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Clafin, Edith Frances
The syntax of the Escotian
dialect inscription

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*A. J. Allen
revised*

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE MONOGRAPHS

MONOGRAPH SERIES, Vol. III

THE SYNTAX OF THE BOEOTIAN DIALECT INSCRIPTIONS

BY

EDITH FRANCES CLAFLIN

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

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

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OF THE
BOEOTIAN DIALECT INSCRIPTIONS

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ABBREVIATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION.

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

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

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

¹ Ed. Schwyzer, 1898.

² Valaori, 1901.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Larfeld: *Sylloge inscriptionum Bocoticarum*, 1883.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I. Proxeny Decrees.

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

II. Other Decrees.

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

III. Financial Transactions.

3171, 3172, 3173.

IV. Accounts of Treasurers, *etc.*

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

V. On Letting of Land.

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

VI. Manumission Documents.

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

VII. Military Lists.

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

VIII. Other Lists.

1745, 1746, 2428, 3191, 3192.

IX. Musical Contests.

2410, [3195].

X. Vase Inscriptions.

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

XI. Artists' Signatures.

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

XII. Superscripture (?).

2526.

XIII. Uncertain.

3283, 4143.

XIV. Dedications.

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

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

XV. Termini.

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

XVI. Grave Steles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

XVII. Responses of an Oracle.

4136.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE BOEOTIAN
DIALECT INSCRIPTIONS.

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

	<i>Ante a. 350 B. C.</i>	<i>a. 350-250 B. C.</i>	<i>a. 250-150 B. C.</i>	<i>inc. aet.</i>
Thespieae	1891-1894		1752-1753 1755 1756-1757 (200-150 B. C.) 1778-1781 1785-1786 (200-150 B. C.) 1788-1790 (200-150 B. C.) 1796-1805 (200-150 B. C.) 1807 (200-150 B. C.) 1809 (200-150 B. C.) 1811 (200-150 B. C.) 1814-1815 1817 1833 2033 2085 2089	
Thisbe	2229 <i>saec. V</i> 2230 <i>saec. V v. VI</i> 2245 2247		2223-2224 2228 2231-2232	2246 2263 2277 2284 2293-2294 2320 2347 2352-2353 2355-2356 3564
Chorsiae			2383 2385-2388 } <i>c. a.</i> 2389-2390 } 200	
Thebes	2407 (366-360 B. C.) 2408 (364-363 B. C.) 2427 (<i>c.</i> 400-350 B. C.) 2452 2455 <i>saec. VI</i> 2456 <i>saec. V v. VI</i>	2418 (<i>c. a.</i> 350 B. C.) 2419 (<i>c.</i> 285-247 B. C.) 2423 2429-2431 (<i>c.</i> 325-275 B. C.) 2432 (<i>c. a.</i> 250 B. C.) 2453 (<i>c. a.</i> 350 B. C.)	2406 2409 2410 (200-150 B. C.) 2420 (<i>c.</i> 250-200 B. C.) 2421 (<i>c. a.</i> 250 B. C.) 2433-2437	2464

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

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

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

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

TABLE OF PARALLEL REFERENCES.

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

L = Larfeld: *Sylloge inscriptionum Boeoticarum.*

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

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

The table does not include grave stele inscriptions.

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

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

I. G. S.	L	M	C
1873	219 c	794	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	732-734	377
2384		736 a	
2389-2390	189-190	735-736	378
2406	315	712	
2407	316	719	
2408	317	720	
2409			
2410	333	717	
2418	309	705	353
2419			
2420			
2421	313 a	714	
2427	307	700	350
2428			
2429	311	706	352
2430	310	708	351
2431	312	707	
2432	313	709	
2433	332	713	
2434	318	715	
2435			
2436			
2437	327	724	
2438			
2439			
2452			
2453			
2455	286	1132	347
2456	276	665	348
2457			
2458			
2459			
2459 a			
2463			
2464			
2465	314	718	354
2466	319	716	
2467			

I. G. S.	L	M	C
2468			
2471	321	722	356
2472			
2473	320	721	
2474			
2475			
2487	322	723	
2526	279	668	
2532	326	711	
2533	325	710	
2707	185	575	
2708	185	576	
2714	184	578	
2715	184	574	
2716		571 a	
2717-2721			
2723	181	570	280
2724	182	571	281
2724 a b			
2724 c d			
2724 e			
2729			
2730			
2731			
2732			
2733	178 a	567	374
2734	178 b	568	375
2735		569	
2781	169	553	307
2782	170-171	554	
2783-2785			
2786-2789	172-175	555-558	308-311
2792			
2793		560	
2795	176	559	312
2809	156	529	
2809-2832	144-153 155-168	528-551	302-306
2835	154	527	
2848			
2849			
2858			
2859-2869			
2875		652	
2876			
3054			
3055	65	413	
3065	66 a	426	
3066	66 a	427	
3067-3069	67-68	417-420	322
3070			
3080	72 b	430	329
3081	72 a	429	328
3082			

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

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

§ 1. Omission of the Subject.

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

§ 2. Omission of the Predicate.

1. Verb of Being.

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

¹ In n. 4136. 2-3: *ἀνάγγειλε Λεπάδειαν τοῖ Δι τοῖ Βασιλεῖι ἀνθέμεν κῆ τοῖ Τρεφώνιοι, 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: τοῖς δὲ καὶ ἀνάκεινται πόλεις Λεβάδεια Βοιωτῶν Τροφόνιοι.*

² V. Ditt. *ad loc.*

- d) In Accounts of Offerings, *etc.*, in giving
 a) the Weight: *Ἀνταρξία* . . . *πύρπαν χρουσίαν, ὄλκᾳ δὲ ὀβολοὶ τρῖς(ς) χάλκιοι* 2420. 7-9. So *ὄλκᾳ δραχμῆ πέντε* *ibid.* 23, *ὄλκᾳ τρῖς δραχμῆ* *ibid.* 28, *ὄλκᾳ χρούσιος* *ibid.* 18-19 and 38.
 e) In general, the Copula, when it can be readily understood: *δοῦ(λ)αν, ἧ ὄνιονμα Σωσίχα* 3386. 6-8; *ἀ γὰ ἱαρὰ Διονοῦσω κῆ τᾶς πόλιος* 1786. 1-4.

2. Various verbs in Legal or Conventional Expressions.

- a) Parts of *τίθειμι*: *τὸ δμόλογον παρ [Ὶ]γάσιμον θιωγίτους,* *sc. ἐπέθει*, 3173. 16-17; *ἀ σούγγραφος πᾶρ Φιφιάδαν* C 295. 122 (*cf. σούγγραφον . . . θέσθη . . . πᾶρ Φιφιάδαν* C 295. 143-146).

Here, apparently, belongs a condensed expression in the accounts of the *τεθμοφυλάκων γραμματέος* of Thespieae, in the Nicareta inscription: *τὸ συνάλλαγμα Νικαρῆτα θέωνος τ[ᾶ]ς πόλιος Ἐρχομενίων [κῆ] τῷ ἐγγούω θίωνος Σουονόρω,* *sc. παρατέθεικε*, C 295. 65-67, *i. e.* Nicareta deposited the note (*τὸ συνάλλαγμα*) of the city of Orchomenus and its surety with the board of *τεθμοφύλακες* or Registrars of Loans. The same expression occurs *ibid.* ll. 61-62, 69-70, 72-73. *τὸ συνάλλαγμα* 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 τούχαν ἀγαθάν* 3166. 1; so 3301, 3302, 3351, 3082, 3176, 3167; or of a verb of Presence: *θεός τῷ δ. ἀρχῶ* 3386, 3191. 1; *[θ]εός, τόχα* 2407, *θιός, Τιούχα ἀγαθά* 2809, 3083, 1780, 2780, *θιός*, at the head of a series of Lists of Recruits, 2809-2832 (in 2810, 2819, 2822, and 2824, *θιός* is omitted), also at the head of a similar series, 2781-2789 (except 2782, 2784, and 2785); 3090, 3092, 3093, *[θ]εοί* 1739.
 c) *ἀντίθειμι*: Forms of this verb are very frequently omitted in dedicatory inscriptions on statues, tripods, or other offerings to the gods, or in accounts of offerings. So
 a) *ἀνέθεικε: Ἀἰσχρώνδου Αἰγίτ . . . Διονύσοε* 550, 1874, (*cf. Κορρινάδα[ς] ἀνέθεικε[ν] [τ]οῖ [Ὶ]ερμα[ῖ]* 1793, *Κίδου ἀνέθεικε τῶπόλλωνι* 2732, 2729, 2730, 2731, [. . . τόν]δ' *ἀνέθεικεν Ἀθάνα* 2230, 1792, (*ante* 350 B. C.); 1786, 1788-1789, 3210, 3211, 3213, 3091, *cf.* 3093, App.).

Omitting *ἀνέθεικε: Φίλων τοῖ Κυπαρίσσοι* 3205, 3215 (*cf.* 3216), *Ἀγείσις Ματέρι μεγάλη* 1811, *Θοινίας Ἀμουναίου Ἀρτάμιδι Σωτείρη*

2232, Πάτρων Διοκλίδου Σαράπι, 'Ισι, 'Ανούβι 3375. 1-2 (sim. 3308, 3380. 3; 3319. 4; 3347. 2), 1832, 3223, 528, 1809, 1810, 1814, 2231, 554, 3169. 4, 3214. 2, 2734, 2456, 2458, 2465, 2467, 2468 a, 2472, 3090. In Accounts of Offerings there is some indication of the verb. In n. 3055, ἀνέθεικε is expressed at the beginning, and is inserted occasionally in a list consisting of nominatives of the person and accusatives of sums deposited as offerings. In n. 2420, the heading ἐπ'ἀνθετα, 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. ἐπ'ἀνθετα· Ἀδταρξία Δάμωνος θεισπικὰ πόρπαν χρουσίαν, κτλ. 2420. 7-9; 'Ιράνα συνδόνα . . . Θιοζότα σχιστόν περιπόρφυρον 2421. 7-8.

β) ἀνθεταν or ἀνέθειαν. Κρίτων καὶ Θεϊόδοτος τοῖ Δι τῶπωρεῖτι 2733 (6th cent.?), 'Ιαρόνυμος, Καλλίς Κληγέτω μαμαεῖον νικάσαντος Βασίλεια τῆς θιῶς 552, 'Αθανάκει, 'Αἰμῶν 'Αρτάμιδι Εἰλεσιθιή 555, 2420. 17-18, 2795, 2835, 2471, 2487. Cf. 2229 and 3211, where ἀνθεταν is expressed, and 2455 and 1831, where ἀνέθειαν is written with two subjects.

γ) ἀνέθειξαν 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 'Απόλλωνι Πτωῖοι 2724 a. 1; 2724 b. 1; 2724 c. 2; 2724 d. 1; Βοιωτοὶ 'Απόλλωνι Πτωῖοι ἀνέθειαν 2723. 1; ἀνέθειαν 2724. 2; cf. 2724 e. Βοιωτοὶ Δι 'Ελευθερίῳ τὸν [τρίποδα] κατὰ τὰν μαντείαν, sc. ἀνέθειαν, 1672. 1-2; (cf. Βοιωτοὶ τὸν τρίποδα ἀνέθειαν τῆς Χαρίτεσσι 3207. 2; . . . ἀνέθειαν ταῖ Δάματρι 1671 (ante a. 350), 3087 (ἀνέθειαν)); θεισπιέες [Μώσης 'Ελ][x]ωνιάδε[σσι] (on nine stones once forming a base for a group of statues of the Muses, formerly restored: [τ]άδε θεισπιέες [ἀνέθειαν 'Απόλλωνι] 1796-1805 (cf. 1788-1789); Καλλιόνα, Κριτόλοος, 'Αριστίων, Καλλίς, Καλλιπίδας 'Αρτάμιδι Εἰλεσιθιή 3410 (sim. 3411, 1815).

δ) ἀντίθειτι. Εὐανδρίδας Πασικρίτα Δωπύραν 'Αρτάμιδι Εἰλεσιθιή ἱερὰν εἴμεν, sc. ἀντίθειτι, 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, ἀντίθειτι, is omitted.

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

- d) In Military Lists: ἐστροτευάθη. τὸν πρᾶτον· Ἄντιγ . . . κτλ. 3184. 6 (*cf.* 3179, 3180). ἀπεγράφανθο. In a series (2809–2832) of Lists of Recruits with the form τὸν ἀπεγράφανθο ἐν πελτοφόρας, one (2810) omits τὸν, another (2819) omits ἐν πελτοφόρας, 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[ν]τος τὸν ἐς ἐφήβων, *sc.* ἀπεγράφανθο, 2721 (*cf.* the full formula in 2715–2720 and 2781–2789).
- e) In Comparative Sentences: ὑπαρχέμεν αὐτοῖς καθάπερ κή τοῖς πολίτης, *sc.* ὑπάρχει, C 283. 13. So in Proxeny Decrees: τὰλλα πάντα καθάπερ τοῖς ἄλλοις προξένοις κή ἐδεργέτης, *sc.* γέγραπτη, 504. 4–5 (*cf.* 3166. 9–10 and 529. 5 where γέγραπτη is expressed; in all other Proxeny Decrees the verb is omitted). Similarly, κή τὰ ἄλλα ὁπόττα [κ]ή τῶς ἄλλου 3167. 14–15; ὅσα κή τῶς ἄλλου 2708. 6 (Dittenberger's reading).
- f) Some verb of Payment or the like, in a list of money transactions: Ἀμνοκλή Ἀριστίωνος Φίκατι δίου, πέτταρες ὀβολοί, ἐπτά χάλκι[οι· θ]ιουτίμου θιογίτωνος ὀκτό, πέτταρες ὀβολός, ἔνδεκα χαλκίως· C 296. 1 *sqq.*
- g) Some verb of Hiring, in three lists (1740–1742) of persons hiring Sacred Land: τὰν ἄμπελον Ῥεγχίας Φιλογίτωνος 1740. 5.
- h) ἐνίχασε: ς Πουθιῆος τὸ [δεύτερον] π[αῖδας] Πουθία παγκ[ράτιον] 2533.
- i) Any Predicate, if placed shortly (1) before: Ἀνακτοριεῖες τριάκοντα 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 χρεῖ]ματα συνεβ[άλονθο]; so in the same inscription the predicate is omitted ll. 9–11, 16–17, and 14–15 (sing.); but ll. 20–21: Βυσζάντιοι [συνεβάλ]ονθο ἄλλως, κτλ.) or (2) after: Ἀλυζῆοι [. π]ρισγεῖες Χάροφ Δάδωνος, Ἀριστο Ἀνακτοριεῖες τριάκοντα μνᾶς· πρι[σγεῖες] Φόρμω, Ἄρκος Τειρεῖος 2418. 5–8 (*cf.* εἰ[νιξαν] πρισγεῖες l. 17–18, σύνεδροι εἰνιξαν l. 24).
3. Omission of the Participial Predicate.
[Τὸν δεῖνα ὁ δεῖνα . . .]ῖω τὸν ἀδελφὸν [κ]ή Ἀμ]μόα τὸν οὐῖόν·

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

§ 3. Omission of the Object.

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

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

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

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

§ 4. Omission of Other Parts of the Sentence.

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

a) Prepositional Phrases.

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

b) Conditional Relative Clause.

παραμειναντας ἀσαντῷ ἄς κα ζῶει ἀνεγκλείτως κῆ τῶς γονέῦς ἀτῶ, sc. ἄς κα ζῶωσι, 3348. 4-5.

§ 5. Peculiarities of Concord.

A. Of the Subject and Predicate in Number.

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

2. A neuter plural subject, denoting persons, may take a plural verb: τὰ δὲ γεννηθέντα ἐξ αὐτῶν . . . ἔστωσαν δοῦλα 3322. 11-13; but πα[ρακατα]τίθεται οὔτα τὰ σώ[μ]α[τα] 1780. 10-11.

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

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

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

In one instance, the verb is dual and the modifiers plural: *Ἀλεύας Νίκωνος, Καφισόδωρος Ἀγλαουφαῖδου ἀνδρεςσι χοραγίοντες νικάσαντες Διωνύσοι 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: [. . . τοῖν Διοσκόροιον ἀρέθεικεν] 1792 (ante a. 350 B. C.), . . . ας κῆ Εἰκ ον Διοσκόροι[ω] 2875 (350–250 B. C.). In a later epoch we find *Διοσκόροις* 554 (250–150 B. C.).

