

THE SYNTAX
OF THE
BOEOTIAN DIALECT INSCRIPTIONS

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THE SYNTAX
OF THE
BOEOTIAN DIALECT INSCRIPTIONS

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Abbreviations.....	7
Introduction	9
List of the Boeotian Dialect Inscriptions Classified according to Subject	
Matter	13
Chronological Table of the Boeotian Dialect Inscriptions.....	16
Table of Parallel References.....	21
§ 1. Omission of the Subject	27
§ 2. Omission of the Predicate.....	27
§ 3. Omission of the Object	31
§ 4. Omission of Other Parts of the Sentence.....	31
§ 5. Peculiarities of Concord	32
§ 6. Adjectives and Adverbs	34
§ 7. The Article	37
§ 8. Pronouns.....	43
§ 9. Cases.....	46
§ 10. Prepositions	55
§ 11. The Voices.....	65
§ 12. The Tenses.....	68
§ 13. The Moods.....	73
Table of Conjunctions and Indefinite Relatives with Subjunctive and Optative	75
§ 14. The Infinitive	81
§ 15. The Participle.....	84
§ 16. Negatives.....	89
§ 17. Conjunctions.....	90

ABBREVIATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION.

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

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

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

¹ Ed. Schwyzér, 1898.

² Valaori, 1901.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Larfeld: *Sylloge inscriptionum Bocoticarum*, 1883.

⁷ Cauer: *Dilectus inscriptionum Oraccarum*, ed. II, 1883.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I. Proxeny Decrees.

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

II. Other Decrees.

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

III. Financial Transactions.

3171, 3172, 3173.

IV. Accounts of Treasurers, *etc.*

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

V. On Letting of Land.

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

VI. Manumission Documents.

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

VII. Military Lists.

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

VIII. Other Lists.

1745, 1746, 2428, 3191, 3192.

IX. Musical Contests.

2410, [3195].

X. Vase Inscriptions.

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

XI. Artists' Signatures.

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

XII. Superscripture (?).

2526.

XIII. Uncertain.

3283, 4143.

XIV. Dedications.

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

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

XV. Termini.

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

XVI. Grave Steles.

a) simple $\epsilon\pi\iota$ with dative or $\epsilon\pi\iota\dots\epsilon\lambda\mu\iota$: 586, 589–611, 1623, 1689, 1891–1894, 2738–2740, 2883, 2884, 3112, 3228, 3229, 3502–3504.

b) longer inscriptions with $\epsilon\pi\iota$ and dative: 1890, 3113, 610 (?).

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

d) $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\tau\delta\varsigma$ -inscriptions: 775, 923, 932, 1050, 1184, 1243, 1312, 1360, 1423, 1453, 1454, 1488, 2085, 2115, 2631, 3514, 3543.

* Except a few $\kappa\alpha\lambda\delta\varsigma$ -names on vases, etc.

- e) name with father's name in genitive: 1548, 1690, 2115 (also
 $\chi\rho\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{a}$), 2116, 2117,
2347, 2560, 3470, 596
(*cf.* a).
- f) metrical inscriptions: 579, 1880, 2247, 2852.
- g) other stele inscriptions: 685–687, 1562, 3233.

XVII. Responses of an Oracle.
4136.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE BOEOTIAN
DIALECT INSCRIPTIONS.

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

	<i>Ante a. 360 B. C.</i>	<i>a. 360-250 B. C.</i>	<i>a. 250-150 B. C.</i>	<i>Inc. aet.</i>
Theespiae	1891-1894		1752-1753 1755 1756-1757 (200- 150 B. C.) 1778-1781 1785-1786 (200- 150 B. C.) 1788-1790 (200- 150 B. C.) 1796-1805 (200- 150 B. C.) 1807 (200-150 B. C.) 1809 (200-150 B. C.) 1811 (200-150 B. C.) 1814-1815 1817 1833 2033 2085 2089	
Thisbe	2229 <i>saec. V</i> 2230 <i>saec. V v. VI</i> 2245 2247		2223-2224 2228 2231-2232	2246 2263 2277 2284 2293-2294 2320 2347 2352-2353 2355-2356 3564
Chorsiae			2383 2385-2388 } 2389-2390 } 200 } -----	
Thebes	2407 (366-360 B. C.) 2408 (364-363 B. C.) 2427 (c. 400- 350 B. C.) 2452 2455 <i>saec. VI</i> 2456 <i>saec. V v.</i> <i>VI</i>	2418 (c. a. 350 B. C.) 2419 (c. 285- 247 B. C.) 2428 2429-2431 (c. 325-375 B. C.) 2432 (c. a. 250 B. C.) 2453 (c. a. 350 B. C.)	2406 2409 2410 (200-150 B. C.) 2420 (c. 250-200 B. C.) 2421 (c. a. 250 B. C.) 2433-2437	
				2464

	<i>Ante a. 360 B.C.</i>	<i>a. 360-250 B.C.</i>	<i>a. 250-150 B.C.</i>	<i>inc. aet.</i>
Thebes	2457	2463 (<i>c. 300-250 B.C.</i>)	2466	2465
	2458	2467 (<i>c. a. 250 B.C.</i>)	2473-2475	2468
	2459	2471 (<i>paullo ante 250 B.C.</i>)	2487	
	2459 a	2472 (<i>c. 300-250 B.C.</i>)	2631 (?)	
	2526	2532-2533 (<i>c. a. 300 B.C.</i>)		
	2560			
	3575-4123 *			
Acraephia	2729 <i>saec. VI</i>	2723	2707 (200-150 B.C.)	
	2730 <i>saec. VI?</i>	2724	2708 (200-150 B.C.)	4153 } <i>c. 350-</i>
		<i>c. 312-304 B.C.</i>		
	2731 <i>saec. VI</i>	2724 a	2714 (200-150 B.C.)	4154 } <i>200 B.C.</i>
	2732 <i>saec. V</i>	2724 b	2715 (200-150 B.C.)	
	2733 " "	4155 (<i>c. a. 350 B.C.</i>)	2716-2721	
	2734 " "	4160	2724 c, d, e.	
	2735 " "		4127 } <i>c. 200-</i>	
	2738		4128 } <i>150 B.C.</i>	
	2739 " "		4136-4137	
	2740		4143 (<i>ante a. 171 B.C.</i>)	
Copae			4156-4159 (<i>c. a. 230 B.C.</i>)	
		2781	2782-2785 (250-200 B.C.)	2792
			2786-2789 (200-150 B.C.)	2793
			2795 (200-150 B.C.)	
Hyettus				
			2809-2832 } <i>c. 223-197 B.C.</i>	
Haliartus	2852 <i>saec. V</i>		2848 } <i>ante a.</i>	
			2849 } <i>168 B.C.</i>	2855

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

	<i>Ante a. 360 B.C.</i>	<i>a. 360-250 B.C.</i>	<i>a. 250-150 B.C.</i>	<i>inc. aet.</i>
Coronea	2883	2875	2858-2869	2920
	2884		2876	2964 3017 3021 3025
Lebadea	3086	3055 (<i>c. a. 350</i> <i>B.C.</i>)	3054	3092
	3112	3087 (<i>c. a. 250</i> <i>B.C.</i>)	3065 } <i>c. a. 230</i> 3066 } <i>B.C.</i>	3094
	3113	3091 (<i>c. a. 250</i> <i>B.C.</i>)	3067-3069 (<i>paullo</i> <i>ante a. 200 B.C.</i>) 3070 3080-3083 3088 (<i>c. a. 230</i> <i>B.C.</i>) 3089-3090 3093	
Orchomenus	3205	3175 (<i>c. a. 290</i> <i>B.C.</i>)	3166 (<i>c. 222-</i> <i>205 B.C.</i>)	3251
	3226	3176	3167	3264
	3229	3191 } <i>c.a. 250</i> 3192 } <i>B.C.</i>	3168 (<i>c. 230-200</i> <i>B.C.</i>)	3269
	3233 <i>saec. V?</i>	3206 (<i>a. 329</i> <i>B.C.</i>) 3208 3214	3169 3170 3171 (<i>c. 225-200</i> <i>B.C.</i>) 3172 (<i>c. 222-200</i> <i>B.C.</i>) 3173 (<i>c. 240-230</i> <i>B.C.</i>) 3174 (<i>c. 240-230</i> <i>B.C.</i>) 3178-3181 (<i>c. 222-</i> <i>200 B.C.</i>) 3184-3185 3193 (<i>c. a. 200</i> <i>B.C.</i>) 3198-3199	3283
			3200-3201 } <i>c. a.</i> 3203-3204 } <i>200-</i> } <i>150</i> } <i>B.C.</i>	
			3207 (<i>c. a. 230</i> <i>B.C.</i>) 3209 3210 (<i>c. a. 200</i> <i>B.C.</i>) 3211 (<i>c. a. 200</i> <i>B.C.</i>)	

	<i>Ante a. 350 B.C.</i>	<i>a. 350-250 B.C.</i>	<i>a. 250-150 B.C.</i>	<i>inc. aet.</i>
Orchomenus			3213 3215 3223 (c. a. 150 B.C.)	
Chaeronea			3287 (c. a. 200 B.C.) 3292-3293 3301-3406 (200- 100 B.C.) 3407 (c. 200-150 B.C.) 3408 (c. 200-150 B.C.) 3410 (c. 200-150 B.C.) 3411 (c. 200-150 B.C.) 3413 (c. 200-150 B.C.)	
Anthedon		4178 (c. a. 350 B.C.)	4172 (c. 240-230 B.C.) 4174-4177	
Tit. Boeot.	3467	3470 (c. a. 350 B.C.)		
Orig. Incert.	3468 4249 <i>saecc. V</i>			
Oropus		280 (c. 270- 246 B.C.)	283 } c. 250-230 290 } B.C. 352 (221-199 B.C.) 393 4259 } c. 230-200 4260 } B.C. 4261 }	
Aegosthena			207 (223-201 B.C.)	

TABLE OF PARALLEL REFERENCES.

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

L = Larfeld: *Sylloge inscriptionum Boeotiarum.*

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

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

The table does not include grave stele inscriptions.

<i>J. G. S.</i>	L	M	C
207	Append. 1	1145	283
280			
283			
290			
352			
393			
504–509	489–494	935–940	363–365
510–512	504–506	947–949	
513–514	499–500	941–942	
515–516	487–488	943–944	
517	497	951	369
518	498	952	370
519	503	954	
520	502	953	
522–524		956 a b c	
525–526			
528–529	501	955–956	
530–531	495	945–946	
546	382	883	360
547	338	907	
550	335	869	359
551	278	692	
552	496	950	366
554	486	958	
555	484	959	367
556			
557			
558	485	957	
1664			
1665			
1670	270	860	
1671	271	861	284
1672	274	865	
1673	273	864	
1674	275	866	
1685	271 a	863	
1719			

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

I. G. S.	L	M	C
1873	219 c	794	333
1874	219 g	795	
1875	219 a	793	334
1880	212	765	
1890	218	774	
2223		747 d e	
2224			
2228		747 c	
2229		744 a	
2230	191	743	
2231		747 a	
2232		747 b	
2245	191 a	745	335
2246		747 f	
2383	190 a b	737	
2385		736 a	
2386-2388	186-188	739-734	377
2384		736 a	
2389-2390	189-190	735-736	378
2406	315	712	
2407	316	719	
2408	317	720	
2409			
2410	333	717	
2418	309	705	353
2419			
2420			
2421	313 a	714	
2427	307	700	350
2428			
2429	311	706	352
2430	310	708	351
2431	312	707	
2432	313	709	
2433	332	713	
2434	318	715	
2435			
2436			
2437	327	724	
2438			
2439			
2452			
2453			
2455	286	1132	347
2456	276	665	348
2457			
2458			
2459			
2459 a			
2463			
2464			
2465	314	718	354
2466	319	716	
2467			

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

TABLE OF PARALLEL REFERENCES.

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

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

§1. Omission of the Subject.

The subject is not omitted,¹ except the pronominal subject in short ascriptions or descriptions, as δρια *λ[ω]πήων* = τάδε ἔστιν δρια *Κωπήων* 2792. 1; 'Απόλλωνις Δαφναφορίω = τόδε ἄγαλμά ἔστιν 'Απόλλωνος 3407. So Δαμάτρα[ς] Ταυροπόλω 2793,² Τῶ Ητωεῖο[ς]. ΕὐΦειτίας ἀνέθειχε 2730 (*cf.* Τῶ Ητωεῖος Ιαρόν, *sc.* τόδ' ἔστιν, 2735), "Ορος τᾶς γᾶς τᾶς [τα]ράς 1785. 1-3; "Ορος 549, 1791, 2458. In a series of military lists, with the form τοὶ ἀπεγράφαντο ἐμ πελτοφόρας (2809-2832 and 2781-2789) one (2810) omits τοὶ.

§2. Omission of the Predicate.

1. Verb of Being.

- a) In Gravestone Inscriptions: ἐπὶ 'Αριστοδίκαι, *sc.* εἰμί, 3228 (*cf.* ἐπὶ Προκλεῖ εἰμί Μ 408, and § 10, ἐπὶ 2) a), Μνᾶμ' ἐπὶ Γάθωνι χάριστοχράτει, *sc.* εἰμί, 1890, Σύρος χρειστός 2085, 'Ανιόχα Δαμοφάνοντος χρειστά 2115, 775, 890, 923, 932, 1050, 1488, 2631, 3543.
- b) In brief Legal Phraseology, in giving
 - a) Names of Sureties: ἔγγυος Νικεία[ς] 1740. 8.
 - β) Names of Witnesses: Φίσ[τα]ορε[ς·]ογάσ[ιμ]ος, κτλ. 3173. 12 *sqq.*; Φίστωρ δ αὐτός C 295. 68.
So 3080 *ad fin.*; 3081 *ad fin.*; 1779. 7-10; 1780. 25 *sqq.*; C 295. 64, 68, 71-72, 74.
 - γ) The Date: χρόνος δ αὐτός C 295. 72.
 - δ) The Name of the Secretary: τῶν τεθμοφυλάκων γραμματεὺς Σα C 295. 77.
 - ε) Amounts of Money: τὰ ππάματα μούριη δγδοείχοντ[α] πέντε δίου δβολίω, κή τῶ τεθμίω Φίστωρ 'Αριστύνικος Ηραξιτέλιος C 295. 62-64, 67, 70-71, 73-74.
- c) In Military Lists: τοὶ ἀπειλθείον[τες ἐς τῶν] ἐφείβων ἐν τάγμα (list of names) 1748. 3-4; 1749. 1-3; 1756. 1-4; (*cf.* 1757. 1-2; 3065-3068); Σφοδρίαο ἄρχοντος ἀπύλυπον (followed by list of recruits) 3181.

¹ In n. 4136. 2-3: ἀνάγειλε Λεπάδειαν τοὶ Δὶ τοὶ Βασιλεῖι ἀνθέμεν κὴ τοὶ Τρεφωνίοι, κτλ. either the subject or the object of ἀνθέμεν must be supplied. The language of the oracular response is ambiguous. It is, however, doubtless the indefinite subject of the infinitive that is left unexpressed, Λεπάδειαν being the object. Cf. Paus. I. 34, 2: τοὶς δὲ καὶ ἀνάκεινται πόλεις Λεβάδεια Βοιωτῶν Τροφωνίῳ.

² V. Ditt. *ad loc.*

- d) In Accounts of Offerings, etc., in giving
 a) the Weight: *Ἄνταρξίν . . . πάρπαν χρουσίαν, δλκὰ δύ'*
δβυλον τρῑ(ς) χάλκιν 2420. 7-9. So ὀλχὰ ὅραχμὴ πέντε
ibid. 23, ὀλχὰ τρῑς ὅραχμὴ *ibid.* 28, ὀλχὰ χρουσίως *ibid.*
 18-19 and 38.
 e) In general, the Copula, when it can be readily understood:
διού(λ)αν, ἢ διονομα Σωσίχα 3386. 6-8; *ά γᾶ ίαρά Διωνιόσω χῆ*
τᾶς πύλως 1786. 1-4.

2. Various verbs in Legal or Conventional Expressions.

- a) Parts of *τίθειμι*: τὸ ὄμόλογον παρ [']Ο]νάστημον Θιωγίτουν,
sc. ἐτέθει, 3173. 16-17; ἀ σιύγγραφος πάρ Φιφιάδαν C 295.
 122 (*cf.* σιύγγραφον . . . θέσθη . . . πάρ Φιφιάδαν C 295.
 143-146).

Here, apparently, belongs a condensed expression in the accounts of the *τεθμοψυλάχων γραμματεύς* of Thespiae, in the Nicareta inscription: τὸ συνυάλλαγμα *Νικαρέτα Θέωνος τ[ά]ς πύλως Ἐρχυμενίων* [χῆ] τῶ ἔγρηών Θίωνος *Συνυάλλαγμα*, *sc.* παρχατέθεικε, C 295. 65-67, *i. e.* Nicareta deposited the note (τὸ συνυάλλαγμα) of the city of Orchonenus and its surety with the board of *τεθμοψύλαχες* or Registrars of Loans. The same expression occurs *ibid.* ll. 61-62, 69-70, 72-73. τὸ συνυάλλαγμα is expressed only in the passage cited and in l. 69 and in l. 75, where the entry is incomplete.

- b) In Superscriptions, the optative of a verb of Giving: *Θιὼς τυύχαν ἀγαθάν* 3166. 1; so 3301, 3302, 3351, 3082, 3176, 3167; or of a verb of Presence: *Θείτ· τῶ δ. ὀρχῶ* 3386, 3191. 1; [*θ*]είτ·, *τύχα* 2407, *Θιός, Τινύχα ἀγαθά* 2809, 3083, 1780, 2780, *Θιός*, at the head of a series of Lists of Recruits, 2809-2832 (in 2810, 2819, 2822, and 2824, *Θιός* is omitted), also at the head of a similar series, 2781-2789 (except 2782, 2784, and 2785); 3090, 3092, 3093, [*θ*]είτ 1739.
 c) *ἀντίθειμι*: Forms of this verb are very frequently omitted in dedicatory inscriptions on statuary, tripods, or other offerings to the gods, or in accounts of offerings. So
 α) *ἀνέθεικε*: *Ἄξσχρώνδας ἀέγιτ . . . Ιεωύπις* 550, 1874,
(cf. Κιορρινάδα[ς] ἀνέθεικε[ν] [-]οῖ [-]Ερμα[ῖ] 1793, Κιδοῦ-
ἀνέθεικε τῶ πύλλων 2732, 2729, 2730, 2731, [- . . . τόν]δ'
ἀνέθεικεν Ἀθάνα 2230, 1792, (*ante* 350 B. C.); 1786,
1788-1789, 3210, 3211, 3213, 3091, cf. 3093, App.).

Omitting *ἀνέθεικε*: *Φίλων τοῖ Κιυπαρίσσον* 3205, 3215 (*cf.* 3216),
Ἀγεισίς Ματέρι μεγάλη 1811, *Θιονίας Ἀμουνίαο Ἀρτάμιδι Σωτείρη*

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

β) ἀνέθεται or ἀνέθειαν. Κρήτων καὶ Θειάσποντος τοῦ Δι τῶπωρεῖ 2733 (6th cent.?), Ιαρώνυμος, Καλλίς Κλιτηρέτω μναμείου νικάσαντος Βασιλεία τῆς θιὼς 552, Ἀθανίκητε, Αἴγινων Ἀρτάμιδι Εἰλειθυίη 555, 2420. 17-18, 2795, 2835, 2471, 2487. Cf. 2229 and 3211, where ἀνέθεται is expressed, and 2455 and 1831, where ἀνέθεια is written with two subjects.

γ) ἀνέθεια or ἀνέθειαν. In a series of seven dedicatory inscriptions to the Ptoian Apollo, the verb is omitted in four cases, and expressed in two; one is uncertain: Βοιωτοὶ Ἀπόλλωνι Ητωίοι 2724 a. 1; 2724 b. 1; 2724 c. 2; 2724 d. 1; Βοιωτοὶ Ἀπόλλωνι Ητωίοι ἀνέθεται 2723. 1; ἀνέθειαν 2724. 2; cf. 2724 e. Βοιωτοὶ Ιεὺν Ἐλευθερίοι τὸν [τρίποδα] κατὰ τὰν μαντείαν, sc. ἀνέθεται, 1672. 1-2; (cf. Βοιωτοὶ τὸν τρίποδα ἀνέθεικαν τῆς Χαρίτεσσι 3207. 2; . . . ἀνέθειαν ταῦς Δάματρι 1671 (ante a. 350), 3087 (ἀνέθεια); Θεισπιέες [Μώσης Ἐλ]:[χ]ωνάδε[σσι] (on nine stones once forming a base for a group of statues of the Muses, formerly restored: [τ]άδε Θεισπιέες [ἀνέθειαν Ἀπόλλωνι] 1796-1805 (cf. 1788-1789); Καλλινίκα, Κριτόλανς, Ἀριστίων, Καλλίτη, Καλλιπίδας Ἀρτάμιδι Εἰλειθυίη 3410 (sim. 3411, 1815).

δ) ἀντίθεται. Εὐανδρίδας Παστερίτα Δωπύραν Ἀρτάμιδη Εἰλειθυίη Ιαράν εἶμεν, sc. ἀντίθεται, 2228. 2-4 (Thisbe). This is the only instance that I have found among the numerous Manumission inscriptions (3301-3406, 3198-3203, etc.) in which the verb, ἀντίθεται, is omitted.

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

- d) In Military Lists: *ἐστροτευάθη*. τοὶ πρᾶτον· *'Αντικύ* *χτλ.* 3184. 6 (cf. 3179, 3180). *ἀπέγραφανθο*. In a series (2809–2832) of Lists of Recruits with the form τοὶ ἀπεγράψανθο ἐν πελτοφύρας, one (2810) omits τοὶ, another (2819) omits ἐν πελτοφύρας, and a third (2825) omits the whole expression and consists of a simple list of names following the name of the secretary. Cf. 3293. So . . . δαο *ἄ[ρχ]ο[ντ]ος* τοὶ ἑσ *ἔφήβων*, sc. ἀπεγράψανθο, 2721 (cf. the full formula in 2715–2720 and 2781–2789).
- e) In Comparative Sentences: *ὑπαρχέμεν αὐτοῖς καθάπερ κὴ τοῖς πολίτης*, sc. *ὑπάρχει*, C 283. 13. So in Proxeny Decrees: τὰλλα πάντα καθάπερ τοῖς ἄλλοις προξένοις κὴ εὐεργέτης, sc. γέγραπτη, 504. 4–5 (cf. 3166. 9–10 and 529. 5 where γέγραπτη is expressed; in all other Proxeny Decrees the verb is omitted). Similarly, κὴ τὰ ἄλλα δπόττα [κῆ] τὸς ἄλλως 3167. 14–15; δσα κὴ τὸς ἄλλως 2708. 6 (Dittenberger's reading).
- f) Some verb of Payment or the like, in a list of money transactions: *'Αμινοχλήτη* *'Αριστίωνος Φίχατι δίουν, πέτταρες δβολοί*, ἐπτὰ χάλκιοι. Θιουτίμιο Θιωγίτουνος δχτό, πέτταρας δβολώς, ἐνδεκα χαλκίως. C 296. 1 sqq.
- g) Some verb of Hiring, in three lists (1740–1742) of persons hiring Sacred Land: τὰν ἀμπελον *'Ρεγκίας Φιλογίτωνος* θρ 1740. 5.
- h) *ἐνίκασε: οἱ Ποιοθιῆος τὸ [δεύτερον] π[αιδας] Πούθια παγκ[ράτιον]* 2533.
- i) Any Predicate, if placed shortly (1) before: *'Αναχτορεῖες τριάχοντα μνᾶς*. sc. συνεβάλονθο, 2418. 7, in a list of Contributors to the expenses of the Sacred War (cf., at the head of the inscription, *[Τοὶ χρεί]ματα συνεβάλονθο*; so in the same inscription the predicate is omitted ll. 9–11, 16–17, and 14–15 (sing.); but ll. 20–21: *Βυσζάντιοι [συνεβάλ]ηνθο ἄλλως, χτλ.*) or (2) after: *'Αλυκῆοι [. . . . π]ριστεῖες Χάροφ Δάδωνος, 'Αριστο 'Αναχτορεῖες τριάχοντα μνᾶς · πρι[σγείεις] Φόρμω, 'Αρχος Τειρεῖος 2418. 5–8 (cf. εἰ[γνιξαν] πριστεῖες l. 17–18, σύνεδροι εἰνιξαν l. 24).*

3. Omission of the Participial Predicate.

[*Τὸν δεῖνα σ δεῖνα]ίω τὸν ἀδελφὸν [κῆ 'Αμ]μόδα τὸν οὐλόν*

Βασίλεια, i. e. νικάσαντα Βασίλεια, 2487 (cf. Ἰαρώνυμος, Καλλίς Κληρονέτω μναμεῖον νικάσαντος Βασίλεια τὸς θίους 552, and § 2. 2. b). Cf. Ξενοχρίτω Ἀλαλχομενίω, etc. in the Nicareta inscr., i. e. Ξενοχρίτω ἀρχοντος. V. § 9. 23, a) ad fin.

§ 3. Omission of the Object.

1. In dedicatory inscriptions on bases of statues, or other offerings to the Gods, the object of the verb is regularly omitted, being indicated by the offering itself: *Σαυμείλα Πιούθωνος Δαρμάτερι Κριστῆη ἐπιθάμνῳ ἀνέθεισε 3213. 1-2; 3210, 3211, 1671, 1792, 1793, 2229, 2723. . . ρων ἀνέθεισε τοῖς Ἀπόλ(λ)ωνι τοῖς Πτωτεῖν. . . οτος ἐποίεισε 2729, 2730, 2732.* So, too, when the verb is omitted: *Θυνοχλίδας Διονυσίσιων Διὶ Μιλήσιῳ Χαρίτεων 1814.* So, also, in artists' signatures: *Κάνθαρος ἐπύεισεν 2471.* When expressed, the object is either the accusative of the pronoun of the first person: *Τιμασίφιλός μ' ἀνέθεισε τῷ πόδι[λ]αντι τοῖς Πτωτεῖν 2731,* or the accusative of the name of the offering: *Βοιωτοῦ τὸν τρίποδα ἀνέθεισαν τῇ Χαρίτεσσι 3207.* So 1672. 1; 2724. 2.

