpha$ pure	into $\mu\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$.
	$\phi\alpha$ impure	" $\mu\alpha\iota$; " $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\phi\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha\iota$.
Second conjugation, $\chi\alpha$	" $\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$;	" $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$.
Third conjugation, $\kappa\alpha$	" $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$;	" $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.
Fourth conjugation, $\kappa\alpha$	" $\mu\alpha\iota$;	" $\acute{\epsilon}\psi\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\psi\alpha\lambda\mu\alpha\iota$.

In verbs of the third conjugation, however, $\kappa\alpha$ is changed into $\mu\alpha\iota$ when a long vowel or $\rho\alpha$ precedes the final syllable ; as, $\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$; $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$; $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$, $\pi\epsilon\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\epsilon\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, &c.

But there are exceptions to this rule in the case of some verbs, which have a diphthong before the final ω of the active, where diphthongs have arisen from the short vowel made long ; as, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\omega$, $\acute{\eta}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$; $\pi\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\alpha\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$; $\theta\rho\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\rho\alpha\nu\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, &c.

Verbs in $\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, which have $-\gamma\kappa\alpha$ in the perfect active, make, after rejecting γ , the termination of the perfect passive in $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

In some verbs the quantity is changed ; as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, from $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$; and $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, from $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$.

The vowel $\omicron$ in the perfect active, which was derived from ϵ of the present, is again changed to ϵ in the perfect passive ; as, $\kappa\acute{\lambda}\epsilon\pi\tau\omega$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\omicron\phi\alpha$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\epsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$; $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

But if ρ with another consonant precede the $\omicron$, it is

changed in the perfect passive into *a* ; as, στρέφω, ἔστροφα, ἔστραμμαι ; τρέπω, τέτροφα, τέτραμμαι.

The third person plural of the perfect is formed from the third person singular, by inserting *ν* before *ται* ; as, πεφίλνται, from πεφιλήται. But if the first person of the perfect passive end in *μαι* impure, that is, with a consonant preceding it, the third person plural is formed by a periphrasis of the verb *εἰμί* and the perfect participle ; as, τέτυμμαι, τετυμμένοι εἰσι.¹

This same periphrasis is employed in the optative and subjunctive moods, when the perfect ends in *μαι* impure ; as, τετυμμένος εἴην, τετυμμένος ᾧ. But not when the perfect ends in *μαι* pure ; as, τετιμήμην, τετιμῶμαι.

The Pluperfect

is formed from the perfect by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing *ε* to the continued augment, if there be a reduplication ; as, τέτυμμαι, ἐτετύμμην.

The third person plural of the pluperfect is formed by a periphrasis of *εἰμί* and the perfect participle, whenever the perfect from which it is derived ends in *μαι* impure ; as, τετυμμένοι ἦσαν.

The First Aorist

is formed from the third person singular of the perfect by dropping the reduplication, changing *ται* into *θην*, and the preceding smooth into an aspirated mute ; as, τέτυπται, ἐτύφθην.

Four verbs take *σ* before the termination *θην*, although it is not found in the third person of the perfect ; as, μέμνηται, ἐμνήσθην ; κέχρηται, ἐχρήσθην ; ἔρρωται, ἐρρώσθην ; πέπληται, ἐπλήσθην. On the contrary, σέσωσται makes ἐσώθην.

1. This is done from a principle of euphony, since τέτυπνται would be too harsh for the ear. The same remark applies to the pluperfect, and to the optative and subjunctive moods.

Some which have η in the perfect passive receive an ϵ in the first aorist; as, $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\tau\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$; $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\eta\nu\eta\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\eta\nu\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$; $\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta\rho\eta\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$. From $\epsilon\lambda\rho\eta\tau\alpha\iota$ the aorist is $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\rho\acute{\eta}\theta\eta\nu$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\rho\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$.

Verbs which change ϵ of the future into $\omicron$ of the perfect active, and into α in the perfect passive, take ϵ again in the first aorist; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\pi\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\eta\nu$; $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\alpha\pi\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\eta\nu$; $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\rho\alpha\pi\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\eta\nu$.

The First Future

is formed from the first aorist, by dropping the augment, and changing $\theta\eta\nu$ into $\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\eta\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

The Second Aorist

is formed from the second aorist active, by changing $\omicron\nu$ into $\eta\nu$; as $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\eta\nu$.

No second aorist passive occurs in $\delta\eta\nu$, $\theta\eta\nu$, $\tau\eta\nu$; or from verbs in ω pure, except $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\alpha}\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\rho}\acute{\upsilon}\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\acute{\upsilon}\eta\nu$.

The Second Future

is formed from the second aorist, by dropping the augment, and changing $\eta\nu$ into $\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\eta\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

The Third Future,

or *Paulo-post-futurum*, is formed from the second person singular of the perfect, by changing $\alpha\iota$ into $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\alpha\iota$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

LVI. EXERCISES ON THE PASSIVE VOICE OF VERBS IN ω .

I.

Translate the following:

I. Κολάζονται μετὰ¹ θάνατον πάντες οἱ κακοί.—Πυθαγόρας πρῶτον ἐαντὸν φιλόσοφον ὠνόμασεν² οἱ δὲ παλαιότεροι σοφοὶ ὠνομάσθησαν.—Ἡφαιστος ἐρρίφῃ³ ὑπὸ Διὸς ἐξ οὐρανοῦ.—μόνοι καταλελειμένοι ἦσαν.⁴—συνήχθησαν⁵ τὰ

ἔθνη τῶν Ἑλλήνων.—ἀπεστάλη⁶ ὁ ἄγγελος ἀπὸ Θεοῦ.—
 Ἀντώνιος ἐκέλευσε⁷ τὴν τοῦ ῥήτορος κεφαλὴν ἀποκοπῆ-
 ναι.⁸—ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν παρόντων⁹ ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ
 διατετάραγμα¹⁰ τὴν γνώμην,¹¹ καὶ ἡ γλῶττα ἐμπεπεδημένη¹²
 εἶναι ἔοικε.¹³—Εὐριπίδης ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ ἐτάφη.¹⁴

II. Ἀνθρώπου ἡ καρδία τῷ μαζῷ τῷ λαιῷ προσήρτηται.¹
 —ἐν τοῖς Δράκοντος νόμοις μία ὥριστο² ζημία, θάνατος.—
 Πυθαγόρας, κατὰ³ τὴν αὐτὴν τῆς ἡμέρας ὥραν, ὥφθη⁴ ἐν
 Μεταποντίῳ καὶ ἐν Κρότωνι.—Πτολεμαῖος, ὁ Μακεδονίας
 βασιλεύς, ὑπὸ τῶν Γαλατῶν ἐσφάγη,⁵ καὶ πᾶσα ἡ Μακεδον-
 ικὴ δύναμις κατεκόπη⁶ καὶ διεφθάρη.⁷—τιθῆναι ἐμπτύουσι
 τοῖς παιδίοις, ὥς μὴ βασκανθῶσιν⁸—εἰ τοῦτο πράττης,
 κολασθήσει.

III. Ἀκταίων, τραφεὶς¹ παρὰ² Χείρωνι, κυνηγὸς εἶναι
 ἐδιδάχθη,³ καὶ ὕστερον κατεβρώθη⁴ ἐν τῷ Κιθαιρῶνι ὑπὸ
 τῶν ιδίων κυνῶν.—Λίνος ὑπὸ Ἡρακλοῦς τῇ κιθάρᾳ πλη-
 γεῖς⁵ ἀπέθανεν.⁶—Ἀναξαγόρας λέγεται ἀσεβείας κριθῆναι,⁷
 διότι τὸν ἥλιον μύδρον διάπυρον ἔλεγεν εἶναι.—Λητῷ
 κατὰ⁸ τὴν γῆν ἅπασαν ὑφ' Ἡρας ἡλαύνετο.⁹—Φινεύς,
 ἀπαλλαγείς¹⁰ τῶν Ἀρπυιῶν, ἐμήνυσε¹¹ τὸν πλοῦν τοῖς
 Ἀργοναύταις.

IV. Σαλμωνεὺς διὰ τὴν ἀσέβειαν ἐκολάσθη.—οἱ Κύρον
 ἐξακόσιοι ἵππεῖς διασπείρονται· πλὴν πάνυ ὀλίγοι ἀμφ'
 αὐτὸν κατελείφθησαν.¹—μέμνησο² ὅτι θνητὸς εἷς.—Σαρ-
 δανάπαλος, ἐν βασιλείοις κατακεκλεισμένος,³ οὐδὲν ἄλλο
 ἐδίωκεν ἢ ἡδονήν.—Τυφὼν ὑπὸ Ζηνὸς ἐκολάσθη.—αἱ τῶν
 Ῥωμαίων γυναῖκες οἴκοι μένειν οὐκ εἰθισμέναι εἰσὶν,⁴
 ὥσπερ αἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων.—οὗτος ὁ νόμος ἐφυλάχθη ὑπὸ
 Περικλέους, καὶ ἐθανυμάσθη ὑπὸ Ἀλκιβιάδου.

II.

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

But nevertheless it shall be | Ἀλλ' ὁμῶς λέγω (3d fut.) *καὶ*
said, and this shall be done. | οὗτος πράσσω (3d fut.).

The name of the Deity is written upon the universe.

Let this robber be cast into Pyriphlegethon, and let the tyrant be lacerated by vultures.

When first a camel was seen, men, having been struck at its size, fled.

They say that Actæon was devoured by his own hounds.

Apollo, having been condemned on account of the death of the Cyclopæes, was sent down to earth.

All shall be satisfied, and shall be sent away happy.

Thence, in after days, rivers of fire shall be made to burst forth.

Ὁ ὁ Θεὸς ὄνομα ἐπὶ ὁ κόσμος (gen.) ἐπιγράφω (perf.).

Ὁ μὲν ληστής οὗτος ἐς Πυριφλεγέθων ἐμβάλλω (perf. imper.) ὁ δὲ τύραννος ὑπὸ γνῦψ (gen.) κείρω (pres. imper.).

Ὅτε πρῶτον κάμηλος ὄπτομαι (1st aor.), ἄνθρωπος, ἐπὶ ὁ μέγεθος (acc.) αὐτὸς καταπλήσσω, (2d aor. part.) φεύγω (imperf.).

Λέγω Ἀκταίων (acc.) ὑπὸ ὁ ἴδιος κύων καταδιβρώσκω (1st aor. inf.).

Ἀπόλλων, καταδικάζω (1st aor. part.) ἐπὶ ὁ ὁ Κῦκλωψ θάνατος (dat.), καταπέμπω (1st aor.) ἐς γῆ.

Πᾶς χορτάζω (1st fut.) καὶ ἀποπέμπω (1st fut.) μακάριος.

Ἐνθεν ποτὲ ἐκρήσσω (2d fut.) ποταμὸς πῦρ.

LVII. MIDDLE VOICE.

Synopsis of the Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infim.	Part.
Present,	τύπτ-ομαι,	τύπτ-ου,	-οίμην,	-ωμαι,	-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
Imperfect,	ἐτυπτ-όμην,					
Perfect,	τέτυπ-α,	τέτυπ-ε,	-οιμι,	-ω,	-έναι,	-ώς,
Pluperfect,	ἐτετύπ-ειν,					
1st Future,	τύψ-ομαι,	τύψ-αι,	-οίμην,	-ωμαι,	-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
1st Aorist,	ἐτυψ-άμην,					
2d Aorist,	ἐτυπ-όμην,	τυπ-οῦ,	-οίμην,	-ωμαι,	-έσθαι,	-όμενος,
2d Future,	τυπ-οῦμαι,		-οίμην,		-εἰσθαι,	-οῦμένος.

Numbers and Persons.

The only tenses of the middle voice that differ from those of the active and passive of verbs in ω are the first aorists of the indicative, imperative, and optative, and the second future of the indicative.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

FIRST AORIST, *I struck myself.*

S. ἐτυψ-άμην,	ἐτύψ-ω,	ἐτύψ-ατο,
D. ἐτυψ-άμεθον,	ἐτύψ-ασθον,	ἐτυψ-άσθησθαι,
P. ἐτυψ-άμεθα,	ἐτύψ-ασθε,	ἐτύψ-αντο.

SECOND FUTURE, *I shall or will strike myself.*

S. τυπ-ούμαι,	τυπ-εἶ,	τυπ-εἴται,
D. τυπ-ούμεθον,	τυπ-εἴσθον,	τυπ-εἴσθον,
P. τυπ-ούμεθα,	τυπ-εἴσθε,	τυπ-οῦνται

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

FIRST AORIST, *strike thyself.*

S. τύψ-αι,	τυψ-άσθω,
D. τύψ-ασθον,	τυψ-άσθων,
P. τύψ-ασθε,	τυψ-άσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

FIRST AORIST, *may I have been struck.*

S. τυψ-αίμην,	τύψ-αιο,	τύψ-αιτο,
D. τυψ-αίμεθον,	τύψ-αίσθον,	τυψ-αίσθησθαι,
P. τυψ-αίμεθα,	τύψ-αίσθε,	τύψ-αίντο.

PARTICIPLES.

FIRST AORIST, *having struck myself.*

N. τυψ-άμενος,	τυψ-αμένη,	τυψ-αμένον,
G. τυψ-αμένου,	τυψ-αμένης,	τυψ-αμένου.

FIRST FUTURE, *being about to strike myself.*

N. τυψ-όμενος,	τυψ-ομένη,	τυψ-ομένον,
G. τυψ-ομένου,	τυψ-ομένης,	τυψ-ομένου.

SECOND FUTURE, *being about to strike myself.*

N. τυπ-ούμενος,	τυπ-ουμένη,	τυπ-ούμενον
G. τυπ-ουμένου,	τυπ-ουμένης,	τυπ-ουμένου.

FORMATION OF THE MIDDLE TENSES.

The Present and Imperfect

are the same in form as those of the passive voice, and are similarly formed.

The Perfect

is formed from the second aorist active, by prefixing the reduplication, and changing *ον* into *α*; as, ἔτυπον, τέτυπα.

If the second aorist has *α* or *ε* in the penult, the perfect middle changes this into *ο*; as, σπείρω, ἔσπαρον, ἔσπορα; ἐγείρω, ἤγερον, ἤγορα.

But if the *α* in the penult of the second aorist comes from *αι* or *η* in the present, or is long there by position, the perfect changes it into *η*; as, μαίνομαι, ἐμάνην, μέμην-να; πλῆσσω, ἔπλαγον, πέπληγα; θάλλω, ἔθαλον, τέθηλα; κλάζω, ἔκλαγον, κέκληγα.

The exceptions to this rule are the following: κράζω, ἔκραγον, κέκρᾱγα; πράσσω, ἔπραγον, πέπρᾱγα; φράζω, ἔφραδον, πέφρᾱδα; ᾄδω, ἔᾱδα; ἄγω, “to break,” ἐᾱγα.

If the second aorist has *ι* in the penult from a present in *ει*, the perfect middle changes it into *οι*; as, πείθω, ἐπι-θον, πέποιθα; λείπω, ἔλιπον, λέλοιπα; εἶδω, ἴδον, οἶδα.

But if the *ι* be already in the present, the perfect merely lengthens it after having been short in the second aorist; as, τρίζω ἔτρῖγον, τέτρῖγα.

In some verbs the penult of the perfect middle remains short; as, ἀκήκοα, from ἀκούω; ἐλήλυθα, from ἐλεύθω. On the other hand, we have πέφευγα, from φεύγω; κέκευθα, from κεύθω; τέτευχα, from τεύχω.

The verb ῥήσσω makes ῥῥῶγα; so, also, we have ἔολπα, from ἔλπω; ἔοργα, from ἔργω; εἶωθα, from ἔθω.

Some perfects appear to be formed immediately from the present, by changing *ω* into *α*, and prefixing the reduplication; as, δούπω, δέδουπα; δίω, δέδια; and so, also, ἄνωγα, for ἤνωγα.

The Pluperfect

is formed from the perfect, by prefixing ϵ , and changing α into $\epsilon\iota\nu$; as, τέτυπα, ἐτετύπειν.

The First Aorist

is formed from the first aorist active, by adding $\mu\eta\nu$; as, ἔτυψα, ἐτυπάμην.

The First Future

is formed from the first future active, by changing ω into $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; as, τύψω, τύψομαι.

In verbs of the fourth conjugation, $\tilde{\omega}$ is changed into $\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$; as, ψαλῶ, ψαλοῦμαι.

The Second Aorist

is formed from the second aorist active, by changing $\sigma\nu$ into $\omicron\mu\eta\nu$; as, ἔτύπτον, ἐτυπτόμην.

The Second Future

is formed from the second future active, by changing $\tilde{\omega}$ into $\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$; as, τυπῶ, τυποῦμαι.

REMARKS ON THE MIDDLE VOICE.

1. The *Middle Voice* has been so called by grammarians, as having a *middle* signification between the active and passive, implying neither action nor passion simply, but a union in some degree of both.

2. The principal usages of the middle voice are five in number. The first four may be called usages of *reflexive*, the fifth the usage of *reciprocal*, signification.

I. Where A does the act on himself, or on what belongs to himself; or, in other words, is the object of his own action; as, ἀπήγατο, “*he hung himself*,” κεφαλὴν ἐκόψατο, “*he wounded his own head*.”

II. Where A does the act on some other object M, relatively to himself, and not for another person; as, κατεστρέψατο τὸν Μῆδον, “*he made the Median subject to himself*.”

III. Where A gets an act done for himself, or for those belonging to him, by B. Thus of Chryses it is said, in the Iliad, that he came to the Grecian camp, λυσόμενος θυγάτρα, “*to get his daughter released by Agamemnon, on the payment of a ransom*,” that is,

briefly, "to ransom his daughter." Whereas, of Agamemnon it is said, οὐδ' ἀπέλυσε θυγάτρα, "he did not release her," namely, to Chryses. Under this same head may be ranked the following instances: διδάσασθαι τὸν υἱόν, "to get one's son instructed;" δανείζω, "to lend;" δανείζομαι, "to get a loan for one's self;" "to borrow."

IV. Where, in such verbs as κόπτομαι, "to mourn;" σεύομαι, "to urge one's self on," the direct action is done by A on himself, but an accusative or other case follows of B, whom that action farther regards. Thus, ἐκόπαντο αὐτόν, "they mourned for him;" i. e., they cut or lacerated themselves for him. Σεύονται αὐτόν, "they stir themselves in pursuit of him." Ἐτιλλέσθην αὐτόν, "they tore their hair in mourning for him." So, also, φυλάξαι τὸν παῖδα, "to guard the boy;" but φυλάξασθαι τὸν λέοντα, "to guard one's self against the lion." And again, where, in the Iliad, it is said of Hector, ὡς εἰπὼν, οὐ παῖδος ὀρέξατο, "thus having spoken, he stretched out his arms to receive his son."

V. Where the action is reciprocal between two persons or parties, and A does to B what B does to A; as in verbs signifying to contract, quarrel, fight, converse, &c. Thus, in Demosthenes, it is said, ἕως ἂν διαλυσώμεθα τὸν πόλεμον, "until we shall have put an end to the war, by treaty mutually agreed upon." To this head belong such verbs as μάχεσθαι, σπένδεσθαι, διαλέγεσθαι, &c.

In many verbs, the perfect, pluperfect, and aorist passive are used in a middle sense, besides the ordinary meaning of the passive. Thus, ἐπιδεδειγμένος τὴν πονηρίαν, "having openly manifested his wickedness;" μεμισθωμένος χώρον, "having hired a piece of ground;" κατεκλίθη, "he laid himself down;" ἀπηλλάγη, "he departed." The regular middle form of the aorist in such verbs is unusual or obsolete. In some it has a special signification; as, σταλῆναι, "to travel;" but στείλασθαι, "to array one's self."

LVIII. EXERCISES ON THE MIDDLE VOICE OF VERBS IN ω.

I.

Translate the following:

I. Νῦν μέγα θαῦμα φαίνεται,¹ οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι ποικίλους ἐνδύονται² χιτῶνας.—Ἀριστομένης θυσάμενος³ ἤλείψατο.⁴ —λούσας⁵ τὸ ἐμὸν σῶμα, ἀπῆλθε⁶ καὶ ἐλούσατο.—τὴν τῶν

N

Θηβαίων πόλιν ὠρέξατο⁷ λαβεῖν.—ἐνίψατο⁸ χεῖρας, καὶ ἐλθὼν ἐκαθίστατο⁹ ἐπὶ τῆς κλίνης.—Νέαρχος ἐγράφατο¹⁰ αὐτὸν ἀσεβείας.—γεγόναμεν¹¹ ἅπαξ· δις δ' οὐκ ἔξεστὶ γενέσθαι.—ἔοικε¹² βίος θεάτρῳ.—παύσωμεν¹³ τὴν τῶν πολεμίων βοήν, καὶ ἡμεῖς τότε θρήνων καὶ γόων, καὶ πολλῶν μόχθων πανσόμεθα.

II. Τοῦτο ἐγένετο ὅτε Κῦρος ὁ μέγας κατεστρέφετο τοὺς Λυδοὺς.—ἀνάγκη παισὶν ἐστὶ πατρὸς λόγῳ πείθεσθαι.—λόγισαι¹ πρὸ ἔργου.—φυλαττώμεθα τοὺς κακοὺς, μὴ φυλάττωμεν αὐτούς.—οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐψηφίσαντο² ναῦς τε καὶ χρήματα πέμπειν.—ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς γῆς ἀπαλλάττου.—ἀπέχου τῶν ἀσεβῶν· ὀρεξαι τῆς ἀρετῆς, καὶ πάντων μάλιστα σεαυτὸν αἰσχύνου.³—δεδοίκασιν⁴ αἱ μέλισσαι οὐ τοσοῦτον τὸ κρύος, ὅσον τὸν ὕμβρον.—ἐλπίς ἐργηγορότος⁵ ἐνύπνιον ἐστὶ.

III. Ἡμύνασθε¹ τοὺς πολεμίους καλῶς, ὧ στρατιῶται.—ὁ μέγας ὄλβος Πριάμου ἀπώλετο.²—γεύσαι,³ καὶ εὐρήσεις⁴ ὥς ἡδύ ἐστι.—τῆς μὲν διαστάσεως σὺ ἤρξω,⁵ τῆς δὲ διαλύσεως ἐγὼ ἡρξάμην.—Μίλων, ὁ ἐκ Κρότωνος ἀθλητῆς, ταῦρον ἀράμενος⁶ ἔφερε διὰ τοῦ σταδίου μέσου.—ἐπειδὴ οἱ θεοὶ, οἱ σωτῆρες, ἐκ κυμάτων καὶ κινδύνου ἐμὲ ἐξείλοντο,⁷ ἐπ' ἀρετὴν τρέψομαι.—ἀπολοίμην⁸ εἰ μὴ σε τιμωρησαίμην.—Ἰάσων τοῦτο ἀκούσας ἐχρίσατο⁹ τῷ φαρμάκῳ.

IV. Ἀπεκρίνατο¹ Θεόπομπος καὶ εἶπεν· ἀπόλῳλα,² ὧ ἄνδρες, καὶ κατ'³ ἔμαντοῦ θάνατον δικάζομαι.—οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ βάρβαροι ἡγωνίζοντο ἐν Μαραθῶνι.—διαλεγώμεθα περὶ τούτων, καὶ καταλνώμεθα τὴν ἔχθραν.—ἐδάνεισα⁴ τῷ ἀδελφῷ, ἐδανεισάμην ἀπὸ σου.—ἐγὼ δικάζω, ὑμεῖς δὲ δικάζεσθε.—Πελίᾳ ἐθέσπισεν⁵ ὁ θεὸς, τὸν μονοσάνδαλον φυλάξασθαι.⁶—ἐθέλεις, ὦ Ζεῦ, τοῦτον προκατακλίνεσθαι μου;—ὁ πατὴρ τὸν νῆδον διδάσκεται.—οὐκοῦν καὶ ὑπὲρ ἔμαντοῦ ἀποκρινούμαι.

II.

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

<i>The stolen fountain of fire has appeared a teacher of every art unto mortals.</i>	Ὁ κλοπαῖος πῦρ πηγή πᾶς τέχνη διδάσκαλος βροτὸς φαίνω (perf.).
<i>You had all cried out to- gether, but yet the Syra- cusans had done this.</i>	Ἄπας ἅμα κράζω (pluperf.), ἀλλ' ὅμως οὗτος ὁ Συρα- κούσιος πράττω (pluperf.).
<i>So many evils did he contrive, and so many good things did he cause to cease.</i>	Τόσος κακὸς μῆδομαι (1st aor.), καὶ τόσος ἀγαθὸς παύω (1st aor.).
<i>Cease, friends, uttering fool- ish words, and beware of the sharp-mouthed griffons, dumb hounds of Jove.</i>	Παύω (1st aor.), φίλος, λέγω μάταιος λόγος, καὶ φυλάτ- τω (1st aor.) ὁ ὀξύστομος γρῦψ, ὁ Ζεὺς ἀκραγῆς κύων.
<i>May he perish, with his chil- dren, for I also am undone.</i>	Ἀπόλλυμι (2d aor. opt.) σὺν ὁ τέκνον, ἐγὼ γὰρ καὶ ἀπόλλυμι (perf.).
<i>You might have done this for yourself, since you did it once for me.</i>	Οὗτος ἂν πράσσω (1st aor. opt.), ἐπεὶ ἐγὼ ποτε πράσ- σω (1st aor. ind.).
<i>Reach out to your mother your right hand to salute.</i>	Ἐκτείνω (1st aor.) ὁ μήτηρ ὁ δεξιὸς χεῖρ ἀσπάζομαι (1st aor. infin.).
<i>It is a fit time to consult to- gether about these things, since, having obeyed the god, I slew my mother.</i>	Καιρὸς εἰμι περὶ οὗτος βου- λεύω (1st aor. infin.), ἐπεὶ, πείθω (2d aor. part.) ὁ θεὸς (dat.) ὁ μήτηρ κτείνω (1st aor.).

LIX. CONTRACTED VERBS.

I. Verbs in *άω*, *έω*, and *όω* correspond entirely, in their general formation, to the rules and examples already given for verbs in *ω*.

II. But in the present and imperfect of the active and passive forms, where the vowels *α*, *ε*, *ο* stand immediately before the vowels of the flexible endings, there arises in the Attic and common language a contraction, the rules for which are as follows :

III. Verbs in *άω* contract *άω*, *άο*, and *άου* into *ῶ* ; as, *τιμάω*, *τιμῶ* ; *τιμάομεν*, *τιμῶμεν* ; *τιμάουσι*, *τιμῶσι*. Otherwise they contract into *α* ; as, *τίμαε*, *τίμα*. They also sub-scribe *ι* ; as, *τιμάοιμι*, *τιμῶμι* ; *τιμάεις*, *τιμᾶς*.

IV. Verbs in *έω* contract *εε* into *ει*, and *έο* into *οῦ* ; as, *φίλεε*, *φίλει* ; *φιλέομεν*, *φιλοῦμεν*. Otherwise they drop *ε* ; as, *φιλέω*, *φιλῶ* ; *φιλέεις*, *φιλεῖς*.

V. Verbs in *όω* contract *ο*, with a long vowel, into *ῶ* , as, *δηλόω*, *δηλῶ* ; with a short vowel, or *ου*, into *οῦ* ; as, *δηλόετε*, *δηλοῦτε* ; *δηλόουσι*, *δηλοῦσι*. Otherwise into *οῖ* ; as, *δηλόης*, *δηλοῖς*. In the infinitive *όειν* is contracted into *οῦν*.

VI. Four verbs in *άω*, namely, *ζάω*, *πεινάω*, *διψάω*, and *χράω*, contract *άε* into *ῆ*, and *άει* into *ῆ* ; as, *ζάω*, *ζῆς*, *ζῆ*, *ζῆτε* *ζῆν* ; imperfect, *ἔζων*, *ἔζης*, *ἔζη*. So, also, *πεινῆν*, *διψῆν*, *χρῆσθαι*, *chrῆται*.

VII. Dissyllables in *έω* are contracted in the imperative and infinitive only. Thus we say, *πλέω*, *πλέομεν*, and not *πλῶ*, *πλοῦμεν*.

Examples of Contracted Verbs.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.—*Present.*

<i>I honour.</i>	<i>I love.</i>	<i>I manifest.</i>
S. τιμάω, τιμῶ, τιμάεις, τιμᾶς, τιμάει, τιμᾶ.	S. φιλέω, φιλῶ, φιλέεις, φιλείς, φιλέει, φιλεῖ.	S. δηλόω, δηλῶ, δηλόεις, δηλοῖς, δηλόει, δηλοῖ.
D. τιμάετον, τιμᾶτον, τιμάετον, τιμᾶτον.	D. φιλέετον, φιλεῖτον, φιλέετον, φιλεῖτον.	D. δηλόετον, δηλοῦτον, δηλόετον, δηλοῦτον.
P. τιμάομεν, τιμῶμεν, τιμάετε, τιμᾶτε, τιμάουσι, τιμῶσι.	P. φιλέομεν, φιλοῦμεν, φιλέετε, φιλεῖτε, φιλέουσι, φιλοῦσι.	P. δηλόομεν, δηλοῦμεν, δηλόετε, δηλοῦτε, δηλόουσι, δηλοῦσι.

Imperfect.

S. ἐτίμαον, ἐτίμων, ἐτίμαες, ἐτίμας, ἐτίμαε, ἐτίμα.	S. ἐφίλεον, ἐφίλουν, ἐφίλεες, ἐφίλεις, ἐφίλεε, ἐφίλει.	S. ἐδήλοον, ἐδήλουν, ἐδήλοες, ἐδήλους, ἐδήλοε, ἐδήλου.
D. ἐτιμάετον, ἐτιμᾶτον, ἐτιμαέτην, ἐτιμάτην.	D. ἐφιλέετον, ἐφιλεῖτον, ἐφιλεέτην, ἐφιλείτην.	D. ἐδηλόετον, ἐδηλοῦτον, ἐδηλοέτην, ἐδηλούτην.
P. ἐτιμάομεν, ἐτιμῶμεν, ἐτιμάετε, ἐτιμᾶτε, ἐτίμαον, ἐτίμων.	P. ἐφιλέομεν, ἐφιλοῦμεν, ἐφιλέετε, ἐφιλεῖτε, ἐφίλεον, ἐφίλουν.	P. ἐδηλόομεν, ἐδηλοῦμεν, ἐδηλόετε, ἐδηλοῦτε, ἐδήλοον, ἐδήλουν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.—*Present.*

S. τιμάω, τιμῶ, τιμάης, τιμᾶς, τιμάη, τιμᾶ.	S. φιλέω, φιλῶ, φιλέης, φιλής, φιλήη, φιλή.	S. δηλόω, δηλῶ, δηλόης, δηλοῖς, δηλόη, δηλοῖ.
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I honour.

D. τιμάητον,
τιμῶτον,
τιμάητον,
τιμῶτον.

P. τιμάωμεν,
τιμῶμεν,
τιμάητε,
τιμᾶτε,
τιμάωσι,
τιμῶσι.

I love.

D. φιλέητον,
φιλήτον,
φιλέητον,
φιλήτον.

P. φιλέωμεν,
φιλῶμεν,
φιλέητε,
φιλήτε,
φιλέωσι,
φιλῶσι.

I manifest.

D. δηλόητον,
δηλώτον,
δηλόητον,
δηλώτον.

P. δηλόωμεν,
δηλῶμεν,
δηλόητε,
δηλώτε,
δηλόωσι,
δηλῶσι.

OPTATIVE MOOD.¹—*Present.*

S. τιμάοιμι,
τιμῶμι,
τιμάοις,
τιμῶς,
τιμάοι,
τιμῶ.

D. τιμάοιτον,
τιμῶτον,
τιμαοίτην,
τιμῶτην.

P. τιμάοιμεν,
τιμῶμεν,
τιμάοιτε,
τιμῶτε,
τιμαοιεν,
τιμῶεν.

S. φιλέοιμι,
φιλοῖμι,
φιλέοις,
φιλοῖς,
φιλέοι,
φιλοῖ.

D. φιλέοιτον,
φιλοῖτον,
φιλεοίτην,
φιλοίτην.

P. φιλέοιμεν,
φιλοῖμεν,
φιλέοιτε,
φιλοῖτε,
φιλεοιεν,
φιλοῖεν.

S. δηλόοιμι,
δηλοῖμι,
δηλόοις,
δηλοῖς,
δηλόοι,
δηλοῖ.

D. δηλόοιτον,
δηλοῖτον,
δηλοοίτην,
δηλοίτην.

P. δηλόοιμεν,
δηλοῖμεν,
δηλόοιτε,
δηλοῖτε,
δηλοοιεν,
δηλοῖεν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.—*Present.*

S. τίμαε,
τίμα,
τιμαέτω,
τιμάτω.

D. τιμάετον,
τιμᾶτον,
τιμαέτων,
τιμάτων.

S. φίλεε,
φίλει,
φιλεέτω,
φιλείτω.

D. φιλέετον,
φιλεῖτον,
φιλεέτων,
φιλείτων.

S. δήλοε,
δήλον,
δηλοέτω,
δηλούτω.

D. δηλόετον,
δηλούτον,
δηλοέτων,
δηλούτων.

1. The Attics have a contracted form of this mood peculiar to themselves; as follows:

τιμ-ών,	-ής,	-ή,	φιλ-οίην,	-οίης,	-οίη,
	-ήτον,	-ήτην,		-οίητον,	-οιήτην,
-ώμεν,	-ώτε,	-ώσαν,	-οίημεν,	-οίητε,	-οίησαν,
			δηλ-οίην,	-οίης,	-οίη,
				-οίητον,	-οιήτην,
			-οίημεν,	-οίητε,	-οιήσαν.

P. τιμάετε,
τιμᾶτε,
τιμαέτωσαν,
τιμάτωσαν.

P. φιλέετε,
φιλεῖτε,
φιλεέτωσαν,
φιλείτωσαν.

P. δηλόετε,
δηλοῦτε,
δηλοέτωσαν,
δηλούτωσαν.

INFINITIVE MOOD.—*Present.*

τιμάειν,
τιμᾶν.

φιλέειν,
φιλεῖν.

δηλόειν,
δηλοῦν.

PARTICIPLE.—*Present.*

N. τιμάων,
τιμῶν,
τιμάουσα,
τιμῶσα,
τιμάον,
τιμῶν.

N. φιλέων,
φιλῶν,
φιλέουσα,
φιλοῦσα,
φιλέον,
φιλοῦν.

N. δηλόων,
δηλῶν,
δηλόουσα,
δηλοῦσα,
δηλόον,
δηλοῦν.

G. τιμάοντος,
τιμῶντος,
τιμαούσης,
τιμώσης,
τιμάοντος,
τιμῶντος, &c.

G. φιλέοντος,
φιλοῦντος,
φιλεούσης,
φιλούσης,
φιλέοντος,
φιλοῦντος, &c.

G. δηλούντος,
δηλοῦντος,
δηλοούσης,
δηλούσης,
δηλούντος,
δηλοῦντος, &c.

LX. EXERCISES ON THE ACTIVE VOICE OF CONTRACTED VERBS.

I.

Translate the following :

I. Νόει¹ καὶ τότε πρᾶττε.—συνήθεια κόρον γεννα.—
Ὅρφεὺς ἄδων ἐκίνει² λίθους τε καὶ δένδρα.—οἱ ἄνθρωποι
τὸ παλαιὸν³ ἐν ἄντροις ὥκουν.⁴—τὴν Σικελίαν τὸ παλαιὸν
οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐκάλουν τὸ τῆς Ῥώμης ταμεῖον.—τὴν Ἀχιλ-
λέως ἀσπίδα Ὅμηρος ἐποίησε⁵ φέρουσιν ὅλον τὸν οὐρανὸν,
καὶ γεωργοῦντας,⁶ καὶ γαμοῦντας, καὶ δικαζομένους καὶ
πολεμοῦντας.—Θαλῆς λέγεται πρῶτος ἀστρολογῆσαι.—
μηδέποτε φρονήσης ἐπὶ σεαυτῷ μέγα.⁷—Πλάτων φιλοσοφ-
ίαν τὴν θανάτου μελέτην ἐκάλεσεν.

II. Ὡ παῖ σιώπα, πολλ' ἔχει σιγὴ καλὰ.—μὴ κακοῖς
ὀμίλει.—τοὺς θεοὺς τίμα· τὰ σπονδαῖα μελέτα.—γελᾷ ὁ
μῶρος, κἄν¹ τι μὴ γελοῖον ᾗ.—Σαλμώνεὺς ἀντιβροντᾷ
ἐτόλμα τῷ Διὶ.—οἱ Ἕλληνες τιμῶσι τὸν ἵππειον Ποσει-
δῶνα,² καὶ θύουσιν αὐτῷ ἐπὶ τῷ Ἴσθμῳ.³—οἱ Κόλχοι τοὺς

νεκρούς ἐν βύρσαις θάπτονσι, καὶ ἐκ τῶν δένδρων ἐξαρτῶ-
σιν.⁴—Διογένης ἰδὼν ποτε μειράκιον ἐρυθριῶν,⁵ θάρρει,
ἔφη, τοιοῦτόν ἐστι τῆς ἀρετῆς τὸ χρῶμα.—οἱ ἄνθρωποι
οὐδὲ τὸν ἀέρα τοῖς ὄρνευσιν⁶ εἶων⁷ εἶναι ἐλεύθερον.

III. Ὀδυσσεὺς τὸν Κύκλωπα μεθύσαντα ἐξετύφλωσεν.¹
—Ἀριστοφάνης λέγει περὶ τοῦ Περικλέους, ὅτι ἥστραπτεν,
ἐθρόντα, ξυνεκύκα² τὴν Ἑλλάδα.—ἐν τῷ Πελοποννησιακῷ
πολέμῳ εἰς ἄνῃρ, ὁ Περικλῆς, ἐξώρθου³ τὴν πόλιν.—Σωκράτ-
ης ἔλεγε τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους ζῆν,⁴ ἵνα ἐσθίειν,
αὐτὸν δὲ ἐσθίειν, ἵνα ζῶη.⁵—ἐδιδάχθη Ἡρακλῆς ἀρματη-
λατεῖν μὲν ὑπὸ⁶ Ἀμφιτρύωνος· παλαίειν δὲ ὑπὸ Αὐτο-
λύκου· ὀπλομαχεῖν δὲ ὑπὸ Κάστορος· κιθαρωδεῖν δὲ ὑπὸ
Δίνου.—Χεῖλων, εἰς τῶν ἑπτὰ σοφῶν, προσέταττε,⁷ γλώτ-
της κρατεῖν, μὴ κακολογεῖν, γῆρας τιμᾶν.

IV. Καὶ ζῶν ὁ φαῦλος καὶ θανὼν¹ κολάζεται.—ἡ νέα
φροντὶς οὐκ ἀλγεῖν φιλεῖ.—οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδεὶς² ὅστις οὐχ
αὐτὸν φιλεῖ.—εἰ ὁ Θεὸς πατήρ ὑμῶν ἦ, ἡγαπᾶτε ἄν³ με.—
καὶ κυβερνήτης ἀγαθὸς ἐνίοτε ναυαγεῖ, καὶ ἀνὴρ σπουδαῖος
ἐνίοτε ἀτυχεῖ.—τύχη ἔοικε⁴ φαύλῳ ἀγνοοθέντῃ· πολλάκις
γὰρ τὸν μηδὲν πράξαντα στεφανοῖ.⁵—ἐπισκοτεῖ τῷ μὲν
ἡλίῳ⁶ πολλάκις τὰ νέφη, τῷ δὲ λογισμῷ τὰ πάθη.⁷—οὔτε
τὸν ἄρρωστον⁸ χρυσὴ ὠφελεῖ κλίνη, οὔτε τὸν ἀνόητον
ἐπίσημος εὐτυχία.⁹—τὸ αὐτό¹⁰ ἐστὶν ὄφιν ἐκτρέφειν, καὶ
τὸν πονηρὸν εὐεργετεῖν· παρ'¹¹ οὐδετέρῳ γὰρ ἡ χάρις
εὐνοίαν γεννᾷ.—οἰκοῦντες γῆν ζητοῦμεν θάλασσαν, καὶ
πλέοντες πάλιν περισκοποῦμεν τὸν ἀγρόν.

II.

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

<i>We live, not as we wish, but</i>	Ζάω, οὐχ ὥς θέλω, ἀλλ' ὥς ὁ
<i>as the Deity determines.</i>	Θεὸς τελέω.
<i>All men live in God.</i>	Πᾶς ἄνθρωπος ἐν Θεῷ ζάω.
<i>The bright beam of the sun</i>	Ὁ ὁ ἥλιος λαμπρὸς σέλας
<i>arouses the notes of birds.</i>	κινέω ὁ φθέγμα ὄρνις.

<i>One swallow does not make a spring.</i>	Εἷς χελιδὼν οὐ ποιέω ἔαρ.
<i>There is a great Deity in heaven who inspects all things.</i>	Εἰμὶ ἐν οὐρανὸς μέγας Θεὸς ὃς ἐφοράω πᾶς.
<i>Many bad men are rich.</i>	Πολὺς πλουτέω κακός.
<i>Apollo loves me, the Muses love me, Jove honours me.</i>	Ἀπόλλων ἐγὼ φιλέω, ὁ Μοῦσα ἐγὼ φιλέω, Ζεὺς ἐγὼ τιμάω.
<i>Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, used to say, that it was better to enrich than to be rich.</i>	Πτολεμαῖος, ὁ Λάγος (υἱὸς), λέγω (imperf.), ἀμείνων εἰμὶ (pres. infin.) πλουτίζω ἢ πλουτέω.
<i>Homer appears to me to have made the men gods, and the gods men.</i>	Ὅμηρος ἐγὼ δοκέω, ὁ μὲν ἄνθρωπος θεὸς ποιέω (perf. infin.), ὁ θεὸς δὲ ἄνθρωπος.
<i>Conon, having conquered in a naval battle, and having sacrificed a hecatomb, entertained all the Athenians.</i>	Κόνων, ἐν ναυμαχίᾳ νικάω (1st aor. part.), καὶ ἐκατόμβῃ θύω (1st aor. part.), πᾶς ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐστιάω (1st aor.).
<i>Pythagoras enjoined on his disciples to honour their elders, to exercise memory, to wage war on lawlessness.</i>	Πυθαγόρας παρεγγυάω (imperf.) ὁ μαθητῆς (dat.) ὁ πρέσβυς τιμάω, ὁ μνήμη ἀσκέω, ἀνομία (dat.) πολεμέω.