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

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

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

2. A predicate adjective or participle is neuter, when its substantive is neuter denoting a feminine person: *ἀνατιθέασιν τὸ δουλικὸν αὐτῶν κοράσιον Σωσίχαν ἱερὸν τῷ Σεράπι, παρῆμῆναν, κτλ.* 3325. 3–4 (*cf.* *ἀναἱεροῖ τὸ . . . κοράσιον, ᾗ ὄνομα Νικό, ἱερὸν 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: *Μηλῖς . . . ἀνατίθητι τῶς Φιδίως δούλως Σώτιμον κῆ Σωτη[ρί]χαν ἰαρῶς τεῖ Σεράπι παρῆμῆντας, κτλ.* 3314. 2–3. So 3365. 2; 3201. 5–6.

C. Of Case.

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

D. Of Attributive and Substantive.

a) in Number.

With *δίῳ* or *διού* (*δύο*), the dual number is found once: *δίῳ ὀβολίῳ* C 295. 63; several times the plural: *διῶν ὀβολοὶ* M 502. 4, 5, and 8; *ὄλακὰ δὲ ὀβολοὶ, τρι(ς) χάλκιοι* 2420. 6-9 (c. 200 B. C.); *ἐγγύων ἐναντίον δουῶν* 1739. 6-7, is doubtful.

b) in Gender.

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

E. Of the Relative.

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

§ 6. Adjectives and Adverbs.

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

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

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

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

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

4. Adjectives Used Substantively.

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

a) Masculine or feminine adjectives as personal substantives:

τᾶς θρεπτᾶς 3301. 2.

b) With ellipsis of a masculine substantive:

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

μειν (μην). Ellipsis of *μειν* is common: *Ἀλαλκο[μ]ενίῳ πετρ[ἀδι ἀ]πιόντος* 504. 1; 508. 5-6; *Ἰμολωῶ τρισκηδεζάτη* 510. 1; 522. 3-4; *Θιωίῳ* C 295. 65 (*cf.* C 298. 1-2). *Cf.* *μεινός Δαματρίῳ νιομεινίῃ* 505. 1; 523. 1; 524. 1; *μεινός Ἰπποδρομίῳ προτριάδι* 531. 1; *μεινός Ἀλαλκομεινίῳ πετράδι ἀπιόντος* 506. 1. After the preposition *ἐν*, however, *μειν* is never omitted: *ἐν τοῖ Δαματρίῳ μεινί* 1739. 6; *ἐν τοῖ Προστατείρῳ μεινί* 2406. 13.

ῥάλλχιος, a copper coin ($\frac{1}{12}$ of an obol): *πέτταρας ὀβολώς, ἔνδεκα χαλκίως* C 296. 2 *et saepe ibid.*; 2420. 37; also a weight: *ὀλκά δὲ ὀβολοὶ τρι(ς) ῥάλλχιοι* 2420. 9.

στατείρ (?). *χρούσιος ἐνχονιστάς, ὀλκά χρούσιος* (*sc. στατείρ*) 2420. 38.

ἄμφιθειουρος. *τό τε πρόθιουρον ἐπεσκεύαξε καὶ τὸν ἀμφιθειουρον* (*sc. ὀλχον?*) *ἀνέθεικε* 2876.

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

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

c) With ellipsis of a feminine substantive:

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

ἀμέρα, regularly omitted (v. *supra* 4. b)), expressed in
 μενὸς Ἀλακχομενίου δευτέρῳ ἀμέρη ἐνακηδεκάτῃ C 295. 171-172.
 μερῖς. δεκάταν δὲ οἴσονθι 1739. 15; ἀπὸ δεκά[τας] 2456.
 ? πετράμεινος, a period of four months: τὸν ταμίαν τὸν
 προάρχοντα τὰν τρίταν πετράμεινον C 295. 14 and 52.

? παρραπτός, a fringe or border of a garment: Ἰράνα
 συνδόνα παρραπτῶς πορ[φύρας ἔχουσαν] 2421. 7-8 (cf. παρρα-
 π]τῶς πορφύρας *ibid.* ll. 9-10). So the feminine adjective
 κυνῆ (κοινῆ) is used adverbially in the dative: ἀγριμέν
 . . . τὰ ἱερά χρεῖματα κυνῆ 4136. 4-5; ξυνῆ (= κοινῆ) . . .
 ἀέθουσαν 4249.

d) Neuter adjectives in various relations:

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

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

τὸ κατάλυπον, the remainder: ταμίαις ἀπέδωκε . . . τὸ
 κατάλυπον C 298. 15-17.

ἀγαθόν, a benefit: τῶς . . .] ἀγαθόν [τι ποιέο]ντας ἀτά[ν
 2383. 18.

μέττω, the middle: Σκόπας Ἰασπιν ἔχουσαν χρουσίδιον διὰ
 μέττω 2420. 19-20.

ἐπάνθετα, additional offerings: γραμματιδδοντος Καφι-
 σοδώρω Ἀχαστίδαο, ἐπάνθετα Ἀυταρξία . . . πόρπαν χρουσίαν,
 κτλ. 2420. 6-9; so *ibid.* l. 17 and l. 33.

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

e) With ellipsis of a neuter substantive:

ἱμάτιον. Ἐρετριεῖς Κῶν (sc. ἱμάτων) ἐπάρ[χυρον]
 2419. 5-7 of Col. II; Ταραντίνον πα[ρπόρφυρον] 2421. 4;
 Ταραντίνα *ibid.* l. 3.

5. The principal adverbs in use are as follows:

a) Adverbs of Manner.

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

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

ἀνεγκλείτως. παραμείναντας ἀντῆ [ἀ]νεγκλείτως 3314. 3,
and usually in the Manumission Documents of Chaeronea,
3301-3406.

εὔ. τὸ δ' εὔ πρᾶσ[σ] . . . 2852.

b) Adverbs of Time.

πρότερον. τὰ γε] γραμμένα πρότερον 2410. 10.

προτηγνί. τὸμ προτηγνί ἐμβάντα 1739. 14.¹

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

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

ἔτι. ἡ δὲ κα ἔτι δῶζει Ἀθανοδώρα 3083. 14; ἔτι ζώσας Παρ-
θίνας 3377. 12.

ἔπιτα. ἔπιτα ἰ[α]ρὸς ἔστω 3083. 19-20; 3082. 5.

παράχρημα. κατέβαλε . . . δραχμὰς Φίλατι παραχρημα
3303. 5-6.

c) Adverbs of Degree.

ἔτι. ἐπιθετὶ ἰ[π]πων . . . κατέστασε . . . ἔτι δ[ε] κῆ . . .
ἐὺχ[ρ]εῖστίω[ν] διατελ[ε]ῖ 2383. 2-16.

d) Adverbs of Inference.

νο. τῆ οὐπεραμερίῃ ἄκουρό νο ἔνω C 295. 165.

ὦν. ὦπωτ ὦν φανερόν ἔει, . . . ὁδεδόχθη C 283. 8-11; ὦπως

ὦν κῆ ἁ πόλις φήνε[ιτη] ἐὺχάρι[στω]ς ἐῶσα 2383. 16-17.

§ 7. The Article.

1. With Names of Divinities.

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

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

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

² Cf. Meisterhans, § 86. 2 and 3.

- ταξ Δάματρι 1671 (*ante a.* 350), Κορρινάδα[ς] ἀνέθεικε[ν][τ]οῖ
 [Ἔρμα[ι] 1793 (5th cent.), Πτωίων, Μάστος τοῖ Ἴσμενίον
 ἀνέθειαν 2455 (6th cent. or earlier), Δαιτώνδα[ς] ἀνέθεικε
 τοῖ Καβίροι 2457 (5th cent.), Ἀνθέμα τοῖ Πάιδι τῶ Καβί-
 ρ[ω] 2458 (5th cent.), 3985, Ἰαρὸς τῶ Καβίρω 3585 (5th or
 6th cent.), Ἰαρὸς τῶ Κάβι[ρω] 3942 (6th cent.), so 3943,
 3944, τῶ Καβίρω 3756, 3859, 3898, 3900, 3909, 3919, 3926,
 3928, 3929, (*ante a.* 350), τοῖ Καβίροι 3578 (*inc. act.*),
 3600, 3655, 3661, 3665, 3676, 3685, 3708, 3709, 3711
 (right to left), 3717 (boustrophedon), 3722, 3736, 3682,
 (all *ante a.* 350), τοῖ Πάιδι 3579, 3626, 3628, 3634, 3643,
 3736, (all *ante a.* 350), τῆ Ἀρτάμ[ι]δι τῆ Εἰλιθίῃ 3386.
 9–10; so 3385. 2; 3391. 4–5 (230–150 B. C.); τῶ Δι τεῖ Βασι-
 λεῖ κῆ τεῖ Τρεφονίει 3054. 15; so 3081, 3083, 3080. 2 (2d
 cent.); 4136. 2–3 (*c.* 230–150 B. C.); τοῖ [Δι] τοῖ Βασιλε[ι]ῖ
 κ[ῆ] τ[ῆ] Πόλι 3091. 4–7; τῶ Διὸς τῶ Βασιλεῖος 4136. 6–7;
 τῶ Ἀσκληπιῶ κῆ τῶ Ἀπόλλωνος 1779 (*c.* 230 B. C.); 1672. 2;
 1674. 2; τοῖ Ἀπόλλωνι 2724. 2 (*c.* 300 B. C.); κατ τὰν μαν-
 τεῖαν Ἀπόλ(λ)ωνος τῶ Πτωίω 2724 c (*c.* 250 B. C.); τῶ
 Ἀπόλω[ν]ο[ς] τ[ῆ] Πτωίω 4153. 2–3 (*c.* 350–200 B. C.); τοῖ
 Ἀπόλλωνι τοῖ Πτωίω 4136. 3; τῆς Μ[ώ]σης 1790. 3–4; τὰμ
 Μωσά[ων] τῶν Εἰσιωθεῖων 1785. 4–6; τῆς Μώσης τῆς Ἐλικω-
 νιάδεσσι 1788, 1789, τοῖς θεοῖς 2472, 2473 (early 3d cent.),
 2471 (*c.* a. 250), 4177 (*c.* 230–150 B. C.).
- b) Article omitted: Δι Ἰομολοῖτοι Ἀγεμῶνδας ἀπὸ δεκά[τας]
 2456 (*ante a.* 350 B. C.), Διὶ Σωτῆρι 3206. 3 (329 B. C.),
 Το[ι] συν[θῶ]τη Ἀθάνη α . . . ἀνέθειαν 2463 (*c.* 300 B. C.),
 Ἔρωι Πτωί[ει] 2734 (5th cent.), Ἰαρὸς Καβίρω 3586 (right
 to left), 3945, 3946, Καβίρω Ἰαρὸ[ς] 3753 (5th cent.), 3587,
 3588, 3805, (*ante a.* 350), Ἀργεία Καβίροι 3611, so Καβίροι
 3577, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3611, 3654, 3659,
 3668 (5th cent.), 3675, 3738 (boustrophedon), *etc.* (all *ante*
a. 350), Καβίρω 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593 *et multa alia*,
 (*ante a.* 350), Κάβιρος 3599 (*ante a.* 350) black-figured
 vase, Πάιδι Κ[αβίρω] 3986, Βοιωτῶν Ἀπόλλωνι Πτωίτοι ἀνέθειαν
 2723. 1; so 2724 a. 1; 2724 b. 1; 2724 c. 2; 2724 d. 1;
 4155. 2; 4156. 2; 4160. 3; [Βοιωτῶν] τοῖ Πτωίτοι Ἀ[πόλλωνι] or
 [Βοιωτῶν] τοῖ Ἀπόλλωνι] τοῖ Πτωίτοι ἀνέθειαν 2724 e (300–
 250 B. C.), Ἀκρηφειεῖς Ἀπόλλωνι Πτωίτοι τὸν τρίποδα κατ τὰν
 μωτειαν τῶ Ἀπόλλωνος τῶ Πτωίω 4157. 1–3;¹ Ὀυνοκλίδας

¹ Cf. § 7. 8.

Διονουσίω Διὶ Μιλίχῳ κῆ Μιλίχῃ 1814 (230-150 B. C.), Διὶ Ἐλευθεριοῖ 1672. 1 (c. a. 200); Διὶ Τρεφωνίοι 3090. 2; Τρεφωνίοι 3087. 1 (c. a. 250); Θεοκκῶ Ἐρμαίῳ Ἰάρει[α] Ποτειδάονι Ἐμπολήῳ[ε] 2465, ἃ γὰ ἱερὰ Διονούσω κῆ τᾶς πόλιος Θεισπειῶν 1786 (230-150 B. C.), Μίτα Ἀρτάμιδι Εἰλειθοίῃ 3214, 555, 2228. 3-4, 4175, 4174, Ἀρτάμιδι 1809, Ἀρτάμιδι Σωτείρῃ 2232, Δάματρι Θεσμοφόρῳ 2876. 2-3; Δειξίᾳς Ἀσκλη[πιῶ κῆ] Οὐργίῃ 2231, Διοσκόροισι 554, (all c. 250-150 B. C.), Ἀγασίῳ Ματέρει μεγάλη 1811 (230-150 B. C.), Ἀγαθοῖ δῆμον[ε] 1815 (c. a. 230 ?), Καβίροι κῆ Πάιδι 2467 (c. a. 250), 3583 (230-150 B. C.), 3584 (*ante a.* 350), Διογίτα Πάιδι Καβίρω 3620, 3621 a, 3622, so Πάιδι 3635, 3639, 3644, 3649, 3734. Θεοῖ or Θιῶς, at the head of Decrees and other Public Documents, or Θιῶς, Τιῶχα Ἀγαθά, 1739. 1; 2809-2832.

2. With Names of States.

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

With δᾶμος and πόλις the article is regularly used, *cf. supra* and the formula προβεβωλευμένον εἶμεν ἀδελφῶν 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 Βασιλίσσα the article seems to be sometimes used, sometimes omitted: Τοῖ βασιλ[εῖεσσι . . .] τῆ πόλ[ε] 2419 Col. II, ll. 19-20; Βασιλ[ίσσα] *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 τῆτρῆτιφάντω 3467. 2 (*ante a.* 350). So, perhaps, Μ[ιλί]χῳ τῷ Μενεσθένειος 1674 *ad fin.*

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

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

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

So, also, when two sons are mentioned, *οἱ* is not inserted before the father's name (as in the *κοινή*): *Ἀριστοκλεῖς καὶ Νί[χαν]δρος Ἰαλικράτιος* 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 τῆ γυναικὶ δῶρον* 3467, [π]αρι[όν]τος ἀπὸ τῆ τῷ [ο]υ[ε]ῖ[ω] 3204. 6-7; so *ὁ ἀνείρ* 3199. 15; 3317. 2; 3365. 1-2; *Ἀριστοτέλεις ὁ πατεῖρ, Πουθογίτα ἁ μᾶτερ* *Θουλέαν τοῖς θεοῖς* 2471, *Ἐπήνετ[ος . . .] τὰν θουγα[τέρα . . .] Διωνού[σοι . . .]* 2474. 1-2; 2475. 1-3; *τὰς θου[γατέρας]* 4175, [*τὸν δεῖνα ὁ δεῖνα . . .*] *ἰώ τὸν ἀδελφὸν [καὶ Ἄμ]μόα τὸν υιὸν* 2487, 2795, 4177, *Μνᾶμ' ἐπ' Ὀλιγ[ε]ῖ[θαι μ' ὁ πατήρ [ἐ]πέθηκε θανά[ν]τι* 1880. 1-4; *οὐτ[ωσ δ] ἐ προστατεῖμεν αὐτῶν καὶ [ἐ]πιμέλεισθαι [ὅ]πως βεβεία ἐὶ ἀ[πο]τ[ο]ῖς ἁ ἐλευθερία, 'their freedom,'* 1780. 14-17.

5. With Names of Months.

Names of months are sometimes conceived as adjectives, and are then used with the article in the attributive position: *ἐν τῷ Δαματρῖν μείνι* C 295. 54-55; *ἐν τῷ Ἀλαλ[χο]μεινοῖ μείνι* C 295. 141-142; sometimes as nouns, and are then used without the article either alone or in apposition with *μείν*: *μεινὸς Ἀλαλκομεινίω δευτέρω ἀμέρη ἐναυδεκάτη* C 295. 171-172; *Ἀλαλκομεινίω Φικαστῆ καὶ ἕκτη* C 295. 7-8; *Δαματρῖν νιομεινίη πεντάτη* C 295. 40-41.