2. When the statue dedicated is one of an individual, the object must, of course, be expressed: *Λυσσίς Πεδαγενεία τὸν ἀδελφὸν [φὸν] Ἰππόχριτον τοῖς θεοῖς[σ] 1832, 1831, 528, 3223, 2795, 2835, 2471, 2472, 2473.*

In n. 552: *Ιαρώνυμος, Καλλίς Κληρονέτω μναμεῖον νικάσαντος Βασίλεια τὸς θίους*, the accusative *μναμεῖον* is probably to be regarded as an appositive to the implied object, rather than as itself the object (cf. the inscription: *Μνᾶμι ἐπ' Ολυμπίαδαι μ' ὁ πατὴρ [εἰ]πέθηκε θανόντι τοι 1880*, on a grave stele. In another stele inscription: *Ἀμφάλχεις [εἰ]στασ' ἐπὶ Κιτύλοις γῆδ' ἐπὶ Δέρμυι 579*, the object is probably omitted). So in [*Ἄρε*] στόχλα[ροις] *Φίλωνος Ἐρμῆ εὐχάν* App. 3093, *εὐχάν* is appositive to the omitted object.

3. Any object of a verb may be omitted when it can be readily supplied from the context: *σύνεδροι εἰνιξαν (sc. τὸ χρυσίον) Σῶσις Καρατίχου, [Π]αρμενίσχος Πυράμου 2418. 24-25 (cf. σύνεδροι Βυζαντίων [εἰνιξαν] τὸ χρυσίον Κερχίνος Εἰροτίμω, Ἄγ . . . ibid. ll. 11-13, cf. 17-19 and 5-8). τὸ μ προτηγὴν ἐμβάντα, sc. τὰς γὰς, 1739. 14 (cf. ὁ ἐμβά[ς τ]ὰς γὰς ibid. l. 5).*

§ 4. Omission of Other Parts of the Sentence.

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

a) Prepositional Phrases.

[Ξε]νοχρίτω ἄρχο[ντας] [ἀ]πειλείσυτες ἐς [ἐφ]είβων· (sc. δν τάγμα) · 'Αντίγων . . . 1749. 1-3 (cf. τοὶ ἀπειλείσυν[τες ἐς τῶν] ἐφείβων ἐν τάγμα' 1748. 3-4 and 1756. 1-4; 1757. 1-2); τοὶ ἀπεγράψανθο, sc. ἐν πελτοφόρας, 2819. 4 (cf. the complete formula τοὶ ἀπεγράψανθο ἐν πελτοφόρης 2809. 5-6, and in other inscriptions of the series 2809-2832 and 2781-2789); . . . δαο ἄ[ρχ]ο[ντ]ος τοὶ ἐσ εφῆβων, sc. ἐν πελτοφόρας, 2721 (cf. 2715-2720). Cf. 520, where an appositive is apparently omitted, and 1740-1742.

b) Conditional Relative Clause.

παραμείναντας ἀσαυτῦ ἀς χα ζώει ἀνεγκλείτως χὴ τὸς γιονέος αὐτῶ, sc. ἀς χα ζώσι, 3348. 4-5.

§ 5. Peculiarities of Concord.

A. Of the Subject and Predicate in Number.

1. The predicate (both verbal and adjectival) is often in the singular, when preceding, even if the subject is plural or if there are several subjects: κυόριος ἔστω οἱ ἱαρεὺς χὴ τὸ ἱαράρχη χὴ τὸ σύνεδρο συλλάντες χὴ δαμιώντες 3200. 12-14. This construction with either two or three sets of subjects is regular in the Manumission inscriptions of Orchomenus, 3198-3203. ἀπ[ο]χαρυζάτω . . . 'Επιτιμος χὴ Σάμαχος χὴ Καλλιχράτης 1780. 19-22. Cf. χὴ συύνδικος Ξενοχλίδα[ς] Μνασ[ξέ]γω, Φύδιλος Φιλομεί[λ]ω, 'Αγεισίλαος Φιλίππω, χτλ. 3173. 9 sqq. So in the Genitive Absolute: μαντευομένω 'Ονυμάστω . . . Θεισπιεῖνος, Πάτρωνος . . . 'Ερχομενίω 2724 a ad fin.; παρι[ά]ντος αὐτῇ φίλων Κάλλωνος Τιμιάδων, Δαμαγείτω Καφισούδώρω 3329. 3-5 (cf. 3202. 2 sqq.).

2. A neuter plural subject, denoting persons, may take a plural verb: τὰ δὲ γεννηθέντα ἐς αὐτῶν . . . ἐπστωσαν δυῦλα 3322. 11-13; but πα[ρα]χατα]τίθεται οὗτα τὰ σῶ[μα]α[τα] 1780. 10-11.

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

a) dual: 'Υπατόδωρος, 'Αριστο[γίτων] ἐποιεισάταν θειβαίω Μ 1130 (400-350 B. C.), ['Αρι]στόγ[ιτ]ος χαὶ Κο[μ]αιθ[ώ] [τοῖς] θεοῖς ἀνέθέταν 2229 (c. 400 B. C.), Καφισόδωρος Μαντιξένιος χὴ Κρίτις Κόρων 'Οφελειμίδα 'Απύλλων Πτωίοι ἀνεθέταν Bull. de Corr. Hell. 14. p. 6 (*ante a.* 250 B. C.).

b) plural: Πτωίων, Μάστος τοὶ Ισμενίοι ἀνέθεαν 2455 (6th cent. ?), 'Αρχίας Θρασυμάχιως, Φαναζαρέτα Χαρμίδαν Θρασύμαχον Χαρμίδιον τοῖς θεοῖς ἀνέθεαν 1831 (c. 350 B. C.).

In one instance, the verb is dual and the modifiers plural: Αλεύας Νίκωνις, Καφισόδωρος Ἀγλαοφαῖδων ἀνδρεσσι χωραγίνοτες νικάσαντες Διωνύσιοι ἀνεθέταν 3211. 2 (c. 200 B. C.).

These, and the instance cited § 5 D a), are the only occurrences of the dual number in either verbs or nouns, except the following: [. . . το]ιν Διοσκόρους ἀ[νέθεικεν] 1792 (*ante a.* 350 B. C.), . . . ας κὴ Εἰκ . . . ον Διοσκόροι[ν] 2875 (350–250 B. C.). In a later epoch we find Διοσκόροις 554 (250–150 B. C.).

4. In the formula of the Proxeny Decree, as πρίξενιν εἰμεν . . . Κτήσωνα . . . , αὐτὸν κὴ ἐσγύνως, κὴ εἰμεν αὐτοῖς γὰς κὴ Φυχίνις ἐππαστιν, κτλ. 504. 2–4, the pronoun αὐτοῖς is made to agree in number with the plural appositive to the subject, αὐτὸν κὴ ἐσγύνως, rather than with the subject itself. This construction is regular in the Proxeny Decrees (504–529 etc.), but occasionally the singular is found, in strict reference to the subject: πρίξενιν εἰμεν . . . Ἀντίγονον . . . , αὐτὸν κὴ ἐσγύνως, κὴ εἰ[μεν] αὐτοῦ γὰς κὴ Φυχίνις ἐππαστιν, κτλ. 506. 5. So the sing. 1721. 6–7; 1725. 4; 1726. 5; 280. 4–5; 393. 7; 4260. 6.

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

1. A predicate adjective or participle in the plural is masculine, when the substantives to which it refers are of two genders, masculine and feminine, or feminine and neuter denoting a masculine person: Ἐπίτιμος κὴ [Εὐ]φροσύνα . . . ἀν[τ]ιθεντι . . . τὰν ἀντάρρωσιν ποιεύμενει 3315. 2–5. So 3317. 1–4; 3321. 1–4; 3325. 1–5; 3328. 3–10; 3352. 2–7; 3358. 2–3. Πιούθίνιας [. . . ἀν]τίθειτι τὰν Φιδίαν θεράπην[αν . . .] κὴ τὸ [παιδά]ριον τὸ ἐξ αὐτᾶς . . . [. ιαρ]ῶς τεὶς Σαράπει 3313. 2–5 (*cf.* ἀντιθῆσος τὰς ιδίας διώλας Καλλίδια καὶ Πιούθιν καὶ τὸ . . . παιδάριον, φῶνομα Νίκων, ιεροὺς τῷ Σεράπειδι 3322. 5–7).

2. A predicate adjective or participle is neuter, when its substantive is neuter denoting a feminine person: ἀνατιθέασιν τὸ διουλικὸν αὐτῶν χωράσιον Σωσίχαν ιερὸν τῷ Σεράπι, παραμήναν, κτλ. 3325. 3–4 (*cf.* ἀναίεροι τὸ . . . χωράσιον, ἢ ὄνομα Νίκω, ιερὸν τῷ Σεράπι 3331. 5–8).

3. In the Manumission inscriptions, a masculine noun with its predicate complements is regularly used to include masculine and feminine persons: Μηλίς . . . ἀνατιθετι τῶς Φιδίως διώλας Σώτιμον κὴ Σωτη[ρί]χαν ιαρῶς τεὶς Σεράπι πιμαρμείνατας, κτλ. 3314. 2–3. So 3365. 2; 3201. 5–6.

C. Of Case.

In n. 3349, *Εῦδαμος . . . ἀντίθετι τὸν Φίδιον δυῆλιν Μελίτωνα ἱαρὸν τεῖ Σαράπι . . . μεὶ ποθείκοντι μειθενὶ μειθέν*, the predicate participle *ποθείκοντι* is apparently attracted into the case of the pronoun *μειθενί*, from the accusative, in agreement with its substantive *δυῆλον*, into the dative case.

D. Of Attributive and Substantive.

a) in Number.

With δίου or διού (*δίο*), the dual number is found once: δίου ὅβιλίω C 295. 63; several times the plural: διοὺ ὅβιλοι M 502. 4, 5, and 8; δλχὰ δύ' ὅβιλοι, τρι(ς) χάλκιον 2420. 6-9 (c. 200 B. C.); ἐγγύων ἐναντίον δυοῖν 1739. 6-7, is doubtful.

b) in Gender.

An attributive adjective is neuter, when it belongs to substantives of different genders denoting things: Ὁχυθία ἀστραγάλως πέτταρας, στρόβιλον, μάστιγα, δαιδά, ἀργυρία, sc. ἀνέθεικε, 2420. 21-23 (*cf.* . . . μανις κή Μένανδρος χειριπέδας κή πεδίσκας [ἀμ]γυνρίας *ibid.* 26-28). An apparent violation of Concord or variation of Gender in n. 2421, *Ιράνα σινδίνα παρραπτώς πιορ*[φύρις ἔχωσαν], *πιουρείνια ὀχτό*, sc. ἀνέθεικε, l. 7-8 (*cf.* *ibid. infra*, *Τελεσίππα* Ἀριστοδά[μω σινδόνα παρραπτώς πιορφύρας ἔχωντα l. 9-10), seems to arise from an erroneous supplement.

E. Of the Relative.

In the sentence, *Νικόδαμος τρεπεδ[δ]ίτας* (sc. ἀνέθεικε) τὰν παρχατείχαν ἀν ἔλαβεν πάρ Ηιουθίωνος Ηιουθίηω, δ ἐπραξε Δάμων, δραχμάς *Fixari* πέτταρας, *xtl.* 2420. 33-37, the antecedent of the relative pronoun δ is, of course, not *παρχαταθείχαν*, but the general idea of a sum of money, implied in the context. The relative clause thus defines *παρχαταθείχαν*, "Nicodemus, a banker, contributed the deposit which he had received from Pythion, consisting of the sum which Damon collected, twenty-four drachmas, etc."

'There is, therefore, no violation of Concord.

§ 6. Adjectives and Adverbs.

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

2. Comparison. The inscriptions offer little material for study of the syntax of comparison. The comparative degree is followed by the genitive in C 298. 47-48: πλίνων τῶν γεγραμμένων. Other comparatives that occur are μιῶν (=μεῖν) in 1739. 14: κή δαι]

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

3. Patronymic Adjectives. In inscriptions of the period before c. 250 B. C., patronymic adjectives are regularly used instead of the father's name in the genitive case (except with names in -δας, which do not form patronymic adjectives): *ἱππαρχίωντος Δεξίππω Σαυκρατείω, Φιλαρχίωντων Μότιωνος Θρυσσωνίω, Ἐπιτίμω Σαυκρατείω* 3087. 3-4; *Λιουσίς Πλεδαγενεία* 1832. So 537, 538, *et passim*.

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

4. Adjectives Used Substantively.

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

a) Masculine or feminine adjectives as personal substantives:

τᾶς θρηπτᾶς 3301. 2.

b) With ellipsis of a masculine substantive:

χιτών. Θιοζότα σχιστὸν (*sc. χιτῶνα*) *περιπόρφυρον*, [...] *ἔχον] τα ἔξ*. 2421. 8-9.

μείν (*μήν*). Ellipsis of *μείν* is common: *'Αλαλχο[μ]ενίω πετρ[άδι] πιώντος* 504. 1; 508. 5-6; *'Ομολωτα τρισχηδεχάτη* 510. 1; 522. 3-4; *Θιωνίω* C 295. 65 (*cf. C 298. 1-2*).

Cf. μεινός Διαματρίω νομιμεινή 505. 1; 523. 1; 524. 1; *μεινός 'Ιππωδρομίω πρωτραχάδι* 531. 1; *μεινός 'Αλαλχομενίω πετράδι ἀπιώντος* 506. 1. After the preposition *ἐν*, however, *μείν* is never omitted: *ἐν τοῖ Ιαματρίω μενί* 1739. 6; *ἐν τοῖ] Προστατεύοις μενί* 2406. 13.

? *χάλχιος*, a copper coin ($\frac{1}{12}$ of an obol): *πέτταρας ὀβυλώς, ἔνδεκα χαλκίως* C 296. 2 *et saepe ibid.*; 2420. 37; also a weight: *όλχα δύ' ὀβυλοὺς τρι(ς) χάλκιοι* 2420. 9.

στατείρ (?). *χρούστιος ἐνχωματός, δλχά χρούστιος* (*sc. στατείρ*) 2420. 38.

? *ἀμφίθιουρος. τί τε πρύθιουρον ἐπεσκεύαξε καὶ τὸν ἀμφίθιουρον* (*sc. σίχων?*) *ἀνέθεικε* 2876.

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

Ιππεῖς. τῶν ταραντίνων (*sc. Ιππέων*) ἀναγείρειν(ος) 2466.
6-7.

c) With ellipsis of a feminine substantive:

Θεά. Διὶ Μιλίχῳ καὶ Μιλίχῃ (*sc. Ἀρτάμιδι?*) 1814.

ἀμέρια, regularly omitted (*v. sūgra 4. b*)), expressed in μεινὸς' Λασιλκομενίω δευτέρω ἀμέρη ἐνακηδευτη C 295. 171-172.

μερίς. δεκάταιν δὲ μήσονθι 1739. 15; ἀπὸ δεκαῖ[τας] 2456.

? πετράμεινος, a period of four months: τὸν ταμίαν τὸν πρωάρχοντα τὰν τρίταν πετράμεινον C 295. 14 and 52.

? παρραπτός, a fringe or border of a garment: Ἰρίνα σινδώνα παρραπτώς πορ[φύρας ἔχωσαν] 2421. 7-8 (*cf. παρρα-*
πτάνας πυρφύρας *ibid. l. 9-10*). So the feminine adjective χυνῆ (χυνῆ) is used adverbially in the dative: ἀγιρέμεν
... τὰ λιρά χρείματα χυνῆ 4136. 4-5; ξυνῆ (= χυνῆ) ...
ἀνέθηκαν 4249.

d) Neuter adjectives in various relations:

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

τὸ ἀντίγραφον, the copy: τὸ ἀντίγραφον τῷ ὄμαλογῳ
ibid. l. 36.

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

ἀγωθόν, a benefit: τῶς] ἀγωθόν [τι πιεῖν] γτας αὐτά[ν] 2383. 18.

μέτταν, the middle: Σκύπας ἵσπιν ἔχωσαν χριστίδων διὰ μέττων 2420. 19-20.

ἐπάνθετα, additional offerings: γραμματίδησιν Καφι-
σινώρω Ακαστίδαι, ἐπάνθετα· Αὐταρξία ... πύρπων χριστία,
τελ. 2420. 6-9; so *ibid. l. 17* and *l. 33*.

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

e) With ellipsis of a neuter substantive:

Ιμάτιον. Ἐρετριεῖς Κῦποι (*sc. Ιμάτιον*) ἐπάρ[γυρον]
2419. 5-7 of Col. II; Ταραντίνοι πα[γριπάρφυρον] 2421. 4;
Ταραντίνα *ibid. l. 3*.

5. The principal adverbs in use are as follows:

a) Adverbs of Manner.

οὗτω. οὗτω ἀπέδηρεν 1737. 14 (*cf.* l. 11 and l. 17).

εὖν ὡς. παραμετίσει εὐγένως 1780. 7-8.

ἀνεγκλεῖτως. παραμετίσεις αἰτή [ά]νεγκλεῖτως 3314. 3, and usually in the Manumission Documents of Chaeronea, 3301-3406.

εὖ. τὸ δ' εὖ πρᾶσ[σ'] . . . 2852.

b) Adverbs of Time.

πρότερον. τὰ γε]γραμμένα πρότερ[ων 2410. 10.

προτέρη. τῷ προτέρῳ ἐμβάντα 1739. 14.¹

πράτον. τοιτὶ πράτου ἐστρυτεύαθη C 292. 6; C 293. 6; C 294. 13.

ἀτ. χρείσμις ἔστι τοῖς ἀλλοιμένοις 2858. 3-4.

ἔτε. ἵνα δέ κα ἔτι δώει Ἀθανοδώρα 3083. 14; *ἔτι ζώσας Ηαροένας* 3377. 12.

ἔπειτα. ἔπειτα i[α]ρὸς ἔστω 3083. 19-20; 3082. 5.

παραχρεῖμα. χατέβαιλε . . . δραχμὰς *Fixatū παραχρεῖμα* 3303. 5-6.

c) Adverbs of Degree.

ἔτι. ἔπιδει "Ι[π]πων . . . χατέστασε . . . ἔτι δ[έ] καὶ . . . εὐχ[ρ]ειστίων] διατελ[έ]ι 2383. 2-16.

d) Adverbs of Inference.

νυ. τὴν οὐπεραρείη ἄκουσυρό νυ ἔνθω C 295. 165.

ῶν. ὅπως ὁν φανερὸν λει, . . . οὐδόγθη C 283. 8-11; *οὐπως* *καὶ πόλις φήνε[τη] εὐχάρι[στη]* *εἰῶσα* 2383. 16-17.

§ 7. The Article.

1. With Names of Divinities.

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

- a) With the article: *Κρίτων καὶ Θεούσδωτος τοῖς Διὶ τῶπωρεῖς* 2733 (6th or 5th cent.), . . . *ρων ἀνέθειτε τοῖς Ἀπόλ(λ)ωνι* *τοῖς Ητωξεῖς* 2729 (6th cent. or earlier), so 2730, 2731, 2732, (of about the same date), 2735 (5th cent.), . . . *ἀνέθειται*.

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

² Cf. Meisterhans, § 86. 2 and 3.

ταῖς Ιάματρι 1671 (*ante a.* 350), *Κορρινάδας*[*ς*] ἀνέθεικε[*γ*][*τ*]*οἱ*
[*τ*]*Ερμη*[*τ*] 1793 (5th cent.), *Ιτωίων*, *Μάστος* τοῦ Ἰσμεινίου
ἀνέθεια 2455 (6th cent. or earlier), *Δαιτώνδας*[*ς*] ἀνέθεικε
τοῖς *Καβίροις* 2457 (5th cent.), *Ανθέμα τοῖς πάϊ*[*δι*] τῷ *Καβί-*
ρο[*ω*] 2458 (5th cent.), 3985, *Ιαρὸς τῷ Καβίρῳ* 3585 (5th or
6th cent.), *Ιαρὸς τῷ Καβίρῳ* 3942 (6th cent.), so 3943,
3944, *Τῷ Καβίρῳ* 3756, 3859, 3898, 3900, 3909, 3919, 3926,
3928, 3929, (*ante a.* 350), *τοῖς Καβίροις* 3578 (*inc. aet.*),
3600, 3655, 3661, 3665, 3676, 3685, 3708, 3709, 3711
(right to left), 3717 (*boustrophedon*), 3722, 3736, 3682,
(all *ante a.* 350), *τοῖς πάϊδι* 3579, 3626, 3628, 3634, 3643,
3736, (all *ante a.* 350), *τῇ Αρτάμ[τ]δι* *τῇ Ελιθίῃ* 3386.
9–10; so 3385. 2; 3391. 4–5 (230–150 B. C.); *τὸ δὲ τεῖ βασι-*
λεῖ κή τει Τρεφωνίει 3054. 15; so 3081, 3083, 3080. 2 (2d
cent.); 4136. 2–3 (c. 230–150 B. C.); *τοῖς Δι*[*ς*] *τοῖς βασιλεύ*[*τι*]
κ[ὴ] τῇ πόλι 3091. 4–7; *τῷ Διός τῷ βασιλεῖνος* 4136. 6–7;
τῷ Ασχλυπίῳ κή τῷ Απόλλωνι 1779 (c. 230 B. C.); 1672. 2;
1674. 2; *τοῖς Απόλλωνι* 2724. 2 (c. 300 B. C.); *κατ τὰν μαν-*
τείαν Απόλλ(λ)ωνις τῷ Ητωίῳ 2724 c (c. 250 B. C.); *τῷ*
Απόλλω[*γ*]*ο[τ] τῷ* *Ητωίῳ* 4153. 2–3 (c. 350–200 B. C.); *τοῖς*
Απόλλωνι τοῖς Ητωίοι 4136. 3; *τῆς Μ[άσ]ης* 1790. 3–4; *τῷ*
Μωσά[*ων τῷ*] *Εἰσισταίειν* 1785. 4–6; *τῇ Μώσης τῇ* *Ἐλικω-*
νιάδεσσι 1788, 1789, *τοῖς Θεοῖς* 2472, 2473 (early 3d cent.),
2471 (c. a. 250), 4177 (c. 230–150 B. C.).

- b) Article omitted: *δὲ θυμολιώνιον Αγειρώνδας ἀπὸ δεκά[τας]*
2456 (*ante a.* 350 B. C.), *Δὲ Σωτῆρι* 3206. 3 (329 B. C.),
Τοὺς[*τ*] *συν[θέ]τῃ Αθάνη α* ἀνέθεα 2463 (c. 300 B. C.),
Εἴρων Ητωίῳ[*ει*]*τ* 2734 (5th cent.), *Ιαρὸς Καβίρῳ* 3586 (right
to left), 3945, 3946, *Καβίρῳ Ιαρῷ*[*τ*] 3753 (5th cent.), 3587,
3588, 3805, (*ante a.* 350), *Ἀργεία Καβίροις* 3611, so *Καβίροις*
3577, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3611, 3654, 3659,
3668 (5th cent.), 3675, 3738 (*boustrophedon*), etc. (all *ante*
a. 350), *Καβίρῳ* 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593 *et multa alia*,
(*ante a.* 350), *Καβίροις* 3599 (*ante a.* 350) black-figured
vase, *Ηλίδη Κ[αβίρῳ]* 3986, *Βοιωτοὶ Απόλλωνι Ητωίῳ* ἀνέθεια
2723. 1; so 2724 a. 1; 2724 b. 1; 2724 c. 2; 2724 d. 1;
4155. 2; 4156. 2; 4160. 3; [*Βοιωτοὶ*] *τοῖς Ητωίοι* *Α[πόλλωνι* οἱ
[*Βοιωτοὶ* τοῖς Απόλλωνι] *τοῖς Ητωίοι* ἀ[γέθεια] 2724 e (300–
250 B. C.), *Ἄχρηστεῖες Απόλλωνι Ητωίοι τὸν τρίποδα κατ τὰν*
μαντείαν τῷ Απόλλωνις τοῖς Ητωίοι 4157. 1–3;¹ *Θυνοχλίδας*

¹ Cf. § 7. 8.

Διονούσια Δὲ Μελίχῳ κή Μελίχῃ 1814 (230–150 B. C.), Δὲ Εἰκευθερωὶ 1672. 1 (c. a. 200); Δὲ Τρεφωνίῳ 3090. 2; Τρεφωνίῳ 3087. 1 (c. a. 250); Θεούκκῳ Ἑρμαῖῳ λάρει[α] Ποτειδάνιον Ἑρμπολήῳ[·] 2465, ἀ γὰ λαρὶ Διονούσῳ κή τᾶς πόλιος Θεισπείων 1786 (230–150 B. C.), Λίτα Ἀρτάμιδε Εἰλειθυίη 3214, 555, 2228. 3–4, 4175, 4174, Ἀρτάμιδε 1809, Ἀρτάμιδε Σωτείρῃ 2232, Διάπτρι Θεσμοφόρῳ 2876. 2–3; Δειξίας Ἀσκλα[πῖο κή] θύγῃ 2231, Διωσχόροις 554, (all c. 250–150 B. C.), Ἀγεισίς Ματέρι μεργίῃ 1811 (230–150 B. C.), Ἀγαθοὶ δῆμοι[·] 1815 (c. a. 230 ?), Καθίραι κή πάϊδε 2467 (c. a. 250), 3583 (230–150 B. C.), 3584 (*ante a. 350*), Διογέτα πάϊδε Καζίρω 3620, 3621 a, 3622, so πάϊδε 3635, 3639, 3644, 3649, 3734. Θεοὶ οἱ Θεῖ, at the head of Decrees and other Public Documents, or Θεῖ, Τινάχι Ἀγαθά, 1739. 1; 2809–2832.

2. With Names of States.

With names of states the article is almost invariably not used: ἀ πόλεις Ἀθανῆων 1738. 4; ὅπερ τῷ δάμῳ Ἀθανῆων 1737. 3–4; [Ἄ] πόλεις Ὁρχομενίων 3223, κατὰ τὸν νόμον Χαιρωνέων 3376. 7–8; εὐεργέταν τᾶς πόλιος Ταναγρῆων 504. 2–3; 505. 3–4; 506. 3; 509. 2, et al.; τᾶς πόλιος Ἀριαρτίων 2848. 5; Θεισπείες 1796–1805, σύνεδροις Βοιωτίων 2418. 11; πρισγεῖες Ἀλυζαίων *ibid.* l. 18; τοῖς κοινοῖς Βοιωτῶν 280. 2; εὐεργέταν τῷ κοινῷ Βοιωτῶν 2858. 5; 2861. 4; 2864. 2; 393. 5; 352. 3, etc.; only once, τῷ κοινῷ] τῶν Βοιωτῶν 352. 7–8. In the very fragmentary n. 4143, Ditt. reads τοῖς Ἀριάρτιοι l. 7. So τοῖς Σιφεῖ· [ε]; C 283. 5.