LXI. PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. τιμάομαι, τιμῶμαι, τιμάει, τιμᾷ, τιμάεται, τιμᾶται.	S. φιλέομαι, φιλοῦμαι, φιλέει, φιλεῖ, φιλέεται, φιλεῖται.	S. δηλόομαι, δηλοῦμαι, δηλόει, δηλοῖ, δηλόεται, δηλοῦται.
---	--	--

D. τιμαόμεθον,
τιμώμεθον,
τιμάεσθον,
τιμᾶσθον,
τιμάεσθον,
τιμᾷσθον.

P. τιμαόμεθα,
τιμώμεθα,
τιμάεσθε,
τιμᾶσθε,
τιμῶνται,
τιμῶνται.

D. φιλεόμεθον,
φιλούμεθον,
φιλέεσθον,
φιλείσθον,
φιλέεσθον,
φιλείσθον.

P. φιλεόμεθα,
φιλούμεθα,
φιλέεσθε,
φιλείσθε,
φιλέονται,
φιλοῦνται.

D. δηλοόμεθον,
δηλούμεθον,
δηλόεσθον,
δηλοῦσθον,
δηλόεσθον,
δηλοῦσθον.

P. δηλοόμεθα,
δηλούμεθα,
δηλόεσθε,
δηλοῦσθε,
δηλοῦνται,
δηλοῦνται.

Imperfect.

S. ἐτιμαόμην,
ἐτιμώμην,
ἐτιμάου,
ἐτιμῶ,
ἐτιμάετο,
ἐτιμᾶτο.

D. ἐτιμαόμεθον,
ἐτιμώμεθον,
ἐτιμάεσθον,
ἐτιμᾶσθον,
ἐτιμαέσθην,
ἐτιμάσθην.

P. ἐτιμαόμεθα,
ἐτιμώμεθα,
ἐτιμάεσθε,
ἐτιμᾶσθε,
ἐτιμάοντο,
ἐτιμῶντο.

S. ἐφιλεόμην,
ἐφιλούμην,
ἐφιλέου,
ἐφιλοῦ,
ἐφιλέετο,
ἐφιλεῖτο.

D. ἐφιλεόμεθον,
ἐφιλούμεθον,
ἐφιλέεσθον,
ἐφιλείσθον,
ἐφιλεέσθην,
ἐφιλείσθην.

P. ἐφιλεόμεθα,
ἐφιλούμεθα,
ἐφιλέεσθε,
ἐφιλείσθε,
ἐφιλέοντο,
ἐφιλοῦντο.

S. ἐδηλοόμην,
ἐδηλούμην,
ἐδηλόου,
ἐδηλοῦ,
ἐδηλόετο,
ἐδηλοῦτο.

D. ἐδηλοόμεθον,
ἐδηλούμεθον,
ἐδηλόεσθον,
ἐδηλοῦσθον,
ἐδηλοέσθην,
ἐδηλοῦσθην.

P. ἐδηλοόμεθα,
ἐδηλούμεθα,
ἐδηλόεσθε,
ἐδηλοῦσθε,
ἐδηλόοντο,
ἐδηλοῦντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. τιμάωμαι,
τιμῶμαι,
τιμάη,
τιμᾷ,
τιμάηται,
τιμᾷται.

D. τιμαώμεθον,
τιμώμεθον,
τιμάησθον,
τιμᾶσθον,
τιμάησθον,
τιμᾶσθον.

S. φιλέωμαι,
φιλῶμαι,
φιλέη,
φιλῇ,
φιλέηται,
φιλῇται.

D. φιλεώμεθον,
φιλῶμεθον,
φιλέησθον,
φιλῇσθον,
φιλέησθον,
φιλῇσθον.

S. δηλώωμαι,
δηλῶμαι,
δηλόη,
δηλοῖ,
δηλόηται,
δηλῶται.

D. δηλοώμεθον,
δηλῶμεθον,
δηλόησθον,
δηλῶσθον,
δηλόησθον,
δηλῶσθον.

P. τιμάωμεθα,
τιμῶμεθα,
τιμάησθε,
τιμᾶσθε,
τιμῶνται,
τιμῶνται.

P. φιλεῶμεθα,
φιλῶμεθα,
φιλέησθε,
φιλήσθε,
φιλέωνται,
φιλῶνται.

P. δηλοῶμεθα,
δηλῶμεθα,
δηλόησθε,
δηλώσθε,
δηλόωνται,
δηλῶνται.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. τιμαίμην,
τιμῶμην,
τιμάοιο,
τιμῶο,
τιμάοιτο,
τιμῶτο.

S. φιλεοίμην,
φιλοίμην,
φιλέοιο,
φιλοῖο,
φιλέοιτο,
φιλοῖτο.

S. δηλοοίμην,
δηλοίμην,
δηλόοιο,
δηλοῖο,
δηλόοιτο,
δηλοῖτο.

D. τιμαίμεθον,
τιμῶμεθον,
τιμάοισθον,
τιμῶσθον,
τιμαοίσθην,
τιμῶσθην.

D. φιλεοίμεθον,
φιλοίμεθον,
φιλέοισθον,
φιλοῖσθον,
φιλεοίσθην,
φιλοῖσθην.

D. δηλοοίμεθον,
δηλοίμεθον,
δηλόοισθον,
δηλοῖσθον,
δηλοοίσθην,
δηλοῖσθην.

P. τιμαίμεθα,
τιμῶμεθα,
τιμάοισθε,
τιμῶσθε,
τιμαοιντο,
τιμῶντο.

P. φιλεοίμεθα,
φιλοίμεθα,
φιλέοισθε,
φιλοῖσθε,
φιλέοιντο,
φιλοῖντο.

P. δηλοοίμεθα,
δηλοίμεθα,
δηλόοισθε,
δηλοῖσθε,
δηλοοιντο,
δηλοῖντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. τιμάον,
τιμῶ,
τιμαέσθω,
τιμάσθω.

S. φιλέον,
φιλοῦ,
φιλεέσθω,
φιλείσθω.

S. δηλόον,
δηλοῦ,
δηλοέσθω,
δηλοῦσθω.

D. τιμάεσθον,
τιμᾶσθον,
τιμαέσθων,
τιμάσθων.

D. φιλέεσθον,
φιλεῖσθον,
φιλεέσθων,
φιλείσθων.

D. δηλόεσθον,
δηλοῦσθον,
δηλοέσθων,
δηλοῦσθων.

P. τιμάεσθε,
τιμᾶσθε,
τιμαέσθωσαν,
τιμάσθωσαν.

P. φιλέεσθε,
φιλεῖσθε,
φιλεέσθωσαν,
φιλείσθωσαν.

P. δηλόεσθε,
δηλοῦσθε,
δηλοέσθωσαν,
δηλοῦσθωσαν.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

τιμάεσθαι,
τιμᾶσθαι.

φιλέεσθαι,
φιλεῖσθαι.

δηλόεσθαι,
δηλοῦσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

N. τιμαόμενος,
τιμώμενος,
τιμαομένη,
τιμωμένη,
τιμαόμενον,
τιμώμενον.

N. φιλεόμενος,
φιλούμενος,
φιλεομένη,
φιλωμένη,
φιλεόμενον,
φιλούμενον.

N. δηλοόμενος,
δηλούμενος,
δηλοομένη,
δηλουμένη,
δηλοόμενον,
δηλούμενον.

LXII. EXERCISES ON THE PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES OF CONTRACTED VERBS.

I.

Translate the following :

I. Στεφανωσάμενος ἀπῆλθε,¹ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐτιμᾶτο.—Κόλαζε τὰ πάθη, ἵνα μὴ ὑπ' αὐτῶν τιμωρῇ.—'Οδυσσεὺς διεβοήθη² ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ.—ἐπλανώμην³ κατὰ θάλασσαν· σὺ, ὦ Πόσειδον, ἐπλάνας ἔμε.—παρ' Ἰνδοῖς, ὁ τεχνίτου πηρώσας⁴ χεῖρα ἢ ὀφθαλμὸν, θανάτῳ ζημιοῦται.⁵—σὺ ἐφόβησας, ἐγὼ δὲ ἐφοβησάμην.—'Αγησίλαος, ἐρωτηθεὶς⁶ πῶς μεγάλην δόξαν ἐποιήσατο,⁷ ἀπεκρίνατο, θανάτου καταφρονήσας.—Πῶρος, ἐρωτηθεὶς, ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου, μετὰ τὴν μάχην, πῶς σοι χρήσομαι,⁸ Βασιλικῶς, εἶπε.

II. Λέγουσι τὸν μάντιν πηρωθῆναι¹ τὰς ὄψεις, ὅτι προὔλεγεν² ἀνθρώποις τὰ μέλλοντα.³—τῷ Ἀλωέως παῖδε κλίμακα ἐπὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν ἐποίησάσθην.—πολλὰ ἦσαν ἐν τοῖς παλαιοῖς χρόνοις θεῶν ἀγάλματα, ἃ μεγάλως ἐπηνέθη.⁴—οἱ Ἑλλήνες ἐκτήσαντο⁵ μεγάλην δόξαν τῇ ἐν Μαραθῶνι νίκῃ.—ᾠκτειρα⁶ ἰδὼν Τυφῶνα χειρούμενον.⁷—ἡ τοῦ ποιμένος θυγάτηρ ἐγαμήσατο τῷ βουκόλῳ.—ἡ ἀρὰ Κρόνου τότε κρανθήσεται,⁸ ἣν ἡρᾶτο⁹ ἐκπιτνῶν τοῦ δηναίου θρόνον.

III. Μᾶλλον εὐλαβοῦ ψόγον ἢ κίνδυνον.—Κλεάνθης νύκτωρ μὲν ἐν τοῖς κήποις ἦντλει,¹ μεθ' ἡμέραν δὲ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις ἐγυμνάζετο,² καὶ οὐδέποτε ἀπὸ φιλοσοφίας καὶ ἀρετῆς ἀπεπλανᾶτο.³—φίλους μὴ ταχὺ κτῶ.⁴—Λάμπις, ὁ ναύκληρος, ἐρωτηθεὶς, πῶς ἐκτήσατο τὸν πλοῦτον; οὐ χαλεπῶς, ἔφη, τὸν μέγαν, τὸν δὲ βραχὺν ἐπιπόνως.—εἰ σὺ ἐθεάσω ἅπερ ἐγὼ, εὖ οἶδα ὅτι οὐκ ἂν ἐπαύσω⁵ γελῶν.—

πάντων ἐστὶν ἥδιστον καὶ λυσιτελέστατον, πιστοὺς ἄμα καὶ χρησίμους φίλους κτᾶσθαι⁶ εὐεργεσίαις.

IV. 'Ο μὲν Πρωτεὺς τῇ μορφῇ, ὁ δὲ ἀπαίδευτος τῇ ψυχῇ ἐκάστοτε ἀλλοιοῦνται.¹—βλάπτει Θεὸς οὐ χολωθείς, ἀλλ' ἀγνοηθεῖς.—λόγῳ ἡγεμόνι ἐν παντὶ χρώμενος οὐχ ἁμαρτήσεις.²—πρῶττε τὰ μεγάλα, μὴ ὑπισχνούμενος μεγάλα.—Σόλων ἐρωτηθεὶς πῶς ἄριστα αἱ πόλεις οἰκοῦντο, εἶπεν, ἐὰν μὲν οἱ πολῖται τοῖς ἄρχουσι πείθωνται, οἱ δὲ ἄρχοντες τοῖς νόμοις.—εἴ τις οἴεται τερπνότερον εἶναι τὸν ἐν ἄστει βίον τοῦ ἐν ἀγροῖς, ἐνθυμηθήτω πρὸς ἑαυτὸν, οἷον μὲν ἐστὶ βότρυς ὀρᾶν ἐξ ἀμπέλου κρεμαμένους, οἷον δὲ ἰδεῖν λήϊα Ζεφύρων αὔραις κινούμενα, οἷον δὲ ἀκοῦσαι βοῶν μυκωμένων³ καὶ προβάτων βληχωμένων.⁴

II.

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

<i>The ancient heroes of the Greeks, in the Trojan war, are said to have used chariots.</i>	'Ο παλαιὸς ὁ Ἑλλήν ἥρως, ἐν ὁ Τρωϊκὸς πόλεμος, ἄρμα (dat.) χράω (perf. inf. pass.) λέγω.
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<i>I left them drawing lots and fearing for the city.</i>	Λείπω κληρώ (pres. part. mid.), καὶ ὁ πόλις (dat.) φοβέω (pres. part. mid.).
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<i>The Tarentines resolved to make Pyrrhus their leader.</i>	'Ο Ταραντίνος βουλευώ (1st aor. mid.) ποιέω (pres. inf. mid.) Πύρρος ἡγεμών.
--	--

<i>Not punishing the bad, you wish the good to be injured.</i>	Οὐ ὁ κακὸς κολάζω, βούλομαι ἀδικέω ὁ ἀγαθός.
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<i>Medea, having been wronged by Jason, whom she once bound by mighty oaths, hates her children.</i>	Μήδεια, ὑπὸ Ἰάσων ἀδικέω (perf. part. pass.), ὃς πότε μέγας ὄρκος ἐνδέω (1st aor. mid.), ὁ παῖς στυγέω.
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<i>We will be silent, being overcome by the more powerful.</i>	Σιγάω (1st fut. mid.), κρείσσων (gen.) νικάω
--	--

The allies crowned themselves, but you were indignant. | Ὁ σύμμαχος στεφανόω (1st aor. mid.), σὺ δὲ ἀγανακτέω (1st aor. act.).

LXIII. VERBS IN μ .

I. Verbs in μ are formed from verbs of the third conjugation in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\omicron}\omega$, and $\acute{\upsilon}\omega$,

1. By prefixing the reduplication with ι .
2. By changing ω into μ .
3. By lengthening the penult.

II. In this way are formed the following :

ἴστημι,	from	στάω.
τίθημι, ¹	"	θέω.
δίδωμι,	"	δόω.
δείκνυμι,	"	δεικνύω.

III. If the verb begin with a vowel, with $\pi\tau$ or $\sigma\tau$, then ι aspirated is alone prefixed ; as, $\xi\omega$, $\iota\eta\mu$; $\pi\acute{\tau}\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\iota\pi\tau\eta\mu$, $\sigma\acute{\tau}\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$. This is called the *Improper Reduplication*.

IV. The reduplication takes place in the present and imperfect merely.

V. Verbs in $\nu\mu$ have no reduplication ; neither is it found in those verbs in μ which are formed from verbs of three syllables ; as, $\kappa\acute{\rho}\epsilon\mu\nu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\kappa\acute{\rho}\epsilon\mu\nu\eta\mu$. It is also wanting in $\phi\eta\mu$ from $\phi\acute{\alpha}\omega$.

VI. Verbs in μ have only three tenses of that form, namely, the present, imperfect, and second aorist. They take the other tenses from verbs in ω . Thus, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu$ makes $\delta\acute{\omega}\omega$ and $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$ from $\delta\acute{\omicron}\omega$.

VII. Verbs in $\nu\mu$ have no second aorist, nor the optative or subjunctive mood. When these moods are needed they are borrowed from forms in $\acute{\upsilon}\omega$.

VIII. Verbs in μ have no second future, second aorist passive, nor perfect middle.

1. Old form $\theta\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$, changed to $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$, in order to prevent an aspirate from beginning two successive syllables.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Synopsis of Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Infín.	Part.
Present,	ἴσθ-ημι, τίθ-ημι, δίδ-ωμι, δείκν-υμι,	-αθι, -ετι, -οθι, -υθι,	-αίην, -είην, -οίην,	-ῶ, -ῶ, -ῶ,	-άναι, -έναι, -όναι, -ύναι,	-άς, -είς, -ούς, -ύς.
Imperfect,	ἴστην, τίθην, δίδων, ἐδείκνυν,	The rest like the Present.				
2d Aorist,	ἔστην, ἔθην, ἔδων,	στήθι, θές, δός,	σταίην, θείην, δοίην,	σῶ, θῶ, δῶ,	σῆναι, θεῖναι, δοῦναι,	στάς, θείς, δούς.

The other tenses are regularly formed from verbs in ω.
Thus :

	Indic.	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Infín.	Part.
1st Future,	στήσ-ω, θήσ-ω, δώσ-ω, δείξ-ω,		-οίμι, -οίμι, -οίμι, -οίμι,		-εἶν, -εἶν, -εἶν, -εἶν,	-ων, -ων, -ων, -ων.
1st Aorist,	ἔστησα, ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, ἔδειξα,	στήσ-ον, δείξ-ον,	-αίμι, -αίμι,	-ῶ, -ῶ,	-αι, -αι,	-ας, -ας.
Perfect,	ἔστηκ-α, τέθεικ-α, δέδωκ-α, δέδειχ-α,	-ε, -ε, -ε, -ε,	-οίμι, -οίμι, -οίμι, -οίμι,	-ῶ, -ῶ, -ῶ, -ῶ,	-έναι, -έναι, -έναι, -έναι,	-ώς, -ώς, -ώς, -ώς.

Pluperfect.

ἑστήκειν οἱ εἰστήκειν, ἑτεθείκειν, ἐδεδώκειν, ἐδεδείκειν.

Numbers and Persons.

PRESENT.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἴσθ-ημι, ἡς, ἡσι,	ἄτον, ατον,	ἄμεν, ατε, ἄσι,
τίθ-ημι, ἡς, ἡσι,	ετον, ετον,	εμεν, ετε, εἴσι,
δίδ-ωμι, ὡς, ὡσι,	οτον, οτον,	ομεν, οτε, οἴσι,
δείκν-υμι, υς, υσι,	ὑτον, υτον.	ὑμεν, υτε, ὑσι.

IMPERFECT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ἴσθ-ην, ης, η,	ἄτον, ἄτην,	ἄμεν, ατε, ασαν,
ἐτίθ-ην, ης, η,	ετον, ἐτην,	εμεν, ετε, εσαν,
ἐδίδ-ων, ως, ω,	οτον, ότην,	ομεν, οτε, οσαν,
ἐδείκν-υν, υς, υ.	ὔτον, ὔτην.	ὔμεν, υτε, υσαν.

SECOND AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ἔστ-ην, ης, η,	ἦτον, ἦτην,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν,
ἔθ-ην, ης, η,	ετον, ἐτην,	εμεν, ετε, εσαν,
ἔδ-ων, ως, ω.	οτον, ότην.	ομεν, οτε, οσαν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ἴσθᾱ-θι, } τίθε-τι, } δίδο-θι, } δείκνῦ-θι, } -τω.	τον, των.	τε, τωσαν.

SECOND AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
στῆ-θι, στήτω,	στήτον, στήτων,	στήτε, στήτωσαν,
θές, θέτω,	θέτον, θέτων,	θέτε, θέτωσαν,
δός, δότω.	δότον, δότων.	δότε, δότωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ἴσθαι-ην, } τιθεί-ην, } ης, η. δίδοί-ην, }	ἦτον, ἦτην.	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν, and εν.

SECOND AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
σταί-ην, } θει-ην, } ης, η. δοί-ην, }	ἦτον, ἦτην.	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν, and εν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		
ἴτ-ῶ,	ῆς,	ῆ,	ῆτον,	ῆτον,	ῶμεν,	ῆτε,	ῶσι,
τιθ-ῶ,	ῆς,	ῆ,	ῆτον,	ῆτον,	ῶμεν,	ῆτε,	ῶσι,
διδ-ῶ,	ῶς,	ῶ,	ῶτον,	ῶτον.	ῶμεν,	ῶτε,	ῶσι

SECOND AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		
στῶ,	στῆς,	στῆ,	στήτον,	στήτον,	στῶμεν,	στήτε,	στώσι,
θῶ,	θῆς,	θῆ,	θῆτον,	θῆτον,	θῶμεν,	θῆτε,	θώσι,
δῶ,	δῶς,	δῶ,	δῶτον,	δῶτον.	δῶμεν,	δῶτε,	δῶσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ἰσᾶναι. τιθέναι. διδόναι. δεικνύναι.

SECOND AORIST.

στῆναι. θείναι. δοῦναι.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

ἰστ-άς, ᾶσα, ἄν,
 τιθ-είς, εῖσα, ἐν,
 διδ-ούς, οὔσα, ὄν,
 δεικν-ύς, ὕσα, ὕν.

SECOND AORIST.

στάς, στᾶσα, στάν,
 θείς, θεῖσα, θέν,
 δούς, δοῦσα, δόν.

PASSIVE VOICE.

The Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Present,	ἰστ-ᾶμαι,	-ασο,	-αῖμην,	-ῶμαι,	-ασθαι,	-άμενος,
	τιθ-εμαι,	-εσο,	-εἰμην,	-ῶμαι,	-εσθαι,	-έμενος,
	διδ-ομαι,	-οσο,	-οἰμην,	-ῶμαι,	-οσθαι,	-όμενος,
	δείκν-υμαι,	-υσο,			-υσθαι,	-υμενος.
Imperfect,	ἰστᾶμην,	The rest like the Present.				
	ἐπιθέμην, ἐδιδόμην, ἐδεικνύμην,					

Tenses formed from Verbs in ω.

	Indic.	Imp.	Opt.	Subj.	Infia.	Part.
Perfect, {	ἔστ-ᾶμαι, τέθ-ειμαι, δέδ-ομαι, δέδ-ειγμαι,	-ασο, -εισο, -οσο,	-αίμην, -εἰμην, -οίμην,	-ῶμαι, -ῶμαι, -ῶμαι,	-ᾶσθαι, -εἶσθαι, -όσθαι, -εἰχθαι,	-αμένος, -ειμένος, -ομένος, -ειγμένος.
Plup. {	ἔστᾱμην, ἔτεθείμην, ἔδεδόμην, ἔδεδείγμην,	The rest like the Perfect.				
3d Fut. {	ἔστασ-ομαι, τεθείσ-ομαι, δεδόσ-ομαι,		-οίμην, -οίμην, -οίμην,		-εσθαι, -εσθαι, -εσθαι,	-όμενος, όμενος, όμενος.
1st Aor. {	ἔσταθην, ἔτέθην, ἔδόθην, ἔδειχθην,	στάθ-ητι, τέθ-ητι, δόθ-ητι, δείχθην,	-εἶην, -εἶην, -εἶην, -εἶην,	-ῶ, -ῶ, -ῶ, -ῶ,	-ῆναι, -ῆναι, -ῆναι, δειχθ-ῆναι,	-εἷς, -εἷς, -εἷς, -εἷς.
1st Fut. {	σταθήσ-ομαι, τεθήσ-ομαι, δοθήσ-ομαι, δειχθήσ-ομαι,		-οίμην, -οίμην, -οίμην, -οίμην,		-εσθαι, -εσθαι, -εσθαι, -εσθαι,	-όμενος, όμενος, όμενος, όμενος.

Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἰσά- τίθε- δίδο- δείκνυ- {	μαι, σαι, ται. μεθον, σθον, σθον.	μεθα, σθε, νται.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἰσά- ἐτιθέ- ἐδιδό- ἐδείκνυ- {	μην, σο, το. μεθον, σθον, σθην.	μεθα, σθε, ντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἰστα, τίθε, δίδο, δείκνυ- {	σο, σθω. σθον, σθων.	σθε, σθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>ἰσταί-μι, τιθεί-μι, δίδοί-μι</i> } <i>μην, ο, το.</i>	<i>μεθον, σθον, σθην.</i>	<i>μεθα, σθε, ντο.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>ἰστ-ῶμαι, ῆ, ῆται, τιθ-ῶμαι, ῆ, ῆται, δίδ-ῶμαι, ῶ, ῶται.</i>	<i>ῶμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον, ῶμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον, ῶμεθον, ὠσθον, ὠσθον.</i>	<i>ῶμεθα, ῆσθε, ὦνται, ῶμεθα, ῆσθε, ὦνται, ῶμεθα, ὠσθε, ὦνται.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

*ἰστασθαι,
τιθεσθαι,
δίδοσθαι,
δείκνυσθαι.*

PARTICIPLE.

PRESENT.

*ἰστάμεν-ος,
τιθέμεν-ος,
διδόμεν-ος,
δεικνύμεν-ος,* } *η, ον.*

MIDDLE VOICE.

The Moods and Tenses.

The present and imperfect are the same as in the passive.

The Second Aorist.

Indic.	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Infinitive	Part.
<i>ἔσταιμην, ἐθέμην, ἐδόμην,</i>	<i>στάσο, θέσο, δόσο,</i>	<i>σταίμην, θείμην, δοίμην,</i>	<i>στώμαι, θῶμαι, δῶμαι,</i>	<i>στάσθαι, θέσθαι, δόσθαι,</i>	<i>στάμενος, θέμενος, δόμενος.</i>

Tenses formed from Verbs in ω.

1st Aorist,	{	<i>ἐστήσ-αμην,</i>	<i>στήσ-αι,</i>	<i>-αίμην,</i>	<i>-ωμαι,</i>	<i>-ασθαι,</i>	<i>-άμενος,</i>
		<i>ἐθηκάμην,</i>	.	.	.	.	.
		<i>ἐδωκάμην,</i>	.	.	.	.	.
		<i>ἐδειξάμην,</i>	<i>δείξ-αι,</i>	<i>-αίμην,</i>	<i>-ωμαι,</i>	<i>-ασθαι,</i>	<i>-άμενος.</i>
1st Future,	{	<i>στήσ-ομαι,</i>	{	<i>-οίμην,</i>		<i>-εσθαι,</i>	<i>-όμενος.</i>
		<i>θήσ-ομαι,</i>					
		<i>δώσ-ομαι,</i>					
		<i>δείξ-ομαι,</i>					

Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

SECOND AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ἐστῶ- θεῖ- δό- } μην, σο, το.	μεθον, σθον, σθην.	μεθα, σθε, ντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SECOND AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
στά- θεῖ- δό- } σο, σθω.	σθον, σθων.	σθε, σθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

SECOND AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
σταί- θεῖ- δοί- } μην, ε, το.	μεθον, σθον, σθην.	μεθα, σθε, ντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

SECOND AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
στ-ῶμαι, ἦ, ῆται,	ῶμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,	ῶμεθα, ῆσθε, ὦνται,
θ-ῶμαι, ῆ, ῆται,	ῶμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,	ῶμεθα, ῆσθε, ὦνται,
δ-ῶμαι, ὦ, ῶται.	ῶμεθον, ὠσθον, ὠσθον.	ῶμεθα, ὠσθε, ὦνται.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

SECOND AORIST.

στάσθαι,
θέσθαι,
δόσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

SECOND AORIST.

στά-
θεῖ-
δό- } μενος, μένη, μενον.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

ACTIVE VOICE.

The Imperfect

is formed from the present, by prefixing the augment and changing μ into ν ; as, $\tauίθημι$, $ἐτίθην$.

The Second Aorist

is formed from the imperfect, by dropping the reduplication ; as, $ἐτίθην$, $ἔθην$; or by changing the improper reduplication into the augment ; as, $ἴστην$, $ἔστην$.

PASSIVE VOICE.

The Present

is formed from the present active, by shortening the penult and changing μ into $\muαι$; as, $ἴστημι$, $ἰσάμην$.

The Imperfect

is formed from the present, by prefixing the augment and changing $\muαι$ into $\muην$; as, $τίθεμαι$, $ἐτιθέμην$.

MIDDLE VOICE.

The Second Aorist

is formed from the imperfect, by dropping the reduplication ; as, $ἐτιθέμην$, $ἐθέμην$; $ἰσάμην$, $ἑστάμην$.

REMARKS ON VERBS IN μ .

I. The number of verbs in μ , in the Attic and common dialects, is very small, and among these few are only four which have a complete conjugation peculiar to themselves, namely, $\tauίθημι$, $ἰημι$, $ἴστημι$, and $δίδωμι$.

II. The first aorists in $\kappa α$, of verbs in μ , are thought to have been originally perfects, and to have been subsequently used as aorists, when a peculiar form was introduced for the perfect.

III. The aorists in $\kappa α$ have not the rest of the moods after the indicative ; and, therefore, in giving the moods and tenses, we cannot say $ἔθηκα$, $\thetaῆκον$, $\thetaήκαμι$, &c., but must pass to the second aorist • as, $ἔθην$, $\thetaές$, $\thetaείην$, &c.

IV. In the third person plural the form *ᾶσι* is used by the Attics, which occurs also frequently in Ionic, and hence is called Ionic; as, *τιθέᾶσι, διδᾶσι, &c.*

V. The first aorist in *κα* occurs in good writers almost exclusively in the singular and in the third person plural. In the rest of the persons the second aorist is more used, which, again, hardly ever occurs in the singular.

VI. The optative present and second aorist, as in the aorist passive of verbs in *ω*, have in the plural, in the poets as well as prose writers, more commonly *εἶμεν, εἴτε, εἶεν; αἶμεν, αἴτε, αἶεν; οἶμεν, οἴτε, οἶεν*; instead of *εἴημεν, εἴητε, &c.*

VII. In the verb *ἵστημι*, the perfect, pluperfect, and second aorist have an intransitive meaning, "*to stand*;" the rest of the tenses a transitive one, "*to place*." Thus, *ἔστηκα* signifies "*I stand*;" *εἰστήκειν*, "*I was standing*." But *ἔστην*, "*I stood*," as a transient action.

VIII. The form *ἐστᾶκα*, which is found in the common grammars, occurs in later writers only, and in a transitive sense, "*I have placed*." The Doric form *ἐστᾶκα*, with the long penult, is distinct from this.

LXVI. EXERCISES ON VERBS IN *μι*.

I.

Translate the following:

1. Active Voice.

I. Δίδωμί σοι ἑμμαντόν φίλον.—οὐδὲν ἄνευ πόνου Θεὸς δίδωσιν ἀνθρώποις.—δῶρόν σοι τοῦτο δώσω.—ἔδωκας ἡμῖν χαράν.—Θεὸς ἔδωκε κῦδος.—ἡ Ἀχιλλέως μῆνις μυρία Ἀχαιοῖς¹ ἄλγη ἔθηκε.²—οἱ ἵπποι παρὰ³ τοῖς ἄρμασιν ἔστησαν.—τί ἔστηκας⁴ παρὰ ταῖς πύλαις λυπηρά;—ἐκεῖ, ἄγων, στήσω σε, στήσω δὲ ἑμμαντόν.—δὸς τὴν χεῖρά μοι.—δὸς ποῦ στῶ, καὶ τὸν κόσμον κινήσω.⁵—δίδοτε, καὶ δοθήσεται ὑμῖν.—ἐκέλευσε στήναι τὸ ἄρμα.—Θεοῦ διδόντος, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος.—Θεοῦ οὐ διδόντος, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει πόνος.—τί τὸν νεκρὸν κωκυτὸς ὀνύνησιν;⁶—τοῦτον τὸν νόμιον Θεὸς τέθεικεν.—οἱ παλαιοὶ ὀβολὸν εἰς τὸ στόμα τῶν ἀποθανόντων⁷ κατέθηκαν.—ἡ σαλαμάνδρα, ὧς λέγουσι, διὰ τοῦ πυρὸς βαδίζουσα,⁸ κατασβέννυσσι⁹ τὸ πῦρ.

II. Προμηθεὺς τὸ πῦρ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἔδωκεν.—οἱ Φοί-

νικες τοῖς Ἑλλήσι τὰ γράμματα παραδεδώκασιν.¹—Τάνταλος ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ αὐτοῦ ἔστηκεν.—νόμος ἐστὶ Θηβαῖκος, ὅτι οὐκ ἔξεστιν² ἀνδρὶ Θηβαίῳ ἐκθεῖναι παιδίον.—Λυκοῦργος, ὁ θεὸς³ Λακεδαιμονίοις νόμους, δοκεῖ ἐμοὶ σοφώτατος.—Ἀντίγονος, ὁ βασιλεὺς, κισσὸν περιτιθεῖς⁴ τῇ κεφαλῇ, Διόνυσον ἐμμεῖτο.⁵—τὸν Κρόνον λέγουσι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐξ ἀγρίας διαίτης εἰς βίον ἡμερον μεταστῆσαι.⁶—ἡ πλαστικὴ δέικνυσι τὰ εἶδη τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ ἐνίοτε τῶν θηρῶν.—πίστευε Θεὸν ἐφেষτηκέναι⁷ πάντοτε καὶ ὁρᾷν πάντα ἃ πράττεις.—σῶζε, μὴ δίδου, τάδε.—θάρσει, Μήδεια, εὐ γὰρ περὶ τῶνδε πάντα θήσω.

2. Passive Voice.

I. Ἐωράκαμεν¹ ἀνθρώπους, οἳ καὶ κυνῶν θανάτῳ καὶ ἵππων αἰσχυρῶς ὑπὸ λύπης διετέθησαν.²—Δάφνιν τὸν βουκόλον λέγουσι τεχθέντα³ ἐκτεθῆναι ἐν δάφνῃ, ὅθεν καὶ τὸ ὄνομα ἔλαβεν.⁴—φιάλαι ἀργυραῖ ἐδόθησαν ἅπασιν.—Πυθαγόρας ἔλεγε, δύο ταῦτα ἐκ τῶν θεῶν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις δεδοῖσθαι, τό τε ἀληθεύειν⁵ καὶ τὸ εὐεργετεῖν.—ταῖς Μούσαις λέγουσι παρὰ Διὸς τὴν γραμμάτων εὐρεσιν δοθῆναι.—οἶνος εἰς τὴν ἱατρικὴν χρησιμώτατός ἐστι, πολλάκις γὰρ φαρμάκοις κεράννυται.⁶

II. Ναὸς ἐν Ῥώμῃ δέικνυται, ἐν ᾧ αἱ εἰκόνες τῶν Τρωϊκῶν θεῶν κεῖνται.¹—σοὶ μόνῳ δέδοται ταῦτα ποιεῖν.—οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν Ἐριχθόνιον ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἀναδοθῆναι² λέγουσι.—Φιλόξενος παρεδόθη³ ὑπὸ Διονυσίου εἰς τὰς λατομίας.—θεώμενος⁴ ταῦτα διετέθην πρὸς οἶκτον.—κατεζευγμένων⁵ τῶν ταύρων, οὐκ ἐδίδω τὸ δέρας Αἰήτης.—οἱ ναῦται ἐπὶ πρύμνης σταθέντες, μεγάλη φωνὴ ἐβόων.⁶—δεικνυμένων ἐλέγχων τῶνδε αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἀνθρώποις φόβον θήσω.

3. Middle Voice.

I. Ὅτε εἶλε¹ τὴν Θηβαίων πόλιν Ἀλέξανδρος ἀπέδοτο² τοὺς ἐλευθέρους πάντας.—Ἡρακλεῖ ἡ ἀρετὴ τὴν προσηγορίαν ἔθετο· Ἡρακλῆς γὰρ προσηγορεύθη,³ ὅτι δι' Ἡραν κλέος ἔσχεν.⁴—ὁ νόμος λέγει· ὃ μὴ κατέθου, μὴ λάμβανε.

—Ξενοφῶν ἀπέθετο τὸν στέφανον, ὅτε ἄγγελος ἦκε⁵ λέγων, τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ, τὸν Γρύλλον, τεθνάναι⁶ ἐν Μαντινείᾳ.—'Ηρακλῆς, χειρωσάμενος⁷ τὸν λέοντα, τὴν μὲν δορὰν ἡμφιέσατο,⁸ τῷ χάσματι δὲ ἐχρήσατο κόρυθι.—οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἐμπόριον ἐν μέσῳ τῆς Ἑλλάδος κατεστήσαντο.—κακὸν οὐδὲν φύεται ἐν ἀνδρί, θεμέλια θεμένῳ τοῦ βίου σωφροσύνην καὶ ἐγκράτειαν.—πολλοὶ ἀνθρώποι τίθενται τὸ εὖ ζῆν⁹ ἐν πλούτῳ.

II. Τὰ λῶστα καὶ κάλλιστα πολεμιώτατα τίθεσθε.¹—καλῶς ἔθεντο ταῦτα οἱ πατέρες ὑμῶν.—μηδένα κακὸν ἀν χρημάτων ἔνεκα ταύτης θείμην προστάτην χθονός.—ἀρετῇ, καὶ θάνη τις, οὐκ ἀπόλλυται.—ἐν Τήνῳ κρήνη ἐστίν, ἣς τῷ ὕδατι οἶνος οὐ μίγνυται.—οὐκ ἂν δύναιο, μὴ καμῶν,² εὐδαιμονεῖν.—μέγα κακὸν τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι³ φέρειν κακόν.—ὁ ποιῶν⁴ ταῦτα κείσεται ἐν θανάτῳ ἀείμνηστος.—τὰ Τέμπη χωρὸς ἐστὶ κείμενος μεταξὺ τοῦ Ὀλύμπου καὶ τῆς Ὀσσης.—ὁ λέγων ταῦτα χαρᾷ⁵ πιμπλάσθω.⁶—μὴ ἀναμίγνυσο τούτῳ, δν παρὰ τῶν ἀγαθῶν θεωρεῖς λοιδορούμενον.—τοῖς διζημένοις τὰ ἀγαθὰ μόλις παραγίνεται, τὰ δὲ κακὰ καὶ μὴ διζημένοις.

II.

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

The winds dissipate the clouds, but time alone manifests a just man.

He gives to the herdsman the babe to expose.

They stand in the plain, and propose for the wrestlers a public contest.

I knew the misfortunes and the death of Agamemnon.

Ὁ ἄνεμος διασκίδνῃμι ὁ νεφέλη, ὁ δὲ χρόνος ἀνὴρ δίκαιος μόνος δείκνυμι.

Δίδωμι ὁ βουκόλος ὁ παιδίον ἐκτίθῃμι (2d. aor.).

Ἵστημι (perf.) ἐν ὁ πεδίον, καὶ τίθῃμι ὁ ἀθλητῆς δημόσιος ἀγών.

Ἐπίσταμαι (imperf.) ὁ τύχη, καὶ ὁ θάνατος Ἀγαμέμνων.

<i>Having deposited the gold, they stood by the ships, and said to the Barbarians, lay ye down the bows.</i>	Κατατίθημι (2d aor.) ὁ χρυσός, παρὰ ναῦς (dat.) ἵσ- τημι (2d aor.), καὶ ὁ Βάρ- βαρος εἶπω, ὁ τόξον κατα- τίθημι (pres.).
<i>May Jove make all these things vain, and give peace to the Greeks.</i>	Ζεὺς πᾶς οὗτος μεταμώλιος τίθημι (2d aor. opt.), καὶ δίδωμι (2d aor. opt.) ὁ Ἑλ- λην εἰρήνη.
<i>We are not able to fill the bowl, nor to destroy the serpent; but we are yoked to misfortunes and are undone.</i>	Οὐ δύναμαι ὁ κρατὴρ πίμ- πλημι, οὐδὲ ὁ ὄφις ἀπόλ- λυμι, ἀλλὰ κακός (dat.) ζεύγνυμι (perf.) καὶ ἀπόλ- λυμι (perf. mid.).
<i>Let us put off the works of darkness; let us, if we may be able to do this, place within us a pure heart.</i>	Ἀποτίθημι (2d aor. subj. mid.) ὁ ὁ σκότος ἔργον· ἐν- τίθημι (2d aor. subj. mid.) καρδία καθαρός, ἣν δύνα- μαι (pres. subj.) οὗτος ποιέω.
<i>She lacerates her cheek, making her nail bloody.</i>	Δρύπτω (mid.) παρῆς, τίθημι (mid.) ὄνυξ δίαίματος.
<i>Let each one prepare well his shield.</i>	Ἐκαστος ἀσπίς εὖ τίθημι (2d aor. imp. mid.).
<i>Let them well know this, that I will place my son there for myself.</i>	Εὖ οὗτος ἐπίσταμαι (pres. imper.) ἐγὼ νίδς ἐνταῦθα ἵστημι (fut. inf. mid.).

LXVII. IRREGULAR OR DEFECTIVE VERBS IN *μι*

may be divided into three classes, each containing three verbs.

I. From *ἔω* are derived *εἰμί*, “to be;” *εἶμι* and *ἵημι*, “to go.”

II. From *ἔω* are derived *ἵημι*, “to send;” *ἵμαι*, “to sit;” *εἵμαι*, “to clothe one’s self.”

III. *Κεῖμαι*, "to lie down;" *ἴσθμι*, "to know;" *φημί*, "to say."

CLASS I.

1. *Εἶμι*, "to be,"

has been before conjugated, as it is used in some of its tenses as an *auxiliary* to the passive voice of verbs in *ω*.

2. *Εἶμι*, "to go."¹

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>εἶμι, εἰς or εἰ, εἴσι.</i>	<i>ἴτον, ἴτον.</i>	<i>ἴμεν, ἴτε, εἴσι, ἴσι or ἴασι.</i>

IMPERFECT.

ἦεν, ἦεις, ἦει. | ἦειτον, ἦείτην. | ἦμεν, ἦετε, ἦισαν.

FUTURE, *εἴσω.*

FIRST AORIST, *εἶσα.*

PERFECT, *εἶκα.*

PLUPERFECT.

εἶκ-ειν, εἰς, εἰ. | εἶτον, εἶτην. | εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶσαν.

SECOND AORIST.

ἴον, ἴες, ἴε. | ἴετον, ἰέτην. | ἴομεν, ἴετε, ἴον.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ἴθι or εἰ, ἴτω. | ἴτον, ἴτων. | ἴτε, ἴτωσαν.

SECOND AORIST.

ἴε, ἴέτω. | ἴετον, ἰέτων. | ἴετε, ἰέτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD

SECOND AORIST.

ἴοιμι, ἴοις, ἴοι. | ἴοιτον, ἰοίτην. | ἴοιμεν, ἴοιτε, ἴοιεν.

1. The present of the indicative, in this verb and its compounds, is used by the Attics in a *future* sense.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

SECOND AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ἴω, ἴης, ἴῃ.	ἴητον, ἴητον.	ἴωμεν, ἴητε, ἴωσι.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRESENT.

SECOND AORIST.

ἰέναι.

ἰών, ἰούσα, ἰόν.

CLASS II.

1. ἵημι, "to send."

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ἵημι, ἵης, ἵησι.	ἵετον, ἵετον.	ἵεμεν, ἵετε, ἵεσι.

IMPERFECT.

ἵην, ἵης, ἵῃ.	ἵετον, ἵέτην.	ἵεμεν, ἵετε, ἵεσαν.
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FIRST FUTURE.

ἵσ-ω, εἰς, εἰ.	ἕτον, ἕτον.	οἰμεν, ἕτε, οἰσι.
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FIRST AORIST.

PERFECT.

PLUPERFECT.

ἤκα.

εἶκα.

εἵκειν.

SECOND AORIST.

ἦν, ἦς, ἦ.	ἕτον, ἕτην.	ἕμεν, ἕτε, ἕσαν.
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ἵεθι, ἵέτω.	ἵετον, ἵέτων.	ἵετε, ἵέτωσαν.
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SECOND AORIST.

ἕς, ἕτω.	ἕτον, ἕτων.	ἕτε, ἕτωσαν.
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OPTATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ἰεί-ην, ἦς, ἦ.	ἦτον, ἦτην.	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.
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FIRST FUTURE.

Singular.

ἔσοιμι.

PERFECT.

Singular.

εἰκοιμι.

SECOND AORIST.

εἰ-ην,	ης,	η.		ητον,	ήτην.		ἡμεν,	ητε,	ἦσαν.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ἴω,	ἴῃς,	ἴῃ.		ἴητον,	ἴητον.		ἴωμεν,	ἴητε,	ἴωσι.
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PERFECT.