6. The Attributive Position.

With the article in attributive position are used

- a) Adjectives: *τὰν ἀγαθὸν μαντεῖαν* C 281. 3.
- b) Participles: *ἐν τῷ γεγραμμένῳ χρόνῳ* C 295. 155; *ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τῷ γεγραμμένῳ* *ibid.* 159.
- c) Possessive Genitives: *ἀ]νεγράψαμεν τὸ Τιμόλλω Ἀμνοκράτε[ι . . .]* 1737. 19; *ἐπὶ τᾶς Πιστοκλεῖος τραπέδδας* C 295. 172-173 (*cf.* *διὰ τραπέδδας τᾶς Πιστοκλεῖος* *ibid.* l. 170); *Ὁ ἐμβό[ς] τ[ᾶ] γᾶν τῷ Ἡρακλεῖ[ο]ς τῷ ἱερῷ τῷ [. . .]* 1739. 5.

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

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

7. The Article with the Participle.

The article is often used with the participle without a substantive; the participle may then have an object or other modifier: π[ο]τ τὼς ἀσεβίοντας τὸ ἰαρὸν 2418. 3; [τοῖ] καταλειφθέντες ἐν τοῖ Πειρα[εῖ] . . . 2406. 2; . . . οἱ τῶς νικῶντες 2410. 6; χρεῖσιμός ἐστι τοῖς ἀτ̄ δειμένοις 2858. 3-4; τ[ὸ]ς χρ[εῖ]αν ἐχόντ[ες] εὐχ[ρ]οιστίω[ν] 2383. 14-16; τοῖ ἀπειλοῖον[τες] ἐς τῶν] ἐφεῖβων ἐν τάγμα· 1748. 3-4. But compare [Ξε]νοκρίτω ἄρχον[τι] [ἀ]πειλοῖον[τες] ἐς [ἐφεῖβ]ων· 1749. 1-3; so, without τοῖ, 1756. 1-4; 1757. 1-2 (*κοινή*); τὸ ἐπιβάλλον [. . . 2406. 16.

8. Deictic Article.

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

9. The Article with certain Proper Names.

τοῖ] καταλειφθέντες ἐν τοῖ Ηπειρα[εῖι . . . 2406. 2;] ἀπο-
 δόμεν τὰμ Μωνυχίαν κομι[ττάμενοι . . . 2406. 3; κῆ τοῖ Ἀρειοπαγίτη
 2406. 14; τοῖ] ἐν τὰν Ἀσία[ν] στ[ρατευσάμενοι 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: κῆ τᾶλλα πάντα 504. 4-5; 505. 7; 506. 6; (frequent in Proxeny Decrees), τὰ λυπά πάντα 1725, 1727, 1728, 1731, ἄπαν τὸ ἀργούριον C 295. 158; τὰς ἐ[σ]πράξις . . . πάσας C 295. 55-57, 60, 150 *sqq.*; τὰ ἄλλα φιλόανθρωπα πάντα 4127. 5. An exception is made in the phrase (ἐν) τὸν πάντα χρόνον 'to all time,' in which πᾶς has always the attributive position, 1788, 1789, 1780. 18; 1781. 2-4; 3080. 2-3; 3081. 3; and in the phrases ἐν παντὶ καιροῖ 'on every occasion' 280. 3; 2383. 16; 3059. 13; κατὰ πᾶσαν χώραν 'through every land' 4136. 5-6.
- b) οὗτος, *etc.* οὗτος, when used with a noun, has always the predicate position: οὕτω τῶ ἀργυρίῳ 1738. 6; [ο]ύτα τὰ χρήματα 1737. 6; 1780. 11, 22-23. So ὅδε in prose: ἀπὸ τᾶσδε τᾶς ἀμέρας 3080. 3. *Cf.* § 8. IV. 2.
- c) ἕκαστος. ἕκαστος is found without the article: ἐν τοῖ Δυματρίοι μεινὶ ἕκαστω ἐνιαυτῶ 1739. 6; κατ ἐνιαυτὸν ἕκαστον C 298. 42-43; καθ' ἕκαστον ἐνιαυτόν *ibid.* ll. 51-52; κατὰ μείνα [ἕκασ]τον ll. 53-54. But τᾶς μινᾶς ἕκαστας *ibid.* l. 53.
- d) αὐτός. αὐτός, meaning 'the same,' always has the article before it: Φίστωρ ὁ αὐτός C 295. 68, 72, 74.
- e) Φίδιος. Φίδιος 'own,' regularly takes the article, ὁ Φίδιος = 'his, her, or their own': [ἀντί]θειται τὰν Φιδίαν θεράπηναν 3302. 3; τὸν Φιδίων Φυκέταν 3198. 2; and so regularly in the Manumission inscriptions.
- f) ἄλλος. ἄλλος is used in the attributive position to mean 'the other,' and without the article to mean 'other': κῆ τᾶλλα πάντα καθάπερ τοῖς ἄλλοις προξένοις 504. 4-5; 505. 7; 506. 6-7; 507. 5-6; 4127. 5; (a frequent formula in Proxeny Decrees), Βυσζάντιοι [συνεβάλ]ονθο ἄλλως πεντακατίως στατεῖρα[ς . . . 'other five hundred staters' 2418. 20-21; Ἀλυ[ζῆοι] ἄλλας τριάκοντα μινᾶς 2418. 16-17.
- g) νιώτερος, *etc.* The article is used with νιώτερος, οὐσ-
 στερος, and with the ordinal numerals, in giving the

¹ *Cf.* Meisterhans, § 86. 15.

names of officials: *καβιριαρχιόντων* 'Ἀσωπίῳ Καφισοδῶρῳ τῷ νιωτέρῳ 2420. 14-15; 'Απολλοδώρῳ ἄρχοντος τῷ ούσσστέρῳ 522. 1-2; 2821. 3-4; [Φ]αείῳ ἄρχοντος τῷ πέμπτῳ 1725. 1; *Τιμασιθίῳ* τῷ δευτέρῳ 2814. 3.

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

§ 8. Pronouns.

I. Personal and Reflexive Pronouns.

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

(1) First Person: *μ*ε, used as an ordinary personal pronoun: *Νάρειτ* ἐδώκε *Εὐπλοίῳ* με 3468, *Ποιμανορίδα*ς μ' ἐπέδωκε 2245 (*ante a.* 350 B. C.), 2731 (6th cent.), . . . τ με ἀνέ[θεικε] 4008, 1880, (*ante a.* 350 B. C.).

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

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

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

The reflexive pronouns of the third person, *ἄσαυτῷ*, *αὐτάν*, *ἀυτοσαυτῷ*, *ἀυτουαυτῶν*,³ are found in both singular and plural, referring to the subject of the sentence: *Πούριππος* Προξένῳ ἀντίθειτε ἰαράν . . . 'Αφροδιτίαν τῷ Σαράπι, παραμείνασαν ἄσαυτῷ καὶ τῇ γου[νη]ῖ αὐτῷ 3303. 2-4; 'Αρτάμων Ζωπούρω ἀντίθειτε . . . 'Αγεσίαν καὶ Παράμονον ἰαρός τῷ Σαράπι, παραμείναντας ἄσαυτῷ . . . καὶ τῶς γονέυς αὐτῷ 3348. 2-5. *ἄσαυτῷ* 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; *αὐτῇ* 3314. 3; *παρμίναν*]τα αὐτῷ καὶ τῇ γουνηῖ 3082. 4; or the name repeated: *παραμείνασαν Παρθένῳ* 3321. 3. So

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

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

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

αὐτάν: [A] πόλις Ὁρχομενίων [I]ππαρέταν [Eίρ]οδότω εὐνοίας τᾶς ἐν αὐτάν 3223.¹ Also, as direct reflexive, αὐτοσαυτῶ: ὑπὲρ αὐτοσαυτῶ ἀνέθειξε 3055. 9; and αὐτὸν αὐτῶν: τάν τε σύγγραφον, ἃν ἔδωκαν . . . κατ' α[ὐ]τὸν αὐτῶ[ν] 3172. 120-121; *ibid.* 148-149.

II. Intensive Pronoun.

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

III. Possessive Pronouns.

The possessive pronouns of the first and second persons do not occur.² For the possessive pronoun of the third person the genitives αὐτῶ, αὐτᾶς, in the predicate position, are used: *παραμειναντας ἄσαυτῷ . . . κῆ τὸς γονέϋς αὐτῷ* 3348. 5; *παραμεινασαν ἄσαυτῷ κῆ τῆ γου[ν]χ]ι αὐτῷ* 3303. 4; *τ]ὰν [F]ιδίαν ἀπε[λε]ύθερον α[ὐ]τῷ Εὐ.* 3360. 5-6. The possessive is not elsewhere expressed in this phrase (*cf.* *τὸν ἴδιον ἀπελεύθερον Δ.* 3318. 5-6; *τὸν Φίδιον θεράποντα Ἀ.*³ 3083. 6-8). *συννευδοκίοντος κῆ τῷ ιουῖῳ αὐτᾶς Εἴρωνος* 3377. 5-6.

IV. Demonstrative Pronouns.

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

¹ In 512. 3—*Θιόδωρος ἐλεξε· προβεβωλευμένον ἦμεν αὐτῷ πο[τ]ι δᾶμον*—Dittenberger writes *αὐτῷ*, elsewhere, in the same formula, *αὐτῷ*.

² *Cf.* § 8. I (1), *ad fin.*

³ The possessive phrase with *Φίδιος* (*ιδίος*) 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: *τὼ ἀπεγράψαντο ἐμ πελοπόρατ,* followed by a list of names, 2809-2832, 2715-2721, 2781-2789, (*a.* 250-200).

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

3. *οὗτος.* *οὗτος* is used both substantively and adjectively. When used as an adjective it takes the predicate position: [*ο*]ὔτα τὰ χρήματα 1737. 6; *οὔτα τὰ σώ[μ]α[τα]* 1780. 11, 22-23 (*c. a.* 230); *ἄρχι τόκω οὔτω τῷ ἀργυρίῳ* 1738. 6 (*c. a.* 229); *τῶν θιῶ[ν] <ων> οὔτων* 3083. 25-26; *Ἐπὶ Λυκάωνι· οὔτων ἔθαψαν τὸ Ἀθαναϊστή* 685 (*cf.* 686, 687), *Νικόδαμος . . . δραχμὰς Φίκατι πέτταρατ πέντ' ὄβ(ολ)ῶτ ἐννία χαλκίωτ· ἐν οὔτω χροῦσιωτ ἐνκονιστάτ, ὀκτά χροῦσιωτ, κη τριώβολον Ἀττικόν* 2420. 33-39 (*c. a.* 230); *οὔτο [. . . τοῖ] δαμοσίῳ* 1738. 5-6; *οὔ[τωτ δ] ἐ προστατεῖμεν αὐτῶν . . .* 1780. 14-15; 4136. 4 (*his*). Once *οὔτι* is found: . . . *χ]οντα ἐννέα· οὔτι γίνυτη (ἀρ)γ(ουρ)ίω Ἡγνήω [. . . πετταρ]ετ* 1737. 5-6 (*c. a.* 229). In all these examples *οὔτος* refers back to something already mentioned.

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

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

V. Relative Pronouns.

1. The definite relative *ὁτ* (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 τῶ[ν] πόλεμον, τὸν ὅ[πέρ τῶ] ἀρῶ τῶ ἐμ Βελφοῖτ ἐπολέμιον Βοιωτο[τ]* 2418. 22-23 (*a.* 355-346); *τάν τε σύγγραφον, ἄν ἐ[δω]χαν* C 295. 19; *τάν σουγγραφάν, ἄν ἔχι* C 295. 58; *ἐσλιανάτω Ν. τὰς οὐπεραμερίας ἄτ ἔχι* C 295. 151; *Ἵοσθίλος, ὃ[τ] πένθος θῆκεν ἀποφθίμενος* 1880. In the following sentence the relative has a connective force: *ἀ γὰ ἱερά Διονούσω κη τᾶς πόλιωτ θεισπεῖων, ἄν ἀνέθηκε Ξενίας Πούθωνοτ* 1786. 1-8 (*c. a.* 230-150). *Νικόδαμος τρεπεδ[δ]ίτατ τάν παρχαταθεῖχαν ἄν ἔλαβεν παρ Πουθίωνοτ Πουθιήω, ὃ ἔπραξε Δάμων, δραχμὰς Φίκατι, κτλ.* 2420. 33-37 (*c. fin. saec. tert.*); *ἀποδόμεν—ἀπὸ [τ]ᾶν ὅπε[ρ]αμε-*

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

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

3. Attraction of the Relative.

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

4. Indefinite Relatives.

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

VI. ἀμφοτέρως is found in apposition with οὔτως: οὔτως [δ] ἐ ἀγρέμεν ἀμφοτέρως τὰ ἱερὰ χρεϊματα 4136. 4-5. ἄνφω occurs in an archaic inscription attributed to Boeotia: [Γόργος Ἰων τ'] ἄνφω ξυνῆ πρωροὲ ἀνέθηχαν 4249.

§ 9. Cases.

Nominative.

1. In Lists. *Ex. passim.*

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

a) for the Accusative: Εὐφάμη Καφισοδῶ[ρω πέτ]ταρας, τρίς ὀβολοί, πέντε χαλκίως· C 296. 3-4 (*cf.* l. 6: πεντακατίας τριακοντα, πέντε ὀβολοί, ὀκτὸ χάλκιοι). In this inscription the nominative varies with the accusative in the numerals throughout. *Cf.* 2420. 33-39 (§ 8. IV. 3).

b) for the Genitive: ἀφεδριατευόντων· Δωρόθεος Ἀριστέας Πλατηζεύς, ἼΕ . . . Ἰσμηγίχω Θειβῆος, and three other names in the nominative, 1672. 4-8.

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

2. In Titles of Documents, *etc.* ὁμολο[γί]α Νικαρέτη κῆ τῆ πόλι 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; . . . τῶν προξενία 512, Προξενίη· 2708 (at the head of a List of Proxeny Decrees, of which all but one are lost), 4127, 513, 529.

3. As the subject of a verb not expressed

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

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

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

c) in Dedications. (§ 2. 2. c)).

Vocative.

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

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

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

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

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

Accusative.

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

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

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

This phrase is, however, chiefly found in those inscriptions of Chaeronea that are written mainly in the Common Dialect (*cf.* 3321. 3-4; 3326. 6-7; 3328. 6-7 and 3329. 7-8; 3349. 5-6), and in one of the inscriptions where it occurs in its Boeotian form, the Adverbial Accusative *μεθέν* is omitted (*μεῖ ποθείκοντα μεθὲν* 3350. 4), while in another we find the Common forms *μηθὲν μηθέν* added to the Boeotian *μεῖ 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, *με[ῖ] ποθ[ί]κων μεθὲν μεθέν* 3083. 21, beside the equivalent phrase *κατὰ μεθένα τρόπον* used in two other Manumission inscriptions of the same town (3080. 4; 3081. 4).

An interesting use of the Adverbial Accusative occurs in the Nicareta inscription of Orchomenus: *ἀποδόμεν τὰν πόλιν Ἐρχομενίω Νικαρέτη . . . ἀργουρίω δραχμάς μουρίας . . . ἔσχατον* ('at the latest') *Ἦνας[ί]μω ἄρχοντος ἐν τῷ Ἀλαλ[χο]μενίω μενί* C 295. 133-142.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Accusative by Attraction.

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

11. Accusative on Grave Steles.

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

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

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

² *Cf.* § 9. 13.

Genitive.

A. Genitive with Substantives.

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

In an inscription of Acraephia, this independent Possessive Genitive is used where we should expect a dative depending on ἀνέθεικε: Τῷ Πτωῖτιο[ς]. Ἐδΰθεικας ἀνέθεικε 2730 (cf. Κίδος ἀνέθεικε τῶ πόλλωνι το(ῖ) Πτωῖτι 2732). In the former inscription we have a form of Parataxis. Sometimes *ιαρόν* is appended to the genitive: Τῷ Πτωῖτιος *ιαρόν* 2735, 2452, 2453; and so very frequently in the *Κάβριος*-inscriptions: *ιαρός τῷ Κάβριω* 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. Ἐρμάσκου 2949, Καλλιστώς 2694. In the early metrical grave stele inscription: Καλλία Αἰγί(θ)θοιο· τὸ δ' εὖ πρᾶσ[σ' ὦ] παροδῶτα 2852, Καλλία may be regarded as a Possessive Genitive or as a vocative. V. § 9. 4 *ad fin.* On Εὐγιτονίδα (n. 3508, a very early inscription), Dittenberger says: Videtur nominativus esse ut Πθιονίκα n. 1888, Καλλέα n. 1889, Μογέα n. 3467. Nam meri genitivi usus cum omnino in Boeotia quidem tam antiqua aetate inauditum sit, tum is casus in -ao cadere debebat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Genitive with Verbs.