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

With Βασιλεύς and Βασίλισσα the article seems to be sometimes used, sometimes omitted: Τοῖς βασικ[είεις . . .] τῇ πούλᾳ[· . . .] 2419 Col. II, ll. 19–20; Βασιλὶς[σσα . . .] *ibid.* l. 21; Βασιλ . . . l. 23.

3. Before the name of the father.

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

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

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

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

So, also, when two sons are mentioned, *οἱ* is not inserted before the father's name (as in the *καινή*): *'Αριστοχλεῖς κὴ Νι[κα]δρος ἡ αλλικράτως* 3309. 3-4 (*cf.* *Ζώϊλος καὶ Εὐβουλος οἱ Καφισίου* 3363. 2; 3372. 4-5; 3376. 17).

4. As Equivalent to a Possessive Pronoun.

The article is often used as the equivalent of a possessive pronoun in expressing personal relationships: *Μογέα δίδωτι τῷ γυναικὶ δῶρον* 3467, [*π]**αρι[ών]τως αὐτῆς τῷ [α]υ[το]ῦ* 3204. 6-7; so *δὲ ἀνέτρι* 3199. 15; 3317. 2; 3365. 1-2; *'Αριστοτέλεις ὁ πατείρ, Ηιωθογίτης ἀ μάτετρ Θοινέαν τοῖς θεοῖς* 2471, *'Επίγνετ[οις . . .] τὰ θυσγα[τέρα . . .]* *Ιωνινού[σοις . . .]* 2474. 1-2; 2475. 1-3; *τὰς θυσ[γ]ατέρας* 4175, [*Τὸν* δεῖνα ὁ δεῖνα . . .] *ἴω τὸν ἀδελφὸν* [*κὴ Αμ*]μάνα τὸν οὐλίν 2487, 2795, 4177, *Μνᾶρ' ἐπ' Ολίγε[ί]δαι μ' ὁ πατήρ* [*ἐ*] *πείθηκε θανάτον* 1880. 1-4; *οὐδ[ωτο]ς δέ] εἰ πρωστατείμεν αὐτῶν κὴ [ἐπι]αέλεσθαι* [*οὐ*] *πως βεβεία εἰ αὐτοῖς ἡ ἐλευθερία, 'their freedom,'* 1780. 14-17.

5. With Names of Months.

Names of months are sometimes conceived as adjectives, and are then used with the article in the attributive position: *ἐν τῷ Δαματρίῳ μεινί* C 295. 54-55; *ἐν τῷ Ἀλατ[χι]μενίῳ μεινί* C 295. 141-142; sometimes as nouns, and are then used without the article either alone or in apposition with *μείν*: *μεινότες Ἀλατχομενίῳ δευτέρῳ ἀμέρη ἐναχθεκίτῃ* C 295. 171-172; *Ἀλατχομενίῳ Φικαστῇ κὴ ἐκτῇ* C 295. 7-8; *Δαματρίῳ νινιμενίᾳ πετρίτῃ* C 295. 40-41.

6. The Attributive Position.

With the article in attributive position are used

- Adjectives: *τὸν ἄγριον μιντείαν* C 281. 3.
- Participles: *ἐν τῷ γεγραμμένῳ χρόνῳ* C 295. 155; *ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τῷ γεγραμμένῳ* *ibid.* 159.
- Possessive Genitives: *ἀ]γεγράψαμεν τὸ Τιμόλλω 'Αμινοχράτε[ι] . . .* 1737. 19; *ἐπὶ τᾶς Ηιστοχλείνως τραπέδδας* C 295. 172-173 (*cf.* *διὰ τραπέδδας τᾶς Ηιστοχλείνως* *ibid.* l. 170); *Ὥ ζυζοί[τ]α]γ γάν τῷ Ηρακλεῖ[ο]ς τῷ Ιαροῦ τῷ [.] . . .* 1739. 5.

- d) Prepositional Phrases. This usage is very frequent: *Τὸν ἀγάναρχον τὸν ἐπὶ Ηλεῖ[α]ν ἄρχοντος* 1817. 1-2; *κατὰ τὸν στάλαν τὰν ἐν Ἀσκλαπί[ει]ων* 1780. 23-25; *τῷ Λαρῶν τῷ ἐμῷ Βελφοῖς* 2418. 22-23; *τὰς οὐπεραμερίας . . . τὰς ἐπὶ Ξενοχρήτων ἄρχοντος ἐν Θεσπίης πάσας* C 295. 150-152; *τὰ πλέον τὰς πύλα[ις] . . .* 2410. 12; *τὸν παιδάριον τὸν ἐξ αὐτᾶς* 3313. 4; *τὰ φάρισμα οὗτον καὶ τὸ οὐπέρ τὰς ἀποδόσιας* C 295. 31; *3209 (?)*.

From the examples given above it will be seen that the article is commonly repeated before the attribute. In some instances it is twice repeated, thus supplying two qualifications: *τὰς οὐπεραμερίας τὰς(;) κατὰ τὰς πύλας τὰς Λ[ι]χαρέτας* C 295. 32-33; sim. *ibid.* l. 75 *sqq.* and ll. 22-23; or the noun in the attributive phrase has itself an attribute with repeated article: *ἐν τὸν ὅρῳ τὸν ἐπὶ τῷ χαράδρῳ[ω] τῷ βίο[ν] γυν[το]ν ἐκ τὰς Βιου . . .* 3170. 9; *ἐν τὸν ὅρῳ τὸν ἐ(ν) τῇ δόῦ τῇ [έ]πι . . .* *ibid.* l. 10; or, again, the article may be used only before the attribute, as *ἀγατίθετι παιδίριον τὸ γενόμενον αὐτῷ ἐκ τᾶς θρηπτᾶς* 3301. 2; *διὰ τραπέδδας τὰς Ηιστοχλεῖοντος* C 295. 170; *κατὰ τὰν μαντείαν Ἀπόλ(λ)ωνος τῷ Ητωίῳ* 2724 c. 2; 3223.

7. The Article with the Participle.

The article is often used with the participle without a substantive; the participle may then have an object or other modifier: *π]οτ τὰς ἀσεβίοντας τὸ ιαρόν* 2418. 3; *[τοι] καταλειφθέντες ἐν τοῖς Ηιερα[εῖ] . . .* 2406. 2; . . . *οἱ τοῦς νικώντεσσι* 2410. 6; *χρεισμός ἔστι τοῖς ἀλιμενοῖς* 2858. 3-4; *τ]οὺς χρ[εῖ]αν ἔχόντ[υε]ς εὐχ[ρ]ειστίων* 2383. 14-16; *τοὶ ἀπειλθείοντες* 1748. 3-4. But compare *[Ξε]νοχρήτων ἄρχοντος* *[ἀ]πειλθείοντες ἐτ[έφειβ]αν* 1749. 1-3; so, without *τοι*, 1756. 1-4; 1757. 1-2 (*κοινῆ*); *τὸ ἐπιβάλλον* [. . .] 2406. 16.

8. Deictic Article.

The article is used to indicate a person or thing that is well known or has just been mentioned: *μαντευσαμένω τῷ θεῷ καὶ ἀποδόντος τὰν ἀγαθάν μαντείαν* C 281. 3 (cf. l. 2, *τοι Ἀπόλλωνι τὸν τρίποδα ἀνέθειαν*); 4157. 1-3 (quoted under § 7. 1. b)). So, especially, of visible offerings, where English idiom requires ‘this,’ e. g. *τὸν τρίποδα* C 281. 2 (*v. supra*); and *Ἀθανοδάρα . . . Δάματρι Θεσμοφόρῳ τὸ τε πρόθιωρυν ἐπεσκεύαξε καὶ τὸν ἀμφίθιουρυν ἀνέθεικε* 2876, 3209. *παρεῖστη Εὖ[χλί]η καὶ τῇ Ἀρίστ[η] . . .* 3198. 7 and *παρεῖαν τῇ Κλιώι . . . καὶ τῇ Τιμ[ῶι]* 3199. 13-14, referring to persons previously mentioned without the article. 1739. 18; 3377. 3-4.

9. The Article with certain Proper Names.

τοὺς χαταλειφθέντες ἐν τῷ Ηειρα[εῖ] 2406. 2;] ἀποδίμεν τὰ μὲν Μωνυχίαν κοιμητάτταμενον 2406. 3; καὶ τοὺς Ἀρευπαγῆτη 2406. 14; τοὺς ἐν τῷ Ἀσίᾳ[ν] στρατευσίμενοι 3206. 1.¹

10. The Article with Special Words.

- a) *πᾶς* and *ἄπας*. *πᾶς* and *ἄπας* are regularly used with the article, in the predicate position: καὶ τὰλλα πάντα 504. 4–5; 505. 7; 506. 6; (frequent in Proxeny Decrees), τὰ λυπὰ πάντα 1725, 1727, 1728, 1731, ἄπαν τὸ ἀργυρόν C 295. 158; τὰς ἐ[σ]τρατείας . . . πάντας C 295. 55–57, 60, 150 *sgq.*; τὰ ἄλλα φιλάνθρωπα πάντα 4127. 5. An exception is made in the phrase (*ἐν*) τὸν πάντα χρόνον ‘to all time,’ in which *πᾶς* has always the attributive position, 1788, 1789, 1780. 18; 1781. 2–4; 3080. 2–3; 3081. 3; and in the phrases *ἐν παντὶ καιρῷ* ‘on every occasion’ 280. 3; 2383. 16; 3059. 13; *κατὰ πᾶσαν χώραν* ‘through every land’ 4136. 5–6.
- b) *οὗτος*, etc. *οὗτος*, when used with a noun, has always the predicate position: οὗτα τῶν ἀργυρίων 1738. 6; [*οὐ*]δέτα τὰ χρήματα 1737. 6; 1780. 11, 22–23. So ὅδε in prose: ἀπὸ τῶν δεισιδειών τᾶς ἀμέρας 3080. 3. Cf. § 8. IV. 2.
- c) *ἔχαστος*. *ἔχαστος* is found without the article: ἐν τοῖς Δαματρίου μεινὴ *ἔχαστω* ἐνιαυτῷ 1739. 6; καὶ ἐνιαυτὸν *ἔχαστον* C 298. 42–43; καθ' *ἔχαστον* ἐνιαυτόν *ibid.* ll. 51–52; κατὰ μεινὰ [ἔχαστον] ll. 53–54. But τᾶς μνᾶς *ἔχαστας* *ibid.* l. 53.
- d) *αὐτός*, *αὐτός*, meaning ‘the same,’ always has the article before it: *Φίδιωρ δὲ αὐτός* C 295. 68, 72, 74.
- e) *Φίδιος*. *Φίδιος* ‘own,’ regularly takes the article, δὲ *Φίδιος* = ‘his, her, or their own’: [ἀντὶ]θετε τὰν *Φίδιων* θεράπηγαν 3302. 3; τὸν *Φίδιων* *Fuxétav* 3198. 2; and so regularly in the Manumission inscriptions.
- f) *ἄλλος*. *ἄλλος* is used in the attributive position to mean ‘the other,’ and without the article to mean ‘other’: καὶ τὰλλα πάντα καθάπερ τοῖς ἄλλοις πρωτένοις 504. 4–5; 505. 7; 506. 6–7; 507. 5–6; 4127. 5; (a frequent formula in Proxeny Decrees), *Ινστάντιοι* [συνεβάλλονθο] ἄλλως πεντακατίων στατεῖρα[-] ‘other five hundred staters’ 2418. 20–21; Ἀλυζήνοι] ἄλλας τριάκοντα μνᾶς 2418. 16–17.
- g) *νιώτερος*, etc. The article is used with *νιώτερος*, *οὖστερος*, and with the ordinal numerals, in giving the

¹ Cf. Meisterhans, § 86. 15.

names of officials: *καθιτηριαρχιώντων Ασωπίχω Καφισοδώρω τῶν νιωτέρων* 2420. 14–15; *Απολλοδόρω ἄρχοντος τῶν οὐσοτέρων* 522. 1–2; 2821. 3–4; [*Φ*]αινά ἄρχοντος τῶν πέμπτων 1725. 1; *Τεμασθίω τῶν δευτέρων* 2814. 3.

- h) *μέττος*. *μέττος* ‘middle,’ is found alone without the article: *ἴασπιν ἔχωσαν χρουσσίδιων διὰ μέττων* 2420. 19–20.

§ 8. Pronouns.

I. Personal and Reflexive Pronouns.

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

(1) First Person: *με*, used as an ordinary personal pronoun: *Νάρεις ἔδωκε Εὐπλούτωνι με* 3468, *Ποιμανορίδας μ' ἐπέδωκε* 2845 (*ante a. 350 B. C.*), 2731 (6th cent.), . . . *με ἀνέ[θεικε]* 4008, 1880, (*ante a. 350 B. C.*).

ἀμέων, used instead of the possessive pronoun *ἀμέτερος*: *τὴν πόλι[λι] ἀμέων* 2383. 8–9 (c. 230–150 B. C.).

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

(3) Third Person: *Fori*, used as an ordinary personal pronoun, not reflexive:¹ *πρόξενον εἶμεν Βοιωτῶν καὶ εὐεργέταν Νόβαν Α[σ-δρ]ούβω Καρχαδόνιον, καὶ εἰμέν [F]οι γάτ· καὶ [F]οιχίας ε[π]ιπασιν* 2407. 3–8 (366–365 B. C. Köhler, Ditt.; c. 175 B. C. Larfeld, Meister) Larfeld: (*αὐτού*)[τ]οι; Meister: [*αὐτοῖ*].² Cf. *αὐτοῖ*, l. 5 of n. 2408 (of same tenor and date).

The reflexive pronouns of the third person, *ἀσαυτῦ, αὐτάν, αὐτοσαυτᾶ, αὐτυσαυτῶν*,³ are found in both singular and plural, referring to the subject of the sentence: *Πούριππος Προξένω ἀντίθεττι λαρῶν . . . Αφροδίτιαν τὸν Σαράπι, παραμείνασαν ἀσαυτῦ καὶ τὴν γουνῆγχι* αὐτῶν 3303. 2–4; *Ἀρτάμιων Ζωπούρω ἀντίθεττι . . . Αγεισίαν καὶ Ηπαράμονον λαρῶς τὸν Σαράπι, παραμείναντας ἀσαυτῦ . . . καὶ τοὺς γουνές αὐτῶν* 3348. 2–5. *ἀσαυτῦ* in these phrases is, in effect, an indirect reflexive, since the participle is the equivalent of a clause. Instead of it, the personal pronoun is sometimes used: *παραμείνασαν αὐτεῖς* 3315. 5–6; *αὐτῆς* 3314. 3; *παρμίναντας αὐτῦ καὶ τὴν γουνήχι* 3082. 4; or the name repeated: *παραμείνασαν Ηπαρθένα* 3321. 3. So

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

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

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

αύτάν: [Α] πόλις Ὄρχομενίων [Ι]ππαρέταν [Εἰρ]οδότω εύνοίας τᾶς ἐν αύτάν 3223.¹ Also, as direct reflexive, αὐτοσαυτῶ: ὑπὲρ αὐτοσαυτῶ ἀνέθειχε 3055. 9; and αὐτὸν αὐτῶν: τάν τε σύνγραφον, ἀν ἔδωκαν ... κατ' α[ὖ]τὸν αὐτῶν[γ] 3172. 120–121; *ibid.* 148–149.

II. Intensive Pronoun.

The intensive pronoun *αὐτός* is found with the usual distinctions of meaning: (1) with preceding article, meaning ‘the same’: Φίστωρ ὁ αὐτός C 295. 68, 72, 74; χρόνος ὁ αὐτός C 295. 74; τὰς αὐτὰς τιμάς C 283. 5–6. (2) standing alone in the nominative, or in the predicate position, meaning ‘himself’, etc.: τοὶ Ἀθ[η]νῆσι τοῖς στρατιώτης αὐτοὶ αὐ[τοῖς? . . .] 2406. 4 (c. 229 B. C.); μεὶ ποθίκωντα μείτε αὐτεὶ Σάωνι μείτε ἄλλει [μ]ειθενὶ 3080. 3–4. (3) in the oblique cases, as a personal pronoun, ‘him, her, it’: ὁ δεῖγα ἔλεξε· προβεβωλευμένον εἶμεν αὐτὸν πὸτε τὸν δᾶμον 522. 6–8; 1728. 1–2; 1730. 4–5; 2848. 2; etc. οὗτ[ως δ]ἐ προστατεῖμεν αὐτῶν κὴ [ἐπι]μέλεσθαι [δ]πως βεβεία εἰ αὐ[τοῖς]ά ἔλευθερία 1780. 14–17; ἄρχει[γ] δ'[α]ὐτὰ 1739. *ad fin.* (c. 230 B. C.); 3082. 4.

III. Possessive Pronouns.

The possessive pronouns of the first and second persons do not occur.² For the possessive pronoun of the third person the genitives *αὐτῶ*, *αὐτᾶς*, in the predicate position, are used: παραμείναντας ἀσαυτῦ . . . κὴ τὺς γονέως αὐτῶ 3348. 5; παραμεινασαν ἀσαυτῦ κὴ τὴ γον[ηγχ]ὶ αὐτῶ 3303. 4; τὰν [F]ιδίαν ἀπε[λε]ύθερον α[ὖ]τῶ Εὐ. 3360. 5–6. The possessive is not elsewhere expressed in this phrase (*cf.* τὸν ἵδιον ἀπελεύθερον 4. 3318. 5–6; τὸν Φίδιον θεράποντα³ A. 3083. 6–8). σουνευδοχίοντος κὴ τῶισιν αὐτᾶς Εἰρωνος 3377. 5–6.

IV. Demonstrative Pronouns.

1. *τοι*. The demonstrative pronoun most commonly found is *τοι* (*τυ*), the article with the intensive iota, which is used always at the head of lists, in the sense of *οἵδε*, ‘these’, ‘the following’: *τοι* [συ]νεβάλονθο ἐν [τ]ὸν ναδ[γ] . . . 3191. 2; 3192. 1; *τοι* [ἀπεγράφαντο ἐς τῶν νε]ωτέρων ἐν τῷσι διπλίτας 1747. 2–3 (c. a. 300–250); 3292. 3–4 (c. a. 230–150); *τοι* πρᾶτον ἐστριψεύαθη

¹ In 512. 3—Θιδωρο[γ] ἔλεξε· προβεβωλευμένον] ἡμεν αὐτὸν πο[τὶ δᾶμον—Dittenberger writes *αὐτῦ*, elsewhere, in the same formula, *αὐτὸν*.

² Cf. § 8. I (1), *ad fin.*

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

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

2. ὅδε occurs a few times in poetical inscriptions; perhaps twice in prose: [Δ]άματροι[ς] τοῦδ' ἄγαλμ' [. . . . 1670 (*ante a. 350*), Εὐχάν ἔχετε λεπάντι· Διωνύσω Νεομήδης ἔργων ἀντ' ἀγαθῶν μνᾶμ' ἀνέθηκε τοῦδε 1794 (*ante a. 350*), [φέρ]ω, Κάβιρε, τόνδε τὸν . . . 3598 (*ante a. 350*). Μελίτωνος ἄρχοντος οἵ[δε] ἐσσεγράφε[ν] ἐν [π]ελτοφόρας· 2389 (*c. a. 200*). Larfeld would emend (τοῖ). Ιαρὸν εἰμεν τὸν πάν[τα χ]ρόνον ἀπὸ τὰσδε τὰς ἀμέρας 3080. 3.

3. οὗ τοι· οὗτος is used both substantively and adjectively. When used as an adjective it takes the predicate position: [ο]ὗτα τὰ χρήματα 1737. 6; οὗτα τὰ σώ[μ]α[τα] 1780. 11, 22–23 (*c. a. 230*); ἄρχι τούχω οὗτω τῷ ἀργυρίῳ 1738. 6 (*c. a. 229*); τῶν θιώ[γ]₂ <ων> οὗτων 3083. 25–26; 'Επὶ Λυχάνων· οὗτον ἔθαψαν τὸν Ἀθαναϊστὴν 685 (*cf. 686, 687*), Νικίδαμος . . . δραχμὰς Φίχατι πέτταρας πέντ' ὁβ(υλ)ῶς ἐννία χαλκίως· ἐν οὗτο χρούστος ἐν κονιστάς, διλχά χρούστος, κῆτη ωρίων 'Απτικύν 2420. 33–39 (*c. a. 230*); οὗτο [. . . τοῖ] δαμοσίῳ 1738. 5–6; οὗ[τως δ]ὲ προστατεῖμεν αὐτῶν . . . 1780. 14–15; 4136. 4 (*bis*). Once οὗτί is found: . . . χοντα ἐννέα· οὗτὶ γίνεται (ἀρ)γ(ουρ)ια 'Ηγινήω [. . . πετταρ]εῖ· 1737. 5–6 (*c. a. 229*). In all these examples οὗτος refers back to something already mentioned.

4. ἐξεῖνος. ἐξεῖνος occurs once in the form κεῖνος in a fragmentary inscription: . . . τε κείνως παρκαλ[. . . . 2410. 13 (*a. 200–150*).

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

V. Relative Pronouns.

1. The definite relative ὅς (once τόν), is found in its ordinary use referring to a definite antecedent with which it agrees in gender, number, and person. In the case of the neuter relative ὅ, meaning ‘what,’ the antecedent is regularly omitted. ἐν τῷ[ν] πόλεμον, τὸν ὃ[πέρ τῷ τῷ]αρῶ τῷ ἐμ Βελφοῖς ἐπολέμιον Βοιωτο[ι] 2418. 22–23 (*a. 355–346*); τάν τε σύγγραφον, ἀν ἃ[δω]χαν C 295. 19; τὰν σιουγγραφάν, ἀν ἔχι C 295. 58; ἐσλιανάτω N. τὰς οὐπεραμερίας ἃς ἔχι C 295. 151; Οσθίλος, ὃ[ι] πένθος θῆκεν ἀποφθίμενος 1880. In the following sentence the relative has a connective force: ἀ γά λαρὰ Διονούσω κῆτας πύλιντο Θεισπειών, ἀν ἀνέθηκε Ξενέας Πούθωνος 1786. 1–8 (*c. a. 230–150*). Νικόδαμος τρεπεδ[δ]ίτας τὰν παρκαταθείκαν ἀν ἔλαβεν πάρ Πουθίωνος Πουθίτω, δ ἐπραξε δάμων, δραχμὰς Φίχατι, κτλ. 2420. 33–37 (*c. fin. saec. tert.*); ἀποδόμεν—ἀπὸ [τ]ᾶν ὑπε[ρ]αμε-

ριάν . . . δέ ἐπίθωσε αὐτὰν ἀ πόλεις C 295. 15-16; ἀποδόμεν τὰν πόλεν . . . Νικαρέτη . . . δέ ἐπίθωσαν *ibid.* 135.

2. δέ may be used where the antecedent is indefinite: ἐγγούωται, ὡς καὶ δοκιμάδη Νικαρέτη C 295. 145-146; *ibid.* 48-49 (3172. 149-150); θυσίας, δές δαίζοι ἀ πό[λε]ις C 283. 12-13.

3. Attraction of the Relative.

Of the attraction of the relative into the case of the expressed or omitted antecedent, several instances occur,—all of attraction from the accusative into the genitive: τὰν διαγραφὰν τῶν χρειμάτων ὡν [πιπρ]έγριψαν αὐτῆς C 295. 37-38; τῶν τελευτήν ὡν ἐλάζομ[εν] 1738. 3 (c. a. 229); Κεφαλὴ ὡν ἀνεγράφατο ἀ πόλεις 1737. 9 (c. a. 229); τὰν τε σύγγραφον, ὃν ἐ[δω]χαν . . . καὶ δ ταμίας καὶ ὡν πυθεῖλετο Νικαρέτα δέκα C 295. 21.

4. Indefinite Relatives.

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

VI. ὁ μ φύτερος is found in apposition with οὗτος: οὗτως [δέ] ἀγιρέμεν ἀμφιστέρως τὰ ιιρὰ χρείματα 4136. 4-5. ἄν φω occurs in an archaic inscription attributed to Boeotia: [Γόργος Ἰων τ'] ἄνφω ξυνῆ πρωροὶ ἀνέθηκαν 4249.

§ 9. Cases.

Nominative.

1. In Lists. *Ex. passim.*

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

a) for the Accusative: Εὐφάμη Καφισοδά[ρω πέτ]ταρας, τρίς δβολοί, πέντε χαλκίαι· C 296. 3-4 (*cf.* l. 6: πενταχατίας τριάχοντα, πέντε δβολοί, δχτὸν χάλκιοι). In this inscription the nominative varies with the accusative in the numerals throughout. *Cf.* 2420. 33-39 (§ 8. IV. 3).

b) for the Genitive: ἀφεδριατευόντων· Δωρόθεος Ἀριστέαο Ηλατηένις, Ἐ . . . Ἰσμηνίω Θειβῆις, and three other names in the nominative, 1672. 4-8.

c) for the Dative: ἐγγύοι[ς] . . . Μνάσων Μέχγαν, Τελεσίας Μέχγαν, Λασίππω, χτλ., followed by a list of names in the dative, C 295. 84 *sqq.*

2. In Titles of Documents, etc. ὄμολο[γι]α Νικαρέτη . . . καὶ τῇ πόλει C 295. 124 *sqq.* (*cf.* C 298. 27-28); Διαγραφὰ Νικαρέτη διὰ

¹ *Cf.* Meisterhans, § 84. 3.

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

3. As the subject of a verb not expressed

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

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

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

c) in Dedications. (§ 2. 2. c)).

Vocative.

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

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

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

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

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

Accusative.

5. The Predicate Accusative is used proleptically in the phrase ἀντίθετι . . . ιαρόν in Manumission inscriptions: Εῦδαμος Ὄμολ[ω]-ιχω ἀντίθετι τὸν Σίδην διῆλον Μελίτωνα ιαρόν τει Σαρά[πι] 3349. 2-4. In the Manumission inscriptions of Lebadea and Orchomenus, the Infinitive εἰμεν is always expressed after ιαρόν; in those of Chaeronea, ιαρόν is used alone.