εἰκ-ω,	ῃς,	ῃ.		ἦτον,	ἦτον.		ωμεν,	ητε,	ωσι.
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SECOND AORIST.

ᾶ,	ῃς,	ῃ.		ῆτον,	ῆτον.		ᾶμεν,	ῆτε,	ᾶσι.
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INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ἵνα.

FIRST FUTURE.

ῆσιν.

PERFECT.

εἰκέναι.

SECOND AORIST.

εἶναι.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

λεῖς, λεῖσα, λέν.

FIRST FUTURE.

ῆσων, ῆσουνσα, ῆσον.

PERFECT.

εἰκώς, εἰκνῦα, εἰκός.

SECOND AORIST.

εἷς, εἶσα, ἔν.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Singular.

λεμαι, σαι, ται.

Dual.

μεθον, σθον, σθον.

Plural.

μεθα, σθε, νται.

IMPERFECT.

λέ-μην, σο, το.

μεθον, σθον, σθην.

μεθα, σθε, ντο.

PERFECT.

εἰ-μαι, σαι, ται.

μεθον, σθον, σθον.

μεθα, σθε, νται.

PLUPERFECT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
εἰ-μην, σο, το.	μεθον, σθον, σθην.	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
P. P. FUTURE.	FIRST AORIST.	FIRST FUTURE.
εἰσομαι.	ἐσθην and εἰσθην.	ἐθήσομαι.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PERFECT.

εἶσο,	εἶσθω.	εἰσθον,	εἰσθων.	εἰσθε,	εἰσθωσαν.
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MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and imperfect like the Passive.¹

FIRST AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ἤκ-άμην, ω, ατο.	άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην.	άμεθα, ασθε, αντο.

FIRST FUTURE.

ἤσ-ομαι, ει, εται.	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον.	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
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SECOND AORIST.

ἐμην, ἔσο, ἔτο.	ἐμεθον, ἐσθον, ἐσθην.	ἐμεθα, ἐσθε, ἐντο.
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SECOND AORIST.

ἔσο and οὐ,	ἔσθω.	ἔσθον,	ἔσθων.	ἔσθε,	ἔσθωσαν.
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OPTATIVE MOOD.

FIRST FUTURE.

ἤσοί-μην, ο, το.	μεθον, σθον, σθην.	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
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SECOND AORIST.

εἴμην, ο, το.	μεθον, σθον, σθην.	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

SECOND AORIST.

ὦμαι, ἦ, ἦται.	ὦμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον.	ὦμεθα, ἦσθε, ὦνται.
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1. The middle form *τεμαι* is used in the sense of "to hasten;" literally, "to send one's self on." Hence arises the kindred meaning of "to desire;" i. e., to send one's self after anything; in which sense it is the root of *ἡμερος*, "desire."

INFINITIVE MOOD.

FIRST FUTURE.

ἔσεισθαι.

SECOND AORIST.

ἔσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

FIRST FUTURE.

ἡσόμεν-ος, η, ον.

SECOND AORIST.

ἔμεν-ος, η, ον.

2. Ἦμαι, "to sit."

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Singular.

ἦμαι, ἦσαι, ἦται.

Dual.

| ἡμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον.

Plural.

| ἡμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦνται.

IMPERFECT.

ἦμην, ἦσο, ἦτο.

| ἡμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην.

| ἡμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ἦσο, ἦσθω.

| ἦσθον, ἦσθων.

| ἦσθε, ἦσθωσαν.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

ἦσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

PRESENT.

| ἦμεν-ος, η, ον.

CLASS III.

Φημί, "to say."

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Singular.

φημί, φής, φησί.

Dual.

| φατόν. φατόν.

Plural.

| φαμέν, φατέ, φασί.

IMPERFECT.

ἔφ-ην, ης, η.

| ατον, άτην.

| αμεν, ατε, ασαν, and
αν.

FIRST FUTURE.

φήσ-ω, εις, ει.

| ετον, ετον.

| ομεν, ετε, ουσι.

FIRST AORIST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ἔφησ-α, ας, ε.	ατον, ἄτην.	αμεν, ατε, αν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

φάθι,	φάτω.	φάτον, φάτων.	φάτε,	φάτωσαν.
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OPTATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

φαί-ην,	ης, η.	ητον, ἦτην.	ημεν, ητε, ησαν,
			μεν, τε, εν.

FIRST AORIST.

φήσ-αμι, αις, αι.	αιτον, αίτην.	αμεν, αιτε, αιεν.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

φῶ,	φῆς, φῆ.	φῆτον, φῆτον.	φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι.
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INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

φάναι.

FIRST AORIST.

φήσαι.

SECOND AORIST.

φῆναι.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

φάς, φᾶσα, φάν.

FIRST FUTURE.

φήσων.

FIRST AORIST.

φήσας.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

PERFECT. πέφαιμαι, — πέφεται. |

INFINITIVE.

πεφάσθαι.

IMPERATIVE.

πεφάσθω.

PARTICIPLE.

πεφασμέν-ος, η, ον.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
φαίμαι, αἰ, αῖ. μεθον, σθον, σθον. μεθα, σθε, νται.		

IMPERFECT.

ἐφάμην, σο, το. μεθον, σθον, σθην. μεθα, σθε, ντο.	
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

φάσ-ω, θω. θον, θων. θε, θωσαν.	
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INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

φάσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

PRESENT.

φάμεν-ος, η, ον.

LXVIII. BRIEF VIEW OF THE GREEK SYNTAX.

THE NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

I. A verb agrees with its nominative in number and person ; as, ἐγὼ λέγω, " *I say* ;" τοῦτω τῷ ἀνδρὶ ἡγησάσθην, " *these two men thought* ;" οἱ θεοὶ κολάζουσι, " *the gods punish*."

II. A neuter plural, however, is generally joined with a singular verb ; as, ἄστροα φαίνεται, " *stars appear* ;" τὰῦτα ἐστὶν ἀγαθὰ, " *these things are good*."

III. But when the neuter plural refers to living persons, the verb is often put in the plural also, because persons are for the most part considered separately by the mind, but things as forming a class. Thus, τὰ τέλη ὑπέσχοντο, " *the magistrates promised* ;" τοσάδε μὲν μετὰ Ἀθηναίων ἔθνη ἐστράτευσον, " *so many nations served along with the Athenians*."

IV. Collective nouns, that is, nouns singular which express multitude or number, have often their verb in the plural ; as, τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀνεχώρουν, " *the army retired* ;" πολλὸν γένος ἀνθρώπων χρῶνται τούτῳ, " *a large class of men use this*."

V. A dual nominative is sometimes joined with a plural verb ; as, τὼ δὲ τὰχ' ἐγγύθεν ἦλθον, " *they two quickly drew near* ;" ἄμφω λέγουσι, " *both say*."

THE SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE.

I. An adjective is often put in the neuter gender, without regard to the gender of the substantive which stands with it in the sentence, *χρῆμα* being understood, and remains in the singular even when the substantive is in the plural; as, *οὐκ ἀγαθὸν ἡ πολυκοιρανία*, "*the government of the many is not a good thing*;" *μεταβολαί εἰσι λυπηρόν*, "*changes are a sad thing*."

II. An adjective of the masculine gender is often found with a feminine noun of the dual number, and under this rule are also included the pronoun, the participle, and article; as, *ἀμφω τούτῳ τῷ πόλει*, "*both these cities*;" *δύο γυναῖκες ἐρίζοντε*, "*two women quarrelling*;" *τῷ χεῖρι*, "*the two hands*."

III. A substantive is often used as an adjective; as, *γλῶσσαν Ἑλλάδα ἐδίδαξε*, "*he taught the Greek tongue*."

IV. The substantive is often changed into a genitive plural; as, *οἱ χρηστοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων*, "*the worthy ones among men*," for *οἱ χρηστοὶ ἄνθρωποι*, "*worthy men*."

V. An adjective in the neuter gender, without a substantive, governs the genitive; as, *μέσον ἡμέρας*, "*the middle of the day*;" *τόσον ὀμίλου*, "*so great a throng*."

VI. Adjectives are very often put in the neuter singular and plural, with and without an article, for adverbs; as, *πρῶτον*, "*in the first place*;" *τὸ πρῶτον*, "*at first*;" *κρυφαῖα*, "*secretly*;" *φαιδρά*, "*cheerfully*."

PRONOUNS.

I. The noun to which the relative refers is often omitted in the antecedent proposition, and joined to the relative in the same case with it; as, *οὗτός ἐστιν, ὃν εἶδες ἄνδρα*, "*this is the man whom you saw*;" *οὐκ ἔχω, ᾧτινι πιστεῦσαι ἐν δυνάμει φίλῳ*, "*I have no friend on whom I might rely*."

II. The relative often agrees with its antecedent in case, by what is called attraction; as, *σὺν τοῖς θησαυροῖς, οἷς ὁ πατὴρ κατέλιπεν*, "*with the treasures which his father left behind*;" *ἔγων ἀπὸ τῶν πολέων, ὧν ἔπεισε, στρατιάν*, "*leading a body of troops from the cities which he had persuaded*."

III. If, in this attraction, the word to which the relative refers be a demonstrative pronoun, this pronoun is generally omitted, and the relative takes its case; as, *σὺν οἷς μάλιστα φιλεῖς*, "*with those whom you most love*," for *σὺν τούτοις οἷς μάλιστα φιλεῖς*.

IV. The nominative of the personal pronoun is usually omitted with the personal terminations of verbs, as in Latin, except where there is an emphasis; as, *ἀλλὰ πάντως καὶ σὺ ὄψει αὐτήν*, "*but you, by all means, shall even see her*."

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

VI. The demonstrative pronouns are often used instead of the adverbs “*here*” and “*there* ;” as, *ἀλλ’ ἡδ’ ὀπαδῶν ἐκ δόμων ἐρχεται*, “*but here comes a maidservant out of the mansion* ;” *αὐταὶ γὰρ, αὐταὶ πλησίον θρώσκουσί μου*, “*for there, there, they are leaping near me*.”

VII. The reflexive pronoun *ἑαυτοῦ* is sometimes used for the other reflexive pronouns of the first and second persons ; as, *δεῖ ἡμᾶς ἀνερῆσθαι ἑαυτούς*, “*it behooves us to ask our own selves* ;” *εἰ δ’ ἐτητύμως μόνον τὸν αὐτῆς οἶσθα*, “*but if you truly know your own fate*.”

THE GENITIVE.

I. The verbs *εἶμι* and *γίγνομαι*, denoting possession, property, part, or duty, require the genitive ; as, *τοῦτο τὸ πεδίον ἦν μέν ποτε τῶν Χορασμίων*, “*this same plain belonged formerly to the Chorasmians* ;” *πολλῆς ἀνοίας ἐστὶ θηρᾶσθαι κενά*, “*it is the part of great folly to hunt after vain things*.”

II. The genitive is used with verbs of all kinds, even with those which govern an accusative, when the action does not refer to the whole object, but only to a part ; as, *ὀπτῆσαι κρεῶν*, “*to roast some flesh* ;” *ἔτεμον τῆς γῆς*, “*they laid waste a part of the country* ;” *παροίξας τῆς θύρας*, “*having opened the door a little*.”

III. Verbs signifying the operations of the senses, such as “*to hear*,” “*to feel*,” “*to smell*,” and the like, but not those denoting “*to see*,” require the genitive ; verbs signifying “*to see*” take the accusative. Thus, *παντὸς βασιλεὺς ἀκούει*, “*a king hears everything* ;” *ὄζω μύρον*, “*I smell of myrrh*.”

IV. Time *when*, that is, *part of time*, is put in the genitive ; as, *θέρους τε καὶ χειμῶνος*, “*in both summer and winter*.”

V. The material of which anything is made is put in the genitive, the thing made being a single object, but the subjoined definition denoting an entire class or kind of materials, part of which go to compose that object ; as, *τὸν δίφρον ἐποίησεν ἰσχυρῶν ξύλων*, “*he made the chariot of strong wood*.”

VI. The superlative degree is also followed by a genitive, this genitive marking the entire class, of which the superlative indicates the most prominent as a part or parts ; as, *ἐχθιστος πάντων*, “*most hated of all* ;” *ἄριστοι Τρώων*, “*bravest of the Trojans*.”

VII. Hence the genitive is put also with verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, which are either derived from superlatives, or in which merely

the idea of preferableness is implied ; as, *ἐκαλλιστεύετο πασῶν γυναικῶν*, "*she was the handsomest of all women*;" *διαπρεπεῖς θνητῶν*, "*conspicuous among mortals*;" *ἐξόχως πάντων*, "*in a manner surpassing all*."

VIII. To words of all kinds other words are added in the genitive, which show the respect in which the sense of these words must be taken ; and, in this case, the genitive properly signifies "*with regard to*" or "*in respect of*;" as, *ὅλης πῶς ὁ τόπος ἔχει* ; "*how is the place with regard to timber?*" *συγγνώμων τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων ἀμαρτημάτων*, "*forgiving with respect to human errors*;" *πόρρω τῆς ἡλικίας*, "*far advanced in years*" (properly, "*far advanced with respect to years*").

IX. Hence all words expressing ideas of relation, which are not complete without the addition of another word as the object of that relation, take this object in the genitive : and to this rule belong in particular the adjectives "experienced, ignorant, desirous," and the like, as also the verbs "to concern one's self, to neglect, to consider, to reflect, to be desirous," &c. Thus, *ἐμπειρος κακῶν*, "*experienced in evils*;" *ἀπαιδεύτος ἀρετῆς*, "*uninstructed in virtue*;" *τοῦ κοινοῦ ἀγαθοῦ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι*, "*to take care of the common good*;" *μεγάλων ἐπιθυμεῖν*, "*to desire great things*."

X. Words signifying *plenty* or *want* are followed by a genitive, because the term, which expresses of what anything is full or empty, indicates the respect in which the signification of the governing word is taken ; as, *μεστὸς κακῶν*, "*full of evils*;" *ἐρημος φίλων*, "*destitute of friends*;" *πλησθῆναι νόσου*, "*to be full of sickness*;" *δεῖσθαι οἰκετῶν*, "*to be in want of inhabitants*."

XI. The comparative degree is followed by a genitive, because this genitive indicates the respect in which the comparative is to be taken ; as, *μεῖζων πατρός*, "*greater than a father*," which properly means, "*greater with respect to a father*."

XII. All words derived from comparatives, or which involve a comparison, are followed by the genitive ; as, *ἡττῶσθαι τινος*, "*to be defeated by any one*" (literally, "*to be less than any one*") ; *ὑστεραῖος τῆς μάχης*, "*after the battle*;" *περιγένεσθαι τοῦ βασιλέως*, "*to prove superior to the king*;" *δεύτερος οὐδενός*, "*second to no one*."

XIII. All verbs that are equivalent in meaning to a noun and verb, and especially those in which the idea of ruling is implied, are followed by a genitive ; as, *ἀνάσσειν τῶν Μήδων*, "*to reign over the Medes*" (equivalent to *ἡναξ εἶναι τῶν Μήδων*) ; *ἄρχειν ἀνθρώπων*, "*to rule over men*" (equivalent to *ἄρχων εἶναι ἀνθρώπων*) ; and, in the same manner, *κυριεύειν* for *κύριος εἶναι* ; *τυραννεύειν* for *τύραννος εἶναι*, &c.

XIV. Words indicating value or worth require the genitive ; as,

ἔρδει πολλῶν ἄξια, "he performs actions equivalent to those of many;"
 ἰατρὸς πολλῶν ἀντάξιος, "a physician equal in value to many men."

XV. All verbs denoting "to buy," "to sell," "to exchange," &c., are followed by a genitive; as, *ὠνοῦνται τὰς γυναῖκας χρημάτων πολλῶν*, "they purchase their wives for much money;" *ἐπώλουν πολλοῦ τοῖς ἄλλοις*, "they sold for a large sum to the rest."

XVI. All verbs denoting "to accuse," "to criminate," &c., are followed by a genitive; as, *γράφομαί σε φόνον*, "I accuse you of murder;" *διώξομαί σε δειλίας*, "I will prosecute you for cowardice."

XVII. The genitive often stands alone in exclamations, with and without an interjection, as indicating the cause from which the feeling in question originates; as, *ὦ Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ τῆς λεπτότητος τῶν φρενῶν!* "Oh supreme Jove, the acuteness of his intellect!" *Ἀπολλων, τοῦ χασμήματος!* "Apollo, what a pair of jaws!"

DATIVE.

I. The dative stands in answer to the questions *to whom* or *what*? for *whom* or *what*? *to whose advantage*? *to whose disadvantage*? as, *ἔδωκά σοι τὸ βιβλίον*, "I gave the book to thee;" *ἔπεσθέ μοι, ὦ παῖδες*, "follow me, my children;" *ἐπιτάττω σοι τοῦτο*, "I enjoin this upon you;" *θεοὶς ἀρέσκει*, "he pleases the gods;" *φίλος ἐκείνῳ*, "a friend to him;" *ἀγαθὸν τῇ πόλει*, "good for the state."

II. Verbs *to rebuke*, *to blame*, *to reproach*, *to envy*, *to be angry*, take the dative of the person; as, *ἐμοὶ λοιδορήσεται*, "he will reprove me;" *μέμφομαι τοῖς ἄρχειν βουλομένοις*, "I blame those who wish to rule;" *οὐ φθονεῖτε τούτῳ*, "envy not this man;" *τί χαλεπαίνεις τῷ θεραπόντι*; "why art thou angry at the attendant?"

III. Words implying equality, resemblance, suitableness, or the contrary, have the dative case; as, *ἴσος τοῖς ἰσχυροῖς*, "equal to the powerful;" *ἔοικας δούλῳ*, "you resemble a slave;" *ἀνόμιος τῷ πατρί*, "unlike his father."

IV. In like manner, the dative stands also with *ὁ αὐτός*, because it expresses perfect equality; as, *ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κινδύνῳ τοῖς φανολάτοις*, "in the same danger with the worst;" *τοῖς αὐτοῖς Κύρῳ ὅπλοις*, "in the same arms with Cyrus."

V. The *means* by which, and the *instrument* with which, a thing is accomplished, are both put in the dative; as, *τοῖν ὀφθαλμοῖν ὁρῶμεν*, "we see with the two eyes;" *οἱ πολέμοι ἐβαλλον λίθοις, καὶ ἐπαιον μαχαίραις*, "the enemy threw with stones and struck with swords."

VI. The *motive* and *cause* are put in the dative, and hence the verbs "to rejoice," "to be delighted," "to be grieved," &c., govern the object by which the feeling is occasioned in the dative; as, *φόβῳ ἀπῆλθον*,

"they departed through fear;" *δοὶ χαίρουνσιν*, "they delight in thee;" *λυπούμεθα τοῦτοις*, "we are grieved by these things."

VII. The manner and way in which a thing takes place are put in the dative; as, *βίᾳ εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν εἰσῆλθον*, "they entered into the house by force;" *πάντα διετέτακτο μέτρῳ καὶ τόπῳ*, "all things were arranged by measure and by place."

VIII. The period of time at which a thing takes place, or during which a thing continues or exists, is put in the dative; as, *τῇδε τῇ νυκτί*, "on this very night;" *τρὶς ἐνίκησαν ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ*, "they conquered thrice during this same day."

IX. The verb *εἰμί*, when put for *ἔχω*, "to have," governs the dative; as, *οσοῖς οὐκ ἦν ἄργυρος*, "as many as had not money."

X. An impersonal verb governs the dative; as, *ἐξεστὶ μοι ἀπιέναι*, "it is lawful for me to depart."

XI. Neuter adjectives in *τέον* govern the person in the dative, and the thing in the case of the verb from which they are derived; as, *τοῦτο ποιητέον ἐστὶ μοι*, "I must do this;" *τούτου ἐπιμελητέον ἐστὶν ὑμῖν*, "you must take care of this."

ACCUSATIVE.

I. A verb signifying actively governs the accusative; as, *οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Πέρσας*, "the Greeks conquered the Persians."

II. Every verb may take an accusative of a cognate noun; as, *κινδυνεύσω τοῦτον κίνδυνον*, "I will encounter this danger;" *ἡσθένησαν ταύτην ὡσθένειαν*, "they were sick with this sickness;" *ἐπιμέλονται πᾶσαν ἐπιμέλειαν*, "they exercise all care;" *πόλεμον πολεμήσομεν*, "we will wage war."

III. Many verbs, the action of which admits of more than one object, without determining the nearest, have in Greek a double accusative, namely, the accusative of the person and the accusative of the thing. To these belong verbs signifying "to do good or evil to one," "to speak good or evil of one," "to ask," "to demand," "to teach," "to put on or off," "to take away," "to deprive," "to conceal," &c.; as, *κακὰ πολλὰ ἔργε Τρῶας*, "he has done many evils to the Trojans;" *ἀγαθὰ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς*, "he said good things of them;" *εἶρετο ἅπαντας τὸν παῖδα*, "he asked all about his son;" *τοὺς μαθητὰς ἐδίδαξε σωφροσύνην*, "he taught his disciples continence."

IV. Verbs governing two accusatives in the active, retain one in the passive, namely, the accusative of the thing; as, *σκῆπτρον τιμὰς τε ἀποσυνᾶται*, "he is being despoiled of his sceptre and his honours;" *ἐπαιδεύθη μουσικὴν καὶ ῥητορικὴν*, "he was taught music and rhetoric."

V. Since the accusative serves always to designate the object upon

which an action immediately passes, it frequently stands also with intransitive verbs and adjectives containing a general expression, and indicates the part or more definite object to which this expression must be principally referred. This is called the accusative of *nearer definition*; and is to be expressed in English by different prepositions, especially by *in*, *as to*, *with respect to*.¹ Thus, τὸν δάκτυλον ἀλγῶ τοῦτον, "*I feel a pain in this finger*;" πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς, "*Achilles swift as to his feet*;" Σύρος ἦν τὴν πατρίδα, "*he was a Syrian as to his native country*;" τὸ δένδρον πεντήκοντα ποδῶν ἐστὶ τὸ ὕψος, "*the tree is fifty feet in height*."

VI. *Time how long* is put in the accusative; as, ὅσον χρόνον ἂν πόλεμος ᾗ, "*for as long a time as there may be war*;" καὶ χθὲς δὲ καὶ τρίτην ἡμέραν τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἐπραττον, "*they did this same thing during both yesterday and the day previous*."

VII. *Distance and space* are put in the accusative; as, ἀπέχει ὀκτὼ ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν ἀπὸ Βαβυλώνος, "*it is distant a journey of eight days from Babylon*."

VERBS PASSIVE.

I. Verbs of a passive signification are followed in Greek by a genitive, governed by ὑπό, ἀπό, ἐκ, παρά, or πρός; as, ὁ νοῦς ὑπὸ οἶνον διαφθείρεται, "*the understanding is impaired by wine*;" ἅλλαι γινῶμαι ἀφ' ἐκάστων ἐλέγοντο, "*other opinions were expressed by each*."

II. The dative, however, is sometimes employed by the poets instead of the genitive; as, Ἀχιλλῇ ἐδάμη, "*he was subdued by Achilles*."

III. The dative is very frequently put with the perfect passive of verbs, whose perfect active is not much used; as, ταῦτα λέλεκται μοι, "*these things have been said by me*," for λέλοχα ταῦτα.

INFINITIVE.

I. The infinitive mood is used to express the *cause* or *end* of an action; as, θέλω ᾄδειν, "*I wish to sing*."

II. The infinitive, with the neuter of the article prefixed, is used as a species of verbal noun; and very frequently the article is thus appended to an entire clause, of which the infinitive forms a part; as, τὸ λύειν, "*the loosening*;" τὸ ἔχειν χρήματα, "*the having money*."

III. The infinitive in Greek is governed by adjectives, and denotes the respect in which the idea of the adjective is to be applied;² as, ἱκανοὶ τέρπειν φαίνονται, "*they appear calculated to delight*;" οὐ δεινός

1. It is generally assumed that κατά, or some other preposition, is understood in such constructions, but this is not correct.

2. This is imitated in Latin by the poets; as, *idoneus delectare, utilis facere*. In prose, however, the gerund with a preposition must be employed; as, *idoneus ad delectandum, &c.*

ἔστι λέγειν, ἀλλ' ἀδύνατος σιγᾶν, "he is not able in speaking, but unable to keep silent."

IV. The nominative, and not the accusative, is put with the infinitive whenever the reference is to the same person that forms the subject of the leading verb ;¹ as, ἔφασκεν εἶναι Διὸς υἱός, "he said he was the son of Jupiter;" ἔπεισα αὐτοὺς εἶναι θεός, "I persuaded them that I was a god."

V. The genitive and dative sometimes follow the infinitive by a species of attraction ; as, ἐδέοντο αὐτοῦ εἶναι προθύμου, "they besought him to be zealous;" δός μοι φανῆναι ἀξίῳ, "grant unto me to appear worthy."

VI. The infinitive of the present, future, and aorists, but more particularly of the future, when preceded by the verb μέλλω, expresses the future, and answers to the future participle active in Latin with the verb *sum* ; as, μέλλω γράφειν, "I am about to write" (*scripturus sum*); μελλήσω γράφειν, "I will be about to write" (*scripturus ero*); ἐμέλλησα γράφειν, "I was about to write" (*scripturus fui*).

PARTICIPLE.

I. The participle is put after a verb, and in the nominative case, when the reference is to some state as existing at the time on the part of the subject, or to some action as being performed by it. Thus, οἶδα θνητὸς ὢν, "I know that I am a mortal;" φαίνεται ὁ νόμος ἡμῶς βλάπτων, "the law appears to be injuring us;" παύσασθε ἀδικοῦντες, "cease acting wrongfully."

II. If, however, the subject belonging to the participle stands with the principal verb as a proximate object in the accusative, the participle also stands in the accusative ; as, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπαυσαν αὐτὸν στρατηγοῦντα, "the Athenians caused him to cease being a commander;" οὗς ἂν ὁρῶ τὰ ἀγαθὰ ποιῶντας, "whomsoever I may see doing the things that are good."

III. To some verbs which merely express subordinate definitions of an action, the Greeks add the participle of the verb which expresses the principal action. Such verbs are τυγχάνω, λανθάνω, φθάνω, διατελέω, &c., which, in translation, are sometimes rendered by adverbs. Thus, ἐτυχον παρόντες, "they chanced to be present;" ἔλαθεν εὐεργετῶν, "he conferred kindnesses secretly;" φθάνει ποιῶν, "he does it before another;" διατετέλεκα φεύγων, "I have always avoided."

IV. A participle, with a substantive, &c., whose case depends on no other word, is put in the *genitive absolute* ; as, ἐκείνου εἰπόντος, πάντες ἥσυχων, "he having spoken, all were silent."

1. The accusative, however, is joined with such infinitives whenever emphasis is required ; as, Κροῖσος ἐνόμιζε ἐωϋτὸν εἶναι πάντων ὀλδιώτατον, "Cressus thought that he himself was the happiest of all men," (Herod. 1, 34).

NOTES

TO THE EXERCISES ON THE VERB.

Active Voice of Verbs in ω.

- Section 1.**—1. *τίκτει*, 3d sing. pres. indic. of *τίκτω*.—2. *κοι-
λαινουσιν*, 3d plur. pres. indic. of *κοιλαίνω*.—3. *γυναιξί*, dat. **130**
plur. of *γυνή*.—4. *φέρει*, 3d sing. pres. indic. of *φέρω*.—5. *τοὺς*,
his, the article supplying the place of a pronoun in English.—
6. *ἔβαψεν*, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. of *βάπτω*.—7. *τοῦ*, *her*.—
8. *ἐρρίψεν*, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. of *ρίπτω*.
- Section 2.**—1. *παῖδα*, accus. sing. of *παῖς*.—2. *δντα*, accus.
sing. pres. part. of *είμι*.—3. *ἐτρεφε*, 3d sing. imperf. indic. of
τρέφω.—4. *λεόντων*, gen. plur. of *λέων*.—5. *τέσσαρσι ποσί*, *with*
four feet, *τέσσαρσι* is the dative of *τέσσαρες*, and *ποσί* is the dative
plural of *πούς*.—6. *δύο*, supply *πόδας*, the accus. plur. of *πούς*.— **131**
7. *ἔγραψε*, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. of *γράφω*.—8. *ἐφύσεν*, *produced*,
3d sing. 1st aor. indic. of *φύω*.—9. *ἀποβλέπονσιν*, 3d plur. pres. ind.
of *ἀποβλέπω*.
- Section 3.**—1. *ὑπείκει*, 3d sing. pres. indic. of *ὑπέικω*.—2. *θνήσ-
κοις*, 2d sing. pres. optat. of *θνήσκω*. The optative is here em-
ployed in its primitive sense, as denoting a wish. Hence *εὐ θνήσ-
κοις*, *mayest thou die happily*.—3. *ἔλθῃ*, *may have come*, 3d sing.
2d aor. subj. of *έρχομαι*.—4. *θάπτουσιν*, 3d plur. pres. indic. of
θάπτω.—5. *ταριχεύοντες*, nom. plur. pres. part. of *ταριχεύω*.—
6. *εἰκάξε*, 3d sing. imperf. indic. of *εἰκάζω*. Augment wanting.
(Consult page 121.)—7. *τοῖς Ἑρμαῖς*, *to the Hermæ*, dat. plur. of
Ἑρμῆς. The reference is to the images of Mercury at Athens.
(Consult Lexicon.)—8. *ἔχουσιν*, *having*, i. e., *which have*, dat.
plur. pres. part. of *έχω*.—9. *ἐστασιαζέτην*, 3d dual. imperf. of
στασιάζω.—10. *δντε*, nom. dual pres. part. of *είμι*.—11. *κατέλιπε*,
3d sing. 2d aor. indic. of *καταλείπω*.—12. *ἐξέπλευσε*, 3d sing. 1st
aor. indic. of *ἐκπλέω*.—13. *ἤγαγεν*, 3d sing. 2d aor. indic. of *άγω*.
- Section 4.**—1. *Ἐπρώτευσε*, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. of *πρωτεύω*.
It governs the genitive *Ἑλλάδος*, because derived from a superlati-
ve, *πρώτος*. (Consult rule, page 178.)—2. *χρόνον*, *for a period*.
Time how long is put in the accusative.—3. *τοὺς*, *their*.—4. *δάκ-
νουσιν*, 3d plur. pres. indic. of *δάκνω*.—5. *ἐγώ*, expressed here for
the sake of emphasis. The article *τοὺς*, before *φίλους*, is to be ren-
dered *my*.—6. *σώσω*, 1st sing. 1st aor. subj. of *σώζω*. The conjunc-
tion *ἵνα*, like *ut* in Latin, takes here the subjunctive.—7. *ὑπέμεινα*,
1st sing. 1st aor. ind. of *ὑπομένω*.—8. *δράκοντα*, accus. sing. of
δράκων.—9. *Ἄρεος*, gen. of *Ἄρης*.—10. *φύλακα*, accus. sing. of
φύλαξ.—11. *ἀνέτειλαν*, 3d plur. 1st aor. indic. of *ἀνατέλλω*.—
12. *περιστεῖλαι*, 1st aor. inf. of *περιστέλλω*.

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- 131 Section 5.—1. Ἐφερε, 3d sing. imperf. indic. of φέρω.—2. ἔτε-
μεν, 3d sing. 2d aor. indic. of τέμνω.—3. ἐπεφύκει, *was*, more
literally, *was by nature*, 3d sing. pluperf. indic. of φύω. The plu-
perfect has here, as often elsewhere, the force of an imperfect.
Thus, *had been and continued to be*, i. e., *was*.—4. ὥκιστη, super-
lative of ὥκως.—5. τοὺς πόδας, *as to her feet*, i. e., *of foot*. This is
the accusative of nearer definition, where some understand κατά
(Consult rule, page 182.)—6. κατεσκεύασε, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic.
of κατασκευάζω.—7. πεφευγώς, perf. part. mid. of φεύγω.—8. ἐπί,
on account of.—9. χαυλιόδοντας, accus. plur. of χαυλιόδους.—
10. ἄλλοι ἄλλας, like the construction of *alius*, when repeated,
in Latin. Hence, translate the whole clause as follows: *some*
bring one kind of sacrifice, others another, unto the gods.—11. γε-
ωργός, supply προσάγει, and so in like manner with ποιμήν and
αἰπόλος respectively.

Passive Voice of Verbs in ω.

- 139 Section 1.—1. μετὰ, *after*.—2. ὠνόμασεν, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic.
active of ὀνομάζω. So ὠνομάσθησαν, 3d plur. 1st aor. indic. pass-
ive of the same verb.—3. ἐρρίφη, 3d sing. 2d aor. indic. pass. of
ρίπτω.—4. καταλειμμένοι ἦσαν, 3d plur. plup. indic. pass. of κατα-
λείπω.—5. συνήχθησαν, 3d plur. 1st aor. indic. pass. of συναίγω.
140 —6. ἀπεστάλη, 3d sing. 2d aor. indic. pass. of ἀποστέλλω.—
7. ἐκέλευσε, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. active of κελεύω.—8. ἀποκο-
πῆναι, 2d aor. infin. pass. of ἀποκόπτω.—9. τῶν παρόντων, *of those*
who are present. The article with the participle is rendered into
English by the relative with the indicative.—10. διατετάρραμαι, *I*
am greatly agitated, 1st sing. perf. indic. pass. of διαταράσσω.—τὴν
γνώμην, *in my mind*, literally, *as to my mind*, the accusative of
nearer definition, where many supply κατά.—12. ἐμπεπεδημένη,
perf. part. pass. fem. gen. of ἐμπεδώ.—13. ἔοικε, 3d sing. perf.
mid. of εἰκώ.—14. ἐτάφη, 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. pass. of θάπτω.
Section 2.—1. προσήρτηται, 3d sing. perf. ind. pass. of προσαρτάω.
—2. ὤριστο, *was appointed*, 3d sing. pluperf. pass. of ὀρίζω.—
3. κατά, *at*.—4. ὤφθη, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. pass. of ὀπτομαι.—
5. ἐσφᾶγη, 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. pass. of σφάζω.—6. κατεκόπη,
3d sing. 2d aor. ind. pass. of κατακόπτω.—7. διεφθᾶρη, 3d sing.
2d aor. ind. pass. of διαφθείρω.
Section 3.—1. τραφεῖς, *having been nurtured*, 2d aor. part. pass.
of τρέφω.—2. παρὰ, *by*.—3. ἐδιδάχθη, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. pass.
of διδάσκω.—4. κατεβρώθη, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. pass. of καταβι-
βρώσκω.—5. πληγείς, 2d aor. part. pass. of πλήσσω.—6. ἀπέθανεν,
3d sing. 2d aor. ind. active of ἀποθνήσκω.—7. κριθῆναι, 1st aor.
inf. pass. of κρίνω.—8. κατὰ, *over*.—9. ἡλαύνετο, 3d sing. imperf.
indic. pass. of ἐλαύνω.—10. ἀπαλλᾶγείς, *having been freed from*,
2d aor. part. pass. of ἀπαλλάσσω.—11. ἐμῆνυσε, 3d sing. 1st aor.
indic. act. of μνηύω.
Section 4.—1. κατελείφθησαν, 3d plur. 1st aor. ind. pass. of
καταλείπω.—2. μέμνησο, 2d sing. perf. imperat. pass. of μνᾶω, in a
middle sense.—3. κατακεκλεισμένος, perf. part. pass. of κατακλείω.
—4. εἰθισμέναι εἶσιν, 3d plur. perf. ind. pass. of ἐθίζω.

Middle Voice of Verbs in ω.

- Section 1.**—1. φαίνεται, 3d sing. pres. ind. mid. of φαίνω.—
 2. ἐνδύονται, 3d plur. pres. indic. mid. of ἐνδύω.—3. θυσάμενος, 145
 1st aor. part. mid. of θύω.—4. ἡλείφατο, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid.
 of ἀλείφω.—5. λούσας, 1st aor. part. act. of λούω.—6. ἀπῆλθε, 3d
 sing 2d aor. ind. act. of ἀπέρχομαι.—7. ὠρέξατο, 3d sing. 1st aor.
 ind. mid. of ὀρέγω.—8. ἐνίψατο, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of 146
 νίπτω.—9. ἐκαθίσατο, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of καθίζω.—
 10. ἐγράφατο, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of γράφω.—11. γεγόναμεν,
 1st plur. perf. ind. mid. of γίνομαι.—12. εἴκε, 3d sing. perf. ind.
 mid. of εἴκω.—13. παύσωμεν, *let us cause to cease*, 1st plur. 1st aor.
 subj. act. of παύω.

Section 2.—1. λόγισαι, *reflect*, 2d sing. 1st aor. imperat. mid. of
 λογίζομαι.—2. ἐψηφίσαντο, 3d plur. 1st aor. ind. mid. of ψηφίζω.—
 3. αἰσχύνου, *respect*, 2d sing. pres. imperat. mid. of αἰσχύνομαι.—
 4. δεδοίκασιν, *fear*, 3d plur. perf. indic. mid. of δείδω.—5. ἐγρη-
 γορότος, *of one awake*, i. e., of a person in his waking moments; or,
 in other words, a day-dream: gen. sing. perf. part. mid. of ἐγείρω.

Section 3.—1. Ἠμύνασθε, 2d plur. 1st aor. ind. mid. of ἠμύνω.—
 2. ἀπώλετο, *is ruined*, 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. mid. of ἀπόλλυμι.—
 3. γεύσαι, *taste*, 2d sing. 1st aor. imperat. mid. of γεύω.—4. εὐρή-
 σεις, 2d sing. 1st fut. ind. of εὐρίσκω.—5. ἤρξω, 2d sing. 1st aor. ind.
 mid. of ἄρχω.—6. ἄραμενος, 1st aor. part. mid. of αἶρω.—7. ἐξεί-
 λοντο, 3d plur. 2d aor. ind. mid. of ἐξαιρέω.—8. ἀπολοίμην, *may I*
perish, 1st sing 2d aor. optat. mid. of ἀπόλλυμι.—9. ἐχρίσατο,
anointed himself, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of χρίω.

Section 4.—1. ἀπεκρίνατο, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of ἀποκρί-
 νω.—2. ἀπόλωλα, *I am undone*, 1st sing. perf. ind. mid. of ἀπόλ-
 λυμι, with the reduplication.—3. κατ', *against*.—4. ἐδάνεισα, 1st
 sing. 1st aor. ind. act. of δανείζω.—5. ἐθέσπισεν, 3d sing. 1st aor.
 indic. act. of θεσπίζω.—6. φυλάξασθαι, *to beware of*, 1st aor. infin.
 mid. of φυλάσσω.

Active Voice of Contracted Verbs.

Section 1.—1. νόει, 2d sing. pres. imperat. act. of νοέω.—
 2. κῖνει, 3d sing. imperf. ind. of κινέω.—3. τὸ παλαιόν, *ancient-* 151
ly, i. e., in earliest times. The article and adjective are here in the
 accusative, governed by κατὰ understood, and take conjointly the
 place of an adverb.—4. ὠκουν, *used to dwell*, 3d plur. imperf. ind.
 of οἰκέω.—5. ἐποίησε, *represented*, i. e., described in the Iliad.
 Literally, *made*, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. of ποίεω.—6. γεωργοῦντας,
persons cultivating the ground, i. e., engaged in husbandry: pres.
 part. of γεωργέω, accus. plur.—7. μεγά, *highly*. The neuter of
 the adjective taken as an adverb.

Section 2.—1. κἄν, *even though*, compounded of καί and ἄν, and
 then contracted.—2. τὸν ἱππειὸν Ποσειδάνα, *the equestrian Nep-*
tune, i. e., Neptune represented by an equestrian statue, as indi-
 cating the rapidity of the waves.—3. ἐπὶ τῷ Ἴσθμῳ, *at the Isthmus*
of Corinth.—4. ἐξαρτῶσιν, 3d plur. pres. indic. of ἐξαρτάω.—
 5. ἐρυθριῶν, pres. part. act. of ἐρυθριᾶω, accus. sing. neut. 152

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 152 agreeing with *μειράκιον*.—6. *δρνῖσιν*, dat. plur. of *δρνις*.—
 7. *ελων*, 3d plur. imperf. indic. of *ἐάω*.
 Section 3.—1. *ἐξετύφλωσεν*, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. of *ἐκτυφλώω*.—
 2. *ξυνεκύκα*, 3d sing. imperf. indic. of *ξυγκυκῶω*.—3. *ἐξώρθον*, 3d
 sing. imperf. ind. of *ἐξορθόω*.—4. *ζῆν*, pres. inf. of *ζῶω*.—5. *ζῶη*,
 3d sing. pres. optat. of *ζῶω*. (Consult page 150, note 1.)—6. *ὑπό*,
by.—7. *προσέταπτε*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. of *προστάττω*.
 Section 4.—1. *θανών*, 2d aor. part. act. of *θνήσκω*.—2. *οὐκ*
ἐστιν οὐδεὶς, *there is no one*. Two or more negatives in Greek
 make a stronger negation.—3. *ἡγαπᾶτε ἄν*, *ye would have loved*.
 The particle *ἄν* is used to give a potential force to the indicative
 mood. The form *ἡγαπᾶτε* is the 2d plur. imperf. ind. of *ἀγαπάω*.—
 4. *ἐοικε*, 3d sing. perf. ind. mid. of *εἰκω*.—5. *στεφανοῖ*, 3 sing. pres.
 ind. of *στεφανόω*.—6. *τῷ ἡλίῳ*, the dative governed by *ἐπισκοτεῖ*,
 which last has for its nominative *νέφη*. Neuters plural, when re-
 ferring to things, take singular verbs.—7. *πάθῃ*, the nominative to
ἐπισκοτεῖ understood.—8. *τὸν ἄρρωστον*, *the sick man*, supply
ἀνθρωπον.—9. *ἐτυχία*, the nominative to *ὠφελεῖ* understood.—
 10. *τὸ αὐτό*, *the same thing*.—11. *παρ'*, *with*.

Passive and Middle Voices of Contracted Verbs.