19. The Genitive is found with Verbs

a) of Touching, or taking hold of: κῆ μετὶ ἐξεῖμεν μεθενὶ Καρδάμας ἐφάπτεσθη 3203. 8; so Νιουμῶς ἐφάπτεσθη 3204. 13.

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

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

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

e) Compounded with πρό: ὀστ[ω]ς δ]ε προστατεῖμεν αὐτῶν 1780. 14-15.

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

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

C. Genitive with Adjectives.²

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

¹ Cf. Hesych. ταραντινοὶ ἱππεῖς τινες ὀνομάζονται.

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

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

D. Genitive in Looser Relations.

23. The Genitive of the Time within Which is used

a) in Dates: μεινός Ὀμολωίῳ 3301. 1; so genitive of month alone: μεινός Θειλουθίῳ C 298. 1-2; μεινός Ἀλαλχομενίῳ *ibid.* ll. 13-14, 25-26; μεινός πρᾶτῳ *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: Ξενοκρίτῳ Ἀλαλχομενίῳ · Λιουκίσκῳ Θιουίῳ, *etc.* C 295. 61, 65, 68, 74-75.

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

Dative.

24. The Dative of the Indirect Object is found

A. with Transitive Verbs:

a) δίδωμι: Μογέα δίδωτι τᾷ γυναικί δῶρον 3467. 1-2; Χάρεις ἔδωκε Εὐπλοίωνί με 3468.

b) ἀποδίδωμι: τὰν σύγγραφον ἀπ[ο]δότην Φιφιάδας τοῖς πολεμάρχους κή τοῖ ταμίῃ κή το[ῖς] ἐγγούοις C 295. 153; Εὐβώλῳ Ἀρχεδάμῳ Φωκεῖ χρίος ἀπέδωκα C 298. 3-4; *ibid.* 15, 35; ἀποδόντος τὰν ἀγαθὰν μαντείαν Βοιωτοῖς 2724. 3-4.

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

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

- c) γ ρ ά φ ω : χ ρ ε ι μ ά τ ω ν ὦ ν ἔ γ ρ α φ α ν α ὑ τ ῆ 3172. 138-139.
 d) π α ρ α γ ρ ά φ ω : Ν ι κ ἄ ρ ἔ τ η π α ρ ε γ ρ ᾶ φ ε ι C 295. 173.
 e) κ α τ α β ἄ λ λ ω : κ α τ ἔ β α λ ε τ ῷ τ α μ ῖ [η . . .] . . . δ ρ α χ μ ᾶ τ ς Φ ῖ κ α τ ι 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) τ ῖ θ ε ι μ ι : Ὁ σ θ ῖ λ ο ς, ὦ [ι] π ἔ ν θ ο ς θ ῆ ζ ε ν ἀ π ο φ θ ῖ μ ε ν ο ς 1880.
 g) ἀ ν α τ ῖ θ ε ι μ ι : the Dative after this verb is especially frequent owing to the large number of dedicatory inscriptions, e. g. Β ο ι ω τ ο ἰ τ ὸ ν τ ρ ῖ π ο δ α ἀ ν ἔ θ ε ι ζ α ν τ ῆ ς Χ α ρ ῖ τ ε σ σ ι 3207. 1-2. Often the verb is not expressed and we find a simple nominative and dative, as Φ ῖ λ ω ν τ ο ῖ Κ ἠ π α ρ ῖ σ σ ο ι 3205, Κ ρ ῖ τ ω ν κ α ῖ Θ ε ι ὄ σ ο δ ο τ ο ς τ ο ῖ Δ ι τ ῶ π ω ρ ε ῖ τ ι 2733, or even nominative, accusative, and dative, as Ἀ ρ χ α ν δ ρ ῖ ς Κ α π ῖ ω ν ο ς τ ὸ ν ο υ ἰ ὶ δ ὸ ν κ ῆ Π τ ω ῖ ς Κ ρ ᾶ τ ω ν ο ς Φ ῖ λ ω ν α τ ὸ ν ἀ δ ε λ φ ῖ δ ὸ ν τ ῶ ς θ ι ῶ ς 2795, or again, dative, nominative, and modifying phrase, without verb, Δ ι Ὁ μ ο λ ω ῖ ο ι Ἀ γ ρ ε ι μ ῶ ν δ α ς ἀ π ὸ δ ε α ῖ [τ α ς 2456.

In this usage, the accusative of the direct object is often not expressed, being implied in the actual object dedicated, as Β ο ι ω τ ο ἰ Ἀ π ὸ λ λ ω ν Π τ ῶ ἰ ο ι ἀ ν ἔ θ ι α ν (sc. τ ὸ ν τ ρ ῖ π ο δ α) 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: τ ὸ ν τ ρ ῖ π ο δ α ἀ ν ἔ θ ι α ν Β ο ι ω τ ο ἰ (sc. τ ο ῖ θ ε ο ῖ) μ α ν τ ε υ σ α μ ἔ ν ω τ ῷ θ ε ῶ κ α ῖ ἀ π ο δ ὶ ν τ ο ς, κ τ λ. 2724. 2-3.

Also: ἔ κ τ ῖ θ ε ι μ ι : τ ᾶ ς α ὑ τ ᾶ ς τ ι μ ᾶ ς ἔ κ τ ε θ ῆ χ α ν θ ι Ὁ γ ο σ θ ε ν ῖ τ η ς C 283. 5-6.

- h) π ο τ τ ᾶ τ τ ω : π ο τ] τ ᾶ τ τ ε ι α ὑ τ ε ῖ 3338. 4.
 i) κ α τ ι α ρ ὶ ω ? 3055. 2.
 j) ὀ φ ε ῖ λ ω : κ ῆ ο ὄ τ ὄ φ ε ῖ λ ε τ η α ὑ τ ῷ ἔ τ ι ο ὄ θ ἔ ν C 298. 33, 49-51.

B. with Intransitive Verbs :

- a) δ ο κ ἔ ω : δ ε δ ὄ χ θ η τ ῆ β ω λ ῆ κ ῆ τ ῷ δ ᾶ μ υ 3287. 3 ; 504-509, etc.
 b) π ο θ ῖ χ ω : μ ε ῖ π ο θ ῖ χ ο ν τ α μ ε ι θ ε ν ῖ 3350. 4 ; 3080. 3-4 ; 3081. 3-4 ; 3083. 20-21.
 c) ἔ σ σ ε ι μ ι : μ ε ῖ ἔ σ σ ε ῖ μ ε ν μ ε ι θ ε ν ῖ 3198. 3 ; 3199-3204.
 d) ἰ α ρ ε ι τ ε ῦ ω : Δ ᾶ μ ω ν Ἐ δ α ρ ῖ δ α ο ἄ ρ ζ α ς κ ῆ ἰ α ρ ε ι τ ε ῦ σ α ς Σ α ρ ᾶ π ι, Ὑ Ἰ σ ι, Ἀ ν ο ῦ β ι (sc. ἀ ν ἔ θ ε ι ζ ε) 3215. 1-2.

Here the datives by a kind of zeugma depend both on ἰ α ρ ε ι τ ε ῦ σ α ς and on ἀ ν ἔ θ ε ι κ ε, understood. Cf. Ἰ π π α ρ ἔ τ α Ἡ ρ ο δ ὶ ο ν ἰ ε ρ α τ ε ῦ ο υ σ α Μ α τ ρ ῖ Θε ῶ ν 3216. So in the following inscription: Ἀ θ α ν ο δ ῶ ρ α Π ο λ ι ο μ ν α σ τ ῖ δ α ο ἰ α ρ ε ἰ ᾶ ξ α σ α Δ ᾶ μ α τ ρ ι Θε σ μ ο φ ὶ ο ρ ῦ τ ὸ τ ε π ρ ὸ θ λ ι ο υ ρ ο ν ἔ π ε σ κ ε ῦ α ξ ε κ α ῖ τ ὸ ν ἀ μ φ ῖ θ λ ι ο υ ρ ο ν ἀ ν ἔ θ ε ι κ ε (2876), Δ ᾶ μ α τ ρ ι must be construed as Dative of the Indirect Object with ἰ α ρ ε ἰ ᾶ ξ α σ α and ἀ ν ἔ θ ε ι κ ε and Dative of Interest with ἔ π ε σ κ ε ῦ α ξ ε.

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

Διαγραφὰ Νικαρέτῃ διὰ τραπέδδας C 295. 170; *Ἀνθεμα τοῖ παῖ[δι] τῷ Καβίρω[ω]* 2458. Here we may also read *Ἀνθέμα*, a proper name (*v. Dittenberger ad. loc.*). *Θεοκῶ Ἐρμαῖω ἰάρι[α] Ποτειδάωνι Ἐμπυλῆο[ι]* 2465 (*cf. B. d supra*).

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

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

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

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

26. The Dative of Association.

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

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

- a) *πάριμι*: *παριόντος Νικαρέτῃ Δεξίππω . . . τῷ ἀνδρός* C 295. 126; *παρεῖαν τῇ Κλιῶι φίλω* 3199. 13. So 3198. 7; 3317. 2; 3329. 3-4.
- b) *παράμηνω* (very frequent in Manumission inscriptions): *παραμείναςαν ἄσαντῷ κῆ τῇ γου[νηχ]ῖ αὐτῷ* 3303. 3-4. So *αὐτῇ* 3314. 3; *αὐτεῖς* 3315. 5; *Παρθένῃ* 3321. 3, *etc.*

¹*Cf. Meisterhans, § 84. 32.*

c) Also: *σοουνεπινευόντων αὐτῷ Νίκωνος καὶ Ἀπολλῶς* 3386. 16-20.

28. The Dative of Manner is found in the formula *ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ* 3287. 1; and in *κυνῆ, ξυνῆ (= κοινῆ)*, used adverbially, 4136. 4-5; 4249.

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

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

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

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

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

30. The Dative with Adjectives.

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

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

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

§ 10. Prepositions.

1. ἀντί.

With Genitive only:

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

*Εὐχὰν ἐκχτελέσαντι Διονύσῳ Νεομήδης
ἔργων ἀντ' ἀγαθῶν μῦθ' ἀνέθηκε τόδ' 1794.*

2. ἀπό.

With Genitive only:

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

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

- b) of Time (the starting-point): ἱερὸν εἶμεν τὸν πᾶν[τα χρό]νον ἀπὸ τᾶσδε τᾶς ἀμέρας 3080. 3 (*cf.* 3362. 4-5).
- c) of the Source (of expenditure, *etc.*):² πόρον δ' εἶμε[ν] ἀπὸ τῶν πολιτικῶν C 295. 40; similar expression, *ibid.* l. 60; ἀπὸ τᾶς ἐ[σ]δοκᾶς [τὸ ἀνάλωμα παρ]ασχόντες 3086. 2; Δι' Ὀμολωῖοι Ἀγειμώνδας ἀπὸ δεκά[τας] 2456.
- d) as an Equivalent for the Partitive Genitive:³ (ἀποδόμην) ἀπὸ [τ]ᾶν ὑπε[ρ]αμεριάων δ' ἐπίθωσε αὐτὰν ἁ πόλις C 295. 14-15 (*cf.* ταμίας ἀπέδωκε . . . ἀπὸ τᾶς συγγ[ρ]άφω τὸ κατάλυπον 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 συγγράφω C 298. 3-4.

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

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

3. διὰ.

With Genitive only:

διὰ is found only with the genitive, in the sense 'by means of,' 'through the agency of': Διαγραφὰ Νικαρέτη διὰ τραπέδδας C 295. 170; [παρ]έγραψαν 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 τῶ συνεδρίω κατ τὸν νόμον 3302. 4-5, a regular formula in the Manumission inscriptions of Chaeronea; once: διὰ τᾶς βωλᾶς (3349. 4) instead of διὰ τῶ συνεδρίω.

4. ἐν.

Note on the Preposition ἐν in Boeotian.

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

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

² *cf.* Lutz, p. 45.

³ *cf.* Lutz, p. 46.

⁴ *cf.* Lutz, p. 46.

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

1) With Dative:

- a) of Place: ἐπὶ Ξενοκρίτῳ ἄρχοντος ἐν Θεισπιῆς C 295. 24. So ἐν Θεισπιῆς C 295. 57, 76, 137, 152, 170-171 (*bis*); C 298. 25, 26; 3033. 4-5; ἐν Ὀγγεῖστοι 1747. 1; ἐμ Βελφοῖς 2418. 23; ἐν τῷ ἱαρῷ 3169. 10; ἐ[ν τῷ] Μελιχίῳ 3169. 7-8; ἐν τῇ ἄγορῇ 3170. 6; ἐν τῇ [Λ]ου[σ]:ά[δ]ε (a stream) 3170. 7; ἐ(ν) τῷ ὁδῷ 3170. 10; ἐ[ν] τοῖ Μελαιμποδεῖοι C 283. 15-16; 1780. 24-25; 2406. 2; semi-figuratively: τὸ ἀργούριον τὸ ἐν τῷ [ό]μο[λόγ]ῳ γεγραμμένον C 295. 158 (*cf.* C 298. 48); ἐν τῷ φαφί[σ]ματι 3054. 17; φόρον τὸν ἐν τῇ θεῖκῃ γεγραμμένον 3083. 15-16; ἄρχοντος ἐν κον[ῶ] Β[υω]τῶν 2719; ἀστρέφετη ἐν τῇ π[ό]λι 2849. 7-8.
- b) of Time: ἐν τῷ Ἀλαλ[χο]μενίοι μενί C 295. 141-142 (*cf.* § 9. 29); C 295. 54-55; 1739. 6; ἐν τῷ γεγραμμένῳ χρόνῳ . . . , ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τῷ γεγραμμένῳ C 295. 155, 159; 1739. 12; [ἐ]ν παντὶ καιροῖ 280. 3; 2383. 16; 3059. 13.
- c) Notions of Time and Place Combined: λειτωργῆμεν ἐν τῆς θοσίης 3083. 25.

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

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

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

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

2) With Accusative:

- a) of Place, 'into, to, or upon' (after a verb implying motion): ἀπεγράφανθο ἐμ πελτοφόρας, 'caused their names to be inscribed on (written into) the list of peltasts,' 2786. 8-9, a regular formula in the Lists of Recruits of Copae (2781-2789), Hyettus (2809-2832), Acraephia (2715-2721). So ἐν τὰ τάγματα 3293. 4; 1748. 3-4; 1756. 2-4; ἐν τῶς ὀπλίτας [χῆ] ἐν τῶς ἱππότεας 1747. 3-4; 2389. 2-3; 2390. 3; ἀγγράφη ἐν στάλαν C 295. 30; C 283. 15; ἐν τὸ λεύκωμα ἐσγράψι 1739. 11, 14; τοῖ ἐν τὰν Ἀσία[ν] στ[ρατευσάμενοι 3206 1; [Ἠρᾶτων τόμον εἶμε]ν ἀπὸ τῶ [F]άστιος . . . ἐν τὰν Προβασίαν . . . ἐν τὸν ἄετὸν ἐπὶ τῶ τάφω . . . ἐν τὸν ὄρον τὸν ἐν τῇ ἀγορῇ 3170. 4-6-7, in a series of boundary markings, in which ἐν with the accusative varies with ἐπί and ἔττε (*v. sub voce.*); καταβάς ἐν Τρεφώνιον 4136. 1-2; semi-figuratively: ἐν προεδρίαν [χ]αλί ἁ πόλις C 283. 3-4; *ibid.* 11-12; figuratively: ἐνεπιχθεῖ ἁ ἀνφορὰ ἐν οὐτο C 295. 49.
- b) of Limit: γραφόμεν . . . ἐν τρία τάλαντα 3055. 7, 'to the sum of.' 2420. 37-39.
- c) of Time: ἐν τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον 1780. 18; 1781. 2-4; 1789. 7-8.
- d) of Purpose: πόρον [δ' εἰ]μεν ἐν οὐτο ('for this purpose') ἀπὸ τῶν . . . C 295. 60; τοῖ [συ]νεβάλλονθο ἐν [τ]ὸν ναό[ν] ('for the temple') 3191. 2; 2418. 22; Τη[λέ]μαχος . . . Τρ[ε]φωνίω ἐν τὸν [θ]ησαυρὸν θαρικὸς δύο, κτλ. ('for the treasury', though here the idea of place may also be present, 'into the treasury') 3055. 12-14.
- e) of the Object of Feeling: [A] πόλις Ὀρχομενίων [I]ππαρέταν [Eίρ]υδότω ἐδουσίας τᾶς ἐν αὐτάν 3223, 'on account of her goodwill towards itself.'

5. ἐναντία, ἐναντίον.