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

7. The Adverbial Accusative is used regularly in the phrase μεὶ ποθείκοντα μειθεὶ μειθέν occurring in the Manumission inscriptions of Chaeronea.

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

An interesting use of the Adverbial Accusative occurs in the Nicareta inscription of Orchomenus: ἀποδόμεν τὰν πόλιν Ἐρχυμενίων Νικαρέτη . . . ἀργουρίω δραχμὰς μουρίας . . . ἔσχατων ('at the latest') Οὐασ[?]ιω ἄρχουντος ἐν τῷ Ἀλακ[χο]μενίῳ μεινί C 295. 133-142.

Also: ἄρχουντος τῷ πέτρατον 3176. 2 (*cf.* . . . Πουσθῆνος τὸ [δεύτερον] π[αιδας] Πούθια παγχ[ράτιον] 2533).

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

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

In 3391. 6, *παρμείναντας τὸν ἐνιαυτόν, ὅστις καὶ μετ'* *Εὐβοϊσκον ἄρχει*, we find the Accusative of Duration of Time modified by a relative clause that defines it more closely.

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

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

9. Two Accusatives are used with *πειθόω* (= *πειθω*): 8 *ἐπιθωσει αὐτῶν ἀ πόλεις* C 295. 15-16;

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

10. Accusative by Attraction.

Δαματρία κὴ Σατύρα πύρπαν χρουσίαν, δλκὰ χρούσιος. Σχόπας *ἴασπιν ἔχωσαν χρουαίδιον διὰ μέττων, δλκὰν δβολόν, κὴ ἀλυστν χαλκᾶν* 2420. 17-21. In this list, *δλκὰν δβολόν* is attracted into the accusative by the force of its environment (*cf.* *δλκὰ χρούσιων supra*, and § 9. 1. a)).

11. Accusative on Grave Steles.

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

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

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

² *Cf.* § 9. 13.

Genitive.

A. Genitive with Substantives.

12. The Possessive Genitive is often used alone in inscriptions on statues or other dedicatory monuments to denote the Divine Possessor: Ἀπόλλωνος Δαφναφυρίω, Ἀρτάμιδος Σωσίνας 3407, 3564, 546, Δαμάτρα[ς] Ταυροπόλω¹ 2793, 2464, Καθίρω 4121, Τῶ πάτερ[ος] 3974, 3980, 3981, Ηλίδην[ς] 3988, Θώρω 3992, Μναμοσύνης 1782. Cf. Φαστιουχρίτω (on a tile) 2240.

In an inscription of Acraephia, this independent Possessive Genitive is used where we should expect a dative depending on ἀνέθειτε: Τῶ Ητωιεῖν[ς]. Εἰσετίας ἀνέθειτε 2730 (cf. Κίδιος ἀνέθειτε τὰ πόλλων το(ι) Ητωιεῖν 2732). In the former inscription we have a form of Parataxis. Sometimes *ταρόν* is appended to the genitive: Τῶ Ητωιεῖνος ταρόν 2735, 2452, 2453; and so very frequently in the Κάβιρος-inscriptions: *ταρός τῶ Καθίρω* 3585 (early 5th cent.).

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

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

14. The Objective Genitive is used in Proxeny Decrees in such phrases as κὴ εἰμεν αὐτῦ γᾶς κὴ Φυξίας ἐπικαστην 3166. 6; 2848. 6; 2849. 10, etc.; or γᾶς] κὴ Φυξίας ἐγνωάν 3287. 6-7; and after εὐεργέτας, as εὐεργέταν τῶ κοινῶ Βοιωτῶ[γ] 2858. 5; εὐεργέταν τᾶς πόλιων 504. 2; 505-531. Also: Κληηνέτω μναμεῖν 552. 2.

15. The Genitive of Measure or Value occurs in δέκα δραχμάων εἰλύτας δέκα 3055. 4 and 6; and, perhaps, in τόχον φερέτω δραχμάς δίουν] τᾶς μνᾶς ἔχαστας C 298. 52-53. But Dittenberger reads τόχον φερέτω δραχμάς] 111 [ἀπὸ] τᾶς μνᾶς ἔχαστας 3171. 52-53.

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

16. The Partitive Genitive is found in the phrase *τῶν ἄλλων* δ *βειλόμενις* 3080. 6; 3081. 6-7; 3198. 6; and in *τῶν πολιτάρων τὸν [θ]ύ[σ]ο[ν]γ[έ]νε[ν]* δ *βειλόχιν* 3169. 7-8. Also: *τὸν σουνχωρεθὲν τῶν οὐπεραμεριάων* C 295. 174-175; *Ἀντιωχεῖας τῶν πιθῆ Λάφη* 518. 5; C 283. 4-5 and 11-12.

17. The Genitive of Material is used to denote the kind of money: *ἀργυρίω [τ]οῖς μνᾶς* 3055. 11-12; *χαλκῷ δραχμᾷς πετρα-κισχίλιας* 4137. 4.

18. The Predicate Genitive. [*Tῶ κα]βίρω εἰμί* 3969, *Γοργίδαο εἰμί* 1685.

B. Genitive with Verbs.

19. The Genitive is found with Verbs

- a) of Touching, or taking hold of: *κὴ μεὶ ἐξεῖμεν μειθενὶ Καρδάμας ἐφάπτεστη* 3203. 8; so *Νιωμῶς ἐφάπτεστη* 3204. 13.
- b) of Beginning: *ἄρχει τόχῳ οὖτω τῷ ἀργυρίῳ . . .* 1738. 6; *ἄρχει τῷ χρόνῳ δὲ ένιαυτὸς δ μετὰ Θύναρχον ἄρχοντα* C 298. 40-41.
- c) of Claiming: *ἀντιποιεῖται Αθάνων*: 3080. 4; *Ἐρμαῖας* 3081. 4-5.
- d) of Care: *ἐπιμέλεσθαι . . . τῶν ἀντεθεῖ(τ)μένων* 3392. 4; 4136. 7.
- e) Compounded with πρό: *οὖτ[ως δ]ὲ προστατεῖμεν αὐτῶν* 1780. 14-15.

20. In an inscription of Acraephia of which only the last lines are preserved: θ . . . ω *'Απολλού[δ]ώρω, τῶν φαρετριτάων Θιωτέλιως Μνασίππω, τῶν σφενδυνατάων Ιαμοκλεῖν: Ζωΐλω* (n. 2714), it seems probable that we have the genitive used as the object of a verb of ruling, the verb of the Genitive Absolute to be supplied with the proper names in the genitive being *ἄρχοντας* or the like (*cf.* *τῶν ταραντίνων¹ ἀναγεόμεν(ος)* *T[ι]μοσθένεις* 2466. 6-8).

21. A form of the Genitive of Cause with Verbs of Emotion is to be recognized in a dedicatory inscription: [*A*] πόλις *'Ορχομενίων* [*I*] ππαρέτω [*Eiρ]*πόδτω εὐνοίας ταῖς ἐν αὐτάν (n. 3223), where the genitive *εὐνοίας* indicates the source of the gratitude which impelled the citizens of Orchomenus to set up a statue of Hippareta,—a verbal idea implied, though not expressed.

C. Genitive with Adjectives.²

22. The adjective *ἱαρός*, ‘sacred to’, as an adjective denoting possession, is followed by the Genitive when it is used attributively

¹ Cf. Hesych. *ταραντῖνοι* · *ἴππεῖς τινες ὄνομάζονται*.

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

tively or as a predicate after the verb εἰμί: Ήαρόνα ἵαρὰ τῶ Σαράπιος 3377. 2-3; ἀ γὰ ἵαρὰ Διωνύσω χὴ τᾶς πόλιος 1786, ἵαρὼς εἰμεν τῶ Σαράπιος χὴ τᾶς Ἰστιος 3201. 6; so 3198-3204¹, Τῶ Πτωϊεῖνος ἵαρίν 2735, ἵαρὸν Γ[αία]ς [Μα]χαίρας Τελεσσφόρω 2452, ἵαρὸ[ν] Νυμφ[ά]ω[ν] 2453. When used predicatively, in agreement with the object of the verb ἀντίθειμι, ἵαρός is regularly followed by the Dative (v. § 9. 30. a)), exceptionally by the Genitive: ἵαρώς [τῶ Σαρά]πιος 3365. 2-3. Many examples of the genitive with ἵαρός are to be found in the Κάβιρος-inscriptions (3575-4123), e. g. ἵαρός τῶ Καβίρω 3968, 3949, 3951, and examples cited § 7. 1. Only once does the dative seem to be used: [*Tοῦ Καβίου*]ροι ἵ[αρός] 3953.

D. Genitive in Looser Relations.

23. The Genitive of the Time within Which is used

- a) in Dates: μεινὸς Ὄμολωτίω 3301. 1; so genitive of month alone: μεινὸς Θειλυνθίω C 298. 1-2; μεινὸς Ἀλαλχομενίω *ibid.* ll. 13-14, 25-26; μεινὸς πράτω *ibid.* l. 27; 3363, 2861. 1.

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

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

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

Dative.

24. The Dative of the Indirect Object is found

A. with Transitive Verbs:

- a) δὶδωμι: Μογέα δίδωτι τῷ γυναικὶ δῶρον 3467. 1-2; Χάρεις ἔδωκε Εὐπλούτινή με 3468.
 b) ἀποδὶδωμι: τὰν συνγγραφων ἀπ[ο]δότω Φιφιάδας τοῖς πολεμάρχις χὴ τοῖς ταμίῃ χὴ τοῖς ἐγγυόνοις C 295. 153; Εὐβάλυ Ἀρχεδάμω Φωκεῖν χρίος ἀπέδωκα C 298. 3-4; *ibid.* 15, 35; ἀποδόντος τὰν ἀγαθὰν μαγτείαν Ροιωτοῖς 2724. 3-4.

Also: ποτειδὶδωμι: εἶμεν ποτιδεδομένον χρόνον Εὐβάλυ C 298. 36-37.

¹ In 3083. 6-10: ἀντίθειτι . . . τὸ Τρεφωνίν ἵαρὸν εἶμεν (so 3080, 3081), the influence of the main verb predominates.

- c) γράφω: χρειμάτων ὡν ἔγραψαν αὐτῇ 3172. 138–139.
 d) παραγράφω: Νικάρετή παρεγράφει C 295. 173.
 e) καταβάλλω: κατέβαλε τὸ ταμί[η . . .] . . . δραχμὰς Φίκατι 3303. 5–6 (*cf.* 3339. 4).

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

- f) τιθειμι: Ὁσθίλως, ὡ[ι] πένθος θῆται ἀποφθίμευται 1880.
 g) ἀνατιθειμι: the Dative after this verb is especially frequent owing to the large number of dedicatory inscriptions, *e.g.* Βουωτοὶ τὸν τρίποδα ἀνέθεικαν τῇ Χαρίτεσσι 3207. 1–2. Often the verb is not expressed and we find a simple nominative and dative, as Φίλων τοῖς λυκαρίσσοις 3205, Κρίτων καὶ Θεισδοτοῖς τοῖς Διὶ τῷ πρωτεῖ 2733, or even nominative, accusative, and dative, as Ἀρχανδρὶς Καπίωνος τὸν οὐλὸν κὴ Πτωτὶς Κράτωνος Φίλων τὸν ἀδελφὸν τοῦ θιές 2795, or again, dative, nominative, and modifying phrase, without verb, Διὶ Ομολώνοις Ἀγειρώνδας ἀπὸ δεκάτας 2456.

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

Also: ἐκτιθειμι: τὰς αὐτὰς τιμὰς ἐκτεθήκανθι Ἡγουσθενίτης C 283. 5–6.

- h) ποττάττω: ποτ]τάττει αὐτεῖ 3338. 4.
 i) κατιαρόω? 3055. 2.
 j) δφείλω: κὴ οὔτ' δφείλετη αὐτῷ ἔτι οὐθέν C 298. 33, 49–51.

B. with Intransitive Verbs:

- a) δοξέω: δεδύχθη τῇ βωλῇ κὴ τῷ δάμῳ 3287. 3; 504–509, etc.
 b) ποθίχω: μεὶ ποθίκοντα μειθενί 3350. 4; 3080. 3–4; 3081. 3–4; 3083. 20–21.
 c) ἔσσειμι: μεὶ ἔσσειμεν μειθενί 3198. 3; 3199–3204.
 d) ιαρειτεύω: Δάμων Εὐαρίδαν ἔρξας κὴ ιαρειτεύσας Σαράπι, Ιστ., Ἀνούδη (*sc.* ἀνέθεικε) 3215. 1–2.

Here the datives by a kind of zeugma depend both on *ιαρειτεύσας* and on *ἀνέθεικε*, understood. Cf. Ἰππαρέτα Ἡροδότου ιερατεύουσα Ματρὶ Θεῶν 3216. So in the following inscription: Ἀθανοδώρα Πολιουμναστίδα ιαρεάξασα Δάματρι Θεσμοφόρῳ τῷ τε πρόθιων ἐπεσκενάξει καὶ τὸν ἀμφιθιωνὸν ἀνέθεικε (2876), Δάματρι must be construed as Dative of the Indirect Object with *ιαρειάξασα* and *ἀνέθεικε* and Dative of Interest with *ἐπεσκενάξει*.

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

Διαγραφὰ Νικαρέτη διὰ τραπέδδας C 295. 170; *Ἄνθεμα τοῖς πάτι[δι] τῷ Καβίμ[ω]* 2458. Here we may also read *'Ανθέμα*, a proper name (*v. Dittenberger ad. loc.*). *Θεοχαὶ Ερμαῖω ἵάρει[α]* *Ποτειδάνιι* *'Εμπυλή[ι]* 2465 (*cf. B. d. supra*).

25. The Dative of Interest is used frequently with verbs of office, especially *ἀρχοντος*:¹ *ἄνδρεσσι χωραγίουτες* 3211. 1; C 290. 2; *Κτεισίαν ἀρχοντος Βοιωτῶν*, *'Ερχομεν[ι]ούς* δὲ *Καραΐχω . . . γραμματίδδοντος τὸ[ς] πολεμάρχους* [Δ]ιωνυσίω, 3174. 18–19 and 24–25 (*cf. 3178*). 3068. 1–2; 2723. 1; 3067. 1; 3083. 4; 2858. 1; (all with *ἀρχοντος*).

With *ἀρχοντος*, this Dative of the People is often replaced by a prepositional phrase with *ἐν* and the name of the town: *'Αρχοντος ἐν Ἐρχομενῷ Θηνάρχῳ . . . ἐν δὲ Φελαίνῃ Μενοίται* C 298. 25–27; *ἀρχοντος ἐν Θεισπῆς* C 295. 23–24, 57, 137, 152, 171; so *ἀρχοντος ἐν κυν[ῳ]* *Βινωτῶν* 2719; or by the phrase *ἐπὶ πόλιος* (*v. § 10, ἐπὶ 1* b)).

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

- a) The Dative of the Possessor occurs often in Proxeny Decrees, in the formula *καὶ εἰμεν αὐτῷ γὰς καὶ Συχίας ἔπιπασιν* or *ἐνωνάν* 3166. 6; 3287. 6–7. Also, in the Nicareta inscription: *τὰς οὐπε[ρ]αμερίας τὰς ιώσας αὐτῇ* C 295. 46 (*cf. 55–56*); and in the Manumission inscriptions: *παιδάριον τὸ γενόμενον αὐτῷ* 3301. 2; *ἢ δύναμα* 3313, 3352, 3322, 3331, 1780. 6–7. With *ὑπάρχω*: *ἐπιδή ἔστι τῇ πόλι Σιφείων προ[ν]υπάρχωσα εὔνοια* C 283. 2–3; *ibid.* 13.
- b) The Dative of the Agent is found with the Perfect Passive Infinitive in the formula of decrees *προβεβαλευμένον εἰμεν αὐτῷ πιοτὶ δᾶμον* 2848. 2.

26. The Dative of Association.

ὅμολογ(ι)α Εὐβάλῳ . . . καὶ τῇ πιοὶ C 298. 27–28; C 295. 124–128.

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

- a) *πάρειμι*: *παριέντος Νικαρέτη Δεξίππω . . . τῷ ἄνδρός* C 295. 126; *παρεῖαν τῇ Κλιῶ φίλῳ* 3199. 13. So 3198. 7; 3317. 2; 3329. 3–4.
- b) *παραμένω* (very frequent in Manumission inscriptions): *παραμείνασσαν ἀσαυτῷ καὶ τῇ γυν[ηχ]ὶ αὐτῷ* 3303. 3–4. So *αὐτῇ* 3314. 3; *αὐτεῖς* 3315. 5; *Παρθένᾳ* 3321. 3, etc.

¹*Cf. Meisterhans, § 84. 32.*

c) Also: *σούσυεπιευέντων αὐτῷ Νίκανος κὴ Ἀπολλῶς* 3386. 16–20.

28. The Dative of Manner is found in the formula ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ 3287. 1; and in *χωνῇ*, *ξωνῇ* (= *χωνῖ*), used adverbially, 4136. 4–5; 4249.

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

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

29. The Dative of Time is regularly used in Dates, to give the day of the month, the month being given in the genitive, as *μενὸς θοιώ πεντεχθεκάτη* 3352. 1–2.

The name of the month is never put in the dative, but when used alone is expressed in the genitive: *θυνάρχω ἄρχουτος μενὸς θειλουσθίω, Ἀρχίαρος, κτλ.* C 298. 1–2; or by a prepositional phrase with *ἐν*: *ἐν τῷ Ἀλαλ[κο]μενίῳ μενί* C 295. 141–142.

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

30. The Dative with Adjectives.

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

b) *χρείσιμος*. In a Proxeny Decree—*χρείσιμός ἐστι τοῖς ἀλ δειμένοις* 2858. 3–4.

c) *εὔγονος*. *Θεόμναστος εὔγοος ἐὰν διατε[λ]ῇ τοῖς χοινοῖς Βοιωτῶν* 280. 1–2.

§ 10. Prepositions.

1. ἀντί.

With Genitive only:

ἀντί occurs in an elegiac couplet = ‘in return for’:

*Ἐνχάρα ἔκκτελέπαντι Διωνύσῳ Νεομῆδης
ἔργων ἀντ' ἀγαθῶν μνᾶμ' ἀνέθηκε τόδε* 1794.

2. ἀπό

With Genitive only:

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

- 5-6¹ (*cf.* Σωσίβιον Διοσκορίδαν Ἀλεξανδρεῖα 3166. 3-4); ἀπὸ τῶν [F]άστιος [ἐν] τὸ[n] . . . (of limits of a boundary) 3170. 3.
- b) of Time (the starting-point): *Ιαρὸν εἰμεν τὸν πάντα χρόνον ἀπὸ τὰς δε τὰς ἀμέρας* 3080. 3 (*cf.* 3362. 4-5).
 - c) of the Source (of expenditure, etc.):² *πόρον δ' εἰμε[ν]* ἀπὸ τῶν ποιητικῶν C 295. 40; similar expression, *ibid.* l. 60; ἀπὸ τᾶς ἐ[σ]θικῆς [τὸ ἀνάλωμα παρ]ασχόντες 3086. 2; Δὶ Ὄμολοιν Ἀγετημώδας ἀπὸ δεκά[τας] 2456.
 - d) as an Equivalent for the Partitive Genitive:³ (ἀποδόμεν)
 - ἀπὸ [τὸ]ν ὑπε[ρ]αμεριάων 8 ἐπιθωσε αὐτὰν ἀπόλις C 295. 14-15 (*cf.* ταμίας ἀπέδωκε . . . ἀπὸ τᾶς σουγγ(ρ)άφω τὸ κατάλυπνον C 298. 16-17, and the Latin usage, *ex* with the ablative = the Partitive Genitive).
 - e) of Cause (= 'in accordance with'): ⁴ *χρίος ἀπέδωκα ἀπὸ τᾶς σουγγράφω* C 298. 3-4.

This use of ἀπό corresponds closely with the use of κατά with the accusative (*cf.* δόμεν [τὸ]ν πά[ντα] κατ τὰν σούγγραφον C 295. 48).

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

3. δια.

With Genitive only:

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

4. ἐν.

Note on the Preposition ἐν in Boeotian.

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

¹ This use of ἀπό defines more exactly the provenance. Cf. (in the καινή) Αἰολεῖς ἀπὸ Κίμης 3196. 15-16; Ἀντωχεῖς ἀπὸ Δάφνης *ibid.* 26, 28, 38, and Ἀντωχεῖς ἀπὸ Μαιάνδρου 3197. 3-4; and *v. § 10, ἐξ c.*

² Cf. Lutz, p. 45.

³ Cf. Lutz, p. 46.

⁴ Cf. Lutz, p. 46.

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

1) With Dative:

- a) of Place: *ἐπὶ Ξενοχρίτω ἄρχοντος ἐν Θεισπιῆς* C 295. 24. So *ἐν Θεισπιῆς* C 295. 57, 76, 137, 152, 170-171 (*bis*); C 298. 25, 26; 3083. 4-5; *ἐν Ὁγχειστοῖ* 1747. 1; *ἐμ Βελφοῖς* 2418. 23; *ἐν τῷ λαρῷ* 3169. 10; *ἐν τῷ* [Λ]η[ν]ο[δ]ι *Μενικήν* 3169. 7-8; *ἐν τῇ ἀγορῇ* 3170. 6; *ἐν τῇ* [Λ]η[ν]ο[δ]ι *(a stream)* 3170. 7; *ἐν τῷ τῷ ὀδῷ* 3170. 10; *ἐν τῷ* *Μελαμποδεῖοι* C 283. 15-16; 1780. 24-25; 2406. 2; semi-figuratively: *τὸ ἀργούριον τὸ* *ἐν τῷ* [ά]μο[λόγ]υ *γεγραμμένον* C 295. 158 (*cf.* C 298. 48); *ἐν τῷ φαρι; [σματ]* 3054. 17; *φόρου τὸν* *ἐν τῇ θείκῃ γεγραμμένου* 3083. 15-16; *ἄρχοντος ἐν κυν[ό] B[υω]τῶν* 2719; *ἀστρέψετη* *ἐν τῇ π[ό]λι* 2849. 7-8.
- b) of Time: *ἐν τῷ Ἀλαλ[κο]μενίοι μενί* C 295. 141-142 (*cf.* § 9. 29); C 295. 54-55; 1739. 6; *ἐν τῷ γεγραμμένῳ χρόνῳ ,* *ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τῷ γεγραμμένῳ* C 295. 155, 159; 1739. 12; [*ἐν*] *παντὶ καιρῷ* 280. 3; 2383. 16; 3059. 13.
- c) Notions of Time and Place Combined: *λειτωργίμεν* *ἐν τῇ θοσίῃ* 3083. 25.

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

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

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

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

2) With Accusative:

- a) of Place, 'into, to, or upon' (after a verb implying motion): ἀπεγράψανθο ἐμι πελτυφόρας, 'caused their names to be inscribed on (written into) the list of peltasts,' 2786. 8-9, a regular formula in the Lists of Recruits of Copae (2781-2789), Hyettus (2809-2832), Acraephia (2715-2721). So ἐν τὰ τάγματα 3293. 4; 1748. 3-4; 1756. 2-4; ἐν τῷ ὄπλεταις [χῇ] ἐν τῷ ἱππότας 1747. 3-4; 2389. 2-3; 2390. 3; ἀγγράψῃ ἐν στάλαι C 295. 30; C 283. 15; ἐν τῷ λεύκωμα ἐσγράψῃ 1739. 11, 14; το]ὶ ἐν τῷ Ἀπία[γ] στ[ρατευσάμενοι 3206 1; [Πράται τόμου εἰμε]ν ἀπό; τῷ [F]ἀ-στιῶ . . . ἐν τῷ Πριβασίαι . . . ἐν τὸν ἀετὸν ἐπὶ τῷ τάφῳ . . . ἐν τὸν ὅραι τὸν ἐν τῇ ἀγωρῇ 3170. 4-6-7, in a series of boundary markings, in which ἐν with the accusative varies with ἐπὶ and ἐπτε (v. *sub voc.*); καταβάς ἐν Τρεφώνιοι 4136. 1-2; semi-figuratively: ἐν προεδρίαιν [χ]αλί ἀ πόλις C 283. 3-4; *ibid.* 11-12; figuratively: ἐνενιχθεῖ ἀ ἀνφορὰ ἐν οὐτῷ C 295. 49.
- b) of Limit: γραφέμεν . . . ἐν τρία τάλαντα 3055. 7, 'to the sum of.' 2420. 37-39.
- c) of Time: ἐν τὸν ἀπαντα χρόνον 1780. 18; 1781. 2-4; 1789. 7-8.
- d) of Purpose: πόρον [^{δ'} εἰ]μεν ἐν οὐτῷ ('for this purpose') ἀπὸ τῶν . . . C 295. 60; τοὺς [^{συ}]γεζάλονθο ἐν [^{τ.}]ν ναό[ν] ('for the temple') 3191. 2; 2418. 22; Τη[λε]μαχος . . . Τρ[ε]φωνίω ἐν τῷ [^{θ.}]ηπαυρὸν δαρικοῦς δύο, κτλ. ('for the treasury', though here the idea of place may also be present, 'into the treasury') 3055. 12-14.
- e) of the Object of Feeling: [^{Δ'}] πίλις Ὁρχομενίων [^I]π-παρέταν [^Eπρ]ιότω εὐωνίας τᾶς ἐν αὐτάν 3223, 'on account of her goodwill towards itself.'

5. ἐναντία, ἐναντίου.

The improper preposition *ἐναντία* occurs with the Genitive in the sense 'before', in two Manumission documents: ἀγιεῖτι Σάων 'Ατ[έ]ιν ἐλεύθερον ἐναντία τῷ Ἀσχλαπιῶ κή τῷ ἀπόλλωνος' 1779. 2-7; πι[ρικατα]τίθεται οὐτα τὰ σώ[μα]ι[τα] ἐναντία τῷ Ἀσχλαπιῶ παρὰ [^ΓΕ]πίτημον 1780. 10-13; *ἐναντίον* is restored in ἐγγύων ἐναντίον δυοῖν 1739. 6-7.

6. ἐξ, ἐσς, ἐς, ἐχ.