- Section 1.—1. *ἀπῆλθε*, 3d sing. 2d aor. indic. of *ἀπέρχομαι*.—
 156 2. *διεβοήθη*, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. pass. of *διαβοάω*.—3. *ἐπλαν-*
ώμην, 1st sing. imperf. ind. mid. of *πλανάω*. In the succeeding
 clause, *ἐπλάνας* is the 2d sing. imperf. ind. act. of the same verb.—
 4. *πρώσας*, 1st aor. part. act. of *πρώω*, to be construed with *ὁ* and
 translated by the relative with the indicative, *he that mutilates*.—
 5. *ζημιούται*, 3d sing. pres. ind. pass. of *ζημιόω*.—6. *ἐρωτηθεῖς*,
 1st aor. part. pass. of *ἐρωτάω*.—7. *ἐποιήσατο*, *he had acquired his*,
 literally, *had made for himself*; 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of
ποιέω.—8. *πῶς σοι χρήσομαι*; *how shall I treat you?* *χρήσομαι* is
 the 1st fut. mid. of *χράω*.
 Section 2.—1. *πρωθῆναι*, 1st aor. infin. pass. of *πρώω*. Trans-
 late *πρωθῆναι τὰς ὀψεις*, *was deprived of his sight*, literally, *as to*
his, &c.—2. *προέλεγεν*, 3d sing. imperf. indic. act., contracted for
προέλεγεν, from *προλέγω*.—3. *τὰ μέλλοντα*, *the things that were*
about to take place, pres. part. of *μέλλω*. Supply *γίνεσθαι*.—
 4. *ἐπνέθη*, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. pass. of *ἐπαινέω*.—5. *ἐκτήσαντο*,
 3d plur. 1st aor. ind. mid. of *κτάομαι*.—6. *ῥκτειρα*, 1st sing. 1st
 aor. ind. act. of *οἰκτεῖρω*.—7. *χειρούμενον*, *in the act of being sub-*
jugated, pres. part. pass. of *χειρόω*.—8. *κρανθήσεται*, 3d sing. 1st
 fut. ind. pass. of *κραίνω*.—9. *ῥᾶτο*, *he imprecated*, 3d sing. imperf.
 mid. of *ἀράομαι*.
 Section 3.—1. *ἦντλει*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. act. of *ἀντλέω*.—
 2. *ἐγυμνάζετο*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. mid. of *γυμνάζομαι*.—3. *ἄπε-*
πλανᾶτο, 3d sing. imperf. mid. of *ἀποπλανάω*.—4. *κτῶ*, 2d sing.
 pres. imperat. mid. of *κτάομαι*, contracted from *κτᾶν*.—5. *οὐκ*
 157 *ἂν ἐπαύσω*, *you would not have ceased*; *ἐπαύσω* is the 2d sing.
 1st aor. ind. mid. of *παύω*, and the particle *ἂν* gives it a potential
 force.—6. *κτᾶσθαι*, *to acquire for one's self*, pres. infin. mid. of
κτάομαι.

- Section 4.—1. *ἀλλοιούται*, 3d sing. pres. ind. pass. of *ἀλλοιόω*.
—2. *ἀμαρτήσεις*, 2d sing. 1st fut. of *ἀμαρτάνω*.—3. *μυκωμένων*,
pres. part. mid. of *μυκάομαι*. The genitive is here governed by
ἀκούσαι, a verb denoting the operation of one of the senses. (Con-
sult page 178, rule iii.)—4. *βληχωμένων*, pres. part. mid. of *βλη-
χάομαι*. Page.
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Active Voice of Verbs in μι.

- Section 1.—1. *Ἀχαιοῖς*, on the Greeks.—2. *ἐθηκε*, inflicted,
literally, placed or put, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. of *τίθημι*.—3. *παρὰ*,
by.—4. *τί ἐστῆκας*; why standest thou?—5. *κινήσω*, 1st sing. 1st
fut. ind. of *κινέω*.—6. *ὀνίνησιν*, 3d sing. pres. ind. of *ὀνίνημι*.—
7. *τῶν ἀποθανόντων*, of those who had died; the article with a par-
tiple is to be rendered into English by the relative and indicative.
—8. *βαδίζουσα*, pres. part. of *βαδίζω*, render, by going.—9. *κατασβ-
έννυσι*, 3d sing. pres. ind. of *κατασβέννυμι*. 166

- Section 2.—1. *παραδεδώκασιν*, 3d plur. perf. ind. of *παράδιδω-
μι*.—2. *ἔξεστιν*, 3d sing. pres. ind. of *ἔξειμι*, taken impersonally.
—3. *ὁ θεῖς*, who enacted, the article and participle again rendered by
the relative and indicative: *θεῖς* is the 2d aor. part. act. of *τίθημι*.
—4. *περιτιθείς*, pres. part. of *περιτίθημι*; render the whole clause,
encircling his head with ivy; literally, *placing ivy around his head*.
—5. *ἐμμεῖτο*, strove to imitate, 3d sing. imperf. ind. mid. of *μιμέο-
μαι*.—6. *μεταστήσαι*, brought over, i. e., changed, 1st aor. inf. act.
of *μεθίστημι*.—7. *ἐφেষτηκέναι*, stands by, perf. inf. act. of *ἐφίστημι*. 167

Passive Voice of Verbs in μι.

- Section 1.—1. *ἐωράκαμεν*, 1st plur. perf. ind. act. of *ὀράω*.—
2. *διετέθησαν*, were affected, 3d plur. 1st aor. ind. pass. of *διατίθημι*.
—3. *τεχθέντα*, on having been born, i. e., the moment he was born,
1st aor. part. pass. of *τίκτω*. The aorist here denotes rapidity of
action.—4. *ἔλαβεν*, he received, 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. act. of *λαμβάνω*.
—5. *τὸ ἀληθεύειν*, the speaking the truth. The infinitive with the
article becomes in Greek a verbal noun. So immediately after,
τὸ ἐνεργετεῖν, the doing good unto others.—6. *κεράννυται*, 3d sing.
pres. ind. pass. of *κεράννυμι*.

- Section 2.—1. *κεῖνται*, lie, 3d plur. pres. ind. of *κείμαι*.—
2. *ἀναδοθῆναι*, was produced, i. e., was born; literally, was given
up; 1st aor. inf. pass. of *ἀναδίδωμι*.—3. *παρεδόθη*, 3d sing. 1st aor.
ind. pass. of *παράδιδωμι*.—4. *θεώμενος*, pres. part. mid. of *θεάομαι*.
—5. *κατεζευγμένων τῶν ταύρων*, the bulls having been yoked, i. e.,
although the bulls were yoked. The genitive absolute, analogous to
the Latin ablative absolute.—6. *ἔδδων*, 3d plur. imperf. ind. act. of
βοάω.

Middle Voice of Verbs in μι.

- Section 1.—1. *ἔλλε*, took, 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. act. of *αἰρέω*.—
2. *ἀπέδοτο*, he sold into slavery, 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. mid. of
ἀποδίδωμι.—3. *προσηγορεύθη*, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. pass. of *προσ-
αγορεύω*.—4. *ἔσχεν*, he enjoyed, literally, he had; 3d sing. 2d aor.

Page

168 ind. act. of ἔχω.—5. ἦκε, *had come*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. act. of ἦκω. The present of this verb is to be rendered as a perfect, *I have come*; and the imperfect as a pluperfect, *I had come*, i. e., *I was present*.—6. τεθνάναι, *had died*, i. e., *had fallen*; pluperf. inf. (same form as the perf.) of θνήσκω, *to die*.—7. χειρωσάμενος, *having overcome*, 1st aor. part. mid. of χειρόω.—8. ἡμφιέσατο, *clothed himself with*, literally, *clothed himself all around with*; 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of ἡμφιέννυμι.—9. τὸ εὖ ζῆν, *the living happily*, i. e., *a happy life*. The article with the infinitive forms, as before stated, a verbal noun.

Section 2.—1. τίθεσθε, *ye make for yourselves*, i. e., *ye regard*; 2d plur. pres. ind. mid. of τίθημι.—2. μὴ καμῶν, *not having laboured*, i. e., *without having undergone some labour or other*; 2d aor. part. act. of κάμνω.—3. τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι, *the not being able*.—4. ὁ ποιῶν, *he that does*.—5. χαρᾶς, *with joy*. The genitive with a verb of plenty.—6. πιμπλάσθω, 3d sing. pres. imperat. pass. of πίμπλημι.

LEXICON.

Explanation of Abbreviations.

<i>adj.</i>	Adjective.	<i>interj.</i>	Interjection.
<i>adv.</i>	Adverb.	<i>irreg.</i>	Irregular.
<i>aor.</i>	Aorist.	<i>mid.</i>	Middle.
<i>art.</i>	Article.	<i>part.</i>	Participle.
<i>comp.</i>	Comparative.	<i>pass.</i>	Passive.
<i>conj.</i>	Conjunction.	<i>perf.</i>	Perfect.
<i>def.</i>	Definite.	<i>pluperf.</i>	Pluperfect.
<i>dim.</i>	Diminutive.	<i>plur.</i>	Plural.
<i>fut.</i>	Future.	<i>prep.</i>	Preposition.
<i>imperf.</i>	Imperfect.	<i>pron.</i>	Pronoun.
<i>impers.</i>	Impersonal.	<i>sing.</i>	Singular.
<i>infin.</i>	Infinitive.	<i>superl.</i>	Superlative.

ΑΓΕ

A.

Αγαθοκλῆς, ἑός, contr. οὗς, ὁ.
Agathōcles, a daring adventurer,
and tyrant of Sicily.

ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὅν (adj.). *Good, virtu-*
ous, brave.

ἄγαλμα, ἄτος, τό (from ἀγάλω, *to*
honour). *A statue, an image.*

ἀγαλμάτιον, ον, τό (dim. from ἄγαλ-
μα). *A small statue, a little*
image.

Ἀγαμέμνων, ονος, ὁ. *Agamemnon*,
a Grecian monarch, leader of the
forces against Troy.

ἀγανακτῶ, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. ἡγα-
νάκτηκα (from ἄγαν, *very*, and
ἄχος, *strong feeling*). *To be*
indignant, to be displeased.

ἀγαπῶ, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. ἡγάπηκα
(from ἀγάπη). *To love.*

ἀγάπη, ης, ἡ. *Love, affection.*

ἀγγελία, ας, ἡ (from ἄγγελος). *In-*
telligence, tidings, a message.

ἄγγελας, ον, ὁ. *A messenger.*

ἄγῳ, ης, ἡ (from ἄγω, *to drive*).
A herd.

ΑΓΩ

Ἀγσιλάος, ον, ὁ. *Agesilāus*, a
celebrated Spartan king and
leader.

ἄγκυρα, ας, ἡ. *An anchor.*

Ἀγλαονίκη, ης, ἡ. *Aglaonice*, a
female name.

ἀγλᾶς, ἁ, ὅν (adj. for ἀγᾶλός,
from ἀγάλω, *to make splendid*).
Splendid, bright, illustrious.

ἀγνοῶ, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. ἡγνόηκα
(from ἀ, *not*, and γνοῶ, old form
for νοῶ). *Not to know, to be ig-*
norant of.

ἀγνός, ἡ, ὅν (adj.). *Pure, chaste,*
innocent.

ἀγορά, ᾤς, ἡ. *A public place, a*
forum, a market-place.

ἄγριος, α, ον (adj. from ἀγρός,
country). *Wild, savage, unciv-*
ilized.

ἀγρός, οῦ, ὁ. *A field, land, country.*

ἄγω, fut. ἔξω, perf. ἤχα, perf. pass.
ἦγμαι, 2d aor. act. ἤγαγον, 2d
aor. infin. ἀγαγεῖν. *To lead, to*
drive.

ἄγων, ὄνος, ὁ. *A contest, a game.*
ἀγωνίζομαι, fut. ἴσομαι, perf. ἡγών-

AEP

ισμαι, 1st aor. mid. ἰσῆμην. *To contend, to strive for a prize.*
 ἀγωνοθέτης, οὐ, ὁ (from ἀγών, a game, and τίθημι, to arrange). *An agonothete, one who arranges a combat or game. Most commonly, however, a judge who presides over public games.*
 ἄδακρυς, υ (adj. from α, not, and δάκρυ, a tear). *Tearless, without tears, and also, in a passive sense, unwept, unlamented.*
 ἀδελφή, ἥς, ἡ (from ἀδελφός). *A sister.*
 ἀδελφός, οὔ, ὁ (from α, for ἄμα, together, and δελφύς, a womb). *A brother.*
 ἄδης, ον, ὁ (from α, not, and εἶδω, to see). *The invisible place of departed spirits, hades, the lower world. As a proper name, Pluto, god of the lower world.*
 ἀδιάλειπτος, ον (adj. from α, not, διά, and λείπω, to leave). *Uninterrupted, without intermission.*
 ἀδιάπανστος, ον (adj. from α, not, διά, and παύομαι, mid. voice, to cease). *Unceasing, endless.*
 ἀδίκῶ, ᾧ, fut. ἤσω, perf. ἠδίκηκα (from ἀδίκος). *To act unjustly, to wrong, to injure.*
 ἀδικία, ας, ἡ (from ἀδίκος). *Injustice, an act of injustice.*
 ἀδίκος, ον (adj. from α, not, and δίκη, justice). *Unjust.*
 ἄδοξος, ον (adj. from α, not, and δόξα, glory). *Disgraceful, inglorious.*
 Ἄδραστος, ον, ὁ. *Adrastus, a Grecian monarch.*
 ᾄδω, contr. from αἶδω, fut. σω, perf. ἤκα. *To sing.*
 Ἄδωνις, ἰδος, ὁ. *Adonis, a beautiful youth.*
 αἶι (adv.). *Ever, always.*
 αἰμίνηστος, ον (adj. from αἶι, ever, and μνηστός, remembered). *Ever remembered, ever memorable.*
 αἰνας, αν (adj. from αἶι, ever, and νάω, to flow). *Ever-flowing, perennial, perpetual.*
 ἀεργία, ας, ἡ (from α, not, and ἐργον, work). *Idleness, indolence.*
 ἀεροιδής, ἐς (adj. from ἀήρ, in its

AIG

Homeric signification of *dusky* air, and εἶδος, appearance). *Of a dusky hue, shady.*
 ἀηδών, ὄνος, ἡ (from αἶδω, to sing). *A nightingale, literally, the songstress.*
 ἄηρ, ἔρος, ὁ, and ἡ. *Air, the atmosphere.*
 ἀθάνατος, ον (adj. from α, not, and θάνατος, death). *Immortal.*
 ἀθέμιστος, ον (adj. from α, not, and θεμιστός, lawful). *Unlawful, unjust, wicked, impious.*
 Ἀθηνῶ, ᾤς, ἡ. *Minerva.*
 Ἀθῆναι, ᾧν, αἶ. *Athens.*
 Ἀθηναῖος, α, ον (adj. from Ἀθῆναι). *Athenian. In the plural, Ἀθηναῖοι, ᾧν, οἱ, the Athenians.*
 ἀθλητής, οὔ, ὁ (from ἄθλος, a contest). *An athlete, a champion, a combatant at the games, sometimes merely a wrestler.*
 ἄθλιος, α, ον (adj. from ἄθλος, toil). *Wretched, miserable, toil-enduring.*
 ἄθλον, ον, τό. *A prize at the games, a reward.*
 ἄθλος, ον, ὁ. *A contest, a combat at the games.*
 ἄθροος, α, ον, contr. οὗς, ᾧ, οὖν (adj. from α, for ἄγαν, very, and θρόος, clamour). *Crowded, frequent, dense, numerous.*
 ἀθυμία, ας, ἡ (from ἄθυμος, dispirited). *Dejection, despondency.*
 ἄθυμος, ον (adj. from α, not, and θυμός, spirit). *Dispirited, dejected.*
 Αἴας, αντος, ὁ. *Ajax, a celebrated Grecian hero in the war of Troy.*
 Αἰγύπτιος, α, ον (adj. from Αἴγυπτος). *Egyptian.—In the plural, Αἰγύπτιοι, ᾧν, οἱ, the Egyptians.*
 Αἴγυπτος, ον, ἡ. *Egypt.*
 αἰδήμων, ον (adj. from αἰδέομαι, to respect). *Decorous, modest, well-mannered.*
 αἰδώς, ὄος, contr. οὗς, ἡ. *Decorous behaviour, modesty, veneration, respect.*
 Αἰήτης, ον, ὁ. *Æetes, King of Colchis, and father of Medea.*
 αἰθήρ, ἔρος, ὁ and ἡ. *The upper air, the sky.*

AKM

αἷμα, ἄτος, τό. *Blood.*
 Αἰνείας, ου, ό. *Ænēas*, a celebrated Trojan chieftain.
 αἶξ, γός, ό and ή. *A goat.*
 Αἰόλος, ου, ό. *Æolus*, god of the winds.
 αἰπόλος, ου, ό (for αἰγοπόλος, from αἶξ, a goat, and πολέω, to tend). *A goatherd.*
 αἰρετός, όν (adj. from αἰρέω, to choose). *Eligible, also chosen.*
 αἰρέω, ω, fut. ήσω, perf. ήρηκα, 2d aor. εἶλον, 2d aor. inf. ἐλεῖν, 2d aor. mid. εἰλόμην. *To take, to seize.*
 αἶρω, fut. ἀρώ, perf. ήρηκα. *To raise, to lift up, to take up.*
 αἰσθῆσις, εως, ή (from αἰσθάνομαι, to perceive). *The act of perceiving, a perception, knowledge.*
 αἰσῖος, α, ου (adj. from αἶσα, lot, fate). *Happy, auspicious, favourable.*
 αἰσχύρος, ά, όν (adj. from αἰσχος, baseness). *Disgraceful, shameful, base.*
 αἰσχύρως, (adv. from αἰσχύρος). *Disgracefully, basely.*
 αἰσχύνῃ, ης, ή (from αἰσχος, baseness). *Shame, disgrace.*
 αἰσχύνω, fut. ἔνω, perf. ήσχυγκα (from αἰσχος, baseness). *To disgrace, to make ashamed.—αἰσχύνομαι, in the middle, to make one's self ashamed, to be ashamed of, to reverence, to respect, to feel the reproach of.*
 αἰτία, ας, ή. *A cause, a reason.*
 Αἴτνη, ης, ή. *Ætna.*
 αἰφνίδιος, ου (adj. from αἶφνης, suddenly). *Sudden, unexpected.*
 αἰών, ώνος, ό (from αἰεί, always, and ών, being). *An age, time, eternity.*
 ἀκατάπαυστος, ου (adj. from α, not, κατά and παύομαι, mid. voice, to cease). *Unceasing, incessant.*
 ἀκινᾶκης, ου, ό (a word of Persian origin). *A short crooked sword.*
 ἀκμάζω, fut. ἄσω, perf. ήκμᾶκα (from ἀκμή, bloom). *To bloom, to flourish.*

R

AΔE

ἀκοίμητος, ου (adj. from α, not, and κοιμάομαι, to lull one's self to sleep). *Not asleep, wakeful, sleepless.*
 ἀκόλουθος, ου (adj. from α for ἅμα, at the same time, and κέλευθος, a way or path.) *Accompanying, attending, following.—Also as a noun, an attendant, a follower.*
 ἀκοντίστης, ου, ό (from ἀκοντίζω, to hurl a javelin). *One who hurls javelins, a spearman.*
 ἀκούω, fut. σομαι, perf. mid. ήκοα, and with redup. ἀκήκοα. *To hear.*
 ἄκρα, ας, ή. *A summit, a height, a citadel.—Properly, the fem. of ἄκρος, with χώρα understood.*
 ἀκράγής, ἐς (adj. from α, not, and κράζω, to cry out, 2d aor. ἐκράγον). *Dumb, not crying out.*
 ἀκράτῃς, ἐς (adj. from α, not, and κράτος, strength). *Weak, powerless.*
 ἀκρίβης, ἐς (adj. from ἄκρος, highest, and βαίνω, to go). *Exact, accurate, acute, precise.*
 Ἀκρίσιος, ου, ό. *Acrisius*, a King of Argos.
 ἀκρόπολις, εως, ή (from ἄκρος, highest, and πόλις, a city). *A citadel, the acropolis of Athens, the highest part of the city.*
 Ἀκταίων, υνος, ό. *Actæon*, a man's name.
 Ἄκτωρ, ορος, ό. *Actor*, a man's name.
 ἄκων, ουσα, ου (adj. for ἀέκων, from α, not, and ἐκών, willing). *Unwilling.*
 ἄκων, οντος, ό (from ἀκή, a point). *A dart, a javelin, a sharp-pointed missile.*
 ἀλγεινός, ή, όν (adj. from ἄλγος, pain). *Painful, afflicting.*
 ἀλγέω, ω, fut. ήσω, perf. ήλγηκα (from ἄλγος, sorrow). *To be distressed, to grieve, to suffer pain.*
 ἄλγος, εος, τό. *Pain, suffering, sorrow.*
 ἀλείφω, fut. ψω, perf. ήλειφα. *To anoint.—In the middle voice, ἀλείφομαι, to anoint one's self.*

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AMA

'Αλέξανδρος, ου, ό. *Alexander*, King of Macedon, &c., surnamed the GREAT, and celebrated for his conquests.

ἀλεξήτειρα, ας, ή (fem. of ἀλεξητήρ). *A patroness, a patron-goddess, a female defender.*

ἀλήθεια, ας, ή (from ἀληθής, true). *Truth.*

ἀληθεύω, fut. σω, perf. ἤλθενκα, (from ἀληθής, true). *To speak the truth, to be true, to be sincere.*

ἀληθής, ές (adj. from α, not, and λήθω, to lie concealed). *True.*

ἀληθινός, ή, όν (adj. from ἀληθής, true). *True, veracious, real.*

ἀλίσκομαι (no active occurs, but in its stead αἰρέω), fut. ἀλώσομαι (from ἀλώ), 2d aor. act. in a passive sense, ἦλων, oftener ἐύλων, perf. act. also in a passive sense, ἦλωκα or ἐύλωκα. *To be taken, to be captured, to be seized.*

'Αλκιβιάδης, ου, ό. *Alcibiādes.*

ἄλκιμος, ον (adj. from ἀλκί, dative of ἄλξ, strength). *Strong, valiant.*

ἄλλά, (conj. from ἄλλος, other). *But, however.*

ἀλλήλων, a reciprocal pronoun, nom. wanting, found in the dual and plural, and declined at page 111. *One another, &c.*

ἀλλοιόω, ώ, fut. ώσω, perf. ἠλλοίωκα (from ἄλλοιος, different). *To make different, to change, to alter.*

ἄλλος, η, ο (adj.). *Another, other.*

'Αλφεύς, έως, ό. *Alōeus*, one of the giants, and father of Otus and Ephialtes, who are hence called *Alōides.*

ἅμα (adv.). *At the same time, together.*

'Αμαζών, όνος, ή. *An Amāzon*, a female warrior.

ἄμαξα, ης, ή (from ἅμα, together, and ἄγω, to draw, as conveying many things at the same time). *A wagon.*

ἁμαρτάνω, fut. ήσω, perf. ἡμάρτηκα. *To err, to fail, to miss, to transgress.*

ἁμάρτημα, ἄτος, τό (from ἁμαρτά-

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νω, to err). *A failure, a fault, an offence, a transgression.*

ἁμαρτία, ας, ή (from ἁμαρτάνω, to err). *An error, a fault, a sin.*

ἁμείνων, ον (adj. comparative of ἀγαθός). *Better, braver, worthier, more virtuous, &c.*

ἁμίλλα, ης, ή (from ἅμα, together, and ἴλη, a troop or band). *A contest, a struggle, a conflict.*

ἁμπέλος, ου, ή. *A vine, a vineyard.*

ἁμπέλων, ώνος, ό (from ἁμπέλος). *A vineyard.*

'Αμύντας, ου, ό. *Amynthas*, a man's name.

ἁμῶνω, fut. ἔνω, perf. ἤμυνγα (from α for ἄγαν, very, and μύνη, an excuse). *To defend, to repel, to ward off.*—In the middle voice, *to defend one's self, to repel from one's self, to revenge.*

ἁμφί, prep. governing the genitive, dative, and accusative. The leading meaning in all the cases is *around, about, round about.* With the genitive it also means *concerning*; with the dative *on*, so as to be surrounded by; as, for example, a vessel *on* the fire; with the accusative *throughout*. In composition it denotes *around, all around, about, round about.*

'Αμφιράος, ου, ό. *Amphiarāus*, a famous Argive soothsayer and leader.

'Αμφιδάμας, αντος, ό. *Amphidāmas*, a man's name.

ἁμφιέννυμι, fut. ἁμφιέσω, perf. pass. ἡμφίεσμαι. *To put around, to put on, to clothe.*—In the middle voice, *ἁμφιέννυμαι, to put on one's self, to clothe one's self.*

'Αμφιτρύων, ώνος, ό. *Amphitryon.*

ἁμφω, τώ, τά, τώ (dual), and οί, αί, τά (plural); gen. and dat. dual, ἁμφοίν, of all three genders; accus. dual, ἁμφω. *Both.*

ἄν, a conditional particle. *If, provided.* The Attics use ἦν in its stead.

ἄν, a particle used to give a sentence or clause an expression of uncertainty, contingency, doubt,

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bare possibility, or conjecture, and hence frequently rendered by *might, could, would, perhaps, probably, hardly, &c.* Thus, ἤλθον, *I came*; ἂν ἤλθον, *I would have come*; τί λέγω; *what am I to say?* τί λέγοιμι ἂν; *what might I say?* &c.

ἀνάγκη, ης, ἡ. *Necessity.*

ἀναδίδωμι, fut. δώσω (from ἀνά, *up*, and δίδωμι, *to give*). *To give up, to yield up, to surrender, to give, to yield.*

ἀνά, prep. governing the dative and accusative. Its primitive meaning is *up, up on*, which, however, appears most commonly in composition. With the cases derivative meanings are usually employed. With the dative it denotes *on the top of, in* (i. e., *up on*); with the accusative, *throughout, through, in, during*. With numerals it makes them distributive; as, ἀνὰ τρεῖς, *by threes, three by three, &c.*

ἀνάθημα, ἄτος, τό (from ἀνά, *up*, and τίθημι, *to place*). *A votive offering, an offering, an ornament.*

Ἀνακρεῶν, οντος, ὁ. *Anacræon, a Greek lyric poet.*

ἀναλίσκω, fut. ἀναλώσω, perf. ἀνέλωκα, ἀνάλωκα, and ἠνάλωκα, 1st aor. ἀνέλωσα and ἠνάλωσα (from ἀνά, *up*, and ἀλίσκω, *to take*). *To consume, to expend, to squander.*

ἀνάλωσις, εως, ἡ (from ἀναλίσκω, *to consume*). *An expending, a consuming, a wasting.*

ἀναμίγνυμι, fut. ἀναμίξω, pass. and mid. ἀναμιγνύμαι (from ἀνά, *up*, and μίγνυμι, *to mix*). *To mix up together, to blend, to mingle, to put in confusion.*

ἀναμφισβήτητος, ον (adj. from ἀν, *not*, same as *a, not*, ἀμφί, *around*, and βαίνω, *to go*). *Undoubted, clear, incontestible.*

ἄναξ, ακτος, ὁ. *A king.*

Αναξαγόρας, ου, ὁ. *Anaxagoras, a Grecian philosopher.*

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ἀναπέμπω, fut. ψω (from ἀνά, *up*, and πέμπω, *to send*). *To send up, to send away, to throw out, to release.*

ἀνάρητος, ον (adj. from ἀν, *not*, same as *a, not*, and ἀριθμός, *number*). *Innumerable, immense, unnumbered.*

ἀνατέλλω, fut. ἀνατελῶ, perf. ἀνατέταλκα (from ἀνά, *up*, and τέλλω, *to arise*). *To rise up, to grow forth, to come forth, to rise, as the sun.*

ἀνδράποδον, ου, τό. *A slave.*

ἀνδρείος, α, ον (adj. from ἀνὴρ, *a man*). *Manly, brave, spirited.*

ἀνδρείς, ἀντος, ὁ (from ἀνὴρ, *a man*). *A statue.*

Ἀνδρομέδα, ας, ἡ. *Andromeda.*

ἀνελεύθερος, α, ον (adj. from ἀν, *not*, same as *a, not*, and ἐλεύθερος, *free*). *Servile, illiberal.*

ἄνεμος, ου, ὁ. *Wind.*

ἄνευ (adv.). *Without.* Governs the genitive.

ἀνὴρ, ἀνέρος, contr. ἀνδρός, ὁ. *A man.*

ἄνθος, εος, τό. *A flower.*

ἄνθρωπος, ου, ὁ and ἡ. *A man, a human being.*

ἀνίκητος, ον (adj. from *a, not*, and νικάω, *to conquer*). *Unconquered, invincible.*

ἀνίστημι, fut. ἀναστήσω, perf. ἀνέστηκα, 2d aor. ἀνέστην (from ἀνά, *up*, and ἵστημι, *to place*). *To set up, to raise, to establish.* In the perfect, *I stand up*; in the 2d aor., *I stood up*.—In the middle voice, *to rise, to stand up, &c.*

ἀνόητος, ον (adj. from *a, not*, and νοέω, *to think*). *Thoughtless, silly, foolish, senseless.*

ἀνομία, ας, ἡ (from *a, not*, and νόμος, *law*). *Lawlessness, wickedness, crime.*

ἄνθος, contr. ἄνους, ονν (adj. from *a, not*, and νόος, contr. νοῦς, *mind*). *Wanting understanding, foolish, silly.*

Ἀντήνωρ, ορος, ὁ. *Antenor, a Trojan chieftain.*

ἀντί prep. governing the genitive

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only. Its primitive signification is *against, over against, opposite*, which it retains for the most part in composition. With the genitive it has commonly the meaning, *in the place of, instead of*. In composition, besides the meaning of *against, &c.*, it expresses, also, *exchange, reciprocity, &c.*

ἀντιβροντῶ, ὦ, fut. ἤσω, perf. ἀντιβρόντηκα (from ἀντί, *against*, and βροντῶ, *to thunder*). *To hurl thunder against, to thunder at.*

Ἀντίγονος, οὐ, ὁ. *Antigōnus.*

ἀντιμαχητής, οὐ, ὁ (from ἀντί, *against*, and μαχητής, *a combatant*). *An antagonist, an opponent.*

Ἀντίμαχος, οὐ, ὁ. *Antimāchus*, a man's name.

ἀντλέω, ὦ, fut. ἤσω, perf. ἤντηκα (from ἀντλος, *a machine for drawing up water*). *To draw water.*

ἀντρον, οὐ, τό. *A cave, a hole in the earth.*

Ἀντώνιος, οὐ, ὁ. *Antonius*, a man's name.

ἄξιος, α, ον (adj. from ἄγω, fut. ἄξω, *to weigh*). Primitive meaning, *equivalent in weight*; ordinary meaning, *worthy, worth, valuable, good, &c.* Governs the genitive.

ἀπαίδευτος, ον (adj. from α, *not*, and παιδεύω, *to instruct*). *Uneducated, ignorant, inexperienced.*

ἀπαλλάττω, or -άσσω, fut. ξω, perf. ἀπῆλλᾱχα (from ἀπό, *away*, and ἀλλάσσω, *to change*). *To send away, to remove, to free, to deliver.*—In the middle voice, *to send one's self away, to depart.*

ἀπαλός, η, ον (adj.). *Soft, tender.*

ἅπαξ (adv.). *Once, once for all.*

ἅπας, ἅσα, αν (adj. from α for ἅμα, *together*, and πᾶς, *all*). *Each, every one, all, the whole, all together.*

Ἀπελλής, οὐ, ὁ. *Apelles*, a famous painter.

ἀπέρχομαι, fut. ἀπελεύσομαι, perf. ἀπῆλῥθα, and with reduplication ἀπελήλῥθα, 2d aor. ἀπῆλθον

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(from ἀπό, *away*, and ἐρχομαι, *to go*). *To go away, to depart, to retire.*

ἀπῆχω, fut. ἀφέξω, perf. ἀπέσχηκα, 2d aor. ἀπεσχον (from ἀπό, *away*, and ἔχω, *to have*). *To be away from, to be distant.*—In the middle voice, *to keep one's self from, to refrain, to abstain from.*

ἀπιστία, ας, ἡ (from α, *not*, and πίστις, *faith*). *Faithlessness, perfidy.* Primitive meaning, *unbelief, want of faith, mistrust.*

ἀπλός, ὅη, ὅον, contr. οὐς, ἡ, οὖν (adj. from α, *not*, and the old verb πλέω, whence πλέω, *to fold*). *Simple, plain, unadorned, sincere.*

ἀπό prep. governing the genitive only, and signifying *from, away from, by means of, &c.*, which is also its force in composition.

ἀποβάλλω, fut. ἀποβάλῶ, perf. ἀποβέβηκα, 2d aor. ἀπέβαλον (from ἀπό, *away*, and βάλλω, *to cast*). *To throw away, to lose.*

ἀποβλέπω; fut. ψω, perf. ἀποβέβλεφα (from ἀπό, *away*, and βλέπω, *to look*). Literally, *to look away from other objects towards some particular one, hence, to regard, to direct attention to, to look towards.*

ἀποδίδωμι, fut. ἀποδώσω, perf. ἀποδέδωκα (from ἀπό, *away*, and δίδωμι, *to give*). *To give away, to give back, to restore, to bestow, to produce, &c.*

ἀποθνήσκω, fut. ἀποθανοῦμαι, perf. ἀποτέθνηκα, 2d aor. ἀπέθανον (from ἀπό, *away*, and θνήσκω, *to die*). *To die, to die away.*

ἀποκόπτω, fut. κοψω, perf. ἀποκέκοφα (from ἀπό, *away*, and κόπτω, *to cut*). *To cut off, to cut away.*

ἀποκρίνω, fut. κρίνῶ, perf. ἀποκέκρικα (from ἀπό, *away*, and κρίνω, *to separate*). *To separate, to distinguish.*—In the middle voice, *to answer.*

ἀποκτείνω, fut. κτενῶ, perf. ἀπέκτακα, 2d aor. ἀπεκτᾶνον (from ἀπό, *away*, and κτείνω, *to kill*). *To kill, to slay, to put to death.*

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ἀπόλλυμι, fut. ἀπολέσω, per. ἀπό-
λεκα, Attic reduplication ἀπολώ-
λεκα (from ἀπό, away, and δλ-
λῦμι, to destroy). *To destroy, to*
sustain a loss, to lose.—In the
middle voice, ἀπόλλυμαι, *to be*
undone, to be lost, to perish, 2d
aor. mid. ἀπωλόμην, perf. mid.
ἄπωλα or ἀπόλωλα, *I am undone.*

Ἀπόλλων, ωνος, ὁ. *Apollo.*

Ἀπολλώνιος, ου, ὁ. *Apollōnīus, a*
man's name.

ἀποπέμπω, fut. ψω (from ἀπό, away,
and πέμπω, to send). *To send*
away from, to dismiss, to send off.
ἀποπλανᾶω, ᾶ, fut. ἥσω (from ἀπό,
away, and πλανᾶω, to cause to
wander). *To cause to wander*
away from.—In the middle voice,
ἀποπλανάομαι, ὦμαι, *to wander*
away from.

ἀπορία, ας, ἡ (from ἀπορος). *Com-*
plete perplexity, utter embarrass-
ment, utter want.

ἀπόρος, ου (adj. from α, not, and
πορος, a way through). *Utterly*
at loss, completely perplexed, in
the greatest want.

ἀπόρρητος, ου (adj. from ἀπό, away
from, and ῥέω, to speak). *Not*
to be uttered, secret, not to be di-
veloped.

ἀποστέλλω, fut. ἀποστελῶ, perf.
ἀπέσταλκα (from ἀπό, away,
and στέλλω, to send). *To send*
away, to send.

ἀποτίθημι, fut. ἀποθήσω, perf. ἀπο-
τίθεικα (from ἀπό, away, and
τίθημι, to put). *To lay aside, to*
put off, to put down, to deposit.

ἄρα (conj.). *Then, therefore.* When
circumflexed on the first syllable,
it is interrogative, *is it that?*
whether? It has often the mean-
ing of *forsooth, to wit, &c.*

ἄρά, ὤς, ἡ. *A curse, an imprec-*
ation.

ἀραόμαι, ὦμαι, fut. ἀσομαι (from
ἄρά, a curse). *To imprecate.*

Ἀραψ, ἄβος, ὁ. *An Arabian.*

Ἀργεῖος, α, ου (adj. from Ἀργος).
Argive, of or belonging to Argos.
As a substantive, Ἀργεῖος, ου, ὁ,
an Argive.

APM

Ἀργοναῦται, ων, οἱ (from Ἀργώ,
the ship *Argo*, and ναύτης, a
mariner). *The Argonauts, the*
heroes who sailed in the Argo to
Colchis, in quest of the golden
fleece.

Ἄργος, εος, τό. *Argos, the capi-*
tal of Argolis in the Pelopon-
nēsus.

Ἄργος, ου, ὁ. *Argus, a herdsman*
of gigantic size, the keeper of Io,
fabled to have had a hundred
eyes.

ἄργυρος, έα, έον, contr. οὖς, ᾶ, οὔν
(adj. from ἄργυρος, silver). *Of*
silver, made of silver, silver.

ἄργυρος, ου, ὁ (from ἄργός, white).
Silver.

Ἀρέθουσα, ης, ἡ. *Arethūsa, the*
name of a fountain in the island
of Ortygia, forming part of the
precincts of Syracuse.

ἄρετή, ης ἡ (from ἀρέσκω, to fit or
suit). *Primitive meaning, fit-*
ness, ability. Ordinary mean-
ings, virtue, merit, valour.

ἄρην, ἄρνός, ὁ and ἡ. *A lamb.*
The preferable nominative of
ἄρνός is ἄρην, the form ἄρς,
though given by some lexicons,
being in fact obsolete.

Ἄρης, εος, ὁ. *Mars, the god of*
war.

Ἀριάδνη, ης, ἡ. *Ariadne, daughter*
of Minos, forsaken by Theseus on
the island of Naxos.

ἀριθμός, οὔ, ὁ. *Number, a number.*

Ἀριστείδης, ου, ὁ. *Aristides, a*
Greek famed for his integrity.

Ἀριστόδημος, ου, ὁ. *Aristodēmus,*
a man's name.

Ἀριστομένης, ους, ὁ. *Aristomēnes,*
a man's name.

ἄριστος, η, ου (adj., irreg. super-
lative of ἀγαθός). *Best, most*
virtuous, most excellent, bravest,
&c.

Ἀριστοφάνης, ους, ὁ. *Aristophā-*
nes, a celebrated comic poet of
Athens.

ἄρκτος, ου, ἡ. *A bear.*

ἄρμα, ἄτος, τό (from ἄρω, to fit, to
yoke). *A chariot, a car.*

ἀρματηλατέω, ᾶ, fut. ἥσω (from

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ἄρμα, a chariot, and ἐλαύνω, to drive). To drive a chariot, to impel a chariot.

ἄρότης, ου, ὁ (from ἄρώ, to plough). A husbandman, a ploughman.

*Ἄρπυιαι, ὧν, αἱ. The Harpies, fabled monsters, having the faces of women and the bodies of vultures.

ἄρρην, εν (adj.). Male, masculine, robust, vigorous, brave.

ἄρρωστος, ου (adj. from α, not, and ῥώννυμι, to be strong). Weak, feeble, inefficient, sick.

*Ἀρτεμίδωρος, ου, ὁ. Artemidōrus, a man's name.

*Ἀρτεμις, ἴδος, ἡ. Diana.

ἄρτος, ου, ὁ. Bread, a loaf. It properly denotes wheaten bread, as distinguished from μᾶζα, barley bread.

ἀρχή, ἥς, ἡ. A beginning, an origin, a taking the lead, hence a magistracy, an office, government, empire.

*Ἀρχιδάμος, ου, ὁ. Archidāmus, a man's name.

ἀρχιτέκτων, ονος, ὁ (from ἄρχω, to be at the head, and τέκτων, an artificer). A head-builder, an architect.

ἄρχων, οντος, ὁ (from ἄρχω, to rule). A governor, a ruler, an archon.

ἄρωμα, ἄτος, τό. A spice, an herb for seasoning, an aromatic herb, arōma.

ἀσέβεια, ας, ἡ (from α, not, and σέβω, to worship). Impiety, irreligion.

ἀσεβής, ἐς (adj. from α, not, and σέβω, to worship). Impious, irreligious, wicked.

ἄσημος, ου (adj. from α, not, and σῆμα, a mark or sign). Obscure, unimportant.

ἀσθενής, ἐς (adj. from α, not, and σθένος, strength). Weak, feeble, sick.

*Ἀσία, ας, ἡ. Asia.

ἀσκέω, ὦ, fut. ἥσω, perf. ἥσκηκα. To exercise, to pursue, to practise, to train up, to prepare.

ἀσκός, οῦ, ὁ. A wine-skin, a bag of skin, a leathern sack, a bottle.

ΑΤΤ

ἀσπάζομαι, fut. ἄσομαι, perf. ἤσασμαι. To embrace, to salute, to greet, to welcome.

ἄσπασμα, ἄτος, τό (from ἀσπάζομαι, to embrace). An embrace, a greeting.

ἀσπίς, ἴδος, ἡ. A shield. Also, an asp.

ἀστερόεις, ὅεσσα, ὅεν (adj. from ἀστήρ, a star). Starry, shining, refulgent, radiant.

ἀστράπη, ἥς, ἡ (from ἀστράπτω, to flash forth). Lightning.

ἀστράπτω, fut. ψω, perf. ἤστράφα. To flash forth, to emit lightning, to lighten.

ἄστρον, ου, τό. A star, a constellation.

ἀστρολογέω, ὦ, fut. ἥσω, perf. ἤστρολόγηκα (from ἄστρον, a star, and λέγω, to discourse). To observe the stars, to know the stars, to study or practise astronomy, and in later writers, to practise astrology, to be an astrologer.

ἄστρονῶμος, ου, ὁ (from ἄστρον, a star, and νόμος, a law). An astronomer.

ἄστυ, εως, τό. A city.

ἀσφαλής, ἐς (adj. from α, not, and σφάλλομαι, mid. voice, to stumble or fall). Safe, secure, firm.

ἄσφαλτος, ου, ἡ (from α, not, and σφάλλομαι, to fall or fail). Asphaltus, bitumen, mineral pitch, deriving its Greek name from its property of firmly cementing.

*Ἀταλάντη, ἥς, ἡ. Atalanta, a female name.

ἀτάσθαλος, ου (adj. from ἀτάω, to harm). Wicked, impious, foolish, rash, indiscreet, overbearing, arrogant.

ἀτίμια, ας, ἡ (from α, not, and τιμή, honour). Ignominy, dishonour, loss of rights as a citizen.

*Ἀτρεΐδης, ου, ὁ. Son of Atreus, a patronymic appellation given by Homer to Agamemnon and Menelaus.

*Ἀττικός, ἡ, ὅν (adj.). Attic, of or belonging to Attica.

ΑΦΘ

ἀτυχῶ, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. ἤτύχηκα (from α, not, and τύχη, fortune). *To be unfortunate.*

ἀτυχής, ἐς (adj. from α, not, and τύχη, fortune). *Unfortunate, unhappy.*

Αὐγείας, ον, ὁ. *Augēas*, king of Elis.

αὐθις, (adv. lengthened from αὐ). *Again, anew, afterward.*

αὖτος, α, ον (adj. from αὖω, to dry up). *Dry, thirsty, thirsting.*

αὔρα, ας, ἡ (from αὖω, to blow). *A breeze.*

αὔριον (adv.). *To-morrow.*

Αὔσωνες, ὡν, οἱ. *The Aūsōnes*, an ancient people of Italy.

αὐτόθι (adv.). *Here, there, in that very spot.*

Αὐτόλυκος, ον, ὁ. *Autolycus*, a man's name.