The improper preposition ἐναντία occurs with the Genitive in the sense 'before', in two Manumission documents: ἀφεισιτι Σάων Ἀτ[έ]ν ἐλεύθερον ἐναντία τῶ Ἀσκληπιῶ χῆ τῶ Ἀπόλλωνος 1779. 2-7; πα[ρακατα]τίθεται οὐτα τὰ σώ[μ]α[τα] ἐναντία τῶ Ἀσκληπιῶ παρὰ [E]πίτιμον 1780. 10-13; ἐναντίον is restored in ἐγγύων ἐναντίον δυοῖν 1739. 6-7.

6. ἐξ, ἐσς, ἐς, ἐκ.

With Genitive only:

- a) of Origin: παιδάριον τὸ γενόμενον αὐτῷ ἐκ τῆς θρεπτῆς 3301. 2; τὸ [παιδάρ]ιον τὸ ἐξ αὐτῆς 3313. 4; προ[υ]πάρχουσα εὐνοία ἐκ προγόνων C 283. 2-3.
- b) of Transfer: τοὶ ἀπεγράψανθ' ἐς ἐφήβων ἐν πελτοφόρας 2718. 5-6, a formula in the Lists of Recruits of Acraephia (2715-2721). Once, with pregnant force: τοὶ ἐς ἐφήβων (2721) without any verb. ἀπειλ[ειλο]θέοντες ἐς τῶν [ἐ]φεί[β]ων ἐν τάγμα 1756. 2-4; 1749. 1-3.
- c) of Place: Μακεδόνας ἐ[σς] Ἐδέσσα 2848. 4; ἐπιθεὶ Τίμων Δηδάλω Περρηβύτ' ἐς Φαλάννας χρεΐσιμός ἐστι, κτλ. 2858. 2-3; Βοιώτιος ἐξ Ἐρχορ[ενῶ] M 1130, Λοκρὸς ἐς Ὀπόεντος 4136. 1; (to define more closely one's provenance, cf. ἀπό a).
- d) of the Agent (viewed as Source): τὰν δρόνοιαν . . . τὰν ἐκ τῶν προγόνων παρδοθεῖσαν C 283. 8-10 (cf. supra a).

7. ἐπί.

1) With Genitive:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2) With Dative:

a) of Place (in inscriptions on grave-stones): ἐπ' Ἀριστοδίχαι 'at (the grave of) Aristodika,' lit. 'upon the grave' 3228, ἐπὶ Φοίκωνι 2738, ἐπ<ε>ὶ Προκλεΐ εἰμι 3113, ἐπ' Ἀγρεσιδί 2883, ἐπ' Ἀγειτορίνοι 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: μινδς Ἀγριωνίω ὀγδ[ό]η ἐπὶ Φικάδι 3348. 1–2, 'on the eighth day after (upon) the twentieth.'

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

3) With Accusative:

a) of Place, 'to, toward': ἐπὶ τὸν ὄρον 'to the boundary' (*cf.* ἐν 2) a) and ἔττε) 3170. 10–11; ἐν τὰν ὁδῶν τὰν ἐπὶ Λεβιάδε[τα]ν 'the road (leading) to Lebadea', ἐ(ν) τῆ ὁδῶ τῆ [ἐ]πὶ Ἀ[γ]ρώριαν 3170. 5, 10, 18; semi-figuratively: ἐ[π]: τὰς κοινὰς συνόδως καλέονθι C 283. 6–7.

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

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

² *Cf.* Holleaux, *Bull.* XIV. p. 31.

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

8. ἔττε.

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

9. κατὰ, κατ, καγ.

1) With Genitive:

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

2) With Accusative:

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

¹ This κατ disappears in Dittenberger's text: δόμεν [κ]ατ' αὐ[τῶν] αὐ[τῶν] σουγγραφον 3172. 148-149.

10. μετὰ, πεδὰ.

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

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

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

11. (παρά), παρ.

1) With Genitive:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- c) of Location, 'along by, near': κατασκευάσθη χ[ράναν] ἐν τῷ ἱαρῷ εἰ πάρ τὸ [ί]αρ[όν] . . . 3169. 9–10 (cf. Xen. *An.* 1. 2. 13: ἐνταῦθα ἦν παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν χρήνη).

12. περὶ.

With Genitive only, 'concerning': συνωνυμολογείσαν]το περὶ τῷ δανείω 3054. 3–4; καθὼς ἂ πόλις περὶ οὕτων ἐφαφίτα[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': *θηραμένην Δαματρίω, Ἀπολλοφάνην Ἀθανοδότην Ἀντιοχεΐας τῶν ποδ Δάφνη* 518. 3-5.
 b) 'Besides,' 'in addition to': *δόμεν . . . σούγγραφον ποτ τῆ οὐπαρχώσῃ οὐπε[ρα]μερίῃ* 3172. 148-150.¹

2) With Accusative:

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

14. σούν.

With Dative only, 'with,' 'together with': *εἶμεν ποτιδεδομένον χρόνον . . . ἐπινομίας Φέτια πέτταρα βούεσσι σοὺν ἵππυς διακατήσ Φίκατι, προβάτους σοὺν ἦγυς χειλίσς* C 298. 36-40.

15. οὐπέρ.

With Genitive only:

- a) 'In behalf of' (in the sense of 'as representative of'):
παρεΐαν οὐπέρ τᾶς πόλ[ι]ος πολέμαρχοι C 295. 129 sq.; *παρεΐαν πολ[έμ]αρχο[ι] ὑπέρ τᾶ[ς] πό[λ]ιως* 3173. 5-6; *Νικαρέτη παρεγράφει παρ Πολιουχρίτω . . . ταμίαο οὐπέρ τᾶς πόλιος τὸ συνχωρεῖθῆν . . .* C 295. 174; (*cf.* *κῶν ἄλλος ἐπιφέρῃ ὑπέρ Νικαρέτας* C 295. 114). *ὑπέρ αὐτοσαυτῶ ἀνέθεικε* 3055. 9.
 b) 'Concerning': *δ ἐπίθωσαν οὐπέρ τᾶν οὐπεραμεριάων* C 295. 135-136; *τό τε ψάφισμα οὐτο κῆ τὸ οὐπέρ τᾶς ἀποδόσιος* C 295. 31.

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

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

§ 11. The Voices.

Active.

1. The Future Active of ἐμβάινω occurs with causative meaning: ἐγγύως δύο ἀξιώ]χρειέας καθιστάει, ἐς ἀρχᾶς ἐμβάσι ἀ [ἀρχὰ ἄλλον 1739. 10.

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

3. The Active of χράω is found in the sense of 'lend': δ]ς ἀργοῦριον] χρεῖσι τῆ πό[λι 2383. 6.

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

Middle.

5. Of the Direct Middle a few instances occur:

ἐφάπτομη: μετ' ἐξεῖμεν μεθενὶ ἐφάπτεσθη = 'to lay hands upon,' 3201. 7, and regularly in Manumission inscriptions.

ἴσταμη: μεινὸς Λαματρίω ὀγδὸν ἴσταμένω 507. 1; 509. 1.

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

ἐπιτίθεμη: ἐπιθεμένω τῶ δά[μω 2406. 1.

φῆνομη: φῆνε[ιτη] 2383. 16-17.

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

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

γράφω: σύγγραφον δὲ γράψασθη = 'to have a contract drawn up,' C 295. 143; [ο]ὔτα τὰ χρήματα ἀνεγράφατο 'Αγ . . . 1737. 6; κεφαλὰ ὧν ἀνεγράφατο ἀ πόλιτ 1737. 9; —ἀνεγράφατο = 'had recorded' (*cf.* ἀλέγραφαν καθὼς ἐποίησανθο τὰν ἀπόδοσιν τῶν δανείων, 'they recorded how,' *etc.* C 295. 4-5 and 1737. 19); ἀπογράφεσθη,

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

δοουλίδδω: μετὶ ἐξείμεν μετθενὶ ἐφάπτεσθη μειδὲ καταδουλίττασθη = ‘to enslave’ (to oneself) 3201. 7; 3083. 22; and regularly in Manumission inscriptions.

χομιίδδω: ὅπως κα χομιττάμενοι τ[ὰν] ἐλευθερίαν . . . 2406. 8, ‘having recovered.’ ἐπὶ δὲ κα χομιδ[δει]τη Νικαρέτα τὸ ἀργούριον παρ τὰς πόλιος, ‘when N. recovers the money from the city,’ C 295. 148-150; χ[ομι]δδ[ε]σθη . . . τὸ ἀργούριον C 295. 159-160.

λειαίνω: οὕτω ἀπέδομεν ἀπὸ τῶ χ]εφαλήω κή ἀπελει[α]νάμεθα 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 ἐσλιᾶνη (ἐκλειᾶναι) n. 3172 = ‘to destroy a note’ after payment (said of the creditor), and *v.* Dittenberger *ad n.* 1737. τὰς ἐ[σ]πράξις . . . διαλιάνασ[θη] τῶς πολεμάρχως, ‘the polemarchs shall see that the writs of execution are destroyed,’ C 295. 55-58.

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

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

τίθειμι: σὺγγραφον δὲ γράψασθη . . . κή θέσθη . . . παρ Φιφιάδαν C 295. 143-146 = ‘to have a contract drawn up and deposited with Wiphiades.’

φέρω: τὸν στέφανον ὕσετη 4136. 6-8.

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

7. As Subjective Middle may be regarded *συμβάλλομη*: τοὶ [σ]υβέβαλονθον ἐν [τ]ὸν ναὸν . . . 3191. 2; 3192, ‘contributed’ (from their own resources).

Deponent Verbs.

8. ἀναγέομη, 'command': τῶν ταραντίων ἀναγέομεν(ος) 2466. 6-7.

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

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

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

δέομη: τοῖς ἀὶ δειμένοις 2858. 3-4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

στρατεύομη: τοῖς πρῶτον ἐστροτεύαθη C 292. 6; C 293. 6; C 294. 13.

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

Passive.

9. The Passive Voice occurs infrequently: [ἀνά]γκασ[θε]ν τὸ πολέμαρχο . . . δόμεν [τ]ὰ πά[ντα] C 295. 46-48; *ibid.* l. 173; ἐσσεγράφεν ἐν π[ε]λοπόρουσ[τ] 2390. 3; 2389. 1-3; πα[ρακατα]τίθεται 1780. 10-11; C 298. 33; ἐ[ν τ]ὰν κα ἐνεχιθεῖ ἡ ἀνφορὰ ἐν οὐτο 3172. 150 (*cf.* § 13. 6 *ad fin.*); ἐπιμέλεσθαι—δπως μετὶ ἀδικίωσθη 3392. 6-7; τοῖς δὲ πολέμαρχοι, ἐπὶ κα τὸ ψάφισμα κου[ρ]ωθεῖται, ἀνγραφάνθω C 283. 14-15; γέγραπτη 529. 5; 3166. 9-10; 4128. 11-12; 1719. 10; ἐπεῖσθαι Σω[. . . (in a fragmentary inscription) 3398. 5.

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

§12. The Tenses.

Present Indicative.

1. The Present Indicative in its ordinary use, as representing a continued action in present time, occurs seldom: ¹ ὀφείλι ἀ πόλις Ἀθανήων τοῖ [δαμοσίω] ὄραχμάς . . . 1738. 4; ἐπιθεὶ . . . οὐτ' ὀφείλετη αὐτῷ, ἔτι οὐθὲν πᾶρ τὰν πόλιν, ἀλλ' ἀπέχει πάντα C 298. 29-34; C 283. 2, 4, 7, 9; σεμ[ῶ]ς ἀστρέφετη ἐν τῇ π[ό]λι 2849. 7-8; ἐπ<ε>ὶ Προκλεῖ εἰμί 3113, 593, 595, 599, 605, [Τῷ Κα]βίρω εἰμί 3969, . . . εἰμί 4071, καλὸς εἶ 4122, . . . x]οντα ἐννεά· οὐτὶ γίνυτη (ἀρ)γ(ουρ)ίω Ἡγινήω [. . . πέτταρ]ες.—‘the sum total is’ . . . (after a list of sums) 1737. 5-6.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“The gift without the giver is bare.”²

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

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

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

5. In one instance, the Present is used nearly in the sense of a Perfect, to express the continued result of a completed action, —*ἀπέχω* (have recovered) = ‘am in possession of’: *ἐπιδεῖ κεκόμιστη Εὐβώλωτ παρ τᾶς πόλιος τὸ δάνειον ἅπαν . . . καὶ οὐτ' ὀφείλετη αὐτῷ ἔτι οὐθὲν παρ τὰν πόλιν, ἀλλ' ἀπέχει πάντα περὶ παντός, καὶ ἀποδεδόσθαι: τῇ πόλει τὸ ἔχοντες τὰς ὑμολογίας.* 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 Ἀλαλομενίω πετρᾶδι ἀπιόντος, ἐπεψήφισθε Ἀρχύς, Ἀπολλόδωρος Καφισίαο ἔλεξε, δεδόχθη τοῖ δάμοι*. C 364. 1-3; C 295. 8, 41; 504. 1; 505. 1; 506. 2; 507. 1; 2861. 1, and in other Proxeny Decrees. In this, Boeotian usage agrees with the Attic, *ὁ δεῖνα ἐπεψήφισε*.

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

7. Other Imperfects are rare: [*συνεβάλ*] *ονθο—ἐν τὸ[ν] πόλεμον, τὸν ὑ[πὲρ τῶ ἱ]αρῶ τῶ ἐμ Βελφοῖς ἐπολέμουν 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: *δεκάταν δὲ οἴσονθι τοῖ ἐμ[βάντες 1739. 15,* 'those who enter shall bear a tithe'; *ἡ δὲ κά τις ἐμβᾶς . . . ἐγγύως δύο ἀξίω]χρείας καθιστάει, ἔσς ἀρχᾶς ἐμβᾶσι ἅ [ἀρχὰ ἄλλον, τὸν δὲ προτηνὴ ἐμβ]άντα ἐν τὸ λευκόμα ἐσγράψι, κτλ. 1739. 9-11; ἡ δὲ κα ἔτι δώσει Ἀθανοδώρα, εἴσι Ἀνδρικός φόρον τὸν ἐν τῇ θεῖκῃ γεγραμμένον· ἡ δὲ τί κα πάθει Ἀθανοδώρα, παρμενὶ Ἀνδρικός τὸν περιττὸν χρόνον πᾶρ Δαίλων, ἔπιτα ἱ[α]ρὸς ἔστω 3083. 13-20; ὅστις δὲ κα τῶ Διὸς τῶ Βασιλείως ἐπιμελειθεῖει τῶ ναῶ, τὸν στέφανον ὕσση (= οἴσεται) 4136. 6-8 (in a series of injunctions of an oracle, of which the others are expressed by the infinitive).*

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

¹ Cf. § 12. 11 and 22.

Aorist Indicative.

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

11. The Aorist ἐλεξε in the introductory formula of decrees marks the transition from the general heading of the day (τῷ δεῖνα ἄρχοντος . . . ἐπεφάσιδδε ὁ δεῖνα) to the particular bill in hand: 'Εδξίθίω ἄρχοντος μινδὸς Δαματριῶ ὀγδὸη Ἰσταμένω ἐπεφάσιδδε Κασίσις, Μειλίων Ἀφροδίτω ἔλεξε, δεδὸχθη τοῖ δάμοι, κτλ. M 938. 1-2. So 504. 2; 505. 2; 506. 2; 507. 2; 509. 1, and regularly in the Proxeny Decrees of Tanagra; C 295. 10, 42. ἐλεξε is also found in similar headings with a shorter preamble, as 3166. 3; 3287. 2; 2708. 1; or with no preamble, C 283. 1. So τὸ σ]ρόνεδρου ἔλεξαν 4127. 2-3; 4128. 1.

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

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

14. Other Aorists are: ἔγραφαν: χρεϊμάτων ὦν ἔγραφαν ἀδτῆ 3172. 138-139; and very frequently the aorists of the compounds of γράφω, especially the middle and passive aorists, in legal documents: ἀ]νεγράψαμεν τὸ Τιμόλλω 1737. 19; χρήματα ἀνεγράφατο *ibid.* ll. 6 and 9; ἐσσεγράφε[ν] ἐν [π]ελοφόρας 2389, 2390, Νικαρέτη παρεγράψει C 295. 173, τὸ ἀπεγράψανθον ἐν πελοφόρας 2809-2832, *etc.* ἀπέδωκα: χρίως ἀπέδωκα C 298. 3-4; ἀπέδομεν 1737. 14 and 17; ἔδωκε 3468, ἐπέδωκε 2245, (*cf.* § 12. 3). ἀπήνιξεν (= ἀπήνεργε): ἀ]πήνιξεν [Μ]όσ[χ]οι 1737. 12. ἀφῆκε 2383. 13. ἔθαψαν: Ἰπτόμαχε χῆρος οὐτον ἔθαψ[α]ν τὸ Ἀθαναίστ[η] 687. 07κεν 1880. 5; [ἐ]πέθηκε

¹ *Cf.* § 12. 6.