With Genitive only:

- a) of Origin: παιδάριον τὸ γενόμενον ἀντῷ ἐκ τὰς θρεπτᾶς 3301. 2; τὸ [παιδά]ριον τὸ ἐξ ἀντᾶς 3313. 4; πριν[ν] πάρχωσα εὑνηια
ἐκ προγόνων C 283. 2-3.
- b) of Transfer: τοὺς ἀπεγράψανθο ἐσσις ἐφῆβων ἐν πελτυφύρας 2718. 5-6, a formula in the Lists of Recruits of Acraephia (2715-2721). Once, with pregnant force: τοὺς ἐσσις ἐφῆβων· (2721) without any verb. ἀπειλ[ειλο]θένητες ἐς τῶν [ἐ]φει-
[β]ων ἐν τάγμα 1756. 2-4; 1749. 1-3.
- c) of Place: Μακεδόνας ἐ[σι] 'Εδεσσας 2848. 4; ἐπιδεὶ Τίμων Δηδάλω Περρηβός ἐς Φιλάννας χρείσιμός ἐστι, κτλ. 2858. 2-3;
. . . . Βοιώτιος ἐξ 'Ερχουρ[ενῶ]. M 1130, Λουρδός ἐσσις 'Οπό-
εντης 4136. 1; (to define more closely one's provenance,
cf. ἀπό a).
- d) of the Agent (viewed as Source): τὰν δμόνοιαν . . . τὰν
ἐκ τῶν προγόνων παρδιθεῖσαν C 283. 8-10 (*cf. suprad a*).

7. ἐπί.

1) With Genitive:

- a) of Place where: ἐν τὸν ἀετὸν ἐπὶ τῷ τάφῳ . . . ἐν τὸν ὅρον τὸν ἐπὶ τῷ χαράδρῳ[ῳ] ('upon')¹ 3170. 6, 9. The second
ἐπὶ approaches the sense of 'at' (*cf. Eng. 'on the river'*
= 'on the bank'). ἐπὶ τᾶς Πιστυκλεῖνς τραπέζδας 'at the
bank' C 295. 172-173 (originally, 'upon the table', *cf.*
διὰ τραπέζδας C 295. 170, 'through the bank', in which
the influence of the literal meaning of τράπεζδα is less
present).² ἀπ[ν]οιχαρυζάτω ἐπὶ τῷ μνάματος ('at the tomb')
1780. 19-20.

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

- b) figuratively, of the Sphere of Authority, 'over', 'in charge of': τὸ ταμίη[η τὸ] ἐπὶ τῶν λαρῶν 3303. 6; Φίλωνος ἀρχαντος Βοιωτῶς, ἐπὶ πόλιν δὲ θρασουλάω 2813. 2-3, a regular formula in the Lists of Recruits of Hyettus (2809-2832) and Acraephia (2715-2721). So 4172. 1-2; 2390. 2.

¹ Cf. ἐπὶ τὸν ὄρον τὸν ἐν τῷ [Λ]ούσιον[σ]ιά[δ]ι idem. 1. 11 (Λούσιάς is a stream or spring).

² Cf. τῶν μὲν οἴκοι χρημάτων . . . τῶν δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης ὄντων, Dem. XLV. 30.

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

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

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

2) With Dative:

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

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

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

c) of Condition: ἐφ' ὅ[. . . τὰ]ς ὑπεραμερίας λάψετη 3054. 9–10; ἀγιρέμεν . . . τὰ ιαρὰ χρείματα κυνῆ ἐφ' οὐγή κατὰ πᾶσαν χώραν 4136. 4–6;² ἐφ' εἰμιολίοι 1739. 15 (cf. l. 11 and Ditt. ad loc.).

3) With Accusative:

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

b) of Purpose: ἀρχοντος ἐπὶ τὸ ἄγα[λμα] 4155. 4; ἀρχὰ ἐπὶ[τὸ] ἄγαλμα³ 4159. 2; ³ Α σταθεῖσα ἀρχὰ ἐ[π]ὶ τὸν . . . 3170. 1.

¹ The prevalence and conventional character of this construction account for the use of the dative with ἐπί in two early stele inscriptions where the accusative might have been expected: 'Αμφάλκεις [ε]στιοσ' ἐπὶ Κετύλοι ἡδ' ἐπὶ Δέρμυν 579, Μνᾶμ' ἐπ' Ολυγε[ι]δαι μ' ὁ πατὴρ [ε]πέθηκε θανόν[τ]οι 1880. Cf. n. 1890 and M 765 (critical note on ll. 2–3).

² Cf. Holleaux, Bull. XIV. p. 31.

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

8. ἐττε.

The improper preposition *ἐττε* (Attic *ἔστε*) occurs in the Boundary inscription of Orchomenus, apparently once with the Accusative and once with the Genitive: ἀπὸ [. . . τῷ τ]ᾶς Λ[ούστ]ά[δ]ιος [π]όρω *ἐττε τῶν ὅρων τὸν μέσον*, [. . . ἀπὸ . . . ἐτ]τε τᾶς Πρυτασίας κή τᾶς Ηλορπουλιάδης 3170, 12–13 and 14.

9. χατά, χατ, χαγ.

1) With Genitive:

a) 'Against' (of financial obligations): *τὰς οὐπεραμερίας τὰς χατά τᾶς πόλιος* C 295. 157–158; same expression, ll. 76–77, l. 32; also: [τ]ᾶν ὑπε[ρ]αμερίαν τᾶν ἰωτάων χατά τᾶς πόλιος l. 15 and *οὐπεραμερίας ἦς ἔχι χατά τᾶς πόλιος* l. 151. Similarly *τὰν σουγγραφὰν ἀν ἔχι χατά [τῶν] πιλεμάρχων* *ibid.* l. 58–59 (*cf.* l. 20 and 3172. 149).

2) With Accusative:

- a) of Place: *κή χατὰ γῆν κή χατὰ θάλατταν* 3166. 7, a regular formula in Proxeny Decrees. *ἀγιρέμεν . . . χρείματα . . . χατὰ πᾶσαν χώραν* 4136. 4–6.
- b) of Time: *χατ ἐνιαυτὸν ἔχαστον* C 298. 42–43; *χαθ' ἔχαστον ἐνιαυτόν* *ibid.* ll. 51–52; *χατὰ μεῖνα [ἔχασ]τον* *ibid.* ll. 53–54.
- c) 'According to':
- a) of law: *χατ τὸ ψάφισμα τῷ δάμῳ* C 298. 11–12, 17–18; C 295. 6–7; *χατ τὸν [διαθείχαν . . .]* 4137. 5–6; *χατ [τ]ὰν στάλαν* 1780. 23–24; *χατὰ τὸν νόμον* C 295. 105–106; *χατ τὸν νόμον*, a regular formula in the Manumission inscriptions of Chaeronea (3301–3406, *cf.* διά).
- β) of financial contracts: *χατ τὸ δμόλιγον* C 295. 26 (*cf.* C 298. 31); *δόμεν [τ]ὰ πά[ντα] χατά τὸν σουγγραφὸν* C 295. 48; ¹ *πραττώσις . . . χατά τᾶς οὐπε[ρ]αμερίας* C 295. 45–46.
- γ) of religion: *ἀνέθειχαν . . . χατά τὰν μαντείαν τῷ Ἀπόλλωνος* 3207. 2; 1672, 1674, so *χατά τὰν μαντείαν* 2724 c. 2; 2724 d. 2; C 282. 2; 4156. 3–4; 4157. 2; *χατὰ δὲ τὸν θιόν* 517. 2.
- δ) of manner: *χατὰ μειθένα τρόπουν* 3080. 4; 3081. 4; *χαθ'* *δητινα ὡν τρόπων* 3080. 5; *χαθ'* *δει τινα ὡν τρόπουν* 3081. 5; *χά(τ) ταῦτα δὲ* C 295. 31; C 283. 5.

¹ This *κατ* disappears in Dittenberger's text: *δόμεν [κ]ατ' αὐτὸν* *αὐτὸν* *σουγγραφὸν* 3172. 148–149.

10. μετά, πεδά.

- 1) With Genitive, 'with': χρίς ἀπέδωκα ἀπὸ τᾶς συγγράφω πεδὰ
 τῶν πολεμάρχων κὴ τῶν κατηπτάνων C 298. 5-6; same expression, *ibid.*
 l. 22 *sqq.*; [ἀπιδόμε]ν πεδὰ τῶ[ν] πολεμάρχων C 295. 52-53.

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

- 2) With Accusative, 'after', of time or order: ἄρχι τῷ χρόνῳ
 δὲ ἐνιαυτὸς δὲ μετὰ Θύναρχον ἄρχοντα C 298. 40-41; τὸν ἐνιαυτόν, δοτὶς
 καὶ μετ' Εὐβοίσκου ἄρχει 3391. 6-7.

11. (πάρα), πάρ.

- 1) With Genitive:

- a) of Source: κεχόμιστη Εὔβωλος πάρ τᾶς πόλιος τὸ δάνειον
 C 298. 29-30; κομίδ[ει]τη Νικαρέτα τὸ ἀργούριον πάρ τᾶς
 πόλιος C 295. 148-150; τὸ γενόμε]νον πάρ τᾶς πόλιος 3054. 11.
 b) of the Agent (conceived as Source): Νικαρέτη παρεγράφει
 πάρ Πολιουχρίτω . . . οὐπέρ τᾶς πόλιος C 295. 173.

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

- a) of Place (specifically, with persons = 'into their keeping,' or the like): θέσθη μεσέγγ[υ]ν πάρ Φιφιάδαν C 295. 147;
 so τὸ δμόλιγον τὸ πάρ Θιύφεστον . . . τεθέν *ibid.* ll. 26-27
 (*cf.* ll. 36-37); τὰν σύγγραφον τὰν τεθεῖσαν πάρ Φιφιάδαν
 l. 35; πα[ρακατα]τίθεται οὐτα τὰ σώ[μα]α[τα] . . . παρὰ
 ['Ε]πίτειων, *xtl.* 1780. 10-14. Here, too, belong the following:
 τὰς συγγράφως τὰς κιμένας πάρ Εὔφρυνα κὴ Φιδίαν,
xtl. and τὰς συγγράφως τὰς κιμένας πάρ Σώφιλον . . . κὴ πάρ
 Ιωνόσιων C 298. 7-8 *sqq.* and 19 *sqq.* (κείμαι, as passive of
 τίθημι). In these expressions, the verb is sometimes omitted, being implied in the case after the preposition:
 ἡ συγγραφή πάρ Φιφιάδαν C 295. 121-122, *sc.* ἔτέθει or κιτῇ.
 So C 295. 168-169; 3173. 16-17. ἀπογράφεσθη δὲ . . . πάρ
 τὸν ταριχίαν . . . τά τε καύματα τῶν πριβάτων, *xtl.* C 298.
 41-44; παρμείναντα πάρ τὰν ματέρα 3083. 10-11; παρμενὶ^ν
 . . . πάρ Δωϊλον 3083. 17-19.

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

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

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

- b) A peculiar use of *πάρ* with the accusative occurs with the passive of *δρεῖλω*: ἐπιδεὶ κεκόμιστη Εὔβαλος πάρ τᾶς πύλιν τὸ δάνειον ἀπαν . . . κὴ υῦτ' δρεῖλετη αὐτῷ ἔτι οὐθὲν πάρ τὰν πόλιν, . . . ‘and there is no further indebtedness to him on the part of the city.’ C 298. 29–34.

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

- c) of Location, ‘along by, near’: *κατασχενάττη κ[ράνα]* ἐν τῷ λαρῷ εἰ πάρ τῷ [ἱ]αρ[όν] . . . 3169. 9–10 (cf. Xen. *An.* 1. 2. 13: ἐνταῦθα ἦν παρὰ τὴν ὄδον χρῆνη).

12. περί.

With Genitive only, ‘concerning’: *συνωμονήγείσαν]το περὶ τῶν δανείω* 3054. 3–4; *καθὼς ἡ πόλις περὶ οὗτων ἐψηφίζεται[το ibid. 1. 8; πάντα περὶ παντός, ‘all concerning everything’ = ‘on all counts, absolutely all.’ C 298. 34.*

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

² Cf. Lutz, p. 153. 5).

13. ποτ, ποτί, ποδ.

1) With Dative:

- a) of Place, ‘near’: Θηραμένη Δαματρίω, Ἀπολλοφάνην Ἀθανοδότω Αντιωχεῖας τῶν ποδ Δάφνη 518. 3-5.
 b) ‘Besides,’ ‘in addition to’: δόμεν . . . σούνγραφον ποτ τῇ οὐπαρχώσῃ οὐπε[ρα]μερίη 3172. 148-150.¹

2) With Accusative:

- a) of Direction, ‘toward’: ὅρια Κ[ω]πήσων ποτ’ Ἀκρηψεῖα[ς] 2792.
 b) ‘Before,’ ‘in the presence of’: τὸ ἀλωμα ἀπολογίτταστη ποτὶ κατόπ[τας] C 295. 38-39. πρός with the accusative is the regular term in Attic prose for appearance or proceedings before a board of magistrates, as τὴν αἵτιαν πρός τοὺς τριάκοντα ἀπελύσω, Lysias XIII. 75; id. XXIII. 13; Plato, *Euthy.* 2 A.
 c) ‘In reference to,’ ‘toward’: ἔλεξι προβεβαλευμένον εἰμεν αὐτῷ ποτὶ δᾶμον 2848. 2, a regular formula in decrees; τὰν δρῦνοιαν διαφυλάττε . . . ἀ πόλες Ἡγοσθενιτάων πδτ τὰν πόλιν Σιφείων C 283. 8-11; and in an inscription where the context is lost: κὴ [.] οὔτε ποτ τὰν πό]λιν οὔτε ποτ τὰν ἀρχὰν γεγραμένα 1739. 16-18.
 d) ‘Against’: τὸν πόλεμον, τὸν] ἐπι[λέμιον] Βοιωτοὶ . . . ποτ τὰς ἀσεβίουντας τὸ Ιαρὸ[ν] 2418. 1-3.

14. σούν.

With Dative only, ‘with,’ ‘together with’: εἰμεν ποτιδεδιομένον χρόνον . . . ἐπινομίας Φέτια πέτταρα βιύεσσι σοὺν ἵππος διακατίης Φίκατι, προβάτυς σοὺν ἥρυς χειλῆς· C 298. 36-40.

15. οὐπέρ.

With Genitive only:

- a) ‘In behalf of’ (in the sense of ‘as representative of’): παρεῖαν οὐπέρ τᾶς πόλ[ι]ος πολέμαρχοι C 295. 129 sq.; παρεῖαν ποι[έμ]ιαν[ι] προχο[ι]ο[ν] δηπέρ τὰ[ς] πό[λ]ιο[ν] 3173. 5-6; Νικαρέτη παρεγράφει πάρ πολιουχρίτω . . . ταμίαιοι οὐπέρ τᾶς πόλιοις τὸ σιουνχωρειθέν . . . C 295. 174; (cf. καὶ ἄλλοις ἐπιφέρη δηπέρ Νικαρέτας C 295. 114). δηπέρ αὐτοισαυτῷ ἀνέθεικε 3055. 9.
 b) ‘Concerning’: δὲ ἐπιθωσαν οὐπέρ τῶν οὐπεραμεριάων C 295. 135-136; τό τε φάφισμα οὗτοι κὴ τὸ οὐπέρ τᾶς ἀποδόσιος C 295. 31.

¹ The text is not certain. V. §18. 6 ad fin.

- c) In τάν τε σύγγραφον, ἐν ἐ[δω]χαν οὐπέρ [ο]ὗτων τῶν χρεψάτων, ‘the note which they gave for these moneys,’ C 295. 19–20, the two senses, ‘concerning’ and ‘representing,’ are combined.

§ 11. The Voices.

Active.

1. The Future Active of *ἐμβαίνω* occurs with causative meaning: ἐγγόνωτ δόσο ἀξιω]χρειέται καθιστέται, ἐστι ἀρχᾶς ἐμβάσται [ἀρχὰ ἄλλον 1739. 10.

2. The Aorist Active of *ἀποδίδωμι* is found in the sense of ‘pay back’: οὐτ]ω ἀπέδομεν ἀπὸ τῶν κεφαλῆων καὶ ἀπελειμμάτων, ‘paid back on the principal and obtained a quittance,’ 1737. 17, 14, 11.

3. The Active of *χράω* is found in the sense of ‘lend’: δέ ἀργούρων] χρείσται τὴν πό[λι] 2383. 6.

4. The Active of *ἄρχω* occurs several times: ἄρχει τόκων οὐτῶν τῶν ἀργυρίων . . . 1738. 6; ἄρχει τῶν χρόνων ὁ ἐνιαυτὸς ὁ μετὰ Θύναρχον ἄρχουνται C 298. 40–41; ἄρχει[ν] δὲ [α]ὐτὰ . . . 1739 ad fin.

Middle.

5. Of the Direct Middle a few instances occur:

ἐφάπτομη: μεὶν ἐξεῖμεν μειοῦνται = ‘to lay hands upon,’ 3201. 7, and regularly in Manumission inscriptions.

ἴσταμη: μεινότες Δαμαστρίων ὅγδοη ίσταμένω 507. 1; 509. 1.

ἀστρέψομη: σεμῆνται ἀστρέψεται . . . 2849. 7.

ἐπιτίθεμη: ἐπιτίθεμένω τῶν δᾶμα 2406. 1.

φήνουμη: φήνε[ιτη] 2383. 16–17.

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

αἴρεω: χρίοται ἀπέδωκα . . . ἀνελάμενος τὰς σουγγράφως, ‘I paid the debt and (took back for myself) recovered the notes,’ C 298. 6 and 18; so τὰν σουγγραφὰν . . . ἀνελέσθη C 295. 58–59 (*cf.* σουγγραφον . . . θέσθη . . . πάρ Φιφιάδαν C 295. 143–146); καὶ δ ταμίας καὶ ἡν ποθείεται Νικαρέτα δέκα,—ποθείεται = ‘chose in addition,’ C 295. 21.

γράφω: σουγγραφον δὲ γράφασθη = ‘to have a contract drawn up,’ C 295. 143; [ο]ὗται τὰ χρήματα ἀνεγράφατο ’Αγ . . . 1737. 6; κεφαλὰ ὧν ἀνεγράφατο ἀ πόλις 1737. 9;—ἀνεγράφατο = ‘had recorded’ (*cf.* ἀνεγραφῶν καθὼς ἐποιείσανθο τὰν ἀπόδοσιν τῶν δανείων; ‘they recorded how,’ etc. C 295. 4–5 and 1737. 19); ἀνεγράφεσθη,

'to register,' C 298. 41-42, 47; *Fί[χ]ατιFέτιες ἀπεγράψαθο* = 'had themselves enrolled' 3067. 1; 4172. 3; so *ἀπεγράψαντο* *Ἐν τὰ τάγματα* 1750. 2-3, and the same verb in other military lists (2809-2832, 2781-2789, etc.); *τὰς ὑπεραιμερίας διαγράψασθη* C 295. 22, 'to get the record of the debts destroyed' (said of the debtor, cf. *διαγράψῃ τὰς οὐπερ[αιμ]ερίας* *ibid.* 75-76, 'to destroy the record,' said of the creditor).

δουλίδδω: *μεὶ ἐξεῖμεν μειθενὶ ἐφάπτεστη μειδὲ καταδουλίτταστη* = 'to enslave' (to oneself) 3201. 7; 3083. 22; and regularly in Manumission inscriptions.

ζομίδδω: *ὅπως καὶ κυμιττάμενοι τὸ ἐλευθερίαν . . .* 2406. 8, 'having recovered.' *ἐπὶ δὲ καὶ κυμίδ[δει]τη Νικαρέτα τὸ ἀργυόριον πάρ τὰς πόλιος,* 'when N. recovers the money from the city,' C 295. 148-150; *χ[ομίδ]δδ[ε]σθη . . . τὸ ἀργυόριον* C 295. 159-160.

λειαίνω: *οὐτῶ ἀπέδομεν ἀπὸ τῶ κεφαλήω κὴ ἀπελεῖ[α]νίμεθα* 1737. 11, same formula *ibid.* ll. 14 and 17,—*ἀπελειανάμεθα* = 'obtained the destruction of a note,' i. e. a quittance (said of the debtor). Cf. the active *ξηλιάνη* (*ξηλειάναι*) n. 3172 = 'to destroy a note' after payment (said of the creditor), and v. Dittenberger *ad n.* 1737. *τὰς ἡ[σ]πρίζεις . . . διαλάνασ[θη] τὰς πολεμάρχως,* 'the polemarchs shall see that the writs of execution are destroyed,' C 295. 55-58.

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

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

τίθειμε: *συνγραφουν δὲ γράψασθη . . . κὴ θέσθη . . . πάρ Φιφιάδω* C 295. 143-146 = 'to have a contract drawn up and deposited with Wiphiaides.'

φέρω: *τὸν στέφανον ὕστετη* 4136. 6-8.

ἐπεψήφιδδω: *ἐπειδεὶ ἐπεψήφιττατο ὁ δῆμος* C 295. 11-12, 'voted' (said of the assembly). Cf. the active, *ἐπεψήφιδδε,* 'put to the vote' (said of the presiding officer—often in Proxeny Decrees—the same distinction between active and middle being observed as in Attic Greek).

7. As Subjective Middle may be regarded *συμβάλλομη:* *τοιὶ [τοῦ]νεβάλονθο ἐν [τὸν]ναὸ[ν] . . .* 3191. 2; 3192, 'contributed' (from their own resources).

Deponent Verbs.

8. ἀναγέομη, ‘command’: τῶν ταραντίων ἀναγεύμεν(ος) 2466. 6-7.

βειλομη: διειλόμενος 3080. 6; 3081. 6-7.

γίνομη: οὐτὶ γίνονται 1737. 5-6; 3303. 6; C 295. 29.

παργίνομη: σπάσται κα παργίνωνθη C 283. 11-12; *ibid.* 7-8.

δέομη: τοῖς ἀλ δειλέμονοις 2858. 3-4.

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

χιμη: τὰς συγγράψως τὰς κιμένας πάρ Εὐφρονα C 298. 6-8, 18 *sqq.*

λάδοσομη (=λάζουμα): ὥστε λιδούσσθη 3054. 6.

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

ἀπολογίθδομη, ‘reckon’: τὸ ἀλωμα ἀπολογίτταστη C 295. 39.

μαντεύομη, in two different senses, ‘to be μάντις’ and ‘to give an answer’ (said of the god): μαντεύομένω [‘Ο]υμάστω 2723 *ad fin.*, ‘when O. held the office of μάντις.’ So in a series of inscriptions, 2723-2724 e. μαντεύσαμένω τῷ θεῷ καὶ ἀποδύντος τὰν ἀγαθὰν μαντείαν 2724. 2-3.

ἐπιμέλομη, ‘take care’: πρυστατεῖμεν αὐτῶν κὴ [ἐπ!]μέλεσθαι 1780. 15-16; 4136. 7.

στρατεύομη: τοιὶ πρᾶτον ἐστρωτεύαθη C 292. 6; C 293. 6; C 294. 13.

χράομη: ο[ὖδ]ατι χρειεῖσθη [πο]τίμῳ 3169. 8.

Passive.

9. The Passive Voice occurs infrequently: [ἀνά]γκασ[θε]ν τὸ πολέμαρχον . . . δόμεν [τ]ὰ πά[ντα] C 295. 46-48; *ibid.* l. 173; ἐσσεγράψεν ἐν π[ελτοφόρας·] 2390. 3; 2389. 1-3; πα[ραχατα]τίθεται 1780. 10-11; C 298. 33; ἵ[να τ]άν κα ἐνειχθεῖ ἀ ἀνφυρὰ ἐν οὔτο 3172. 150 (*cf.* § 13. 6 *ad fin.*); ἐπιμέλεσθαι—ὅπως μεὶ ἀδικίωνθη 3392. 6-7; τοὶ δὲ πολέμαρχοι, ἐπὶ κα τὸ φάρισμα κού[ρ]ωθείει, ἀνγραψάνθω C 283. 14-15; γέγραπτη 529. 5; 3166. 9-10; 4128. 11-12; 1719. 10; ἐπείσθει Σω[...] (in a fragmentary inscription) 3398. 5.

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

§12. The Tenses.

Present Indicative.

1. The Present Indicative in its ordinary use, as representing a continued action in present time, occurs seldom:¹ δρείκι ἀ πόλις Ἀθηνῆσι τοῖ [δαμωσίτι δραχμάς . . .] 1738. 4; ἐπιδεὶ . . . οὐτ' δρείλετη αὐτῷ, ἔτι οὐδὲν πάρ τὰν πίκιν, ἀλλ' ἀπέχι πάντα C 298. 29-34; C 283. 2, 4, 7, 9; σεμ]νῶς ἀστρέφετη ἐν τῇ π[όλι] 2849. 7-8; ἐπ<ε>ὶ Προ-
χλεῖ εἰμι 3113, 593, 595, 599, 605, [Τῶ Κα]ζήρω εἰμι 3969, . . . εἰμι 4071, καλὸς εἰ 4122, . . . κ]οντα ἐννεά· οὐτὶ γίνυτη (ἀρ)γ(ουρ)ίω
· Ἡγυνή [. . . πέτταρ]ε·—‘the sum total is’ . . . (after a list of sums) 1737. 5-6.

2. A noteworthy use of the Present Indicative is found in the numerous Manumission inscriptions (3301-3406, etc.), which have ordinarily the form of a dedication to a divinity. In these, the present, ἀντίθεται, is always used, where we should expect the aorist, ἀνέθετε, as in other dedicatory inscriptions:² Δεξίππω ἄρχω μεινὸς Ἐρμαῖω πεντεκηδεκάτῃ, Δαμάγειτος Καφισιώρω ἀντίθεται τὰς Φιδίας διούλας Ζωίλαν καὶ Δαμάνιαν λαρᾶς τεῖ Σαράπει, τὰν ἀνάθεσιν ποιόμενοι διὰ τῶ συνεδρίων κατ τὸν νύμνον C 319, et sic saepe—3301-3406, 3081. 1; 3082. 3; 3083. 6; 3199. 9-10; etc., so also, ἀφίεται: [Ε]ὑριμείλω ἄρχωντος ἀφίεται Σίων Ἄτ[έ]αν ἐλεύθερον ἐναντία τῶ Ἀσκλαπιῶ 1779, 1780, or where the sense seems to require a future form as the apodosis of an implied or expressed condition: Ἀρχεῖ·ω ἄρχω μεινὸς Θωιώ πεντεκηδεκάτῃ, Διωνοκλεῖς κὴ Κωτίλα ἀντίθεται τὰς Φιδίαν θρηπτάν, ἡ δινομομα Ζωπινούρια, λαρ[ὰ]ν τεῖ Σεράπει, παραμείνασσα αὐτεῖς ἀς κα ζῶνθι, C 320, ‘provided she shall have remained with them, so long as they live’ (a frequent proviso in Manumission documents); ἐ[π]ι οὖς [τί] κα πάθει Εὔτυχος, πα[ρακατα]τίθεται οὖτα τὰ σώ[μ]α[τα] ἐναντία τῶ Ἀσκλαπιῶ, στ. 1780.