αὐτός, ἡ, ὁ (pron.). With the article, ὁ αὐτός, *the same*. Without the article, and in the oblique cases, following a verb, *him, her, it*. In the nominative with a verb, *he himself, she herself, &c.* In the oblique cases, beginning a clause, it has also a reflexive force; as, αὐτὸν ἑώρακα, *I have seen the man himself*. ταῦτά, for τὰ αὐτά, *the same things, &c.*

αὐτόχθων, ον (adj. from αὐτός, and χθών, the earth). *Sprung from the earth itself, indigenous, aboriginal.* Hence the term αὐτόχθονες was applied to a race, supposed to have been the primitive inhabitants of a country, and fabled consequently to have sprung from the very soil. This name was assumed in particular by the Athenians.

αὐχμηρός, ἄ, ὄν (adj. from αὐχμός, dryness). *Dry, squallid, parched.*

ἄφάνης, ἐς (adj. from α, not, and φαίνομαι, mid. voice, to appear). *Unseen, not visible, obscure.*

ἄφανίζω, fut. ἴσω, perf. ἤφάνικα (from ἄφάνης, invisible). *To make invisible, to cause to disappear, to annihilate, to destroy.*

ἄφρονία, ας, ἡ (from ἄφρονος, abundant). *Abundance, plenty.*

ΒΑΡ

ἄφρονος, ον, (adj. from α, not, and φρόνος, envy). *Abundant, copious, rich.* Primitive idea, not envying others, but having enough of one's own.

ἄφιξις, εως, ἡ (from ἀφικνέομαι, to come to). *An arrival, a coming.*

ἄφροδος, ον (adj. from α, not, and φόδος, fear). *Fearless, undaunted, intrepid.*

Ἀφροδίτη, ης, ἡ. *Venus.*

ἄφρων, ον (adj. from α, not, and φρήν, mind). *Foolish, senseless, unreflecting.*

Ἀχαιοί, ὧν, οἱ. *The Greeks.*

ἀχάριστος, ον (adj. from α, not, and χαρίζομαι, to gratify, to thank). *Ungrateful, thankless.*

ἄχθος, εος, τό. *A load, a burden, distress, affliction, grief, heavy sorrow.*

Ἀχιλλεύς, εως, ὁ. *Achilles*, son of Peleus and Thetis, and the most famous Grecian warrior at the siege of Troy.

ἄψινθιον, ον, τό. *Wormwood.*

B.

βαδίζω, fut. ἴσω, perf. βεβάδικα (from βάδος, a step). *To go, to move along, to walk.*

βαθύς, εἰα, ὅ (adj.). *Deep, profound, dense.*

βαίος, ἄ, ὄν (adj.). *Small, little.*

Βακτριανός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from Βακτρία). *Bactrian, of or belonging to Bactria.* Frequently used as a substantive, χώρα, however, being in fact understood; as, Βακτριανή, ης, ἡ, *Bactriana or Bactria*, a country of Upper Asia.

Βάκχος, ον, ὁ. *Bacchus*, the god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele.

βάπτω, fut. ψω, perf. βέβαφα, 2d aor. ἐβῆπον. *To dip, to plunge, to immerse.* Hence, *to dye.*

βάρβαρος, ον (adj.). *Foreign, barbarous, barbarian.* Frequently used as a noun, Βάρβαρος, ον, ὁ, *a barbarian, a foreigner.*

βαρβίτρος, ον, ἡ. *A lyre.*

βᾶρος, εος, τό. *A weight, a load, a burden.*

BOY

βάσσανος, ου, ἡ. *A touchstone, a test, a trial.*

βασίλεια, ας, ἡ (from βασιλεύς). *A queen.*

βασίλειον, ου, τό, and in the plural βασίλεια, ων, τά. *A palace.* In strictness, however, a mere adjective, δῶμα, *a building*, being understood with βασίλειον; and δώματα in the plural with βασίλεια.

βασίλειος, α, ον (adj. from βασιλεύς). *Royal, regal, kingly.*

βασιλεύς, εως, ὁ. *A king, a monarch.*

βασιλικῶς (adv. from βασιλεύς). *Like a king, regally.*

βασίλισσα, ης, ἡ (from βασιλεύς). *A queen.*

βασκαίνω, fut. ἄνω, perf. βεβάσκαγκα (from βάσχω, *to speak*). *To bewitch, to bind with a spell.*—ὥς μὴ βασκανθῶσιν, *that they may not become spell-bound*, i. e., suffer from magic spells.

βάτος, ου, ἡ. *A bramble, a bush.*

βατός, ἡ, ὅν (adj. from βαίνω, *to go*). *Accessible.*

βίαιος, α, ον (adj. from βία, *violence*). *Violent, forcible, powerful.*

βιβλίον, ου, τό (dim. from βίβλος). *A small book, a treatise.*

βιβλος, ου, ἡ. *A book.*

βίος, ου, ὁ. *Life, a life, a mode of life.*

βλαβερός, ά, ὅν (adj. from βλάπτω, *to injure*). *Injurious, hurtful.*

βληχάομαι, ὦμαι, fut. ἤσομαι, perf. βεβλήχημαι (from βληχῆ, *a bleating*). *To bleat.*

βοᾶω, ὦ, fut. ἤσω, perf. βεβόηκα (from βοή, *a loud cry*). *To cry aloud, to shout, to call out.*

Βοιωτία, ας, ἡ. *Bœotia, a country of Greece.*

βόσκημα, ἄτος, τό (from βόσχω, *to feed*). *A herd.*

βότερος, ὅος, ὁ. *A cluster of grapes, a grape.*

βουκόλος, ου, ὁ (from βοῦς, *an ox or cow*, and κόλον, *food*). *A herdsman.*

βούλευμα, ἄτος, τό (from βουλεύω). *A counsel, a resolve, a design, a plan.*

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FAP

βουλεύω, fut. σω, perf. βεβούλευκα (from βουλή, *counsel, will*). *To counsel, to advise.*—In the middle voice, *to resolve, to deliberate with one's self.*

βουλή, ἡς, ἡ. *Will, counsel, purpose.*

βουλιμιᾶω, ὦ, fut. ἄσω, perf. βεβουλιμιᾶκα (from βουλιμία, *great hunger*). *To be very hungry, to be famished.*

βούλομαι, fut. ἤσομαι, perf. βεβούλημαι (from βουλή, *will*). *To wish.*

βουνός, οὔ, ὁ. *A hill, an eminence.*

βοῦς, βοός, ὁ and ἡ. *An ox or cow.*

Βούσιρις, ἴδος, ὁ. *Busiris, a king of Egypt.*

βραβεύς, εως, ὁ. *An umpire, a judge.*

βραδύς, εἶα, ὕ (adj.). *Slow, tardy, dull.*

βραχύς, εἶα, ὕ (adj.). *Short, brief, small.*

Βρέννος, ου, ὁ. *Brennus.*

βροντᾶω, ὦ, fut. ἤσω, perf. βεβρόντηκα (from βροντή, *thunder*). *To thunder.*

βροντή, ἡς, ἡ. *Thunder.* As opposed to κεραυνός, it denotes the noise of the thunder, in Latin *tonitru*; whereas κεραυνός means the *thunderbolt* (i. e., lightning), in Latin *fulmen*.

βροτός, οὔ, ὁ. *A mortal.*

βρωτός, ἡ, ὅν (adj. from βιδρώσχω, *to eat*). *Eaten.*—βρωτόν, *food, anything eaten.*

βύρσα, ης, ἡ. *A hide, a skin.*

βωμός, οὔ, ὁ. *An altar.*

G.

Γαῖλαται, ων, οἱ. *The Gauls.*

γαλή, ἡς, ἡ. *A weasel, a cat.*

γαμέω, ὦ, fut. ἤσω, perf. γεγάμηκα, 1st aor. ἐγάμησα and ἐγημα. *To marry, to take in marriage* (said of the man).—In the middle γαμέομαι, οὔμαι, *to marry* (said of the female).

γάρ (conj.). *For.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence.)—Employed sometimes in interro-

TON

gations with the force of *then* ; as, τίς γάρ ; *who then* ?
 γελάω, ὦ, fut. ἄσω, perf. γεγέλᾱκα. *To laugh*.
 γελοῖος, α, ον (adj. from γελάω, *to laugh*). *Laughable, ridiculous*.
 γενεά, ἄς, ἡ (from γένος, *a race*). *Generation, birth, a family, a race*.
 γεννᾶω, ὦ, fut. ἥσω, perf. γεγέννηκα (from γένος, *a race*). *To beget, to produce*.
 γένος, εος, τό. *A race, birth, kind*.
 γεραίος, ἄ, ὄν (adj. from γῆρας, *old age*). *Aged, old, venerable*.
 γέρανος, ου, ὅ. *A crane*.
 γέρας, ἄτος (contr. ἄος, ὡς), τό. *A reward, dignity, esteem*.
 γέρων, οντος, ὅ. *An old man*.
 γεύω, fut. σω, perf. γέγευκα. *To give to taste, to entertain, to serve up before one*.—In the middle voice, γεύομαι, *to give to one's self to taste, to taste*.
 γέφυρα, ας, ἡ. *A bridge*.
 γεωργεῶ, ὦ, fut. ἥσω, perf. γεγεώργηκα (from γέα, old form for γῆ, *earth*, and ἔργον, *work*). *To till the earth, to cultivate*.
 γεωργός, οὔ, ὅ (from γέα for γῆ, *earth*, and ἔργον, *work*). *A husbandman, a farmer*.
 γῆ, ῆς, ἡ, contracted from γέα. *The earth, ground*.
 γῆρας, ἄτος (contr. ἄος, ὡς), τό. *Old age*.
 γίγας, αντος, ὅ. *A giant*.
 γίγνομαι (later form γίνομαι), fut. γενήσομαι, perf. γεγένημαι, 2d aor. mid. ἐγενόμην, perf. mid. γέγονα. *To become, to exist, to be*.
 γλυκύς, εἶα, ύ (adj.). *Sweet, agreeable*.
 γλῶσσα, ης, and γλῶττα, ης, ἡ. *The tongue, a tongue*.
 γνώμη, ης, ἡ. *Reason, opinion, intention, good sense*.
 γνωρίμος, ον (adj. from γνωρίζω, *to make known*). *Known, renowned*.
 γονεύς, έως, ὅ (from γόνος, *progeny*). *A father, a generator*.—In the plural, γονεῖς, *parents, ancestors*.

DAN

γός, ου, ὅ, and γόη, ης, ἡ (from γοάω, *to wail*). *Wailing, lamentation, groaning, sorrow*.
 γράμμα, ἄτος, τό (from γράφω, *to write*). *A letter (of the alphabet)*.—In the plural, *literature, letters, languages, learning*.
 γράφω, fut. ψω, perf. γέγραφα. *To write, to describe, to paint, to represent*.—In the middle voice, *to accuse*, i. e., *to cause the name of another to be written down by the magistrate*.
 Γρύλλος, ου, ὅ. *Gryllus, son of Xenophon*.
 γρύψ, γρυπός, ὅ. *A griffin, a fabulous animal*.
 γυμνάζω, fut. ἄσω, perf. γεγύμνακα (from γυμνός, *naked*). *To exercise, to train*.
 γυμνικός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from γυμνός, *naked*). *Gymnastic, pertaining to athletic exercises*.
 γυμνός, ἡ, ὄν (adj.). *Naked, nude, bare, destitute, exposed*.
 γυνή, αἰκός, ἡ. *A woman, a female*.—Vocative γύναι, from the old nominative γυναιξί.
 γύψ, γυπός, ὅ. *A vulture*.

Δ.

Δαΐδᾱλος, ου, ὅ. *Dadālus, a celebrated artificer of remote antiquity*.
 δαίμων, ονος, ὅ. *A divinity, a deity, a genius or guardian spirit, fortune, chance, fate*.
 δάκνω, fut. δήξομαι, perf. δέδηχα, 2d aor. ἐδάκον. *To bite, to sting*.
 δάκρυ, υος, τό. *A tear*.
 δάκρυμα, ἄτος, τό (from δακρύω, *to weep*). *A tear*.
 δακτύλιος, ου, ὅ (from δάκτυλος, *a finger*). *A finger-ring, a ring*.
 Δανάη, ης, ἡ. *Danaë, mother of Perseus*.
 Δαναΐδες, ων, αι. *The Danaïdes, or daughters of Danaus*.
 Δανᾱός, οὔ, ὅ. *Danāus, king of Argos*.
 δανείζω, fut. σω, perf. δεδάνεικα. *To lend*.—In the middle voice, *to borrow*, i. e., *to cause to be lent unto one's self*.

ΔΕΞ

δάπεδον, ον, τό (from δᾶ, Doric for γῆ, earth, and πέδον, a basis). A floor, a pavement, a surface of earth, a piece of ground.

δάφνη, ης, ἡ. Laurel, or, more strictly speaking, bay; a laurel-tree, a bay-tree.

Δάφνις, ἴδος, ὁ. Daphnis, a shepherd's name.

δέ (a particle). But, however, yet, therefore. It is opposed to μέν.

δεῖδω, future δεῖσω, perf. δέδεικα, perf. middle δέδοικα and δέδια. To fear, to be afraid. The perf. mid. has the signification of the present.

δείκνυμι, fut. δείξω, perf. δέδειχα. To show, to point out, to disclose, to represent.

δειλός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from δεῖδω, to fear). Cowardly, timid, weak, wretched.

δεινός, ἡ, ὄν (adj.). Dreadful, terrible, fearful; strong, powerful; bad, grievous.

δείπνον, ον, τό. A supper, a meal, a feast, an entertainment.

δεισιδαίμων, ον (adj. from δεῖδω, to fear, and δαίμων, the deity). Superstitious, one who worships through fear alone, not from true devotion.

δέκα (numeral adj.). Ten. Indeclinable.

δεκάπεντε (numeral adj. from δέκα, ten, and πέντε, five). Fifteen. Indeclinable.

δέκατος, η, ον (numeral adj. of the ordinal class, from δέκα, ten). Tenth.

δενδρόεις, ἥεσσα, ἦεν (adj. from δένδρον, a tree). Abounding in trees, woody.

δένδρον, ον, τό. A tree.

δεξιός, ἅ, ὄν (adj. from δέχομαι, to take). The right, on the right; dexterous, skilful, ingenious; auspicious, lucky, favourable.

δέραις, ἄτος, τό (from δέρω, to flay). A skin, a hide, leather.

δέρμα, ἄτος, τό (from δέρω, to flay). A skin, a hide.

δεσμός, οὔ, ὁ. A bond, a fetter, a tie.—In the plural, τὰ δεσμά.

ΔΙΑ

δεσμοπήριον, ον, τό (from δεσμοτήρ, a prisoner). A prison, a place of confinement.

δεσπότης, ον, ὁ (from δεσπόζω, to rule absolutely). A master, a lord, a despot.

δεύτερος, α, ον (adj.). Second.—δεύτερον, taken adverbially, in the second place.

δῆ (a particle). Now, certainly, truly; then, in fine, &c.

Δημοσθένης, ονς, ὁ. Demosthēnes, the celebrated Athenian orator.

δημόσιος, α, ον (adj. from δῆμος, the people). Public, common.

δηναιός, ἅ, ὄν (adj. from δῆν, a long time). Old, living long, lasting long, everlasting.

διά, prep. governing the genitive and accusative. Its leading and primitive meaning is through. With the genitive it denotes through, throughout, during, between. With the accusative, through, during, on account of, by reason of, &c. In composition it denotes through, thoroughly, effectually, and also carries with it in many instances the idea of separation, division, &c.

διαβάσις, εως, ἡ (from διαβαίνω, to pass through, to cross over). A passage, a crossing.

διαβοᾶω, fut. ἥσω, perf. διαβέδοηκα (from διά, thoroughly, and βοᾶω, to cry). To shout loudly, to cry aloud, to make public, to report, to divulge.

διαδόλη, ἥς, ἡ (from διαβάλλω, to slander, to calumniate). Slander, calumny, false accusation.

δαίμος, ον (adj. from διά, thoroughly, and αἷμα, blood). Bloody, covered with blood.

δαίτα, ης, ἡ. A mode of life, a plan of life, means of support, subsistence, diet.

διάκονος, ον, ὁ. An attendant, a servant, a messenger, an agent.

διακόσιοι, αι, α (numeral adj.). Two hundred.

διαλέγω, fut. ξω, perf. διαλέλοχα (from διά, through, and λέγω, to select). To separate, to select, to

ΔΙΑ

set apart.—In the middle voice, διαλέγομαι, to discourse, to converse.

διαλύσις, εως, ἡ (from διαλύω, to separate). Dissolution, separation, liberation, discharge, a reconciliation, i. e., a separation of contending parties, an agreement, a treaty.

διαμέτρος, ου, ἡ (from διά, through, and μετρέω, to measure). A diameter, a line drawn through a central point. Properly an adjective, with γραμμή, a line, understood.

διαπέμπω, fut. ψω, perf. διαπέπομφα (from διά, through or over, and πέμπω, to send). To send through, to transmit, to send away, to dismiss.

διαπύρος, ον (adj. from διά, thoroughly, and πῦρ, fire). Red-hot, glowing, burning, entirely on fire.

διασκεδάννυμι, future διασκεδάσω (from διά, thoroughly, and σκέδαννυμι, to scatter). To disperse, to scatter.

διασκίδνυμι, fut. διασκεδάσω (from διά, thoroughly, and σκίδνυμι, to scatter). To disperse, to scatter about.

διασπείρω, fut. διασπερῶ, perf. διέσπαρκα (from διά, thoroughly, and σπείρω, to sow). To scatter up and down. The primitive reference is to the scattering of seed in sowing; and then the later meaning refers to any scattering.

διάστας, εως, ἡ (from διά, apart, and ἵστημι, to stand). A standing apart, a difference, a disagreement, a separation.

διαταράσσω, fut. διαταράξω, perf. διατέταραχα (from διά, thoroughly, and ταραάσσω, to disturb). To agitate, to alarm, to disturb greatly.

διατίθημι, fut. διαθήσω, perf. διατέθεικα (from διά, apart, and τίθημι, to place). To dispose, to arrange, to set in order, to regulate.

ΔΙΩ

διαφθείρω, fut. διαφθερῶ, perf. διέφθαρκα (from διά, thoroughly, and φθείρω, to corrupt). To destroy, to ruin, to waste.

διδάσκῳλος, ου, ὁ (from διδάσκω, to teach). A teacher, a preceptor.

διδάσκω, fut. διδάξω, perf. δεδιδάχα. To teach, to instruct.

διδύμος, ον (adj. from δίς, twice). Double, twofold. As a substantive, a twin.

δίδωμι, fut. δώσω, perf. δέδωκα. To give, to grant, to deliver.

διζήμα, fut. διζήσομαι. To search, to go in quest of, to strive to obtain.

δικάζω, fut. ᾄσω (from δίκη, justice). To judge, to decide, to pronounce sentence, to condemn. —In the middle voice, to go to law, to contend at law, literally, to cause justice to be dispensed unto one's self.

δίκαιος, α, ον (adj. from δίκη, justice). Just, upright, right.

δικαστής, ου, ὁ (from δικάζω, to judge). A judge.

δίκη, ης, ἡ. Justice, right.

δίκτυον, ου, τό. A net.

Διογένης, ους, ὁ. Diogenes, a cynic philosopher.

Διονύσιος, ου, ὁ. Bacchus.

Διονυσίος, ου, ὁ. Dionysius, a man's name.

διότι (from διά and ὅτι). Why? wherefore?—Because, on this account.—That.

διπλός, όη, όον, contr. ούς, ή, ούν (adj. from δίς, twice, and πλέω, an old form, to fold). Double, twofold.

δίπους, ουν (adj. from δίς, twice, and πούς, a foot). Two footed, biped. δίς (numeral adv.). Twice.

δισμύριοι, αι, α (numeral adj. from δίς, twice, and μύριοι, ten thousand). Twenty thousand.

δισχίλιοι, αι, α (numeral adj. from δίς, twice, and χίλιοι, a thousand). Two thousand.

δίψα, ης, ή. Thirst.

διώκω, fut. ὤξω, perf. δεδίωχα. To pursue, to drive onward, to prosecute.

ΔΩΔ

διώρυξ, ὕχος, ἡ (from διά, through, and ὀρύσσω, to dig). *A canal, a trench.*

δόμος, ον, ὁ (from δέμω, to construct). *A house, a mansion, a dwelling.*

δόξα, ης, ἡ. *Opinion, report, fame.*
δορά, ὤς, ἡ (from δέρω, to flay). *A skin, a hide.*

δουλεία, ας, ἡ (from δούλος, a slave). *Slavery, servitude.*

δοῦλος, ον, ὁ (from δέω, to bind). *A slave.*

δουλοσύνη, ης, ἡ (from δούλος, a slave). *Slavery, servitude.*

δράκων, οντος, ὁ (from 2d aor. part. δρακὼν of δέρω, from the piercing sight assigned by the ancients to their fabled dragon). *A dragon, but more commonly a large serpent, a serpent, a snake.*

Δρακὼν, οντος, ὁ. *Draco, a celebrated Athenian lawgiver.*

δράμα, ἄτος, τό (from δράω, to do, to act). *A play, a drama.*

δριμύς, εἰα, ὅ (adj.). *Sharp, acrid, pungent, keen; fierce, severe.*

δρῦπτω, fut. ψω, perf. δέδρῡφα. *To tear, to scratch, to lacerate.*

δρῦς, ὅς, ἡ. *An oak-tree, a tree in general.*

δυνάμει, fut. δυνήσομαι, perf. δέδνημαι. *To be able, to have power, to avail, to be equivalent to.*

δυνάμεις, εως, ἡ (from δύνᾰμαι, to be able). *Power, might, force, skill; an armed force, a force, an army.*

δυνάτος, ἡ, ὅν (adj. from δύνᾰμαι, to be able). *Able, powerful, strong, robust, mighty.*

δύο (numeral adj.). *Two.*

δυσθῆμος, ον (adj. from δύς, a negative or privative particle, and θυμός, spirit). *Dejected, dispirited, desponding, discouraged.*

δύστηνος, ον (adj. from δύς, a negative or privative particle, and στένω, to groan). *Unfortunate, unhappy, miserable.*

Δωδώνη, ης, ἡ. *Dodōna, the seat of a celebrated oracle of Jove, in Epirus.*

ΕΓΩ

δῶμα, ἄτος, τό (from δέμω, to construct). *A house, a mansion.*

δῶρον, ον, τό (from δώω, to give). *A gift, a present.*

Ε.

ἐάν or ἄν, Attic ἤν (conditional particle). *If, provided.* Compound of εἰ and ἄν, and connected with the subjunctive and optative moods; more commonly with the former.

ἐαρ, ἔαρος, τό, contr. ἤρ, ἤρος. *The spring.*

ἐαρινός, ἡ, ὅν (adj. from ἐαρ, the spring). *Vernal, pertaining to the spring.*

ἐαυτοῦ, ἡς, οὔ (reflex. pron.). *His own, her own, of himself, of herself, &c.* Used often by the Attics for the first and second person also.

εἰώ, ὦ, fut. ἄσω, perf. εἰῶκα. *To permit, to allow, to leave, to give up, to yield.*

ἐβδομήκοντα, (numeral adj., indeclinable, from ἑβδομος, seventh, with numeral suffix). *Seventy.*

ἑβδομος, η, ον (numeral adj., ordinal class, from ἑπτὰ, seven). *Seventh.*

ἐγγύθεν (adv. from ἐγγύς, near). *Near, near at hand.* Primitive meaning, *from near at hand.*

ἐγείρω, fut. ἐγερῶ, perf. ἤγερκα. *To arouse, to excite, to awaken, to stir up.*—Perfect middle. ἐγρήγορα, *I am awake, i. e., I have awakened myself, and remain awake.*

ἐγκράτεια, ας, ἡ (from ἐγκράτης, holding firm, continent). *Continence, self-control, moderation, abstinence.*

ἐγκράτης, ἔς (adj. from ἐν, in, and κράτος, power, control). *Holding firm, continent, abstinent; possessed of, commanding, ruling, controlling.*

ἐγχειρίδιον, ον, τό (from ἐν, in, and χεῖρ, the hand). *A dagger, a short sword.*

ἐγώ (personal pronoun). *I.—ἐγω γε, I for my part.*

EK

ἐδνον, ου, τό. *A bridal present.*

The plural, ἐδνα, *bridal presents*, is most commonly used.

ἐδρα, ς, ἡ (from ἐδος, *a seat*). *A seat.*

ἐδω, fut. ἐδομαι, less frequently ἐδέσω, perf. ἐδήδοκα. *To eat.*

ἐθέλω, fut. ἐθελήσω, 1st aor. ἠθέλησα. *To will, to wish.* Compare θέλω.

ἐθίζω, fut. ἴσω, perf. εἰθίκα (from ἔθος, *custom*). *To accustom, to habituate.*—In the middle voice, *to accustom one's self, to be wont, to be accustomed.*

ἐθνος, εος, τό. *A nation.*

εἰ (conditional particle). *If.*—εἰ μὴ, *unless.*

εἶδος, εος, τό (from εἶδω, *to see*). *A form, an appearance, aspect, countenance.*

εἰδωλον, ου, τό (dim. from εἶδος, *a form*). *An image, a statue, a small image.*

εἰκάω, fut. ᾶσω, 1st aor. ἤκᾶσα (from εἰκα, *to be like*). *To compare, to liken, to conjecture.*

εἴκοσι (numeral adj.). *Twenty.*

εἰκοστός, η, ου (numeral adj. from εἴκοσι, *twenty*). *The twentieth.*

εἶκω, fut. εἴξω, perf. mid. εἵοικα. *To be like, to resemble, to seem.*

εἰκών, όνος, ἡ (from εἶκω, *to be like*). *An image, a likeness, a statue.*

εἰμί (substantive verb), fut. ἔσομαι. *To be.*

εἰπεῖν, 2d aor. inf. of the old form εἶπω, which comes itself from the earlier ἔπω. *To say.* The 2d aor. ind. is εἶπον, and the 2d aor. part. εἰπών. The present is not in use.

εἰρηναῖος, αῖα, αῖον (adj. from εἰρήνη, *peace*). *Peaceful, calm, quiet, pacific.*

εἰρήνη, ης, ἡ. *Peace.*

εἰς, prep. governing the accusative, and signifying *into, to, against, with respect to, into the presence of, before, &c.*

εἷς, μία, ἐν (numeral adj.). *One.*

ἐκ or ἐξ, prep. governing the genitive, and signifying *out, out of, from, by means of, from the time*

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that, since, &c. In composition it denotes *out, away, forth, and also utterly* (outerly), *completely, &c.* It is written ἐκ before a consonant, and ἐξ before a vowel.

ἐκαστος, η, ου (adj.). *Each, every one.*

ἐκάστοτε (adv. from ἐκαστος, *each, every*). *Every time, always, continually.*

ἐκατόμβη, ης, ἡ (from ἐκάτον, *a hundred, and βοῦς*). *A hecatomb, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or victims.*

ἐκάτόν (numeral adj., indeclinable). *A hundred.*

ἐκατοστός, ἡ, όν (numeral adj. from ἐκάτόν, *a hundred*). *The hundredth.*

ἐκεῖ (adv.). *There, in that place.* ἐκεῖνος, η, ο (pron.). *He, she, it; this, that.* Primitive meaning, *that person or thing there, the root being ἐκει.*

ἐκκλησία, ας, ἡ (from ἐκκαλέω, *to call forth, to summon*). *An assembly, a public meeting.*

ἐκπιτνέω, ᾶ, poetic form for ἐκπίπτω. *To fall out.*

ἐκπλέω, ᾶ, fut. ἐκπλεύσω, perf. ἐκπέπλευκα (from ἐκ, *forth, and πλέω, to sail*). *To sail away, to sail forth or out.*

ἐκρήσω, fut. ἐκρήξω, perf. ἐξέρρηχα (from ἐκ, *forth, and ῥήσω, to break*). *To break forth, to break out, to break loose, to rush forth.*

ἐκτείνω, fut. ἐκτενῶ, perf. ἐκτέτακα (from ἐκ, *out, and τείνω, to stretch*). *To stretch out, to extend.*

ἐκτίθημι, fut. ἐκθήσω, perf. ἐκτέθεικα (from ἐκ, *out, and τίθημι, to place*). *To set out, to place out, to expose.*—ἐκθεῖναι παιδίον, *to expose a child.*

ἐκτός (adv. from ἐκ). *Without.*

ἐκτος, η, ου (numeral adj. from ἕξ, *six*). *The sixth.*

ἐκτρέφω, fut. ἐκθρέψω, perf. ἐκτρέροφα (from ἐκ, *completely, and τρέφω, to nurture*). *To bring up, to rear from infancy, to nourish.*

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ἐκτυφλῶ, ὦ, fut. ὤσω, perf. ἐκτε-
τύφλωκα (from ἐκ, *completely*,
and τυφλῶ, *to blind*). *To make*
completely blind, to blind.

Ἑκτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ. *Hector, a cele-*
brated Trojan warrior.

ἐκὼν, οὔσα, ὄν (adj.). *Voluntary,*
willing, of free will, of one's own
accord.

ἐλαιον, ον, τό (from ἐλαία, *an olive*
tree). *Olive oil, oil.*

ἐλάσσων or ἐλάττων, ον (adj., *com-*
parative of ἐλαχὺς, and irregular
comparative of μικρός). *Less,*
smaller, inferior.

ἐλαύνω, fut. ἐλῶσω, perf. ἤλακα, and
with the reduplication, ἐλήλακα
(from ἐλῶ, *to urge onward*).
To impel, to drive, to urge on-
ward, to put to flight, &c.

ἐλάφος, ον, ὁ. *A stag.—ή ἐλάφος,*
A kind.

ἐλάχιστος, η, ον (adj., *superlative*
of ἐλαχὺς, and irreg. superl. of
μικρός). *Least, smallest, short-*
est, most insignificant.

ἐλαχὺς, εἶα, ὕ (adj.). *Small, short,*
little.

- ἐλεγχος, εος, τό. *Reproach, op-*
probrium, shame, ignominy.

ἐλεγχος, ον, ὁ. *A proof, convic-*
tion, confutation.

ἐλεημοσύνη, ης, ἡ (from ἐλεῆμην,
compassionate). *Pity, mercy,*
compassion.

Ἑλένη, ης, ἡ. *Helen, a female*
name.

Ἑλένος, ον, ὁ. *Helēnus, a man's*
name.

ἐλευθερία, ας, ἡ (from ἐλεύθερος,
free). *Freedom, liberty.*

ἐλευθέριος, ον (adj. from ἐλεύθε-
ρος, *free*). *Free, frank, liberal,*
manly.

ἐλεύθερος, α, ον (adj. from ἐλεύθω,
an old form for ἐρχομαι, *to come*
and go). *Free, i. e., having the*
right of coming and going where
one pleases.

ἐλέφας, αντος, ὁ and ἡ. *An ele-*
phant; ivory.

Ἑλικών, ὄνος, ὁ. *Helicon, a moun-*
tain in Boeotia, sacred to Apollo
and the Muses.

ΕΜΠ

Ἑλλάς, ἄδος, ἡ. *Greece, Hellas.*

Ἑλλην, ηνος, ὁ. *A Greek.—As a*
proper name, Hellen, son of Deu-
calion.—In the plural, οἱ Ἕλλην-
ες, the Greeks.

Ἑλληνικός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from Ἑλλην,
a Greek). *Greek, Grecian, Hel-*
lénic.

Ἑλλησποντος, ον, ὁ (from Ἑλλη,
Hellè, and πόντος, the sea). *The*
Hellespont, now the Dardanelles.
The ancient name arose from the
fable of Hellè, sister of Phryxus,
having been drowned in this sea
or strait.

ἐλπίς, ἴδος, ἡ. *Hope, expectation.*
ἐμαυτοῦ, ἡς (reflexive pronoun).
Of myself, mine, my own, &c.
Dative ἐμαυτῷ, to myself, in my-
self, &c.

ἐμβάλλω, fut. ἐμβῶ, perf. ἐμβέ-
δληκα (from ἐν, *in, and βάλλω,*
to cast). *To throw in, to place*
or put in, to suggest, to intro-
duce.

ἐμβρόντητος, ον (adj. from ἐμβρον-
τῶ, *to thunder at*). *Stupified,*
astounded, thundered at. *Com-*
pare the Latin attonitus. *The*
leading idea refers to a stupor
produced by the noise of thunder
rolling near.

ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν (pronominal adj. from
ἐμὸν, gen. of ἐγώ, *I*). *Mine.*

ἐμπεδῶ, fut. ἥσω, perf. ἐμπεπέδηκα
(from ἐν, *in, and πεδῶ, to fetter*).
To entangle, to fetter, to impede.

ἐμπειρος, ον (adj. from ἐν, *in,*
and πείρα, trial). *Experienced,*
versed in, acquainted with, hav-
ing made trial of.

ἐμπόριος, α, ον (adj. from ἐμπορος,
a merchant). *Pertaining to mer-*
chants, relating to trade, of trade,
of merchants.—The neuter ἐμ-
πόριον, ον, τό, is used also as a
noun, a place of trade, an empo-
rium, a mart.

ἐμπορος, ον, ὁ. *A merchant, a*
trader.

ἐμπτῶ, fut. ὄσω, perf. ἐμπεπτῶκα
(from ἐν, *in, and πτῶ, to spit*).
To spit upon, to spit into the
bosom of.

ἐμφῶγ, obsolete present, for which ἐσθίω is in use; 2d aor. ἐνέφαγον; 2d aor. infin. ἐμφῶγειν. *To eat up, to swallow up.*

ἐν, prep. governing the dative, and signifying *in, at, on*. In composition, with verbs, it denotes *in, upon, &c.* With adjectives, *in, furnished with, having, containing, &c.*

ἐνακόσιοι, αι, α (numeral adj.). *Nine hundred.*

ἐνδέκατος, η, ον (numeral adj. from ἐνδεκα, *eleven*). *The eleventh.*

ἐνδεῶ, fut. ἐνδεήσω. *To be wanting.*—In the middle voice, ἐνδέομαι, οὔμαι, fut. ἐνδεήσομαι. *To suffer want, to want.*

ἐνδοξος, ον (adj. from ἐν, *in*, and δόξα, *reputation, glory*). *Renowned, glorious, illustrious.*

ἐνδύω, fut. ὕσω, perf. ἐνδέδυκα (from ἐν, *in*, and δύω, *to enter*). *To put on.*—In the middle voice, *to clothe one's self.*

ἐνεκα (adv. with the genitive). *On account of, because of.*

ἐνενήκοντα (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Ninety.*

ἐνενηκοστός, ή, όν (numeral adj.). *The ninetieth.*

ἐνθεν, (adv.). *Hence, hereupon; thence, thereupon, &c.*

ἐνθυμέω, ὦ, fut. ἥσω, perf. ἐνθεύμηκα (from ἐν, *in*, and θυμός, *the mind*). *To consider, to think of, to ponder in mind, to reflect upon.*

—The middle voice is much more common than the active, and has the same meanings.

ἐνίστε (adv.). *Sometimes, at times, occasionally.*

ἐννακισχίλιοι, αι, α (numeral adj. from ἐννᾶκις, *nine times*, and χίλιοι, *a thousand*). *Nine thousand.*

ἐννᾶτος, η, ον (numeral adj. from ἐννέα, *nine*). *The ninth.*

ἐνθπλος, ον (adj. from ἐν, *in*, and θπλον, *a weapon*). *Armed, in arms, equipped.*

ἐνταῦθα (adv.). *Here, hither, there, thither, thereupon.*

ἐντεῦθεν (adv.). *Hence, thence, on this account, therefore.*

ἐντίθημι, fut. ἐνθήσω, perf. ἐντέθεικα (from ἐν, *in*, and τίθημι, *to place*). *To place in, to introduce, to communicate.*

ἐντίμος, ον (adj. from ἐν, *in*, and τιμή, *honour*). *Honoured, prized, valued.*

ἐνύπνιον, ον, τό (from ἐν, *in*, and ὕπνος, *sleep*). *A dream, a vision seen in sleep.*

ἐξ (prep.), same as ἐκ, but used before a vowel, whereas ἐκ is used before a consonant. See ἐκ.

ἐξ (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Six.*

ἐξαιρέω, ὦ, fut. ἥσω, perf. ἐξήρηκα, 2d aor. ἐξεῖλον (from ἐξ, *out*, and αἰρέω, *to take*). *To take out, to take away, to deprive.*

ἐξακισχίλιοι, αι, α (numeral adj. from ἐξᾶκις, *six times*, and χίλιοι, *a thousand*). *Six thousand.*

ἐξακόσιοι, αι, α (numeral adj.). *Six hundred.*

ἐξάπους, ονν (adj. from ἐξ, *six*, and πούς, *a foot*). *Six-footed.*

ἐξαρτᾶω, ὦ, fut. ἥσω, perf. ἐξήρτηκα (from ἐξ, *out of* or *from*, and ἀρτᾶω, *to suspend*). *To hang from, to hang to, to append, to suspend.*

ἐξεστι (impersonal verb), 3d sing. indic. of ἐξείμι. *It is lawful, it is permitted.*

ἐξήκοντα (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Sixty.*

ἐξορθῶω, ὦ, fut. ὤσω, perf. ἐξώρθωκα (from ἐξ, *completely*, and ὀρθῶω, *to make erect*). *To raise up, to place erect, to restore, to save.*

ἐοικε, 3d sing. perf. mid. of εἶκω. *It is like, it resembles, it seems, it is right, it is fitting.*

ἐορτή, ης, ή. *A feast, a banquet.* ἐός, ἐή, ἐόν (pronominal adj.). *His, her, &c.* Answering to the Latin *suus, sua, suum*.

ἐπαινέω, ὦ, fut. ἐσω, perf. ἐπήνεκα (from ἐπαινος, *praise*). *To praise, to commend, to approve of.*

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ἐπαινος, ου, ὁ. *Praise, commendation, approbation.*

Ἐραμινώδας, ου, ὁ. *Eraminondas, a celebrated Theban general.*

ἐπεί, (conj. and adv.). *Since, when, after that, after.*

ἐπειδή (conj. and adv.). *Since, when.*

ἐπειμι (from ἐπί, and εἰμι, to go).

To go to, to come to, to arrive at.

The present is used by the Attics in a future sense.

ἐπειτα (adv.). *Thereupon, then, afterwards.*

ἐπί, prep. governing genitive, dative, and accusative. Its primitive and leading signification is *on* or *upon*.—With the genitive it denotes *on, upon, in, at, &c.* With the dative, *upon, among, on account of, on condition, for*. With the accusative, *upon, against, for, in order to*. In composition, it expresses *addition, augmentation, increase, repetition, &c.*

ἐπίγραμμα, ἄτος, τό (from ἐπιγράφω, to write upon). *An inscription, and hence an epigram.*

ἐπιγράφω, fut. ψω, perf. ἐπιγέγραφα (from ἐπί, upon, and γράφω, to write). *To write upon, to inscribe.*

Επίδαμνος, ου, ἡ. *Epidamnus, a city of Illyricum.*

ἐπιθυμία, ας, ἡ (from ἐπί, and θυμός, the soul, desire). *Desire, a longing for, a wish for, &c.*

ἐπιλήσμων, ου (adj. from ἐπιλανθάνω, to forget). *Forgetful, forgetting.*

ἐπιμέλεια, ας, ἡ (from ἐπιμελής, careful). *Care, carefulness, attention, application.*

ἐπιπόνως (adv. from ἐπίπονος, laborious). *Laboriously, with difficulty.*

ἐπίσημος, ου (adj. from ἐπί, upon, and σῆμα, a mark). *Distinguished, marked, conspicuous, honourable, illustrious.*

ἐπισκοτέω, ὦ, fut. ἥσω, perf. ἐπεσκότηκα (from ἐπί, upon, and

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σκοτέω, to darken). *To darken, to obscure, to throw gloom upon.* ἐπιστάμαι, fut. ἐπιστήσομαι. *To know, to understand.*

ἐπιστήμη, ης, ἡ. *Knowledge, acquaintance with.*

ἐπιστολή, ἧς, ἡ (from ἐπιστέλλω, to send to). *A letter, an epistle, a message, a mandate.*

ἐπιτήδειος, α, ου (adj. from ἐπιτηδής, of which the neuter ἐπιτηδέες, sufficiently, adequately, is alone in use). *Fitting, adapted for, suitable, advantageous, convenient.*

ἐπίων, 2d aor. part. of ἐπειμι.

ἐπτά (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Seven.*

ἐπτακαίδέκατος, η, ου (numeral adj. from ἐπτά, seven, καί, and δέκατος, the tenth). *The seventeenth.* ἐπτακόσιοι, αι, α (numeral adj.). *Seven hundred.*

ἐπτάπλοος, ουν, contr. from ἐπτάπλοος (adj. from ἐπτά, seven, and πλέω, to fold). *Sevenfold.*

ἐρατεινός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from ἐραῶ, to love). *Lovely, amiable, pleasing.*

Ἐρατώ, ὅος, contr. οὗς, ἡ (from ἐράτός, lovely). *Erato, one of the Muses, presiding over amorous poetry.*

ἐργαστήριον, ου, τό (from ἐργάζομαι, to work). *A workshop, a place for working, an atelier of an artist.*

ἐργον, ου, τό. *Work, labour, employment; a deed, an act, a performance.*

ἐρέα, ας, ἡ. *Wool.*

ἐρέεος, ἐρέέα, ἐρέεον, contr. ἐρεοῦς, ἐρεῶ, ἐρεοῦν (adj. from ἐρέα, wool). *Made of wool, woollen.*

ἐρημῖος, αἶα, αἶον (adj. from ἐρημός, lonely). *Lonely, solitary, deserted, waste, uninhabited.*

ἐρήμος, η, ου (adj.). *Lonely, solitary, &c.* Like ἐρημῖος in all its meanings.