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

ibid. 2-3. ἔστασε: Ἀμφάλας [ἔ]στας ἐπὶ Κίτιόλοιο ἡδ' ἐπὶ Λέρροι 579.
ἀπεστείλαμεν: δι[ἀ] τῷ συμβόλω [ἀ]πεστείλαμεν ἀποδό[ν]τες 1737. 16.
ἔστροτεύαθη: τοῖς πρώτον ἐστροτεύαθη C 292. 6; C 293. 6; C 294.
13-14.

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

Perfect Indicative.

16. The Perfect active occurs twice in dependent clauses after ἐπιδέι, in conjunction with present tenses, and so once the Perfect middle. The meaning is the ordinary one of the Perfect tense, representing action completed in present time: ἐκτεθήκανθι: ἐπιδή ἐστι τῇ πόλει Σιφείων προ[υ]πάρχωσα εὐνοια ἐκ προγόνων κῆ ἐν προεδρίαν [x]αλι ἁ πόλις Ἡγοσθενιτάων ὀπόττοι κα παρί[ω]νθι Σιφείων, κα(τ) ταυτὰ δὲ κῆ τοῖς Σιφεί[ε]ς τὰς αὐτὰς τιμὰς ἐκτεθήκανθι Ἡγοσθενίτης κῆ ἐ[π]ὶ τὰς κοινὰς συνόδους καλέωνθι τὼς παργινυμένω· . . . δεδόχθη τοῖς δάμοι, κτλ. C 283. 2-11; κεκόμισθη, ἀποδεδύαθη: ἐπιδέι κεκόμισθη Εὐβώλος παρ τῶς πόλιος τὸ δάνειον ἅπαν . . . κῆ οὐτ' ὀφείλεται αὐτῷ ἔτι οὐθὲν παρ τὰν πόλιν, ἀλλ' ἀπέχει πάντα περὶ παντός, κῆ ἀποδεδύαθη τῇ πόλει τὸ ἔχοντες τὰς ὀμολογίας· εἶμεν ποτιδεδομένον χρόνον Εὐβώλου ἐπινομίας, κτλ. C 298. 29-37. In . . .] ὀπόττα παρκεκλειε αὐ[τὸν] ὁ δᾶμος ὁ Ἀθάνηων, . . . 2406. 12, the immediate context is lost.

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

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

Pluperfect and Future Perfect.

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

Change of Tenses.

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

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

Tenses of the Other Moods.

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

21. The Present has sometimes a conative force, as in ἡ δέ κα τῆς καταδουλιᾶς ἐπιφάπτειται, 'if anybody tries to enslave,' *etc.* 3198. 4-7.

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

Tenses of the Participle.

23. The tenses of the Participle express time relatively to that of the leading verb, the Present and Perfect denoting time relatively present, and the Aorist time relatively past. The Future tense of the Participle does not occur. Present Participle: σχολάδδων τῶς [τε ἐφεξῆς παιδῶν, σεμ]ῶς ἀσπρέφεται 2849. 6-7. Perfect Participle: οὔτα Φεφυκορονειόντων τῶν πολεμάρχων . . . δεδύχθη τῷ δάμν C 295. 24-28. Aorist Participle: ὄπως κα κομιττάμενοι τ[ὸν ἐλευθερίαν . . .] . . . διατελίωθι φίλοι 2406. 8-9.

For other examples, *v.* § 15.

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

§ 13. The Moods.

Finite Moods in Simple Sentences.

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

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

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

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

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

The Present Imperative with *με εἶ* is used to express a Negative Command: Μετ' ἀπογραφέσθω δὲ πλίονα τῶν γεγραμμένων ἐν τῇ σουγχωρεῖσι C 298. 46-48.

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

Table of Conjunctions and Indefinite Relatives with Subjunctive and Optative.

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

¹ Incomplete.² Incomplete.³ Incomplete.

$\delta\pi\acute{o}\tau\tau\omicron\varsigma \chi\alpha$ with the subjunctive: infinitive	
with imperative force,	C 283. 11-14
“ “ with the subjunctive: present indicative,	C 283. 3-5
$\delta\pi\acute{o}\tau\tau\omicron\varsigma$ with perfect indicative: infinitive	
with imperative force,	522. 19-20 2406. 12 ¹ 3167. 14-15
(?) $\delta\pi\acute{o}\tau\tau\omicron\varsigma$ with present indicative: past indicative,	C 295. 43-51
(?) $\delta\sigma\omicron\varsigma \chi\alpha$ with the subjunctive: future indicative,	1739. 14
$\xi\pi\acute{\iota} \chi\alpha$ with the subjunctive: infinitive with imperative force,	C 295. 28-30
“ “ with the subjunctive: imperative,	C 283. 14-15
$\xi\pi\acute{\iota} \delta\acute{\epsilon} \chi\alpha$ with the subjunctive: infinitive with imperative force,	1778. 4-10
“ “ “ with the subjunctive: imperative,	C 295. 148-151 1780. 18-21
$\xi\pi\acute{\iota} \delta\acute{\epsilon} \tau\acute{\iota} \chi\alpha$ “ “ “ present indicative,	1780. 10-16
$\acute{\alpha}\omega\varsigma \chi\alpha$ or $\acute{\alpha}\varsigma \chi\alpha$ with the subjunctive: participle 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
$\acute{\alpha}\omega\varsigma \chi\alpha$ with the subjunctive: infinitive with imperative force,	1778. 1-4
$\xi\tau\tau\epsilon \chi\alpha\nu$ with the subjunctive: infinitive with $\acute{\omega}\sigma\tau\epsilon$,	3054. 7
$\xi\omega\varsigma \chi\alpha =$ ‘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 $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$) and take the Subjunctive (in one instance, the Optative). The final particle $\iota\upsilon\alpha$ is not found.¹

$\delta\pi\omega[\varsigma]$ $\xi\chi\omega[\nu]\theta\iota$, depending on *κατασκευάτη* $\chi[\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\nu]$, after *δεδόχθη*, 3169. 6-7; $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma$ $\acute{\omega}\nu$ $\chi\eta$ $\acute{\alpha}$ $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\iota\varsigma$ $\phi\eta\gamma\epsilon[\iota\tau\eta]$ $\epsilon\upsilon\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota[\sigma\tau\omicron]\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\omega}\sigma\alpha$ *δεδόχθη* $\tau\iota$ $\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\upsilon$ 2383. 16-19; $\delta\pi\omega\tau$ $\acute{\omega}\nu$ *φανερὸν* $\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota$, $\delta\tau\iota$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$ *δμόνοιαν διαφυλάττει* $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\chi$ $\tau\tilde{\omega}\nu$ *προγόνων παρδοθεῖσαν* $\acute{\alpha}$ $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\iota\varsigma$ $\text{'}\text{H}\gamma\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu\iota\text{-}\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega\nu$ $\pi\acute{o}\tau$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\iota\nu$ *Σιφείων*, *δεδόχθη* $\tau\omicron\iota$ $\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\omicron\iota$. C 283. 8-11.

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

$\delta\pi\omega\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha$ and $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha$ occur once each with the Subjunctive: $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha$ *χομιττάμενοι* $\tau[\dots\chi]$ η *λιμένα* $[\varsigma]$ *διατελίωθι φίλοι* [*ίόντες* *δεδόχθαι* $\tau\omicron\iota$ $\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\omicron$ 2406. 8-11; *Μογέα* *δίδωτι* $\tau\tilde{\alpha}$ *γυναικί* *δῶρον* $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ $\chi\text{'}$ *ἄδαν* *πίη* 3467 (Dittenberger's text, Kaibel reads *χάδαν*, an adverb).

$\delta\pi\omega\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha$ is found once with the Optative, in an inscription where the context is unfortunately very imperfectly preserved. The final clause seems to depend on *δεδόχθαι* (after $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\xi}\epsilon$ at the beginning of a long decree):]ων, $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha$ *διαμένει* $\acute{\alpha}$ $\phi[\iota\lambda\acute{\iota}\alpha$ 2406. 18. The nearest preceding verb is a present, $[\acute{\epsilon}]$ χί.

It will be observed that these purpose clauses, with one exception (that with $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha$), are found in decrees or resolutions of assembly. It may, therefore, be inferred that $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma$ or $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha$ 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, $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha$ with the subjunctive is used, may indicate that this form of expression was more common in familiar discourse.

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

² $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma$ alone occurs three times, $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha$ 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 $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ with the subjunctive is almost the only final expression in the Classical Period.

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

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

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

Object Clauses with ὄπως are found after ἐπιμέλεσθαι and take the Subjunctive. The negative is μεί. The Future Indicative after ὄπως does not occur. οὐτ[ως δ]᾽ προστατεῖμεν αὐτῶν κῆ [ἐπι]μέλεσθαι [ὄ]πως βεβεβία εἰ αὐ[το]ῖς ἄ ἐλευθερία, καθὰ Εὔτοχος ἀπ . . . οει, ἐν τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον 1780. 14-18.

εἰ (subjunctive, = ἦ) 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 καθὰ, which is presumably in a secondary tense.

ἐπιμέλεσθαι—ὄπως μετὶ 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 ἦ δέ κα (= αὐ 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 ἦ δέ κα μεί or, in one case, apparently, by μεί alone. ἦ δέ κα ἔτι δώσει Ἀθανοδώρα, εἴσι Ἀνδρικόδς φόρον . . . ἦ δέ τί κα πάθει Ἀθανοδώρα, παρμενί Ἀνδρικόδς τὸν περιττὸν χρόνον πὰρ Δωίλον, ἔπιτα ἰ[α]ρός ἔστω 3083. 13-20; ἦ δέ κά τις [πράττει] τῆ τὸ ἐννόμιον Εὐββίλον, ὀφειλέτ[ω ἄ πό]λις . . . κῆ τόκον φερέτω . . . κῆ ἔμπρακτος ἔστω, κτλ. C 298. 48-55; εἰ δέ κα γεννάσει Σουρίνα ἔτι ζώσας Παρθένας, ἔστω τὸ γενόμενον ἐλεύθερον 3377. 11-12; . . . κα ἐπιγράψει (context lost) 3054. 12; ἦ δέ κα μετὶ ἀποδώει ἄ πόλις Νικαρέτῃ τὸ ἀργούριον ἐν τῷ γεγραμμένῳ χρόνῳ, . . . ἀποδότω τὰν σούγγραφον κῆ τὰς οὐπεραμερίας, κτλ. C 295. 154-159; (ἦ δέ κα) μετὶ ἐθέλει ἄ[ρομί]δδ[ε]σθη Νικαρέτα τὸ ἀργούριον, ἀποδότω Φιφιάδας τὰν σούγγραφον . . . κῆ ποταποτισάτω Νικαρέτα τῇ πόλι . . . κῆ τῆ οὐπεραμερίῃ ἀκουρὺ νυ ἔνω C 295. 159-165.

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

[ἡ δέ κα] μὲι διαγράψει . . . ἀπο[τισάτω] διπλασίαν 3173. 2-3; ἡ δέ κά τις ἐμβάς . . . ἐγγύως δύο ἀξίω]χρείας καθιστάει, ἐς ἀρχᾶς ἐμβάσι ἅ [ἀρχὰ ἄλλον, τὸν δὲ προτηγὶ ἐμβ]άντα ἐν τῷ λεύκωμα ἐσγράψι 1739. 9-11; ἡ δέ κά τις ἐφάπτεται, κύριος ἔστω ὁ ἱερὺς, κτλ. 3200. 11-12; ἡ δέ κά τις καταδουλίδδε(ι)τη εἰ ἐφάπτεται, . . . κῆ τὸ] σόνεδρυ δαμιώνθω τὸν ἀδικίοντα 3198. 4-7; 3199. 11-13; 3201. 8-9; 3203. 9-10; (cf. 3204); ἡ δέ κά τις ἀντιποιεῖται Ἀθάνωνος εἰ ἄλλο τι ἀδικ[εῖ] κ]αθ' ὄντινα ὧν τρόπον, οὐπερδίκιόνθω κῆ προῖστάνθω τὸ τε ἱερεῖς, κτλ. 3080. 4-5; so 3081. 4-6.

In one conditional sentence, the protasis is introduced by κῆ κ ἅ τ ι ν α (by crasis, for κῆ ἡ κ ἅ τ ι ν α): Ἀπογράφεσθι δὲ Εὐββίλων κατ ἐνιαυτὸν ἕκαστον πᾶρ τὸν ταμίαν κῆ τὸν νομῶναν τὰ τε καύματα τῶν προβάτων κῆ τῶν ἡγῶν κῆ τῶν βουῶν κῆ τῶν ἵππων κῆ κά τινα ἄσαμα ἕωνθι κῆ τὸ πλεῖθος. C 298. 41-46 (a general condition in future time). The apodosis is here formed by the infinitive with imperative force.

III. Conditional Relative Sentences.

6. The conditional relative clauses are introduced by the relative pronouns ὅς, ὅστις, and ὁπόττος and the relative adverbs of time ἐπί(= ἐπεί) and ἄως. They nearly all belong to the class of more vivid Future Conditions and have in the relative clause the relative with κα and the Subjunctive, and in the principal clause the Imperative or some equivalent expression: Σούγγραφον δὲ γράφασθι τῷ ἀργουρίῳ τῶς . . . πολεμάρχως Ἐρχομένων κῆ ἐγγύως, ὥς κα δοκιμάδδῃ¹ Νικαρῆτα C 295. 142-146; ἐγγύων ἐναντί]ον δυοῖν, ὥστινάς κα ἅ ἀρχὰ [δ]οκιμάδδῃ 1739. 7; παρμείναςαν τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν, ὅστις κα μετ' Εὐβοίσκον ἄρχει 3391. 6-7;² ὅστις δέ κα . . . ἐπιμελεθεῖσι τῷ ναῶ, τὸν στέφανον ὅσεται 4136. 6-8; κῆ ὅστις [μ]εῖ . . . ἀντίθε[ι]τι . . . γραφόμεν ἀτ[ὸν] ἐν τρία τάλαντα 3055. 5-7; δεδόχθη τοῖ δάμοι ὁπόττοι κα παργινώνθῃ Σιφεῖων ἐν τὰς κοινὰς

¹ Dittenberger: δοκιμάδδ[ει] 3172. 68.

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

θυσίας, ἃς δαίζοι ἅ πό[λ]ις, ὑπαρχέμεν αὐτοῖς καθάπερ κῆ τοῖς πολίτης· C 283. 11-14 (a future general condition); δεδόχθη τῷ δάμω· τῷς πολεμάρχως, ἐπὶ κα τὸ ψάφισμα κούριον γένειτη, ἀγγράφη ἐν στάλαν λιθίαν, κτλ. C 295. 28-30; τοὶ δὲ πολέμαρχοι, ἐπὶ κα τὸ ψάφισμα κου- [ρ]ωθεῖει, ἀγγραφάνθω C 283. 14-15; ἐπὶ δὲ κα [τ]ελευτάσει Ἕθων, ἐλευθέραν εἶμεν Ἀ[π]ολλοδώραν κῆ ἀν[έ]παφον, κῆ νεμέμε[ν] πρ[ο]στάταν Ἀπο[λλοδώραν] ὅ[ν] κα [θ]έλει 1778. 4-10; ἐπὶ δὲ κα κομιδ[δε]ι[τη]¹ Νικαρέτα τὸ ἀργούριον πᾶρ τᾶς πόλιος, ἐσλιανάτω Νικαρέτα τᾶς οὐπερ- αμερίας C 295. 148-151; ἐπὶ δὲ κα τελευτάσει Εὐτυχος, ἀπ[ο]κα- ρυξάτω ἐπὶ τῷ μνάματος Ἐπιτίμος, κτλ. 1780. 18-21; κῆ ὕσοι[] κα [μ]ιον εὔρει, τὸμ προτηγὴ ἐμβάντα ἐν τὸ [λεύωμα ἐσγράφι 1739. 14; ἐπιδὲ παργνομένης Νικαρέτας θίωνος θεισπιᾶ[ς] κῆ πραττώσας τὸ δάνειον τᾶν πόλιν . . . [ἀνά]γκασ[θε]ν τὸ πολέμαρχυ κῆ ὁ ταμίας σουγχω- ρεῖσαντος τῷ δάμω δόμεν [τ]ᾶ πά[ν]τα κατ τᾶν σούγγραφον, (ὁ)πόττη οὐπάρχωση οὐπε[ρ] αμερίη ἐ[ν]τί, τᾶν κα ἐνεχιθεῖ ἅ ἀφορὰ ἐν οὔτο, . . . δεδόχθη τῷ δάμω· C 295. 43-51.