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

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

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

In the Manumission inscriptions of other states than Boeotia, the aorist is used, e. g.: Ἀνέθεκε Ἐκέφυλος Νεαρέταν τῷ Πούλιδάνι C 19. So C 21 and C 22 (Laconia). So the aorist ἀπέδυτο regularly in the numerous Manumission documents of Delphi.

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

3. A somewhat similar employment of the Present where the Aorist might be expected is found in an early vase inscription: *Μογέα δίδωτι τῷ γυναικὶ δῶρον* 3467. 1 (cf. Χάρετος ἔθισης Εὐπλοῖσι με 3468, *ΙΙούμανοριδας μ.' ἐπέδωκε* 2245, *ante a.* 350).

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

“The gift without the giver is bare.”²

4. Another Present Indicative that requires remark occurs in a financial transaction: *ἄρχει τίχων οὐτῶν τῷ ἀργυρίῳ δὲ ἐνιαυτὸς δὲ μετὰ 1738. 6.* Similarly: *εἰμεν ποτεδεδομένον χρίνων Εὐβάλου ἐπινομίας Φέτια πέττυρα ἄρχει τῷ χρόνῳ δὲ ἐνιαυτὸς δὲ μετὰ Θύναρχου ἄρχοντα Εργομενίν;* C 298. 36–41.

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

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

5. In one instance, the Present is used nearly in the sense of a Perfect, to express the continued result of a completed action, —*ἀπέζηω* (have recovered) = ‘am in possession of’: *ἐπιδεῖ κεχόμεστη Εὐβάλων πάρ ταῖς πίλαις τὸ δάνειον ἀπαν . . . καὶ οὖτ' ὁ φειλετὴ αὐτὸς ἔτι οὐθὲν πάρ τὰν πόλιν, ἀλλ' ἀπέζη πάντα περὶ παντός, καὶ ἀπιδεδόνθι: τῇ πόλῃ τὸ ἔχουσεται τὰς διμολογίας.* C 298. 29 *sqq.*

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

² The conative signification, ‘offer,’ seems here inadmissible.

Imperfect Indicative.

6. The Imperfect tense is always used in the phrase ἐπεψήφισθε ὁ δεῖνα, in the heading of decrees of assembly where the name of the presiding officer is given: Ξεναρίστω ἄρχοντος μεινὸς Ἀλαλχυμενίω πετράδι ἀπίστως, ἐπεψήφισθε Ἀχγός, Ἀπιολάθωρος Καφισιαοῦ λεξεῖ, δεδύχθη τοῖ δάμοι. C 364. 1-3; C 295. 8, 41; 504. 1; 505. 1; 506. 2; 507. 1; 2861. 1, and in other Proxeny Decrees. In this, Boeotian usage agrees with the Attic, ὁ δεῖνα ἐπεψήφισε.

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

7. Other Imperfets are rare: [συνεβάλλ]ονθο—ἐν τῷ[ν] πόλεμων, τὸν ύ[πὲρ τῶν] Ι[αρῶ] τῶ ἐμι Βελφοῖς ἐπολέμων Βοιωτο[ι] 2418. 22-23 (355-346 B. C.), 'the war which the Boeotians were engaged in.'

Future Indicative.

8. The Future Indicative, as it occurs in these inscriptions, in decrees and legal documents, expresses an injunction and is practically equivalent to the Imperative, with which it is sometimes coupled: δεχάταν δὲ οἵσονθι τοὺς ἐμβάντες . . . 1739. 15, 'those who enter shall bear a tithe'; γὰρ δέ κα τις ἐμβάς . . . ἐγγύως δύο δξιο]χρειέας καθιστάει, ἐσε ἄρχας ἐμβάσι α [ἄρχα ἄλλον, τὸν δὲ προτηρὴν ἐμβά]ντα ἐν τῷ λεύκωμα ἐσγράψῃ, κτλ. 1739. 9-11; γὰρ δέ κα ἔτι δώσεις Ἀθανοδώρα, εἰσις Ἀνδρικὸς φύρων τὸν ἐν τῇ θείᾳ γεγραμμένον· γὰρ δέ τι κα πάθεις Ἀθανοδώρα, παρμενὶ Ἀνδρικὸς τὸν περιττὸν χρόνον πάρα Δωτίλον, ἐπιτα Ι[α]ρὸς ἐπτω 3083. 13-20; ὅστις δέ κα τῷ Ιεὶς τῷ Βασιλεῖος ἐπιμελεῖει τῷ ναῷ, τὸν στέφανον ὅστη (= οἵσεται) 4136. 6-8 (in a series of injunctions of an oracle, of which the others are expressed by the infinitive).

9. The Future Indicative is found once in a dependent clause with ἐφ' ὅ (= ἐφ' ὧ), 'on condition that': ἐφ' ὅ [..... τῷ]ς ὑπεραμερίας λάφετη 3054. 9-10.

¹ Cf. § 12. 11 and 22.

Aorist Indicative.

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

11. The Aorist *ἐλεῖσε* in the introductory formula of decrees marks the transition from the general heading of the day (*τῶ δεῖνα ἄρχοντος . . . ἐπεφάριδδες οἱ δεῖνα*) to the particular bill in hand:¹ *Ἐὺξθιώ ἄρχοντος μετωπὸς Δαματρίων ὡρδόνη ἵσταμενα ἐπεφάριδδες Καφετίντ, Μετίών Ἀφροδίτων ἐλεῖσε, δεδόχθη τοι ὑάριον, κτλ.* M 938. 1-2. So 504. 2; 505. 2; 506. 2; 507. 2; 509. 1, and regularly in the Proxeny Decrees of Tanagra; C 295. 10, 42. *ἐλεῖσε* is also found in similar headings with a shorter preamble, as 3166. 3; 3287. 2; 2708. 1; or with no preamble, C 283. 1. So τὸ στούντρον *ἐλεῖσαν* 4127. 2-3; 4128. 1.

12. The Aorist *ἐπάεισε* in artists' signatures occurs several times: *Γαμείδεις ἐπόντες* 1973, 2229, (both before 350 B. C.), 530, 2471, 2532, 2729, M 1130. The Imperfect does not occur.²

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

14. Other Aorists are: *ἔγραψαν*: *χρειμάτων ὡν ἔγραψαν αὐτῆν* 3172. 138-139; and very frequently the aorists of the compounds of *γράψω*, especially the middle and passive aorists, in legal documents: *ἀνεγράψαμεν τὸ Τιμίον* 1737. 19; *χρήματα ἀνεγράψατο ibid.* ll. 6 and 9; *ἐσσεγράψε[ν]* ἐν [π]ελτοφόρας 2389, 2390, *Νικαρέτη πιπεγράψει* C 295. 173, τοι ἀπεγράψαμον ἐν πελτοφόρας 2809-2832, etc. *ἀπέδωκα*: *χρίνεται ἀπέδωκα* C 298. 3-4; *ἀπέδωκεν* 1737. 14 and 17; *ἔδωκε* 3468, *ἐπέδωκε* 2245, (*cf. § 12. 3*). *ἀπήντεν* (= *ἀπήνεγχε*): *ἀπήντεν [Μ]όσχον* 1737. 12. *ἀφῆκε* 2383. 13. *ἔθαψαν*: *Ἴππομαχε γῆρες οὐτοιν ἔθαψα[ν] τὸ Αθωναϊστ[η]* 687. *Οἶχεν* 1880. 5; [*ἔ*] *πέθηκε*

¹ Cf. § 12. 6.

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

ibid. 2-3. ἔστασε: Ἀμφάλκειτ [ἔ]στασ' ἐπὶ Κιτύλοις ἥδ' ἐπὶ Δέρμοις 579. ἀπεστείλαμεν: δὲ[ἀ] τὸ συμβόλω [ἀ]πεστείλαμεν ἀποδύ[ν]τες 1737. 16. ἔστρωτεύαθη: τοὺς πρᾶτους ἔστρωτεύαθη C 292. 6; C 293. 6; C 294. 13-14.

15. The Aorist is used in dependent clauses where in English the Pluperfect might be employed: *Νικόδαιος τρεπεδ[ὸ]ίτας τὰν παραχαταθεῖκαν ἦν ἔλαβεν πάρ Πουσθίωνος Πουσθήω, ὃ ἔπραξε Δάμων, δραχμὰς Φίχατι, κτλ.* 2420. 33-37, ‘the deposit which he had received from Pythion,’ etc.

Perfect Indicative.

16. The Perfect active occurs twice in dependent clauses after ἐπιδεῖ, in conjunction with present tenses, and so once the Perfect middle. The meaning is the ordinary one of the Perfect tense, representing action completed in present time: ἔκτεθήκανθι: ἐπιδή ἔστι τῇ πύλῃ Σιφείων προ[υ]πάρχωσα εὑνημα ἐκ πυργόνων κή ἐν πρεοδρίαιν [χ]αλὶ ἀ πόλις Ἰηγουσθεντάων ὑπάττοι κα παρί[ω]θι Σιφείων, κα(τ) ταῦτα δὲ κή τοὺς Σιφεῖ[ε]; τὰς αὐτὰς τιμὰς ἔκτεθήκανθι Ἰηγουσθεντῆς κή ἐ[π]ι τὰς χωνάς συνύδως καλέουνθι τῶς παργιωμένω· . . . δεδόχθη τοῖς δίμοις, κτλ. C 283. 2-11; κεκύμιστη, ἀπυδεδίανθι: ἐπιδεῖ κεκύμιστη Εὖθωλις πάρ τὰς πύλους τὸ δάγειον ἄπαν . . . κή οὕτ' ὀφείλετη αὐτῷ ἔτι οὐθὲν πάρ τὰν πόλιν, ἀλλ' ἀπέχει πάντα περὶ παντός, κή ἀποδεδόνθι τῇ πόλι τὸ ἔχοντες τὰς ὅμολογίας· εἰμεν ποτιδεδυμένου χρόνον Εὔθωλος ἐπινομίσεις, κτλ. C 298. 29-37. In . . .] ὑπόττα παρεκάλεικε αὐ[τὸν δ δῆμος ὁ Ἀθανήων, . . . 2406. 12, the immediate context is lost.

17. The Perfect passive of γράψω is used in the third person singular with reference to the settled provisions of decrees: ἐν τῷ] δόγματι [γέ]γραπτη 1719. 10; [τῷ] ἀλλα πάντα, καθίπερ κή τοῖς ἀλλοῖς προξένως κή εὐεργέτης γέγραπτη 3166. 9-10; 529. 5.

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

Pluperfect and Future Perfect.

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

Change of Tenses.

19. An abrupt change of tenses occurs in one of the Manumission inscriptions: ἀντίθειτι κή κατέβαλε . . . δραχμὰς 3303. 2-5 (*cf.* ἀγαθίθησι . . .] καὶ κατέβαλε . . . 3344. 2-5).

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

Tenses of the Other Moods.

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

21. The Present has sometimes a conative force, as in *η δέ καταδούλιόδες(;)τη εἰ ξφάπτειτη*, ‘if anybody tries to enslave,’ etc. 3198. 4-7.

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

Tenses of the Participle.

23. The tenses of the Participle express time relatively to that of the leading verb, the Present and Perfect denoting time relatively present, and the Aorist time relatively past. The Future tense of the Participle does not occur. Present Participle: *σχολάδδων τώς [τε ξφείβως παιδεύων, σεμ]γῶς ἀστρέψετη* 2849. 6-7. Perfect Participle: *οὐτα ξερυχονομεύοντων τῶν πολεμάρχων . . . δεδύχθη τὸ δάμῳ* C 295. 24-28. Aorist Participle: *ὑπωταχομένοι τὸ ξενθρόνια . . . διατεκίωθι φίλῳ* 2406. 8-9.

For other examples, *v. § 15.*

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

§ 13. The Moods.

Finite Moods in Simple Sentences.

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

2. The Imperative of the second person is found only in grave stele inscriptions, especially *χαῖρε* (or *χῆρε*) ‘farewell’: *Τίμων χῆρε* 2089, *Κερείστην χῆρε* 2033, *Ἀριστονότα χαῖρε* 2920, *Εὐάγρε χαῖρε* 2952, 2042, *Σωτηρίχα χαῖρε ἀγαθά* 1704, *Ιππόμαχε χῆρε* ‘οὐτοις ἔθαψ[α]ν τὸ Αθαναϊστ[η] . . . 687, 2964, 3017, 3021, 3025, 3251, etc.

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

So εὖ πρᾶσσε, in a metrical epitaph: *Καλλία Αἰγί(θ)θοτο· τὸ δὲ εὖ πρᾶσσ[σ' ὠ] παροδῶτα* 2852, and the aorist *ξείδεσθε: ἀλλ' ξείδε[σθε]* 3225 (6th, or early 5th cent. B. C.).

3. The Imperative of the third person is found chiefly in the conclusions of conditional or conditional relative sentences. It occurs in the stipulations of the various forms of Manumission documents and in those of the Nicareta inscription. The tenses used are the present and the aorist with the usual distinction between them, the present denoting a continued state or repeated action, and the aorist a momentary action. ή δέ κα τις ἀντιποιεῖτη 'Αθάνωνς εἰ· ἄλλο τι ἀδικ[εί χ]αθ' δντινα ὡν τρόπον, οὐπερδικεύθω κή προϊστάνθω τύ τε ίαρείες, κτλ. 3080.4 *sqq.*; 3081. 4 *sqq.*; κυύριος ἔστω ὁ ίαρεὺς κή τύ ίαράρχη κή τύ σούνεδρυ σουλάντες κή δαμιώντες 3200. 12-14 (so regularly in the Manumission inscriptions of Orchomenus). Cf. κή τύ σούνεδρυ δαμιώνθω τὸν ἀδικίοντα 3198. 6; σουλάνθω κή δ[αμιώνθω] . . . 3199. 13. τὰ δὲ γεννηθέντα ἐξ αὐτῶν . . . ἔστωσαν δοῦλα 3322. 11-13; ἔστω τὸ γενύμενον ἐλεύθερον 3377. 13; ἐπὶ δέ κα κομέδ[ει]τη Νικαρέτα τὸ ἀργούριον πάρ τὰς πόλιος, ἐσλειανάτη Νικαρέτα τὰς οὐπεραμερίας (l. 150) κή τὰν σούγγραφον ἀπ[ο]δότω Φιφιάδας . . . (ll. 152-153) ή δέ κα μεὶ ἀποδώει ἀ πόλις Νικαρέτη τὸ ἀργούριον . . . ἀποδότω τὰν σούγγραφον, κτλ. C 295. 148-156; (ή δέ κα) μεὶ ἔθελει χ[ομι]δδ[ε]σθη Νικαρέτα τὸ ἀργούριον, ἀποδότω Φιφιάδας . . . κή ποταποτισάτω . . . (ll. 160, 162) κή τὴ οὐπεραμερίη ἄκουρη νυ ἔνθω C 295. 160-165; C 298. 48-55; τοὶ δὲ πολέμαρχοι, ἐπὶ κα τὸ φάφισμα κον[ρ]ωθεῖται, ἀνγραψάνθω C 283. 14-15; ἐπὶ δέ κα τελευτάσει Εὔτυχος, ἀπ[ο]χαρυξάτω ἐπὶ τῷ μνάματος 'Επίτιμος, κτλ. 1780. 18-21 (the imperative is here followed by the infinitive with imperative force). In the following sentence, we find in parallel clauses the future indicative with imperative force, and the present imperative: ή δέ κα ἔτι δώει 'Αθανοδάρα, εἰσι 'Ανδρικὸς φύρων . . . ή δέ τί κα πάθει 'Αθανοδάρα, παρμενὶ 'Ανδρικὸς τὸν περιττὸν χρόνον πέρι Δωϊλον, ἔπιτα ί[α]ρὸς ἔστω 3083. 13-20. Cf. n. 3082, —ἔπιτα ία[ρὸς ἔστω—inserted parenthetically among the provisions of a Manumission inscription.

The Present Imperative with $\mu \epsilon \iota$ is used to express a Negative Command: Μεὶ ἀπογράφεσθω δὲ πλίνοντα τῶν γεγραμμένων ἐν τῇ σουγχωρείσῃ C 298. 46-48.

The corresponding affirmative expression is here the infinitive with imperative force: 'Απογράφεσθη δὲ Εἴβωλον . . . τά τε καίματα τῶν προβάτων, κτλ. *ibid.* l. 41 *sqq.*

**Table of Conjunctions and Indefinite Relatives with
Subjunctive and Optative.**

$\delta\pi\omega\varsigma$ with the subjunctive,	3169. 6-7
	2383. 16-19
C $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma$ 8-11	283. 8-11
	1780. 14-18
$\delta\pi\omega\varsigma \mu\varepsilon i$ with the subjunctive,	3392. 6-7
$\delta\pi\omega\varsigma x\alpha$ with the subjunctive,	2406. 8-11
$\delta\pi\omega\varsigma x\alpha$ with the optative,	2406. 18
$\tilde{\omega}\varsigma x\alpha$ with the subjunctive,	3467
$\eta \delta\varepsilon x\alpha$ with the subjunctive: imperative or future indicative,	3083. 13-20 <i>bis</i>
	C 298. 48-55
	3377. 11-12
	3054. 12 ¹
	1739. 9-11
	3200. 11-12
	3198. 4-7
	3199. 11-13
	3201. 8-9
	3203. 9-10
	3080. 4-5
	3081. 4-6
$x\check{\eta} x\alpha$ with the subjunctive: infinitive with imperative force,	C 298. 41-46
$\eta \delta\varepsilon x\alpha \mu\varepsilon i$ with the subjunctive: imperative,	C 295. 154-159
	3173. 2-3 ²
$(\eta \delta\varepsilon x\alpha) \mu\varepsilon i$ with the subjunctive: imperative,	C 295. 159-165
$\delta\varsigma x\alpha$ with the subjunctive: infinitive with imperative force,	C 295. 142-146 <i>ibid.</i> 43-51 (?)
	1778. 4-10 (?)
$\delta\varsigma$ with the optative,	C 283. 11-14
$\delta\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma x\alpha$ with the subjunctive,	1739. 7
" " " " " participle with imperative force,	3391. 6-7
$\delta\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma \delta\varepsilon x\alpha$ with the subjunctive: future in- dicative,	4136. 6-8
$\delta\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma \mu\varepsilon i$ with the subjunctive: infinitive with imperative force,	3055. 5-7 ³

¹ Incomplete.² Incomplete.³ Incomplete.

$\delta\pi\delta\tau\tau\sigma\varsigma$ $\chi\alpha$ with the subjunctive: infinitive		
with imperative force,	C 283.	11-14
" " with the subjunctive: present		
indicative,	C 283.	3-5
$\delta\pi\delta\tau\tau\sigma\varsigma$ with perfect indicative: infinitive		
with imperative force,	522.	19-20
	2406.	12 ¹
	3167.	14-15
(?) $\delta\pi\delta\tau\tau\sigma\varsigma$ with present indicative: past		
indicative,	C 295.	43-51
(?) $\delta\sigma\sigma\varsigma$ $\chi\alpha$ with the subjunctive: future in-		
dicative,	1739.	14
$\epsilon\pi\iota$ $\chi\alpha$ with the subjunctive: infinitive with		
imperative force,	C 295.	28-30
" " with the subjunctive: imperative,	C 283.	14-15
$\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon$ $\chi\alpha$ with the subjunctive: infinitive		
with imperative force,	1778.	4-10
" " " with the subjunctive: imperative,	C 295.	148-151
	1780.	18-21
$\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\tau\iota$ $\chi\alpha$ " " " present in-		
dicative,	1780.	10-16
$\ddot{\alpha}\omega\varsigma$ $\chi\alpha$ or $\dot{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\chi\alpha$ with the subjunctive: parti-		
ciple with imperative force		
from context,	2228.	4-6
	3303.	4
	3314.	3-4
	3315.	5-6
	3348.	4
	3352.	6
	1778.	1
	1780.	9-10
$\ddot{\alpha}\omega\varsigma$ $\chi\alpha$ with the subjunctive: infinitive with		
imperative force,	1778.	1-4
$\epsilon\tau\tau\epsilon$ $\chi\alpha\nu$ with the subjunctive: infinitive with		
$\dot{\omega}\sigma\tau\epsilon$,	3054.	7
$\ddot{\alpha}\omega\varsigma$ $\chi\alpha$ = 'until,' with the subjunctive:		
participle with imperative force		
from context,	3343.	4

¹ Incomplete.

Finite Moods in Compound Sentences.

I. Final Sentences.

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

A. Clauses of Pure Purpose.

Clauses expressing purpose are introduced by $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma$ (once $\hat{\omega}\varsigma$) and take the Subjunctive (in one instance, the Optative). The final particle $\tau\nu\alpha$ is not found.¹

$\delta\pi\omega[\varsigma] \hat{e}\chi\omega[\nu]\theta\iota$, depending on $\chi\atop\text{xataxenautt}\chi[\rho\acute{a}nau]$, after $\delta\epsilon\delta\chi\theta\eta$, 3169. 6-7; $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma \hat{\alpha}n \chi\eta \acute{\alpha}.\pi\acute{o}lis \varphi\acute{j}\nu\epsilon[\iota\tau\eta] \epsilon\nu\chi\acute{a}r\iota[\sigma\tau\iota]\varsigma \hat{\epsilon}\hat{\omega}\sigma\varsigma$ $\delta\epsilon\delta\chi\theta\eta \tau] \hat{\nu} \delta\acute{a}mu$ 2383. 16-19; $\delta\pi\omega\tau \hat{\alpha}n \varphi\acute{a}g\acute{e}r\acute{u}n \iota\epsilon\iota$, $\delta\pi\omega\tau \hat{\alpha}n \delta\acute{a}nu$ $\delta\acute{a}f\acute{a}w\acute{l}\acute{a}t\acute{t}\acute{r}\acute{t}\acute{e}$ $\tau\acute{a}n \hat{\epsilon}k \tau\acute{a}n \pi\acute{r}\acute{o}g\acute{o}n\acute{a}n \pi\acute{a}r\acute{d}\acute{o}u\theta\acute{e}i\acute{s}\acute{a}n \acute{\alpha} \pi\acute{o}lis$ $\acute{H}\acute{y}\acute{g}\acute{o}s\acute{o}\theta\acute{e}n\acute{e}$ $\pi\acute{d}\acute{t} \tau\acute{a}n \pi\acute{o}l\acute{u} \Sigma\acute{i}\acute{p}\acute{e}i\acute{a}n$, $\delta\epsilon\delta\chi\theta\eta \tau\iota\iota \delta\acute{a}mu$ C 283. 8-11.

The Particle $\chi\alpha$ in Final Clauses.

$\delta\pi\omega\varsigma \chi\alpha$ and $\hat{\omega}\varsigma \chi\alpha$ occur once each with the Subjunctive: $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma \chi\alpha \chi\atop\text{xo}\acute{m}\acute{t}\acute{a}mu\acute{v}\acute{e}n\acute{o}i$ $\iota\iota[\dots \chi]\hat{\eta} \lambda\acute{m}\acute{e}n\acute{a}[\varsigma]$ $\delta\acute{a}t\acute{e}l\acute{a}w\acute{\theta}\acute{u}$ $\varphi\acute{i}l\acute{o}i$ [l\acute{o}nt\acute{e}s $\delta\epsilon\delta\chi\theta\hat{\alpha}i$ $\tau\iota\iota \delta\acute{a}mu$] 2406. 8-11; $M\acute{o}g\acute{e}z\acute{a} \delta\acute{d}\acute{a}w\acute{t}\acute{r}\acute{t}\acute{e}$ $\tau\acute{a} \gamma\acute{n}\acute{u}a\acute{t}\acute{h}\acute{t}\acute{e}$ $\delta\acute{a}w\acute{r}\acute{o}u$ $\hat{\omega}\varsigma \chi' \hat{\alpha}da$ $\pi\acute{i}\eta$ 3467 (Dittenberger's text, Kaibel reads $\chi\acute{a}da$, an adverb).

$\delta\pi\omega\varsigma \chi\alpha$ is found once with the Optative, in an inscription where the context is unfortunately very imperfectly preserved. The final clause seems to depend on $\delta\epsilon\delta\chi\theta\hat{\alpha}i$ (after $\hat{\epsilon}\acute{e}\acute{e}\acute{e}$ at the beginning of a long decree): $\hat{\alpha}w\acute{u}$, $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma \chi\alpha \delta\acute{a}mu\acute{v}\acute{e}n\acute{o}i \acute{\alpha} \varphi[\acute{u}\acute{t}\acute{a}]$ 2406. 18. The nearest preceding verb is a present, [$\acute{\epsilon}\chi\iota\iota$].

It will be observed that these purpose clauses, with one exception (that with $\hat{\omega}\varsigma \chi\alpha$), are found in decrees or resolutions of assembly. It may, therefore, be inferred that $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma$ or $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma \chi\alpha$ with the subjunctive was the usual final expression in formal language.² And the fact that in the only inscription of a private and personal character containing a purpose clause, $\hat{\omega}\varsigma \chi\alpha$ with the subjunctive is used, may indicate that this form of expression was more common in familiar discourse.

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

² $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma$ alone occurs three times, $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma \chi\alpha$ only once; hence it is probable that Boeotian usage in formal documents differed from the Attic as seen in the Attic inscriptions (v. Meisterhans, p. 253), where $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma \hat{\alpha}n$ with the subjunctive is almost the only final expression in the Classical Period.

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

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

B. Object Clauses with ὅπως after Verbs of Effort or Care.

Object Clauses with ὅπως are found after ἐπιμέλεσθαι and take the Subjunctive. The negative is μεί. The Future Indicative after ὅπως does not occur. οὐτ[ως δ]ὲ προστατεῖμεν αὐτῶν κὴ [ἐπι]μέλεσθαι [ὅ]πως βεβεία εἰ αὐ[το]ις ἀξευθερία, καθὰ Εὕτυχος ἀπ . . . οει, ἐν τὸν ἀπαντα γρόνον 1780. 14–18.

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

ἐπιμέλεσθαι—ὅπως μεὶ ἀδικίωνθη 3392. 6–7.