ἐριαύχην, εν (adj. from ἐρι, an intensive particle, very, and αὐχὴν, the neck). *Proud, haughty. Literally, stiff-necked.*

εἶρφη, ης, ἡ. *A kid.*

ETI

ἐρίφος, ου, ὁ. *A kid.*
 Ἐριχθόνιος, ου, ὁ. *Erichthonius, an early king of Athens.*
 Ἑρμίας, εἶον, contracted Ἑρμῆς, ου, ὁ. *Mercury, Hermes.*—Also, a *Herma*, or image of Mercury, namely, an erect oblong block of stone, surmounted with a head of Mercury, and set up at Athens in public places and before private dwellings.
 Ἑρμοκράτης, ους, ὁ. *Hermocrātes, a man's name.*
 ἐρρωμενός, ἡ, ὅν (adj. from ῥώννυμι, *to be strong*). *Strong, vigorous, robust.* Comparative ἐρρωμενέστερος, superlative ἐρρωμενέστατος.
 ἐρύθημα, ἄτος, τό (from ἐρυθαίνω, *to blush*). *A blush, modesty, redness.*
 ἐρυθριᾶω, ᾧ, fut. ᾤσω (from ἐρυθρός, *red*). *To grow red, to blush.*
 ἐρχομαι, fut. ἐλεύσομαι, perf. mid. ἤλυθα, and with the reduplication ἐλήλυθα; 2d aor. ἦλθον, by syncope for ἡλύθον. *To go, to come, to arrive, to proceed, &c.*
 ἐρωτᾶω, ᾧ, fut. ᾤσω, perf. ἥρωτηκα. *To question, to ask, to interrogate, to inquire.*
 ἐρώτημα, ἄτος, τό (from ἐρωτᾶω, *to question*). *A question, an inquiry, a demand.*
 ἐσθής, ἡτος, ἡ. *Clothing, raiment, attire, dress; a garment.*
 ἐσθίω, fut. ἔσω, perf. ἥσθικα. *To eat, to consume, to devour.*
 Ἑσπερίδες, ων, αἰ. *The Hesperides, the nymphs that had charge of the golden fruit in the fabled gardens called after their name.*
 ἐστιᾶω, ᾧ, fut. ᾤσω, perf. εἰστιᾶκα (from ἐστία, *a family hearth*). *To entertain, to receive into a house, to give a feast to.*
 ἐστώς, ᾧτος, perf. part. act. of ἴσθμι, for ἐστηκώς, *viz, ὅς.*
 ἑταῖρος, ου, ὁ. *A friend, a companion.*
 ἐτι (adv.). *Yet, as yet, besides, still, even now.*—οὐκ ἐτι, or οὐκ-ἐτι, *no longer, no more.*

EYM

ἔτος, εος, τό. *A year.*—κατ' ἔτος, *yearly, every year.*
 εὖ (adv.). *Well, rightly, properly.* Strictly speaking, the neuter of the adjective εὖς, *viz, εὔ.*
 Εὐβοία, ας, ἡ. *Eubœa, a large and fertile island off the coasts of Bœotia and Attica.*
 εὐγένεια, ας, ἡ (from εὖ, *well*, and γένος, *birth*). *Illustrious descent, noble birth; generosity, valour.*
 εὐγενής, ἐς (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and γένος, *birth*). *Well-born, nobly born; brave, valiant, generous.*
 εὐγεως, ων (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and γέα, for γῆ, *earth, soil*). *Fertile, productive.*
 εὐδαιμονεῶ, ᾧ, fut. ἥσω (from εὐδαίμων, *happy*). *To be happy, to be prosperous.*
 εὐδαιμονία, ας, ἡ (from εὐδαίμων, *happy*). *Happiness, prosperity.*
 εὐδαίμων, ον (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and δαίμων, *a genius*). *Happy, prosperous, fortunate.* Literally, having a good genius to rule the hour.—Opposed, consequently, to κακοδαίμων.
 εὐεργεσία, ας, ἡ (from εὐεργής, *kind*). *Kindness, benevolence, beneficence; an act of kindness.*
 εὐεργετῶ, ᾧ, fut. ἥσω, perf. εὐηργέτηκα (from εὐεργέτης, *a benefactor*). *To confer benefits, to confer a favour, to benefit, to be kind, to do good.*
 εὐεργέτημα, ἄτος, τό (from εὐεργετέω, *to confer benefits*). *A benefit, a kindness, a favour.*
 εὐθραυστος, ον (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and θραύω, *to break*). *Easily broken, fragile.*
 Εὐθύφρων, ᾧτος, ὁ. *Euthyphro, a man's name.*
 εὐκαταφρόνητος, ον (adj. from εὖ, *easily*, and καταφρονέω, *to despise*). *Contemptible, despicable.*
 εὐλάβεσθαι, οὔμαι, fut. ἥσομαι (from εὐλάβης, *circumspect, cautious*). *To be circumspect, to avoid, to shun, to beware of.*
 Εὐμενίδες, ων, αἰ. *The Eumenides, a name given to the Furies.*

ΕΥΦ

εὖνοια, ας, ἡ (from εὖνοος, favourable). Kind feeling, good will, attachment, affection.
 εὐνοῦχος, ου, ό. A eunuch.
 εὖοπλος, ου (adj. from εὖ, well, and όπλον). Well-armed.
 εὐπλόκαμος, ου (adj. from εὖ, well, and πλόκαμος, a curl). Fair-curled, having beautiful curls or tresses.
 εὐποίητος, ου (adj. from εὖ, well, and ποίητος, made). Well-made.
 εὐρεῖς, εως, ἡ (from εὐρίσκω, to find). Invention, discovery, a finding.
 εὕρημα, άτος, τό (from εὐρίσκω, to find). Anything found, a prize, an invention, a discovery.
 Εὐρίπιδης, ου, ό. Euripides, a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.
 εὐρίσκω, fut. εὕρησω, perf. εὕρηκα, 2d aor. εὕρον. To find, to invent.
 Εὐρυδικη, ης, ἡ. Eurydice, wife of Orpheus.
 Εὐρυμέδων, ουτος, ό. The Eurymedon, a river of Pamphylia, in Asia Minor.—Also a name of a king, Eurymedon.
 Εὐρυπτόλεμος, ου, ό. Euryptolēmus, a man's name.
 εὐρύς, εἰα, ύ (adj.). Broad, wide.
 εὐσεβής, ἐς (adj. from εὖ, well, and σέβω, to worship). Pious, religious.
 εὐσχήμων, ου (adj. from εὖ, well, and σχῆμα, form). Of a good form, of a graceful appearance, handsome, comely, dignified.
 εὕτακτος, ου (adj. from εὖ, well, and τύσσω, to arrange). Well-arranged, orderly, correct.
 Εὐτέρπη, ης, ἡ. Euterpe, one of the Muses.
 εὐτυχία, ας, ἡ (from εὖ, well, and τύχη, fortune). Good fortune, success, prosperity.
 εὐφημία, ας, ἡ (from εὖ, well, and φημί, to say). Language of good omen, a good omen, praise, fame.
 εὕφορος, ου (adj. from εὖ, well, and φέρω, to bear). Fruitful, productive, abundant.
 Εὕφρατης, ου, ό. The Euphrates, a river of Asia.

ΖΑΩ

εὕφωνος, ου (adj. from εὖ, well, and φωνή, a voice). Sweet-voiced, melodious, tuneful.
 εὕχαρις, ι (adj. from εὖ, well, and χάρις, grace, attraction). Graceful, agreeable, acceptable, attractive.
 εὕωδα, ας, ἡ (from εὖ, well, and όζω, to smell). A sweet odour, perfume, fragrance.
 ἐπίστημι, fut. ἐπιστήσω, perf. ἐπέστηκα, 2d aor. ἐπέστην, (from ἐπί, on or upon, and ίστημι, to place). To place on or over, to appoint. The perf., pluperf., and 2d aor. have a neuter signification, to stand with, to aid.
 ἐφορᾶω, ώ, fut. ᾶσω, perf. ἐφεώρακα (from ἐπί, upon, and όρᾶω, to look). To look upon, to survey, to inspect.
 ἐχθρα, ας, ἡ (properly fem. of ἐχθρός). Hatred, enmity.
 ἐχθρός, ά, όν (adj. from ἐχθος, hatred). Hated, hostile.—As a substantive, ἐχθρός, ου, ό, a private foe, an enemy, opposed to πολέμιος, a public foe, and corresponding to the Latin inimicus; whereas, πολέμιος answers to hostis.
 ἐχϋρός, ά, όν (adj. from ἐχω, to hold or keep). Firm, secure, strong, steadfast.
 ἐχω, fut. ἔξω and σχήσω, perf. ἔσχηκα, 2d aor. ἔσχον, 2d aor. imper. σχές. To have, to hold, to retain, to keep.—With an adverb, ἐχω is to be rendered by the verb to be; as, καλῶς ἐχει, it is well; ὀρθῶς ἐχει, it is right; i. e., it has itself well; it has itself right; the reflexive pronoun being understood.—In the middle voice, ἐχομαι, to hold to or by, with a genitive.

Ζ.

ζάω, ώ (fut. and perf. not in use, for which the corresponding tenses of βίωω are employed. The contractions are in η instead of α; as, ζάω, ζάεις, ζῆς, ζάει, ζῆ, &c., and in the imperf. ἔζων, ἔζης,

ΗΘΟ

ἐξῆ, &c.). *To live*.—οἱ ζῶντες, *the living*, literally, *they who live*.
 ζεύγνυμι, fut. ζεύσω, perf. ἐζευχα.
To join, to yoke, to harness.—It is used also in the sense of *to throw a bridge over a river or strait*, i. e., *to join the opposite sides by a bridge*.
 Ζεὺς, gen. Διός, &c., δ. *Jupiter*. Consult page 85, where the declension is given.
 Ζεφύρος, ου, δ. *Zephyr, the west wind*.
 ζημία, ας, ἡ. *An injury, harm, loss, damage, punishment*.
 ζημιῶ, ὦ, fut. ὥσω, perf. ἐζημίωκα (from ζημία, *punishment*). *To punish, to chastise, to injure, to harm*.
 Ζήνων, ωνος, δ. *Zeno, a distinguished philosopher, the founder of the Stoic sect*.
 ζητέω, ὦ, fut. ἥσω, perf. ἐζήτηκα. *To search for, to seek, to ask*.
 ζήτημα, ὅτος, τό (from ζητέω, *to seek*). *A thing sought, an object of search, a search*.
 ζωή, ἡς, ἡ (from ζάω, *to live*). *Life*.
 ζῶον, ου, τό (from ζάω, *to live*). *A living creature, an animal*.
 ζωστήρ, ἦρος, δ (from ζώννυμι, *to gird*). *A girdle, a belt, a girth*.

Η

ἢ (conj.). *Or*. When two occur in separate and succeeding clauses, as, ἢ—ἢ, the first signifies *either*, the second *or*.—After a comparative, ἢ has the meaning of *than*.
 ἡβή, ης, ἡ. *Youth, the bloom of youth, puberty*.—As a noun, Ἥβη, ης, ἡ, *Hēbe, the goddess of youth*.
 ἡγεμών, ὄνος, δ (from ἡγέομαι, *to lead*). *A leader, a commander*. Sometimes a *guide*.
 ἡδονή, ἡς, ἡ (from ἡδομαι, *to delight*). *Pleasure, enjoyment*.
 ἡδύς, εἶα, ὅ (adj.). *Sweet, pleasing*.
 ἡδύφωνος, ου (adj. from ἡδύς, *sweet*, and φωνή, *a voice*). *Sweet-voiced, melodious, tuneful*.
 ἥθος, εος, τό. *Custom, habit, manner*.

ΘΑΝ

ἥκιστος, η, ου (adj., superlative, and ἥσσων, ου, comparative, irreg. of μικρός). *Least, smallest*.
 ἥκω, fut. ἥξω, perf. ἤκα. *To come*. The present indic. means *I have come, I am present*; the imperfect, *I had come, I was present*.
 Ἠλεῖοι, ων, οἱ. *The Elēans, the inhabitants of Elis* (Ἠλῖς), a country of the Peloponnesus.
 ἥλιος, ου, δ. *The sun*.
 Ἠλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ. *Elis, a country of the Peloponnesus*.
 ἥλος, ου, δ. *A nail, a peg*.
 ἡμέρα, ας, ἡ. *A day*.—καθ' ἡμέραν, *daily*.
 ἥμερος, ου (adj.). *Mild, gentle, tame*.
 ἡμέτερος, α, ου (poss. pron. from ἡμεῖς). *Ours*.
 ἡμίς, εἶα, ὅ (adj.). *Half*.
 ἦν (conj.). *If*, Attic for ἄν or εἰν.
 ἡπειρος, ου, ἡ. *A continent, a main land*.
 ἦρ, ἦρος, τό (contracted from ἔαρ, ἔαρος). *The spring*.
 Ἥρα, ας, ἡ. *Juno, the spouse of Jove*.
 Ἡρακλῆς, contr. Ἡρακλῆς, gen. εος, contr. οὗς, δ. *Hercules*.
 Ἡρόδοτος, ου, δ. *Herodōtus, a celebrated Greek historian*.
 ἥρως, ωος, δ. *A hero*.
 ἥσσων, ου, (irregular comparative of μικρός). *Less, smaller, vid.*
 ἥκιστος.
 Ἡφαιστος, ου, δ. *Vulcan*.
 ἡχώ, ὄος, contr. οὗς, ἡ. *A sound, an echo*.—As a proper name, the nymph *Echo*.
 ἠώς, ὄος, contr. οὗς, ἡ. *The dawn*.—As a proper name, *Aurora, goddess of the dawn or morning*.

Θ

θάλασσα, ης, ἡ. *The sea*.
 Θάλεια, ας, ἡ. *Thalīa, one of the Muses*.
 Θαλῆς, ἦτος and οὔ, δ. *Thales, one of the seven wise men of Greece, and a celebrated philosopher*.
 θάνατηφόρος, ου (adj. from θάνατος, *death*, and φέρω, *to bring*). *Causing death, deadly*.

ΘΕΥ

θάνατος, ου, ὁ. *Death.*
 θάπτω, fut. ψω, perf. τεθάψα, 2d aor. ἔταφον. *To bury, to inter.*
 θαρρῶ, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. τεθάρρηκα (from θάρρος, *confidence, courage*). *To be of good cheer, to be confident, to be courageous.*—The old form was θαρσέω, and the old form of θάρρος was θάρσος.
 θαρσέω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, earlier form of θαρρῶ, which see.
 θάρσος, εος, τό. *Courage, boldness, confidence.*—The later form was θάρρος.
 θαῦμα, ἄτος, τό. *A wonder, wonder, astonishment, admiration.*
 θαυμάζω, fut. ἄσω, perf. τεθαυμάκα (from θαῦμα, *a wonder*). *To wonder at, to admire.*—The fut. mid. is more used than the fut. active.
 θαυμαστός, ἦ, ὄν (adj. from θαυμάζω, *to wonder at*). *Wonderful, admirable.*
 θεά, ἄς, ἡ. *A goddess.*
 θεάμα, ἄτος, τό (from θεάομαι, *to behold*). *A sight, a spectacle.*
 θεάομαι, ὦμαι, fut. ἄσομαι, perf. τεθεῶμαι. *To see, to behold.*
 θεάτρον, ου, τό (from θεάομαι, *to behold*). *A theatre.*—Contracted from θεατήριον, *a place for beholding.*
 θελκτήριος, ου (adj. from θέλω, *to soothe*). *Soothing, alleviating.*
 θέλω, fut. ἦσω, perf. τεθέληκα. *To will, to wish.*
 θεμέλιον, ου, τό. *A foundation.*
 θεμιστοκλῆς, έους, ὁ. *Themistocles, a celebrated Athenian statesman and leader.*
 Θεόπομπος, ου, ὁ. *Theopompus, a man's name.*
 θεός, οῦ, ὁ. *A god, a divinity.*
 θεσπίζω, fut. ἴσω, perf. τεθέσπικα (from θέσπις, *prophetic*). *To predict, to announce beforehand, to give an oracle, to declare as an oracle.*
 Θεσσαλός, ἦ, ὄν (adj.). *Thessalian.*—Later form Θεττᾶλός, ἦ, ὄν.
 θεωρῶ, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. τεθεώρηκα. *To behold, to see, to contemplate, to observe.*

ΘΥ

Θηβαϊκός, ἦ, ὄν (adj. from Θῆβαι, *Thebes*). *Theban, of or belonging to Thebes.*
 Θηβαίος, α, ου (adj. from Θῆβαι, *Thebes*). *Theban.*—As a substantive, Θηβαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Thebans.*
 θῆλυς, εια, υ (adj.). *Female, feminine, effeminate.*
 θῆρ, θηρός, ὁ. *A wild beast, a beast of prey, a wild creature.*
 Θηραμένης, ου, ὁ. *Theramēnes, a man's name.*
 θηρίον, ου, τό (from θῆρ, *a wild beast*). *A wild animal, a wild creature.*
 θησαυρός, οῦ, ὁ. *A treasure, a treasury.*
 Θησεύς, έως, ὁ. *Theseus.*
 θνήσκω, fut. mid. θανοῦμαι, perf. τέθνηκα, 2d aor. ἔθانون. *To die.*
 θνητός, ἦ, ὄν (adj. from θνήσκω, *to die*). *Mortal.*
 θοός, ἦ, ὄν (adj.). *Swift, fleet, rapid.*
 Θράξ, ᾱκός, ὁ. *A Thracian.*
 Θράσυλλος, ου, ὁ. *Thrasyllus, a man's name.*
 θρεπτικός, ἦ, ὄν (adj. from τρέφω, fut. θρέψω, *to nourish*). *Nourishing, nutritive.*
 θρήνημα, ἄτος, τό (from θρηνέω, *to lament*). *Lamentation, sorrow.*
 θρήνος, ου, ὁ. *Wailing, lamentation, a dirge.*
 θρίξ, τρίχος, ἡ. *The hair.*
 θρόνος, ου, ὁ. *A seat, a throne.*
 θυγάτηρ, έρος, ἡ. *A daughter.*
 θύλακος, ου, ὁ. *A sack, a wallet, a bag.*
 θυμός, οῦ, ὁ. *The soul, spirit, courage, desire, feeling, emotion.*
 θύρα, ας, ἡ. *A door.*
 θυρίον, ου, τό (dim. from θύρα). *A small door, an aperture.*
 θυσιᾶ, ας, ἡ (fromθύω, *to sacrifice*). *A sacrifice.*
 θύω, fut. θύσω, perf. τέθυκα. *To sacrifice.*—In the middle voice, *to inspect the entrails of the victim, in order to divine the future, i. e., to sacrifice for one's self, for one's future advantage.*

ΙΙΙΙ

θύωμα, ἄτος, τό (from θύω, to sacrifice). *Incense, perfume.*

I.

Ἰάνυξ, ὕγος, ὁ. *The northwest wind.*—Ἰάνυγες, ὦν, οἱ, the *Iapygians*, a people of lower Italy.
Ἰάσων, ονος, ὁ. *Jason*, the leader of the Argonauts.

ἰατρική, ἥς, ἡ (properly the feminine of ἰατρικός, *healing*, with τέχνη understood). *The healing art.*

ἰβις, ἰδος, ἡ. *The ibis*, a bird held sacred by the Egyptians.

ἰδίος, α, ὦν (adj.). *Proper, own, private, peculiar.*

ἰδών, οὔσα, ὄν, 2d aor. part. act. of εἶδω, to see.

ἰεραξ, ἄκος, ὁ. *A hawk.*

ἱερεὺς, ἑως, ὁ (from ἱερός, *sacred*).
A priest.

ἱερός, ἅ, ὄν (adj.). *Sacred, holy.*—As a substantive, ἱερόν, οὔ, τό, a temple.—In the plural, τὰ ἱερά, *victims.*

ἱκάνος, ἡ, ὄν (adj.). *Befitting, fit, convenient.*

ἱλεως, ὦν (adj.). *Auspicious, mild, favourable, cheerful.*

ἱλη, ἥς, ἡ. *A troop, a band, a crowd.*

ἱμάς, ἄντος, ὁ. *A thong.*

ἱμάτιον, ον, τό. *A garment, a cloak.*

ἰνᾷ (conj.). *That, in order that.*
Joined to the subjunctive and optative.

ἰνᾷ (adv.). *Where.* Joined to the indicative.

Ἰνᾶχος, ον, ὁ. *Inächus*, king of Argos.

Ἰνδία, ας, ἡ. *India.*

Ἰνδός, οὔ, ὁ. *The Indus.*

ἰός, οὔ, ὁ. *A dart, a javelin, poison.*
ἱππασίμος, ον (adj. from ἱππάζω, to ride). *Adapted for riding, level, even.*

ἱππειος, α, ὦν (adj. from ἵππος, a horse). *Pertaining to cavalry, equestrian.*

ἱππεύς, ἑως, ὁ (from ἵππος, a horse).
A horseman, a knight.

Ἰπποδάμας, αντος, ὁ. *Hippodamas*, a man's name.

ΚΑΘ

ἱππόδρομος, ον, ὁ (from ἵππος, a horse, and δρόμος, a race-course)
A hippodrome, a circus.

ἱπποκένταυρος, ον, ὁ and ἡ (from ἵππος, a horse, and κένταυρος, a centaur). *A centaur*, a fabulous animal, half human and half horse.

ἱπποκόμος, ον, ὁ (from ἵππος, a horse, and κομέω, to tend). *A groom.*

Ἰππολύτη, ἥς, ἡ. *Hippolyte*, queen of the Amazons.

ἵππος ον, ὁ. *A horse.*—ἡ ἵππος, a mare, and also cavalry.

ἰσθμός, οὔ, ὁ. *An isthmus.*—The term is often used singly, to denote the Isthmus of Corinth.

ἰστημι, fut. στήσω, perf. ἔστηκα. *To place, to set, to cause to stand.*
The perfect, ἔστηκα, means *I stand*; the pluperfect, εἰστήκειν, *I was standing*; the 2d aor., ἔστην, *I stood.*

ἰστῖον, ον, τό (dim. from ἰστός). *A sail.*

ἱστορία, ας, ἡ (from ἵστωρ, ορος, one who knows). *History, the knowledge of past events.*

ἰσχνόφωνος, ον (adj. from ἰσχνός, feeble, and φωνή, a voice). *Of feeble voice or note.*

ἰσχυρός, ἅ, ὄν (adj. from ἰσχύς, strength). *Strong, powerful.*

ἰσχύω, fut. ὕσω, perf. ἰσχῦκα. *To be strong, to be powerful.*

Ἰταλία, ας, ἡ. *Italy.*

ἰχθύς, υός, ὁ. *A fish.*

ἰχνεύμων, ονος, ὁ. *An ichneumon*, called also an Egyptian rat.

K.

Κάδμος, ον, ὁ. *Cadmus.*

καθῦπερ (adv.). *Just as, even as.*

καθᾶρός, ἅ, ὄν (adj.). *Pure, clean.*

καθίζω, fut. καθιζήσω, Attic καθιῶ, perf. not in use, 1st aor. ἐκαθίσα (from κατά, down, and ἵζω, to cause to sit). *To set, to place, to seat.*—In the middle voice, καθίζομαι, to seat one's self, to sit.

καθίστημι, fut. καταστήσω, perf. καθέστηκα (from κατά, down,

KAI

and ἵστημι, to place or set). To set down, to place down, to constitute, to establish.
καί (conj.). And, even, also. **καί**—**καί**, both—and.
καίριος, α, ον (adj. from **καιρός**, a fit season). Timely, opportune, seasonable, important.
καιρός, οὔ, ὁ. A particular season, a fit occasion, a suitable time, an opportunity.
Καῖσαρ, ἄρος, ὁ. *Cæsar*.
κακοδαίμων, ον (adj. from **κακός**, evil, and **δαίμων**, a genius). Unfortunate, unlucky, an evil genius ruling the hour.
κακολογέω, ὦ, fut. ἤσω, perf. **κεκακολόγηκα** (from **κακός**, evil, and **λέγω**, to speak). To revile, to slander.
κακόνους, contr. **ους**, ονν (adj. from **κακός**, evil, and **νόος**, mind). Malevolent, hostile.
κακός, ἡ, ὅν (adj.). Bad, wicked, vile, cowardly, &c.—**κακόν**, οὔ, τό, an evil.
κάλυθος, ον, ὁ. A basket.
κάλεω, ὦ, fut. ἔσω, perf. **κέκληκα**. To call, to invite, to invoke, to name, to summon.
Καλλιόπη, ης, ἡ. Calliope, one of the Muses.
κάλλος, εος, τό (from **καλός**, beautiful). Beauty.
κάλος, ἡ, ὅν (adj.). Beautiful, handsome, good, beloved, virtuous, honourable, becoming.
κάλυβη, ης, ἡ (from **καλύπτω**, to conceal, 2d aor. **ἐκάλυβον**). A hut, a tent, an envelope, a covering.
καλῶς (adv. from **καλός**, beautiful). Beautifully, well, in a becoming manner, finely.
κάμηλος, ον, ὁ. A camel.
κάμνω, fut. **κάμω**, perf. **κέκμηκα**, 2d aor. **ἐκάμουν**. To labour, to toil.
κάν, for **καί** **ἐάν** or **ἄν**. And if, even though.
κάνισκλον, ον, τό (dim. from **κάννα**). A small basket.
Καππάδοξ, οκος, ὁ. A Cappadocian.

KAT

καρδία, ας, ἡ. A heart.
καρπός, οὔ, ὁ. Fruit.
καρτερικός, ἡ, ὅν (adj. from **καρτερός**). Able to endure, firm, enduring, patient.
Καρχηδών, ὄνος, ἡ. Carthage.
Κάστωρ, ορος, ὁ. Castor, brother of Pollux.
κατά, prep. governing genitive and accusative. With the genitive it denotes against, down from, &c. With the accusative, according to, as regards, &c.—In composition it has generally the force of down, or else carries with it the idea of stability, firmness, the doing a thing thoroughly, forcibly, &c.
καταβιβρώσκω, fut. **καταβρώσω**, perf. **καταβέβρωκα** (from **κατά**, greedily, and **βιβρώσκω**, to eat). To devour, to consume, to eat up.
καταδικάζω, fut. **ἄσω**, perf. **καταδεδικᾶκα** (from **κατά**, against, and **δικάζω**, to decide). To condemn.
καταζεύγνυμι, fut. **καταζεύξω**, perf. **κατέζευχα** (from **κατά**, thoroughly, and **ζεύγνυμι**, to yoke or join). To unite firmly, to yoke together, to join closely.
κατακλείω, fut. **είσω**, perf. **κατακέκλεικα** (from **κατά**, thoroughly, and **κλείω**, to confine). To lock in, to shut in or up, to confine, to imprison.
κατακόπτω, fut. **ψω**, perf. **κατακέκοφα** (from **κατά**, completely, and **κόπτω**, to cut). To cut in pieces, to cut up.
καταλαμβάνω, fut. **καταλήψομαι**, perf. **καταέληφα**, Attic **κατείληφα**, 2d aor. **κατέλαβον** (from **κατά**, down upon, and **λαμβάνω**, to seize). To come suddenly upon, to find, to seize, to overtake, to apprehend.
καταλείπω, fut. **ψω**, perf. **καταλέλειφα**, perf. mid. **καταέλοιπα**, 2d aor. **κατέλιπον** (from **κατά**, completely, and **λείπω**, to leave). To abandon, to leave behind.
κατάλογος, ον, ὁ (from **κατάλέγω**, to enumerate). A catalogue, a list.

ΚΕΑ

καταλύω, fut. ὑσω, perf. καταλέλυκα (from κατά, completely, and λύω, to loosen). To dissolve, to destroy, to break up.

καταπέμπω, fut. ψω, perf. καταπέμπομαι (from κατά, down, and πέμπω, to send). To send down, to send away, to send off, to dismiss.

καταπλήσσω, fut. ξω, perf. καταπέπληχα (from κατά, forcibly, and πλήσσω, to strike). To dismay, to strike with fear or terror.

κατασβέννυμι, fut. κατασβέσω, perf. κατέσβεκα (from κατά, completely, and σβέννυμι, to extinguish). To extinguish, to put completely out, to quench entirely.

κατασκευάζω, fut. ἄσω, perf. κατεσκευάκα (from κατά, completely, and σκενάζω, to arrange). To arrange, to put in order, to dispose.

κατάσκοπος, ου, ό (from κατά, carefully, and σκοπέω, to observe). A scout, a spy, an observer.

καταστρέφω, fut. ψω, perf. κατέστρεφα (from κατά, down, and στρέφω, to turn). To overthrow, to subjugate, to overturn.

κατατίθημι, fut. καταθήσω, perf. κατατέθεικα (from κατά, down, and τίθημι, to put or place). To put down, to deposit, to place firmly.

καταφρονέω, fut. ήσω, perf. καταπεφρόνηκα (from κατά, down, and φρονέω, to think). To contemn, to despise, to disregard.

κάτοπτρον, ου, τό (from κατά, at, and όπτομαι, to look). A mirror.

καύχημα, άτος, τό (from καυχάομαι, ώμαι, to boast). A boast.

κέαρ, contr. κήρ, gen. κέαρος, contr. κήρος. The heart.

κείμαι, fut. κείσομαι, perf. wanting. To lie down, to lie.

κείρω, fut. κερῶ, perf. κέκαρκα. To cut off, to shear, to plunder.

κέλευθος, ου, ή. A way, a path.

κελεύω, fut. σω, perf. κεκέλευκα. To order, to command, to incite.

ΚΛΕ

κένταυρος, ου, ό. A centaur, a fabulous being, half human and half horse.

κέντρον, ου, τό (from κεντέω, to prick). A sting, a goad.

κεράννυμι, fut. κεράσω, perf. κέκρακα, perf. pass. κέκραμαι, 1st aor. έκράθην. To mix, to mingle.

κέρας, άτος, contr. άος, ως, τό. A horn.

κεραυνός, ου, ό. A thunderbolt.

κέρδος, εος, τό. Gain, profit.

Κέρκυρα, ας, ή. Corcyra, now Corfu, an island off the coast of Epirus.

κεφαλή, ης, ή. A head.

κήπος, ου, ό. A garden.

κήρενος, η, ου (adj. from κηρός, wax). Waxed, made of wax.

κήρυξ, ύκος, ό. A herald.

Κηφισόδωρος, ου, ό. Cephisodorus, a man's name.

κίβωτός, ου, ή. A coffer, a chest.

Κίθαιρων, ύνος, ό. Cithæron, a mountain of Bœotia.

κιθάρα, ας, ή. A harp, a lyre.

κιθάρωδew, ώ, fut. ήσω (from κιθάρα, a harp, and αείδω, to sing). To sing to the harp or lyre.

Κίκερων, υνος, ό. Cicero.

Κιλικία, ας, ή. Cilicia, a country of Asia Minor.

κίνδυνος, ου, ό. Danger, risk.

κινέω, ώ, fut. ήσω, perf. κέκίνηκα. To move, to arouse.

κίνησις, εως, ή (from κινέω, to move). A moving, a movement, a motion.

κίς, κίός, ό. A wood-worm, a corn-weevil.

κισσός, ου, ό. Ivy.

κλαίω, Attic κλαῶ, fut. κλαύσω, perf. κέκλαυκα, perf. pass. κέκλανμαι, 2d aor. έκλαον. To weep.

Κλεάνθης, ου, ό. Cleanthes, a philosopher of the Stoic sect.

Κλέαρχος, ου, ό. Clearchus, a Greek commander.

κλειθρον, ου, τό (from κλείω, to confine). A bolt, a bar, a lock.

Κλειώ, όος, contr. ούς, ή. Clio, one of the Muses.

ΚΟΣ

κλέος, έεος, contr. έους, τό (from κλέω, to render famous). *Reputation, fame, glory.*
 κλέπτης, ου, ό (from κλέπτω, to steal). *A thief.*
 Κλεωναί, ών, αί. Cleōnæ, a city of Argolis.
 κληρῶν, ώ, fut. ώσω, perf. κεκληρωκα (from κληρος, a lot). *To cast lots, to choose by casting lots.*—In the middle voice, to obtain by casting lots.
 κλίμαξ, άκος, ή. *A stairs, a ladder.*
 κλίνη, ης, ή (from κλίνω, to bend or recline). *A couch.*
 κλοπαίος, α, ου (adj. from κλώψ, a thief). *Stolen.*
 κλών, ωνός, ό (from κλάω, ώ, to break). *A shoot, a sprout, a small branch.*
 κοιλαίνω, fut. άνώ, perf. κεκοίλαγκα (from κοίλος, hollow). *To hollow, to make hollow.*
 κοινός, ή, όν (adj.). *Common, public, vulgar, mean.*
 κολάζω, fut. άσω, perf. κεκόλακα. *To punish, to chastise.*
 κόλασις, εως, ή (from κολάζω, to chastise). *Chastisement, the act of chastising.*
 Κολχίς, ίδος, ή. Colchis, a country on the eastern shore of the Euxine.
 Κόλχος, ου, ό. *A Colchian, a native of Colchis.*
 κόμη, ης, ή. *The hair of the head, hair.* Applied figuratively to the leaves of trees.
 Κόνων, ωνος, ό. Conon, an eminent Athenian.
 κόρυξ, άκος, ό. *A raven.*
 κόρη, ης, ή. *A virgin, a maiden.*
 κόρος, ου, ό. *A youth, a young man.*
 κορυδαλλίς or κορυδαίλις, ίδος, ή (from κόρυς, a helmet). *The crested lark.*
 κόρυς, υθος, ή. *A helmet.*—In the accus. sing. κόρυθα and κόρυν.
 κορώνη, ης, ή. *A crow; a ring or handle of a door; a crown.*
 κόσμος, ου, ό. *Order, arrangement, ornament, attire; the world, the universe.*

ΚΡΥ

κουρεύς, έως, ό (from κείρω, to cut, to shave). *A barber.*
 κοῦφος, η, ου (adj.). *Light, fleet, gentle, easy.*
 κοχλίας, ου, ό. *A snail, a screw, a machine for drawing water, furnished with a screw.*
 κράζω, fut. κράξω, perf. κέκραγα, 2d aor. έκράγον. *To croak, to cry aloud, to vociferate.*
 κραίνω, fut. άνώ, 1st aor. έκρηνα. *To effect, to achieve, to accomplish, to perfect.*
 κρατέω, ώ, fut. ήσω, perf. κεκράτηκα (from κρίτος, power, strength). *To have power over, to control, to rule, to sway, to command, to conquer.*
 κρᾶτήρ, ήρος, ό (from κεράννυμι, to mix). *A vessel in which wine and water are mixed, a mixer, a bowl.*
 Κράτης, ητος, ό. Crates, a Greek philosopher.
 κράτιστος, η, ου (adj., irreg. superlative of αγαθός). *Strongest, most powerful, bravest, most excellent, best.*
 κρέας, άτος, contr. αος, ως, τό. *Flesh, a piece of flesh.*
 κρείσσω, ου (adj., irreg. comp. of αγαθός), Attic κρείττων. *Stronger, more powerful, better, braver, superior.*
 κρεμάννυμι, fut. κρεμάσω, 1st aor. έκρέμασα. *To suspend, to hang.*
 κρήνη, ης, ή. *A fountain, a spring.*
 Κρής, ητός, ό. *A Cretan.*—Feminine form Κρησσα, ης, ή.
 Κρήτη, ης, ή. *Crete, now Candia.*
 κρίνω, fut. κρίνω, perf. κέκρικα, 1st aor. έκρίνα. *To separate, to part, to judge, to decide, to determine, to give sentence.*—In the middle voice, to choose for one's self, to select.
 Κριτίας, ου, ό. Criſias, a man's name.
 κροκόδειλος, ου, ό. *A crocodile.*
 Κρόνος, ου, ό. Saturn.
 Κρότων, ωνος, ό. Crotōna, a city of lower Italy, on the Tarentine gulf.
 κρύος, εος, τό. *Frost, ice.*

ΚΥΩ

κτάομαι, ὦμαι, fut. κτήσομαι, perf. κέκτημαι and ἐκτῆμαι. To acquire, to procure for one's self, to obtain.—In the passive, to be acquired or procured. The perfect, κέκτημαι or ἐκτῆμαι, signifies *I possess*, i. e., *I have acquired for myself, and the acquisition remains mine.* Hence the 3d fut. pass., κεκτῆσομαι, means *I will possess.*

κτείνω, fut. κτενῶ, 1st aor. ἐκτεῖνα, un-Attic perfect, ἐκτάκα, 2d aor. ἐκτάνον. To kill, to slay, to slaughter.

κτεῖς, ἐνός, ὁ. A comb.

κτῆμα, ἄτος, τό (from κτάομαι, to acquire). A possession, a property.—In the plural, κτήματα, the entire property, slaves, money, and lands, wealth.

Κτησίδιος, ου, ὁ. Ctesidius, a man's name.

Κτησίφων, ὄντος, ὁ. Ctesiphon, a man's name.

κτίσω, fut. κτίσω, 1st aor. ἐκτίσα. To found, to build.

κυβερνήτης, ου, ὁ (from κυβερνᾶω, to pilot). A pilot, a guide.

κῦδος, εος, τό. Glory, honour, renown, fame.

κύκλος, ου, ὁ. A circle, a circuit.

Κύκλωψ, ωπος, ὁ (from κύκλος, a circle, and ὦψ, an eye). A Cyclops.—The Cyclopes were a fabled race, of gigantic stature, having each but one eye, and that a large round one in the centre of their foreheads.

κύλιξ, ἱκος, ἡ. A cup, a goblet.

κῦμα, ἄτος, τό (from κύω, to swell forth). A wave, a surge.

κυνηγός, ου, ὁ (from κύων, a dog, and ἄγω, to lead onward). A hunter.

Κύπρις, ἱδος, ἡ. Venus, so called from being particularly worshipped in the island of Cyprus.

κύριος, ου, ὁ (from κύρος, authority, power). A master, a lord, a possessor, a proprietor.

Κύρος, ου, ὁ. Cyrus.

κύων, κυνός, ὁ and ἡ. A dog, a hound.

ΛΑΤ

κωκυτός, ου, ὁ (from κωκύω, to mourn, to bewail). Bewailing, mourning, lamenting.—As a proper name, Cocytus, one of the fabled rivers of the lower world, so called from the lamentations of the departed along its banks.

κῶμη, ης, ἡ. A village, a small town.

κωμικός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from κῶμος, merriment). Comic, pertaining to comic poetry.

Λ.

λαβύρινθος, ου, ὁ. A labyrinth.

Λάγος, ου, ὁ. Lagus, father of Ptolemy.

λαῖλαψ, ἄπος, ἡ. A hurricane, a tempest.

λαῖός, ἄ, ὄν (adj.). The left, unlucky, inauspicious.

Λακεδαιμόνιος, α, ὄν (adj. from Λακεδαίμων, Lacedæmon). Lacedæmonian.

Λακεδαίμων, ονος, ἡ. Lacedæmon, the capital of Laconia, called also Sparta.

λάλος, ου (adj.). Talkative, loquacious. Comparative λαλίστερος. Superlative λαλίστατος.

λαμβάνω, fut. λήψομαι, perf. ἔληφα, Attic εἴληφα, perf. pass. ἔλημμαι, Attic εἴλημμαι, 2d aor. act. ἔλαβον, 2d aor. mid. ἐλαβόμην. To take, to receive, to admit. With the genitive, to take hold of, to seize one by.

λαμπάς, ἄδος, ἡ (from λάμπω, to emit light, to shine). A torch, a flambeau, a light, a lantern.

Λάμπις, ἱδος, ὁ. Lampis, a man's name.

λαμπρός, ἄ, ὄν (adj. from λάμπω, to shine). Shining, brilliant, bright, splendid, clear.

Λαομέδων, οντος, ὁ. Laomedon, king of Troy, and father of Priam.

λάρναξ, ἄκος, ἡ. A chest, an ark, a box, a coffer.

λατομία, ας, ἡ (from λαας, a stone, and τέμνω, to cut or quarry). A quarry.

ΑΙΜ

λέβης, ητος, ὁ (from λάβω, to receive). A caldron, a kettle, a large basin.
 λέγω, fut. λέξω, perf. λέλοχα, Attic εἶλοχα. To say, to speak, to tell, to relate.
 λεία, ας, ἡ. Plunder, booty.
 λειμών, ὠνος, ὁ. A mead, a meadow, a grassy plain.
 λείος, α, ον (adj.). Smooth, polished, even.
 λεπτός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from λέπω, to peel off). Thin, delicate, sleek, lank, slender, light. The primitive meaning is, like something peeled off.
 Λερναῖος, α, ον (adj. from Λέρνη, Lerna). Lernaean, of or pertaining to Lerna.
 λευκός, ἡ, ὄν (adj.). White.
 λέων, οντος, ὁ. A lion.
 Λήδα, ας, ἡ. Leda, wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta.
 λήϊον, ον, τό. A crop, a standing crop, a field of corn.
 ληστής, οὔ, ὁ (from λητή, booty). A robber, a plunderer, a pirate.
 Λητώ, ὅος, contr. οὔς, ἡ. Latōna, mother of Apollo and Diana.
 Λίβυες, ων, οἱ. The Libyans, the people of Africa. The Greek writers often mean by Λίβυες all the people of Africa; the Romans by *Libyes* mean merely the inhabitants of Libya.
 Λιβύη, ης, ἡ. Libya, a name applied frequently by the Greek writers to all Africa. The Roman writers, on the other hand, mean by *Libya* merely a part of the continent, between Egypt and the Syrtes on the coast, and extending also a considerable distance inland.
 Λιβυικός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from Λιβύη, Libya). Libyan, of or pertaining to Libya.
 λίθος, ον, ὁ. A stone. In the feminine, among prose writers, a precious stone.
 λιμήν, ἐνος, ὁ. A harbour, a haven.
 λίμνη, ης, ἡ. A lake.
 λιμός, οὔ, ὁ. Hunger, famine, want of food.

ΑΥΠ

λίνεος, ἑα, εον, contr. οὔς, ἡ, οὔν, (adj. from λίνον, linen). Made of linen, linen.
 Λίνος, ου, ὁ, Linus, an early Grecian bard.
 λογίζομαι, fut. ἵσσομαι, perf. λελόγισμαι. To consider, to reflect.
 λογισμός, οὔ, ὁ (from λογίζομαι, to reflect). Reason, reflection, intelligence.
 λόγος, ον, ὁ (from λέγω, to speak). A word, a speech, a reason, an argument, wisdom.
 λόγχη, ης, ἡ. A spear, a lance.
 λοιδορέω, ὦ, fut. ἥσω, perf. λελοιδορήκα (from λοιδορός, slanderous). To slander, to calumniate, to revile, to abuse.
 λοιμός, οὔ, ὁ. A plague, a pestilence, destruction, ruin.
 λοιπός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from λείπω, to leave, perf. mid. ἐλείπω). That remains, that is left.
 Λουκιᾶνος, οὔ, ὁ. Lucianus, a man's name.
 λούω, fut. λούσω, perf. ἐλούκα. To wash, to cleanse.—In the middle voice, to wash one's self, to bathe.
 λοχᾷγέτης, ον, ὁ (from λοχᾷγός, a leader of a λόχος, or band of infantry). A leader, a captain, a commander of a company.
 λοχᾷγός, οὔ, ὁ (from λόχος, a company of infantry, and ἄγω, to lead). A captain, a commander, a leader.
 λόχος, ον, ὁ. A company of infantry, usually containing a hundred men.
 Λυγδάμις, ἴδος, ὁ. Lygdāmis, a man's name.
 Λυγκεύς, ἑως, ὁ. Lynceus, a man's name.
 Λυδός, οὔ, ὁ. A Lydian. Also a man's name, Lydus.
 Λυκούργος, ον, ὁ. Lycurgus, the celebrated Spartan lawgiver. Also a king of Thrace.
 λύπη, ης, ἡ. Sorrow, grief, sadness, pain.
 λυπηρός, ἄ, ὄν (adj. from λύπη, sorrow). Sorrowful, sad, afflictive, wearisome, painful.

MAN

λυσitelēs, ἐς (adj. from λύω, to discharge, and τέλος, cost, expense). Profitable, advantageous, valuable, costly.