The text in this passage is doubtful. Dittenberger reads: δόμεν [κ]ατ αὐ[τὸν] αὐ[τῶν] σούγγραφον ποτ τῆ οὐπαρχώση οὐπε[ρ] αμερίη, ἐ[ν] τᾶν κα ἐνεχιθεῖ ἅ ἀφορὰ ἐν οὔτο 3172. 148-150. But οὐπεραμερία is not used elsewhere in the singular.

7. Simple present relative clauses are: ὁπόττα παρκέκλειξε ἀδ[τὸν] ὁ δάμος ὁ Ἀθανίων 2406. 12, where the conclusion is un- certain; and the conventional phrases: τᾶλλα πάντα ὁπόττα κῆ τῷς ἄλλυς προξένους, 522. 19-20 (in a Proxeny Decree, for the usual καθάπερ τῷς ἄλλυς, *sc.* γέγραπτη εἶμεν, depending on the infinitive with imperative force), κῆ τὰ ἄλλα ὁπόττα [κ]ῆ τῷς ἄλλυς 3167. 14-15.

8. In the following sentence there is an apparent anomaly, in having a Present Indicative as the conclusion of a more vivid Future Condition: ἐ[π]ὶ δὲ [τί] κα πάθει Εὐτυχος, πα[ρα]κατα[τί]θεται οὔτα τὰ σώ[μ]α[τα] ἐναντία τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ παρὰ [Ἐ]πίτιμον Σαμίχω κ[ῆ] Σάμιχον [κῆ] Καλλικράτην Ἐπιτίμ[ω]· οὔτ[ω]ς δὲ προστατεῖμεν αὐτῶν κῆ [ἐ]πιμ[ε]λεσθαι, κτλ. 1780. 10-16.

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

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

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

the particles do not occur in the sense 'until,' (except once $\xi\omega\tau$), and in the sense 'so long as' are construed like ordinary conditional relatives. The examples are all of the more vivid future form of condition, with a conclusion formed usually by a Participle having the force of an Imperative: *Εὐανδρίδας Πασικρίτα Δωπύραν Ἀρτάμυδι Εἰλεῖθειρή* (sc. ἀντίθεται) ἱερὰν εἶμεν πα[ρ]μεῖναςαν ἄως κα δῶνθι *Εὐανδρίδας κα Πασικρίτα* 2228. 4-6; ἀντίθεται ἱερὰν . . . Ἀφροδίτιαν . . . παραμεῖναςαν ἄσαντὸ κα τῆ γου[νηκ]: . . . ἄς κα ζῶνθι 3303. 4. So ἄς κα[α] ζῶσι 3314. 3-4; ἄως κα[α] ζῶνθι 3315. 5-6; ἄς κα ζῶσι 3348. 4; ἄς κα ζῶνθι 3352. 6; [. . . ἄως] κα δῶσι, κα [χούριον] εἶμεν Ἦθων[α Ἀπ]ολλοδώρας ἄ[ως] κα δ[ώ]σι 1778. 1-4. $\xi\tau\tau\epsilon$, 'so long as,' occurs once with κα and the Subjunctive, after a present infinitive with ὥστε following a past tense: $\xi\tau\tau\epsilon$ κα δῶσι 3054. 7.

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

10. $\xi\omega\varsigma$ in the sense 'until' occurs once with κα and the Subjunctive in a clause depending on a Participle, after ἀντίθεται, with the force of an Imperative. Expectation is implied. *Εὐθιούδαμος* . . . [ἀντίθεται] . . . $\xi\omega\varsigma$ κα 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: ὀπόττοι κα παργινώσθη Σιφείων ἐν τὰς κοινὰς θυσίας, ἄς δαίζοι ἁ πό[λ]ις, ὑπαρχέμεν αὐτοῖς καθάπερ κα 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 κα with the Subjunctive and in the apodosis the Present Indicative: ἐν προεδρίαν [κ]αλί ἁ πόλις Ἦγοσθενιτῶν ὀπόττοι κα παρί[ω]νθι: Σιφείων C 283. 3-5.

§ 14. The Infinitive.

A. The Infinitive in Indirect Discourse.

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

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

B. The Infinitive not in Indirect Discourse.

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

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

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

5. The Infinitive is found once with *ὥστε*: *κῆ* αὐτὸς [Φαναζίω] συνεχώρει]σε ὥστε λάδδουσθη 3054. 6.

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

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

δε δόχθη, 'be it resolved': δεδόχθη τῇ βωλῇ 3287. 2; δεδόχθη τοῖ δάμοι C 283. 11; 504. 2; 505. 2-3; 506. 2-3, and regularly in the Proxeny Decrees of Tanagra, *etc.*; δεδόχθη τῶς συνεδόρυς κῆ τῷ δά[μυ] 2708. 2. ἀποδομέν τὰν πόλιν Ἐρχομενίων Νικαρέτη . . . δραχμάς μουριάς, κτλ. Σύγγραφον δὲ γράψασθη τῷ ἀργουρίῳ τῶς * * πολεμάρχως . . . κῆ θέσθη μεσέγγ[υ]ον παρ Φιφιάδαν . . . C 295. 133-148.

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

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

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

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

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

§15. The Participle.

A. The Attributive Participle.

1. The Participle is used attributively with substantives with the article: . . . τ]άς σουναχθεισας τιμας . . . 1719. 8; á σταθεισα ἀρχά ἐ[π]ι τὸν . . . 3170. 1; ἐν τῷ γεγραμμένῳ χρόνῳ C 295. 155; ἐν τοῖ γεγραμμένοι χ[ρόνοι] 1739. 12. The Participle more often than otherwise follows the noun. The article is then either placed before the noun and repeated before the Participle or used only with the Participle: ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τῷ γεγραμμένῳ C 295. 159 (*cf. supra*); τὰν ὑμόνοιαν . . . τὰν ἐκ τῶν προγόνων παρδοθεισαν C 283. 8-10; τὰς σουγγράφως τὰς κιμένας πὰρ Εὔφρονα C 298. 6-8 and 18 *sqq.*; τὸ [παιδά]ριον τὸ ἐξ αὐτῶς 3313. 4; παιδάριον τὸ γενόμενον αὐτῷ ἐκ τῆς θρεπτῆς 3301. 2; φόρον τὸν ἐν τῇ θείῃ γεγραμμένον 3083. 15-16; τε[ι] ἰα]ράρχη τὸ ἧλ ἀντιτιονσχάνοντες 3080. 5-6; τὸ ἰαράρχη τὸ ἧλ ἔναρχει ἰόντες 3081. 6 (*cf. 3084. 4-5 and 3085. 8*).

2. The Participle with the article is often used substantively: π]οτ τὼς ἀσεβίοντας τὸ ἰαρό[ν] 2418. 3 (355-346 B. C.); χρείσιμός ἐστι τοῖς ἀλ δειμένοις 2858. 3-4; τὸς νικώτεσσι 2410. 6; τὸ ἐπιβάλλον 2406. 16; τὸ [θ]ῶ[ο]υ[τ]ετ ἐ[ν] τ]ῷ Μελιχίῳ 3169. 7-8; τῶν ἄλλων ὁ βειλόμενος 3080. 6; 3081. 6-7; 3198. 6; (*cf. 3084. 4-5; 3085. 8*); τὼς παργινόμενος C 283. 7-8; τὸ ἐπ' [αὐτῷ]ς ὄντε[τ] 1719. 3; δαμιώνω τὸν ἀδικίοντα 3198. 6-7; κατέβαλε—τὸ γινούμενον δραχμὰς Φίκατι 3303. 6 (*cf. 3354. 9; 3344. 5; 3307. 6*); τῶν . . . ἀνηρόν[των] 3059. 11-12; ὁ ἐμβά[τ] τ]ὰ γ ἄν 1739. 5; τὸμ προτηγὶ ἐμβάντα 1739. 14; δεκάταν δὲ οἴσονθι τοῖ ἐμ[βάντες] 1739. 15; τὸ σουνωρειθὲν τῶν οὐπερ-αμεριάων C 295. 174-175; τοῖ] καταλειφθέντες ἐν τοῖ Πειρα[εῖ] 2406. 2; τὼς] δὲ εἰρεθέντας 1719. 9; τὰ δὲ γεννηθέντα ἐξ αὐτῶν . . . ἔσσωσαν δοῦλα 3322. 10-11; τοῖ ἀπειθειών[τες ἐς τῶν] ἐφείβων ἐν τάγμα 1748. 3-4; τ]ῶν ἀπεφαφισμέ[νων] 2383. 5; τῶν ἀντεθε(ι)μένων 3392. 6.

3. The Participle is sometimes used substantively even without the article, in both singular and plural: Θεογίτων Ἰαρ[ί]δαο ἱ[ππ]α[ρχ]ος, [F]ιλάρχιοντες Ἀγάθων . . . Πά[γ]ων . . . κτλ., τῶν ταραντίων ἀναγεόμενος] T[ε]μοσθένεις Φιλόσωνος (τοῖς θεοῖς) κῆ τῇ [πόλι ἀνέθεικ]αν 2466. 2-8; [Ξε]γοκρίτω ἄρχο[ν]τος] [ἀ]πειθειόντες ἐς [ἐφείβ]ων Ἀντίγων . . . 1749. 1-3; Κάλλιχ[ρ]άτους ἄρχοντος ἀπειλ[ειλο]θέντες ἐς τῶν [ἐ]φεί[β]ων ἐν τάγμα 1756. 1-4; (*cf. Τιμέου ἄρχοντος ἀπεληλοθότες ἐκ τῶν ἐφείβων εἰς τάγμα 1757. 1-2*).

B. The Circumstantial Participle.

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

- a) Time: *μεινὸς Ἀλαλκομενίῳ πετράδι ἀπιόντος* 506. 1; 504. 1; 518. 1; *μεινὸς Δαματρίῳ ὀγδόῃ ἰσταμένῳ* 507. 1; 509. 1; *μετὰ θύναρχον ἄρχοντα* C 298. 40-41; *κὴ ὅστις [μ]εὶ καταβεβάων ἀντίθε[ιτι]* 3055. 5; *καταβά[ς . . .] . . . ἀνέθεικε* 3055. 8; *καταβάς . . . ἀνάγεικε* 4136. 1-2; *ἦ δὲ κά τις ἐμβὰς τὼς προστά[τ]α[ς] πίσει* 1739. 9; *χρίως ἀπέδωκα . . . ἀνελόμενος τὰς σουγγράφως* C 298. 3-7, 15-19; *ὄπως κα κομηττάμενοι τ[ἀν] ἐλευθερίαν . . .] . . . διατελίωσθι, κτλ.* 2406. 8-9; 2849. 5-7.
- b) Manner: *Δαμάγειτος Καφισοδώρῳ ἀντίθειτι τὰς Φιδίας δούλας Ζωΐλαν καὶ Δαμῶν ἱαράς τεῖ Σαράπει, τὰν ἀνάθεσιν ποῦόμενος διὰ τῷ συνεδρίῳ κατ τὸν νόμον* M 387 (a regular formula in the Manumission inscriptions of Chaeronea, 3301-3406); 3082 *ad fin.*; *τὰν ἀνιάρωσιν ποῦόμενοι* 3315. 6; *ἐπιθεῖ . . .]τεῖς Ξενοκράτιως . . . ἀνὲρ φι[λόσοφος] . . . ἐν τῷ γυμ[νασίῳ] σχολάδδων τῶς [τε ἐφεῖβως παιδεύων, σεμ]νῶς ἀστρέφετη . . .* 2849. 3-7; *πένηςος θῆκεν ἀποφθίμενος* 1880. 5-6.
- c) Cause or occasion:¹ *Εὐχὰν ἐκτελέσαντι Διονύσῳ Νεομήδης ἔργων ἀντ' ἀγαθῶν μνᾶμ' ἀνέθηκε τὸδε* 1794 (*ante a.* 350); *ἄνδρεςσι χοραγίοντες νικάσαντες Διονύσοι ἀνεθέταν* 3211. 2; (*οἱ δεῖνα*) *χοραγείσαντες νικάσαντες Διονύσοι ἀνέθεικαν* 3210. 2; *Ἀλεξίς Ξενοφίλῳ ἱαριάζασα θέμιτι* 1816; *Ἀθανοδώρα . . . ἱαριάζασα . . . ἐπεσκεύαξε . . . ἀνέθεικε* 2876; *Δάμων Εὐαριδῶ ἀρξας κὴ ἱαριετεύσας Σαράπει, Ἰσι, Ἀνούβι* 3215. 1-2 (*cf.* 3216); 2475. 1-3 (*cf.* 2474. 1-2); 1834; *Τὸ ἐπιπότη . . . ἀνέθειαν . . . νικάσαντες* 3087. 1-2; *Ἰαρώλυμος, Καλλίς Κλιγνέτω μναμεῖον νικάσαντος Βασιλείῳ τῶς θιῶς* 552 (*c.* 350-300 B. C., *cf.* 1819, 1820); *Νέων Φασκῶ[γδοῦ] ἀγνωσθετεῖ[σας] . . . ἀνέθεικε . . .* 3091. 1-5; *Μνᾶμ' ἐπ' ὀλιγε[ί]δαί μ' ὁ πατήρ [ἐ]πέθηκε θανό[ν]τι* 1880 (*ante a.* 350).
- d) Purpose: *Εὐδαμος Ὀμολοίχῳ ἀντίθειτι τὸν Φίδιον δούλον Μελίτωνῳ ἱαρόν τεῖ Σαρά[πει], τὰν ἀνάθεσιν ποῦόμενος διὰ τὰς βωλᾶς [χά]τ τὸν νόμον, μεὶ ποθεῖοντ[α] μειθενὶ μει[θέν] M 392; Ξένων Ἀρχεδάμῳ ἀ[ντίθειτι] τὸν Φίδιον δούλον Μελίτωνῳ ἱαρόν τεῖ Σαράπει, μεὶ ποθεῖοντα μειθενί, κτλ. M 393. Cf. 3318. 7-9;*

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

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

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

- e) Condition. The participle παραμείνασ is used with conditional force in many Manumission inscriptions; so once the participle γενόμενος: (ὁ δεῖνα) ἀντίθειται ἰαράν . . . Ἀφροδιτίαν—παραμείνασαν ἀσαυτῷ κῆ τῆ γου[γνη]ῖ αὐτῷ Ἀγαθεί[γνη] ἄς κα ζώωνθι 3303. 3-4; Μηλῖς . . . ἀνατίθηται τῷς Φιδίως δούλωσ—παραμείναντας αὐτῇ [ἀ]νεγγλείτως ἄς κ[α] ζῶει 3314. 3. So 3315. 5; 3321. 3; 3322. 7-8; 3323. 6; 3324. 3; 3325. 3; 3328. 7; 3331. 8-9 (gen.); 3333. 4-5; 3344. 3; 3348. 4; 3352. 5; 3358. 3; 3412. 2; 2228. 4-6; Δωίλος Ἰρανῆω ἀντίθειται τὸν Φίδιον θεράποντα Ἀνδρικὸν τῷ Δι τῷ Βασιλεῖ κῆ τῷ Τρεφονίω ἰαρόν εἶμεν, παρμείναντα παρ τὰν ματέρα Ἀθανοδώραν Φέτια δέξα, καθὼς ὁ πατεῖρ ποτέταξε· 3083. 5-13; εἶμεν δὲ [αὐ]τοῖς πανελευθερίαν παρα[μεί]νάντεσι εὐνόως, ἀνε[γ]κλείτο[ις] γ[ε]νομένοις, κτλ. 1780. 6-9.

In 2872. 5-6, an inscription of Coronea, we find the corresponding imperative form: παραμενά[τω] δὲ αὐτοῖς ἕως [ἀν ζῶσιν, ἐφ' ᾧ τε] εἶναι ἐλεύθερο[ν]. Cf. ἡ δὲ τί κα πάθει Ἀθανοδώρα, παρμενῖ Ἀνδρώνικος τὸν περιττὸν χρόνον παρ Δωίλον· [ἐ]πιτα ἰαρός ἔστω, κτλ. 3083. 16-20.