II. Conditional Sentences.

5. The only form of conditional sentence found in these inscriptions is the Future Condition of the more vivid form. The protasis is introduced by η δέ κα (=αι δέ κα) and has the Subjunctive, the apodosis has usually the Imperative, sometimes the Future Indicative with an imperative meaning. Negative conditions are introduced by η δέ κα μεί or, in one case, apparently, by μεί alone. η δέ κα εἴτι δώει Ἀθανοδώρα, εἴσι Ἀνδρικὸς φύρον . . . η δέ τι κα πάθει Ἀθανοδώρα, παρμενὶ Ἀνδρικὸς τὸν περιττὸν χρόνον πάρ Δωϊλον, ἔπιτα ι[α]ρὸς ἔστω 3083. 13–20; η δέ κα τις [πράττει] τη τὸ ἐννόμιον Εὔβαλον, δφειλέτ[ω ἀ πό]λις . . . κὴ τόχον φερέτω . . . κὴ ἔμπραχτος ζετω, κτλ. Ο 298. 48–55; εἰ δέ κα γεννάσει Σουρίνα εἴτι ζώσας Ηλαρθένας, ἔστω τὸ γενόμενον ἐλεύθερων 3377. 11–12; . . . κα ἐπιγράψει (context lost) 3054. 12; η δέ κα μεὶ ἀποδώει ἀ πόλις Νικαρέτη τὸ ἀργούριον ἐν τῷ γεγραμμένῳ χρόνῳ, . . . ἀποδότω τὰν σούγγραφον κὴ τὰς οὐπεραμερίας, κτλ. Ο 295. 154–159; (η δέ κα) μεὶ θέλει 'κ[οιμί]δδ[ε]σθη Νικαρέτα τὸ ἀργούριον, ἀποδότω Φιφιάδας τὰν σούγγραφον . . . κὴ ποταποτισάτω Νικαρέτα τῇ πόλει . . . κὴ τῇ οὐπεραμερίῃ ἄκηντον νυ ἔνθω Ο 295. 159–165.

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

[ἢ δέ κα] μεὶ διαγράψῃς ἀπο[τισάτω] διπλασίαν 3173. 2-3; ἢ δέ κά τις ἐμβάσ ἐγγύως δύο ἀξιω]χρειέας καθιστάει, ἐσις ἀρχᾶς ἐμβάσι: ἀ [ἀρχὰ ἄλλον, τὸν δὲ προτηρὴν ἐμβά]άντα ἐν τῷ λεύκωμα ἐσγράψῃ 1739. 9-11; ἢ δέ κά τις ἐφάπτειτη, κύριος ἔστω ὁ λαρεὺς, κτλ. 3200. 11-12; ἢ δέ κά τις καταδυνάλιδδε(τ)τη εἰ ἐφάπτειτη, κή τὸν σούνεδρον διπλώνθω τὸν ἀδικίνωτα 3198. 4-7; 3199. 11-13; 3201. 8-9; 3203. 9-10; (*cf.* 3204); ἢ δέ κά τις ἀντιποιεῖτη Ἀθάνωντος εἰ ἄλλο τι ἀδικεῖται καθάπτειται ὡν τρόπων, οὐπερδικιώνθω κή προστάνθω το τε λαρεῖται, κτλ. 3080. 4-5; so 3081. 4-6.

In one conditional sentence, the protasis is introduced by κή τινα (by crasis, for κή ἢ κά τινα): 'Απογράφεσθη δέ Εὔβωλον κάτι ἐνιαυτὸν ἔχαστον πάρ τὸν ταῖτιν κή τὸν νομάνων τά τε καύματα τῶν προβάτων κή τῶν ἥγῶν κή τῶν βουῶν κή τῶν ἵππων κή κά τινα ἄσπαμα ἵωνθι κή τὸ πλεῖον.' C 298. 41-46 (a general condition in future time). The apodosis is here formed by the infinitive with imperative force.

III. Conditional Relative Sentences.

6. The conditional relative clauses are introduced by the relative pronouns ὅς, ὁ στις, and ὁ πόττος and the relative adverbs of time ἐπί (= ἐπειδή) and ὅως. They nearly all belong to the class of more vivid Future Conditions and have in the relative clause the relative with κα and the Subjunctive, and in the principal clause the Imperative or some equivalent expression: Συγγραφον δέ γράφασθη τῶν ἀργουρίων τῶς πολεμάρχως: 'Ερχομενίων κή ἐγγούως, ὃς κα δοκιμάδδη¹ Νικαρέτα C 295. 142-146; ἐγγύων ἐναντίου δυοῖν, ὥστινάς κα ἀ ἀρχά [δοκιμάδδει] 1739. 7; παρμείνασαν τὸν ἐνιαυτόν, ὥστις κα μετ' Εὐβοϊσκον ἀρχει 3391. 6-7;² δόστις δέ κα . . . ἐπιμελειοθίει τῶν ναῶν, τὸν στέφανον ὅστετη 4136. 6-8; κή ὥστις [μ]εί . . . ὀντίθε[ιτι . . .] . . . γραφέμεν αὐτ[ὸν] ἐν τρίᾳ τάλαντα 3055. 5-7; δεδάχθη τοῖ δάμοις ὑπόττοι κα παργινύωνθι Σιφείων ἐν τὰς κοινάς

¹Dittenberger: δοκιμάδδη[ει] 3172. 68.

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

Ουσίας, ὅτι δαῖοι ἀ πό[λι]ς, ὑπαρχέμεν αὐτοῖς καθάπερ κή τοῖς πυλίτης· C 283. 11-14 (a future general condition); δεδάχθη τὸ δάμῳ· τὸς πιλεμάρχως, ἐπὶ κα τὸ φάφισμα κούριον γένεται, ἀγγράψῃ ἐν στάλαι λιθίναι, κτλ. C 295. 28-30; τὸ δὲ πολέμαρχοι, ἐπὶ κα τὸ φάφισμα κούροις αὐθείει, ἀγγράψανθω C 283. 14-15; ἐπὶ δὲ κα [τελευτάσει] Ηθων, ἐλευθέρων εἰμεν 'Α[πό]ολλοδώρων κή ἀν[έποι]παφον, κή νεμέμε[ν προστάταν] 'Απο[λλοδώρων] ὅ[τι] κα [Οέλει] 1778. 4-10; ἐπὶ δέ κα κοιάδ[δει] τη[τη] Νικαρέτου τὸ ἀργυρίου πάρ τὰς πάλιοις, ἐστιανάτω Νικαρέτα τὰς υπεραμερίας C 295. 148-151; ἐπὶ δέ κα τελευτάσει Εὔτυχος, ἀπ[u]καρυξάτω ἐπὶ τῷ μνάματος 'Επίτιμος, κτλ. 1780. 18-21; κή δσοι] κα [μένη] εὗρει, τὸμ προτηνὴ ἐμβάντα ἐν τὸ [λεύκωμα ἐστράφι 1739. 14; ἐπιδεὶ παργενομένας Νικαρέτας Θίανος Θεισπικᾶ[ς] κή πραττώσας τὸ δάνειον τὰν πόλιν . . . [ἀνά]γκασ[θε]ν τὸ πολέμαρχον κή δ ταμίας συνυγχωρείσωτος τῷ δάμῳ δύμεν [τελευτά] πά[ντα] κατ τὰν σούγγραφον, (δ) πόττη οὐπάρχωση οὐπε[ρ]αμερή δ[ι]γτί, τ]ῶν κα ἐνενιχθεῖ ἀ ἀφορά ἐν οὐτο, . . . δεδάχθη τὸ δάμῳ· C 295. 43-51.

The text in this passage is doubtful. Dittenberger reads: δόμεν [κα]τ' αὐ[τὸν] αὐ[τῷ]ν σούγραφον ποτ τῇ οὐπαρχώση οὐπε[ρ]αμερή, ἐν τ]ῶν κα ἐνενιχθεῖ ἀ ἀφορά ἐν οὐτο 3172. 148-150. But οὐπεραμερία is not used elsewhere in the singular.

7. Simple present relative clauses are: . . . δπόττα παρκέχλειχε αὐ[τὸν] δ δάμοις δ 'Αθανῆν 2406. 12, where the conclusion is uncertain; and the conventional phrases: τὰλλα πάντα οὐπόττα κή τὸς ἄλλως προξένως, 522. 19-20 (in a Proxeny Decree, for the usual καθάπερ τὸς ἄλλως, sc. γέγραπτη εἰμεν, depending on the infinitive with imperative force), κή τὰ ἄλλα οὐπόττα [κή τὸς ἄλλως 3167. 14-15.

8. In the following sentence there is an apparent anomaly, in having a Present Indicative as the conclusion of a more vivid Future Condition: ἐ[πί]π[α] δέ [τι] κα πάθει Εὔτυχος, πο[ραχατα]τ[ηθεται] οὐτα τὰ σώμα[τα] ἐναντία τῷ 'Ασκλαπιῶ παφὶ ['Ε]πίτιμον Σαμίχω κ[ή] Σάμιχον [κή] Καλλιχράτην 'Επιτίμω· οὐτ[ως δέ] προστατεῖμεν αὐτῶν κή [ἐπι]μέλεσθαι, κτλ. 1780. 10-16.

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

9. Clauses introduced by the particles ᾧως or ἀς (= ἔως), and ἐττε (= ἔστε) present no peculiarities of construction, as

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

the particles do not occur in the sense 'until,' (except once $\xi\omega\zeta$), and in the sense 'so long as' are construed like ordinary conditional relatives. The examples are all of the more vivid future form of condition, with a conclusion formed usually by a Participle having the force of an Imperative: Εὐανδρίδες Πασιχρίται Δωπύραν Ἀρτάμιδη Εἰλειθείη (sc. ἀντίθετη) Ιυράν εἰμεν πα[ρ]μείνασσαν ἄως καὶ δάμωθι Εὐανδρίδες καὶ Πασιχρίται 2228. 4-6; ἀντίθετη Ιυράν Άφρωδείνα παραμείνασσαν ἀσαυτῦ καὶ τῇ γυν[ηχ]ι: . . . ἀς καὶ ζώνθι 3303. 4. So ἀς $x[\alpha]$ ζώει 3314. 3-4; ἄως $x[\alpha]$ ζώνθι 3315. 5-6; ἀς καὶ ζώει 3348. 4; ἀς καὶ ζώνθι: 3352. 6; [. . . . ἄως] καὶ δώει, καὶ [κούριον] εἰμεν "Ηθων[α] Ἀπ]αλλοδώρας ὅ[ως] $x[\alpha]$ δ[ώ]ει 1778. 1-4. $\xi\tau\tau\epsilon$, 'so long as,' occurs once with $\chi\alpha\nu$ and the Subjunctive, after a present infinitive with $\omega\sigma\tau\epsilon$ following a past tense: $\xi\tau\tau\epsilon \chi\alpha\nu$ δώει 3054. 7.

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

10. $\xi\omega\zeta$ in the sense 'until' occurs once with $\chi\alpha\nu$ and the Subjunctive in a clause depending on a Participle, after $\alpha\pi\tau\theta\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, with the force of an Imperative. Expectation is implied. Εὐθειόδαμος [ἀντίθετη] $\xi\omega\zeta$ καὶ γαμείσει. 3343. 4.

11. One conditional relative clause is of the less vivid future form, having the Optative in the condition, which is dependent upon another conditional relative clause: διπέττω καὶ παργινόωθη Σεφείων ἐν τὰς κωνάς θυσίας, ἀς δαιζοι ἀ πό[λ]ι: , διπαρχέμεν αὐτοῖς καθάπερ καὶ τοῖς πολίτης. C 283. 11-14.

General Conditional Relative Sentence in Present Time.

12. Of general conditional relative sentences there is one example, having in the relative clause $\chi\alpha\nu$ with the Subjunctive and in the apodosis the Present Indicative: ἐν πρωεδρίαν [x]αλί ἀ πόλις $'Ηγυσθεντάων$ διπέττω καὶ παρ[τ]ιθο: Σιφείων C 283. 3-5.

§14. The Infinitive.

A. The Infinitive in Indirect Discourse.

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

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

B. The Infinitive not in Indirect Discourse.

2. As object, the Infinitive is used with verbs which imply *will*, *power*, and the like: (ἢ ὅτε κα) μεὶ ἐθέλει χ[ομί]δδ[ε]σθη C 295. 159–160; [ἀνά]γκασ[θε]ν . . . δόμεν . . . χ[ῆ] χωμίττη C 295. 46–50; ἐπεφαρίττατο δ δάμις ἀποδόμεν Νικαρέτη Θίωνος τὸν ταριάν . . . δ ἐπίθωσε αὐτὸν ἀ πόλις . . . χὴ τὰς πολεμάρχως ἀνελέσθη . . . χὴ . . . διαγράφασθη . . . C 295. 11–22; ὄπως ἔχωνθι . . . ο[ὖδ]ατι χρειεῖσθη [πο]τίμῳ 3169. 8.

3. As subject, the Infinitive is found chiefly with the impersonal verb δοκεῖ, in the form δεδύχθη, ‘be it resolved,’ in decrees of assembly: δεδύχθη τὸν δάμω . . . κατασκευάττη χ[ράναν] 3169. 6–9. So probably: ἡρίσθη . . . ἐν τῇς ἀρχηρεσίης σιτώνας . . . 1719. 7–8 (*cf.* ἐν τῷ δύγματι [γέ]γραπτη *ibid.* l. 10). δεδύχθη τοῖς δάμοις ὑπόττοι κα παργινύωνθη Σιφείων ἐν τὰς κοινὰς θυσίας, ἃς δαιτῶι ἀ πό[λι]ς, ὑπαρχέμεν αὐτοῖς καθάπερ χὴ τοῖς πολίτης. C 283. 11–14. So in the regular forms of the numerous Proxeny Decrees: δεδύχθη τοῖς δάμοις Σωσίβιον Διποσχορίδαν Ἀλεξανδρεῖα πρόξενον εἰμεν χὴ εὐεργέταν τὰς πόλιος Ἐρχομενίων χὴ εἰ[μ]εν αὐτὸν γᾶς χὴ Φυκίας ἐππασιν, κτλ. 508. 3–6; 504. 2–3; 505. 3–5; 506. 3–4; *etc.*, 2708. 2–3; 3287. 3. So, apparently, also with the impersonal verb δεῖ: δεκάταν δὲ οἶσινθι τοὺς ἐμ[βάντες] . . . δεῖ [ε] Βοιωτῶν φερέμεν εἰ ἐπὶ πόλιος 1739. 16; and with ἔσσεστι (ἔξεστι): μεὶ ἐσσεῖμεν δὲ καταδουλίττασθη Ἀνδρικὸν μειθενί 3083. 21–23; 3198. 3–4; 3201. 7–8; 3199. 11; 3200. 9–11; 3203. 7–9; 3204. 12–14; 2228. 7–8.

4. The Infinitive is used (as an indirect object) to express purpose, after ἀντίθειμι, ‘dedicate’: Φιλέτηρος Ἀττάλω Περγαμεὺς ἀνέθετε τὰν γᾶν τῆς Μάσσης τῆς Ἐλικωνιάδεσσι Ιαρὰν εἰμεν ἐν τὸν πάντα χρόνον 1788, 1789 (*cf.* 1790), ἀντίθεντε τὰς Φιδίως Φυκέτας Σοῦρον χὴ Σουρ[ι]γαν Ιαρῶν εἰμεν 3201. 5–6; and so frequently in the Manumission inscriptions, 3198. 3; 3080. 1–3; 3081; 3083; 1781. 1–4. Once the infinitive is so used without ἀντίθειμι or any main verb expressed: Εὐανδρίδας Πατερίτα Δωπύραν Ἀρτάμιδι Εἰλεθείη Ιαρῶν εἰμεν . . . 2228. 2–4.

5. The Infinitive is found once with ὥστε: χὴ αὐτὸς [Φαναξίων συνεχάρει]σε ὥστε λάθησσοθη 3054. 6.

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

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

δε ε δόχθη, 'be it resolved': δεδόχθη τῇ βιωλῇ 3287. 2; δεδόχθη τοῖς δάμοις C 283. 11; 504. 2; 505. 2-3; 506. 2-3, and regularly in the Proxeny Decrees of Tanagra, etc.; δεδόχθη τοῖς πουνέροις καὶ τὸ δάμοις] 2708. 2. ἀποδόμεν τὰν πόλιν Ἐρχομενίων Νικαρέτη . . . δραχμὰς μουρίνς, κτλ. Σωγγραφου δὲ γρίψασθη τῷ ἀργυρίῳ τῶς * * πιλεμάρχως . . . καὶ θέσθη μεσέγγ[υ]ν πᾶρε Φιφιάδαν . . . C 295. 133-148.

These infinitives may be somewhat influenced also by the substantive ὄμολογια in the title of the document: ὄμολο[γί]α Νικαρέτη . . . καὶ τῇ πόλει Ἐρχομεν[ί]ων. *ibid.* 1. 124 *sqq.* In the remaining clauses of the contract the imperative is used: Ἐπὶ δέ κα κομίδ[ει]τη Νικαρέτα τῷ ἀργούρῳ πᾶρ τὰς πόλιος, ἐσλανάτῳ Νικαρέτα, κτλ. *ibid.* 1. 148 *sqq.*

τὸν δὲ ταμίαν] ἀγγράψῃ τὸ φάφισμα 2849. 14; διαγρίψῃ τὰς οὐπερ[α-]
μερίνεις C 295. 75-76; ἄρχει[ν] δὲ [αὐτὸ] . . . 1739 *ad fin.*; καὶ ὅστις
[μ]ει καταβεβάων ἀντίθε[ται] . . . γραψέμεν αὐτὸν] ἐν τρίᾳ τάλαντα
3055. 5-7; C 298. 36-37, 41-42.

This construction occurs frequently in the provisions of Manumission inscriptions, as ἀντίθεται τὸν Φίδιον Φυκέταν Ἀπολκάνων λαρὸν εἰμεν . . . καὶ μὲν ἐσπεῖρεν μειθενὶ καταδυνατάσθη, κτλ. 3198. 3-5; 3201. 7; and so regularly in the Manumission inscriptions of Orchomenus, 3198-3204; μὲν ἐσπεῖρεν δὲ ἀδικεῖση μειθενί (at the end of a Manumission inscription which has no main verb) 2228. 7-8; μὲν ἐσπεῖρεν δὲ καταδυνατάσθη Ἀνδρικὸν μειθενί, Ἀνδρικὸν δὲ λειτωργίμεν ἐν τῇ θυσίᾳ 3083. 21-25; εἰμεν δὲ [αὐτὸ]ς πανελευθερίαν 1780. 6-7; καὶ [χούρων] εἰμεν "Ηθων[α] Ἀπολκάνων λαρὸν αὐτὸν] εἰπει[ν] . . . εἰπει[ν] δέ κα τοῦτο εἰλευτάσει "Ηθων, ἐλευθέραν εἰμεν Ἀπολκάνων λαρὸν αὐτὸν] παφιν, καὶ νεμέμεν[ν] προστάταν Ἀπολκάνων λαρὸν αὐτὸν] εἰπει[ν] 1778. 1-10; πα[ρα]κατα[πο]τίθεται οὖτα τὰ πάντα ταῖς μετα[το]ποιήσεις τῷ Ἀσκλαπιῶ παρὶ [Ε]πίτιμον Σαμίχω αὐτῷ] Σάμιχων [καὶ] Καλλικράτην Ἐπιτίμῳ[ν]. οὗτοι παρὶ προστατεῖμεν αὐτῶν καὶ [ἐπι]μέλεσθαι, κτλ. 1780. 10-16; ἐπιμέλεσθαι δὲ τὸν λαρεῖα τῷ Διωνύσῳ . . . τῶν ἀντεθετικῶν] 3392. 4-5.

Several examples of the imperative-infinitive occur in the oracle-inscription, n. 4136: Καλλικλίδας . . . ἀνάγειτε Λεπάδειαν τοῖς Διῖ . . . ἀνθέμεν . . . καὶ Ἀχρήστα τοῖς Ἀπόλλωνι . . . καὶ μὲν ἀδικεῖμεν . . . ἀγιρέμεν καταγγελλέμεν 4136. 1-6,¹ where the infinitives contain the answers of the god.

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

§15. The Participle.

A. The Attributive Participle.

1. The Participle is used attributively with substantives with the article: . . . τ]_άσ πουναχθείσας τιμάτ . . . 1719. 8; ἀ σταθεῖσα ἄρχα ἐ[π]ι τὸν . . . 3170. 1; ἐν τῷ γεγραμμένῳ χρόνῳ C 295. 155; ἐν τῷ γεγραμμένῳ χ[ρόνῳ] 1739. 12. The Participle more often than otherwise follows the noun. The article is then either placed before the noun and repeated before the Participle or used only with the Participle: ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τῷ γεγραμμένῳ C 295. 159 (*cf. supra*); τὰν ὄμώνιμαν . . . τὰν ἐκ τῶν προγόνων παρδοθεῖσαν C 283. 8-10; τὰς σωμαγγράφως τὰς κυρέναις πάρ Εὐφρώνια C 298. 6-8 and 18 *sqq*; τὸ [παιδά]ριν τὸ ἐξ αὐτῶν 3313. 4; παιδάριν τὸ γενύμενην αὐτῷ ἐκ τᾶς θρητῆς 3301. 2; φύρον τὸν ἐν τῇ θείῃ γεγραμμένον 3083. 15-16; τε[ὶ] λα[ράρχη] τὸν ἦλι ἀντιτιμωγάνωντες 3080. 5-6; τὸν λαράρχη τὸν ἦλι ἔναρχει ἵντες 3081. 6 (*cf. 3084. 4-5 and 3085. 8*).

2. The Participle with the article is often used substantively: π]_{οτ} τῶς ἀσεβίωτας τὸ λαρψ[η] 2418. 3 (355-346 B.C.); χρείστηρός ἐστι τοῖς ἀτ δειμένοις 2858. 3-4; τὸς νικώντεσσι 2410. 6; τὸ ἐπιθάλλων 2406. 16; τὸ [θ]ύ[η]υ[τ]ε[τ]ε[τ] ἐ[γ]γ[ε] 3169. 7-8; τῶν ἄλλων δ βειλόμενος 3080. 6; 3081. 6-7; 3198. 6; (*cf. 3084. 4-5; 3085. 8*); τῶς παργινυμένως C 283. 7-8; τὸ ἐπ'[αὐτῷ]; ὅντε[τ] 1719. 3; δημιώθω τὸν ἀδικιῶντα 3198. 6-7; κατέβαλε——τὸ γινωσύμενον δραχμάτ_ε ξίσατε 3303. 6 (*cf. 3354. 9; 3344. 5; 3307. 6*); τῶν . . . ἀνηρχών[των] 3059. 11-12; δ ειρβάτ[ε] τ[ε] ἀγ[ε] γάν 1739. 5; τὸμ προτηνὶ ἐμβάντα 1739. 14; δεκάταν δὲ οἰσονθι τοι ἐμ[βάντες] 1739. 15; τὸ σουνγωρειθὲν τῶν οὐπεραμεριάων C 295. 174-175; τοι] καταλειφθέντες ἐν τοι Πειρα[εῖ] 2406. 2; τῶς] δὲ εἰρεθέντας 1719. 9; τὰ δὲ γεντθέντα ἐξ αὐτῶν . . . ἔσστωσαν διοῦλα 3322. 10-11; τοι ἀπειλθείν[τες ἐτοι τῶν] ἐφείβων ἐν τάγμα 1748. 3-4; τῶν ἀπεψαφισμένων 2383. 5; τῶν ἀντεθε(ι)μένων 3392. 6.

3. The Participle is sometimes used substantively even without the article, in both singular and plural: θειγίτων λαρ[ι]δαι? [ππ]α[ρχ]η[η], [F]ιλαρχίωντες Ἀγάθων . . . Πά[γ]ων . . . κτλ., τῶν τιμωντίνων ἀναγεύμεν(οις) Τ[ι]μωθένεις Φιλόπωνις (τοις θείζ) κή τῆ [πικι] ἀνέθεικαν] 2466. 2-8; [Ξε]νοκρίτω ἄρχο[ντος] [ἀ]πειλθείντες ἐτοι [ἐφείβ]ων . . . ἀντίγων. . . 1749. 1-3; Λιλλει[ρ]άτεις ἄρχοντος ἀπειλ[ειλ]θείντες ἐτοι [ξ]φεί[β]ων ἐν τάγμα 1756. 1-4; (*cf. Ιεμέου ἄρχοντος ἀπεληλυθότες ἐτοι ζφήβων εις τάγμα 1757. 1-2*).