λωίων, ον (adj. irreg. compar. of ἀγαθός). Better, richer, more advantageous, more useful. Superlative λώιστος, contr. λῶστος. λῶστος, vid. λωίων.

M.

μάζα, ης, ἡ (from μᾶσσω, to knead). A barley-cake, bread, wheaten bread.

μαζός, οὔ, ὁ. A breast.

μᾶθητής, οὔ, ὁ (from μανθάνω, to learn). A learner, a disciple.

Μαινάς, ἄδος, ἡ (from μαίνομαι, to rave). A Bacchant, a female votary of Bacchus, a phrensied female.

μακάριος, α, ον (adj. from μάκαρ, happy). Happy, blessed, opulent, rich.

Μακεδονία, ας, ἡ. Macedonia.

Μακεδονικός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from Μακεδονία, Macedonia). Macedonian, of or belonging to Macedonia.

Μακεδών, ὄνος, ὁ. A Macedonian. μακρός, ἄ, ὄν (adj.). Long. The forms μακρόν, μακρόν, μακρά, are used adverbially in the sense of far, far off.

μάλα (adv.). Very, much, very much; certainly, assuredly.—Comparative μᾶλλον, more, rather. Superlative μάλιστα, most, especially.

Μαλέα and Μάλεια, ας, ἡ. Malēa or Malēa, a promontory in the Peloponnesus.

μαλθακός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from μαλθαίω, same as μαλάσσω, to soften). Soft, feeble, enervated, effeminate, of delicate health.

μᾶλλον (adv., comparative of μάλα). More, rather.

μανία, ας, ἡ (from μαίνομαι, to rave, 2d aor. ἐμάνην). Madness, phrensy, insanity.

μαντικός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from μάντις, a soothsayer, a prophet). Divining, pertaining to divination.

MEΘ

The form μαντική (τέχνη being in fact understood) is used in the sense of, the art of divination, divination, the gift of prophecy.

Μαντινεία, ας, ἡ. Mantinea, a city of Arcadia.

μάντις, εως, ὁ (from μαίνομαι, to be inspired, to rave). A prophet, a soothsayer.

Μαράθων, ὄνος, ὁ. Marāthon, a village and borough of Attica, where the Persians were defeated by the Greeks.

μάρτυρ, ἔρος, ὁ and ἡ. A witness. μᾶσσων, ον (adj.). comparative of μακρός. Longer, larger.

μάστιξ, ἱγος, ἡ. A lash, a scourge, a whip.

μάταιος, α, ον (adj. from μάτην, in vain). Vain, unprofitable.

μάχαιρα, ας, ἡ (from μάχη, a battle). A sword. Primitive meaning, a knife.

μάχη, ης, ἡ. A battle, a fight.

μαχητικός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from μάχη, a battle). Pertaining to a battle, addicted to fight, pugnacious, warlike.

Μεγακλῆς, οὖς, ὁ. Megacles, a man's name.

μεγαλήτωρ, ορ (adj. from μέγας, great, and ἡτορ, a heart.) Magnanimous, high-spirited, courageous.

μεγάλως (adv. from μέγας, great). Greatly, on a great scale, extensively, &c.

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα (adj.). Great, strong, powerful. Comparative μείζων, superlative μέγιστος.

μέγιστος, η, ον (adj., superlative of μέγας). Greatest, strongest, most powerful.

μέγεθος, εως, τό (from μέγας, great). Greatness, size, magnitude.

μέθη, ης, ἡ. Intoxication, inebriety, drunkenness.

μεθίστημι, fut. μεταστήσω, perf. μεθέστηκα (from μετά, after, and ἵστημι, to place.) To put in another place, to transfer, to remove.—In the middle voice, μεθίσταμαι, to change one's own place, to remove one's self.

MEP

μεθύω, fut. ὕσω, perf. μεμέθκα (from μέθυ, wine). To intoxicate, to inebriate.

μείζων, ον (adj., comparative of μέγας). Greater, stronger, more powerful.

μειράκιον, ον, τό (dimin. from μείραξ, a youth). A very young man, a boy, a mere youth.

μείων, ον (adj., comparative of μικρός). Smaller, less.

μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν (adj.). Black. μελετάω, ὦ, fut. ἥσω, perf. μεμελέτηκα (from μελέτη, exercise). To pursue, to exercise, to practise.

μελέτη, ης, ἡ. Exercise, training, preparation.

μέλι, ἴτος, τό. Honey.

μέλισσα, ης, ἡ (from μέλι, honey). A bee.

μελιτόεις, ὅσσα, ὅεν, contr. οὖς, οὖσα, οὖν (adj. from μέλι, honey). Made of honey, honeyed, sweet, agreeable.

μελίφρων, ον (adj. from μέλι, honey, and φρήν, the mind). That delights the mind or soul.

μέλλω, fut. ἥσω, perf. μεμέλλκα. To be about, to intend, to purpose, to delay, to linger.—μέλλω ἵναί, I am about to go, in Latin, *iturus sum*.—τὸ μέλλον and τὰ μέλλοντα, the future.

Μελπομένη, ης, ἡ. *Melpomene*, one of the Muses.

Μέμνων, ονος, ὁ. *Memnon*, a man's name.

μέν, (adv.). *Indeed*. Opposed to δέ in the latter part of the clause or sentence. It sometimes is omitted, though δέ follows. In translating it is often expressed by a mere emphatic tone of voice, and is only rendered *indeed* when strong opposition is marked.

Μενέλαος, ον, ὁ. *Menelaus*, brother of Agamemnon.

μένω, fut. μενῶ, perf. μεμένηκα, 1st aor. ἔμεινα. To remain, to abide, to remain firm or fixed, to persist.

—The perfect middle μέμωνα signifies, *I intend, I wish, I desire, I am resolved*.

μέρος, εος, τό. A part.

MHN

μέσος, η, ον (adj.). *Middle, in the middle, in the midst, intermediate, &c.*

μετά, a prep. governing the genitive, dative, and accusative.—With the genitive it denotes *with, together with, in company with*.—With the dative, *among, between, in, at, by*.—With the accusative, *after, next after, towards*.—In composition it generally marks change or commutation, and carries with it literally the force of *after*.

μετάβολή, ης, ἡ (from μεταβάλλω, to transpose, to change). *Transposition, change*.

μέταλλον, ον, τό. A metal.—In the plural, τὰ μέταλλα, *mines*.

μεταώλλος, ον (adj.). *Vain, unavailing, useless, idle*.

μεταξύ (adv.). *Between*.

Μεταπόντιον, ον, τό. *Metapontum*, a city of Lucania, in lower Italy.

Μέτων, ωνος, ὁ. *Meton*, a man's name.

μή, a negative particle and conjunction. *Not, lest*.—μή is the conditional or dependant negative, οὐ the absolute one.

Μήδεια, ας, ἡ. *Medea*, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis.

μηδεῖς, μηδεμία, μηδέν (from μηδέ, not even, and εἷς, one). *No one, none*.—μηδέν, *nothing*.

μηδέποτε (adv. from μηδέ, not even, and ποτέ, ever). *Never*.

μήδομαι, fut. μήσομαι (from μήδος, care, counsel). To plan, to devise, to concern one's self about.

μήκιστος, η, ον (adj. superlative degree, from μήκος, length). *Very long, longest, very tall, very high, tallest, highest*.

μήκος, εος, τό. *Length, height*.

μήλον, ον, τό. An apple; a sheep.

μήν, μηνός, ὁ. A month.

μήν (conj.). Truly, in truth, indeed, certainly, &c.

μήνις, ιος, ἡ. *Wrath, anger*.

μηνύω, fut. ὕσω, perf. μεμνήκα. To point out, to indicate, to show, to discover, to make known.

MON

μήτηρ, μητέρος, contr. μητρός, ἡ. *A mother.*
 μίγνυμι, fut. μίξω, perf. μέμιχα. *To mix, to mingle.*
 Μίδας, οὐ, δ. *Midas*, an early king of Lydia.
 μικρός, ἄ, ὄν (adj.). *Small, short, little.*—The neuter μικρόν is often used adverbially, *a little.*
 Μίλων, ὤνος, δ. *Milo*, a celebrated athlete of Crotona.
 μιμέομαι, οὔμαι, fut. ἥσομαι, perf. μεμίμημαι (from μῖμος, an imitator). *To imitate.*
 μισθός, οὔ, δ. *Pay, hire, a reward.*
 μισθοφόρος, οὐ, δ (from μισθός, hire, and φέρω, to bear off). *A mercenary, a hired person, a mercenary or hired soldier.*
 μῖσος, εὐς, τό. *Hatred, enmity.*
 Μιτυλήνη, ἡς, ἡ. *Mitylène*, a city in the Island of Lesbos.
 μνᾶ, ᾶς, ἡ, contracted from μνάα, ᾶας. *A mina*, a sum, not a coin, equal to 100 drachmæ, and in our currency to \$17 59cts. and over.—Also a weight.
 μνάομαι, ὤμαι, fut. ἥσομαι, perf. μέμνημαι. *To remember, to recollect, to be mindful of.*—The perf. μέμνημαι often signifies, *I remember*, i. e., *I have remembered and continue to remember.*
 νῆμα, ἄτος, τό (from μνάομαι, to remember). *A monument, a memorial.*
 μνήμη, ἡς, ἡ (from μνάομαι, to remember). *Memory, remembrance.*
 μνημοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ (from μνήμων, remembering). *Remembrance, memory.*—Also a proper name, *Mnemosyne*, mother of the Muses.
 μνήμων, οὐ (adj. from μνάομαι, to remember). *That remembers, remembering, mindful.*
 μόλις (adv.). *With difficulty, scarcely.*
 Μολοσσίς, ἰδος, ἡ. *Molossis*, a district of Epirus.
 μονίας, οὐ, δ (from μόνος, alone). *One who lives alone, a solitary.*
 μόνος, ἡ, οὐ (adj.). *Alone, sole, sol-*

NAT

itary.—The neuter μόνον is often taken as an adverb, *only, alone, &c.*
 μονοσάνδαλος, οὐ (adj. from μόνος, alone, and σάνδαλον, a sandal). *Having but one sandal.*
 μόρσιμος, οὐ (adj. from μόρος, fate). *Fated, fatal, decreed by fate.*
 μορφή, ἡς, ἡ. *A form.*
 μόσχος, οὐ, δ. *A calf, any young animal.*
 Μοῦσα, ἡς, ἡ. *A muse.*
 μόχθος, οὐ, δ. *Toil, labour, fatigue.*
 μύθος, οὐ, δ. *A mass of ignited iron.*
 μυελός, οὔ, δ. *Marrow.*
 μυθικός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from μῦθος, a fable). *Fabulous, pertaining to fable.*
 μῦθος, οὐ, δ. *A word, a speech, a story, a fable, a tale, a narrative.*
 μυῖα, ᾶς, ἡ. *A fly.*
 μυκάομαι, ὤμαι, fut. ἥσομαι, perf. act. μέμῃκα, 2d aor. act. ἐμῃκον. *To roar, to low, to bellow.*
 μυριάς, ἄδος, ἡ (from μυρίος). *The number of ten thousand.*—Also a *myriad*.
 μυρίος, α, οὐ (adj.). *Manifest, numberless, infinite.*—In the plural, μυρίοι, ten thousand.
 μύρμηξ, ἡκος, δ. *An ant.*
 Μυρμιδόνες, ὤν, οἱ. *The Myrmi-dones* or followers of Achilles.—Also a name for the people of Ægina.
 μύρον, οὐ, τό. *Perfume; perfumed ointment.*
 μῦς, νός, δ. *A mouse.*
 μωρός, ἄ, ὄν (adj.). *Foolish, silly.*
 —Taken also as a noun, *a fool.*

N.

ναίω. *To inhabit, to dwell in.*
 νᾶμα, ἄτος, τό (from νᾶω, to flow). *A stream, a spring, a fountain, a rivulet.*
 Νάξος, οὐ, ἡ. *Naxos*, one of the Greek islands in the Ægean Sea, and sacred to Bacchus.
 ναός, οὔ, δ. *A temple.*
 νανᾶγω, ὤ, fut. ἥσω (from νανᾶγός, wrecked; and this from ναῦς, a ship, and ἄγω, to break). *To*

NOO

suffer shipwreck, to be shipwrecked.
ναύκληρος, ου, ὁ (from ναῦς, a ship, and κληρος, a lot). *A master of a ship.*
ναυμαχία, ας, ἡ (from ναῦς, a ship, and μάχη, a battle). *A sea fight, a naval battle.*
ναῦς, νεώς, ἡ. *A ship, a vessel.*
ναύτης, ου, ὁ (from ναῦς, a ship). *A seaman, a mariner.*
νεᾶνίας, ου, ὁ (from νέος, young). *A young man, a youth.*
Νέαρχος, ου, ὁ. *Nearchus, a man's name.*
Νεῖλος, ου, ὁ. *The Nile.*
νεκρός, οὔ, ὁ. *A dead body, a corpse.*—Used also as an adjective, *dead.*
νέκυσ, ὅς, ὁ. *A dead body.*
Νέμεα, ας, ἡ. *Nemēa, a region of Argolis in Greece.*
νεόδαρτος, ου (adj. from νέος, new, and δαίρω, to flay). *Newly skinned, newly taken off.*
νέος, α, ου (adj.). *New, young, fresh.*
Νέστωρ, ορος, ὁ. *Nestor.*
νεφέλη, ης, ἡ (from νέφος, a cloud). *A cloud.*—As a proper name, *Nephēle*, wife of Athamas, king of Thebes.
νέφος, εος, τό. *A cloud.*
νησιώτης, ου, ὁ (from νῆσος, an island). *An islander.*
νῆσος, ου, ἡ. *An island.*
νικάω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. **νενίκηκα** (from νίκη, victory). *To conquer, to be victorious.*
νίκη, ης, ἡ. *Victory.*
νίπτω, fut. ψω, perf. **νέψα**. *To wash.*
νοέω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. **νενόηκα**. *To think, to turn in mind, to reflect, to consider, to perceive.*
νομάς, ἀδος, ὁ (from νομή, pasture). *A Nomad, one who pastures cattle, pasturing, wandering.*—In the plural, **Νομάδες**, ων, οἱ, *Nomādes, wandering tribes, pastoral communities.*
νόμος, ου, ὁ. *Law.*—Also *custom, usage.*
νόος, οου, ὁ, contr. **νοῦς**, νοῦ. *The*

ΟΔΤ

mind, the intellect, understanding, reason.
νοσηρός, ἄ, ον (adj. from νόσος, a disease). *Sickly, diseased.*
νόσος, ου, ἡ. *A disease, a malady, sickness.*
νύκτωρ (adv. from νύξ, night). *By night.*
νύμφη, ης, ἡ. *A bride; a nymph.*
νῦν (adv.). *Now.*
νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ. *Night.*
νωίτερος, α, ου (pronom. adj. from νῶϊ, νῶ, we two). *Of us both.*

Ξ.

Ξανθίππη, ης, ἡ. *Xanthippe, wife of Socrātes.*
ξένος, ου, ὁ. *A guest, a stranger, a foreigner.*
ξένος, η, ου (adj.). *Foreign, strange.*
Ξενοφών, ὄντος, ὁ. *Xenophon.*
Ξέρξης, ου, ὁ. *Xerxes.*
ξίφος, εος, τό. *A sword.*
ξυγκυᾶω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. **ξυγκυκῆκα** (from ξύν, for σύν, together, and κυᾶω, to mingle). *To stir up, to mix together, to throw into a ferment.*
ξύλον, ου, τό. *Wood, a piece of wood, a log.*

O.

ὁ, ἡ, τό (article). *The*—Often has the force of a pronoun, *this, that, his, her, their, &c.*—When combined with μέν and δέ, we have **ὁ μέν**, *the one*; **ὁ δέ**, *the other*; so also, **τὸ μέν**, *the one*, and **οἱ μέν**, *the ones*, &c.
ὀδολός, οὔ, ὁ. *An obolus, a small Athenian coin of bronze, worth between two and three cents.*
ὀδοῦντα (numeral adj., indeclinable, from ὀδοός, eighth). *Eighty.*
ὀδοός, ὄη, οον (adj. from ὀκτώ, eight). *The eighth.*
ὀδε, ἡδε, τόδε (from ὁ, ἡ, τό, and δέ). *This.*
ὁδός, οὔ, ἡ. *A way, a road.*
ὀδούς, ὄντος, ὁ. *A tooth, a tusk, a fang.*
Ὀδυσσεύς, ἑως, ὁ. *Ulysses.*

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ὄθεν (adv.). *Whence.*
 οἶδα, perf. mid. of εἶδω, *I know.*—
 ᾔδειν, *I knew.*
 οἰκεῖος, α, ον (adj. from οἶκος, *a house*). *Domestic, proper, suitable.*—In the plural, οἱ οἰκεῖοι, *relations, relatives.*
 οἰκέτης, ον, ὁ (from οἰκέω, *to inhabit*). *A member of a family, more commonly, a domestic, a slave.*
 οἰκέω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. ᾤκηκα (from οἶκος, *a house*). *To inhabit, to dwell in.*
 οἶκημα, ἄτος, τό (from οἰκέω, *to inhabit*). *A habitation, a dwelling.*
 οἰκησις, εως, ἡ (from οἰκέω, *to inhabit*). *An inhabiting, a dwelling in a place.*—Also, *a habitation, a dwelling.*
 οἶκτα, ας, ἡ (from οἶκος, *a house*). *A dwelling, an abode.*
 οἶκος, ον, ὁ. *A house.*—Old dative, οἶκοι, taken adverbially, *at home.*
 οἰκτεῖρω, fut. οἰκτηρῶ, perf. ᾤκτηκα (from οἶκος, *compassion*). *To pity, to commiserate, to compassionate.*
 οἶκτος, ον, ὁ (from οἶ, *oh!*). *Compassion, pity, commiseration.*
 οἰκτρός, ἅ, ὅν (adj. from οἶκτος, *compassion*). *Lamentable, piteous, wretched.*
 οἶνος, ον, ὁ. *Wine.*
 οἴομαι and οἶμαι, fut. οἴησμαι, perf. ᾤημαι. *To think, to suppose.*
 διστός, οὔ, ὁ. *An arrow, a dart.*
 ὀκτακόσιοι, αι, α (numeral adj.). *Eight hundred.*
 ὀκτώ (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Eight.*
 ὀλλος, ον, ὁ. *Prosperity, wealth.*
 ὀλέθρος, ον, ὁ (from ὀλλῶμι, *to destroy*). *Destruction, ruin.*
 ὀλίγος, ον, ὁ (adj.). *Small, few.*
 ὅλος, η, ον (adj.). *The whole.*
 Ὀλυμπιάς, ἄδος, ἡ. *An Olympiad, a space of four years.*—*An Olympic contest, an Olympic victory, i. e., a contest or victory at the Olympic Games.*
 Ὀλύμπιος, α, ον (adj.). *Olympic.*
 Ὀλυμπος, ον, ὁ. *Olympus, a cele-*

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brated mountain on the coast of Thessaly, the fabled seat of the Grecian gods.
 ὄμβρος, ον, ὁ. *A shower, rain.*
 Ὀμηρος, ον, ὁ. *Homer.*
 ὄμηρος, α, ον (adj. from ὄμοῦ, *together*, and ἄρω, *to fit*). *Joined together, united, accordant.*
 ὄμηρος, ον, ὁ and ἡ. *A hostage.*
 ὀμιλέω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. ὀμίληκα (from ὄμιλος, *a gathering*). *To associate with, to be conversant with, to hold intercourse with.*
 ὀμίλια, ας, ἡ (from ὄμιλος). *Inter-course, conversation.*
 ὄμιλος, ον, ὁ. *A gathering, a crowd, a throng.*
 ὄμμα, ατος, τό (from ὀπτομαι, perf. ὤμμαι, *to see*). *The eye, an eye.*
 ὁμοῖος, α, ον (adj. from ὁμός, *like*). *Alike, similar.*
 ὁμοίως (adv. from ὁμοῖος). *In like manner.*
 ὁμῶς (adv. from ὁμός, *united*). *Together.*
 ὀνήνημι, fut. ὀνήσω, perf. ὤνηκα. *To aid, to profit.*
 ὄνομα, ἄτος, τό. *A name.*
 ὀνομάζω, fut. ᾤσω, perf. ὀνόμακα (from ὄνομα, *a name*). *To name.*
 ὀνομαστός, ἡ, ὅν (adj. from ὀνομάζω, *to name*). *Famous, renowned, having a distinguished name.*
 ὄνος, ον, ὁ. *An ass.*
 ὄνυξ, ὕχος, ὁ. *A nail, a claw.*
 ὀξύδρομος, ον (adj. from ὀξύς, *swift*, and δρόμος, *a course*). *Swift of foot, fleet.*
 ὀξύς, εἶα, ὕ (adj.). *Sharp, keen, acid, tart; swift, fleet.*
 ὀξύστομος, ον (adj. from ὀξύς, *sharp*, and στόμα, *a mouth*). *Sharp-mouthed, having pointed or beaked mouths.*
 ὀπλίτης, ον, ὁ (from ὀπλον). *A heavy-armed soldier.*
 ὀπλομαχέω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. ὀπλομάχηκα (from ὀπλομάχης, *an armed warrior or soldier*). *To contend in arms, to wield arms, to practise the use of arms.*
 ὀπλον, ον, τό. *A weapon.*—In the plural, τὰ ὀπλα, *arms.*

δπτομαι, fut. δπτομαι, perf. δμμαι.

To see, to behold.

δρᾶω, ᾶ, fut. ᾶσω, perf. δρᾶκα, and with reduplication, ἐδρᾶκα. To see.

δργᾶνον, ον, τό. An instrument, an engine, a machine; an organ.

δργή, ἥς, ἡ. Anger, rage.

δρέγω, fut. ξω, perf. ὤρεχα. To stretch out, to extend.—In the middle voice (with the genitive), to desire, i. e., with outstretched hands.

δρθός, ἡ, ὄν (adj.). Straight, right.

δρθῶς (adv. from δρθός). Rightly.

δρίζω, fut. ἴσω, perf. ὠρίκα (from δρος, a limit). To limit, to define, to prescribe, to appoint.

δρκος, ον, ὁ. An oath.

δρνις, ἴθος, ὁ and ἡ. A bird.

δρος, εος, τό. A mountain.

δρῶδια, ας, ἡ. Fear, terror.

Ὀρτυγία, ας, ἡ. Ortygia, an island, on which a part of ancient Syracuse was built.

δρνυξ, ὕγος, ὁ. A quail.

Ὀρφεύς, ἑως, ὁ. Orpheus.

δς, ἡ, δ (pron.). Who, which.

δσμῆ, ἥς, ἡ (from δζω, to emit a smell). A smell, a perfume.

δσος, δση, δσων (pron.). As much, how great, as great as, as much as.—Opposed often to τοσοῦτος.

δσπερ, ἡπερ, δπερ (from δς and περ). Whoever, whichever, whatsoever.

Ὀσσα, ἥς, ἡ. Ossa, a mountain of Thessaly, near Olympus.

δστέον, έον, τό, contr. δστοῦν, δστοῦ. A bone.

δστις, ἥτις, δτι (pron. from δς and τίς). Whoever.

δταν (conj.). When, whenever.

δτε (adv. and conj.). When, at times.

δτι (conj.). That, because.

οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ (neg. adv.). Not.—Οὐ is used before a consonant; οὐχ before an aspirated vowel; οὐκ before a smooth vowel.

οὐδέ (conj. from οὐ, not, and δέ).

Not even, not, neither, nor.

οὐδέις, ουδεμιτα, οὐδέν (adj. from

οὐδέ, not even, and εἷς, one). No one, none.—οὐδέν, nothing.

οὐδέπο-ε (adv. from οὐδέ, not even, and ποτέ, ever). Never.

οὐδέτερος, α, ον (adj. from οὐδέ, neither, and ἕτερος, the other). Neither of the two.

οὐκοῦν (adv. from οὐκ, not, and οὖν, then). Therefore, then.—As an interrogative, not therefore?

οὐπώποτε (adv. from οὐπω, not yet, and ποτέ, ever). Never as yet, never.

οὔρα, ᾤς, ἡ. A tail.

Οὐρανία, ας, ἡ (from οὐρανός, heaven). Urania, one of the nine Muses, who presided over astronomy.

οὐράνιος, α, ον (adj. from οὐρανός, heaven). Heavenly, of or belonging to heaven.

οὐρανός, οὔ, ὁ. Heaven.

οὖς, ὠτός, τό. An ear.

οὔτε (conj.). Neither, nor.

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο (pron.). This, that.

ὀφθαλμός, οὔ, ὁ (from δπτομαι, to see). An eye.

ὀφίς, εως, ὁ. A serpent, a snake.

ὀψις, εως, ἡ (from δπτομαι, to see). Sight, a seeing.

Π.

πάθος, εος, τό (from πάσχω, to suffer, 2d aor. ἐπαθον). Suffering, misfortune; a passion, affection, feeling.

Παιάν, ᾠνος, ὁ. Pæan, the name of a deity, the god of medicine.—A name of Apollo; a pæan, a hymn of victory.

παιδεία, ας, ἡ (from παιδεύω, to instruct). Education, instruction.

παιδίον, ον, τό (dim. from παῖς, a child). A child, a young child, a little boy.

παῖς, παιδός, ὁ. A child, a boy.—ἡ παῖς, a girl.

παλαιός, ά, ὄν (adj. from πάλαι, formerly). Old, ancient.—Adverbially, τὸ παλαιόν, anciently, in early times, long ago.

παλαίω, fut. αἰσω, perf. πεπάλαικα

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(from *πάλη*, *wrestling*). To *wrestle*, to *contend*.
παλίμπαις, *παιδος*, *ὁ* and *ἡ* (adj.).
One who is in second childhood.
πάλιν (adv.). *Again, back*.
παλτόν, *οὔ*, *τό* (from *πάλλω*, to *brandish*, to *hurl*). A *javelin*, a *dart*.
Πάν, *ἄνός*, *ὁ*. *Pan*, the god of *shepherds*, &c.
πανάγιος, *α*, *ον* (adj. from *πᾶς*, *all*, and *ἅγιος*, *holy*). *All pure, perfectly pure, all-holy*.
πανόπτῃς, *ου*, *ὁ* (from *πᾶς*, *all*, and *ὄπτομαι*, to *see*). *He that seeth all, all-seeing*.
παντοδαπός, *ἡ*, *ὄν* (adj. from *πᾶς*, *all*, and *α* suffix). *Of every kind, manifold, various*.
παντοῖος, *α*, *ον* (adj. from *πᾶς*, *all*). *Of every kind, various*.
πάντοτε (adv. from *πᾶς*, *all*). *Always, at all times, continually*.
πάνυ (adv.). *Very much, very, altogether*.
παρά, prep. governing the genitive, dative, and accusative. With the genitive it denotes *from*, *of*, *on the part of*.—With the dative, *at*, *by*, *with*, *near*.—With an accusative, *to*, *unto*, *during*, *throughout*, *contrary to*, &c.
παραγίγνομαι, fut. *παραγενήσομαι*, perf. *παραγεγένημαι* (from *παρά*, *by*, and *γίγνομαι*, to *be*). *To be present at, to arrive at*.
παραδίδωμι, fut. *παραδώσω*, perf. *παραδέδωκα* (from *παρά*, *to*, and *δίδωμι*, to *give*). *To consign, to deliver up, to transmit*.
παραμυθία, *ας*, *ἡ* (from *παραμυθέομαι*, to *encourage*). *Encouragement, consolation*.
παρασάγγης, *ου*, *ὁ*. A *parasang*, a Persian measure of distance, equal to about four English miles.
παρτρέχω, fut. *παρτρέξομαι* and *παρὰδρομαι*, perf. *παρὰδράμηκα*, 2d aor. *παρὰδράμον* (from *παρά*, *by* or *to*, and *τρέχω*, to *run*). *To run by, to run to or towards; to outstrip, to escape*.
παρεγγυᾶω, *ῶ*, fut. *ῆσω*, perf. *παρεγγέτηκα* (from *παρεγγίη*, the

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act of passing a word of command). *To hand over, to pass from one to another; to excite, to exhort, to encourage*.
πάρειμι, fut. *παρέσομαι* (from *παρά*, *by*, and *εἰμι*, to *be*). *To be present*.
πάρειμι, fut. *παρέισομαι*, perf. *πάρεικα* (from *παρά*, *to*, and *εἰμι*, to *go*). *To approach, to come near*.
παρηΐς, *ἰδος*, *ἡ* (from *παρά*, *at the side of*). A *cheek*.
παρθένος, *ου*, *ἡ*. A *virgin*.
πάροδος, *ου*, *ἡ* (from *παρά*, *unto* or *by*, and *ὁδός*, a *way*). A *passage by, a path, a parade*.
Πάρος, *ου*, *ἡ*. *Paros*, one of the *Cyclādes*.
πᾶς, *πᾶσα*, *πάν* (adj.). *Every, all*.
πατήρ, *πατέρος*, contr. *πατρός*, *ὁ*. A *father*.
πατρίς, *ἰδος*, *ἡ* (from *πατήρ*, a *father*). *One's father-land, a native country*.
Πάτροκλος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *Patroclus*, a Grecian chief at the siege of *Troy*, and friend of *Achilles*.
παύω, fut. *παύσω*, perf. *πέπαυκα*. *To cause to cease, to restrain*.—In the middle voice, *to cause one's self to cease, to cease*.
πεδινός, *ἡ*, *ὄν* (adj. from *πεδῖον*, a *plain*). *Level, even*.
πεδῖον, *ου*, *τό* (from *πέδον*, *ground*). A *plain*.
πείθω, fut. *πείσω*, perf. *πέπεικα*, perf. mid. *πέποιθα*. *To persuade*.—In the middle voice, *to obey, to acquiesce*, i. e., to *persuade one's self to follow the bidding or direction of another*.
πειθός, *ός*, contr. *οὐς*, *ἡ*. *Persuasion*.
πεῖρα, *ας*, *ἡ*. *An attempt, a trial*.
Πειραιεύς, *έως*, *ὁ*. *Piræus*, the main harbour of *Athens*.
πέλαγος, *εος*, *τό*. *The sea*.
πέλας (adv.). *Near*.
πελειάς, *ἄδος*, *ἡ*. A *dove*, a *wood-pigeon*.
πέλεκυς, *εως*, *ὁ*. *An axe*.
Πελλίας, *ου*, *ὁ*. *Pelias*, a king of *Thessaly*.
Πελοποννησιᾶκός, *ἡ*, *ὄν* (adjective

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from Πελοπόννησος). *Peloponnesian*.
 Πελοπόννησος, ον, ἡ. *The Peloponnesus*, Greece below the isthmus of Corinth.
 Πέλοψ, ὅπος, ὁ. *Pelops*, son of Tantalus.
 πελταστής, οὔ, ὁ (from πέλτη, a light shield). *A targeteer*.
 πέμπτος, η, ον (adj.). *Fifth*.
 πέμπω, fut. ψω, perf. πέπομφα, perf. mid. πέπομπα. *To send, to throw*.
 Πενθεύς, ἑως, ὁ. *Pentheus*, king of Thebes, torn in pieces by the Bacchantes.
 πένθος, εος, τό. *Grief, sorrow, misfortune, suffering*.
 πενία, ας, ἡ (from πένης, a poor man). *Poverty*.
 πεντακισχίλιοστος, ἡ, ὄν (numeral adj. from πεντακισχίλιοι, five thousand). *The five thousandth*.
 πεντακοῖοι, αι, α (numeral adj.). *Five hundred*.
 πενταπλῆος, ὅη, ὄον, contr. οὖς, ἡ, οὖν (adj.). *Five-fold*.
 πέντε (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Five*.
 πεντήκοντα (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Fifty*.
 πεντηκοντήρ, ἥρος, ὁ (from πεντήκοντα, fifty). *A commander of fifty men*.
 πέπερι, εως, τό. *Pepper*.
 πέρυξ, ἰκος, ὁ and ἡ. *A partridge*.
 περί, prep. governing genitive, dative, and accusative.—The fundamental meaning is *above*, the secondary and more common one *about, around*. With the genitive it signifies *about, concerning, of, on account of*.—With the dative, *about*.—With the accusative, *around, round about, near, against, towards, &c.* In composition it has the force of *about, around, over*, and frequently adds strength to the simple word, in which case it has its primitive force of *above, superior to, greater than*.
 περιβόλος, ον, ὁ (from περιβάλλω, to throw around). *An enclosure, a circuit*.

ΠΛΑ

Περικλῆς, εὐος, ὁ. *Pericles*, an illustrious leader and statesman of Athens.
 περίλυπος, ον (adj. from περί, above, and λύπη, sorrow). *Very sorrowful, sorely grieved*.
 περισκοπέω, ὦ, fut. ἥσω, perf. περιεσκόπηκα (from περί, around, and σκοπέω, to look). *To look around, to survey*.
 περιστέλλω, fut. στέλω, perf. περιέσταλκα (from περί, around, and στέλλω, to send.) *To cover, to conceal; to decorate, to attire*.
 περιτίθημι, fut. θήσω, perf. περιτέθεικα (from περί, around, and τίθημι, to place). *To place around, to put on, to attire*.
 Περσεύς, ἑως, ὁ. *Perseus*, a famous hero, who destroyed the Gorgon Medusa.
 Πέρσης, ον, ὁ. *A Persian*.
 Περσικός, ἡ, ὄν (adj.). *Persian*.
 πέτρα, ας, ἡ. *A rock, a stone*.
 πηγῇ, ἡς, ἡ. *A fountain*.
 πῆδημα, ἄτος, τό (from πηδᾶω, to leap). *A leap, a bound*.
 πηρῶω, ὦ, fut. ὦσω, perf. πεπήρωκα (from πηρός, mutilated). *To mutilate, to maim, to deprive of*.
 πῆχυς, εως, ὁ. *An elbow, a cubit, an ell*.
 πίθος, ον, ὁ. *A cask, a tub, a jar*.
 πικρός, ἰ, ὄν (adj.). *Bitter; painful*.
 πίμπλημι, fut. ἥσω, perf. πέπληκα, perf. pass. πέπλησμαι. *To fill*.
 πινᾶκίς, ἰδος, ἡ (dimin. from πίναξ, a board). *A tablet*.
 πίνω, fut. πῶσω, perf. πέπωκα, 2d aor. ἐπῖον. *To drink*.
 πίπτω, fut. πτώσω, perf. πέπτωκα, 2d aor. ἐπεσον. *To fall, to perish*.
 πιστεύω, fut. εὔσω, perf. πεπίστευκα (from πίστις, belief). *To trust, to confide, to believe*.
 πιστός, ἡ, ὄν (adj.). *Credible, true; faithful, trustworthy*.
 πίνυς, ὕος, ἡ. *A pine-tree*.
 πλακόεις, ὄεσσα, ὄεν, contr. οὖς, οὔσσα, οὖν (adj.). *Broad, flat*.—Often used as a substantive, *a cake*, but then ἄρτος is understood.
 πλανᾶω, ὦ, fut. ἥσω, perf. πεπλά-

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νηκα. To cause to wander, to lead astray.—In the middle voice, *to cause one's self to wander, to wander, to roam.*
πλάξ, ἄκος, ἡ. A board, a plank, a table; a plain, a flat region.—In this latter sense applied to the Thracian Chersonese by the poets.
πλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from πλάσσω, to mould). Plastic.—*πλαστική, ἡς, ἡ, as a substantive, with τέχνη understood, the plastic art.*
πλατύς, εἶα, ὅ (adj.). Broad, flat.
Πλειάς, ἄδος, ἡ. A Pleiad.—*Πλειᾶδες, ὧν, αἱ, the Pleiades, a cluster of stars, fabled to have been originally daughters of Atlas.*
πλείστος, η, ὄν (adj., superlative of πολύς). Most, greatest, &c.
πλείων, ὄν (adj., comparative of πολύς). More, greater, &c.
πλεονεξία, ας, ἡ (from πλεον, more, and ἔχω, to have). Cupidity, covetousness, avarice, ambition.
—Literally, the desire of having more.
πλευρά, ἄς, ἡ. The side; a rib.
πλέω, fut. πλεύσω, perf. πέπλευκα. To sail.
πλέω, fut. πλήσω, perf. πέπληκα. To fill.
πλέων, ὄν (adj., an Ionic and Attic form, except in the contracted cases for πλείων). More, greater.
πληγή, ἡς, ἡ (from πλήσσω, to strike). A blow, a wound.
πληθος, εος, τό. A multitude, an abundance, a great number.
πλήν (adv.). Except, but, besides.
πλήρης, ες (adj. from πλέω, to fill). Full.
πλήσσω, fut. πλήξω, perf. πέπληχα, 2d aor. ἐπλήγον. To strike, to wound.
πλοῖον, ὄν, τό (from πλέω, to sail). A ship, a vessel.
πλόος, ὄον, contr. οὖς, οὐ, ὅ (from πλέω, to sail). Navigation, a voyage.
πλουτέω, ὦ, fut. ἤσω, perf. πεπλούτηκα (from πλοῦτος, wealth). To be rich.
πλουτίζω, fut. ἴσω, perf. πεπλούτι-

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κα (from πλοῦτος, wealth). To enrich, to make rich.
πλοῦτος, ὄν, ὅ. Wealth, riches.
Πλούτων, ὧνος, ὅ. Pluto, god of the lower world.
ποιέω, ὦ, fut. ἤσω, perf. πεποίηκα. To make, to do, to prepare, to perform.
ποίη, ἡς, ἡ. An herb, grass.
ποιήεις, ἡεσσα, ἦεν (adj. from ποίη, grass). Grassy, verdant.
ποίημα, ατος, τό (from ποιέω, to make). A poem.
ποιητής, οὔ, ὅ (from ποιέω, to make). A poet.—The derivation of this word and the preceding has reference to the exercise of imagination, i. e., the making or creating of poetic imagery.
ποικίλος, η, ὄν (adj.). Variegated, diversified, varied, differing.
ποιμήν, ἑνος, ὅ. A shepherd.
ποίμνη, ἡς, ἡ. A flock, a herd.
πολέμαρχος, ὄν, ὅ (from πόλεμος, war, and ἄρχω, to command). A polemarch. Original meaning, a general commanding an army in the field. At Lacedæmon it retained its military meaning, and denoted a commander of 400 men; while at Athens the title was eventually applied to a civil magistrate, who took cognizance of all cases affecting the μέτοικοι, or "sojourners."
πολεμέω, ὦ, fut. ἤσω, perf. πεπολέμηκα (from πόλεμος, war). To wage war, to carry on war, to be at war with, to be engaged in war.
πολεμικός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from πόλεμος, war). Warlike.
πολέμιος, α, ὄν (adj. from πόλεμος, war). Warlike; more commonly, hostile.—As a substantive, πολέμιος, ὄν, ὅ, an enemy; οἱ πολέμιοι, the enemy. The term πολέμιος means an open or public enemy, but ἐχθρός, a private and bitter one.
πόλεμος, ὄν, ὅ. War.
πόλις, εως, ἡ. A state, a city.
πολίτης, ὄν, ὅ (from πόλις, a city). A citizen.

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πολλάκις (adv.). *Often, frequently.*
 πολάνθρωπος, ον (adj. from πολὺς, *many*, and ἄνθρωπος, *a man*).
Populous.

Πολυδάμας, αντος, ό. *Polydāmas*, a Trojan warrior.

πολυίδμων, ον (adj. from πολὺς, *much*, and ἰδμων, *knowing*). *Very learned, learned, very skilful.*

Πολυκράτης, εος, ό. *Polycrātes*, a tyrant of Samos.

πολυμᾶθής, ές (adj. from πολὺς, *much*, and μανθάνω, *to learn*). *Very learned, learned, knowing many things.*

Πολύμνια, ας, ή. *Polymnia*, or *Polyhymnia*, one of the Muses. She presided over singing.

πολυόμματος, ον (adj. from πολὺς, *many*, and ὅμμα, *an eye*). *Many-eyed.*

πολύπους, ουν, gen. πολύποδος, &c. (adj. from πολὺς, *many*, and ποὺς, *a foot*). *Having many feet.*—As a substantive, πολύπους, οδος, ό and ή, *a polypus.*

πολὺς, πολλή, πολύ (adj.). *Much, many, great, large.*—οἱ πολλοί, *the multitude, the many.*—τὰ πολλά and τὸ πολύ, taken adverbially, *for the most part.*—Comparative πλείων and πλείων, superlative πλείστος.

πολύτιμος, ον (adj. from πολὺς, *much*, and τίμη, *value or honour*). *Of great value, precious; highly honoured.*

πονηρός, ά, όν (adj. from πόνος, *toil*). *Wretched, evil, wicked.*

πόνος, ον, ό (from πένομαι, *to toil*, perf. mid. πέπονα). *Toil, labour, wretchedness, misery.*

πόντος, ον, ό. *The deep, the ocean, the sea.*

πορεία, ας, ή (from πορεύω, *to cause to go*). *A journey, a route, a departure, a going, a way.*

πορεύω, fut. εὐσω, perf. πεπόρευκα (from πόρος, *a passage*). *To cause to go, to convey, to transport.*—In the middle voice, *to go*, i. e., *to cause one's self to go.*

πόρρωθεν (adv. from πόρρω, *far*

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off). *From afar, from a distance.*

πορφύρεος, έα, εον, contr. οὺς, ά, οὖν (adj. from πορφύρα, *purple or crimson colour*). *Purple, crimson.*

πορφύρεός, ίδος, ή (from πορφύρα, *purple or crimson colour*). *A purple garment.*

Ποσειδών, ώνος, ό. *Neptune*, god of the sea.

πόσις, εως, ό. *A husband.*

ποτάμός, οὖ, ό. *A river.*

πότε (adv.). As an interrogative, *when? at what time?*—Not interrogative, *on a certain time, once, ever.*

ποτήριον, ον, τό (from ποτήρ, *a cup*). *A cup, a goblet.*

πότνιος, α, ον (adj.). *Revered, august.*—As a substantive, ποτνία, ας, ή, *a sovereign, a mistress.*

ποτόν, οὖ, τό. *Drink.*

πότος, ον, ό. *The act of drinking.*

ποῦ (adv.). With the circumflex, interrogative, *where?*—Without any accent, indefinite, *anywhere, somewhere.*

πούς, ποδός, ό. *A foot.*

πράγμα, άτος, τό (from πράσσω, *to make*). *A deed, an act, an affair, a business, a thing.*

πρακτικός, ή, όν (adj. from πράσσω, *to make*). *Capable of making or effecting, practical, efficient, active.*

πράξις, εως, ή (from πράσσω, *to make*). *An action, a deed.*

πράσσω, fut. ξω, perf. πέπραχα, perf. mid. πέπραγα, 2d aor. ἐπράγον. *To make, to do, to act, to accomplish, to effect.*

πρέσβυς, εως, ό. *An old man; an ambassador.*

Πριάμος, ον, ό. *Priam*, king of Troy.