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

In two inscriptions of Thebes, containing lists of votive offerings, the participle ἔχων is used merely in the sense of 'with': Σκόπας Ἰασπιν ἔχωσαν χρουσίδιον διὰ μέττω, sc. ἀέθεικε, 2420. 19-20; Ταρ[αν]τῖνον [ράμ]ματ' ἔχων 2421. 4; Ἀριστῷ Ταρ[αν]τῖνον πα[ρ]πόρφυρον, [ρά]μματ' ἔχο[ν] *ibid.* ll. 4-5, 7-10; ἀνεῖρ φι[λό]σοφος παρ[ε]πιδαμίων [ἐν τῇ πόλει 2849. 4-5. Unclassified: [Δ]άματρο[ς] τὸδ' ἄγαλμ' ἔ[]νθάδε γ[α]ρ, ὀράοντι σε[]εἰσάμενος Κυοδάδας κα[1670 (ante a. 350). Circumstantial participles combined: ἐπιθεῖ]τεις Ξενοκράτιος Μακε[δῶν] ἐς ἀνεῖρ φι[λό]σοφος παρ[ε]πιδαμίων [ἐν τῇ πόλει, τὰς ἐπιδήξι]ς ποιεισάμενος εὐδό[ξως] κῆ εὐπρεπῶς, ἐν τῷ γυμ[να]σίου σχολιάδδων τῶς [τε ἐφεξῆς] παιδεύων, σεμ[νῶς] ἀστρέφεται 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) τῷ δεῖνα ἄρχοντος. Ἀριστίωνος ἄρχοντος 2418. 5; Νικολάω ἄρχοντος *ibid.* 1. 16; [Ἀ]γρυσινίω ἄρχοντος *ibid.* 1. 20 (355–346 B. C.); 2526 (*ante a.* 350); Εὐμείλω ἄρχοντος Ἐπικουδείω Κορωνέως 2724. 1 (*c. a.* 315); Εἰρίαιω ἄρχοντος 505. 1; 506. 1, and regularly at the beginning of the Proxeny Decrees of Tanagra, 504–531; 2809–2832 (*c.* 250–200 B. C.); 2781–2789; 2715–2721; 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3178, 3180, 3181, *etc.* But ἄρχοντος Σαρίαω 3207 (after a dedication), 3208. So Διός Ἐλευθερίω <ι>. Ἐπιτέλεος ἄρχοντος 2464 (*late*).
- 2) γραμματεύοντος τῷ δεῖνα, or the like, in giving names of officers. ἀφεδριατευόντων Μελάγιος Νικοκλείου Ἐρχομενίω, κτλ. (6 other names in the genitive), γραμματεύοντος Διοκλείου 3207; πολεμαρχiónτων Δαμοξένω Προππίδαιω, Καλονίω Κλισθεινίω, Πολιουχάρω Δαμοχαρίδαιω, γραμματιδόντος Προππίδαιω Δαμ(ο)ξένω 2813. 3–6. Same formula in 2809–2832, 2781–2789, 2715–2720.
- 3) παριόντος . . . τῷ δεῖνα, in Manumission inscriptions. παριόντος Ἀριστο[κλείου κ]ή τῷ ουίῳ Καλλι[χράτ]εος κή σουνευδο[χίον]τος 3309. 8–11; παρι[όν]τος αὐτῇ φίλων 3329. 3–4; 3317. 2–3; 3381. 2; σουνευδοχιόντων κή τῶν ουίῶν 3301. 4.
- 4) κή πολέμω κή ἱράνας ἰώσας 504. 4; 505. 6; 506. 5–6; 507. 5, and regularly in Proxeny Decrees of Tanagra. Same formula, 3166. 8; 2407. 10–11; 2848. 7–8; 2849. 11–12; 2863. 3; κή ἱράνας ἰώσα[ς κή πολέμω 2861. 6; κή πολέμω ἰόντος κή εἰράνας 280. 6–7; 2862. 3; 4259. 10–11; κή πολέμω] κή ἱράνας, [κή κατὰ . . . 2869. 5 (*cf.* § 9. 23. b)).

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

πολεμάρχων κή τῶ ταμίαο ἀποδόντος τὰ χρείσματα . . . δεδόχθη τῷ δάμω.
C 295. 11-28; Ὁρία Κ[ω]πήων ποτ' Ἀχρηφεία[ς], ὄριττ[ά]γτων
Βοιω[τῶν] 2792; 2383. 10-14.

Omission of ὄντος.

7. The Participle ὄντος (ἰόντος) 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: *Μενεβῶλω ἀρχῶ* 3301. 1. So 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3309, 3314, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3329, 3349, 3350, 3352, 3356, 3365, 3377, 3379, 3381, 3386, 3398.

In the inscriptions of Chaeronea written in the common dialect,¹ we find usually ἀρχοντος τοῦ δεῖνα; and this form occurs in two of the inscriptions in the Boeotian dialect, 3346 and 3355. The form τοῦ δεῖνα (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, τῶ δεῖνα ἀρχοντος is commonly employed, occasionally ἀρχοντος τῶ δεῖνα. Cf. *supra* 5. 1).

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

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

C. The Supplementary Participle.

I. Not in Indirect Discourse.

9. The Supplementary Participle, not in indirect discourse, is found with εἰμι, 'am,' διατελέω, 'continue,' and with κούριος εἰμι, 'am authorized': ἐπιδή ἐστι τῇ πόλι Σιφείων προ[υ]πάρχουσα εἴνοια ἐκ προγόνων C 283. 2-3 (cf. C 295. 48-49 and § 13. 6 *ad fin.*); ἐπιδεί[] θεόρναστος εἴνοιος ἐὼν διατε[λ]ῆ τοῖ κοινοῖ Βοιωτῶν 280. 1-3; ἐδχ[ρ]ειστίω[γ] διατελ[ῆ] 2383. 15-18; κούριος ἔστω ὁ ἱαρεδ[ς] κή τὸ ἱαράρχη κή τὸ σὺνεδρῶ σουλῶντες κή δαμιῶντες 3200. 13-14 (so regularly in the Manumission inscriptions of Orchomenus, 3198-3204).

II. In Indirect Discourse.

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

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

discourse: ὅπως ὦν καὶ ἅ πόλις φήνε[ιτη] εὐχάρι[στο]ς ἔωσα καὶ [τιμ]έωσα [π]ά[ντας τὼς . . .] ἀγαθόν [τι ποιέο]ντας ἀντά[ν 2383. 16-18; ἀπ[ο]χαρυξάτω . . . Ἐπίτιμος καὶ Σάμιχος καὶ Καλλικράτης ἐλεύθερα [οὗτ]α τὰ σώ[μ]ατα ἀφιέντα Εὐτυχον κατ [τ]ὰν στάλαν τὰν ἐν Ἀσκληπ[ιεῖ]οι 1780. 19-25.

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

§ 16. Negatives.

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

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

A. with the Subjunctive: (1) in final clauses: ἐπιμέλῃσθαι —ὅπως μεῖ ἀδικίωνθῃ 3392. 6-7. (2) in conditional clauses: ἦ δέ κα μεῖ ἀποδώσει ἅ πόλις . . . C 295. 154; (ἦ δέ κα) μεῖ ἐθέλει . . . C 295. 159;² [ἦ δέ κα] μεῖ διαγράψει . . . 3173. 2. (3) in conditional relative clauses: καὶ ὅστις [μ]εῖ καταβεβάνων ἀντίθε[ι]τι . . . 3055. 5.

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

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

For other examples, v. § 15. 4. d). The participle here takes the negative μεῖ because it expresses the will of the subject of the sentence, though indirectly. Cf. ἐπιτα [ἡ]ρὸς ἔστω, μεῖ ποθίκων μείθενί μείθεν 3083. 20-21.

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

3. After a general negative, compound negatives have a strengthening or a distributive force: μεῖ ποθειόντα μεῖτε ἀπτεῖ

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

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

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

4. As negative conjunctions, *μειδέ* and, with correlative force, *μείτε*—*μείτε* are found: *μεὶ ἐξεῖμεν μειθενὶ ἐφάπτεστη μειδὲ καταδουλίττασθη* 3201. 7; 3198-3204. *μείτε* may be twice repeated, thus connecting three members of a sentence: *μείτε Φιλλῶ ποθίκωσαν μείτε τῆς κλαρονόμυς αὐτῶς μείτε ἄλλει μειθενὶ κατὰ μειθένα τρόπον* 3081. 3-4 (*cf.* 3080. 3-4 *supra*).

5. To connect a negative phrase with other parts of the sentence, not negated, *κὴ μεί* and *μεὶ . . . δέ* are used: *ἀντίθε]ντι τὸν Φίδιον Φυκέταν . . . ἱαρὸν εἶμεν . . . κὴ μεὶ ἐσσεῖμεν μειθενὶ* 3198. 3. So in 3199-3204; (*cf.* 4136. 1-4). *μεὶ ἐσσεῖμεν δὲ ἀδικεῖσθαι μειθενὶ* 2228. 7-8. After *μεὶ . . . δέ*, the positive part of the sentence may be resumed with *δέ*, as in 3083. 21-25: *μεὶ ἐσσεῖμεν δὲ καταδουλίττασθη Ἀνδρικὸν μειθενὶ, Ἀνδρικὸν δὲ λειτωργῖμεν ἐν τῆς θουσίης*. So also after *κὴ μεί*,—*κὴ μεὶ ἀδικίμεν μειθένα οὕτως, οὕτως [δ]᾽ ἀγριέμεν, κτλ.* 4136. 3-4.

§ 17. Conjunctions.

Asyndeton.

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

2. In lists of objects dedicated, asyndeton occurs, especially if they are many, as *Ἐκωθία ἀστραγάλως πέτταρας, στρόβιλον, μάστιγα, δαῖδα, ἀργούρια* 2420. 21-23; 2421. 6-7 (*cf.* . . . *μανος κὴ Μένανδρος χειριπέδας κὴ πεδίσκας [ἀρ]γουρίας* 2420. 26-28, 19-21).

Polysyndeton.

3. An accumulation of *κὴ*'s is found in the Proxeny Decrees, as *κὴ εἶμεν αὐτῶς γᾶς κὴ Φυ[χίας ἔππα]σιν κὴ Φισοτέλιαν κὴ Ἀσφάλιαν κὴ Ἀσουλίαν κὴ πολέμω [κὴ ἱράνας ἰ]ώσας κὴ κατὰ γᾶν κὴ κατὰ θάλατταν, κὴ τὰ ἄλλα πάντα . . .* 531. 4 *sqq.* (*cf.* 3201).

A. Coördinating Conjunctions.

I. Copulative Conjunctions.

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

2. *καί* . . . *καί* or *καί* . . . *καί*. τὸ τε ἱαρεῖετ καί τε[ῖ] ἱα]ράρχη . . . καί τῶν ἄλλων ὁ βεβλόμενος 3080. 5-6; 3081. 6-7; Ἐθανοδώρα . . . τὸ τε πρόθιουρον ἐπεσχεύαζε καὶ τὸν ἀμφίθιουρον ἀνέθεικε 2876. 1-*ad fin.*; C 298. 44-46. In the following example, there is an anacoluthon in regard to the position of *καί*: καί τὸς πολεμάρχως ἀνελέσθη τὰν τε σύγγραφον . . . καί τὰς ὑπεραμερίας διαγράψασθη C 295. 18-22.

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

4. *καί* occurs once in a metrical inscription: Ἄμφαλκετ [ἔ]στασ' ἐπὶ Κιτύλοι ἡδ' ἐπὶ Δέρρυνι 579 (*ante a.* 350).

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

II. Disjunctive Conjunctions.

1. *ἢ* (= ἢ), 'or,' and repeated, *ἢ* . . . *ἢ*, 'either . . . or.' ἢ δὲ κά τις καταδουλιδδε(ι)τῆ ἢ ἐφάπτεται 3198. 4-5; 3080. 4; 3081. 4-5; ἐν τῷ ἱαρῷ ἢ πᾶρ τὸ [ἱα]ρ[όν M 495. 10; δεκάταν δὲ οἴσονθι τοῖ ἐμ[βάντες . . .] δεῖ [ε]ῖ Βοιωτῶν φερέμεν ἢ ἐπὶ πόλιος 1739. 16 (the text of this passage is uncertain).

III. Adversative Conjunctions.

1. *καί* and *καί* *καί*. *καί* is often used in headings to mark the distinction between various officials, as Σωστρότω ἄρχοντος Βο[ιω- τοῖς], ἐπὶ δὲ πόλιος Κα[λ]ο[κλίδου] 2390, Φαστίω ἄρχοντος Βοιωτῶν, ἐν δὲ Λεβαδεῖν Δόρχωνος 3083. 3-5; Ἄρχοντος ἐν Ἐρχομενῷ Θυνάρχω . . . ἐν δὲ Φελατῆ Μενοίταιο C 298. 25-27. Similarly, 3068. 1-2 (*cf.* 3067. 1); 3174. 18-19; 3178. 1-3; 3191. 3 *sqq.* *καί* also occurs as a simple connective, with slight adversative force, 1719. 9; C 295. 39, 59, 142; 4136. 6.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. *ἀλλά*, irregularly correlative with *οὔτε*: *οὔτ' ὀφείλεται αὐτῷ ἔτι οὐθὲν πᾶρ τῶν πόλιν, ἀλλ' ἀπέχει πάντα* C 298. 33-34.

B. Subordinating Conjunctions.

IV. Declarative Conjunctions.

1. $\delta\tau\iota$, 'that,' introduces Indirect Discourse after *φανερὸν ἔστι*: *ὅπως ὦν φανερόν ἔστι, ὅτι τῶν ὁμόμοιαν διαφυλάττει τῶν ἐκ τῶν προγόνων παρδοθεῖσαν ἅ πόλις Ἡγροσθενιτῶν πὸτ τῶν πόλιν Σιφείων, δεδόχθη τοῖ δάμοι·* C 283. 8-11.

V. Causal Conjunctions.

1. $\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\iota$. This, the only causal conjunction that occurs, is always used in the preamble of decrees or resolutions, in the sense 'whereas.'¹ The tenses employed are the aorist, for particular past acts, and the present and perfect for general present conditions, on which the decree is based. When the preamble is a long one, it is sometimes strengthened by a purpose clause with *ὅπως ὦν* inserted between the $\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\iota$ -clause and its apodosis, *δεδόχθη*, as in the following sentence: *ἐπιθεὶ Ἰ[π]πῶν . . . [ἐνεργετέων διατελι . . . κατέστασε . . . [ἐδάνει]σε . . . κή . . . ἀφῆκε . . . ἔτι δ[ε] κή . . . εὐχ[μ]ειστίω[ν] διατελ[ε] . . . ὅπως ὦν κή ἅ πόλις φήνε[ιτη] εὐχάρι[στο]ς ἐῶσα . . . [δεδόχθη τ]ῷ δάμῳ* 2383. 2-19; so also, C 283. 2-11; 2406. 1-11; *ἐπιθεὶ Τίμων Ληθάλω . . . χρεΐσιμός ἐστι τοῖς αἰ δειμένοις, δεδόχθη* 2858. 2-4; *ἐπιθεὶ κεχώμισθη Εὐβωλωτ . . . κή οὔτ' ὀφείλεται . . . ἀλλ' ἀπέχει . . . κή ἀποδεδοῶνθι . . . εἴμεν ποτιδεδομένον . . .* C 298. 29-36; *ἐπιθεὶ ἐπεφαφίττατο ὁ δάμοτ*² C 295. 11-12; *ἐπιθεὶ . . . [ἀνά]γκασ[θε]ν τὸ πολέμαρχῳ* *ibid.* 11. 43-47.

¹ *Cf.* Herwerden, p. 76.

² Here, the *ἐπιθεὶ*-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 ἐδερρέτης*¹ 504. 4-5; 505. 7; 506. 6-7; 507. 5-6; 508. 4-5, *etc.* There is an ellipsis of *γράφεται*, 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 ἐδερρέτης γέγραπτη* 3166. 9-10; 526. 6; 1722, 1723, 1724, *etc.*, C 283. 13.

2. *καθὰ καὶ*, 'as also,' in the same phrase as above: *πᾶντα καθὰ καὶ τὸς ἄλλους προξένους* 4128. 11-12 (with *γράφεται*); 280. 6-7; 1721 *ad fin.*; and *καθὰ: καθὰ Εὐτοχὸς ἀπ. . . οὐε* 1780. 17-18.

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

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

¹ Instead of *καθάπερ* in this phrase we find twice the indefinite relative *ὅποττος*,—*πάντα ὅποττα καὶ τῆς ἄλλης* 522. 19-20; 3167. 14-15; and twice the definite *ὅσος*,—*πάντα ὅσα [κ]ῆ τοῖς λοιποῖς* 4259. 12-15; *ὅσα καὶ τῆς ἄλλης* 2708. 6.

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

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