B. The Circumstantial Participle.

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

- a) Time: μεινός Ἀλαλχομενίω πετράδι ἀπιόντος 506. 1; 504. 1; 518. 1; μεινός Δαματρίω δγδήνη Ισταριένω 507. 1; 509. 1; μετά Θύνηρην ἄρχοντα C 298. 40–41; κή δστις [μ]ζὶ καταβεθάνω ἀντίθε[ι]τι 3055. 5; καταβά[ζ]ε[ι] . . . ἀνέθειχε 3055. 8; καταβά[τ]ε[ι] . . . ἀνάγειλε 4136. 1–2; γ δέ κα τις ἐμβά[τ]ες τὰς πρωστά[τ]α[ς] πίσει 1739. 9; χρίνος ἀπέδωκα . . . ἀνελόμενος τάς πουγγράφως C 298. 3–7, 15–19; ὅπως κα κημπτάμενοι τ[άν] ἐλευθερίαν . . . διατελίωνθι, κτλ. 2406. 8–9; 2849. 5–7.
- b) Manner: Δαμάγειτος Καφισοδώρῳ ἀντίθειται τάς Φιδίας διούλιας Ζωῆλαν καὶ Δαμάνιον Ιαράς τεῖ Σαράπει, τὰν ἀνάθεσιν πιστόμενος διὰ τὸ συνεδρίω κατ τὸν νόμον M 387 (a regular formula in the Manumission inscriptions of Chaeronea, 3301–3406); 3082 ad fin.; τάν ἀνιάρωσιν πιστόμενοι 3315. 6; ἐπιδει[τει] . . . τεῖς Ξενοχράτωις . . . ἀνείρη φι] λόντιφιν . . . ἐν τῷ γυμνῷ αστίν σχολάδδων τῶς [τε ἐφείδως παιδεύων, πεμ]γῶς ἀστρέψετη . . . 2849. 3–7; πένθος θῆκεν ἀποφθίμενος 1880. 5–6.
- c) Cause or occasion:¹ Εὐχάρι ἔκτελέσαντι Διωνύσῳ Νευμήδης ἔργων ἀντί ἀγαθῶν μνᾶ[τ]οι ἀνέθηκε τόδε 1794 (ante a. 350); ἀνδρεσσοι χοραγίντες νικάσαντες Διωνύσου ἀνεθέταιν 3211. 2; (οἱ δεῦνα) χοραγεῖσαντες νικάσαντες Διωνύσου ἀνέθεικαν 3210. 2; Ἀλεξίς Ξενοφίλω Ιαρειάζασσοι Θέμιτι 1816; Ἀθανοδώρῳ . . . Ιαρειάζασσα . . . ἐπεσκεύαζε . . . ἀνέθειχε 2876; Δάμων Εὐαρίδων ἄρξας κή Ιαρειτεύπας Σαράπι, Ἰσι, Ἀγνοῦτι 3215. 1–2 (cf. 3216); 2475. 1–3 (cf. 2474. 1–2); 1834; Τοὺς ἵπποτα . . . ἀνέθιαν . . . νικάσαντες 3087. 1–2; Ιαρώνυμος, Καλλίς Κλιηγέτω μναμεῖνον νικάσαντος Βασιλευτοῦ θιὼν 552 (c. 350–300 B. C., cf. 1819, 1820); Λέων Φαστώ[νδαν] ἀγωνιθετεῖ[πας] . . . ἀνέθειχε . . . 3091. 1–5; Μνᾶ[τ]οι ἐπ' θλιγε[ι]δαι[τ]οι' ὁ πατήρ [ξ]πέθηκε θανά[τ]οι 1880 (ante a. 350).
- d) Purpose: Εύδαμος θμολογήω ἀντίθειται τὸν Φιδίου διούλιον Μελίτιναν ιαρὸν τεῖ Σαρά[πι], τὰν ἀνάθεσιν πιστόμενος διὰ τᾶς βωλᾶς [καὶ] τὸν νόμον, μεὶ πιθείκηντ[α] μειθενὶ μει[θέν] M 392; Ξένων Ἀρχεδάμω ἀ[τίθεται] τὸν Φιδίου διούλιον Μελίτινα ιαρὸν τεῖ Σαράπι, μεὶ πιθείκηντα μειθενὶ, κτλ. M 393. Cf. 3318. 7–9;

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

3321. 3-4; 3326. 6-7; 3328. 6-7; 3329. 7-8; 3345. 3; 3349. 5-6; 3350. 4; 3357. 7; 3332. 4. So, after ἀντίθειται: μεὶ ποθίκωντα 3080. 3; μείτε . . . ποθίκωσαν 3081. 3.

These participles, being in the present tense, express of themselves only an attendant circumstance, and get from the context a final force. Cf. ἐπιτά ι[α]ρός ἔστω, μεὶ ποθίκων μεθενὶ μεθέν 3083. 20, where the participle derives from the context an imperative force.

e) Condition. The participle *παραμείνατ* is used with conditional force in many Manumission inscriptions; so once the participle γενόμενος: (δεῖνα) ἀντίθειται ἵαράν . . . Ἀφροδιτίαν—παραμείνασαν ἀσαυτῦ κή τῆ γνω[νηχ]: αὐτῶν Ἀγαθεῖ[νη] ἀς καὶ ζώωθι 3303. 3-4; Μηλίς . . . ἀνατίθηται τῶς Φεδίως δυύλως—παραμείναντας αὐτῆς [ἀ]νεγκλείτως ἀς ξ[α]ζώει 3314. 3. So 3315. 5; 3321. 3; 3322. 7-8; 3323. 6; 3324. 3; 3325. 3; 3328. 7; 3331. 8-9 (gen.); 3333. 4-5; 3344. 3; 3348. 4; 3352. 5; 3358. 3; 3412. 2; 2228. 4-6; Δωϊλος Ἰρανήω ἀντίθειται τὸν Φεδίον θεράποντα Ἀνδρικὸν τὸ Δί τὸ Βασιλεῖ κή τὸ Τρεφωνίν ἱαρὸν εἰμεν, παρμείναντα πάρ τὸν ματέρα Ἀθανοδώραν Φέτια δέχα, καθὼς δ πατέρι ποτέταξε· 3083. 5-13; εἰμεν δὲ [αὐ]τοῖς πανελευθερίας παρο[μει]γάντεσι εὐνόμιης, ἀνε[γ]κλείτου[ις] γ[ε]γυμένους, κτλ. 1780. 6-9.

In 2872. 5-6, an inscription of Coronea, we find the corresponding imperative form: παραμείνα [τῷ] δέ αἰτοῖς ἑως [άν ζάσιν, ἔφ' ώ τε] είναι ἐλεύθερο[ο]. Cf. ἡ δέ τι κα πάθει Ἀθανοδώρα, παρμενή Ἀνδρώνικος τὸν περιττὸν χρόνον πάρ Δωϊλον [έ]πιτα ιαρός ἔστω, κτλ. 3083. 16-20.

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

In two inscriptions of Thebes, containing lists of votive offerings, the participle *ἔχων* is used merely in the sense of 'with': Σχόπας ιασπινούς *ἔχωσαν* χρουστίδων διὰ μέττω, sc. ἀνέθεικε, 2420. 19-20; Ταρα]ντίνον [μίμ]ματ' *ἔχον* 2421. 4; Ἀριστώ Ταραντίνον πα[ρπόρφυρον, φί]μματ' *ἔχον* [ν] *ibid.* ll. 4-5, 7-10; ἀνεὶρ φι]λόσιφος παρεπιδαμίων [ἐν τῇ πόλι . . . 2849. 4-5. Unclassified: [Δ]ίματρο[ο]ς τόδιο[ο] ἄγαλμ' [έ]νθάδε γ[ά]ζ, ὑρίσιντι σε[[εισάμενος Κιυδάδας κα[1670 (*ante a.* 350). Circumstantial participles combined: ἐπιδεὶ . . .]τειτε Σενικράτειος Μάκε[δὼν ἐι . . . ἀνεὶρ φι]λόσιφος παρεπιδαμίων [ἐν τῇ πόλι, τὰς ἐπιδίζι]; ποιεισάμενος εὐδο[ξίας κή εὐπρεπῶς, ἐν τῷ γυμνῷ]ασι σχολιάδων τῶς [τε ἐφείβως παιδεύων, σεμ]γῶς ἀστρέψετη . . . 2849. 3-7.

The Participle with Case Absolute.

Genitive Absolute.

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

- 1) $\tau\bar{\omega}\ \delta\epsilon\bar{\eta}\alpha\ \ddot{\alpha}\rho\chi\bar{\eta}\nu\tau\bar{\sigma}\bar{\varsigma}$. *'Αριστίωνος ἀρχοντος* 2418. 5; *Νικολάω ἀρχοντος ibid. l. 16; [Α]γεισινίκω ἀρχοντος ibid. l. 20 (355–346 B.C.); 2526 (*ante a.* 350); *Εὐμείλω ἀρχοντος Επικυνδείω Κορωνέως* 2724. 1 (*c. a.* 315); *Είριαο ἀρχοντος* 505. 1; 506. 1, and regularly at the beginning of the Proxeny Decrees of Tauagra, 504–531; 2809–2832 (*c. 250–200 B.C.*); 2781–2789; 2715–2721; 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3178, 3180, 3181, etc. But *ἀρχοντος Σαριάο* 3207 (after a dedication), 3208. So *Ιεδός Ελευθερίων* <i>>. *'Επιτέλενος ἀρχοντος* 2461 (late).*
- 2) $\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\tau\epsilon\bar{\eta}\nu\tau\bar{\sigma}\bar{\varsigma}$, or the like, in giving names of officers. *ἀφεδριατεύοντων Μελάνηνος Νικοχλείος Ερχομενίω, κτλ.* (6 other names in the genitive), *γραμματεύοντος Διοχλείος* 3207; *πολεμαρχιώντων Δαμοξένω Προππίδαιον, Καλονίκω Κλισθείνων, Πιολιουχάριων Δαμοχαρίδαιον, γραμματίδοντος Προππίδαιον Δαμ(ο)ξείνω* 2813. 3–6. Same formula in 2809–2832, 2781–2789, 2715–2720.
- 3) $\pi\alpha\tau\iota\bar{\delta}\nu\tau\bar{\sigma}\bar{\varsigma}\dots\tau\bar{\omega}\ \delta\epsilon\bar{\eta}\alpha\ \iota\bar{\omega}\ \sigma\alpha\bar{\varsigma}$, in Manumission inscriptions. *π]αριώντων 'Αριστο[χεὶς χ]ὴ τῶν οὐλῶν Καλλί[χράτ]ιος χὴ σινυευδο[ζίον]τως* 3309. 8–11; *παρι[ά]γνως αὐτῇ φίλων* 3329. 3–4; 3317. 2–3; 3381. 2; *σινυευδονιώντων χὴ τῶν οὐλῶν* 3301. 4.
- 4) $\chi\bar{\eta}\ \pi\bar{\omega}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\mu}\bar{\omega}\ \chi\bar{\eta}\ \iota\bar{\rho}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\eta}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\varsigma}\ \iota\bar{\omega}\bar{\sigma}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\varsigma}$ 504. 4; 505. 6; 506. 5–6; 507. 5, and regularly in Proxeny Decrees of Tanagra. Same formula, 3166. 8; 2407. 10–11; 2848. 7–8; 2849. 11–12; 2863. 3; *χὴ* *Ιράνας ιώσια[ς χὴ πολέμω* 2861. 6; *χὴ πολέμω* *Ιόντως χὴ ειράνας* 280. 6–7; 2862. 3; 4259. 10–11; *χὴ πολέμω*] *χὴ Ιράνας, [χὴ* *χατὰ . . .* 2869. 5 (*cf. § 9. 23. b.*)).

6. Besides in these phrases, the Genitive Absolute is occasionally found expressing the various relations of the Circumstantial Participle, as Time: *εἰ δὲ καὶ γεννάσει Σουρίνα ἔτι ζώσας Ηλαρθένας, ξέτω . . .* 3377. 12; *ἐπιεἰν ἐπιθεμένω τῷ δάμῳ . . .* 2406. 1. Cause or occasion: *ἀ]πήνιξεν [Μ]όσ[χ]ος τῶν πολεμάρχων ποταξάντων* 1737. 12 and 14; *τοῖς Ἀπόλλωνι τὸν τρίποδα ἀνέθειαν Βοιωτοὶ μαντευσαμένω τῷ θεῷ καὶ ἀποδόντος τὰς ἀγαθὰς μαντείαν* 2724. 2–3; *ἐπιεὶ ἐπεφαφίτταν ὁ δᾶμος . . . χὴ οὐτα Φερυχονομειόντων τῶν*

πυλεμάρχων κή τῶ ταμίαν ἀποδύντως τὰ χρείματα . . . δεδόχθη τὸ δάμῳ· C 295. 11-28; "Ορια Κ[ω]πήων ποτ' Ἀχρηιφεῖα[ς], δριττ[ά]γντων Βοιω[τῶν] 2792; 2383. 10-14.

Omission of ὄντος.

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

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

8. Ὅντος is also omitted in an inscription of Acraephia, in the phrase Ὄνουμίστω Νικολαΐω Θεισπεινος μάντιος 2724 *ad fin.*

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

C. The Supplementary Participle.

I. Not in Indirect Discourse.

9. The Supplementary Participle, not in indirect discourse, is found with εἰμί, 'am,' διατελέω, 'continue,' and with κοινῆριός εἰμι, 'am authorized': ἐπιδή ἐστι τῇ πόλει Σιφείων προ[υ]πάρχωσα εὑνοια ἐκ προγόνων C 283. 2-3 (*cf.* C 295. 48-49 and § 13. 6 *ad fin.*); ἐπιδεῖ θεόμναστος εὐνοιος ἐὼν διατελεῖ[ται] τῷ κοινοὶ Βοιωτῶν 280. 1-3; εὐχ[ρ]ειστιών διατελεῖ[ται] 2383. 15-18; κωίρως ἐστω οἱ λαρεὺς κή τὸν λαράρχη κή τὸν σινεδρον συνλαύντες κή διατελώντες 3200. 13-14 (so regularly in the Manumission inscriptions of Orchomenus, 3198-3204).

II. In Indirect Discourse.

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

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

discourse: ὅπως ὁν κή ἀ πόλις φύγει[ιτη] εὐχάρι[στο]ς ἐῶσα κή [τιμ]έωσα [π]ά[ντας τὰς] ἀγαθὸν [τι ποιεῖν]ντας αὐτῶν 2383. 16-18; ἀπ[ι]καρυξίτω 'Ἐπιτίγμως κή Σάμιχος κή Καλλικράτης ἔλεύθερα [οὐτ]α τὰ οώ[μ]ατα ἀφιέντα Ἐντυχον κατ [τ]ὰν στάλαν τὸν ἐν Ἀσκλαπ[ιεῖ]ν 1780. 19-25.

Note. The present participle ἀφιέντα, after ἀποκαρυξάτω, represents the perpetual present of the direct discourse: Εἴτυχος ἀφίειτι. V. § 12. 2.

§ 16. Negatives.

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

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

A. with the Subjunctive: (1) in final clauses: ἐπιμέλεισθαι —ὅπως μεὶ ἀδικίωνθη 3392. 6-7. (2) in conditional clauses: η̄ δέ κα μεὶ ἀπιιδώει ἀ πόλις . . . C 295. 154; (η̄ δέ κα) μεὶ ἐθέλει . . . C 295. 159;² [η̄ δέ κα] μεὶ διαγράψῃ . . . 3173. 2. (3) in conditional relative clauses: κή οὔστις [μ]εὶ καταβεβάνων ἀντίθε[ιτε] . . . 3055. 5.

B. with the Infinitive: μεὶ ἐσσείμεν δὲ ἀδικεῖση 2228. 7-8. So 3198-3204, 3083. 21-25; μεὶ ἀδικήμεν μειδένα οὐτῶς 4136. 3-4.

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

For other examples, v. § 15. 4. d). The participle here takes the negative *μεί* because it expresses the will of the subject of the sentence, though indirectly. Cf. ἐπίτρα il[a]ρὸς ἐστω, μεὶ ποθίκων μειθενί μειθεν 3083. 20-21.

D. with the Imperative: μεὶ ἀπιγραφέσθω C 298. 46-47.

3. After a general negative, compound negatives have a strengthening or a distributive force: μεὶ ποθίκουντα μείτε αὐτεῖ

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

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

Σάωνι μείτε ἄλλει [μ]ειθενὶ κατὰ μειθένα τρύπων 3080. 3-4; μεὶ ἀδικήμεν μειθένα οὔτως 4136. 3-4; 3198-3204.

4. As negative conjunctions, *μεὶ δὲ* and, with correlative force, *μεὶ τε — μεὶ τε* are found: *μεὶ ἐξεῖμεν μειθενὶ ἐφάπτεστη μειδὲ καταδουλίτταστη* 3201. 7; 3198-3204. *μείτε* may be twice repeated, thus connecting three members of a sentence: *μείτε Φιλῶ ποθίκωσαν μείτε τὸς χλαρονύμυτος αὐτᾶς μείτε ἄλλει μειθενὶ κατὰ μειδένα τρύπων* 3081. 3-4 (*cf.* 3080. 3-4 *supra*).

5. To connect a negative phrase with other parts of the sentence, not negated, *καὶ μεὶ* and *μεὶ ... δὲ* are used: *ἀντίθε]ντι τὸν Σιδίου Φυχέταν ... λαρὸν εἰμεν ... καὶ μεὶ ἐσσεῖμεν μειθενὶ* 3198. 3. So in 3199-3204; (*cf.* 4136. 1-4). *μεὶ ἐσσεῖμεν δὲ ἀδικεῖσθη μειθενὶ* 2228. 7-8. After *μεὶ ... δὲ*, the positive part of the sentence may be resumed with *δὲ*, as in 3083. 21-25: *μεὶ ἐσσεῖμεν δὲ καταδουλίττασθη Ἀνδρικὸν μειθενὶ, Ἀνδρικὸν δὲ λειτωργῆμεν ἐν τῇσι θοσίησι.* So also after *καὶ μεὶ*, — *καὶ μεὶ ἀδικήμεν μειδένα οὔτως.* οὔτως, [δ]ὲ ἀγιρέμεν, *κτλ.* 4136. 3-4.

§17. Conjunctions.

Asyndeton.

1. In conventional or legal language the conjunctions connecting two or more names may be omitted, as *Ητώιων, Μάστους τοῦ Ἰσμενίου ἀνέθεαν* 2455 (6th cent.?); *Εὐανδρίδας Πασιχίτα Δωπύραν Ἀρτάμιδι* 2228. 2-5 (*cf.* ἀως καὶ δώωνθι *Εὐανδρίδας καὶ Πασιχίτα ibid. ll. 5-6*). In the Proxeny Decrees usage varies. Compare *προιξένως εἰμεν ... Φιλοχράτην Ζωῖλω, Θηραμένην Δαματρίω, Ἀπιολλοφάνην Ἀθαναδότω* 518. 3-5 (so 523, three names, and 1728, four names) and 1722. 3-4 (three names connected by *καὶ*'s), 513. 3-4 and 519. 5-6 (two names with *καὶ*), 1665. 1. *Cf.* 3372. 4-5 and 3376. 17 (*καὶ τὴν*).

2. In lists of objects dedicated, asyndeton occurs, especially if they are many, as *Ωχυθόα ἀστραγάλως πέτταρας, στρόβιλον, μάστιγα, δαιδα, ἀργούρια* 2420. 21-23; 2421. 6-7 (*cf.* ... μανος; *καὶ Μένανδρις γειριπέδας καὶ πεδίσχας [ἀρ]γυρίας* 2420. 26-28, 19-21).

Polysyndeton.

3. An accumulation of *καὶ*'s is found in the Proxeny Decrees, as *καὶ εἰμεν αὐτὸς γᾶς καὶ Φυ[κίας ἔππα]σιν καὶ Φισοτέλιαν καὶ ἀσφάλιαν καὶ πολέμω [καὶ ἴρανας το]ύσας καὶ κατὰ γᾶν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα πάντα ...* 531. 4 *sqq.* (*cf.* 3201).

A. Coördinating Conjunctions.

I. Copulative Conjunctions.

1. *καὶ* (*καί*) in its ordinary connective use, *exempla passim*, e. g. n. 4136. *καὶ* is also used often to emphasize particular words, as *ὅπως ἀν καὶ πόλις φέγγε[::τη],* *κτλ.* 2383. 16–17, so especially with other conjunctions (*v. infra*).

2. *τέ . . . καὶ* or *τέ . . . καὶ . . . καὶ*. *τό τε οὐκρεῖτε καὶ τε[::τη]ράρχη . . . καὶ τῶν ἄλλων δι βειλόμενος* 3080. 5–6; 3081. 6–7; *Αθανοδάρα . . . τό τε πρόθισμον ἐπεσκεύαξε καὶ τὸν ὀμφίθισμον* *ἀέθικε* 2876. 1–*ad fin.*; C 298. 44–46. In the following example, there is an anacoluthon in regard to the position of *τέ*: *καὶ τῶν πυλεμάρχως ἀνελέπθη τάν τε σύγγραψον . . . καὶ τάτε ὑπεραμερίας διαγράψασθη* C 295. 18–22.

3. *καὶ . . . καὶ*, ‘both . . . and,’ with a certain stately emphasis, is frequent in the Proxeny Decrees. So regularly, *καὶ πολέμω καὶ ἴρανας ἴώσας* and *καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν*; less often *καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ ἔγγρων* 393. 6–7; 2862. 2; and once *καὶ γῆς καὶ ὄχιας ἐππασιν* 393. 7–8.

4. *ἢ δέ*. *ἢ δέ* occurs once in a metrical inscription: *Ἄμφαλκεις [ε]στασ' ἐπὶ Κιτύλων τῷ δέ' ἐπὶ Λέρμων* 579 (*ante u. 350*).

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

II. Disjunctive Conjunctions.

1. *εἰ* (= *ἢ*), ‘or,’ and repeated, *εἰ . . . εἰ*, ‘either . . . or.’ *ἢ δέ καὶ τις καταδικίδδε[::τη] εἰ ἐφάπτεται* 3198. 4–5; 3080. 4; 3081. 4–5; *ἐν τῷ Ιαρῷ εἰ πάρ τῷ [ἴα]ρ[όν] Μ 495. 10;* *δεσκίταν δὲ οὐσιοθε τῷ ἐμ[βάντε] . . . δε[ε]ι [ε]το Βοιωτῶν φερέμεν εἰ ἐπὶ πόλιν* 1739. 16 (the text of this passage is uncertain).

III. Adversative Conjunctions.

1. *δέ* and *δὲ καὶ*. *δέ* is often used in headings to mark the distinction between various officials, as *Σωστράτω ἄρχοντος Βο[ιωτοῖς]*, *ἐπὶ δὲ πόλιν Κα[λλίδαν]* 2390, *Φαστίαν ἄρχοντος Ροιωτῶν*, *ἐν δὲ Λειβαδείη Μόρχωνος* 3083. 3–5; *Ἄρχοντος ἐν Ἐρζομενῷ Θυνάρχω . . . ἐν δὲ Φελατή Μενοίτω* C 298. 25–27. Similarly, 3068. 1–2 (*cf.* 3067. 1); 3174. 18–19; 3178. 1–3; 3191. 3 *sqq.* *δέ* also occurs as a simple connective, with slight adversative force, 1719. 9; C 295. 39, 59, 142; 4136. 6.

For *δέ καὶ*, ‘and also,’ *v. C 295. 31; 1719. 7; 2383. 14; C 283. 5.*

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

3200. 11; 3198. 4; 3080. 4; 3081. 4) the context shows that there is a direct opposition to a command just expressed or implied. In the others the adversative force of *δέ* is less marked.

For *ἐπεὶ δέ κανειν*, *v.* Conditional Relative Sentences, § 13. 6. In all these cases, *δέ* gives a slight adversative force.

For *δέ* in negative sentences, *v.* Negatives, § 16. 4, 5.

In the early grave-stone inscription, *Καλλία Αἰγί(θ)οντο· τὸ δὲ πρᾶσ[σ'] ὁ παρωδῶτα* 2852, *δέ* connects the imperative with the preceding words, and marks the contrast between the dead and the passer-by. Cf. § 9. 4 *ad fin.*

2. *ἀλλά*, irregularly correlative with *οὐτεις*: *οὐτείς οὐφείλετη αὐτὸν εἰτι οὐθὲν πάρ τὰν πόλιν, ἀλλ' ἀπέχει πάντα* C 298. 33–34.

B. Subordinating Conjunctions.

I V. Declarative Conjunctions.

1. *ὅτι*, ‘that,’ introduces Indirect Discourse after *φανερόν* *ἐστις*: *ὅπως ὁ φανερὸν τέτι, ὅτι τὰν δμόνοιαν διαφυλάττει τὰν ἐκ τῶν πρηγόνων παρδοθεῖσαν ἀ πόλις Ηγυσθεντάων πότε τὰν πόλιν Σιφείων, δεδόχθη τοῖς δάμοις*. C 283. 8–11.

V. Causal Conjunctions.

1. *ἐπεὶ δεῖ*. This, the only causal conjunction that occurs, is always used in the preamble of decrees or resolutions, in the sense ‘whereas.’¹ The tenses employed are the aorist, for particular past acts, and the present and perfect for general present conditions, on which the decree is based. When the preamble is a long one, it is sometimes strengthened by a purpose clause with *ἵπατος ἀν* inserted between the *ἐπεὶ δεῖ*-clause and its apodosis, *δεδόχθη*, as in the following sentence: *ἐπειδεὶ Ι/[π]πων . . . [εὐεργετέουν διατελί . . .] . . . κατέστασε . . . [ἔδανει]σε . . . καὶ . . . ἀφῆκε . . . εἴτι δέ[ε] καὶ . . . εὐχ[ρ]ειστίων[γ] διατελ[ε]ι[τ] . . . ὅπως ὁν καὶ ἀ πόλις φήνε[τη] εὐχάρι[στη]ς[γ] εἰώσι . . . [. δεδόχθη τὸ δάμαν]* 2383. 2–19; so also, C 283. 2–11; 2406. 1–11; *ἐπειδεὶ Τίμων Μηδάλω . . . χρείσιμός ἐστι τοῖς ἀν δειμάνεις, δεδόχθη Θεός. 2–4;* *ἐπειδεὶ κεκόμιστη Εύβωλος . . . καὶ οὐτείς οὐφείλετη . . . ἀλλ' ἀπέχει . . . καὶ ἀποδεδόναιθι . . . εἰμεν ποτιδεῖομενον . . .* C 298. 29–36; *ἐπειδεὶ ἐπεψυχίττων οἱ δάμοις²* C 295. 11–12; *ἐπειδεὶ . . . [ἀντι]γνωσ[θε]ι τὸ πολέμωρχον ibid.* ll. 43–47.

¹ Cf. Herwerden, p. 76.

² Here, the *ἐπειδεὶ*-clause is continued by two genitives absolute (*v.* § 15. 6) instead of by successive finite verbs, as in the previous example.

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

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

VIII. Comparative Conjunctions.

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

2. *καθάπερ καὶ*, ‘as also,’ in the same phrase as above: *πάντα καθάπερ καὶ τὸς ἄλλοις προξένοις* 4128. 11-12 (with *γέγραπτη*); 280. 6-7; 1721 ad fin.; and *καθάπερ*: *καθάπερ Εύτυχος ἀπό με* 1780. 17-18.

3. *καθώς*, ‘as,’ ‘according as,’ (in official or legal language): *παρμείναται—καθὼς ὁ πατέριος ποτέταιε* 3083. 12-13; 4137. 4-6; *ἀνέγραψαν καθὼς ἐποιήσανθο . . .* C 295. 4-5. *καθώς*: *καθώς καὶ τὸς συνέδρυσις διοκεῖ* 1719. 5.

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

¹ Instead of *καθάπερ* in this phrase we find twice the indefinite relative ὅπόττοις,—*πάντα ὅπόττα καὶ τὸς ἄλλοις* 522. 19-20; 3167. 14-15; and twice the definite ὅσα,—*πάντα ὅσα [καὶ] τοῖς λαυποῖς* 4259. 12-15; *ὅσα καὶ τὸς ἄλλοις* 2708. 6.

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