πρό, prep. governing the genitive only. Primary signification, *before*.—Said of place, *before, in front of*.—Of time, *before, prior to*.—Of the occasion or cause, *for, on account of, because of*.—Said of preference, excellence, or eminence, *before, more than*,

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rather than.—Said of one thing or person taking the place of another, *for, in the place of*.—In composition, *before, for, instead of, in front of, &c.*
πρόβατον, ου, τό. *A sheep*.—Properly, any *four-footed animal*, especially a domestic one.
πρόγονος, ου, ό (from πρό, *before*, and γίγνομαι, *to be*; perf. mid. γέγονα). *An ancestor, a forefather*.
προδότης, ου, ό (from πρό, *before*, and δίδωμι, *to give*). *A traitor, a betrayer*.
πρόθυμος, ου (adj. from πρό, *before*, and θυμός, *spirit*). *Willing, eager, ready*.
προκατακλίνω, fut. κλινῶ, perf. προκαταέκλινκα (from πρό, *before*, κατά, *down*, and κλίνω, *to cause to recline or lie*). *To give one a seat on a couch before another*.—In the middle voice, *to take a higher seat at a table, to recline at table on a couch before another*.
Πρόκνη, ης, ή. *Procne*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, changed into a swallow.
προλέγω, fut. ξω, perf. προέλεχα (from πρό, *before*, and λέγω, *to say*). *To foretell, to predict*.
προμετωπίδιον, ου, τό (from πρό, *before*, and μέτωπον, *the forehead or front*). *A frontlet*, a piece of armour for a horse's front or brow.—Also a *forehead-band*, an ornament for the head, either of man or animal.
Προμηθεύς, έως, ό. *Prometheus*.
Πρόξενος, ου, ό. *Proxenus*, one of the Greek generals in the army of the younger Cyrus.
πρός, prep. governing the genitive, dative, and accusative.—With the genitive, *from, of, for the sake of, on account of, in respect to, and in oaths by*.—With the dative, *in addition to, besides, with or before*.—With the accusative, *to, towards, against, with reference to, in comparison with, &c.* In composition, it generally sig-

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nifies *in addition to, over and above, besides*; and often, *likewise, against, unto, &c.*
προσαγορεύω, εύσω, perf. προσήγορευκα (from πρόσ, *unto*, and άγορεύω, *to speak*). *To address, to accost, to salute by name, to salute*.
προσάγω, fut. ξω, perf. προσήχα (from πρόσ, *unto*, and άγω, *to lead*). *To lead to, to admit, to introduce, to apply, to adjoin*.
προσαρτάω, ώ, fut. ήσω, perf. προσηρτήκα (from πρόσ, *unto*, and άρτάω, *to join*). *To attach to, to connect, to unite*.
προσηγορία, ας, ή (from προσαγορεύω, *to salute*). *An accosting, an addressing, a name, an epithet*.
πρόσθιος, α, ου (adj. from πρόσθε, *before*). *Anterior, fore, in front of*.
προστάτης, ου, ό (from πρό, *before*, and ίστημι, *to place*). *An overseer, a superintendent, a governor*.
προστάτω or **προστάσσω**, fut. ξω, perf. προστέταχα (from πρόσ, *in addition*, and τάσσω, *to order or enjoin*). *To ordain farther, to enjoin in addition, to order strictly*.
πρόσωπον, ου, τό (from πρόσ, *to or towards*, and όψ, *the eye*). *The countenance, the face, the brow, the forehead*.
πρότερος, α, ου (adj., comparative degree from πρό, *before*). *Prior, before, previous to, preceding, earlier*.—The neuter πρότερον is taken adverbially, *before, previously, sooner*.
προφήτης, ου, ό (from πρό, *before*, and φημί, *to say*). *A prophet, a seer, a soothsayer, a diviner*.
προφήτις, ίδος, ή. *A prophetess, a female soothsayer or diviner*.
πρύμνη, ης, ή. *The stern of a ship*.
πρώιος, α, ου (adj. from πρωί, *early*). *Early, early in the morning*.
πρόρα, ας, ή. *The prow of a ship*.
Πρωτεύς, έως, ό. *Proteus*, a sea-god, who could transform himself into all kinds of shapes.

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πρωτεύω, fut. εὔσω, perf. πεπρώτευκα (from πρῶτος, first). *To be the first, to excel.*
 πρῶτος, η, ον (adj., superlative degree from πρό, before). *The first.*
 τὸ πρῶτον and τὰ πρῶτα, taken adverbially, *at first, in the first place, principally.*

πτερόν, οὔ, τό. *A wing.*
 πτέρυξ, ὕγος, ἡ (from πτερόν, a wing). *A plume, a wing, a pinion.*

Πτολεμαῖος, ον, ό. *Ptolemy.*

πτωχός, ἡ, ον (adj. from πτώσσω, to crouch or creep). *Poor, wretched.* As a substantive, πτωχός, οὔ, ό, *a beggar.*

Πυγμαῖοι, ων, οί. *The Pygmies, a race of small size, fabled to have been engaged in frequent warfare with the cranes.*

Πυθαγόρας, ον, ό. *Pythagoras, a celebrated Grecian philosopher.*

Πυλάδης, ον, ό. *Pylades, the friend of Orestes.*

πύλη, ης, ἡ. *A gate.*—In the plural, it often signifies *a pass.*

πυλωρός, οὔ, ό (from πύλη, a gate, and ὥρα, care). *A doorkeeper.*

πῦρ, πῦρός, τό. *Fire.*

πυράμις, ἰδος, ἡ. *A pyramid.*

Πυριφλεγέθων, οντος, ό (from πῦρ, fire, and φλέγω, to burn). *Pyriphlegēthōn, a river of fire in the lower world.*

Πύρρος, ον, ό. *Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.*

Πῶρος, ον, ό. *Pōrus, a king of part of India, conquered by Alexander.*

πῶς (adv.). With the circumflex it is interrogative, *how? in what way?* Without the accent it is indefinite, *any how, in any way, somehow.*

πῶς, εος, τό (from πάω, to feed). *A herd, a flock.*

Ρ.

ράβδος, ον, ἡ. *A staff, a rod.*

Ῥαδάμανθυς, νος, ό. *Rhadamanthus, one of the judges in the lower world.*

ῥάδιος, α, ον (adj.). *Easy.* Comparative ῥάων, superlative ῥᾶστος.

ρεῦμα, ατος, τό (from ῥέω, to flow). *A stream.*

ρήτωρ, ορος, ό (from ῥέω, to speak). *An orator, a rhetorician.*

ρίζα, ης, ἡ. *A root.*

ρίπτω, fut. ψω, perf. ἐρρίφα. *To fling, to throw, to hurl, to throw or cast away.*

Ῥόδιος, α, ον (adj. from Ῥόδος, Rhodes). *Rhodian, of or belonging to Rhodes.*

ρόδον, ον, τό. *A rose.*

ρόπαλον, ον, τό. *A club.*

Ῥωμαῖος, α, ον (adj. from Ῥώμη, Rome). *Roman, of or belonging to Rome.*

Ῥώμη, ης, ἡ. *Rome.*

Σ.

σαλαμάνδρα, ας, ἡ. *A salamander.*
 Σαλμωνεύς, εως, ό. *Salmoneus, a king of Elis.*

σάλπιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ. *A trumpet.*

Σαρδανάπαλλος, ον, ό. *Sardanapalus, an effeminate king of Assyria.*

σάρισσα, ης, ἡ. *A sarissa, a long Macedonian lance or pike.*

σάρξ, σαρκός, ἡ. *Flesh, a piece of flesh.*

σατραπης, ον, ό. *A satrap, a title for a viceroy, or governor of a province among the ancient Persians.*

σεαυτοῦ, ης (reflexive pronoun). *Of thyself, &c.* Vid. page 109.

Σειρήν, ἦνος, ό. *A Siren.*

σεισμός, οὔ, ό (from σείω, to shake). *An earthquake.*

σέλας, αος, τό. *Light, splendour, brilliancy, brightness.*

σελήνη, ης, ἡ. *The moon.*

σεμνός, ἡ, ον (adj. from σέβω, to adore, to worship). *Venerable, revered, holy.*

σημείον, ον, τό (from σῆμα, a sign). *A sign, a proof.*

σιγᾶω, ᾶ, fut. ἤσω, perf. σεσίγηκα (from σιγή, silence). *To be silent, to keep silence.* Vid. σιωπάω.

σιγή, ης, ἡ. *Silence.*

σιδήρεος, έα, εον, contr. οὔς, ᾶ, σὶν (adj. from σίδηρος, iron). *Of iron.*
 σίδηρος, ον, ό. *Iron.*

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Σικελία, ας, ἡ. *Sicily.*
 σίγηπι, ιος, τό. *Mustard.*
 σίτῳσις, εως, ἡ (from σιτίζω, to feed).
Feeding, support, nourishing, maintaining.
 σῖτος, ου, δ. *Wheat.*—In the plural, τὰ σῖτα.
 σιωπᾶω, ᾧ, fut. ἤσω, perf. σεσιώπηκα (from σιωπή, silence). *To remain silent, to be silent.* Strictly speaking, σιωπᾶω is like *sileo* in Latin, *to remain or continue silent*; and σιγᾶω, like *taceo*, *to become silent, after having just spoken.*
 σκέλος, εος, τό. *A leg.*
 σκηνή, ἡς, ἡ. *A tent, a stage, a scene.*
 σκῆπτρον, ου, τό (from σκῆπτω, to lean upon). *Primitive meaning, a staff. Ordinary meaning, a sceptre.*
 σκιά, ἄς, ἡ. *A shadow, a shade.*
 σκοτεινός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from σκότος, darkness). *Dark, obscure.*
 σκότιος, α, ου (adj. from σκότος, darkness). *Dark, obscure.*
 σκότος, εος, τό, and also σκότος, ου, δ. *Darkness.*
 Σόλυμοι, ων, οί. *The Solymi, a people of Lycia, in Asia Minor.*
 Σόλων, ωνος, δ. *Solon, the celebrated legislator of the Athenians.*
 σός, σή, σόν (pronom. adj. from σύ, thou). *Thine, thy.*
 σοφία, ας, ἡ (from σοφός, wise). *Wisdom.*
 σοφός, ἡ, ὄν (adj.). *Wise.*
 σπάνις, εως, ἡ (from σπανός, scarce). *Want, indigence, scarcity.*
 σπείρω, fut. σπερῶ, perf. ἔσπαρκα. *To sow, to scatter seed, to scatter.*
 σπέρμα, ἄτος, τό (from σπείρω, to sow). *Seed, grain.*
 σπλάγχνον, ου, τό. *Vitals, entrails.*
 σπουδαῖος, α, ου (adj. from σπουδή, zeal). *Earnest, zealous, worthy.*
 σταγών, ὄνος, ἡ (from στάζω, to drop, 2d aor. ἔσταγον). *A drop.*
 στάδιον, ου, τό. *A stadium, a measure of ground containing 625 feet or 125 paces.*
 στάδιος, ου, δ. *Same as στάδιον.*

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στάθμη, ης, ἡ. *A carpenter's rule, a level.*—δίπους στάθμη, a two-foot rule.
 σταθμός, οὔ, δ. *A station, an encampment, a halting-place.*
 στασιάζω, fut. ᾄσω, perf. ἑστασιᾶκα (from στάσις, sedition, discord). *To excite dissension or discord, to excite sedition; to be in a state of dissension or discord, to quarrel.*
 σταφύλή, ἡς, ἡ. *A cluster of grapes, a grape.*
 στέγασμα, ατος, τό (from στέγω, to cover). *A cover, a roof.*
 στενός, ἡ, ὄν (adj. from στένω, to contract). *Narrow, strait, not broad, contracted.*
 στέφανος, ου, δ (from στέφω, to crown). *A crown, a wreath, a chaplet.*—As a proper name, *Stephen.*
 στεφανῶω, ᾧ, fut. ὥσω, perf. ἑστεφανῶκα (from στέφανος, a crown). *To crown.*
 στήθος, εος, τό. *The breast.*
 στόμα, ἄτος, τό. *A mouth.*
 στράτευμα, ἄτος, τό (from στρατεύω, to make an expedition). *An army.*
 στρατηγός, οὔ, δ (from στρατός, an army, and ἄγω, to lead). *A general, a commander.*
 στρατιά, ἄς, ἡ (from στρατός, an army). *An army.*
 στρατιώτης, ου, δ (from στρατός, an army). *A soldier.*
 στρατόπεδον, ου, τό (from στρατός, an army, and πέδον, a basis, a foundation). *An encampment, an army established in camp, an army generally.*
 στρατός, οὔ, δ. *An army.*
 στρουθιον, ου, τό (dim. from στρουθός, a sparrow). *A small sparrow, a sparrow.*
 στρουθός, οὔ, δ and ἡ. *A sparrow.*
 στυγερός, α, ὄν (adj. from στυγέω, to hate). *Hateful, dismal.*
 στυγέω, ᾧ, fut. ἤσω, perf. ἑστύγηκα, 2d aor. ἑστύγον. *To hate, to abhor, to dread.*
 σύ, σοῦ (personal pron.). *Thou.*
 συγγράφεις, ἑως, δ (from συγγράφω, to write connectedly). *A historian, a prose writer, a writer.*

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σθικον, ου, τό. *A fig.*
 συμβουλία, ας, ή (from σύν, *together with*, and βουλή, *counsel*). *Advice, counsel, mutual deliberation.*
 σύμμαχος, ου, ό (from σύν, *together with*, and μάχη, *a fight or battle*). *An ally.*
 συμφορά, ας, ή. *An accident, a misfortune, a calamity, &c.*
 σύν, prep. governing the dative only, and signifying *with, together with, &c.*—In composition, it denotes *concurrence in action, association with, union, collection, completion*, and frequently strengthens the meaning of the simple verb.
 συνάγω, fut. ξω, perf. συνήξα, 2d aor. συνήγαγον (from σύν, *together*, and άγω, *to lead*). *To draw together, to collect, to lead together, to unite.*
 συνήθεια, ας, ή (from συνήθης, *intimate with*). *Social intercourse, intimacy, custom, habit.*
 σύντομος, ου (adj. from σύν, *together*, and τέμνω, *to cut*). *Cut short, curtailed.*
 Συρακούσιος, α, ου (adj.). *Syracusan.*—In the plural, οι Συρακούσιοι, *the Syracusans.*
 σῦς, σός, ό and ή. *A hog, swine.*
 σφάζω or σφάττω, fut. ξω, perf. έσφαξα, 2d aor. pass. έσφαγην. *To slaughter, to kill, to immolate, to sacrifice.*
 σφέτερος, α, ου (pronom. adj. from σφεῖς, *they*). *His own, their own.*
 σφυρόν, ου, τό. *An ankle.*
 σφωίτερος, α, ου (pronom. adj. from σφῶι, *you two*). *Of you two, both your.*
 σχολαίος, α, ου (adj. from σχολή, *leisure*). *At leisure, unoccupied, idle, slow, tardy, lazy.*
 σώζω, fut. σω, perf. σέσωκα (from σός, *safe*). *To save, to preserve.*
 Σωκράτης, εος, contr. ους, ό. *Socrates*, a celebrated Athenian philosopher.—Accusative singular, Σωκράτην.
 σώμα, άτος, τό. *A body.*
 σωρός, ου, ό. *A heap.*
 σωτήρ, ήρος, ό (from σώζω, *to save*). *A preserver, a savor.*

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σωτηρία, ας, ή (from σωτήρ, *a preserver*). *Preservation, safety.*
 Σωφρονίσκος, ου, ό. *Sophroniscus*, a man's name.
 σωφροσύνη, ης, ή (from σώφρων, *discreet*). *Discreetness, moderation, continence, temperance, wisdom.*
 σώφρων, ου (adjective from σός, *sound*, and φρήν, *mind*). *Discreet, sound of mind, prudent, wise, intelligent, moderate.*
 Σώφρων, ουος, ό. *Sophron*, a man's name.

Τ.

τάλαντον, ου, τό. *A talent*, a sum of money.—The Attic talent of silver was worth \$1055 59cts.; but the Attic talent of gold, \$10555 93cts.
 τύλας, αυνα, αν (adj. from ταλῶ, *to suffer*). *Wretched, miserable, unfortunate.*
 ταμείον, and ταμειών, ου, τό. *A magazine, a storehouse, a receptacle, a granary.*
 ταμίας ου, ό. *A steward, a dispenser, a distributor.*
 Τάνταλος, ου, ό. *Tantalus*, a king of Lydia, punished in the lower world, for serving up his own son Pelops, as food to the gods.
 τάξις, εως, ή (from τάσσω, *to arrange*). *An arrangement, a regulation, an order; a rank, an order of battle.*
 ταπεινός, ή, όν (adj.). *Humble, low, base, mean, submissive, lovely.*
 Ταράντινος, η, ου (adj. from Τάρας, *αντος*, *Tarentum*). *Tarentine, of Tarentum.* Ταράντινοι, ων, οι, *the Tarentines.*
 ταρίχευω, fut σω, perf. τεταρίχενκα (from τάριχος, *anything salted, preserved, or embalmed*). *To preserve flesh, to salt, to pickle, &c.*—In the case of dead bodies, *to embalm.*
 ταῦρος, ου, ό. *A bull.*
 τάφος, ου, ό (from θάπτω, *to bury*, 2d aor. έτάφον). *A grave, a sepulchre, a tomb.*
 τᾱχύς, εια, ύ (adj.). *Swift, fleet, rapid.* Comparative, θάσσων;

TET

superlative τάχιστος.—Used also adverbially in the neuter, ταχύ, *swiftly, quickly*.

τέ (conj.). And; τέ—τέ, or τέ—καί, both—and.

τείχος, εος, τό. A wall, a rampart. τέκνον, ου, τό (from τίκτω, to beget, to bring forth). A child, offspring.

τεκτονικός, ή, όν (adj. from τέκτων, a builder). Of or belonging to builders.—As a substantive, τεκτονική, ης, ή (τέχνη understood), architecture, the art of building.

τελευταίος, α, ου (adj. from τελευτή, an end). Last, final, at the end.

As an adverb, in the neuter, τελευταῖον, finally, lastly.

τελευτή, ης, ή (from τελέω, to complete). An end, death.

τελέω, ώ, fut. τελέσω, perf. τετέλεκα (from τέλος, an end). To complete, to finish, to perform, to accomplish.

τέλος, εος, τό. An end, death.

τελώνης, ου, ό. A tax-gatherer.

τέμνω, fut. τεμῶ, perf. τέτμηκα, 2d aor. ἐτάμον. To cut, to cleave.

Τέμπε, όν, τά, contracted from Τέμπεα, έων. Tempe, a beautiful vale in Thessaly, between Olympus and Ossa, and through which the river Penēus ran.

τέρας, άτος, τό. A sign, a portent, a prodigy, a wonder, a monster.

τέρην, εῖνα, εν (adj.). Soft, tender, delicate.

τερπνός, ή, όν (adj. from τέρπω, to delight). Delightful, pleasing.

τέρψις, εως, ή (from τέρπω, to delight). Delight, enjoyment.

Τερψιχόρη, ης, ή (from τέρπω, to delight in, and χορός, the dance). Terpsichōre, the Muse that presides over dancing.

τεσσαράκοισι, αι, α (numeral adj.). Four hundred.

τέσσαρες, α (numeral adj.). Four.

τέταρτος, η, ου (num. adj.). Fourth.

τετρακισχίλιοι, αι, α (numeral adj., from τετραῖς, four times, and χίλιοι, a thousand). Four thousand.

τετραπλός, όη, όον, contr. οὖς, ή, οὖν (adj. from τέτρα, for τέτταρα,

TOZ

four, and πλώω, old form, to fold). Fourfold.

τετράπους, ουν (adj. from τέτταρα, four, and πούς, a foot). Four-footed.

τέχνη, ης, ή. An art, art, a work of art, skill, artifice.

τεχνίτης, ου, ό (from τέχνη, an art). An artist, an artificer.

Τηθύς, υός, ή. Tēthys, a sea-goddess, wife of Oceanus or Nereus.

Τήνος, ου, ή. Tēnos, a Greek island.

Τίγρης, ητος, ό. The Tigris, a river of Asia.

τιθήνη, ης, ή. A nurse.

Τιθωνός, ου, ό. Tithōnus.

τίκτω, fut. τέξομαι, perf. τέτοκα, 2d aor. ἔτεκον. To beget, to bring forth.—τίκτειν ώά, to lay eggs.

τιμᾶω, ώ, fut. ήσω, perf. τετίμηκα (from τιμή, honour, esteem). To honour, to value, to esteem.

τιμή, ης, ή (from τίω, to honour). Honour, esteem, value.

τιμήεις, ήσσα, ήεν (adj. from τιμή, honour). Honoured, esteemed, valued.

τιμίος, α, ου (adj. from τιμή, honour). Honoured, highly prized.

τιμωρῶω, ώ, fut. ήσω, perf. τετιμώρηκα. To succour, to aid, to avenge, to punish.—In the middle voice, to avenge one's self, to punish, &c.

τιμώρημα, άτος, τό (from τιμωρῶω, to succour). Succour, help, revenge, punishment.

τιμωρία, ας, ή. Vengeance, punishment.

τίς, τί (interrog. pron.). Who? what?

τις, τι (indef. pron.). Any, any one, a certain one.

τιτρώσκω, fut. τρώσω, perf. τέτρωκα. To wound.

τίω, fut. τίσω, perf. τέτικα. To value, to esteem, to honour.

τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο (adj.). Such.

τολμᾶω, ώ, fut. ήσω, perf. τετόλμηκα (from τόλμα, boldness). To dare, to venture on.

τόξον, ου, τό. A bow.

τοξότης, ου, ό (from τόξον, a bow). A Bowman, an archer.

ΤΥΡ

τόπος, ου, ὁ. *A place, a site.*
 τόσος, η, ον (adj.). *So large, so much.*
 τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο (adj.).
So much, so great.
 τότε (adv.). *Then, at that time.*
 τραχύς, εἰα, ὅ (adj.). *Rough, rugged, uneven, strong; harsh, angry.*
 τρεῖς, τρία (numeral adj.). *Three.*
 τρέπω, fut. ψω, perf. τέτροφα, 2d aor. ἐτραπον. *To turn; to rout, to put to flight.*—In the middle voice, *to betake one's self to flight, to flee.*
 τρέφω, fut. θρέψω, perf. τέτροφα, 2d aor. pass. ἐτρέφην. *To nourish, to rear, to bring up.*
 τριάκοντα (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Thirty.*
 τρίγωνος, ον (adj. from τρίγωνον, *a triangle*). *Triangular.*
 τριήρης, εος, contr. ους, ἡ (from τρίς, *thrice*, and ἐρέσσω, *to row*). *A trireme, a galley, a vessel of three banks of oars.*—Properly an adjective, with ναῦς understood.
 τρίπλοος, ὅη, οον, contr. οὐς, ἡ, οὖν (adj. from τρίς, *thrice*, and πλόω, *an old form, to fold*). *Threefold.*
 τρίπους, ονν (adj. from τρίς, *thrice*, and πούς, *a foot*). *Three-footed.*
 —As a substantive, τρίπους, οδος, ὁ, *a tripod.*
 τρισμύριοι, αι, α (numeral adj. from τρίς, *thrice*, and μύριοι, *ten thousand*). *Thirty thousand.*
 τρίτος, η, ον (numeral adj.). *The third.*
 Τροία, ας, ἡ. *Troy, a celebrated city of Asia Minor, destroyed by the Greeks after a 10 years' siege.*
 Τρῶες, ον, οί. *The Trojans, the inhabitants of Troy.*—Nominative singular, Τρώς, ὅς.
 Τρωϊκός, ἡ, ὅν (adj.). *Trojan, of or belonging to Troy.*
 τύπτω, fut. ψω, perf. τέτυφα. *To strike, to beat, to smite.*
 τυραννίς, ἰδος, ἡ (from τύραννος, *a monarch, a tyrant*). *Supreme power, sovereign power, tyranny.*
 τύραννος, ου, ὁ. *A sovereign, a tyrant.* This latter meaning is

ΤΥΠΗ

the more common, the former the more ancient one.
 τυρός, οὔ, ὁ. *Cheese.*
 Τυφών, ὄνος, ὁ. *Typhon, one of the giants who warred against Jupiter. He was defeated, and placed under Ætna.*
 τύχη, ης, ἡ (from τυγχάνω, *to chance*, 2d aor. ἐτύχον). *Chance, fortune, misfortune.*

Τ.

βάλλος, εα, εον, contr. οὐς, ἡ, οὖν (adj. from βάλλω, *glass*). *Made of glass, glass.*
 ὑβρις, εως, ἡ. *Haughtiness, insolence, contumely.*
 ὑβριστής, οὔ, ὁ (from ὑβρις, *insolence*). *An insulter, one overbearing, insolent, one who outrages.*
 ὑβριστός, ἡ, ὅν (adj. from ὑβρις, *insolence*). *Insulted, outraged, treated with gross insolence, maltreated, abused.*
 ὑγιεινός, ἡ, ὅν (adj. from ὑγίεια, *health*). *Wholesome, promoting health, healthy.*
 ὑδαῖος, εα, εον, contr. οὐς, ἡ, οὖν (adj. from ὑδάς, *old form for ὑδωρ, water*). *Watery, wet, moist; dropsical.*
 ὑδρα, ας, ἡ (from ὑδωρ, *water*). *A hydra, a water-snake.*
 ὑδραυλῖς, εως, ἡ (from ὑδωρ, *water*, and αὐλός, *a pipe*). *A water-organ, a musical instrument moved by water.*
 ὑδρία, ας, ἡ (from ὑδωρ, *water*). *A water-bucket.*
 ὑδρωψ, ωπος, ὁ (from ὑδωρ, *water*, and ὤψ, *the visage*, from the bloated appearance which this disease presents). *The dropsy.*
 ὑδωρ, ὑδατος, τό (from ἔω, *to make wet*). *Water.*
 υἱός, οὔ, ὁ. *A son.*
 ὕλη, ης, ἡ. *A wood, timber.*
 ὑλήεις, ἡεσσα, ἡεν (adj. from ὕλη, *a wood*). *Woody, abounding with forests.*
 ὑμέτερος, α, ον (pronom. adj. from ὑμεῖς, *you*). *Your, your own.*
 ἐπείκω, fut. ξω, perf. ἐπέικα (from

ΦΑΙ

ἐπό, *under*, and εἰκω, *to yield*).

To yield to, to submit.

ὑπέρ, prep. governing the genitive and accusative.—Its primitive and leading signification is *above*.—With the genitive it signifies *above, beyond, for, on account of, in behalf of*.—With the accusative, *above, beyond, over, against*.—In composition, it denotes the *being over and above, excess, for*, and often adds strength to the meaning of the simple word.

ὑπισχνέομαι, οὔμαι, fut. ὑποσχέσομαι, perf. ὑπέσχημαι, 2d aor. mid. ὑπεσχόμην (from ὑπό, *under*, and ἴσχωμαι, for ἔχωμαι, *to hold one's self*). *To promise, to engage, to bind one's self.*

ἕπνος, ον, ὁ. *Sleep.*

ὑπό, prep. governing the genitive, dative, and accusative.—Its primitive and leading signification is *under*.—With the genitive it denotes *under, from under, by, by means of, through*.—With the dative, *by, by means of, with, under, &c.*—With the accusative, *at, about, near, under*.—In composition, it signifies *under, from under, secretly, gradually*, and frequently diminishes the force of the word with which it is compounded.

ἐποξύλον, ον, τό (from ὑπό, *under*, and ζυγόν, *a yoke*). *A beast of burden.*

ἐπομένω, fut. ὑπομένω, perf. ὑπομένηκα (from ὑπό, *behind*, and μένω, *to remain*). *To remain behind, to wait, to await, to persist, to endure.*

ἔς, ὅς, ὁ and ἡ. *A boar, a sow, swine.*

ἔσπερος, α, ον (adj.). *Later. As an adverb, ἔσπερον, afterward.*

Φ.

φαγεῖν, 2d aor. inf. act. of φάγω, *to eat.*

φάγω, *to eat*, pres. inf. act. φάγειν, 2d aor. inf. φαγεῖν, 2d aor. ind. act. ἔφαγον.

φαίνω, fut. φάνω, perf. πέφαγκα, 2d

ΦΙΑ

aor. ἐφάνον. *To show, to make appear*.—In the middle, *to appear*, i. e., to show one's self, to make one's self appear.

φάλαγξ, αγγος, ἡ. *A phalanx; a row, or division of an army.*

φαρῆτρα, ας, ἡ (from φέρω, *to bear*). *A quiver.*

φάρμακον, ον, τό. *A poison. Primitive meaning, a drug, a medicine.* φαῦλος, η, ον (adj.). *Bad, small, mean, of little value.*

φέγγος, εος, τό. *Light, splendour, brightness.*

φέριστος, η, ον (adj. from φέρω, *to bear*). *Best, bravest, most excellent.*

φέρτερος, α, ον (adj. from φέρω, *to bear*). Comparative degree, *better, superior, braver.*

φέρτιστος, η, ον (adj. from φέρω, *to bear*). Same meaning as φέριστος.

φέρω, fut. ὀλώ, perf. ἤνοχα, and, with reduplication, ἐνήνοχα, 1st aor. ἤνεγκα, 2d aor. ἤνεγκον (irregular verb). *To bear, to carry, to bring, to yield or produce.*

φεύγω, fut. φεύξομαι, perf. πέφευγα or πέφϋγα (commonly called perf. mid.), 2d aor. ἔφυγον. *To flee, to escape.*

φηγός, ον, ἡ. *An oak, a species of oak, strictly, having a round esculent nut. Not to be confounded with the *fagus* or beech-tree, the nuts of which are triangular.*

φημί, fut. φήσω. *To say, to utter, to remark, &c.*

φθέγμα, ἄτος, τό (from φθέγγομαι, *to utter*). *A sound, a voice, a word uttered.*

φιῶλη, ης, ἡ. *A bowl, a cup, a goblet.*

φιλαίματος, ον (adj. from φιλέω, *to love*, and αἷμα, *blood*). *Loving blood, delighting in blood.*

φιλάργυρος, ον (adj. from φιλέω, *to love*, and ἄργυρος, *silver, money*). *Avaricious, covetous, grasping.*

φιλέω, ὦ, fut. ἥσω, perf. ἐφίληκα (from φίλος, *fond*). *To love*.—It has often, with an infinitive, the meaning of *to be wont*, i. e., *to love to do a thing.*

ΦΟΝ

Φιλῆμων, ονος, ὁ. *Philēmon*, a Greek comic poet.
 φίλια, ας, ἡ (from φίλος, friendly). *Friendship*.
 Φίλιππος, ου, ὁ. *Philip*.
 Φιλομήλα, ας, ἡ. *Philomēla*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. She was changed into a nightingale. Hence the term φιλομήλα is sometimes employed to denote that bird.
 Φιλόξενος, ου, ὁ. *Philoxēnus*, a poet of Cythēra.
 φίλος, η, ου (adj.). *Loving, fond of, beloved, dear to, friendly*.
 φίλος, ου, ὁ. *A friend*.
 φιλοσοφία, ας, ἡ (from φιλόσοφος, a philosopher). *Philosophy*.
 φιλόσοφος, ου, ὁ (from φίλος, loving, and σοφία, wisdom). *A philosopher*.
 φιλότιμος, ου (adj. from φίλος, loving, and τιμή, honour, distinction). *Ambitious, generous, liberal*.
 φιλόφρων, ου (adj. from φίλος, friendly, and φρήν, mind). *Of friendly mind, friendly, kindly disposed*.
 Φινεύς, ἑως, ὁ. *Phineus*, a king of Arcadia, or, according to others, of Thrace, persecuted by the Harpies, as a punishment for his cruelty towards his sons.
 φλόξ, φλογός, ἡ (from φλέγω, to burn, perf. mid. πέφλογα). *A flame*.
 φλυῶρδης, ες (adj. from φλύαρος, indulging in trifling, and εἶδος, appearance). *Having the manners and air of a buffoon, fond of jests, trifling, silly, given to buffoonery*.
 φοβέω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. πεφόβηκα (from φόβος, fear). *To terrify*.
 —In the middle, to fear, i. e., to terrify one's self.
 φόβος, ου, ὁ. *Fear, terror, dread*.
 Φοίνιξ, ἱκος, ὁ. *A Phœnician*.—Also a proper name, *Phœnix*.
 φοίνιξ, ἱκος, ὁ. *A palm-tree, a date, the fruit of the palm-tree*.
 φονεύς, ἑως, ὁ (from φόνος, murder, slaughter). *A murderer*.

ΦΩΣ

φόνος, ου, ὁ (from φένω, to kill, perf. mid. πέφονα). *Murder, slaughter, bloodshed; blood, gore*.
 φορέω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. πεφόρηκα (formed from φέρω, perf. mid. πέφορα). *To carry, to convey, to bear*.
 φρέαρ, φρέατος, τό. *A well*. (The α in the genitive and the other trisyllabic cases, is generally long in the Attic writers, with some exceptions, however, among the comic poets; but short in the Epic writers.)
 φρήν, φρενός, ἡ. *The mind, the intellect, the understanding*.
 φρονέω, ὦ, fut. ἦσω, perf. πεφρόνηκα (from φρήν, the mind). *To think, to reflect, to deliberate*.
 φρόνησις, εως, ἡ (from φρονέω, to think). *Reflection, prudence*.
 φρόνιμος, ου (adj. from φρονέω, to think). *Intelligent, sensible, prudent*.
 φροντίς, ἴδος, ἡ (from φρονέω, to think). *Reflection, thought, care, concern, anxiety*.
 φρουρά, ᾤς, ἡ (from φρουρός, a sentinel). *A watch, a guard, a garrison*.
 Φρύξ, ὕγος, ὁ. *A Phrygian*.
 φυγή, ἧς, ἡ (from φύγω, to flee, an earlier form of φεύγω). *Flight, escape, exile*.
 φυλακή, ἧς, ἡ (from φυλάσσω, to guard). *A guard, a watch; imprisonment, custody*.
 φύλαξ, ᾤκος, ὁ (from φυλάσσω, to guard). *A guard, a sentinel, a guardian*.
 φυλάσσω, fut. ξω, perf. πεφύλαχα. *To guard, to watch, to keep watch, to observe*.
 φυλή, ἧς, ἡ. *A tribe, a class, a race*.
 φύσις, εως, ἡ (from φύω, to beget, to produce). *Birth, nature, character, natural talents*.
 φύω, fut. φύσω, perf. πέφυκα, 2d aor. ἔφυν. *To beget, to produce, to bring forth*.—The 2d aor. and perf. have an intransitive signification, *to be, to exist*.
 φωνή, ἧς, ἡ. *A sound, a voice*.
 φώς, φωτός, ὁ. *A man, a hero*.

ΧΕΙ

φῶς, φωτός, τό (contr. from φάος).
Light.

Χ.

Χαιρωνεία, ας, ἡ. *Chæronæa*, a city of Bœotia, where Philip defeated the Athenians.

χάλασα, ης, ἡ. *Hail.*

χαλεπός, ἡ, ὅν (adj.). *Hard, difficult, harsh, cruel, painful.*

χαλεπῶς (adv. from χαλεπός, difficult). *With difficulty, harshly, roughly.*

χαλινός, οὔ, ὁ. *A bridle, a bit, a curb.*

χάλκεος, ἐα, εον, contr. οὔς, ἡ, οὔν (adj. from χαλκός, brass, copper). *Brazen, &c.*

χαλκός, οὔ, ὁ. *Copper, brass, bronze.*

Χάλυψ, ὕδος, ὁ. *One of the Chalybes.*

—In the plural, Χάλυδες, ων, οἱ, the *Chalybes*, a people of Pontus, famed for their having discovered the art of making steel, and through whom the Greeks became acquainted with it. Hence,

χάλυψ, ὕδος, ὁ. *Steel.*

χαρά, ἄς, ἡ (from χαίρω, to rejoice, 2d aor. ἔχαρον). *Joy.*

χαρῖεις, εσσα, εν (adj. from χάρις, delight). *Graceful, pleasing, agreeable, elegant, beautiful, engaging, &c.*

χάρις, ἵτος, ἡ (from χαίρω, to rejoice). *Joy, grace, attraction, favour, a gift, thanks, &c.*—As a proper name, Χάρις, ἵτος, ἡ, a *Grace*, in which sense it has Χάριτα in the accusative, whereas χάρις generally has χάριν.—In the plural, Χάριτες, ων, αἱ, the *Graces*. These were three in number, *Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.*

χάσμα, ἄτος, τό (from χαίνω, to gape, perf. pass. κέχασμαι). *A chasm, a yawning cavity, an opening.*

χαυλιόδους, δοντος (adj. from χαύλις, prominent, and ὀδούς, a tooth). *Having prominent teeth or tusks.* Hence, as a substantive, χαυλιόδους, δοντος, ὁ, a *tusk.*

Χείλων, υνος, ὁ. *Chilo*, a Spartan philosopher, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

ΧΡΑ

χειμών, ὄνος, ὁ (from χεῖμα, winter, cold). *Winter, wintry weather, a storm, a tempest.*

χείρ, χειρός, ἡ. *The hand.*

χειρίστος, η, ον (adj., irreg. superlative of κακός). *Worst, basest, &c.* The comparative is χείρων.

χειρῶ, ὦ, fut. ὤσω, perf. κεχείρωκα (from χεῖρ, the hand). *To treat with violence.*—In the middle voice, χειρόομαι, οὔμαι, to vanquish, to subdue.

Χείρων, υνος, ὁ. *Chiron*, one of the Centaurs.

χελιδών, ὄνος, ἡ. *A swallow.*

χέλυσ, ὕδος, ἡ. *A tortoise.*

χελώνη, ης, ἡ. *A tortoise.*

χερείων and χείρων (irreg. comparative of κακός). *Worse, weaker, inferior, &c.*

χέρνυψ, ἵδος, ἡ (from χεῖρ, the hand, and νίπτω, to wash). *Water for the hands.*

χερσόνησος, ου, ἡ. *A peninsula.*

As a proper name, Χερσόνησος, ου, ἡ, the *Chersonese.*

χήνιος, α, ον (adj. from χήν, a goose). *Of a goose.*

χθών, χθονός, ἡ. *The earth.*

χίλιοι, αἱ, α (numeral adj.). *A thousand.*

χιτών, ὄνος, ὁ. *A tunic, an under garment.*

χλαμύς, ὕδος, ἡ. *A cloak.*

Χλόη, ης, ἡ. *Chloë*, the name of a female.

χόλος, ου, ὁ. *Anger, choler.*

χολῶ, ὦ, fut. ὤσω, perf. κεχόλωκα (from χόλος, anger). *To make angry, to exasperate, to enrage.*

χορτάζω, fut. ἄσω, perf. κεχόρτακα (from χόρτος, an enclosure, and also fodder). *Primitive meaning, to shut up and feed in an enclosed place; ordinary meaning, to fatten, to feed, to satiate.*

χράω, ὦ, fut. χρήσω, perf. κέχηρα. *To give to another to make use of, to give an oracle.*—The more usual form, however, is the middle, χρᾶομαι, ὦμαι, fut. χρήσομαι, perf. pass. κέχηρημαι and κέχηρημαι, to use, i. e., to give to one's self to use; to receive an oracle.

ΩΚΕ

χρῆμα, ἄτος, τό (from χράομαι, to use). *A thing*.—In the plural, χρήματα, riches, treasures, property, effects, &c.

χρήσιμος, η, ον (adj. from χράομαι, to use). *Useful, profitable*.

χρησμός, οὔ, ό (from χράω, to deliver an oracle). *An oracle, an oracular response*.

χρηστός, ή, ον (adj. from χράομαι, to use). *Useful, valuable, worthy, honourable, good*.

χρῖω, fut. ἴσω, perf. κέχρικα. *To anoint*.

χρόνος, ου, ό. *Time*.

χρύσεος, έα, εον, contr. οὔς, ή, οὔν (adj. from χρυσός, gold). *Golden, of gold*.

χρυσίον, ου, τό (dim. from χρυσός). *Gold*.

χρυσόμαλλος, ον (adj. from χρυσός, gold, and μαλλός, wool, a fleece). *Having a golden fleece*.

χρυσός, οὔ, ό. *Gold*.

χωλός, ή, ον (adj.). *Lame*.

χώρα, ας, ή. *Space, a region, a place*.

χωρίον, ου, τό (dim. from χώρος, a place, a country). *A place, a farm, a district, a spot*.

χώρος, ου, ό. *Room, space, a country, a district*.

Ψ.

ψεῦδος, εος, τό. *A falsehood*.

ψηφίζομαι, fut. ἴσομαι, perf. ἐψηφίσμαι (from ψήφος, a vote). *To vote, to decree by vote, to determine*.

ψιττάκη, ης, ή. *A parrot*.

ψόγος, ου, ό. *Blame, censure, rebuke*.

ψόφος, ου, ό. *A noise*.

ψυχή, ης, ή. *The soul, life*.

Ω.

ώ (interj.). *Oh! alas!*

ώδή, ης, ή (contr. from ωοιδή, a song). *A song, an ode*.

ᾠκεανίδες, ων, αἰ. *The Oceanīdes, ocean-νηπύης, daughters of Oceanus and Tethys*.

ὠκεᾶνός, οὔ, ό. *The ocean*.—As a

ΩΦΕ

proper name, ᾠκεᾶνός, οὔ, ό, Oceanus.

ώκός, εἰα, ύ (adj.). *Swift, rapid, fleet*.

ώμος, ου, ό. *The shoulder*.

ώνιος, α, ον (adj. from ώνέομαι, to buy). *Vendible, purchasable*.—In the neuter plural, ώνια, ων, τά, goods for sale, wares, &c.

ών, οὔ, τό. *An egg*.

ώρα, ας, ή. *A season, an hour*.—In the plural, as a proper name, Ὁραι, ων, αἰ, the Hours.

Ὀρίων, ωνος, ό. *Orion*, a celebrated giant and hunter, changed to a constellation after death. (The ι is always long with the Epic writers, but short with the Attics).

ώς (adv. and conj.). *As, when, how; that, in order that*.—With a numeral, about.—With a superlative, it denotes as much or as little as possible, according to the force of the superlative.—Thus, ως τάχιστα, as quickly as possible; ως ελάχιστον, as little as possible. It stands also for a preposition, επί or πρός, and governs a case; and sometimes these prepositions are expressed with it. When the latter construction appears, ως means no more, as far as our idiom is concerned, than επί or πρός alone. When it stands without them, the case apparently governed by ως depends in reality on επί or πρός understood.

ὥσπερ (adv.). *Just as, as*.

ὥσπερί (adv. from ὥσπερ, and εἰ, if). *Just as if, as if*.

ώτις, ἴδος, ή (from οὖς, an ear). *A bastard*. The Greek name comes from long feathers on the side of the head, resembling long ears.

ώφέλεια, ας, ή (from ώφελεω, to help). *Aid, utility, advantage*.

ώφελεω, ὦ, fut. ήσω, perf. ώφέληκα. *To aid, to help, to profit*.

ώφέλιμος, ον (adj. from ώφελεω, to aid). *Useful, advantageous, profitable*.